

WSSA Conference Abstracts Denver 2013

African American Studies Abstracts

Amber Anderson
St. Mary's University

“The Value of a Good Education: African American Catholic Schools in San Antonio, Texas from 1888 to 1965”

This paper analyzes the social and religious influence of Catholic secondary-school education on the under-studied African-American community in San Antonio, Texas from 1888 to 1965. After emancipation, three catholic schools were established in San Antonio to serve the steadily growing African-American population: St. Peter Claver, St. Catherine's, and Our Holy Redeemer. Through the analysis of church records, school enrollments, and obituaries, I will argue that those who graduated from these schools had higher rates of indicators for upward social mobility, such as higher rates of degree completion and white collar employment, than the broader African-American population in San Antonio. I also will demonstrate a correlation between the enrollment levels of these schools and the rate of conversions within the archdiocese. Together, these two phenomena can explain not only the growth of San Antonio's African American Catholic community, but also its social distinctiveness and relative affluence.

Arnold Bell
College of Southern Nevada

“A Rhetorical Analysis of the Evolution of Hip-Hop Curriculums at Post-Secondary Institutions”

Since the commercial introduction of the urban culture, the overall development of the urban community has either faltered or prospered based on one's interpretation? This paper will explore the intellectual legitimacy of hip-hop curriculum at post-secondary institutions. From the questionable aspects of the educational validity of this global cultural phenomenon being utilized and examined in the area of African-American studies, a theory will be offered to support why prominent scholars like Professors Henry Louis Gates, Jr., Cornell West and Michael Dyson have adamantly advocated the essential use of this urbanized rhetoric.

Travis D. Boyce
University of Northern Colorado

Trisha Glover
University of Northern Colorado

Robin Keen

University of Northern Colorado

“Sixty Years of Hope and Resistance: A Roundtable Discussion of the Impact and Legacies of the Brown Decision”

On May 17, 1954, the U.S. Supreme Court unanimously ruled in the *Brown v. Board of Education* decision that racial segregation was unconstitutional. This ruling was specifically aimed at desegregating public schools, thus calling for educational equity and access for all. Almost sixty years after the decision, educational equity and access continue to be fundamental issues in America. To plethora of academic literature, social commentary, and data surround the legacy of *Brown*. This roundtable discussion will explore the impact of this 1954 U.S. Supreme Court decision. Participants of the roundtable will include teacher education majors at the University of Northern Colorado (the state’s designated teacher’s college). Participants will

- 1) Explore the unintended consequences of the *Brown* decision
- 2) Examine legal cases and strategies used to achieve racially balanced schools
- 3) Discuss the various forms of massive resistance and systematic resegregation of schools in the United States from 1954 to the present
- 4) Ponder strategies and provide suggestions for policymakers as we near sixty years after the *Brown* decision

Sandra L. Combs
Arkansas State University

"From Victim to Villan: The Trayvon Martin Story"

This content analysis looks at how the Feb. 26, 2012 death of Trayvon Martin, 17, was reported in the media. The media showed him, first, as a victim of an overzealous neighborhood watch volunteer and later as a threatening delinquent, who antagonized George Zimmerman, 29, who was trying to protect his neighborhood.

Early reports of the shooting of the unarmed African American teen emphasized how he was visiting Sanford, Fla., near Orlando, with his father and was walking from a store when he was approached by Zimmerman and fatally shot. Toward the end of the reporting, Trayvon was portrayed as a delinquent, wearing a hoodie, profane and was from a “broken home.” Zimmerman wasn’t arrested and charged until long after Trayvon’s family held a news conference on March 8.

Zimmerman is tentatively scheduled to go on trial for Trayvon’s death on June 10, 2013. He is charged with second-degree murder but has said the shooting was in self-defense. He is pleading not guilty and has posted a \$1 million bond. (More than \$135,000 was raised from a website for Zimmerman’s legal defense.)

LaToya Council
University of Colorado, Colorado Springs

“Heteronormativity and Patriarchy: A study of Spelman students’ attitudes towards interracial dating”

This study discusses Black women’s attitudes towards interracial dating. Specifically, this study focuses on relationships between Black women and White men. In addition, this study challenges heteronormative patriarchal roles in the Black community that is placed on Black women. This idea is supported with the feminist standpoint theory that is referenced throughout the research study. Another aspect of this study that is being discussed is how the concept of education is an indication of more Black women engaging in interracial relationships. This study employ an online survey and a focus group with participants from Spelman College located in Atlanta, Georgia.

Lynda Dickson
University of Colorado, Colorado Springs

“Reducing the Impact of the “inequalities of love” experienced by African American College Educated Women”

Averil Clarke (2011) argues that there is racial inequality in reproductive relations, with degreed black women being worse off than similarly educated white and Hispanic women. Specifically, college educated black women of childbearing age have much less access to the love of a good spouse, the marital and sexual relationships they want, and the children they want in marriage. Taken together, these represent what Clarke calls “inequalities of love”. The purpose of this paper is to examine other manifestations of these inequalities, and to explore various coping strategies used to minimize the impact of such inequalities.

Hermon George, Jr.
University of Northern Colorado

“Prospects for Black Politics in the Age of Obama”

With the election of Barack Obama in 2008, the politics of deracialization achieved its most stunning success. But, neither Mr. Obama's first (nor second) campaign nor his first term have produced any real policy proposals directed explicitly at Black America. This paper will investigate various policy areas (e.g., criminal justice, urban development) and critical discussions of the Obama presidency such as Ali (2008), Jones (2008), and Street (2010).

Lauren LeeAnn Beegle
University of Colorado at Boulder

“Primary Factors in the Use and Non-Use of Birth Control”

This project serves to analyze the extent to which demographic, socioeconomic, and cultural factors correlate with the use and non-use of various forms of birth control among American women. I am analyzing the National Survey of Family Growth (NSFG) with the use of STATA, a statistical computer program, to answer my research question. Thus far, factors such as race, insurance, marital status, and labor status demonstrate strong effects regarding whether or not a woman uses birth control. Further factors including geographic location and primary language spoken will be explored as predictors of use or non-use. Racial and ethnic factors will be explored in great detail. Ultimately, I will consolidate and present my findings regarding the social significance of women's health, reproductive rights, and policy implications.

Nekekia Martin
Arkansas State University-Jonesboro

Monique Ball
Arkansas State University-Jonesboro

Brittany Reese
Arkansas State University-Jonesboro

“Perception of African American Women on Reality Television”

Throughout reality television African American women have been portrayed in a negative light. Being portrayed in an unfavorable light can influence the perception of African American women. For the study, three dependent variables were selected. The variables were: aggression, gender, and race. The independent variable that was measured was perception. A paper survey was passed out around the Arkansas State University campus. 173 college students participated in the survey. The findings indicated that African American women were seen more aggressive than Caucasian women on reality television. The results also revealed that African American women were shown in a more negative light on reality television than Caucasian women and that the frequency of reality television watching had a positive effect on the perception of reality television.

Barbara Hewins-Maroney
University of Nebraska at Omaha

“Employment and the African American Public: A 21st Century Perspective”

There were many high marks in economic and social progress for the African American public in the 20th century. However, the first decade of the 21st century has ended with the country staggering into the second decade. Will the economic condition of African Americans improve, deteriorate, or stagnate? What can the indicators predict? U.S. Census data and other sources will provide a glimpse into the economic and social hurdles this group faces in meeting the employment challenges of the 21st century.

David A. Varel
University of Colorado at Boulder

“Caste vs. Minority: The Anatomy and Stakes of an Interwar Social-Scientific Dispute”

My paper will address the vigorous debates among Depression-era anthropologists and sociologists over whether African Americans comprised a caste or a minority group in the interwar U.S. I will explain how this dispute centered on different theoretical approaches, like Robert Parkian’s sociology as process theory and Lloyd Warnerian’s anthropology as structural theory, but also on different ideological aims. Caste theory depicted blacks as stuck in a static, subordinate social position, while minority theory portrayed blacks as one among many minority groups that was moving towards full assimilation. Hence, one focused on relatively fixed social structures and the other on more fluid personal relations. Aside from theoretical differences, the impact these ideas would have on race relations also informed allegiance to one or the other school. Caste theorists sought to map the entrenched nature of racial inequality to advocate for powerful social efforts to combat it. Minority theorists sought to expose the social differentiation among black people and demonstrate how, given opportunities, they were capable of full social integration. This dispute, in the end, highlights important social-scientific theories and their embeddedness in contemporary debates and agendas.

American Indian Studies Abstracts

Ahmed Al-Asfour
Oglala Lakota College

“Leveraging Native American Workforce in the Dakota Territories”

The demographics of the Dakota territories (South and North Dakota) have been changed in almost all counties. The majority of the counties in the Dakota territories have seen a decrease in their population except in those counties that have reservations. These reservations are experiencing a boom in population of young unskilled and skilled workers. Because of this, both states need to leverage the workforce available on the reservations to meet their workforce needs and help utilize the unleveraged human capital. To improve the workforce leverage, Tribal Colleges and Universities (TCUs) in the Dakota territories must understand the need for the present and future workforce needs and align their curriculum and educational programs to meet those needs. In this presentation, the presenter will show how the demographics are changing and what the future workforce will need in the Dakota territories. The overall discussion in the presentation will be focused on empowering Native Americans human capital and what states, reservation leaders, and TCUs need to do to decrease the unemployment rates in the Dakota territories.

Robert Bell
University of Wisconsin - Eau Claire

“How Corporate America Helped to Create The American Indian Movement”

There has been much written about the Santa Fe Indian Boarding School, how it changed the view of- and introduced new styles in Native American Art. The school had been very active in defining Native American Art, but the other aspects of the Santa Fe Indian School have not been explored. Santa Fe school did not have the same atmosphere of other boarding schools, which promoted art rather than carpentry for boys and domestic service for girls. Four major corporations in the United States invested and collected art created at the. Why were these companies interested in the products created at the school? My project will address this question and will explore why the Santa Fe Indian Boarding School became a tourist attraction promoted by such people as Henry Ford and John D. Rockefeller, and because of these companies the Pueblo were not forced to assimilate into American culture and were able to keep Pueblo culture. Eventually this led to the creation of the IAIA by 1962. Some people believe that the Native American Movement had its roots here.

Cheryl Bennett
Arizona State University

“Responding to Hate Crimes and Racism in Farmington, New Mexico”

Racial violence against Navajos in Farmington, N.M. is historical, beginning with the arrival of European colonizers. This racial violence culminated most visibly in 1974 when three Navajos were murdered and tortured by white teenagers in Farmington. Navajos responded with activism and demonstrations in the streets of Farmington. Racial violence continued throughout the years but most notably from 1998-2010. The purpose of this study is to examine the hate crimes that have been committed against Navajo people in or near Farmington, and to analyze the effects that hate crime has had on Navajo Nation residents. Interviews with Navajos that had experienced racial violence or hate crimes were solicited for this study in order to expand on the findings of a pilot interview. As a result of the persistent climate of hate crimes and racial violence, the Navajo Nation has created a human rights commission to investigate the prevalence of hate crimes and racial discrimination in Navajo Nation border towns. This study also addresses what steps the Navajo Nation and Navajo Nation citizens have taken to combat and ameliorate the racial violence in Farmington.

Megan Biederwolf
University of Arizona

“Tribal Youth Programs: An Exploratory Analysis”

Youth growing up today in Indian Country are faced with a plethora of obstacles within the social and political systems of reservation communities. The adolescents and children of Native Nations face multiple issues associated with poverty, alcoholism, drug abuse, suicide, domestic violence, and crime. The Tribal Youth Program (TYP) is a federal initiative, which collaborates

with tribal grantees to address the realities faced by youth within these communities. Native communities working with the Department of Justice and the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) under P.L 106-113, 1999 are providing a much-needed resource to youth within their communities. The TYP aims to reduce and control crime, improve juvenile justice and court interventions, prevent alcohol and drug use, and address other mental health issues in Indian Country. Native Nation's apply for grants every three years and various models of the TYP exist at different levels based on community needs. Some are exclusively within the tribal judicial systems; others incorporate recreational facilities like the Boys & Girls Club, and some use funds to produce specific programs within the schools or the local

Timothy Casey
Colorado Mesa University

“Not in Our Lands: A Comparative Case Study of Canadian Indigenous Resistance Strategies to Natural Resource Development in British Columbia and the Arctic”

Canadian First Nation peoples have deployed a variety of different strategies to resist the development of natural resources that they perceive to be counter to the ecological and community health of their traditional landscapes. These strategies include direct action, dialogue, discourse, political engagement in multiple levels of consultation, litigation and coalition building with environmental and human rights communities. This research examines the strategies employed by First Nations in British Columbia around the Great Bear Rainforest agreements, as well as the current strategies to block the development of Enbridge Gateway Northern Pipeline to deliver oil sands to the West Coast of Canada. It also considers the case of the Inuit peoples' strategies of resistance to the development of natural resources in the Arctic region of Canada through domestic and international political engagement. Far from just another pluralist interest group; through their existence, their voice and their strategies of resistance, the First Nations are challenging the framing of these issues for themselves, for the landscape and for Canada.

Martina Dawley
University of Arizona

“American Indians in Museums: An emphasis on Conservation”

Why do so few American Indians become conservators in museums? An attempt to answer this question through an internship, Internet resources, a literature review, and conversations with local non-native and native conservators, led to the observation that there are very few conservators of American Indian ethnicity. The purpose of this study was to determine the number of professional conservators of American Indian ethnicity in America from the perspective of an Indian investigator. This study provides a quantitative and qualitative overview of a specific museum specialist, namely the conservator whom is a professional devoted to the preservation of cultural property for the future. In particular, I examined “the dearth of American Indian” professional conservators in museums nationwide” largely based on previous

studies stating that “the problem of non-Anglo American representation among professional museum staff is underscored.” My main research questions were how many conservators of American Indian ethnicity are there, what factors may influence the number of American Indian conservators, and how will American Indians qualified to practice conservation benefit museums? This research presents preliminary findings with a particular emphasis on the difficulties American Indians face becoming the custodians of their own cultural material and human remains.

Dr. Michelle Hale
Arizona State University

“State-Tribal Relations: Challenges and Opportunities of Intergovernmental Partnerships in Arizona and New Mexico”

Can Indian nations count on state government as a partner in infrastructure development, transportation and education? Should Indian nations include intergovernmental relations as part of their political strategy or do state relations limit tribal sovereignty? This paper examines the opportunity for tribal/non-tribal coordination of resources to meet reservation need in critical areas of community development and explores ways that tribes in Arizona and New Mexico can engage with state government as a means of not only maximizing access to resources but also asserting and protecting their sovereignty. Included will be an examination of the effectiveness of Commissions of Indian Affairs, Indigenous state legislators, Native American caucuses, Indian liaisons within state agencies, and Indian policy advisory staff within Offices of the Governor. With 22 Indian nations in Arizona, 19 Pueblos and communities of Apache and Navajo in New Mexico, tribes face both challenge and opportunity of determining where state relations fit on the Indigenous agenda and how to best proceed.

Eric Hardy
Arizona State University

“Language Recovery and Healing Trauma”

Like all American Indians, Navajo have endured unbelievable horrors and the accompanying trauma. The resulting effect is that, today, Navajo are plagued with high rates of suicides, alcoholism, and domestic violence that have been linked to the trauma associated with American genocide. Navajo were removed from their land during the Long Walk and had their children ripped from their homes and placed in boarding schools. We have experienced loss of life, land, and culture as a result of genocidal policies of the U.S. Today, language has become a paramount concern for many tribes, including Navajo, because many tribes view the revitalizing of language as the means to recovering Indigenous knowledge inherent in worldview. This recovery is another way to reverse the social ills plaguing our communities. Language informs oral history and gives it meaning. Oral history provides a way of understanding our history. I hope to further explore the relationship of language and oral histories regarding how we deal with historical

trauma. By using language in relation to our oral histories, Navajo will be able to have a better picture as to how to approach healing that is more meaningful.

Suzan Shown Harjo
The Morning Star Institute

Dr. James Riding In
Arizona State University

Dr. Leo Killsback
Arizona State University

Roundtable: “Rules for ‘Civilizing’ American Indians and their Reverberations into the Modern Era”

The presenters will examine the half-century of the U.S. *Civilization Regulations*, which criminalized all aspects of traditional and cultural Native Peoples' lives, outlawing religious ceremonies, dances and give-aways, and imposing starvation and imprisonment penalties for engaging in them. Without the prerequisite of federal law, U.S. Secretaries of the Interior from the 1880s to the 1930s issued *Civilization Regulations* that prohibited parents from interfering with the "progressive education" of their children being taken away to boarding school and banned spiritual leaders from practicing their "pagan" or "heathenish" ways. Commissioner of Indian Affairs *Circulars* enforced and implemented the rules, even instructing federal Indian agents to keep Indian men from having long hair. The rules will be examined for their impacts on Native Peoples, from 1880 to the present time.

Dr. Rebecca Hernandez Rosser
University of California Los Angeles

“The Canonization of Kateri Tekakwitha”

Since first contact with Europeans, American Indians have been aware of Christianity, were introduced, forced, coerced or required to convert, usually at the threat of losing their lives. As a consequence, Native people across the continent have been actively involved in the Christian tradition for hundreds of years. About 50% of Native people in the United States today self-identify as Christian, sometimes practicing the faith in combination with their own tribal belief system, other times not. Yet with all this history and deep-rooted connection, academic work on the contemporary practices of Native Christians is rare. It is sometimes difficult to make clear that American Indians who practice the faith now do so by choice, and in fact, often take great pride in their denomination, congregation, parish, and faith-based communities. Kateri was born in 1656 in what is today Auriesville, New York. Pope John Paul II beautified Tekakwitha in 1980. Pope Benedict XVI announced that Kateri would be canonized in October 2012. She is the first Native North American woman to be canonized by the Roman Catholic Church.

Danielle Hiraldo
University of Arizona

“Native Nation/State Relationships: North Carolina’s Adaptation of the National Indian Child Welfare Act”

In the last century, the broad and encroaching federal Indian policy that created a contentious relationship between Native nations and states has shifted. Cornell and Taylor (2000) argue that this change is a result of the federal government’s “devolution” of power suggesting that Native nation/state relationships can function effectively within American federalism. The 2011 North Carolina Indian Child Welfare Act, an adaptation of the National Indian Child Welfare Act (NICWA), demonstrates how states and state-recognized Native nations are coordinating efforts to provide for the welfare of Native children. Under federal Indian policy, state-recognized Native nations are limited in their efforts to assert their sovereignty to protect their children, but are creating ways to communicate and address their needs through a relationship with their host state. My research analyzes how North Carolina has cooperated with state-recognized Native nations in an effort to address Native children welfare concerns. I use a qualitative, case study approach based on data collected from official state and tribal websites, interviews with tribal and state officials, and relevant archival material to consider the advantages and disadvantages of this relationship.

Justin Honge
Arizona State University

“The American Indian Studies Paradigm: Integration into High School Curriculum”

The current high school curriculum fails to acknowledge the contributions of American Indians to the development of the United States. Indian students are forced to learn the contributions of prominent Euro-American leaders. The current westernized educational institutions continue to assimilate American children with disregard to race, ethnicity, culture and origins. Indian children struggle to contextualize conflicting ideologies of society, religion, and their own purpose within society. Today, Indian communities are able to establish a curriculum that is better suited for their students and in most cases reservation schools continue to utilize the same westernized curriculum that fails to properly educate Indians about their position within society. I propose to integrate AIS courses that will develop an understanding of Indian history, Federal Indian policies, and federal-state government relations at the reservation high school level, to prepare children to transcend into good citizens so they will contribute to the development of their society. With the current educational standard, Indian children are forced to adopt westernized concepts of singularity and lose the traditional concepts of their own communities, which benefit of the whole community.

Lilias Jones Jarding
Oglala Lakota College

“History of Uranium Activities in Lakota Territory”

For the past 70 years, since the beginning of the nuclear era, uranium extraction and processing have taken place in Lakota Territory. This paper tracks the history of uranium activity in that Territory from its inception in the 1940s until the present. After providing a general background on uranium mining, the paper focuses on Lakota Territory, as defined by the 1868 Fort Laramie Treaty. Lakota Territory, and particularly the Black Hills region, has provided significant amounts of uranium to the United States’ nuclear industry. All three types of uranium mining – underground, open pit, and ‘in situ’ leach mining – have taken place. The paper considers the history of each type of mining, as well as of uranium milling. Drawing from history, sociology, and the natural sciences, the discussion then turns to the economic, environmental, health, cultural, and social impacts that uranium activities have had on various areas within Lakota Territory. The most recent research on environmental impacts on South Dakota reservations is included. The paper concludes with information on current and proposed uranium mining, with a focus on the center of Lakota Territory, the Black Hills region.

Dr. Karen Jarratt-Snyder
Northern Arizona University

“We did it ourselves’: Self-Determination and Environmental Justice in the Native Village of Barrow”

Barrow, Alaska, known as the “Top of the World-- the northernmost point in North America—is home to Inupiat peoples and the Native Village of Barrow. The tiny locale hosts a wealth of scientists, tourists, and at one time, the U.S. military. Barrow is a former Defense Early Warning Line (DEW Line) site and the home of the former Naval Arctic Research Laboratory. This paper explores how the Native Village of Barrow developed their environmental program, and eventually, the capacity to clean up much of the decades worth of environmental contamination left on their traditional homelands as a result of the military presence. The paper also examines the intricate and unique jurisdictional aspects of environmental clean up efforts in Alaska on or adjacent to Alaskan Native Peoples’ lands and how an Environmental Protection Agency program for Native American tribes led to developing capacity within this native village for finding a solution to environmental injustice.

Crystal Luce
Western Colorado AIDS Project

“The Opiate of Indigenous Peoples: State Services and Power Dynamics via Indian Health Services”

Indigenous peoples are at a cross roads, after 30 years of the modern global movement by Indigenous peoples, making their voice and struggles for self-determination known. Now they are heard the next step is ascertaining what to do; work within the system, that colonized them,

and hope for better outcomes, or revolutionize the way the world is seen and function beyond Western concepts of governance. The vastly different values and perceived outcomes, of the two actors, make “bridging” unrealistic and allow the State to further suppress Native needs. Marx contends religion is the opiate of the masses; I contend State services, such as medical care, have become the opiate of Indigenous populations. To understand the drugging effect of State services the following elements were surveyed: history and theory, and Indian Health Services.

Eileen M. Luna-Firebaugh
University of Arizona

Dr. Mary Jo Tippeconnic Fox
University of Arizona

“Criminal Justice in Indian Country”

President Barack Obama recently stated that violence on Indian lands “is an affront to our shared humanity.” At a time when crime is declining throughout the nation, FBI crime data reports show that the number of rapes on the Navajo nation, (a nation of 180,000 people), eclipse those of nine of America’s 20 largest cities. Crime has surged in Indian Country by as much as 50% in the last 10 years. Since 2000 homicides have risen 41%, rapes by almost 55% and arson and robbery rates doubled. However, the federal government is drastically cutting funds for justice and alternative justice programs, and law enforcement. For example, while there were 3,462 fulltime tribal police personnel in 2000, in 2012 this number has dropped to about 3000. Tribal officials contend that crime on reservations may actually be 10 times or more than official rates. These crimes are largely unaddressed due to reluctance to report crime, a belief that little may be done, and the failure of full implementation of the Tribal Law and Order Act of 2010. This panel will examine the criminal justice issues facing Indian Country, and culturally compatible alternatives to western style law enforcement being developed by Indian nations.

Anne Luna Gordinier
Howard University

“Indian Law in the New Millennium: The Impact of Politics on Tribal Sovereignty and the Development and Implementation of Anti-Stalking Codes”

Stalking is a complex social problem that pervades all strata of American society. The National Violence Against Women Survey shows that Native women are stalked at a rate at least twice that of other racial groups. Prior to colonization, stalking and domestic violence were uncommon in Native cultures. Regardless of the rates of incidence, tribal nations and families once successfully regulated issues of intimate violence in culturally specific ways. The imposition of patriarchal legal structures has tied the hands of tribes, making it almost impossible to do what is right for their people. Most of the perpetrators of sexual offenses against Native women are non-Indian and the federal government restricts the ability of tribal police to arrest or detain non-Indians. Will the reauthorized version of the Violence Against Women Act close this

loophole by giving tribal courts the power to prosecute non-Indians who perpetrate violence against women or violate protection orders on tribal land through concurrent, joint jurisdiction with federal courts? Can Tribal entities be empowered to create and enforce culturally appropriate modes of resolution? In what way can tribes develop alternative tactics to address stalking crimes on the reservation while furthering tribal sovereignty?

Kristina Malec
University of Wisconsin - Eau Claire

“Fighting for a Chance: An Educational Perspective on Government Funding for the Wolf Creek Elementary School”

The Pine Ridge reservation has a student dropout rate of 70%. These dropout students have a significantly higher chance of turning to a life of drugs and alcohol lowering their chances for higher education. Schools on the reservation receive the bottom 10% of government funding for education and as a result struggle from an inadequate educational setting. School supplies that are common and often taken for granted by schools who receive higher government funding are a rarity among the schools on the Pine Ridge reservation. Chalk, erasers, gel pens, art supplies, construction paper, and classroom wall d’cor are just a few of the many supplies that schools like the Wolf Creek Elementary School lack. My research will examine the Wolf Creek Elementary School to reveal a correlation between the lack of government funding and the 70% dropout rate on the Pine Ridge reservation.

Dr. David Martinez
Arizona State University

“Blinded by Science! Vine Deloria Jr’s Critique of Archaeology”

Ever since Deloria focused his analytical wit and acumen on anthropology in *Custer Died for Your Sins*, a discourse on science as an institution (particularly as the embodiment of western ethnocentrism) developed across a range of works, in which the fallacies of the Euro-American intellectual tradition have been exposed and in their place a regard for indigenous history and oral tradition has taken root. The epitome of Deloria’s critique of the western scientific praxis was articulated in *Red Earth, White Lies*, which was Deloria’s deconstruction of two fundamental theories integral to American archeology, namely the Bering Land Bridge theory and the Pleistocene Overkill. My paper demonstrates the nature of Deloria’s criticism of these two key ideas, then explains how the oral tradition is an adequate account of human origins in North America, in addition to explaining the disappearance of large mammals from the face of the continent. Ultimately, I will clarify what may be called Deloria’s notion of indigenous geomythology, which is a variation of the geomythology generated in the work of Dorothy Vitaliano. Deloria’s critique of science overlaps with his critiques of religion and federal Indian policy.

Laura Medina
Arizona State University

“Contextualizing the American Indian Studies Paradigm Through Scholarship at ASU”

The Fort McDowell Yavapai Nation (FMYN) of Arizona is a small tribe in the outskirts of the Phoenix metropolitan area, and because of this economic potential the FMYN agenda has been more economically driven opposed to cultural. I explore traditional Yavapai knowledge and developing its relevancy in contemporary world. Historic colonization has disrupted the lives of traditional Yavapai and most were forced to live Eurocentric lifestyles. This has left the FMYN playing catch up in a society ignorant to American Indian worldviews. By developing discourse in traditional Yavapai thought and facilitating decolonization, leaders would allow tribal members to apply Indigenous methods to economic development and cultural survival using a Yavapai paradigm.

Dr. William Haas Moore

“Examples of Multicultural Native American History”

Human beings tell stories about events in their lives: how things came into being; humorous narratives; acts of courage; great changes that have altered people's lives. Such narratives influence future understandings. And contrary to those who maintain that there is only one version of the past, tales are told from differing viewpoints. This paper is about a part of the country - the Four Corners, an area where the borders of New Mexico, Colorado, Utah, and Arizona meet - that has many native nations, several conflicting interests within late 19th century American society, and a number of conflicting capitalistic enterprises. It will tell of the arrival of the railroad in 1880 from varying perspectives.

Dr. Steve Pavlik
Northwest Indian College

Dr. Daniel Wildcat
Haskell Indian Nations University

Dr. David Wilkins
University of Minnesota

Roundtable: “The Metaphysics of Vine Deloria’s Metaphysics of Modern Existence, 1979 to 2012”

This roundtable discussion reevaluates the legacy of Vine Deloria Jr.’s studies on American Indian Spirituality, metaphysics, and religion with particular emphasis on his body of publications and influences on the discipline of American Indian Studies.

Nicolas Peroff
University of Missouri-Kansas City

“The Menominee Restoration Act of 1973: A 40 Year Restrospective”

It’s been 40 years since passage of the Menominee Restoration Act and 30 years since the publication of *Menominee Drums: Tribal Termination and Restoration, 1954-1974*. This paper offers a retrospective look at evolving trends in the Menominee Nation following three general themes: tribal government and intergovernmental relations, language and culture, and economic development. Concluding thoughts review research opportunities and challenges experienced by the author in his on and off again 40 year working relationship with the Menominee Indian Tribe of Wisconsin.

Waquin Preston
Arizona State University

“Decolonizing Navajo Education Intersection of Assimilation and Contemporary Navajo Education”

“Navajo education” is a misnomer. From an American Indian Studies paradigm, Navajo education has served the purpose of maintaining and furthering the colonial agenda. American Indian federal education policy, state Indian education policy, and Navajo education policy are inappropriate models for Navajo education. These current models therefore call for the decolonization of Navajo education. Since the signing of the Navajo treaty of 1868 the Navajo people have been subject to an education system founded in the colonial policy of assimilation. Due to a lack of Navajo control in education the Navajo have been unable to teach their children in the manner they so choose, imparting the knowledge they deem important. I assert that Navajo education has served the purpose to destroy “Navajoness” under the “benevolent” project of “civilization.” I will explore the fundamental concept of “purpose in Navajo education” as synthesized from the Western paradigm, a traditional Navajo paradigm, and Navajo students own perception. Navajo people must look toward the communal models such as the Rough Rock Demonstration School and begin to challenge assumptions of education, its purpose, and how it is implemented.

Dr. Stephen Sachs
IUPUI

“Honoring the Circle: The Impact of American Indian Tradition on Western Political thought and Society”

Although rarely recognized, contact between Native People and Europeans coming to America has had a profound and continuing effect on all of American life, and on western political thought and practice. The inclusive democracy of Indigenous North Americans brought a major

change in Western political thought seen in Hobbes, Locke and Rousseau, built upon by Marx and other socialists and reflected in American political practice, while inspiring the American philosophical school of pragmatism and impacting American culture as seen by the Native aspect of American literature, which differentiates it from that of Brittan.

Kurt Siedschlaw
University of Nebraska at Kearney

“The Eagle Feather and the White Guy: Perceptions and Representations of the Eagle Feather”

This presentation will explore the perceptions and understanding of non-indigenous person related to the Eagle feather, its meaning, purpose and power. While the law recognizes a competing interest between the preservation of the bald and golden eagle and the preservation of Native American culture and religion is there any room for the importance of the eagle and especially the eagle feather to non-indigenous or those who are not Native Americans? If non-Native Americans adopt the practices and beliefs of the Native American Church, what does the eagle and the eagle feather mean to these non-Native Americans practicing Native American religion? Preparing research addressing the meaning of the Eagle Feather from a Euro-Centric, Linear, Analytic perspective is doomed to failure. The eagle and eagle feather have provided symbolism for many people for hundreds of years. That is the problem. The eagle and the eagle feather, for non-indigenous peoples is a symbol. The eagle and eagle feather, for the indigenous person cannot be subjected to analysis within which the concepts of the eagle and feathers are dissected into small, individual parts.

Melissa J. Spelchen
University of North Dakota

“Criminogenic Risks of Sexting and Instantaneous Communication: Impacts on American Indians”

Sexual attitudes and perceptions have drastically changed the past decade with the influx of technology and technological devices. The ability to text, sext, tweet or post sexual thoughts or suggestive comments is instantaneous and final with little regard for consequences. Does this technology create a predator type environment and does this adult legal behavior result in inappropriate illegal behavior such as cyberstalking, sexual harassment or sexual assault? How prevalent is this? Is this behavior impacted by ethnicity of aggressor or victim? What are the connections or impacts of this technology on the frequency of sexual assault among American Indian women? Is there any connection between this behavior and the sex related offenses of those American Indians who are currently in Jails in Indian country?

Frankie Stiles
St. Mary's University

“How the Georgia State Government Forced the Issue of Cherokee Removal in the Early Nineteenth Century”

This paper will argue that the Georgia state government played a pivotal role in the removal of the Cherokee Nation from its borders during the early nineteenth century. Specifically, it will examine the importance of the Compact of 1802, an agreement in which Georgia ceded a portion of its land in exchange for a promise by the federal government to extinguish all Indian land claims within the state. Additionally, this paper will examine the legislative strategies employed by Georgia’s representatives in the United States Congress aimed at pressuring the federal government into removing the Cherokee. The paper will also analyze the laws passed by the Georgia legislature in 1827 which unilaterally expanded the state’s jurisdiction over the Cherokee peoples and their land. Finally, the paper will evaluate the importance of the Georgia’s subsequent bureaucratic intrusions into Cherokee lands.

Gina Stuart Richard
University of Arizona

“Dawes Commission Social Network Analysis: Governmental Organization or Organized Crime Syndicate”

Historians have reported that the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes (Dawes Commission), charged with the duty of carrying out Indian land allotments in Oklahoma Territory in the years before statehood, were actually engaged in an enormous real estate conspiracy. Often noted for being the largest land fraud scheme in U.S. history, the end result of implementation of this governmental policy in Oklahoma was that 20 million acres of land were stripped from Native people in less than 10 years. Recent advances in Social Network Analysis have revealed that organizations, whether legitimate or criminal, leave a distinctive “footprint” or analysis structure. Recently these analyses have revealed the inner workings of the networks of the Medici family during the Renaissance and the criminal networks of Al Capone. This research focuses on using computerized social network analysis of primary source historical documents to recreate and analyze the network structure of the Dawes Commission from 1897 to 1907, the time of the loss of the 20 million acres of land. Did the Dawes Commissioners operated as a legitimate governmental organization or as a criminal enterprise?

Dr. Octaviana Trujillo
Northern Arizona University

Krystal Bergen
Northern Arizona University

Austin Chico
Northern Arizona University

Heather Eastman

Northern Arizona University

Audrey Goldtooth
Northern Arizona University

Micoleen Yazzie
Northern Arizona University

"Learning to Sustain Native Nations: Emerging Practice in Environmental Justice, Health, Language, and Cultural Resources"

This panel presentation focuses on new approaches to sustain and strengthen Native Nations through the Senior Capstone experience. Presenters are young people who are passionate about addressing community challenges. Students will explore workable models for community sustainability with their major senior project for Nation Rebuilding. Many tribal nations, cultural resources are not protected sufficiently or are not recognized as a crucial component of strong Native Nations, yet they can embrace culture and identity in beneficial ways for Native communities. Indigenous languages are also being lost, examining past and current avenues for language revitalization and developing new methods is essential for language maintenance. The legacy of uranium mining on the Navajo Nation has left human health disparities like cancer and environmental destruction unchecked. These contemporary problems in Indian country today must be addressed. The student panel will discuss how their Senior Capstone project will strengthen sovereignty and self-determination, and sustain culture, heritage, language and life.

Naomi Tom
Arizona State University

“Oral Histories and the American Indian Studies Paradigm”

American Indian lives and histories, as a whole, are popular subjects that many scholars have researched. However, a majority of these writings have come from a non-American Indian perspective. Only recently, with the articulation of the American Indian Studies Paradigm by Dr. James Riding In, has there been a change in the research regarding Indian people and communities. One of my research interests as a master’s student at Arizona State University in AIS is Oral History. Although oral history is not a new subject matter, especially in the disciplines of history and anthropology, I bring to the discussion an Indian perspective. My theoretical framework “privilege[s] oral history and traditional knowledge, promote[s] collaborative community-based research methods that transcend disciplinary boundaries.” The purpose of my research is not to devalue previous works done by historians and anthropologist, but to bring a different perspective to the study of oral history. My paper focuses on how oral history research differs when using the AIS Paradigm as opposed to historical or anthropological frameworks. How will using an AIS theoretical framework differ from anthropological and historical frameworks when conducting an oral history?

Aresta Tsosie-LaRusso
University of Arizona

“Second Generation Navajo Relocates: Inheriting Intergenerational Losses”

A modern day forced relocation of American Indians was initiated in 1974 through the passage of the Navajo-Hopi Land Settlement Act, also known as Public Law 93-531 (P.L. 93-531) by the Federal Government. Many Navajo families and their children’s lives were changed when they were displaced from their traditional homelands, and today over 10,000 Navajos have been affected as a result of P.L. 93-531. Those Navajo who relocated with their families when they were under the age of eighteen were deprived of returning to a traditional homeland and were ineligible for benefits upon becoming adults leaving them in an indeterminate state. The lands they were removed from provided an essential bond and secured a future of these children, which consisted of learning, practicing, and teaching of their culture, language, spiritual ceremonies, and life sustaining ways for generations to come.

American Studies Abstracts

Diana L. Ahmad
Missouri University of Science and Technology

“Moving Across the Plains: Prairie Dogs, Overland Emigrants, and Manifest Destiny”

Prairie dogs on the Great Plains won the hearts of emigrants who crossed the continent seeking new lives in the West. In the mid-nineteenth century, three hundred thousand people moved to California, Oregon, or Utah. On their journeys, few of them realized that they would find creatures unknown to them previously or known only through literature or newspaper articles. They never anticipated being captivated by the sights and sounds of the creatures they encountered. One animal in particular, the prairie dog, caught their attention. Described as “saucy” and “petulant,” the emigrants unwittingly compared the Plains dwellers to their own lives in ways that demonstrated an awareness of the “manifest destiny” of the emigrants. They found prairie dogs concerned with society, civil government, and charity. Emigrants saw prairie dogs as they saw themselves, innocent, active, and alert; notions they likely held for themselves as Americans in the new West.

Josh Anderson
Utah State University

“Bridge-building: Working on and off the Reservation in Thomas King’s ‘Truth and Bright Water’”

The paper will focus on the role of the unfinished bridge between the Canadian reserve of Bright Water and the American town of Truth, probing its literal and figurative significance to Native workers and Native identities in Thomas King’s “Truth and Bright Water” (1998). He argues that the bridge functions as a symbol of the cultural and economic isolation of First Nations’

communities, as many of the Native characters agree that most squandered economic opportunities stem from the failure to finish the bridge that would have connected Truth and Bright Water.

Adele Bealer
University of Utah

“Emerging Entanglements: Vegetable Voices in ‘Saga of the Swamp Thing’ and ‘Black Orchid’”

Alan Moore’s ‘Saga of the Swamp Thing’ and Neil Gaiman’s ‘Black Orchid’ feature human/vegetable hybrid protagonists and demand that we rethink our imbrication in an environment composed of (and composted from) heterogeneous human/animal/vegetable/mineral elements.. These graphic novels provide a fertile platform from which to interrogate the theoretical progression from Deleuze’s rhizome to Bruno Latour’s actor-network theory and Manuel DeLanda’s theories of the assemblage. Globalization’s kudzu-like expansion has raised serious questions for ecocriticism’s valorization of the local and for critical regionalism’s efforts to identify vital and virtual communities. I will demonstrate how these texts recycle received notions about invasive species to propagate new images of emerging networks of affect and appropriation, to demand that we reimagine what happens when plant matter takes matters into its own figurative hands. I will also explore the effectiveness of the graphic novel’s creative anthropomorphism for staging the speech of nonhuman Others in lushly provocative ways.

Whitney Borup
University of Utah

“Abjecting The Other in Cormac McCarthy’s ‘The Crossing’”

Cormac McCarthy’s “The Crossing” features the Mexico-U.S. border as a politically complicated and physically dangerous space. In this paper I argue that this novel inserts geopolitical realities and historical specificities into Julia Kristeva’s psychoanalytic approach to border thinking by materializing abject violence. Kristeva claims that national identity depends on an imagined and symbolic unity. When language and meaning are uncertain, shared judgments can no longer hold communities together, and communal borders become unstable. She characterizes contact between citizen and Other as an uncanny experience which challenges the boundaries of our subjectivities and uncovers our discontinuous selves. While Kristeva has been criticized for aestheticizing political realities of nationhood, McCarthy avoids aestheticization by establishing violence as both a metaphor for the abject confrontation with the Other and as an interrupting, physical reality. While minimally exploring subjectivity, McCarthy situates this violence on the bodies of his characters. This paper examines those moments of violent abjection in the novel as the physical outcomes of Kristeva’s metaphysical process, marking Billy as an abject figure in permanent exile.

Edgar W. Butler
University of California, Riverside

“H-1B Visa Program: Correcting Methodological Impairments”

This paper is an evaluation of the H-1B Visa program by presenting an analysis of its pros and cons. First, I present a brief critique of the H-1B visa program. Then it imparts an informed analysis of its shortcomings and its strengths. However, the overall conclusion is that so far the positives and benefits remain unknown. Then I present a proposal for a reasonable methodology correcting most of its weaknesses and determining if it is the best and brightest program or if it should it be abandoned. The proposal should take care of most of its deficiencies.

Gil Castillo
The University of Texas at Brownsville

“Incorporating Visual Representations of Communication Theories into the Classroom”

Visual aids such as clips from film and television have become prominent tools for instructors. (Matusitz, 2005). Research suggests that imagery is significant for students’ learning and ability to recall information (Myers, 2004). For instance, video clips from films or television episodes offer visual stimuli for students to understand concepts and theories (Sexton, 2006). Visual aids stimulate and heighten students’ enthusiasm and focus, particularly when there is a need to expose students to concepts or theories not easily evident by listening to lectures (Wexley & Latham, 1981). Courses taught in the Communication discipline provide instructors plenty of opportunities for video clips to be shown that illustrate concepts or theories. In my Interpersonal Communication courses, I have shown video clips from television that represent specific theories in Communication. The television show I often present is *The Office*. There are episodes from the show that visually represent examples of nonverbal immediacy, world-minded and ethnocentric communication, and conflict management. These clips complement the content from textbook the students have read as well as lectures. Students state that they have a much better understanding of course content.

Nancy Cook
University of Montana

“Adapting James Welch’s ‘Winter in the Blood’ for the Screen”

The presentation will rethink James Welch’s “Winter in the Blood” through the medium of film. The film will be making festival circuit in 2013. The presenter has read the screenplay, been on the set, and been kept abreast of the production. She will discuss the choices the filmmakers made in bringing the book to the screen. She will also use the filmmakers’ website to share images from the production.

Melody Graulich
Utah State University

“Reading Popular Mechanics: Cameras, Cars, and Technology in Leslie Marmon Silko’s ‘Storyteller’”

The paper departs from Philip Deloria’s assertion in “Indian in Unexpected Places” that “Geronimo was [not] alone in the meeting of Indians, autos, and photography” to explore, through photographs and text, how themes of Indian uses of technologies are central to Leslie Silko’s assertion of Native identities in her memoir “Storyteller.”

Darrin L. Grinder
Northwest Nazarene University

“President Andrew Jackson as Forgotten Villain: Remembering/Re-imagining Jackson’s Words and Actions toward the Cherokee and Seminole through Folk Tales and Literature”

The connections between the presidency of Andrew Jackson and the decimation of Native cultures in the American South East is well-known. But the events of the mid-nineteenth century need to be revisited in light of all we have learned from genocidal and exterminationist events around the world over the last century. This paper shows the discrepancies between the representations of Jackson in Native-American culture and in popular American culture, arguing for a view of Jackson that favors the victims’ narratives and representations. The paper also examines the results of Jackson’s refusal to protect the Cherokee land in Georgia using the perspectives of current definitions and theories of genocide. The paper argues that there is a significant loss to discussions of race and ethnicity in the American conversation when we allow mainstream culture to forget or ignore past governmental culpability in times of racial violence. The idea for this paper arose from conversations between me and several interviewers who expressed their surprise over my claim in my recent book with Dr. Steve Shaw (“The Presidents and Their Faith: From George Washington to Barack Obama,” 2012) that Andrew Jackson was guilty of at least cultural genocide.

Jake Howard
Utah State University

“Literary vs. Primary Voices: Arguing for Native American Rights in the 1820's”

The presentation will explore how “land exchange,” a common notion and practice in the early 19th century, became central in President Andrew Jackson’s Indian migration campaign. The Indian Removal Policies, however, antagonized Native Americans and resulted in vocalized Cherokee retaliation in Cherokee Women Petitions (1817-1823), in which Cherokee women express to the Cherokee National Council their opposition to removal. Less than a decade later, Lydia Maria Child published a novel, “Hobomok,” focusing on how Natives suffered abuse and discrimination in white society. Howard focuses on the representation of Indian rights in

“Hobomok” and the Cherokee women’s petitions in order to examine how these texts interact with larger discussions about the legal and social rights granted to the Cherokee, specifically, in the 1820s.

Maria N. Hodgson
University of Texas at Brownsville

“Interpersonal Communication According to the Movies”

Movies have been used to promote learning in the classroom since the late 20th century. Even though showing movies may be described as lazy teaching, movies are used today to serve as an instructional aid in the classroom. Instructors use movies to illustrate material because it is assumed that movies increase students’ interest in the subject and assist with retention of course material. Using movies in Interpersonal Communication courses have assisted students to have a better understanding of interpersonal essentials such as understanding oneself, the perception of others and expressing emotions. In addition, students also learn valuable interpersonal skills such as listening, verbal and nonverbal skills that are necessary in the development of relationships with others such as family, friends, coworkers and romantic partners. Movies are viewed and classroom discussions about interpersonal communication topics are identified in the movie. A follow up paper is assigned so that students have a sense of interpersonal communication awareness and teaches them how it impacts or influences their own relationships with others.

Maria N. Hodgson
University of Texas at Brownsville

Mark T. Green
Our Lady of the Lake University

Carol Wheeler
Our Lady of the Lake University

“Leader Spirituality and Leader Virtues as Predictors of Effective Leadership”

A growing body of literature indicates that leader spirituality positively influences how leaders lead. There is also a body of literature that indicates that followers associate good leadership with behaving ethically. A concept related to leader ethics is leader virtues. Historically, virtues have been written about from a theological perspective. Recently, Riggio, Zhu, Reina and Maroosis (2010) developed an empirical assessment to measure leadership virtues. In this study 143 leaders were rated by their followers, peers and supervisors using the Multifactor Leadership Questionnaire and the Leadership Virtues Questionnaire. The leaders completed three spiritual and religious assessments on themselves. The results of the analysis found that leader spiritual well-being had direct effects on how virtuously and how actively followers, colleagues and supervisors rated these leaders.

Howard Horwitz
University of Utah

“‘Fumes of Free Enterprise’: DeLillo’s Prisoners, Rational Expectations, and the Financial Crisis

In DeLillo’s “Hammer and Sickle,” an inmate at a prison for financial criminals stands on a highway overpass, “breathing the fumes of free enterprise forever.” Prisoners watch a program in which two girls read about the 2009 Dubai debt crisis. Dubai has no oil; funded through Dubia World, it is largely an investment clearinghouse for the middle east and the world. DeLillo is interested in the way experience is formed through intangible circuits of investment, prospective and therefore almost by definition unstable. “Hammer and Sickle” participates in a venerable analysis of the relation of individual to collective and commercial action. As Judge Richard Posner writes, “risky behavior” leading to the 2008 crash was “individually rational” yet “collectively irrational.” Others have challenged the assumption of rational expectations. Many analysts of American financial and commercial life retain the distinction between rational and irrational behavior. Their regulatory recommendations seek to preserve commerce from irrationality. DeLillo understands that rational behavior in late-capitalist consumer society always proceeds according to a psychic “mandate to accrue.” Even those who foresaw the crisis, I think, neglect what Thorstein Veblen a century ago called the “emulative” character of psychic life in consumer society, rendering periodic crises inevitable.

Don Hufford
Newman University

“Religion and the Public Schools: A Postmodern Perspective”

The question, “What role should religion play in public schools?” is politically, sociologically, historically, and pedagogically valid. This paper explores the question from a postmodern perspective. Postmodern thought and discourse allow us to create new ways of viewing the religion/public school debate. The modernist view of the issue has tended toward polarization of ideological and tactical positions. From a sociological perspective the modernist battle-lines have been drawn between the “religious right” and the causes articulated by those defined as “secular humanists.” A postmodern exploration, however, allows for a dialectical “both/and” position regarding competing religious and sociopolitical truths. The philosophical foundation of postmodernism leads to a vision of public schooling that recognizes the importance of a social and curricular connectedness that is integrative, ecumenical, heterogeneous, and inclusive. In this context, it is possible for public education to use the learning potential in diverse personal and group religious understandings - and misunderstandings - to help students recognize “their own and other’s identities and to understand how the world shapes and is shaped by social interaction (William Tierney).” Postmodern thought allows us to consider the religion/public school debate as more sociological than theological. This possibility will be explored in the presentation.

Dennis R. Judd, co-moderator
University of Illinois at Chicago

Stephanie Witt, co-moderator
Boise State University

“Round Table: Cities, Sagebrush, and Solitude: Confronting the Policy Challenges of the Great Basin”

As the largest and driest of the four deserts of North America, the Great Basin does not seem to be a friendly place to build cities. This round table will discuss the politics, history, growth and other aspects of this rapidly changing part of America. The participants in the roundtable include: Alicia Barber, University of Nevada Reno; Jessica Deshazo, Northern Arizona University; Erin D. McClellan, Boise State University; Zachary Smith, Northern Arizona University; Todd Shallat, Boise State University; Brent S. Steel, Oregon State University; and Erika Wolters, Oregon State University.

Esther Kim
University of Utah

“Recreational Re-Creating: A Cultural Critique of the 50th Anniversary of the Freedom Rides”

In 1961, student activists from across the US challenged socially segregated public transit in the South by enforcing desegregation laws. The activists, known as Freedom Riders, were met with resistance, violence and jail. On its 50th anniversary in May 2011, the Freedom Riders were met with much media recognition, including a commemorative retracing of the original ride sponsored by PBS American Experience, which encouraged student activists from across the nation to “get on the bus”. The Civil Rights Movement assumes racial justice realized, but commemoration works to historicize and isolate these acts of resistance from modern day struggle for social equity. As a participant of the student freedom rides, I witnessed a complicated mapping of how history, memory, race, power and place are still affected by these acts and corporations seeking to benefit from the blind acceptance of commemoration. Using Cultural Studies theories of encoding and decoding, this research is an examination of the tensions among the actions and rhetoric of the Freedom Riders movement and how they are validated, co-opted, re-formed and understood. It is an attempt to pull the Freedom Riders out of a historical framework and contextualize the Civil Rights Movement in relation to activism today.

Ellen Kress
University of Utah

“Mesa Verde and American Identity”

I examine representations of Mesa Verde to explore what Mesa Verde means to Americans and what/how it contributes to American identity. An early account, Gustav Nordenskiöld's “The Cliff-Dwellers of the Mesa Verde,” tells us that ordinary Indians arrived at Mesa Verde. While there, they created superior pottery and buildings; when they left, their pottery and buildings degenerated. Nordenskiöld's account implies there was something special about Mesa Verde that allowed the Indians to transcend their primitive lives and culture. I argue Americans preserved Mesa Verde as a National Park so they could co-opt and benefit from the special mystique of Mesa Verde. 1950s promotional brochures describe how the Indians lived in harmony with nature and with each other at Mesa Verde, while Europeans at the time lived in feudal disarray; Americans hoped Mesa Verde would help them transcend their European history and create a new American society.

Sharaf Rehman
The University of Texas-Brownsville

“Tolerance to Deception in a Romantic Relationship: An intercultural interpretation of ‘Brief Encounter’ (1945)”

Deception maybe an accepted component of politeness in a social interaction, it is quite a different matter when employed in a marriage or a serious romantic relationship. This paper reports on the perceptions and interpretations of spousal infidelity portrayed in a 1945 movie, “Brief Encounter.” Sixty Hispanic American college students participated in the study. After having seen the film, the subjects responded on a self-administered paper-and-pencil instrument with items such as who was to be blamed for the incident, and how the respondents would have reacted if their spouse or partner had acted in a similar manner. The respondents were also asked about how their partners might have reacted had they cheated on their spouse or partner. Relying on chi-square analysis and using gender as an independent variable, the paper reports on significant differences in attitudes among the sample.

Andrea M. Slater
UCLA

“Linked Fate: Collective Action of the American Negro and the Asian Indian in the Early 20th Century”

Geographically and culturally speaking, no two groups were more distant than the American Negro and the British-controlled Indians. However, between 1915 and 1950 thousands of American Blacks mobilized, building a transnational movement constructed by oppression and the pursuit of full equality. Although this alliance is largely disregarded in academic literature in both Indian and American histories, this research originated with primary source documents and developed into an interdisciplinary study in an effort to expand the traditional historical and political thoughts of Black Power of 20th century America. Contemporary theories of collective

identity and collective action provide an analysis of the early movement that bridged Black and Indian emancipation in the post-colonial context. I argue the strength of transnational scholarship is that it examines intellectual, political and cultural movements previously treated as distinct and unites them under the framework of politics and culture while expanding our definitions of the Black Tradition.

Jon Leon Torn
Northern Arizona University

“The ‘Passing’ of Hipsterdom: Authenticity, Irony and Race in Contemporary Subculture”

We appear to be in the midst of a “hipster moment” in American popular culture. In April of 2012 it passed “bro” to become the top subcultural designation to be Googled, a ranking it holds at the time of this writing. Christy Wampole in *The New York Times* identifies the hipster with self-defeating irony: “a function of fear and pre-emptive shame, ironic living bespeaks cultural numbness, resignation and defeat.” While irony is seen as essential to hipsterism by contemporary critics, an examination of the history of the term shows that it has not always been so. The evolution of the “hipster” subculture from authenticity to irony can be seen by comparing contemporary critiques of the hipster with one of the first: Anatole Broyard’s 1948 essay, published in the *Partisan Review*, titled “Portrait of a Hipster.” Broyard’s position as a mixed race Creole passing for white in the literary establishment of New York in post WWII culture makes him a captivating transitional figure for marking the “passing” of hipsterdom into its new 21st century designation.

Anthropology Abstracts

Kellam Barta
North Dakota State University

"The Mascot Effect 2: Social Factors Influencing Pronunciation of the Word Coyote"

A sociolinguistic field study was conducted to follow up on previous findings that a “mascot effect” at North Dakota State University (NDSU) may include social factors that influence the pronunciation of university athletic monikers (mascots). Data was collected at NDSU and University of South Dakota (USD) to investigate whether the USD Coyotes, like the NDSU Bison, encode group identity through a preferred pronunciation of their mascot. Results showed a significant preference for a perceived “correct” pronunciation of the word coyote on USD campus and supported the mascot effect at NDSU. While the NDSU Bison encode group identity through voicing of the intervocalic s in bison, the USD Coyotes seem to encode not only group identity but also ties to rural or Old Western culture through removal of the third syllable and shift in stress pattern in their pronunciation of coyote.

Christophe Brissonneau

Centre de Recherche Sens Ethique Société—Université Paris Descartes

“Doping in France and USA: Comparison of a socialist and a liberal sports model”

After the disaster of the French team in 1960 during the Olympics in Roma, General De Gaulle decided to create in France a state sport policy. Two sports models were possible: the open sports structures of the American universities which recruited the best sportsmen, or the closed sports structures such as in the German Democratic Republic where the best talents were gathered in one place. Fascinated by this model, the French ministry chose the latter. This East German model was also adopted by Sports physicians (exercise physiology) and trainers. From a collection of interviews from former doped athletes, we can see that doping in France (with a socialist sports model) is the result of a collective process. From the interviews of two international French athletes who discovered doping in US universities in the ‘60s and ‘70s, we can see that in this liberal country the usage of doping is also the result of an individual choice but seems to be more diffused.

Valerie A. Lykes
University of Nevada, Reno

Markus Kemmelmeier
University of Nevada, Reno

“What predicts loneliness?: Examining cultural differences worldwide”

We examine the antecedents of loneliness as a function of dominant cultural values using data from the World Values Survey. Previous research in Europe has discovered that loneliness is more prevalent in collectivistic countries, and that the absence of family interaction and connectedness impacts those in collectivistic countries more than those in individualistic societies. Conversely, contact with friends serves as a better buffer against loneliness in individualistic societies compared to collectivistic societies. This paper will broaden the scope of previous research by including countries outside of Europe to determine if this main effect of collectivistic countries being more lonely holds, and by examining self-reported preferences for the importance of friends and family in one’s life rather than behaviors (frequency of contact with friends and families).

Carly Santoro
University of Denver

“Beyond Donors and Dollars: contradictions of rural development in Mozambique”

In the past 20 years, Mozambique has experienced an enormous influx of international and national non-governmental organizations and international aid funding. This inundation has been accompanied by a spike in the presence of expatriates, and the improvement of the socio-economic realities for a selected number of Mozambicans. The majority of NGOs operate out of

Maputo, the capital; however, their programs are carried out in rural areas, throughout Mozambique's provinces, with their missions often implemented by local rural associations who vie for funding and support. This paper draws upon anthropological fieldwork conducted in Manjacaze, a rural town in the Gaza province, and in Maputo. It aims to examine the complexities and contradictions of rural development in Mozambique, examining complex cultural perceptions of the NGO world, as well as contradictions between missions and reality, particularly in rural areas. Research in Manjacaze focused particularly on local associations who receive funding from international NGOs, and on the perspectives that rural populations have of development efforts. These associations and the people who run and are directly affected by them have developed behaviors, lifestyles, opinions, and expectations that are unique to their relationship with the aid organizations, which I examine from an ethnographic perspective.

Chelsea Schelly
University of Wisconsin-Madison

"The Abundance of the Commons and the Politics of Plenty: One Community's Understanding of Shared Resources"

Twin Oaks is an intentional community of approximately 100 adults and their children. For over 40 years, hundreds of people have come to live at Twin Oaks and thousands have come to visit to participate in this egalitarian, income sharing community. Here, every adult works 42 hours a week, is given only \$86 a month in personal spending money, shares access to 18 community automobiles, and lives in what some might have only experienced during their days at the Fraternity or Sorority house – "shared living groups" or SLGs where 10-30 people share community living spaces, having only a small bedroom as personal, private space. Yet while it may seem to an outsider like life at Twin Oaks is limited or involves an acute degree of sacrifice, the "communards" who actually commit to the lived experience of life in this community don't. They talk about and experience their lives as abundant, practicing and discussing a politics of plenty. Here, we can see how practices of plentitude (Schor, 2010) can also involve understandings of shared resource use and limitations on consumption as practices of abundance, offering the potential to radically reform how we think about common or public resources.

Arid Lands Abstracts 2013

Vladimir Bejan
Seattle University, Seattle, WA

C. Patrick Scott
Kansas State University, Manhattan KS

"Oil Price Shocks and Asymmetric Monetary Policy"

We examine nonlinear optimal monetary policy in a DSGE model with asymmetric wage adjustment costs. The central banker exhibits asymmetric preferences for both output and

inflationary gaps and the nonlinear tradeoff between output gap and inflationary gap targeting is shown in a calibrated model.

Charles R. Britton
University of Arkansas

Richard K. Ford
University of Arkansas at Little Rock

David E.R. Gay
University of Arkansas

“The Political Economy of Water Resources in Times of Drought: An Exploration of Public Policies and Private Interests”

The authors explore public policies and private responses to selected issues of water resource usage during periods of drought, primarily in arid lands. Using an historical analytical perspective, they examine issues of water location and re-location, including legal rights of use, exploration for water (including “water witches”), anti-gravity responses to re-allocation, cloud seeding, and impacts upon navigation and commercial activities. Their assessment is that public policies can have unexpected, unanticipated effects as the interaction of private and government interests jostle for primacy in the political economy of water resources.

Gene Burd
University of Texas

“Changes in Sports Geography: Realignments and Relocations of Sports Teams”

Place, time and tradition for college and professional sports teams, conferences and leagues are being reshuffled and readjusted to the virtual realities of modern television and other media markets, decentralized fan regions and locales with impact on historical team traditions, rivalries and loyalties, team names, images and symbols. This is especially registered in football and baseball as questions arise as to "Where is home?" and "Where is East, West, North and South?" in new team sites and locales in cities, suburbs, states and urban regions, where natural land and urban space overlap.

Sara Earley
MSW/ASW Community Based Adult Services, Los Angeles, California

Joseph Earley
Loyola Marymount University, Department of Economics, Los Angeles, California

“An Analysis and Statistical Investigation of Mental Health Metrics for the AALS Arid/Semi-Arid State Classification.”

This paper addresses the question: "Is the private and public monetary advocacy for prevention and treatment of mental health issues uniformly consistent across the 14 Arid and 36 Non-arid AALS state classification". Using cross-section data for the fifty states, regression models are estimated to investigate numerous aspects of this research question. For example, an expenditure model is estimated to predict spending per capita on mental health issues controlling for relevant state characteristics such as state income per capita. Numerous tests are presented to determine whether or not there are differences across the AALS classification.

Daniel Kuester
Kansas State University, Manhattan, KS

Kyle Ross
University of Arkansas at Little Rock, Little Rock, AR

“Athletic Success and Aridity Revisited: Does Aridity Affect the Relative Success of a College Basketball Team?”

The authors examine college basketball data from 2012-13 to determine whether there is a larger "home field advantage" for 1-A (FBS) university basketball teams located in arid/semi arid locations. In order to differentiate for obvious advantages in skill amongst teams point spread data is studied. The author will attempt to determine whether there are distinct disadvantages teams traveling from humid locations face when they must travel to an arid location or if teams traveling from arid locations face a disadvantage when they travel to humid/semi humid locations.

The authors are revisiting the work presented in the 2009 FORUM where several years of college football data were studied.. The authors attempt to determine whether the conclusions reached in that paper that arid teams have a pronounced home field advantage implies anything about college basketball performance..

Mark Melichar
Kansas State University, Manhattan KS

“State-Level Impacts of Energy Price Shocks on Economic Activity: Which Energy Series Forecasts the Best?”

Taking a disaggregate approach, I explore the possibility of different energy price series, such as gasoline, diesel, natural gas, heating oil and electricity, producing better forecasts of economic activity than the price of oil. To measure which energy series has the best economic forecasting performance, I use both the Diebold-Mariano test and the Davidson and MacKinnon J-test. In addition, some of these energy series may produce different economic responses, especially for different parts of the country, so Impulse Response Functions (IRF) are used to examine the

energy price-macroeconomy relationship at the U.S. state-level. Identifying which energy series produces the best forecasts of U.S. economic activity has significant implications for improving the understanding of the energy price-macroeconomy relationship.

Nejem Raheem
Emerson College, Dept. of Marketing Comm.

“A natural history of the conflict between the acequias of El Rio de las Gallinas and the City of Las Vegas, New Mexico”

The recent increases in population and economic growth in New Mexico seems bound to intensify the conflict between agricultural and urban or municipal water users. In northern New Mexico an agricultural interest in the middle of this conflict are traditional irrigation ditches known as acequias. This paper presents a background to the current negotiations between acequia irrigators (parciantes) and the City of Las Vegas (COLV), New Mexico, over the waters of El Rio de las Gallinas, located in the northeastern part of the state. The current negotiations over water sharing are based in at least four basic issues: scarce and variable water supply, demographic and economic change, a particular legislative history that leads to persistent distrust, and a fundamental difference in property rights regimes and perception of water. In interviews I conducted in 2008, I found expressions of mutual frustration, trust, and distrust among all the parties I spoke with: parciantes irrigating along the Gallinas and the New Mexico Office of the State Engineer (OSE). I could not secure interviews with COLV staff. The perspectives represented herein are therefore principally those of parciantes.

Asian Studies Abstracts

Linda H. Chiang
Azusa Pacific University

Becky Roe
Azusa Pacific University

“Education through the lens of propaganda arts”

In western cultures, propaganda is a term with typically negative connotations. The intent is to convey political messages or ideologies by influencing emotions and to presume particular beliefs (Sturken & Cartwright, 2009). In eastern cultures, propaganda refers to any policies to promote thoughts and products (Kuo Yu Dictionary). Chinese communities have used propaganda arts to convey model behaviors especially after 1949 (Landsberger, 2001). In recent years, Confucius has been revived in official propaganda as a national icon and a symbol of the Party’s concern for public welfare (Dotson, 2011). Questions related to ideologies shared through visual content triggers these researchers’ interests such as: How do governments use propaganda to promote their ideology? How have propaganda impacted people’s thoughts and behaviors? How have propaganda used in educational systems? In this paper we will examine

popular culture in Chinese communities, through the lens of print and social media, and determine whether and how political ideologies and educational structures are promoted in Chinese communities. Implication of these ideas and discussion will be shared in this presentation.

Lee, Pai-lin
National Pingtung University of Education

Wang, Chiao-Li
National Kaohsiung Normal University

Hsiao Hsiang
Chia Nan University of Pharmacy and Science

Ching Hsiang
Chia Nan University of Pharmacy and Science

“Physical Activity, Cognitive Activity, and Health Status Related to Subjective Memory Complaints”

Subjective memory complaints (SMC) might be important signs for predicting dementia. The present study examined the relationship among physical health (PH), bio-psy-social activity (physical activity-PA, cognitive activity-CogA, Social activity-SoA), and subjective memory complaints for middle age and older adults. Methods: Participants were from MIDUS II study (Midlife in the United States), which is a national study of adult development and aging with assessments conducted at the second wave of measurement in 2004-2006. Assessments were made in a mail questionnaire form (demographic variables, physical activity, cognitive activity, social activity, self-rated health, and SUM). Hierarchical multiple regression was run, with the dependent variable of SMC, and the independent variables of PA, CogA, and SoA, with covariates of social demographic variables. Results: The SMC was regressed on education, PA, CogA, and PH, while controlling covariates. The interactions of variables were insignificant. Conclusion: Those middle age and older adults with more CogA, PA and higher on self-rated health conditions had lower frequency of complains on their memory ability.

Yiyang Li
Arkansas State University

Chenjie Zhang
Arkansas State University

Xiaoru Zhao
Arkansas State University

“Examining Weibo’s Influences on Citizens’ Participation in Public Issues”

Compared to western countries, public issues are often reported by traditional media and citizens rarely discuss public issues especially politics in public area in China. Since the dramatic use of Weibo, a micro blog website which has 300 million users and 100 million messages are posted each day, citizens tend to discuss public issues in this virtual environment. This study attempts to examine Weibo's influences on citizens' participation in public issues by exploring the relationships among Weibo trust, frequency of using Weibo, online public issues engagement and offline public issues participation. Preliminary results indicate that relationships among four variables are significant and positive. Citizens who use Weibo more frequently will have higher level of online public issues engagement and offline public issues participation. The more citizens trust Weibo the more they would participate in online and offline public issues discussion and activities. The higher level of online engagement in public issues would cause in higher level of offline public issues participation. In addition, this study also finds out that compare to other mostly used social media in China, Weibo is the only one that influences citizens' participation in public issues.

Lin, Li-Hui

National Chung Cheng University, Taiwan

“The evaluation of social outcomes of older adult education: The indicator construction of health and social engagement”

This study is to examine the social outcomes of older adult education. A research of Understanding the Social Outcomes of Learning of OECD in 2007 indicates that the social outcomes should focus on the impact on learners' health and social engagement after receiving education or participating in learning activities. The study is to construct an evaluation indicator for social outcomes of older adult education from these two aspects: learners' health and social engagement. The main purposes of this paper are as follows:

1. To analyze the dimension and indicator of social outcomes of learning from OECD paper.
2. To design a localized evaluation framework for the social outcomes of older adult education.
3. To construct Taiwan evaluation indicator of social outcomes of older adult education as a basis for the application.

In order to achieve above purposes, focus group interview and Delphi technique are adapted.

Geoffrey Luurs

Colorado State University

“Militant State Rhetoric: The Chinese Communist Party”

Following the Chinese Civil War, Mao Tse-Tung rose to power and established the Communist government in China. Over the thirty years of his reign he was able to use unique rhetorical moves in order to enact a specialized proletarian member base to action in order to both industrialize, and revolutionize China. Through an analysis of social movements, establishment movements, and violence as a unique resource, a historical perspective on the movements Mao

made during his time as leader explains the justification for his actions. Ultimately this militant strategy would prove useful in Mao's attempt to deify himself and establish Mao Zedong Thought as the primary ideology in the People's Republic of China.

Himanshi Raizada
Lamar University and University of Indianapolis

Phylis Lan Lin
Lamar University and University of Indianapolis

“From the Politics of Identity: To Identity Politics”

The “Politics of Identity” refers to state policies and practices that subordinate, marginalize, and exclude particular groups, while affirming, privileging, and securing the dominance of other groups. The paper examines how states produce particular raced-gendered-sexualized identities, in ways that simultaneously create the dominant and the subordinate. We are all different in multiple ways and have multiple identities. These differences can either separate or bring us together, depending how we theorize and practice the politics of our differences. Gender is one marker of our social identity. This paper explores the interplay of gender, religion and democratic politics in India. It will furthermore take up the issue of the effects of identity politics on women’s rights. The paper will also argue that religion has contributed to fostering community identity politics that has strengthened the forces opposing women’s rights. There is a restructuring and reorientation of women’s roles in contemporary society. However, not much empirical knowledge is available about these changes and the impact they have on women’s behavior, values, or attitudes and identities. Thus, the paper will focus on the local, i.e., India, rather than on the macro level.

Rebecca Roe
Azusa Pacific University

Linda H. Chiang,
Azusa Pacific University

“How a Visual Culture Can Influence Propoganda”

Propaganda has been used in Chinese communities to convey political messages (Landsberger, 1995). In western culture, propaganda is a term with negative connotations. The intent is to convey ideologies by influencing emotions and then presume particular political beliefs (Sturken & Cartwright, 2009). In eastern cultures, propaganda refers to any media to promote thoughts and products (Kuo Yu Dictionary). The tools of propaganda can be said to influence many decisions: political issues, power ideologies, and educational systems. A visual culture, in the context of Chinese communities, results from of a shared set of values and beliefs, lived out in a range of social networks (Geertz, 2001). Visually promoted governmental ideologies influence people’s thoughts and behaviors.

We will examine popular culture in Chinese communities, through the lens of popular media, and determine whether and how political ideologies and educational structures are impacted or are influenced through them. Further, we will examine how those in power manipulate the use of images which are commonplace in popular forms of media. Implication of these ideas and discussion will be shared in this presentation.

Meghna Sabharwal
The University of Texas

Roli Varma
The University of New Mexico

“India-born faculty members in the United States: Successes and Challenges”

Over the past decade, foreign-born in the science and engineering (S&E) workforce has grown dramatically. Of the 21.6 million scientists and engineers in the U.S in 2003, 16% were foreign-born. Of the foreign-born faculty members, scholars of Chinese (22%) and Indian (15%) origin occupy more than a third of the full-time positions at four-year colleges and universities in the U.S. India-born faculty members play an important role in the scientific, technological and economic growth of this nation. Two key factors that impact retention rates, job performance and satisfaction are used in this study as proxy variables to determine stay rates. While studies argue that individuals return due to unsuccessful careers in the host country this might not be true in the case of Indian faculty members. Using data from the 2003 Survey of Doctorate Recipients conducted by the National Science Foundation and pilot interviews with returnees, this study reveals that India-born faculty are more productive than U.S. born scientists, but less satisfied than their native-born peers. This study has far reaching implications. Losing them in the form of reverse migration can add to the challenges faced by the scientific enterprise in the U.S.

Stephen Thomas
University of Colorado Denver

“The Role of Chinese Sovereignty in China's Contrasting Pre- and Post-1949 Economic Development Record”

Historical macro data on Chinese economic development from Angus Maddison show that China experienced substantial economic growth until about 1800, constituting 20% or more of the world economy. From 1800 until 1949, however, China experienced mostly negative economic growth, and its economy shrank to about 5% of the world economy. Two important factors in China's relative economic decrease from 1800 to 1949 were rapid European industrialization and China's losses from WWII and its civil war. But China also appears to have lost significant economic benefits from the global economy before 1949 because of lack of full sovereignty. In 1949, a new Chinese government regained full sovereignty and designed and implemented economic development policies that reversed China's economic slide and grew its economy during most of 1949 to 1978, and then expanded it dramatically after 1978. What role did China

sovereignty levels play in these contrasting pre- and post-1949 economic development records? To answer, I will draw on my earlier research on pre-1949 Chinese industrialization and on studies of post-1949 Chinese economic development policies and performance to highlight important areas of sovereignty that greatly influenced Chinese economic development within the global economy pre- and post- 1949.

Chen-Chi Wei
Mingshin University of Science and Technology

“A study on the participation in the assignment-oriented learning of the elderly: Training of child care providers”

This research focuses on the current situation of elderly labor force after the Taiwan government loosened the child care provider policy in July 2012. The main purpose of this article is to understand the disadvantages the old learners have faced in the assignment-oriented vocational training, and to give suggestions how to improve the opportunities of resuming the elderly labor force. The research is in qualitative research method adopted the procedure of coding, core-concept and categories based on depth interview and categorized four dimensions, participation motives, physical disadvantages, the need of qualification, and teaching methods. This research finds that physical aging has been overlooked in vocational training. The lecturer was lack of the experiences of teaching old learners. This research suggests that lecturers should use the mixed-aged group to remedy teaching methods and improve the learning outcome by understanding students' corresponding experiences.

Chris Yoon
Azusa Pacific University

“Educational Reform: Impact of Charter Schools in Los Angeles and its impact on Asian students”

A charter public school system has been an issue of debate among educators and policy makers for the last several years. The charter school concept was developed to support disadvantaged students in urban areas to increase their academic performance by providing a small school and a small class environment.

Although a history of the charter schools was relatively short, the impact of this new public education system has been very positive. Public schools in large cities face over-crowded classrooms and often serve large number of low SES population. Recent data collected in Los Angeles area proved that the charter schools helped these students to achieve higher scores in the standardized tests as well as providing them a positive motivation to learn. As a result, the charter school system is considered as an alternative approach to support the students in low SES and over-crowded areas.

In this presentation, the following agenda will be discussed: (1) a brief history of charter schools; (2) current data on impact of charter schools on Asian students; (3) pros and cons of charter school system and community support.

Association of Borderlands Studies Abstracts

Anne-Laure Amilhat Szary
Université Joseph Fourier & PACTE - CNRS, Grenoble, France

“The geopolitical meaning of a contemporary visual art upsurge on the Canada-US border”

Their common border can be seen as a synecdoche of the complex relationship that ties Canada and the United States together: not only is it the longest border in the world, but also it represents a line where strong and soft politics and geopolitics converge. Yet the construction of complex sets of values resulting from the process of nation-building on both sides of the line has led to cultural differentiation. In spite of the closeness of cultural identities in the border regions, differentiation can be noted in the evolution of both ideas and their material expression. Culture in the border regions can be a good indicator of changes. Those observed here are symptomatic of post-9/11 bilateral relations, as well as evidences of more general geopolitical trends. In a context of boundary enhancement that has restricted passage in regions that used to be highly integrated, new kinds of artistic expressions are emerging that attest to significant cultural change. This paper discusses whether a general aesthetic tendency can be observed in borderlands, which are becoming one of the main loci of contemporary visual arts. It also comments on how “rebordering”, by changing regulations processes and working upon the definition of borders.

Sonia Bass-Zavala
Universidad Autónoma de Ciudad Juárez

“Pobreza urbana. Una realidad de la frontera juarense”

Los habitantes juarenses han transitado a lo largo del siglo XX por una serie de altibajos económicos que han repercutido en su calidad de vida y bienestar social. A diferencia de otras ciudades mexicanas, las ciudades fronterizas reciclan los productos y servicios de las ciudades norteamericanas, contado con enseres que afectan los indicadores que miden la pobreza en México, quedando (estas ciudades) fuera de los programas sociales dirigidos a “combatir la pobreza”. Debe existir una metodología con variables socioeconómicas que den cuenta de la realidad de estas ciudades para identificar una escala que permita acercarse a este contexto complejo, donde los grupos que se ven más afectados son las mujeres, los niños, los adultos mayores, los grupos indígenas, entre otros. En esta ponencia trataremos de proponer un indicador que pueda medir la vulnerabilidad de estos grupos que al verse reflejados en el espacio puedan ser identificados por los diferentes niveles de gobierno: municipal, estatal y federal, y ser beneficiados por los distintos programas sociales dirigidos al combate de la pobreza.

Edward Boyle
Hokkaido University

“Sovereign Borders, East and West”

This paper shall revisit the question of the extension of the European sovereign state-system throughout the globe in the light of recent work (Keene 2002, Suzuki 2009). Attempting to overcome the lack of a ‘logic of transformation’ in realist accounts and a general emphasis on European primacy, the new focus on the bifurcation of sovereignty, the conceptual divide between its intra- and extra-European mobilizations ironically serves to once again reinscribe the border of civilization between the West and the Rest. Gerrit Gong’s notion of the “standard of civilization” should be considered a post-facto justification of, rather than pre-existing justification for, the manner in which the notion of sovereignty was utilized in the latter half of the nineteenth century (Gong 1984). Whatever and wherever the ‘Great Divergence’ in infrastructural power between the two ends of Eurasia, we need to reincorporate the extra-European world within histories of universalist political phenomena. This allows us to both better contextualize their development and understand their utilization in a present where, whatever economic gains are made within Asia, the ASEAN region and Asia in general is seen as once again lagging badly behind a politically more mature and dynamic Europe (EU).

Christopher Brown
New Mexico State University, Department of Geography

Randy Carr
New Mexico State University, Department of Geography

Madeline Schoderbek
New Mexico State University, Department of Geography

“Mapping the Landscape of Human Development in Dona Ana County”

In the last few years, political leaders, social services staff, and university researchers have examined quality of life as a social justice issue in Dona Ana County, New Mexico. This urban area in the U.S-Mexico borderlands faces a range of human development challenges with major impacts on societal welfare. As part of this effort, students, faculty and staff at NMSU have been mapping quality of life indicators within a GIS framework, thereby depicting the landscape of quality of life in the region. Variables examined have an indirect connection to environmental quality; these include educational attainment (often correlated with environmental awareness and advocacy), factors influencing human health, and those related to environmental infrastructure. In this paper, we advance preliminary research by developing a Human Development Index for Dona Ana Country. This work draws on the human development index that has been developed by the United Nations Development Program (Hodendon 1992) and used by other researchers in the US-Mexico border region (Anderson and Gerber 2004). Results of this research will be shared with both policy makers and political leaders and should help inform the policy debate about allocation of resources in Dona Ana County in the future.

Bethan A. Buchanan
Mount Royal University – Department of Justice Studies

Kelly W. Sundberg
Mount Royal University – Department of Justice Studies

“Border Security, Sovereignty, and the Role of Canada’s Coast Guard”

In the aftermath of 9/11, the United States realigned many of its traditional federal law enforcement and border security agencies to form the Department of Homeland Security. Taking a similar approach, in December 2003 Canada created Public Safety Canada – a federal department responsible for coordinating federal agencies responsible for national and border security. Though post-9/11 security reforms in the United States and Canada share many similarities, Canada’s use of its traditional coast guard as a maritime security organization was not nearly as fulsome as in the United States. In the United States, the Coast Guard was situated under the Department of Homeland Security – in Canada, the Coast Guard remained under the Department of Fisheries and Oceans. By examining and comparing post-9/11 maritime security and border security reforms, this paper suggests Canadian interests would be better served if the Canadian Coast Guard were situated under the Minister of Public Safety’s portfolio. As was achieved in the United States, the Canadian Coast Guard could continue safeguarding marine environments and protecting those within Canadian waters, while also providing heightened border security and sovereignty protection.

Minerva Campion
University of the Basque Country

“Cross border indigenous groups: between territorial and symbolic boundaries”

This study is about the cross border indigenous people of South America, specifically the ones from the Andean Community of Nations (Comunidad Andina de Naciones). The theoretical framework is mostly based on Decolonial writers, such as Mignolo, Quijano or Walsh. The interesting thing about this research is that it shows the initiatives of cross border indigenous people of South America, most of them created because of the absence of the State. Nowadays, the process of integration in South America is starting to take into account the border areas which have been completely forgotten for years. I analyze the impact of the border in the daily life of the indigenous people and I also study the establishment of the borders in South America since the Inca Empire.

The indigenous nationalities I have studied are the Pasto, the Awá, the Achuar, the Shuar and the Aymará. The first two live in the borderlands between Colombia and Ecuador. The Achuar and Shuar people share the borders of Ecuador and Perú. The Aymara are spread between the boundaries of Ecuador, Perú and Chile. I had the privilege to know these last ones in Bolivia for almost two years.

Patricia O. Carrete
University of Texas at El Paso

“Análisis del filme “El Traspasio, Juárez: Gritos en Silencio”, como discurso adherente a los

feminicidios en Ciudad Juárez, Chihuahua, México.”

El filme mexicano “El Traspasio, Juárez: Gritos en Silencio” (2009) creado, por Carlos Carrera , Sabina Berman e Isabelle Tardan, es una representación literaria adherente a los feminicidios en la frontera entre Ciudad Juárez, Chihuahua, México y el Paso, Texas, Estados Unidos de America. Dichos feminicidios toman lugar de 1993 hasta el presente año. En el trabajo analizo dicho discurso bajo un enfoque feminista fundamentada en pensadoras como Julia Monarrez y Rita Segato quienes denuncian la inequidad de género, así como de etnia en una sociedad patriarcal. Dicha inequidad se vuelve notable en dicho discurso cuando ambos grupos (mujeres e indígenas) son abusados por una sociedad binacional patriarcal y, además, capitalista que usa la violencia como herramienta para conseguir la impunidad.

Manuel Chavez
Michigan State University

“Transformation and Dynamics of News Media Production on the U.S.-Mexico Border”

This paper examines how the news media production on the U.S.-Mexico border has been impacted by reporting on the drug violence in the area. Newsrooms and journalists have resorted to different mechanisms to publish news that includes social media such as Facebook, twitter, and blogs. However, the most important impact is on social and political institutions that have witnessed the violence for more than a decade. The paper will introduce a framework that helps to understand organized crime violence and its impacts on society and the polity.

Naomi Chi
Public Policy School, Hokkaido University

“Othering and the Politics of Forgetting: Case Study of the Korean Diaspora in Japan”

The concept of “self “or “I” requires the other. There has been a longstanding debate in Western philosophy on the concept of other or othering, but it still remains a complex concept. This paper will consider the act of othering as a manifestation of power relations, as when people united as “we” differentiate those united as “they” are may be using a power weapon to delegitimize the other. Often times, the distinctions are drawn along lines of discrimination and power differences such as gender, ethnicity, race and class.

This paper considers the Korean diaspora in Japan as an act of othering. As of 2010, 570,000 ethnic Koreans living permanently in Japan (this number excludes those who have obtained Japanese nationality). Their roots go back to the period of Japanese colonialism, but they lose their Japanese nationality after the war. Some chose to repatriate to North or South Korea, but many of them who chose to stay needed to integrate to Japanese society. In this context, these ethnic Koreans have been subject to the act of othering. This paper examines the historical background, the pressures they experienced through the period of assimilation, and the complexity in their sense of identity.

Kimberly Collins
California State University San Bernardino

“A Theoretical Development of “Othering” and Why It is Important to the Public Sphere in the U.S.-Mexican Border”

“Othering” was introduced in the feminist literature to describe the position of women in society. Simone de Beauvoir found that “Otherness is a fundamental category of thought” (de Beauvoir, 1933 [1952], p. xv as quoted in Farmer, 2010, p. 128). This capacity “to other” is created by society as one is not born an “other” but becomes one. This process is applicable to women and any group that is found to be on the outside of the power structure. This talk will provide the theoretical understanding of “othering” as a basis of power relations and the impacts on the theory and practice of public administration as discussed by D.J. Farmer. This is a most important note for border residents as their lives are impacted on a daily basis by public agencies working in and making decisions about the U.S.-Mexican border. The goal of this paper is not to provide evidence that “othering” is occurring but why it is important topic in border studies and the need to recognize the phenomenon as a danger to policy/program implementation and decision making.

Guadalupe Correa-Cabrera
University of Texas at Brownsville

“Drogas, Violencia y Tráfico de Personas en las Dos Fronteras de México: Diagnóstico y Recomendaciones de Política y Cooperación Regional”

El presente documento presenta un diagnóstico de las dos fronteras de México—la frontera México-Estados Unidos y la frontera sur (México-Centroamérica)—en relación con el tráfico de drogas, la violencia y el tráfico de personas, así como un recuento y breve evaluación de las políticas que se han implementado recientemente para hacer frente a dichos problemas. Este análisis comparativo sirve de base para elaborar recomendaciones de política que Estados Unidos, México y los gobiernos de Centroamérica deberían impulsar para fortalecer la cooperación regional en estos temas. Finalmente se concluye que los principales problemas en materia de seguridad fronteriza en estas dos regiones del hemisferio solamente podrán abordarse a través de la cooperación de “todos” los países involucrados.

Guadalupe Correa
University of Texas, Brownsville

“Risks on Freedom of Information and the Press due to Violence on Mexico and the Southeastern U.S.”

The impacts of violence on governance and rule of law in Northern Mexico has had serious implications on the freedom of the press and expression in Mexico as well as in the U.S. This paper explores the implications of drug violence on the practice of the press on both sides of the border, especially in Mexico. As new practices are adopted, restrictions on information and self-

ensorship are more common with important consequences on the future freedom of the press and expression. This paper examines all of these issues and contextualizes them on the current border conditions.

Willie Costley
The University of Arizona

“Simulinking and the Hyperverse: How the Anti-immigrant Movement is Thriving on the Internet”

This project analyzes the impact of strategies employed by anti-immigrant groups to circulate nativist discourse on the Internet. I argue that new media technologies permit the creation of extensive nativist networks through the strategies of “reciprocal hyperlinking,” or nativist websites hyperlinking to each other; and “simulinking,” a selective use of hyperlinks to non-nativist websites that ostensibly reinforce their ideology. The result of this network is the creation of a “hyperverse” which, following the work of Baudrillard and Foucault, I describe as a hermetic discursive bubble that constructs a proprietary logic through self-referentiality. The result is a closed virtual loop from which it is difficult for the user to escape by following hyperlinks. Contrary to the popular perception of the Internet as a democratizing force through free access to information on a global scale, the creation, maintenance, and flourishing of extremist networks in cyberspace demonstrates the opposite tendency. Although this theoretical construct of the hyperverse effectively isolates itself from other perspectives which might contest its narrative, I draw upon Appadurai’s notion of the “mediascape” to conceptualize how its ideologies nevertheless percolate into more traditional media forms (such as print and television) and inflect public and political discourse.

Pamela Lizette Cruz
University of Texas at El Paso

“Cross-border governance on the U.S-Mexico Border”

What is effective cross-border governance? This paper examines the mechanisms that result in effective governance. Key aspects of cooperation and governance as seen in the U.S –Mexico case will be discussed by examining local cross-border institutions, key actors, and addressing their roles, contexts, efficiency, limitations and transformations. As borders continue to change with time, cross-border collaboration continues to shape and is redefined. In analyzing the challenges facing the border today, what best practices from a human rights perspective can these countries adopt to work towards eliminating problems associated with bi-national governance issues or lack thereof? Aiming to contribute to the existing cross border governability literature, I will address key variables that determine the ability to collaborate to make the border participation and management efficacious.

John Emory Dean

Texas A&M International University

“The U.S.-Mexico War and Mexican Identity: Ignacio Solares’ *Yankee Invasion: A Novel of Mexico City*”

My paper explores a Mexican historical fiction perspective of the U.S.-Mexico War by examining Ignacio Solares’ *Yankee Invasion: A Novel of Mexico City* (2005, 2009). This war was the ultimate realization of U.S. manifest destiny and of an American nationalist myth. It demonstrated to the U.S. that Mexico did not have a cohesive nationalist myth. The novel’s nineteenth-century Mexican protagonist, Abelardo, writes a chronicle of this war to create a nationalist myth, yet his myth depends on the same binary structures that had convinced a majority of U.S. citizens that much of Mexico would be put to better use if it was annexed by the U.S. Just as the U.S. imagines Mexican history as an amalgamation of its darkest hours, records it, and assumes a recurrence of historical patterns in the present and future, Mexico imagines U.S. history as a continuing series of brutal acts. Abelardo constructs *the American*, a self-interested, unstoppable force whose barbaric will to power is his dominant attribute. The treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo redrew the border upon which U.S.-Mexico border literature focuses. The war’s outcome created the need for a sustainable dialectic between U.S. and Mexican discourse communities.

Stephanie L. Diaz
University of Central Oklahoma

“Hyphenated Citizen: How American Federation of Labor Organizer Clemente Idar Fought for Labor and Citizenship Rights for Mexicans and Mexican Americans in South Texas, 1918-1934”

Based on primary research conducted at the University of Texas, this paper explores Clemente Idar’s career as a general labor organizer for the American Federation of Labor (AFL) and his work on behalf of Mexican nationals and Mexican Americans in the borderlands of Texas and Northern Mexico during the early 20th century. Originally from Laredo, Texas, and fluent in English and Spanish, Idar came from a large Mexican American family of activists shaped by the social and geographical ramifications of the Mexican Revolution. His father, Nicasio, gained regional notoriety for his newspaper, *La Cronica*, and his involvement in El Primer Congreso Mexicanista of 1911 brought Clemente, to the attention of Samuel Gompers as a potential employee able to walk between two worlds. Idar’s rise to fame is quickly stalled, however, by the relationships between the Mexican Revolution & American Labor; Mexican & US governments; and the relationship between the AFL & US government. Idar entered this complicated world upon accepting his appointment as a general organizer for the AFL. While he hoped to affect powerful & positive changes in labor and citizenship rights for Mexicans & Mexican Americans, the agendas of the higher authorities on both sides undermined Idar’s efforts.

Bruno Dupeyron
University of Regina

“Border Studies: Bringing the State, Comparative Analysis and Intersectionality Back In”

As contemporary scholars generally examine bordering practices and border policies after the 1990s, they tend to consider September 11, 2001 as a critical juncture, due to the reinforced control of people and goods after 2001. Since 2001, the focus on security issues has led to an exponential inflation of “borders” in border studies. Now, a majority of border scholars considers that this security perspective is possible and necessary, but cannot be restricted to this unique security dimension: border governance, culture and identity, border communities, and market flows are examples of additional facets that should not be ignored. However, social scientists belonging to a transatlantic network known as “critical border studies” argue that bordering practices and policies are fundamentally security-oriented and not restricted to border areas. In spite of the fundamental differences between those two schools of border studies, both perspectives may overlook at least three elements in their analyses – the lack of attention to the state, comparative analysis and intersectionality (class, race, gender and aging). The current paper seeks to analyze these three crucial issues in border studies.

Isabel Escalona
Universidad Autónoma de Ciudad Juárez

“Political participation in local government: the case of women in the border state of Chihuahua”

The issue of women's political participation can be analyzed from different perspectives and methodologies and usually concludes that the participation and representation of women in formal politics is limited. With respect to local governments, which are instances close to society, are seen to be confined spaces for political participation of women. This paper discusses in general and from a quantitative point of view and reference, the case of women municipal presidents, and councilors municipalities in the border state of Chihuahua in 2010-2013.

Maria Flores
Texas A&M University

“Adaptations and Practice of Journalism in the News Media System of the Laredo Region”

This paper looks at the changes and adaptations adopted by the newsroom and its staff in reporting and protecting themselves. The area of study includes the press in Laredo, Texas and Nuevo Laredo, Tamps. Mexico. Illustrations of a unique binational collaboration will be presented and examined. Last, the author discusses the likely impacts on the future practice of journalism on this border area.

Tom Fullerton
Universidad de Texas en El Paso

Patricia Barraza

Universidad Autónoma de Ciudad Juárez

Lisbeilly Domínguez

Universidad Autónoma de Ciudad Juárez

“Estudio de los factores determinantes del desempeño del Producto Interno Bruto en las entidades federativas mexicanas: Educación e Infraestructura”

Un número importante de estudios han confirmado la importancia del logro educativo y la inversión en infraestructura como medio para mejorar el desempeño del producto interno bruto (PIB). En países como México resulta útil llevar a cabo estudios similares que documenten los patrones de ingreso regionales. Esta investigación utiliza datos del censo de 2010 y otras fuentes de los 32 estados de la república para valorar el desempeño del PIB regional. Las variables educativas que resultan significativas son el porcentaje de población de 15 años y más con primaria completa, así como el porcentaje de 15 años y más con estudios después de primaria. En cuanto variables de infraestructura en los modelos estimados registra un valor significativo el número de carreteras pavimentadas, y con valores positivos, extensión de obras portuarias de protección, aeronaves comerciales, longitud de red ferroviaria y volumen de carga marítima.

Andrea Garfinkel-Castro

University of Utah

“Border Planning with the C³ index: The Role of Cultural Competency in Creating Sustainable Communities”

Like river confluences, border cities host flows of people and goods, cultures and ideas which meet, blend, transform and pass through. They also become home to hybrid cultures and communities. The complexity that arises from this grand mixing makes planning in border regions highly challenging. Cultural competency, the attitude of recognizing, respecting and validating other cultures, has high relevance to border planning. Well established in the lexicon of educators and medical providers, it is virtually absent from mainstream urban planning literature. A lens of cultural competency can assist border planners in better understanding and addressing the needs of varied, disparate and hybrid communities. Premised on the belief that culturally competent communities promote livability and sustainability, an index (C³) is being developed to help planners identify and measure community-based cultural competency. The index parallels the three pillars of sustainability—environment, economic and social—but focuses on socio-ecological relationships. Research on the C³ index includes defining and operationalizing place-based cultural competency, compiling the index into a single output measure (a score), and testing it through case studies. This presentation situates cultural competency within the context of border cities and describes the C³ index and its potential contribution to border city planning.

Jonathan Gómora Alarcón

Tesista del Centro de Investigaciones y Estudios Superiores en Antropología Social (CIESAS)-Sureste

“La Hidropolítica en el río Suchiate: un acercamiento a la cuenca transfronteriza y sus conflictos”

El presente trabajo de investigación es el resultado del análisis de la cuenca transfronteriza del río Suchiate bajo la visión de una dimensión de estudio: las cuencas transfronterizas. Este acercamiento consta del planteamiento de la problemática de los conflictos que se generan en las cuencas transfronterizas bajo la perspectiva de la hidropolítica. Se parte de la noción del conflicto por el agua y cómo éstos se agudizan en cuencas transfronterizas, cuando dos o más Estados compiten por el uso, distribución y/o utilización del recurso. Se continúa con el contexto de las cuencas transfronterizas en Centroamérica. El sur de México entra en este contexto puesto que cuenta con seis cuencas transfronterizas con sus vecinos colindantes, Guatemala y Belice. Kauffer (2005) propone estudiar la hidropolítica de los ríos sureños mexicanos con otra perspectiva de la hidropolítica. Así mismo se desarrollan posturas teóricas de diferentes escuelas internacionales para el análisis de las cuencas transfronterizas como escenarios de conflictos. El hilo conductor de este trabajo es el análisis de los conflictos recurrentes por el agua en las cuencas transfronterizas. Éstos son singulares puesto que lo que sobra en la frontera sur de México es agua, por lo que esta particularidad será mostrada al abordar la cuenca suchiatense.

María Nieves González Valles
Universidad Autónoma de Ciudad Juárez

Alberto Castro Valles
Universidad Autónoma de Ciudad Juárez

María Elena Vidaña Gaytán
Universidad Autónoma de Ciudad Juárez

“Scholar Exclusion of young people from Ciudad Juárez”

México has the third place worldwide among members of the OECD (2011) that have the highest rates of young people aged 12-29 that find themselves excluded from formal education. While on the national scale this problem affects 21.6% of this cohort, in Ciudad Juarez it rises up to 45%, with about 120,000 individuals aged 13-24 who have no access to an educational environment. The main reasons for these exclusions are the strong quality deficiencies in the community's school system, and the most recent economic crisis that have affected the region. From a qualitative perspective, the research analyses an assembly of conditions that further complicate and overlap the underlying reasons why this young segment of the population ends up separated from a proper educational setting. Economic constrains act as a catalyst that stimulates an isolation process, in which both, individual and institutional factors are also added to create enough strength to deviate the youth's life trajectories, further reproducing exclusion and poverty.

Yasunori Hanamatsu
Slavic Research Center, Hokkaido University, Japan

“National and Regime Borders in Ecosystem Management: The Case of the Amur-Okhotsk Ecosystem”

A recent scientific research has found that the high productivity of marine resources in the Sea of Okhotsk was dependent on the “dissolved iron” transport from the Amur River basin. In the Amur River basin, dissolved iron originates mainly from wetlands and forests located in the Russian Far East and Northeast China. It is also reported that water pollution in the Amur River basin might cause severe damage to the ecological condition in the Sea of Okhotsk as well as the downstream areas. In order to conserve the marine resources in the Sea of Okhotsk, it is also necessary to protect the inland environment in the Amur River basin.

This huge land-ocean ecosystem has two different kinds of borders inside itself: national borders (transnational ecosystem spanning borders of China, Russia, Mongolia and Japan) and regime borders (fragmentation of environmental governance systems). The conservation of this ecosystem has been disrupted as a result of these human-made borders. Hence, this paper aims to discuss these border issues from the legal, political and policy-science perspectives, and also introduce the recent attempt of an academic-research network to overcome these border-related issues in relation to political perspectives.

Janeane Harwell
Colorado State University

“The Missing Link(s): National Security and Sustainable Environment in Two Shared Protected Areas”

This study compares sustainable environmental protections and national and border security in two Shared Protected Areas (SPA). One SPA shares the Argentinean/Chilean border and the other the U.S./Mexico border. Document research identifies strong links between security and environmental sustainability. Decades of binational cross border cooperation and recent conservation management problem solving strategies implement those environmental sustainability principals. The national politics that shape national and border security in these two case studies also impact local sustainable environmental efforts. This research argues that, in these two case studies the national politics, and the border security strategies and tactics either strategically support or do not address the local efforts required for environmental sustainability in the two case studies.

Beatrix Haselsberger
Vienna University of Technology, Austria

“The Nature of Borders”

This paper unpacks the complex concept of borders by revealing their often nuanced and underestimated impacts on space and people. According to Anderson & O’Dowd (1999) the term border refers to a legal line, which is separating different jurisdictions. But a border is not just a legal line on the map; it becomes reality by the meaning that is attached to it (van Houtum 2011).

Furthermore as this paper argues, a border is comprised of an overlapping set of boundaries (geopolitical, socio-cultural, economic and biophysical). The different functions, meanings and roles of these boundaries provide an understanding of why borders are drawn and by whom as well as why border disputes might emerge. Agreeing with Paasi (2005) that one has to understand the historically contingent process of territory building, the paper examines the changing nature of borders and how this affects the underlying boundaries in the case of Austria. Considering that Austria (in its current shape) was not on the map before 1945 and that in its early days not even the Austrian politicians believed in Austria, it provides a unique case to understand how borders unify and divide, include and exclude as well as change over time and space.

Todd Hataley

Royal Military College of Canada

Centre for International and Defence Studies, Queen's University, Kingston.

Christian Leuprecht

Royal Military College of Canada

Centre for International and Defence Studies, Queen's University, Kingston.

“Community Engagement and the Reduction of Cross-Border Transaction Costs”

This paper presents current research from two case studies on communities engaged in the de-securitization of the international boundaries. The two case studies, chosen from a larger project examining six locations that have incorporated local engagement as a strategy for reducing the transactions costs associated with increased border security, are the Narva, Estonia – Ivangorod, Russia border crossing and the Derby Line, USA – Stanstead, Canada border crossings. Using Collective Efficacy Theory to frame the research we are able to illustrate a local engagement model for the reduction of cross border transaction costs. Collective Efficacy Theory, generally applied in criminology research, presents a promising avenue in which to frame the de-securitization of international boundaries. Within the context of ‘neighborhoods’ and the importance of collective action in neighborhoods for the good of the community, Collective Efficacy Theory suggests a number of variables that can be examined to build a framework for how local communities, using a bottom-up model, can challenge the elite security politics that from time to time adversely impact communities by increasing cross border transaction costs.

Akihiro Hirayama

Slavic Research Center, Hokkaido University, Japan

“Conflicting National Interests without Shared Framework for Boundary Making and Cooperative Management in the South China Sea”

The purpose of this paper is to analyze the escalating tensions in the South China Sea among its coastal states, Mainland China, Taiwan, Vietnam, Malaysia, Brunei and Philippines, with consideration for conflicting national interests and competing diplomatic strategies, both of

which have developed due to the absence of a shared framework for boundary making and cooperative management in the South China Sea.

This paper consists of three sections. The first section provides an overview of recent tensions in the South China Sea, especially illustrating those observed between Mainland China and Vietnam in these years. The backgrounds of those tensions are examined in the next section; the first focus is placed on the economic interests that littoral states have in potential natural resources such as oil and gas, while the second focus is put on their diplomatic measures to acquire sovereign rights for those resources, varying from traditional territorial claims over islands to latest claims for extended continental shelf. Finally, the third section argues that the tensions have increased because normative frameworks to resolve maritime (cross-)border issues, such as the framework based on the international law, have been still under construction in the South China Sea.

Oscar F. Ibáñez
Universidad Autónoma de Ciudad Juárez

“Minute 319: The new features of the U.S.-Mexico environmental cooperation and climate change”

Environmental cooperation was not explicitly included in the wording of the 1944 Water Treaty; nevertheless, as environmental issues became more salient, attention to those problems has been addressed on a case by case basis, including some environmental provisions. The signing of Minute 319 of the 1944 Water Treaty, features new elements regarding environmental cooperation between Mexico and the United States. This paper analyzes Minute 319, and concludes that it may benefit the border environment and it represents a step in addressing mitigation effects of climate change.

Jorge Ibarra – Salazar
Tecnológico de Monterrey

Francisco García – Pérez
Tecnológico de Monterrey

“The demand for Labor, Capital and Materials of the Mexican Maquiladora”

Previous studies about the demand for productive factors of the Maquiladora Industry have focused in the labor demand. This literature has advanced in two ways: deriving the demand from the specification of productive technology that assumes constant elasticity of demand and some type of functional separability; or specifying dynamic models of labor demand. In this paper we estimate a functional form that does not rely in the assumptions of the previous literature. We use a panel that combines annual time series (1990 - 2006) of nine economic sectors. Up to our knowledge, this is the first study that estimates the demand of capital and materials, and provides estimates of own and cross price elasticities of these productive factors. We find that the average own price - demand elasticity of labor is about one (1) in absolute value

(-1.03); that the one corresponding to materials is below one in absolute value (-0.506); and that own - price elasticity of capital is -2.21 in average. We further find that cross - price elasticities are all positive and below one, except for the elasticity of capital with respect to the price of materials (2.15).

Satoko Inoue
Slavic Research Center, Hokkaido University

“Migration, Region and Literature: Transformation of the Polish Cross-Border Writers in Germany”

This paper attempts to describe the strategic behavior of the members of the “Club of Polish Underdogs” or Klub Polskich Nieudaczników, which was founded in Berlin in 2001. The members define themselves using negative stereotypes of Poles historically maintained in German society. They are actively involved in organizing various cultural events with great zest and zeal. The paper outlines the various characteristics of the “Underdogs” members. First, they do not resist or protest against the negative images of their countrymen that are projected in German society. Rather, by emphasizing their own “awkwardness” and “uncompletedness,” they convey that they pose no harm to German society and culture. Second, Poles emigrated from post-communist countries in the 1990s and integrated themselves into various multicultural communities in a manner different from previous emigrants from Turkey or Italy. Third, they allow anyone to join the Underdogs regardless of nationality, ethnicity, or cultural background. This unique approach is the Underdog members’ attempt to form a union across any racial, class, or cultural boundaries. This club has been increasing in popularity over the years, having been featured on German TV show and newspapers. Recently, it has come to symbolize the multicultural city, Berlin.

Hiroshi Itani
Slavic Research Center of Hokkaido University, Japan

“Sakhalin, Kunashir, Yonaguni, and Tsushima: Current Situations in the Japanese Border Regions”

From August to September 2012, the author had an opportunity to visit all Japanese ‘borders’, including 1) Wakkanai - Korsakov, 2) Nemuro - Kunashir Island, 3) Yonaguni - Taiwan, and 4) Tsushima - Pusan. This report aims to present the current situations and problems faced in the aforementioned Japanese ‘border’ areas.

First, Wakkanai and Korsakov have seen an unstable interregional exchange with an uncertain outlook of the Russo-Japanese relations. Second, although Nemuro city and the southern Kuril Islands have enjoyed the visa-free access for twenty years, Japanese ‘short-sighted’ policies (i.e. only to resolve the territorial issue) are prone to stagnate the local community development. Third, Yonaguni Island is difficult to maintain the current exchange programs with Taiwan by itself despite a friendly bilateral tie. Also, the Yonaguni’s public opinion is divided regarding to

garrison the Japan Self-Defense Forces. Finally, Tsushima and Pusan city keep better economic cooperation than the any other 'border' areas in Japan.

The author would suggest certain necessity deemed essential in border regions so as to establish comprehensive treatment and policies in response to the exhausted Japanese 'border' regions, as well as to influence the current mind-set of Japanese policy makers on the border security.

Saija M. Kaskinen
University of Eastern Finland

“If the Borders Could Tell: A Hybrid Identity of the Border in Karelian Borderland”

This paper analyzes the nature of the border. The paper poses the question of whether a border, in this case the national border between Finland and Russia in Karelian border region, can have its own distinctive identity[ies] , and if so, could the border itself be or become a hybrid, a border subject. The aim of the paper is to examine the hybridization process of the border by analyzing three literary texts written by Karelian regional writers, by conducting personal interviews, and by using the layer model by Giaoutzi, Suarez-Villa, and Stratigea. The purpose of the paper is to show in which ways the border has affected people's perceptions not only of geographical space and identification with Karelian region, but also their own perception of regional landscapes, regional memories, regional heritage, and identity. The paper explores the hybrid role of the border in the process of challenging historical as well as contemporary practices of inclusion and exclusion, which have resulted in fixed identities. Claiming that hybridization process makes the border porous, enables the inhabitants within Karelian border area create alternative modes of representing their identity which do not divide Karelians but rather celebrate their common roots of culture and identity.

Gabriele Kohpahl
UCLA, Center for the Study of Women

“*You Teach at Night in Compton?* Personal Reflections on Narratives of Borders of Class and Privilege in the City of Angels.”

The paper reflects on how Angelenos establish their position of class and privilege in daily conversations. In Los Angeles class is strongly tied to location and/or race and ethnicity. As an immigration researcher and educator of non-traditional students I move across borders of class, ethnicity and race in Los Angeles on a daily basis. I move in spaces which are seen by wealthier Angelenos as dangerous and inappropriate to go to. I move in spaces which are seen by wealthier Angelinos as dangerous and not appropriate for a person of my standing. The presentation is a humorous reflection on these daily interactions and sheds light on class and race consciousness of Angelenos in their diverse city.

Hisae Komatsu
Slavic Research Center, Hokkaido University

“Too Asian, Not Asian Enough: Study on Contemporary British Asian Writings”

Until 1990s, many British Asian writers have narrated about identity conflicts between their 'home', and 'homeland' cultures. Here 'home' refers to an individual's country of actual residence and their 'homeland' means a migrant's country of origin or that of their ancestors. In their works, characters try to moderate their hybrid cultural identities. However, since the late 1990s, representation of the ethnic culture has become more diverse and now it is not only a 'hybrid' but is also 'monolithic'. We can see one particular stream: the 'homeland' culture is embraced with pride and much more significantly, exclusively.

This paper firstly will show such a monolithic cultural identity in the 2006 published *Londonstani* as an example. In the novel, characters reevaluate the homeland culture and are proud of their 'Asianess'. They emphasize it to differentiate themselves from others. Secondly, showing the new category of British Asians' identity, that is 'British Muslim', the paper argues that the concept of 'migrant literature' itself should be reconsidered. In both case, it indicates that migrants themselves are proactive in redefining and rewriting the border of their 'homeland'.

Victor Konrad
Carleton University

“The ‘Beyond the Border Accord’, Critical Border Studies, and a Prospectus for Borderlands Culture Exploration for Canada”

The recent 'Beyond the Border Accord' between the United States and Canada redirects the border security focus and border policy implementation away from the boundary line, ostensibly to enhance security and make it more effective. The implications of this more extensive approach range beyond security, however, to alter the configuration and operation of borderlands, and impact culture at and beyond the border. In the view of critical border studies, borderlands culture is “an evolving framework for encoding the meaning of border” (Konrad and Nicol, 2008: 292). If Canadians are to comprehend this evolving framework, and to develop effective interactive strategies with neighbors, and primarily the U.S., they need to explore cultural integration/disintegration, cultural continuity across borders, adaptive circumpolar and indigenous cultures, borderland imagination in arts and letters, and the interplay of border culture and globalization.

Jussi Laine
Karelian Institute, University of Eastern Finland

“New civic neighborhood: Cross-Border Cooperation and Civil society engagement at the Finnish-Russian border”

Increased inclusion of non-state actors in world politics has brought up the need for a wider understanding of power and agency. In a new Europe of post-national borders, the state sovereignty and authority has been weakened not just upwards and downwards, but also sideways by civil society organizations. The re-scaling of state, multileveled governance, and

various cross-border initiatives fuelled by them, have initiated a transition from international (border confirming) to transnational (border eroding) relations. Thus more attention needs to be paid on those actors and processes that respond to globalizing forces by propelling border-spanning activities and foster cross-border relations. Reflecting this shift from debordering to rebordering, the role of borderlands has changed from integrators to buffer zones. Building on empirical material collected from the Finnish-Russian border, this paper goes beyond the border and investigates the previously unseen premium placed on the role of transnational non-state cooperation in the increasingly securitized and exclusionary environment. It depicts the role of non-state actors as crucial in bridging the gaps created by borders and bordering, in so doing extending the security perimeters beyond the European Union's external borders.

Christian Leuprecht
Royal Military College of Canada
Centre for International and Defence Studies, Queen's University, Kingston.

Todd Hataley
Royal Military College of Canada
Centre for International and Defence Studies, Queen's University, Kingston.

“Functional differentiation in border security: A comparative analysis of Al-Shabaab financing and recruiting networks in North America and Europe”

This comparative study critically examines border security mechanisms used in disrupting extremist networks in North America and Europe. Using open source material on Al-Shabaab networks in North America and Europe, we illustrate that networks will differ depending on the purpose they serve. The article shows that different activities require different resources, and that the networks to support them differ accordingly; consequently, strategies for disrupting those networks need also be functionally differentiated. Through comparative case studies of Al-Shabaab recruitment and fundraising networks in North America and Europe the study generates hypotheses concerning what border security mechanisms best serve the purpose of disrupting extremist recruiting and financing networks. From a networked perspective, then, recruitment and fundraising are distinct problems that require differentiated law-enforcement and intelligence approaches.

Ilkka Liikanen
University of Eastern Finland

“Beyond Westphalian Borders: Changing Concepts of Sovereignty and the Notion of De-bordering and Re-bordering”

My paper aims to contribute critically to the well-known debate on Westphalian and post-Westphalian borders. I argue that the idea of a period of fixed territorial notion of borders is not only historically biased but also fatally misleading for understanding post- Cold War change of border. In terms of conceptual history, it is obvious that instead of a fixed “Westphalian notion of borders” modern political language is on the contrary characterized by deep antagonism between

principles of “dynastic sovereignty” (personified by the ruler and his estates) and “popular sovereignty” (“we, the people” as ultimate source of power). In the course of popular political mobilization, redefinition of political space and sovereignty became elementary parts of challenging existing power structures. Against this background, the theories of the end of Cold War as a turning-point towards a new age of post-Westphalian borders as well as subsequent discussion on global *de-bordering* and *re-bordering* become highly problematic. They reflect reductionist logic of consecutive epochal shifts from national to global perspectives - and back. My paper argues that even today shifting border concepts can better be understood in the context of strategies for reframing and recasting political landscapes and ultimately legitimating and challenging power.

Cynthia Lintz
Virginia Tech

“Global, Regional, National, and Local Perspectives of the ‘Other’ -along the Bulgarian-Macedonian Border”

Over the last sixty years, the permeability, or lack thereof, along the border between Bulgaria and Macedonia in Southeastern Europe have changed perceptions residents have of each other. Individuals on both sides of the border have ethnic similarities; however, political and changing geographic forces (ie. the cold war and E.U.) have tried to differentiate each other. In light of these changes, how do people living in the borderlands perceived inhabitants’ position globally, regionally, nationally and locally on the other side of the border? This paper examines narratives of “us” and “them” within this borderland based on interviews conducted, as pre-dissertation work, during the summer of 2011. The analysis suggests that nation-states try to control their physical borders, but they cannot fully control the social perception of other among borderland residents.

Artemisa López-León
Colegio de la Frontera Norte-Matamoros

"OSC, filantropía y desarrollo. La solución de problemáticas sociales en las ciudades fronterizas de Tamaulipas"

La dinámica de las ciudades fronterizas del norte de México ha traído aparejada una diversidad de problemáticas sociales que afectan, generalmente, a los menos favorecidos. Estas problemáticas no han sido resueltas satisfactoriamente por el Estado, sin embargo, han sido un eje de acción muy importante para las Organizaciones de la Sociedad Civil (OSC) que, desde la filantropía, buscan contribuir al desarrollo de su entorno inmediato. En esta ponencia caracterizaré a las Organizaciones de la Sociedad Civil en las principales ciudades fronterizas de Tamaulipas y reflexionaré sobre la contribución de su labor filantrópica para el desarrollo, a través del análisis de los datos disponibles Registro Federal de las Organizaciones de la Sociedad Civil.

Donna L. Lybecker
Idaho State University

Mark McBeth
Idaho State University

Maria Husmann
Idaho State University

“The US-Mexico Border Wall(s): The Elite Role with Physical Creations and Policy Narratives”

In this paper we argue that boundaries represent policy realities that are often constructed through policy narratives. While historically borders were demarcated and managed via elite institutions, increasing access to new social media appears to be shifting the process of bordering—the process of demarcating and managing borders. Thus, are new social media outlets (specifically Twitter Tweets and Youtube) providing an opportunity for non-elites, the grass-roots to construct a more cooperative and more positive idea of the border? Moreover, is it possible to work outside of elite institutions, with networks and frameworks, or are we simply seeing a shifting of what constitutes the “elite” and the “elite institutions?” This paper addresses these issues in an examination of development and implementation of policies that impact cross-border concerns.

Oscar J. Martínez
University of Arizona

"Answering the Ultimate Border Question: Why is my Side Poorer than Yours?"

In this presentation I explore the roots of economic disparities across national borders by delving into the foundational factors that determine wealth and poverty among nations, i.e., the structure of production and governance, external relations, the environment, natural resources, and population dynamics. The foundational factors model is used to explain uneven development in Mexico, in contrast to the well balanced and advanced development found in the United States. The information is based on two book manuscripts currently under revision: Rich Lands, Poor Lands: The Context of Wealth and Poverty among Nations and Why Mexico is Poorer than the United States.

Shiro Mineta
Organization for Asian Studies, Waseda University, Japan

“Overlapping Spaces and Changing Boundaries in Water Governance of Mekong River”

There is no single scale for managing the issues of river basins. It is apparent that there are many kinds of actors such as nation states, international organizations, and also the non-state-actors

that actively operate in the management of Mekong River. The conflicts between China, as an upper riparian country, and lower riparian countries (Cambodia, Laos, Thailand, and Vietnam) have been highly relevant to the water resources of this river. China's stance has received much attention from various actors. These actors including Mekong River Commission and NGOs are concerned that China might deliberately and unilaterally ignore international cooperation mechanisms, which would tremendously affect the latter countries' socio-ecological systems. The spaces comparable to formal governmental systems over water and land utilization generally have various boundaries and are part of separate hierarchies of responsibility. Similarly, these seldom correspond to hydrological notions of basins. Various scales of "soft spaces" which mean fluid areas and contrast with "hard spaces" as formal visible arenas can be identified, widely ranging from local to transnational, in the case of Mekong governance. This paper aims to describe the situation that spaces are overlapping with changing boundaries in the water governance under the cohesion and competitiveness among actors.

T. Mark Montoya
Northern Arizona University

Nathania García
Northern Arizona University

"Indocumentado: The Depoliticization of Migrant and Queer Bodies in the U.S.-Mexico Borderlands"

Looking specifically at migrant and queer communities possessing a U.S.-Mexico borderlands identity, this paper uses foundations of critical race theory(s) to examine the creation and meanings of citizenship—the citizenship regime. Furthermore, the paper allows for an exploration of the ways in which undocumented populations of Mexican origin occupy a queer space within the citizenship regime. Because citizenship is marked by legal and societal contexts, the paper will specifically examine the various debates about, challenges to, and reifications of the citizenship regime, as exemplified by SB1070 and other comparably conflict-ridden laws. The paper will also define the control of citizenship in the context of the privileges and rights awarded to "legalized" individuals who fall within and often perpetuate the confines of the citizenship regime. These "legalized" allowances grant them agency within the national political sphere to define who belongs to a political community, and simultaneously define those who do not belong. To do this, we identify the legal, institutional, and discursive realities of the citizenship regime, to describe how official citizenship policies have defined, constructed, and regulated (im)migrants, people of color, and queer communities—creating a complex yet vague classification of other-Americans.

Stephen P. Mumme
Colorado State University

"Thirty Years of the La Paz Agreement: Accomplishments and Challenges"

The landmark environmental cooperation framework between the United States and Mexico, known as the La Paz Agreement, signed in August 1983, turns 30 this year. Coincidentally, this year also ushers in the newest installment of the border cooperation programs initiated in 1992 that have given force to La Paz. This paper takes a long retrospective look at the La Paz Agreement and its implementation, comparing the various phases of implementation in terms of their major accomplishments and shortcomings. The comparison shows that while the agreement has become well institutionalized and has been in many respects a fine example and a model of binational cooperation, it has also been weakened by governmental neglect of its diplomatic aspirations and the recrudescence of hard power politics in border affairs.

Taisho Nakayama
Slavic Research Centre, Hokkaido University

“Borderland People at the Edge of Eurasia: Sakhalin Island and Changing Border”

Border changing initiates migration. In the case of Karafuto (former Sakhalin), the border between Japan and USSR shifted from the middle of Sakhalin Island to the Soya Strait (La Pérouse Strait) after the collapse of the Japanese Empire in 1945. About 400,000 Japanese repatriated to Japan by 1949 and more people migrated from the continental part of USSR to Sakhalin.

At the same time, border changing also creates settlement or settled (remaining) people. About 24,000 Koreans (Hanin) and about 1400 Japanese prohibited to move by USSR lived in Sakhalin even after 1949. They were not indigenous people of Sakhalin, they or their parents had migrated from other parts of the Japanese empire, such as Hokkaido and Korea.

The social situation surrounding them changed after the war as if they have crossed border. They have never crossed a border but in fact the border itself passed them by. A trans-bordering situation was generated around them.

What kind of mobility and identity could they select in the trans-bordering situation? The relationship between border, national identity and ethnic identity are very complex in the situation. This paper examines the various forms of mobility and identity under the trans-bordering situation.

Kym Neck
CUNY Graduate Center

"The Wall's Long Shadow: The State's Breach of Trust and Identity Politics in South Texas"

While the Rio Grande Valley ("RGV") borderlands has historically had a distinct relationship with the U.S. state, this paper shows how a specific policy—the construction of the border wall—strained local trust in the federal government while simultaneously generating a resurgence of cultural, geographical, and racial positioning among local residents. Building on data reaching across socio-economic and personal belief categories as measured by individual responses to questions about border security and immigration, I explore how RGV locals are more accepting of immigrants and immigration and more opposed to the border wall than the

general U.S. population, tendencies heightened following the Secure Fence Act. The federal state's actions surrounding the construction of the border wall engendered hostility towards state-enacted border and immigration policies, prompting the U.S. borderland community to turn away from citizenship as a primary marker of identity construction and towards local cultural, geographical, and racial identity markers. In essence, a national policy designed to "protect America" ended with a local community feeling so alienated from the nation-at-large that it shifted away from using U.S. citizenship, a formerly privileged category, as a primary marker of identity.

Silvia Nunez
Universidad Nacional Autonoma de Mexico, CISAN

“Social Impacts of Violence on the Family across the U.S.-Mexico Border”

The violence derived from Mexico’s war on drugs has impacted the essential element of society: the family. As young males—and now females—are recruited by organized crime the family and its traditional roles and functions have suffered major transformation. This paper examines the different impacts that violence has provoked on the family and what are the likely scenarios for the near future.

Alberto Ochoa-Zezzatti
Juarez City University, México

Iñigo Barandiarán
Basque Country University

Sandra Bustillos
Juarez City University, México

Krystian Kurowski
Poznan Technological University, Poland

“Using a Petri Net to compare social inclusion for its minorities into three societies: The Basque Country, Republic of Hawaii and Juárez City”

The present investigation discussed a comparative of three societies and the relation that saved with respect to the three minorities, the selected societies were two societies marked by recent independents movement Vasco country and Hawaii Republic, are defined as in the same and the state of Chihuahua in the north of Mexico, in where there one group of minorities ethnic and religious and of ubiquity, which have not been integrated nor referred to in the decisions of most, for can discussed of better way this investigation we choose as base of the Red of Petri , the distance of Minkowski the which enable do a summation a cumulative sum of sociocultural and economic differences that exist in a majority group and their respective minority groups, the main idea of this investigation is to determine a set of actions to perform, to make public policies

capable of modifying the social conduct applied to minorities and try to seek legal action to enforce their civil and social rights.

Raul Pacheco-Vega

Centro de Investigacion y Docencia Economicas, A.C. (CIDE) Sede Region Centro

“Cross-border learning in transboundary water management under climatic change in North America: An exploratory analysis of the Seattle-Vancouver and Tijuana-San Diego cases”]

Governing water across trans boundary river basins under conditions of accelerated climatic change is a complex task. North America provides an interesting starting point for comparison. Canada and the United States share not only a border but also a number of cultural elements, social norms and have the benefit of a shared language and common history. On the contrary, the US and Mexico do share a border, but diverge in cultural elements, social norms, and language. It would thus follow that water governance practices across both sets of borders could potentially be very different. Would cross-border learning strategies be robust enough to drive learning from one city to another across the borderline? This paper asks the question whether bordering cities can learn from each other in how they deal with trans boundary water issues under conditions of climatic change. Analyzing 2 paired comparisons of cross-border cities (Tijuana-San Diego and Seattle-Vancouver) I extend previous research demonstrating how Mexico (as a country) and Mexican environmental non-governmental organizations (ENGOS) have learned from their North American, English-speaking counterparts. The paper offers potential explanations for varying degrees of learning outcomes on water governance under climatic change across the border.

Tony Payan

University of Texas at El Paso (on leave, Baker Institute, Rice University)

“A War that Can’t Be Won: Binational Perspectives on the Drug War”

Drawing on research from Mexican and U.S. scholars in a forthcoming collection from the University of Arizona Press, Payan provides an overview of the forty-year drug war in the U.S. and the havoc wreaked on Mexico, its drug war, and the ruthless supplier networks that meet profitable, high-demand US consumer markets. On both sides of the border, government institutions are complicit with the continuity of the drug war, whether from the ‘rent’ collected from supplier organizations or the bureaucratic budgets and stakes in what has been called the U.S. “Border Security Industrial Complex” or the historic negotiations between organized criminals and state officials. Drug wars represent a militarized solution with deathly consequences for human rights abuses, state-sanctioned murders, and violence in everyday life that began with the well-publicized *feminicidio* and continued with skyrocketing murder rates taking their tolls on men and women. The paper outlines alternative policies and action strategies on the futile drug wars, including ‘exit strategies’ for the wars in changing political times, given new presidents elected in both countries.

Consuelo Pequeño Rodríguez
Universidad Autónoma de Ciudad Juárez (UACJ)

Mayra González Castillo
Universidad Autónoma de Ciudad Juárez (UACJ)

“The Oportunidades Program and its impact on gender relations in a cross-border context, 2006-2012”

As a response to international demands to improve the living conditions of the population in extreme poverty, such as that found in some areas of Ciudad Juárez, the Federal Government has pushed for programs that provide support in education, health, nutrition and income through the Program Oportunidades, 2006-2012. The Program identifies among its priorities, improve and strengthen the position of women in the family and within the community, for this reason, women who are leading a family are those that receive the corresponding monetary transfers, this fact has been studied from a gender approach, identifying which are the consequences to the inside of the family by the allocation of resources. In this paper, we analyze the impact that the program opportunities has meaning in the living conditions of women in a context such as the border city of Juárez, quantitatively evaluating not only the number of beneficiary families, but making a report of the effects that the interior of the domestic relations have been given as a result of the changes in gender roles traditionally established.

Martha Estela Pérez García
Universidad Autónoma de Ciudad Juárez

“Female experiences in the political system: a case study of the policies of the border state of Chihuahua, Mexico”

Women often maintain participation in political processes, however, do not in quantity, or with the support required to enable their trajectories potentiate parties militating or spaces where they arrive once they get charged as representatives popular. This scenario is a reality that must be discussed and for which we must find a solution in the interest of democracy. This paper makes a brief look at the problem of the underrepresentation of women in institutional power, mainly discusses some experiences and survival strategies that build women involved in politics of the border state of Chihuahua, through which they seek routed towards empowerment that gives them the opportunity to potentiate their political trajectories

Martha Estela Pérez García
Universidad Autónoma de Ciudad Juárez

“Experiencias femeninas en el sistema político: estudio de caso de las políticas del estado fronterizo de Chihuahua, México”

Las mujeres mantienen una participación frecuente en los procesos políticos, no obstante, no lo hacen en la cantidad, ni con los apoyos requeridos que permitan potencializar sus trayectorias en los partidos que militan o en los espacios a donde llegan una vez que obtienen cargos como representantes populares. Dicho escenario constituye una realidad que debe discutirse y para el que hay que encontrar una solución en beneficio de la democracia. Esta ponencia hace un breve acercamiento a la problemática de la subrepresentación de las mujeres en el poder institucional, principalmente expone algunas experiencias y estrategias de sobrevivencia que construyen las mujeres que participan en la política del estado fronterizo de Chihuahua, a través de las cuales buscan encaminarse hacia un empoderamiento que les brinde la oportunidad de potencializar sus trayectorias políticas.

Michael J. Pisani
Central Michigan University

“‘Pirates’ of the South Texas Borderlands: Underground Consumption of Unauthorized Music, Software, Movies, Cable, and Internet Service”

The focus of this paper is on the individual and collective household consumption of five commonly pirated goods— unauthorized music, software, movies, cable, and internet Service— in the South Texas borderlands. To better understand the consumption of these underground goods, a survey was constructed and administered to 357 respondents in the Lower Rio Grande Valley of Texas in the summer of 2010. Because of the illegal nature of pirated goods consumption, the purposive (and generally representative) sample was acquired through locally embedded and trained BorderLife participants from the University of Texas-Pan American utilizing a snowball sampling design. I find that 64.6% of respondents have engaged in the unauthorized purchase of at least one of the five identified goods with individual good consumption rates ranging from 22.5% for pirated cable or internet service to a high of 56.4% for pirated movies. The paper also details and models the determinants of unauthorized goods consumption within the South Texas borderlands milieu.

Leslie Powner
Keele University, England.

“The Myth of Globalization and Borderland Realities”.

Globalisation is still regarded by many as the panacea for the world’s ills: economic growth, the removal of poverty, and the spread of democracy. The collapse of the Soviet Union epitomised in the fall of the Berlin Wall and the breakup of centralised economies was seen as confirmation that the global economy was king. Francis Fukuyama’s labelling of the events as ‘The End of History’ captured this view. Porous borders were assumed to be the order of the day. The Twin Towers attack and its aftermath in Afghanistan and Iraq suggest another narrative. The rise of Islamophobia and the consequences of the Arab Spring indicate that alternative scenarios are being written. The militarisation of many borders has been encouraged by the rise of neo-

nationalism. The continuing impact of the world economic recession upon borders and the flow of people cannot be ignored.

The paper will address the issues confronting those seeking to understand the changing nature of borders both in North America and Europe. It will seek to offer new, or revised, models for borders and borderland studies that will allow a more realistic assessment of the contemporary nature of borders in the twenty first century.

Manuel Ramirez III
The University of Texas at Austin

“From Interdependent to Alienated: The Culture of the U.S.-Mexico Borderlands of South Texas”

The U.S.-Mexico borderlands milieu has been described as interdependent. Recent changes resulting from drug trafficking, immigration and border security have been viewed as a threat to that cooperative milieu. This 10-year intergenerational longitudinal study in five nonmetropolitan U.S.-Mexico border communities in South Texas therefore investigated the relation between (a) drug trafficking and related violence, recent immigration from Mexico, and increased border security measures and (b) frequency of cross-border travel among native Mexican Americans. In Phase I (1998-2000), interviews and demographic questionnaires were administered to participants from 10 families (consisting of at least 1 adolescent and grandparent and 2 parents). Perceptions of negative changes to the borderlands milieu were assessed. Drug violence was viewed as most important in reducing cross-border travel and in contributing to distrust of recent immigrants from Mexico. Phase II, done 10 years after Phase I in 2011-2012, included an additional 20 families along with the 10 from Phase I and confirmed a continuing reduction in frequency of cross-border travel and alienation between native Mexican Americans and new immigrants. The findings provide insight into the transformation of the U.S.-Mexico borderlands of South Texas from cultural interdependence to alienation.

Jaime Ramírez-Muñoz
El Colegio de México

“Pobreza urbana. Una realidad de la frontera juarense”

Los habitantes juarenses han transitado a lo largo del siglo XX por una serie de altibajos económicos que han repercutido en su calidad de vida y bienestar social. A diferencia de otras ciudades mexicanas, las ciudades fronterizas reciclan los productos y servicios de las ciudades norteamericanas, contando con enseres que afectan los indicadores que miden la pobreza en México, quedando (estas ciudades) fuera de los programas sociales dirigidos a “combatir la pobreza”. Debe existir una metodología con variables socioeconómicas que den cuenta de la realidad de estas ciudades para identificar una escala que permita acercarse a este contexto complejo, donde los grupos que se ven más afectados son las mujeres, los niños, los adultos mayores, los grupos indígenas, entre otros. En esta ponencia trataremos de proponer un indicador que pueda medir la vulnerabilidad de estos grupos que al verse reflejados en el espacio

puedan ser identificados por los diferentes niveles de gobierno: municipal, estatal y federal, y ser beneficiados por los distintos programas sociales dirigidos al combate de la pobreza.

Paul B. Richardson
University of Manchester

“From Closed City to Window on Asia: Vladivostok and the changing nature of Russia’s Far Eastern borderlands”

The transformation of Vladivostok for the 2012 APEC summit demonstrated the Russian leadership’s commitment and enthusiasm for a strategic, economic, and ideational re-orientation towards Asia. Through processes of regionalisation and globalisation, the Far Eastern borderlands of Russia are being reconfigured. Yet, as elsewhere in post-Soviet space, the opportunities offered by integration are being tempered by tensions over geopolitics, Great - Power aspirations and the politics of identity.

This paper examines the discourses surrounding Russia’s turn to Asia and how they are played out at the local level. It attempts to demonstrate how regions are defined and contested, in particular the role of supra-national organisations in defining issues of regional inclusion and exclusion. The paper also draws attention to the tensions between centre and periphery, and how domestic political imperatives of developing and ordering national-space can both drive and hinder cross-border integration. Finally, it examines how the management of visa regimes, migration policies, and divergent local conditions can have profound effects, far beyond their locales.

Mari Ristolainen
University of Eastern Finland

“Virtual Frontiers: Russian Border Guard Poems Online”

By examining the amateur poems posted by Russian border guards in their own online forum the paper “Virtual Frontiers: Russian Border Guard Poems Online” demonstrates how the thousands of Russian men and women guarding the longest border in the world have given themselves a voice. The objectives are to show how the Russian border guards take part in re- and de-bordering of the post-Soviet space in their poems on the ‘virtual frontiers’; and to locate the cultural changes when a state border starts to be represented as an ‘outpost’ of an empire or a ‘link’ between neighboring nations in border guard writings. This paper gives an example of cultural border construction and negotiation processes ‘from the bottom up’ perspective and raises awareness that Russian amateur writings online are understudied, but a significant field of study that can be used to demonstrate how post-Soviet borders are formed from an ‘inside’ perspective.

David Rocha-Romero
Universidad Autónoma de Baja California-Tijuana

“La universidad mexicana tampoco cruza la frontera”

La educación como proceso social, responde a espacios geográficos determinados. Los jóvenes universitarios de la UABC, Tijuana, no piensan a la frontera como un horizonte de posibilidades de educación. El estado vecino de Tijuana, California, tiene algunas de las mejores universidades del mundo. No es visto por los universitarios de la UABC, como el lugar donde convergen procesos tecnológicos, académicos, culturales y sociales que pudieran contribuir a una mejor educación. Los hallazgos de la investigación muestran, entre otras cosas, que son muy pocos quienes cruzan la frontera de sur a norte por cuestiones académicas (visita a universidades, asistir a conferencias, visitar bibliotecas, etc.). Este escenario se complementa con una educación pasiva y sólo profesionalizante; poco participativa, poco reflexiva y mucho menos crítica en Tijuana. Al mismo tiempo, el desinterés de autoridades y profesores de la UABC por fomentar actividades académicas con y en universidades de California, así como las políticas de migración norteamericanas, ayudan a edificar el dique que detiene a la educación superior mexicana en la barda fronteriza. Para pensar en una mejor integración, no solamente económica, entre México y Estados Unidos, tiene que tomarse en cuenta la relación entre los sistemas de educación superior formal de ambos países.

José Guadalupe Rodríguez-Gutiérrez
Universidad de Sonora-Unidad Nogales

“Migración, Ciudadanía y Familias. Una reflexión desde los mercados laborales transnacionales de la Frontera Norte de México”

El enfoque de los espacios sociales transnacionales rompe con el análisis unidireccional (México-Estados Unidos) y concibe la movilidad social más allá de las fronteras y conduce a comprender micro-actores en espacios y comunidades específicas (indígenas, pueblos, etc.); redes familiares; relaciones sociales entre familias; etc., elementos que complementan a los circuitos y espacios migratorios. La ciudadanía transnacional emergente se configura a través de redes familiares y a nivel microsociales son los hogares y las unidades familiares las facilitadoras de los circuitos migratorios y de una ciudadanía transnacional. Es importante considerar la existencia de un capital social consolidado a lo largo de la historia del proceso migratorio (Durand y Massey, 2003), no solo hablamos de las redes sociales de las familias transnacionales, sino de una infraestructura social que se configuran como un capital social de conocimientos individuales y colectivos, que genera información de los mercados de trabajo y de las condiciones de vida en los lugares de destino; así como de las rutas y condiciones de las redes de transporte y equipos de comunicación necesarios que facilitan el tránsito, retorno o permanencia en los lugares de salida y llegada. El objeto de estudio es la migración en Ciudad Juárez, Tijuana y Nogales.

Belinda Román
Palo Alto College/St. Mary's University

“The NAFTA Product Space and its implications for Transnational Development in North America”

This paper presents a variation of Ricardo Hausmann and Cesar Hidalgo’s international product space study and its relationship to present and future economic growth and development. Our working metaphor is that economic relationships between Canada, Mexico and United States may be characterized as a network in which the productive interactions between these countries may be represented by nodes and linkages. Our data on foreign direct investment and immigration help us define these connections and permit an abstraction about the productive capabilities of NAFTA, organizing the countries of the region into a transnational economic space. We construct a NAFTA network and trace its evolution of overtime, which in turn allows us to study the foundations and development of the tri-national relationship. The national boundaries between these countries are subsumed in the transnational space, serving as building blocks upon which an integrated system emerges and evolves. From our research, we make certain assertions about the level of sophistication of these relationships and the potential for further development and integration.

Yukimura Sakon
Waseda University

“Russian Transatlantic Liners after the Russo-Japanese War: Passport Issues of Jewish Emigrants”

Before the Russo-Japanese war many of Russian Jewish emigrants to the United States used the service between Hamburg or Bremen and New York, operated by German ship companies. In 1906 the service between Libava (at present Liepaja), Latvia (at the time territory within the Russian Empire) and New York, started and was operated by the Russian Volunteer Fleet (state-operated) and the Russian East Asiatic Company, both of which mainly made round trips between Odessa and Vladivostok then. Two years later, however, the Russian Volunteer Fleet withdrew from the business even though still many Jewish immigrated to the United States from Russia. One of the reasons is because of the passport control policy of the time. Many Jewish emigrants did not possess passports, therefore, many of them chose to leave for the frontier from the ports in Germany rather than from Libava, because expecting Jews to leave Russia the Russian authorities did not strictly regulate the passport control in Russo-German frontiers and the Jewish emigrants were able to leave the country “illegally” without passport while in the port of Libava passengers were required to show passports.

Pavel G. Sandoval
Universidad Autónoma de Ciudad Juárez

Evangelina C. Holguín,
Universidad Autónoma de Ciudad Juárez

Marisol A. Caraveo,
Universidad Autónoma de Ciudad Juárez

“El cuidado infantil en familias indígenas migrantes en Chihuahua, México”.

Se describen las condiciones socio-laborales y el cuidado infantil en las familias indígenas migrantes asentadas en colonias emergentes de la región noroeste del estado de Chihuahua, México. Visibilizando la posición que ocupan dichas familias en la estructura social, escolar y laboral de esta región. Se pone el caso de las familias indígenas migrantes en colonias emergentes de los siete municipios que integran la denominada región noroeste del estado de Chihuahua: Ascensión, Janos, Nuevo Casas Grandes, Casas Grandes, Galeana, Buenaventura e Ignacio Zaragoza; pudiendo discutir sobre el no reconocimiento público de las injusticias, desigualdades, exclusiones, marginaciones y pobreza que enfrentan los grupos indígenas migrantes en el estado de Chihuahua, así como de la situación de vida de la niñez indígena migrante, el trabajo infantil informal en huertas privadas, el cuidado infantil y el tránsito de los niños/as indígenas migrantes por las escuelas primarias locales.

Pavel G. Sandoval
Universidad Autónoma de Ciudad Juárez

Evangelina C. Holguín,
Universidad Autónoma de Ciudad Juárez

Marisol A. Caraveo,
Universidad Autónoma de Ciudad Juárez

"Child care in migrant indigenous families in Chihuahua, Mexico".

The authors describe the socio-labor and child care in indigenous migrant families lived in colonies emerging from the northwestern region of the state of Chihuahua, Mexico. Making visible their position such families in the social structure, school and work in this region. It puts the case of migrant indigenous families in emerging colonies of the seven municipalities that make up the so-called northwestern Chihuahua state: Ascension, Janos, Nuevo Casas Grandes, Casas Grandes, Galeana and Ignacio Zaragoza Buenaventura, we discuss the non-public recognition of injustice, inequality, exclusion, marginalization and poverty facing indigenous migrants in the state of Chihuahua and the living conditions of migrant indigenous children, child labor informal private farms, child care and transit of children indigenous migrants by local elementary schools.

James W. Scott
University of Eastern Finland, Karelian Institute

“European Union and Conceptual Borderings of Europe: Is the Territorial “Trap” a Trap?”

Critical debate on state territoriality and borders has centred on the notion of a “spatial contradiction” between the supposed fixity of the state and (geo)political processes, economic

flows, migration movements and other social and environmental phenomena issues that transcend state sovereignty. John Agnew's (1994, 2009) rendering of thinking about state spaces as a "territorial trap" has been widely cited; however, despite the clarity of Agnew's and other subsequent arguments along these lines, they perhaps understate the resilience and adaptability of states to external pressures. Despite the state's inadequacies as a frame of reference for addressing societal challenges, no feasible alternatives to liberal notions of an "exclusive" but self-defined community as a necessary precondition of local democracy have emerged (Batt 2002). I will argue that the persistence of as well as challenges to "state-territorial thinking" are clearly reflected in the ways Europe and its borders are conceptualized in contemporary debate. In addition, I will argue that different conceptual borderings of Europe are symptomatic of the present crisis and a lack of identification with the official project of European construction.

Cari Lee Skogberg Eastman
Independent Scholar

"On the Border of Faith and Politics: Why Churches May Offer the Strongest Hope for Comprehensive Immigration Reform"

During the nearly two decades since the implementation of Operation Gatekeeper and similar security-based approaches to controlling the U.S./Mexico border, religious groups have played a prominent role in attempting to educate and influence public understanding of the problems resulting from failed immigration policies. It was not until recent years, however, that traditionally fundamental denominations and religions have joined the call for comprehensive immigration reform. Some religious groups, once hesitant to take a political stance, have decided that they can remain silent no longer. Other historical opponents of comprehensive immigration reform, such as the National Association of Evangelicals, have changed their platforms to advocate for reform that includes legal pathways for individuals in the United States without documentation. Viewed through the lens of religious and social justice scholarship and woven together through contemporary political discourse, this paper examines how the ever-present role of the Church, now enjoying support from even more fundamental branches, may hold enough influence to ensure that landmark immigration policies are not only considered, but passed.

Kathleen Staudt
University of Texas at El Paso

Beto O'Rourke
University of Texas at El Paso

"Challenging Foreign Policy from the Border: The War on Drugs"

This paper (co-author, Beto O'Rourke) analyzes the challenge to the forty-year U.S. War on Drugs, focusing on the role of new and expanded border voices in a policy arena that is historically top-down, agency-centered, and based in Washington, D.C. Border people challenged the typical foreign-policy paradigm to open serious policy debates about the War on

Drugs and engage in high-visibility events, actions, and follow up so that the debate both affected major dialogues about the drug war and infused a binational, Mexico-U.S. focus into policy reform rationales. In no other city in the United States does one find the shortcomings of drug-war policy so obvious, and in no other city did City Council call for a debate about the war on drugs. In U.S. politics, such action has long been considered political suicide. The uniqueness of this El Paso case carves potential new pathways in U.S. politics, modeling meaningful activity for other regions of the country over the next decade.

Keiko T. Tamura
The University of Kitakyushu, Japan

“Across the Causeway: Singapore’s ‘Border Expansion’ into Malaysia”

The state of Johor has been part of the Federation of Malaysia but the present day mainland Johor has very historical, political, social and cultural ties with the most immediate neighbor, Singapore, the richest city-state in Southeast Asia. Every day, nearly 80,000 Malaysians commute to Singapore to work and study crossing two bridges named the Causeway. Malaysians who reside in Johor have been the major source of workers for Singapore’s rapid industrialization for decades. On the other hand, many multi-national and Singaporean companies have invested in land and industrialization projects in Johor. A large number of Singaporeans who cannot afford to buy property in tiny Singapore buy big houses and land in Johor. This is, without doubt, seen as Singapore’s “border expansion” into Malaysia and has caused socio-political and economic implications, either in a positive or negative way for Johor. A positive one is economic development of Johor. Johor is now one of the most prosperous states in Malaysia and she has got strong bargaining power against the Federal government. A negative one is disintegration of local communities and widening gap between the rich and the poor in Johor.

Lawrence D. Taylor
El Colegio de la Frontera Norte

“The Border as an Underwater ‘Barrier’? Early Development of the Submarine and the Extension of the Tridimensionality of National Boundaries”

The invention of the modern submarine, like that of the airplane, which occurred approximately within the same time period, had an important impact in the creation of the tridimensionality of national borders. Unlike the aeroplane, the submarine, from the early 1900's, when several of the powers acquired and adapted units of the American Holland model as experimental adjuncts for their navies, was developed almost exclusively as a weapon of war. The paper deals with the various ways in which the submarine's early development, as well as improvements in weaponry and range of operations in World War One, impacted on questions of territorial sovereignty and the concept of international borders. Not only did the submarine compel nations to come to grips with the question of the practical vulnerability of their maritime "borders" and even inland water areas by foreign underwater craft, but also with regard to the limits in spatial and psychological terms of both national and international maritime boundaries.

Flor Urbina Barrera
Universidad Autónoma de Ciudad Juárez

“Desdibujando las paternidades. Historias y reconfiguraciones de hijos y padres entre varones en Ciudad Juárez, Chihuahua”

En esta ponencia se presentan las historias que narra un conjunto de jóvenes varones entre los 18 y 25 años de edad, en donde se analiza sus expresiones, recuerdos y valoraciones sobre su experiencia de ser hijos y sus elaboraciones sobre una posible futura paternidad. Se trata de un conjunto integrado por varias cohortes de varones que, en su mayoría son solteros, y que son entrevistados acerca de sus vivencias y recuerdos sobre su infancia, la crianza y las relaciones afectivas, de disciplina, de cuidado-descuido, que ellos resignifican como parte de la paternidad de los varones adultos con quienes convivieron durante su infancia. Al mismo tiempo, cuales son las prácticas que ellos valoran como deseables y aquellas indeseables en el ejercicio de una posible futura paternidad.

Emily Celeste Vázquez Enríquez
The University of Texas at El Paso

“Enredadera a dos voces”

En este proyecto se compararán y analizarán las obras teatrales *Los trazos del viento* de Alan Aguilar y *Jauría* de Enrique Mijares. Para lo anterior el ensayo se dividirá en el estudio de tres ejes fundamentales: la naturaleza temática, donde se analizará la perspectiva con la cual los autores abordan la problemática de los feminicidios perpetrados en Ciudad Juárez; la naturaleza de los personajes, donde serán analizados los protagonistas de las historias para determinar su carga semiológica y metafórica respecto al problema analizado y, la naturaleza social, vertiente en la que se expondrá la manera en la cual las obras de teatro estudiadas resultan en un medio para, a través de la ética y de la ideología de sus autores, realizar denuncias imperecederas y generar un impacto perceptivo en la mente de los lectores o espectadores.

El objetivo de este trabajo, consiste en determinar cómo los personajes de las obras tratadas funcionan como un medio fiel de representación de los protagonistas de los feminicidios cometidos en Ciudad Juárez, representaciones que debido a su verosimilitud y belleza literaria, tienen la intencionalidad de provocar mejoras sociales.

Mónica Vereá
Centro de Investigaciones sobre América del Norte, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México,
Mexico DF

“Arizona and Alabama: emblematic cases of US anti-immigrant attitudes”.

To comprehend recent anti-immigrant attitudes in the United States during the last decade, I analyze very broadly racism, nativism, and xenophobia, some of the expressions of current

restrictionist thinking that have influenced immigration policies in a given society. I begin by analyzing the growth of the Latino-Mexican and undocumented population in, which has raised fears of ethno-racial diversity; the increase of negative perceptions of these flows; the recent debate and management of unauthorized immigration; and the important role that states have played over that of the federal government in dealing with the issue, approving many anti-immigrant bills, exacerbating xenophobic sentiments. This is the case of Arizona and Alabama, which has become emblematic of the US anti-immigrant movement.

Nicholas Villanueva, Jr.
Vanderbilt University

“Degrees of Loyalty: The Mexican Revolution and World War I”

On November 3, 1910, Antonio Rodriguez was seized from a Rock Springs, Texas jail by a mob of white men. He was burned alive for the alleged murder of a Texas rancher’s wife. During the 1910s, Mexicans living in the United States were targeted by lynch mobs more often than the three previous decades combined. Historians have examined why the rise in violence against Mexicans in the borderland occurred, however, few have answered why the violence ended. Historians credit the end of the combative years of the Mexican Revolution as the “when” and “why” the violence subsided. This paper examines a more global significance—World War I—as well as the activities of ethnic Mexicans in Texas to organize and protest the violence several years before the end of the decade. This research examines Mexican American involvement in WWI on the home front of the Texas borderland and abroad, and demonstrates, through the activism of ethnic Mexicans in Texas, the early years of a long Mexican American civil rights movement. The anti-Mexican violence in the borderland brought ethnic Mexicans together during the decade, and World War I allowed Mexican Americans to determine their degree of loyalty to the United States.

Olivier Walther
Rutgers University and CEPS/INSTEAD Luxembourg

“Trans-border terrorist networks and the Malian rebellion in the Sahel-Sahara”

This paper analyzes how national borders are at the very heart of the recent Malian conflict in West Africa. While terrorists from Al-Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb hid behind national borders to create a sanctuary from which they could operate in neighboring countries, Tuareg rebels of the National Movement for the Liberation of Azawad, on the contrary, challenged these same borders to establish their own independent state. The first part of this article uses social network analysis to demonstrate that the connection between terrorists and rebels depends on a small number of brokers who passed from the Tuareg rebellion to radical groups. In the second part, we confront the spatial strategies of the terrorists, based on constant movement, with the territorial project of the Tuareg rebels and highlight the importance of cross-border ties in both groups. The paper shows that terrorist groups have successfully used the nomad’s knowledge and networks to gain control of key routes and cities in the Sahel-Sahara region.

Jamie Wilson
University of Arizona

“Documenting Abuse: Critical Witnessing in Documentary Film and Television-
Migration, Detention and Removal”

This paper analyzes documentary films and television centered on human rights abuses suffered by migrants during the dangerous migratory process on trains through Mexico, and in detention and removal procedures in the United States. I examine how *De nadie* by Tin Dirdamal, *AbUSed: The Postville Raid* by Luis Argueta and PBS’s Frontline *Lost in Detention* visualize what Aihwa Ong calls the “neoliberal exception,” that “pries open the seam between sovereignty and citizenship, generating successive degrees of insecurity for low-skilled citizens and migrants who will have to look beyond the state for the safeguarding of their rights” (19). Using Diana Taylor’s notion of critical witnessing, I examine how these visual narratives make visible that which has been rendered invisible, and/or contest visualizations that serve to further produce ever greater states of vulnerability and tractability among migrants.

Tamar Diana Wilson
University of Missouri St. Louis

“Novel Borderings and Internal Transnational Social Spaces”

The idea of “transnational social fields” and “transnational social spaces” has been applied almost exclusively to the case of transmigrants who cross borders from one nation-state to another. In this paper I argue that these concepts can also be applied to internal migration to tourist centers in Mexico. These centers represent borderzones and “subnational” zones of capitalist accumulation that link local spaces to the global capitalist order. Though unquestionably repeat tourists and expatriates are identifiable as transmigrants under the traditional definitions of transmigration, the crossing of internal borders, from rural to urban spaces, as well as linguistic borders characterizes the migration of peoples to these tourist centers and can be viewed as a type of internal transnational migration.

Krzysztof Wojciechowski
Europa-Universitaet Viadrina Frankfurt (Oder)

“How to measure the success of cross-border cooperation? Selected criteria of assessment”

The European Union is trying to stimulate cross border cooperation. Partners are usually willing to cooperate, they take some action but do not know if what they do can be called success or if it is merely the beginning of a way to achieve success. This paper shows ten possible criteria of assessing various forms of cross border cooperation which can be applied to many different fields, from administrative cooperation and education to culture and economy.

Xu Jianying

Research Center for History and Geography of China's Borderlands, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences (CASS)

“China's Xinjiang and Central Asia: Opportunity and Challenge to Integrate”

As we know, China's Xinjiang and Central Asia are located in the inner of the Eurasia. In the different periods of history, they shared many similar experiences. Today, under the background of globalization, they are facing a new situation: an opportunity to make crossborder prosperity and integrate.

In such an inner Eurasia, so isolated and very apart from the seas, but the integration will bring them great changes and they also have the basic conditions, such as similar histories, cultural, ethnic and religious links and the enjoyment of ancient Silk Road. In present development, they have the similar needs and goals as well as environments. To integrate may be the best choice to realize common aims, esp. when there exists favorable neighboring circumstances.

But there are also some challenges, such as to coordinate the states of the Central Asia and their neighbors, to deal with the religious extremism and separatism etc. So there are serious challenges.

Koji Yamasaki

Center for Ainu and Indigenous Studies, Hokkaido University

Naomi Chi

Public Policy School, Hokkaido University

“Visualizing Borders--Exhibition on ‘Indigenous Ainu People and Borders’ at the Hokkaido University Museum”

The panel will introduce the latest collection of the DVD documentary compiled for the Global COE Programme “Reshaping Japan's Border Studies” at the Slavic Research Centre, Hokkaido University in collaboration with the Hokkaido University Museum. It is a documentary of the museum exhibition “Indigenous Ainu People and Borders” which was held from February 19 to May 8, 2011, at the Hokkaido University Museum.

The exhibition consists of the following: (1) 9-minute film on ‘pet kamuy nomi’ or Ainu prayer to the river god; (2) traditional clothes of the Ainu people; (3) voices of the subjects being filmed and the cameramen; (4) the actual video camera used for the filming; (5) lenticular panel of Ainu clothes including both formal (worn on special occasions) and ordinary wear.

The exhibition portrays the various borders of the Ainu people: daily life/traditional culture; present/past; workplace/home; the Ainu people/‘Wajin’ or Japanese people; on and off button of the camera; regular attire/formal attire. These borders cross over, intersect, at times conflict, or even coalesce.

Canadian Studies Abstracts

Carol Beran
St. Mary's College of California

“Imagining the River of Now and Then”

Those who tell or retell stories participate in the construction of an imaginary. In Margaret Laurence's last novel, *The Diviners*, a Russian doll of imaginaries, older characters tell their versions of cultural myths, which the main characters retell to create their own renderings of history in fiction and song, passing on traditions which the next generation adapts into new myths. Additionally, on nearly every page, various minor characters recount brief stories. When tales are told, however, there is usually an audience. Within the novel, the told tales have listeners who respond with varying degrees of belief and identification, causing readers—who are also listeners—to question or affirm the characters' responses, thereby creating imaginaries of their own. Listeners look for truth and verisimilitude plus occasions for empathy and excitement. Morag identifies Christie's stories as the Ossian forgeries; tales of Rider Tonnerre re-imagine the history of Louis Riel. The characters' retellings of the myths challenge listeners and readers alike by troubling received imaginaries and positing new ones. The myriad of stories peppering the book similarly work to vex received imaginaries and create a unique but perturbed composite imaginary. Laurence as author imagines all these imaginaries as *The Diviners*.

Denver Lewellen
University of California, Berkeley

“Still Alive: The Role of Community Care Services for Persons with HIV in Nova Scotia”

Since the 1990s, health care restructuring in North America has resulted in the downsizing of hospitals and the redirection of resources towards community, outpatient care services. In Nova Scotia, ongoing reductions of public health expenditures in the province now threaten community-based services for persons with HIV, rationalized within the context of a shifting definition of HIV. This article details the results of a year-long ethnographic study related to the experience of HIV in Nova Scotia, conducted within the dual contexts of health care restructuring and the reclassification of HIV as a “manageable chronic illness.” The study employed ethnographic techniques that included a community assessment, participation in a multidisciplinary research review of cross-national HIV policy, and a series of structured, one-on-one interviews of persons with HIV in Nova Scotia. While results pointed to stable and satisfactory primary care for persons with HIV, other factors complicated the lives of the study respondents, including lingering stigma, financial deprivation, and health conditions associated with HIV and aging. These results have indications related to the need for development and support of appropriate models of community care and services in the context of a potential “deinstitutionalization” of HIV in both Canada and the United States.

Fr. Thomas Murphy

Seattle University

"A Home Neither There nor Here: African American Refugees at Victoria, Vancouver Island, 1858-1865"

This paper examines the fate of a community of African American refugees from the San Francisco area who accepted an invitation from Governor James Douglas of the Vancouver Island colony to migrate there in 1858. Excluded by law from the gold fields of California, these refugees expected full political and social equality in their new home. However, their links to Governor Douglas' political machine hurt their chances for civil rights, social discrimination in the British colony proved to be as intense as in the United States, and the tumult of the American Civil War prevented them from letting go of their country of origin. My paper will describe how they abandoned their life in Victoria to return to the United States due to these factors.

Rita Ross
University of California, Berkeley

"Emily Carr and the Anthropologists"

The "Canadian icon" Emily Carr (1874-1945) spent a significant part of her career painting and writing about the First Nations of the Northwest Coast. Fame came to her late in life as her painting began to be recognized, and later, when failing health prevented her from painting, she wrote several popular, mostly autobiographical books credited at the time with illuminating Native culture. She has been celebrated for her paintings and writings and been embraced by feminists as an example of a woman succeeding against difficult odds in a man's world. She has also been roundly criticized for her relationships with Aboriginal people, for her lack of understanding and sensitivity about First Nations history and culture, and for what has been called her appropriation of Aboriginal art. Although she was championed by both Franz Boas and Marius Barbeau, leading ethnologists of her time, today her life and work are the subject of critiques about colonialism, cultural appropriation and authenticity. In this paper I look at Carr through the eyes of an anthropologist and folklorist.

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

"Mayor Steven Juba and the Proposed Winnipeg Monorail of The 1970's"

Monorails, once hailed as the future of urban mass transit in North America, have generally lost ground to light rail and street car systems in recent years. This paper explores how the city of Winnipeg, Manitoba considered but then dropped a monorail alternative during the 1970's. Mayor Steven Juba, its principal advocate, faced staunch opposition from within the city council and from the general public. Eventually, the monorail was dropped in favor of improved bus transport. The paper concluded with a comparison between Juba's blueprints and current plans for improving mass transit in Winnipeg yet again."

Charlotte Templin
University of Indianapolis

“Layers of Time: Margaret Atwood’s Handling of Time in *The Handmaid’s Tale*”

Margaret Atwood writes in a variety of forms, including what is often called “speculative fiction” (which includes science fiction as well as utopian and dystopia fiction). Such works are usually ostensibly about the future—or are they? Perhaps not. For some critics, Atwood’s novel fails as a dystopian fiction because, in the words of Gorman Beauchamp, there is insufficient “legitimate plausibility to her future,” and therefore no “real force” in her warnings (14).

What Atwood does is to turn an eagle eye on some cultural problems, specifically the persistent masculinist bias (even patriarchal control) in our time. Her innovative handling of time serves her purpose of critiquing the power relations of gender in patriarchal culture through time. For Fredric Jameson and others the focus of dystopia (and speculative fiction) is on the idea of estrangement or defamiliarization: the goal is to “defamiliarize and restructure our experience of our own *present*” with the end of helping us choose a new path.

Andrew Thangasamy
Metropolitan State University of Denver

“The Canadian Provincial Nominee Program: One answer to America’s flawed Model of Immigration Policy-Making?”

The American model of immigration policy-making with central government authority over the entry of immigrants without direct sub-national input has not served American national or regional interests well. A significant portion of new immigrants to the United States locate to already crowded urban areas on the coasts or metropolitan centers elsewhere. Frequently, states with declining and/or aging populations find that they need to cut governmental services amid weak local and state economies with weak population bases.

A model of Immigration policy making with some decentralization allowing for sub-national governments to exercise decision-making in *who* can immigrate and *where* in the country one can immigrate that is found in other federal systems such as Canada and Australia have addressed regional and local needs better than only central government-led immigration policy making. Decentralized immigration policy making particularly in Canada has allowed provincial governments to recruit immigrants according to provincial labor and/or other needs. This article examines if a U.S. immigration policy model that includes decentralized immigration policy-making such as that found in Canada might better meet state and national needs in this country.

Sharon R. Wilson
University of Northern Colorado

“In Search of the Dead in Atwood’s “Isis in Darkness” and Other Texts”

Atwood’s non-fiction work, *Negotiating with the Dead* (2002), underlines many of the concerns of her fiction. Her chapter’s hypothesis is that “not just some, but *all* writing of the narrative kind, and perhaps all writing, is motivated, deep down, by a fear of and a fascination with mortality—by a desire to make the risky trip to the Underworld, and to bring something or someone back from the dead” 156). Atwood’s characters, like many of us, search the past and the dead for answers that will heal the wounds of life and fill the black holes of their identities and both present and future. Generally, in Atwood’s texts, encountering or speaking to the dead, the presumed dead, or a supposed revenant involves a journey and descent to the Underworld. “Isis in Darkness” from Atwood’s collection *Wilderness Tips* (1991), presents Selena as the mythic Creator Goddess who could transform Richard and his dismembered world. Then he could shape the past and determine meaning.

Chicano Studies Abstracts

Debra Andrist
Sam Houston State University

“Bridges”

The theme and title of my presentation address not only geography but culture and identity. Because the physical frontier between Mexico and the United States is a river, which represents both a real and an imaginary line where geography, culture and identity meet, sometimes linking, sometimes clashing, bridges, real and figurative, do the connecting. The research question specifically deals with the cultural bridges that writers, especially bilingual ones, sometimes known as Mexican-Americans, sometimes as Chicanos, sometimes as Latinos, represent. The primary objective is to illuminate the bridging work of the women writers, focusing on the concepts of concurrent linking and clashing, due to their multiple identities in terms of gender and culture. The methodology, or technique of investigation, is semiotics, the science of the sign. Semiotics helps to decode the messages that art sends to both sexes about cultural and female identities. Because semiotics deals with what those messages say, using a linguistic metaphor, this presentation deals with the literary works of Gloria Anzaldúa, Lorna Dee Cervantes y Silvia Alicia Gonzales, to ascertain what they “say,” the messages they send and how their Works serve as bridges across their multiple identities.

Edgar Butler
University of California, Riverside

Anne Coleman
John F. Kennedy Memorial Foundation , Palm Desert, CA

Susan Francis
John F. Kennedy Memorial Foundation , Palm Desert, CA

“Latina Ophelia Project Girls in the Coachella Valley”

John F. Kennedy Memorial Foundation has been providing 14 years of Pro-Active Educational Support and Family Development to Coachella Valley youth and their families using broad based agency networking in an evidence based prevention-intervention process. JFK Foundation’s approach and experience in family engagement in addressing the needs of low-income ethnic communities is implemented through *The Ophelia Project of Coachella Valley*. *The Ophelia Project* is a group mentoring program facilitated by women dedicated to helping adolescent girls. The Ophelia Project serves 550 adolescent girls annually, grades 8 through 12. School counselors recommend girls to the Ophelia Project who, often come from a high risk home environment but have potential and could benefit from mentoring. Basic demographic data are collected and outcomes are measured utilizing pre/post testing; family follow-up defines progress made. Results are compiled and assessed focusing on contract compliance and attaining stated goals and outcomes. JFK’s strategy to strengthen school and other public officials’ capacity and knowledge is to arrange meetings among families, community members, public officials and school officials on educational issues of concern.

Lauren Derby
University of Houston

“Natural(ization): Surroundings and Psyche in Americo Paredes' *George Washington Gómez*”

In Americo Paredes’ *George Washington Gómez*, nature emerges as a trope paralleling the Latin@ characters’ struggles to maintain their Latino identity in an Anglo-centric society. Set in Jonesville (a fictional town approximating the author’s native Brownsville, Texas), the novel navigates the porous geography of the Texas/Mexico border and appropriates this natural environment to reflect an ethno-political conflict rooted in land. At times, as may be seen in Gualinto’s banana grove, nature is companion, comforter, and training ground. In other cases, nature adopts an almost political role, as when the Texas scrub hides Mexican guerillas from the Texas Rangers. Yet that same landscape also represents the “taming,” cultivating influence of the Anglos as is mirrored by the increasing cultivation of the Texas land. Throughout the victories and losses of the Jonesville Mexico-Texans, their natural environment magnifies their psychological and political landscape. This paper will examine Paredes’ deployment of the intimate connection between psyche and nature, a technique frequently employed by Romantics like Shelley and Byron. By transfiguring this nineteenth-century device via grounding it in Realism, Paredes creates a text hauntingly expressive of one boy’s bildungsroman-style struggle to understand himself as a Mexican in a “white” nation.

Kimberly Habegger
Regis University, Denver

“The Signs of the American Southwest”

The signs and symbols of the Southwestern United States are the result of the intersection of three major cultural influences: those of the different indigenous peoples of the region, those arriving from Spain and Mexico and those of the Anglo-Americans appearing in significant numbers in the nineteenth century. The signs often embellishing historical artifacts (the equidistant cross, the rosette, the naja, the stepped terrace, the whirling logs, etc.) often have their roots in multiple cultural traditions, making a determination of their “meaning” problematic. With regard to contemporary imagery the identification and interpretation of signs becomes increasingly challenging; one also must consider the “manufactured” icons of recent decades that initially carried meaning but have largely lost that meaning due to over duplication. This presentation will consider the cultural roots of a number of common signs of the Southwestern United States in an effort to determine their cultural origins and suggest potential meanings.

Emilia E. Martínez-Brawley
Arizona State University

Paz M-B Zorita
Arizona State University

“The Controversial Use of Principles of Social Network Theory in Practice With Immigrants in Border Areas”

This paper will include a brief overview of the process of international migration, of the nature of social networks among immigrants and of their importance for the sending and receiving countries. Firstly, the value of networks for the immigrants and the nations involved will be discussed; reference will be made to the costs and benefits of supporting those networks particularly for Latino immigrants in the Southwestern U.S. Secondly, the principles and development social network theory in social work practice will be reviewed; the strength and limitations of applying networking principles in practice with immigrants in the Southwest will be discussed. Finally, conclusions will focus on the controversies surrounding the ability of social workers to capitalize on their understanding of network practice given current realities and limitations within the legal and administrative framework of agencies.

Stephen Miller
Texas A&M University

“Today’s First Generation Hispanic/Latino College/University Students and Hinojosa’s Klail City Death Trip Series”

Rolando Hinojosa is considered to be one of the founding fathers of the contemporary Mexican American novel. Moreover, his Klail City Death Trip Series (KCDTS), published so far between 1973 and 2006 in fifteen volumes in Spanish, English and Spanish-English code switching, is commonly considered the most substantial creative body of fiction based on the twentieth-century Mexican American experience. The two central characters of the *KCDTS*, Rafe

Buenrostro and Jehu Malacara, are characterized by several things: they are descendents of the first eighteenth-century settlers of the Lower Rio Grande Valley, born around 1930, and, despite having been with the U.S. Army in the Korean War, and all manner of segregation and racial prejudice, both men and many of their university-educated Valley cohort have become, like their author Rolando Hinojosa, very successful professionals in the once Anglo-dominant society into which they were born. The issue in this paper: What is the use/how to use the KCDTS narrative for today's Mexican American and Hispanic/Latino students who are often the first in their family to attend college/university? Part of the answer lies in the last volume to date of the series, Hinojosa's only college/university novel titled *We Happy Few* (2006).

Alcibíades Policarpo

“Negritud: Expresión literaria y social en el Perú”

La experiencia diversa en la historia y cultura peruanas es rica en razas y colores. Con la presencia del “negro” en el Perú se experimenta la alegría de sus danzas y canciones, que son parte de las fiestas y algarabía nacional peruana. Al igual que muchos otros escritores de color en el mundo hispano como Luis Pales Matos y Nicolás Guillén, escritores caribeños, Nicomedes Santa Cruz Gamarra se destaca en el Perú como maestro “decimista” y, de quien, se ha escrito mucho en cuanto a su producción literaria. Nicomedes Santa Cruz con sus décimas, a la peruana, eslabona con gusto social el cariño a la tierra africana, su propia patria peruana y otros confines, hacia una constante búsqueda de justicia para la gente de color sufriendo, y de otras razas en las mismas condiciones, tratando de encontrar solidaridad, amor y comprensión humana.

Kay Raymond
Sam Houston State University

“From Berkeley to Chiloé: A Young Woman Gains Strength”

Isabel Allende's novel, *El cuaderno de Maya*, follows an adolescent girl's year when her grandmother has sent her to the remote Chilean island of Chiloé. By age 19, Maya has become an alcoholic, dependent on drugs, whose friends are violent criminals. Her safety depends on disappearing from the United States to live with a friend of her grandmother. As she gains strength by living with Manuel, she also achieves an understanding and love of a more Spartan life and an inner peace, particularly from the spirit of her dead grandfather. Both her grandmother and Maya are strong women, able to confront reality by the end of the tale.

Rafael Saumell
Sam Houston State University

“José María Heredia: A Cuban Without a Country”

José María Heredia y Heredia (Cuba 1803-México 1839) is one of the founders and most accomplished Spanish American poets of the 19th century who made great contributions to these literatures during the Romantic period. As a result of his anticolonial activities in the island, he was forced to leave his native country in 1822. Subsequently he lived in the US and México. In New York he published his first collection of poetry (Poesías, 1825). This essay will comment on the fact that, although Heredia spent most of his life living abroad, he always considered himself not a Spanish citizen but a Cuban one. He lived for almost two years in the US. Here he was part of a notable group of Cuban expatriates who wrote and published their works in Spanish. In Heredia's case, thanks to his acquaintances of William Cullen Bryant and H.W. Longfellow, he was one of the first Hispanic writers to be translated into English. In essence he was the ideal romantic writer: a freedom fighter, an exile, a contrarian to the Spanish rulers.

Chronic Disease and Disability Abstracts

Rahn K. Bailey
Meharry Medical College

William D. Richie
Meharry Medical College

Cynthia D. Jackson
Meharry Medical College

Sharda Mishra
Meharry Medical College

Osas Osa-Edoh
Meharry Medical College

“Stressors Facing Physicians: Mental Health Outcomes”

The paper presented on this topic aims to enhance the knowledge of the audience by describing an array of obstacles related to stressors faced by medical professionals and the human and economic costs associated with trying to coordinate self-care in a demanding discipline. We intend to demonstrate the effectiveness of several integrated practice models by which mental treatment interventions for physicians are customary and effective. This means coordinating of substance abuse, mental health and health treatment systems in a manner in which the client is treated as a whole person. The researcher will deliver the information in a way that includes everyone, particularly those with disabilities. We will speak clearly for the hearing impaired, use large font for the visually impaired; utilize the program interpreter and appropriate use of space for wheelchair accessibility.

Lynne Bentley
University of Colorado, Denver

“State of the Science: Linking Burden of Disease, Identity, and Emotional Distress in Cancer Survivors”

This state of the science paper reviews linkages identified in the literature between the antecedent (burden of disease), and the concepts of identity and emotional distress in the cancer survivor population. Emotional distress and identity are complex multidimensional concepts. Each is examined within the context of the experience of cancer. Undergoing the experience of cancer creates a threat to identity. Cancer carries a stigma that alienates the person from others, and from self. This process of alienation strikes at the cohesiveness of identity and shakes the foundation of what a person knows himself to be. Emotional distress is the response to that threat and manifests as a disruption of identity. Some survivors are more adept at reconstituting identity, resulting in lower levels of emotional distress. Others, however, experience higher levels of emotional distress if they are unable to reconcile their identity with their experience of cancer.

Dev Bose
Iowa State University

“Is ADHD a Chronic Disorder?”

Attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) affects about 4% of adults in the United States, and college students with ADHD constitute a significant portion of disorders requiring accommodations. Popular conceptions of ADHD inaccurately portray the disorder, often pigeonholing ADHD to a character flaw rather than a full-fledged chronic disorder. This presentation will investigate problematic popular conceptions of ADHD, explore the academic experience of college students with ADHD, and present a model of instructional strategies.

Susan Bridle
Korbel School of International Studies, University of Denver

“Different Stresses: An Ethnographic Study of Food Behaviors, Perceptions, and Attitudes Among Families in Three Communities (upper-, middle-, and low-income) in the Mazatlan Metropolitan Area”

In Mexico, prevalence of obesity is among the highest worldwide. It has recorded the fastest rate of change in obesity globally as well as a surge in diabetes mortality. As incidence of obesity has increased nationally and become a widespread public health issue, it is becoming concentrated in the low-income population. This paper examines perceptions and behaviors related to food acquisition and consumption in three urban communities (low-, middle-, and high-income) in order to gain a more nuanced understanding of facilitators and obstacles to healthy eating in families of different SES. The study employed multiple semi-structured interviews, photo elicitation (in which teenagers took photos that reflected their eating habits and what influences their food choices), and participant observation (including grocery shopping) with 20 middle-school students and their families. Some obstacles to healthy eating habits were common to all

communities, yet many issues were community-specific. The different stresses that shape eating habits in these communities include economic stress, time stress, body-image stress, and health crisis. These findings suggest that communities of different SES face different challenges in adopting healthier eating habits and highlight the need for community-specific obesity prevention strategies.

Stephen E. Brown
University of Hawaii

Holly M. Manaseri
University of Hawaii

Megan A. Conway
University of Hawaii

“Growing Disability Studies in the Pacific”

Disability Studies scholarship based in Hawaii and the Pacific encompasses unique challenges and exciting opportunities. The estimated 1,500,000 people living in the Pacific region are spread over an area approximately 1.6 times that of the continental United States. The Center on Disability Studies (CDS) at the University of Hawaii, located in the only U. S. state with no ethnic population surpassing 50% of the total population developed and delivers formal graduate and undergraduate course work in the area of Disability and Diversity Studies. The program is built around a diversity-focused framework, where disability is situated within the conceptualization of diversity, and diversity is examined within the context of disability. The presenters, instructors of disability studies courses, editors of an academic journal in the field of Disability Studies and researchers at CDS will share their experiences in seeking to advance a critical disability studies perspective within a Pacific outreach and partnership framework. They will seek to address the lingering question how can “doing disability studies” promote change in the Pacific --and perhaps beyond--informed by the Pacific experience? This Skype presentation affords a glimpse into how CDS’s online courses can meet the needs and access issues of both students and instructors.

Cathy Cooper
Middle Tennessee State University

“Diabetes Management Update: Promoting Self-Efficacy and Improving Quality of Life”

Diabetes is a chronic disease requiring daily management that includes dietary modifications, exercise recommendations, and frequently, a medication regimen that must be strictly adhered to. Fundamental to successfully managing diabetes is not only an individual’s knowledge about the disease, but the degree to which they assume responsibility for adopting and/or changing behaviors that impact their state of health, as well as prevent or decrease the risk of complications. Current and evolving technology, within, and extraneous to, the healthcare

environment, for example, electronic medical record systems and smart phones, offer innovative self-care opportunities and self-management strategies for persons living with diabetes. Promoting self-efficacy in individuals living with diabetes can improve self-management behavior and quality of life.

James Dickerson
University of Southern Indiana

Gary E. May
University of Southern Indiana

“Social Justice and Disability Programming at the University of Southern Indiana”

This presentation describes university-based education, service and advocacy centers located in a Midwestern state university. The description will include significant accomplishments, administrative structure and barriers to the centers’ operations. The Center for Social Justice Education (CSJE), situated within the Social Work Department of the College of Liberal Arts at the University of Southern Indiana, was established in 2009 to foster social justice through education, research, and collaboration. Complex, social problems require a multi-faceted approach to generate alternative approaches to strengthen helping systems and society. The CSJE, a visible point of contact, begins to address these complex social problems through a dedication to individual and societal well being in a global community, as well as promoting critical thinking and a systems perspective across agencies, institutes, departments, and individuals. The USI/Epi-Hab Center for Disability Studies (CDS) is a component of CSJE and collaborates with it with a specific focus on disability-related issues. CDS is funded through a cash gift to the University. CDS promotes education, advocacy, service and education regarding disability-related issues.

Thabo T. Fako
University of Botswana

James G. Linn
Optimal Solutions in Healthcare and International Development

Ntonghanwah Forcheh
University of Botswana

Debra R. Wilson
Middle Tennessee State University and Walden University

“Job Satisfaction Among Nurses Who Provide HIV/AIDS Care in Botswana”

The purpose of this study was to determine the level of job satisfaction among nurses who provide HIV/AIDS care in Botswana, identify factors associated with job satisfaction and derive a model for determining job satisfaction among nurses who provide HIV/AIDS care in Botswana. A national sample of 202 nurses was collected using a self-administered questionnaire for the study. Six indicators were used to measure job satisfaction, namely: I find real enjoyment in my work; I like my job better than the average worker does; My job is usually interesting enough to keep me from getting bored; My job is like a hobby to me; Most days I am enthusiastic about my work and I feel fairly well satisfied with my present job. Each of the indicators of job satisfaction was scored as 1-Strongly disagree, 2-Disagree, 3-Agree and 4-Strongly agree. The overall satisfaction score for each nurse was obtained by summing up the scores on the six items. This score ranged from six (6) for a nurse who was rated very dissatisfied in all six items, to 24 for a nurse who was rated very satisfied in all six items.

Nicolette Felker
Highline Community College

“Improving Economic and Educational Outcomes For Individuals With Disabilities: A Call to Action”

While educational standards for people with disabilities are on the rise, employment rates when compared to the general population continue to fall. Though the Federal Government has approached this issue with Senate hearings and compliance departments, there still has not been rapid growth in hiring people with disabilities, privately or publicly. An attitudinal shift is the most critical component to affect positive change in the national employment trend of disabled individuals. The change in public perception will come more rapidly if measures, such as a public relation campaign, increased tax incentives and additional vocational skills are incorporated into secondary and post-secondary curriculum. This paper and presentation presents new options for educating the public in order to change attitudes away from discrimination and toward inclusion in the workplace.

Adi Finklestein
The Hebrew University and the School of Nursing, the JCT, Jerusalem, Israel

Kaitlin Kimmel
University of California, Berkeley

“If They Found a Cure For Your Condition, Would You Take It”

Beginning with the question, “If they found a cure for your condition, would you take it?”, this paper is an autobiographical exploration of the intersectionalities of chronic illness and disability. What does it mean to live with a chronic illness for most of your life and how does this inform understandings of “normality”? What does it mean to be “fixed” and/or “cured” in the context of chronic illness and disability? When does an illness become a disability? In what ways can bodies be “fixed”? In what ways can they not? Two colleagues of Medical

Anthropology and Disability Studies problematize the fragile category of “cure” through the telling of their own illness narratives. Using both a Medical Anthropology and Disability Studies lens, this paper intends to address issues of disruption, aging, and living in limbo between the unstable categories of illness, disability, “fix” and “cure.” Based in their own lived experience, the authors explore what it means to live with a chronic condition and a “fixed” body with an ever-changing baseline.

Breno Fontes
Federal University of Pernambuco, Brazil

“Building Networks and Sharing Mental Suffering: The Social Circles of Madness”

We aim to investigate the structure of social networks not anchored to the territory: these are interactions mediated by the worldwide computer network capable of structuring secondary (predominantly) and primary (occasionally) sociabilities. Similarly to the other structures of sociabilities (those anchored to the territory), these structures can also mobilize resources and provide social support. We will analyze information from internet discussion groups for people with mental disorders. It can be concluded that online mental health communities are an important instrument for the creation of social support networks, the dissemination of information on practices of care and the formation of public opinion.

Jennifer Frizzell
Middle Tennessee State University

“Emergency Nursing Equipment for the Special Needs Child”

This presentation discusses nursing equipment in the special needs child. The primary focus will be equipment used for the gastrointestinal system. We will discuss proper ways to manage this equipment while preparing to transport patient to a proper level of emergency care. A variety of devices as well as a case study will be explored.

Carol J. Gill
University of Illinois at Chicago

“Support Experiences and Preferences of Mothers With Physical or Vision-Related Disability”

The literature indicates that the public and many professionals view women with disabilities as unable to manage the demands of motherhood. Past research on the parenting experiences of women with disabilities is limited and often takes a deficit-oriented approach regarding challenges that mothers with disabilities encounter. Most studies focus on the general experience of motherhood or on outcomes, such as the impact of a mother’s disability on her family. Social factors that may mediate such outcomes have not been adequately explored. Also, studies have not compared types of disability. Methodologically, few studies have used group discussions of

mothers with disabilities or direct observation of mother-child interactions. Our study explored the affirmatively articulated research question: What would help mothers with physical and/or vision disabilities fulfill their mothering role in the way they wish? Our purpose was to document the resources, services, or supports that mothers with disabilities prefer in supporting their parenting goals. Fourteen mothers who identified as blind or physically disabled were recruited through Internet announcements, centers for independent living, rehabilitation physicians, and organizations for blind people. Participants' ages ranged from 29 to 61. Ten were White, three were African-American, and one was Latina.

Phyllis Graham-Dickerson
Regis University

Lynn Wimett
Regis University

Cheryl Kruschke
Regis University

“The Lived Experience of Digital Storytelling: Part I, II, & III”

Digital story telling has a strong impact upon its audiences. It leaves a powerful everlasting memory that words cannot elaborate or describe (Hamilton & Atkinson, 2009; Tucker, 2006). Some cultures have traditionally used this as a means of preserving their origins and maintaining the true self within the maze of industrialization and as the world moves further into the 21st century (Czarnecki, 2009; Bynog & Zhao, 2010). The purpose of this research study was to identify the lived experience of the participants in an educational encounter on Digital Story Telling; to identify the lived experience of selected residents who developed their digital stories; and the lived experience of individuals who viewed the digital stories. Participants in the education experience, as well as the older adults who completed their digital stories were interviewed using open-ended questions. The individuals who viewed the digital stories completed a paper survey that included both quantitative and qualitative questions. The interview and survey results were tabulated and analyzed. The qualitative data was analyzed using a constant comparative method, and the quantitative data was analyzed using excel software. The results indicated that all participants queried, had a positive experience related to digital storytelling.

Jeff Grischow
Wilfrid Laurier University

“The Experience of Disability Rights in Ghana: A Case Study From the Eastern Region”

Ghana's Disability Act of 2006 outlines a package of human rights for Ghana's disabled population, including equal access to employment. My paper will evaluate this particular right using a case study from the Aykem Abuakwa area of Eastern Ghana. The paper draws on a

twenty-year relationship with an individual, Tawiah, who became disabled four years ago in a motorcycle accident. The accident, which resulted in a below-the-knee leg amputation, significantly affected his ability to earn a living (raised in a peasant family, at the time of the accident Tawiah was landless and working as a handyman). On one level, the paper will narrate Tawiah's immediate challenges relating to reintegration into the formal employment sector. This process involved negotiating Ghana's health and legal systems, as well as the insurance industry, his employer and the NGO sector. On a deeper level, the paper will set Tawiah's experience within the larger historical framework of unequal access to land and its consequences for peasant families in Akyem Abuakwa. This story will raise questions about securing the right to employment for disabled Ghanaians in areas marked by historically produced inequality.

Janice Harris
Middle Tennessee State University

“Are You Ready? What You Need to Know and Do Prior to a Disaster To Aid the Chronically Ill and Disabled”

During a disaster everyone becomes incapacitated to some degree depending on the severity and type of disaster. A tornado, hurricane, flood, or man-made disaster may put the chronically ill and disabled in a life-threatening situation. The chronically ill and disabled have special needs requiring preparation prior to the event. How to prepare for the event needs to be discussed with the person and caregivers. Medications, transportation, and when and if they should leave their home are all part of this preparation. With so many recent large disasters occurring, is more important than ever to prepare for future events.

Cynthia D. Jackson
Meharry Medical College

Sharda Mishra
Meharry Medical College

William D. Richie
Meharry Medical College

Rahn K. Bailey
Meharry Medical College

Osas Osa-Edoh
Meharry Medical College

“Are Medical Students Prone to Depression More than the General Population”

The paper presented on this topic aims to enhance the knowledge of the audience by describing an array of obstacles related to academic challenges, self care, relatedness and human and

economic costs associated with trying to balance priorities in a demanding program. We intend to demonstrate the seriousness that mental health plays on medical student's academia by presenting medical students responses to the Beck Depression Inventory and comparing them to Depression in the general population. The researcher will deliver the information in a way that includes everyone, particularly those with disabilities. We will speak clearly for the hearing impaired, use large font for the visually impaired; utilize the program interpreter and appropriate use of space for wheelchair accessibility.

Kathleen R. Johnson
Keene State College

Karen A. Couture
Keene State College

“Conceptualizing Barriers Facing Disabled Workers”

Recent data from the US Dept of Labor indicate a marked disparity between the labor force participation rate of persons with disability (69.5 %) and persons without disability (21.5%). Despite disabled persons' motivation and ability to work, many exclusionary barriers continue to negatively impact their employment opportunities. Such barriers include those imposed by societal conceptualizations of disability, environmental impediments, employers' economic concerns, and lack of or inaccurate knowledge about disability and accommodations. The ADA (1990) and ADAAA (2008) established the employment rights of disabled persons; however, successful integration of disabled employees in organizations requires the education of organizational members and the support of upper management. The current paper discusses barriers and strategies to reduce them using a dialogue format. Presented in this manner, discourse is a powerful tool for analyzing and illuminating multiple conceptualizations and perspectives on disability. A Human Resources Manager discusses his concerns and questions about hiring and accommodating disabled workers with two disability researchers. Disability models, economic and legal issues, education and resources, and organizational practices are among the topics discussed.

Kaitlin Kimmel
University of California, Berkeley

“Stories From the Heart: Biosocial Narratives of Women With Complex Congenital Heart Disease”

Due to new surgical techniques and advancements in medical technology within the past thirty years, babies born with complex congenital heart disease (CHD) have been able to survive into adulthood in larger numbers than ever before (Warnes, et al. 2001). Because this population is so new, there does not yet exist a formalized certification program for physicians who specialize in adult congenital cardiology, leaving adults with complex CHD the most underserved cardiac subspecialty (Warnes, Carol et al. 2001; 2005). Thus, the effects of aging with complex

congenital heart disease have not been significantly studied medically or socio-culturally. Through ethnographic interviews and content analysis, this study aimed to get a better understanding of the lived experience of female adults who were born with complex congenital heart disease and how their complex CHD has affected their occupation, identity and access to medical care. The results showed that it was complex barriers to access that impacted the women in my study's lives the most; navigating their unique medical and social situations proved to be just as complex as the disease itself.

Cheryl Kruschke
Regis University

Tristen Amador
Regis University

Jode Malhotra
Regis University

Teresa Stephen
Regis University

“Testing the Care Dependency Scale in the Long Term Care Setting”

The purpose of this research study was to test the Care Dependency Scale (CDS) in the long term care setting to determine if it is a reliable tool to measure dependency as a precursor to determining risk for falls. Falls continue to rise in the older person population, which can lead to serious injury or death. The Care Dependency Scale (CDS) was developed and tested in Europe and is intended to measure the dependency level of patients in order to develop a plan of care that addresses care levels. This was a descriptive study to evaluate the cause and effect relationship between falls and dependency using the Care Dependency Scale (CDS). The CDS is made up of 15 multiple-choice questions, referring to different aspects of dependency. The study took place at an assisted living home in the state of Colorado. The population studied included all older adults residing in the home unless they or their decision maker declined to participate. This research determined that older adults with increased dependency are at higher risk for falls and would benefit from a plan of care that addresses areas of dependency with the goal of restoring independence whenever possible and reducing falls.

Timothy Lillie
The University of Akron

“Disability Rights and Natural Rights; Where Do They Come From?”

For the first 40 years of the modern disability rights movement, versions of United States foundational documents, such as the Declaration of Independence of July 4, 1776, have been used as models for disability rights assertions. The use of the model of the original Declaration

for US disability rights public statements will be presented, as will statements from United Nations documents and UN declaration of rights of people with disabilities. The foundation of these assertions or rights claims appears based on an understanding of rights as deriving from the natural rights or natural law perspective. In this perspective, the role of government is not to create or award rights to disabled people but to ensure that the rights existing independently of governments are honored. Implications for understanding the importance of natural rights for disabled people, and for those facing end-of-life scenarios will be discussed.

Brandi Lindsey
Middle Tennessee State University

“Assessing Family Management Styles Within the Family of A Child With Special Needs”

In this presentation, I will explore the various management styles that families use to cope with their child’s disability. These management styles point towards normalization of the family and child. Within this presentation, I will also explain the Family Management Measure created by Kathleen Knafl. I will also discuss my research plan of seeking to understand how a summer day camp respite program for children with special needs can improve a family’s management style. This research will begin in the summer of 2013.

James G. Linn
Optimal Solutions in Healthcare and International Development

Thabo T. Fako
University of Botswana

Debra R. Wilson
Middle Tennessee State University and Walden University

Ntonghanwah Forcheh
University of Botswana

“Knowledge about HIV/AIDS among Nurses who Provide HIV/AIDS Care in Botswana”

The purpose of this study was to determine the level of knowledge about HIV/AIDS among nurses who provide HIV/AIDS care in Botswana, identify factors associated with knowledge about HIV/AIDS and derive a parsimonious model for determining knowledge about HIV/AIDS among nurses who provide HIV/AIDS care in Botswana. A national sample of 202 nurses was collected using a self-administered questionnaire for the study. Knowledge about HIV/AIDS was measured using a set of 30 items. Each item was designed to determine whether or not a nurse knew how to prevent HIV, how HIV was transmitted, as well as medication and misconceptions about HIV and AIDS. Each item was scored as zero (0) for a nurse who did not know the correct answer and one (1) for a nurse who knew the correct answer. Overall knowledge about HIV/AIDS was determined by the number of correct items out of 30 that each nurse knew.

Bivariate analyses were conducted to determine which of several factors were associated with overall knowledge about HIV/AIDS. The factors explored included demographic variables, education and training, organizational commitment, perception of the work environment, job satisfaction, involvement in HIV/AIDS care, etc.

Sharda Mishra
Meharry Medical College

Cynthia D. Jackson
Meharry Medical College

Rahn K. Bailey
Meharry Medical College

William D. Richie
Meharry Medical College

Osas Osa-Edoh
Meharry Medical College

“Depression and Substance Abuse: Its Effects on Medical Students”

The paper presented on this topic aims to enhance the knowledge of the audience by describing an array of obstacles related to human and economic costs associated with professional school, higher expectations, and substance use among Medical students. Researchers reported that medical students have alcohol dependence rates equal to those of similar age groups in the general population. However, as medical student’s progress to physicians, difficulties with alcohol can manifest into a pattern of increased alcoholism. Medical Students self-report results from the AUDIT-C and the Drug Abuse Screening Tool (DAST) has been analyzed and will be discussed in this paper. We intend to demonstrate the effectiveness of multiple substance abuse screening instruments. We will also discuss programs to help those suffering from Depression and substance abuse.

Robyn Mobbs
University of Colorado, Denver

“Partners for a Healthy Development”

Interorganizational relationships are an integral component of the American public health infrastructure- partnerships and collaboratives are a core feature of the system's organization and structure; an increasingly common method of service delivery; and such an important influence for population health outcomes that they are an essential public health service unto themselves. Responding to the significant gap in the scientific literature about efficient and effective interorganizational collaboratives, this study asks how attributes and characteristics of

community-based stakeholder groups affect their performance. In a mixed-method, cross-case research design, this study measures the characteristics and attributes of five stakeholder groups in Colorado that are working to ensure standardized developmental screening, referral and follow-up for children in their communities. The relational and network measures of the stakeholder groups have been examined through social network analysis (SNA), and analyzed with performance measures based on stakeholder interviews, ratings of perceived success by stakeholder members and early intervention data. Combining the quantitative methodology of social network analysis, with the exploratory nature of qualitative inquiry to explore the emergent patterns, this study adds to a much-needed knowledge base to guide the formation and management of interorganizational collaboratives working to improve health outcomes in America.

Anita Nelson Neihues
University of Sydney, Australia

Anita Bundy
University of Sydney, Australia

“Parents' Perceptions of Risk and Their Desires for Their Children With Disabilities”

This paper explores parents' perceptions of risk in the daily lives of their children living with disabilities. It focuses on their tolerance for risk and uncertainty and the ways they sought opportunities for their children to experience risk. In-depth, semi-structured interviews were conducted with 10 parents, five parents of children with autism and five with physical disabilities. Each parent participated in a card sort of strengths and opportunities they desired for their children and then discussed their perceptions of risk and its impact on their children's access to desired activities. Constant comparative analysis was used to identify emergent themes according to Charmaz's approach to social analysis. Results suggest that these parents viewed risk as valuable to their children and something they actively sought. They approached risk positively and managed it in ways that supported their children in accessing the same activities of daily living that typically developing children experience. They found ways to manage their own uncertainties in order to support opportunities for their children. The parents interviewed in this study demonstrated a high tolerance for risk and uncertainty in their lives and those of their children to support full lives.

William J. Norwood
Middle Tennessee State University

“See a Need, Fill a Need: Tennessee's Forgotten Reform Legacy, the Department of Vocational Rehabilitation, 1920-2000”

My paper will explore the origins of vocational rehabilitation in the state of Tennessee. Several scholars have contributed to a growing body of literature concerning disability policy and extension of rights at the federal level; however, no collection of scholarship exists at the state

level. The federal government allocated funds to help returning veterans of World War I, but it did not provide a framework for the states to follow. Without a solid framework, the states were left to themselves to develop one. Tennessee, I will argue, was the pioneer state in implementing a vocational rehabilitation program that offered comprehensive aid to those who needed it. In addition to arguing that it was the first state to do such a thing; I will also argue that Tennessee was very progressive in its access to services. At a time in the South when African-Americans were discriminated and segregated against, Tennessee provided vocational assistance to those who requested it. Additionally, the state program also served women from its inception.

Kevin Pietro
Illinois State University

Bill Anderson
Illinois State University

Julie Schumacher
Illinois State University

“Effects of Reported Vitamin D and Omega-3 Supplementation on Multiple Sclerosis Specific Quality of Life”

This research investigated the possible effects of vitamin D and/or omega-3 supplementation on self-reported quality of life (QOL) among individuals diagnosed with *multiple sclerosis* (MS). Some studies pertaining to MS and vitamin D/omega-3 supplementation found beneficial results (reduced rate/number of relapses and improved inflammatory markers); however, many lacked the complete and specific QOL analysis provided by the MS Quality of Life-54 (MSQOL) (Vickrey et al., 1995). The National MS Society and The MS Foundation were used for recruitment. Participants, ($n=49$), completed an online survey, demographic questionnaire including supplementation habits, and the MSQOL. Participants were largely white (91.8%), married (67.3%) and with a Relapsing-Remitting diagnosis (73.5%). Vitamin D supplementation (73.5%) was statistically significant with a moderately strong relationship to *Satisfaction with Sexual function* ($p < 0.05$) and slightly more prevalent than omega-3 supplementation (53.1%). A significant, negative relationship exists between reported omega-3 dosages and *Role Limitation Physical and Emotional* ($p < 0.05$). With the increased rate of vitamin D deficiency, often reported low circulating levels, observed geographical relationship, and QOL benefits observed here, a vitamin D supplement may be warranted. Caution should be used during omega-3 supplementation in an effort to maintain QOL; consumption may be safer from dietary sources.

William D. Richie
Meharry Medical College

Cynthia D. Jackson
Meharry Medical College

Sharda Mishra
Meharry Medical College

Rahn K. Bailey
Meharry Medical College

Osas Osa-Edoh
Meharry Medical College

“Physicians and Substance Abuse: An Historical Overview”

The paper presented on this topic aims to enhance the knowledge of the audience by describing an array of obstacles related to human and economic costs associated with trying to coordinate care in a fragmented health and mental health system. We intend to demonstrate difficulties associated with working in a medical field. Kumar & Basu, 2000 suggests that physicians who are vulnerable to a higher consumption of alcohol and/or drugs are those who have access to substances of abuse. Hughes, Brandenburg, Baldwin, Storr, Williams and colleagues, 1992 conducted a study observing the prevalence of substance use among United States physicians. Results from this study reported that physicians were more apt to use alcohol and benzodiazepine and opiates for self-indulging behaviors and alcohol for relaxation. These researchers concluded that this type of dangerous behavior could increase physician’s risk of becoming dependent on substances for self-indulgence, relaxation, or daily use of substances. This paper will discuss the historical aspects surrounding physicians and substance use.

Susan Schweik
University of California, Berkeley

Adi Finklestein
The Hebrew University and the School of Nursing, the JCT, Jerusalem, Israel

“My Relationship With the Bag: A Dialogue”

In this talk, two disability studies scholars, one a medical anthropologist and one a literary critic, will explore as embodied subjects a body subject we both have (in different ways) both intimate and distant relation to: the experience of colostomy. We will continue in public an ongoing conversation on questions such as these: how colostomy can be experienced as an end to impairment, but/and also as the beginning of a permanent disability that is not reversible; why so little work in disability studies, even work on prosthesis, cyborg theory, chronic illness, “leaky bodies” and other pertinent topics, has attended to experiences related to colostomy; the aesthetics of colostomy; ostomy representation (in popular culture and sites of self-advocacy); how doctors and patients negotiate decision-making in considering colostomy; what else there is to say once the conversation moves the stoma beyond shame and stigma – what new ways of living with/as a body does living with (one’s own, or another’s) bag invite; how thinking through colostomy can illuminate understandings of embodiment generally and open up radically new questions.

Katie Stringer
Middle Tennessee State University

“Disability and Museum History: Exhibiting the 'Other' ”

My paper will address questions about disability history, the history of the relationship between museums and people with disabilities, the history of museums and exhibits as collections of curiosities including people with disabilities, and how the past has informed the present. Preserving and distributing knowledge have been the major pillars of museums work for the modern age. Racial and ethnic inclusiveness were addressed, particularly throughout the Civil Rights Movement and the decades that followed, and accommodations have also been made for physical disabilities with the Americans with Disabilities Act. Many times the community has excluded disabled people. In addition to evaluating information on how museums and cultural organizations of the past, and the community in general, treated people with disabilities, my paper will also present information about how modern museums react to their learning disabled visitors, as well as their sensitivity and awareness to issues regarding these visitors. Lastly, I will present information about my research into possibilities of a model for museums to use to develop specific programming and exhibits for people with learning disabilities.

Damon G. Syphers
Walden University

“Understanding Alzheimer's Disease and Dementia in the American Indian Community: A Tribal Community-Based Participatory Approach”

The medical and public health literature documents that American Indians (AI) experience some of the highest rates of chronic health conditions in the United States. Knowledge of Alzheimer's disease (AD) and dementia within the American Indian population is limited. Current research indicates that AD and dementia is not homogeneous to each tribal group but rather heterogeneous. The need for research that not only bridges the gap between traditional and scientific knowledge is needed to explore how American Indian tribes understand and experience Alzheimer's disease and dementia. This discussion will describe how Community-based Participatory Research (CBPR) can assist individual tribes, tribal members, and researchers begin to value indigenous and western knowledge of AD and develop dialog in the creation of feasible and individualized tribal education, treatment, and prevention programs. Similar programs have enhanced AI and western knowledge of diabetes and cancer in the AI population. Outcomes include increased understanding of AD in the AI population, how indigenous knowledge and scientific knowledge can be used as sources to ground policy and guide initiatives when designing individual public health and CBPR programs within AI tribes.

Nicole Thede
Metropolitan State University of Denver

“Discovery Club: Implementation of Community Partnerships for a Better Tomorrow”

Discovery Club is a Colorado-based, non-profit program that provides respite care to families of children with special needs, ages 6 to 21 years. Discovery Club provides a safe environment for children with cognitive and physical limitations to learn, play and socialize. Supported by Easter Seals Colorado this program presents communities with an opportunity to provide outreach to vulnerable populations. In addition, this program functions as a pediatric clinical site. This unique learning opportunity is one in which nursing students provide 1:1 care to children with chronic needs in a non-acute setting. This paper describes the successful implementation of the program, including policy development, licensing requirements, community endeavors and nursing school collaboration.

Debra R. Wilson
Middle Tennessee State University and Walden University

“Long-Term Health Outcomes of Childhood Sexual Abuse”

Psychological consequences of trauma were first seen in veterans of war and described as shell shock. By 1980, the diagnosis of post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) was listed in the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders. For years we have been studying the psychological changes that are the sequelae of childhood trauma. Research examining the more holistic effect of trauma has exploded due to recent events, such as 9/11, terrorism, and traumatized troops returning from war. As holistic health care practitioners, we understand that even when the effect seems to be psychological, biology and other realms of the human are also influenced. The mind and body interact on every level. The ripple effect of early childhood trauma has more than psychological effects. Biology of the brain and immune function change. Those who experienced childhood sexual abuse are 1 ? times more likely to report serious health problems. Long-term consequences include a higher incidence of depression, intrusive flashback memories, hyper vigilance, maladaptive coping skills, dysfunctional social skills, and an overactive stress response. The child is forever changed. Here we examine the influence of childhood sexual abuse on the long-term health and the nursing care of adult survivors.

Communication Studies Abstracts

Linda Alexander
West Los Angeles College

“Comparing Student Interactions in a Course Management System vs. Facebook”

Most online classes have a discussion component in which students are asked to submit comments in various forums. The format allows students to address a topic and give feedback to classmates. While online discussions in a CMS (Course Management System) are certainly useful, many instructors are now using social media for this purpose. But are there important

differences in the interactions that take place in the two online environments? To explore this issue, similar assignments were created that required students to give their perspective on a topic and to comment on others' posts. One assignment was posted in a CMS discussion area, the other on Facebook. Both environments could only be accessed by enrolled students. We found that although the posts in Facebook were shorter and more informal than the CMS posts, responses were similar in terms of insight and interest in the topic.

Caitlyn Burford
Northern Arizona University

“Occupy Gotham City: Understanding the Batman Trilogy as a Socio-Political Reflection of Terror, Economic Protest, and American Individualism”

In an interview, Christopher Nolan denied that he had any partisan political agenda when writing the Batman trilogy (2005, 2008, 2012). He said, “We just write...what interests us and frightens us” (Treat, 2009). The author examines how Nolan’s series has redefined the cinematic superhero genre from comic fantasy into socio-political realism. What “frightens” the public is no longer an unbelievable supervillain; instead, current political anxieties are “villianized”, manifesting ideologies as characters. The essay reviews *Batman Begins* and *The Dark Knight*, examining how Bruce Wayne fits the archetypal “antihero” (Treat, 2009) and “vigilante” (Maruska, 2010) and perpetuates the myth of American individualism through combating crime and terror. Most recently in *The Dark Knight Rises*, Wayne, the conflicted billionaire, fights Bane, a compelling leader of the collective, in a fictionalized story that mimics concern over Occupy Wall Street and economic protest, creating a complex narrative that critiques the failure of social and political institutions in the US.

Alex Corcoran
Northern Illinois University

Brant Short
Northern Arizona University

“Martin Luther King’s Final Crusade: The Rhetorical Failure of the Poor People’s Campaign”

In 1968 Martin Luther King and the Southern Christian Leadership Conference organized the Poor People’s Campaign to demand economic justice for Americans living in poverty. The campaign reflected King’s disillusionment with efforts to promote racial justice and his belief that economic power was an essential part of the civil rights reform in the United States. King wanted to reorient the civil rights movement in two ways. First, he hoped to expand the movement to everyone in poverty and bring a “multiracial army of the poor” to Washington to demonstrate the need was beyond racial discrimination. Second, King envisioned a campaign that was “so achievable, so pure, so simple that even backlash can’t deny it. And yet something so non-token and so basic to life that even black nationalists can’t disagree with it that much.”

The Poor People's Campaign brought together Native Americans, Mexican Americans, Puerto Ricans, poor whites and blacks in an effort to march on Washington and demand passage of an "economic bill of rights" by the Congress. This essay will explore the Poor People's Campaign and consider King's effort to shift the civil rights movement from specific legislative efforts to a multi-racial crusade for economic justice.

Ashleigh M. Day
Northern Arizona University

"Here in <America>: Mitt Romney's Use of Ideographs that Portray the <American> Dream in the 2012 Presidential Race"

This paper examines former Governor Mitt Romney's use of ideographs throughout the 2012 presidential campaign, particularly his acceptance speech at the Republican National Convention and presidential debates. These texts were chosen due to their recent occurrence, timeline, and prominence in the presidential race. By using McGee's (1980) concept of the ideograph, I will see how and if Romney alludes to the American Dream myth and possibly, if he creates his own version to entice his audience and potentially gain voter support. Results show that Romney does incorporate the idea of the American Dream within his rhetoric and redefines its meaning according to his political ideologies.

Ashley Garcia
Northern Arizona University

"Sandra Day O'Connor: A Rhetorical Analysis of Her Post Supreme Court Judicial Advocacy"

Description: I think I have decided that I am going to do a rhetorical criticism paper of her post judicial speeches/ articles. I have not decided what kind of rhetorical criticism yet. For now, I think I am going to only focus on works authored by her and not analyze works that she co-authored, but I am waiting for some more sources that I requested to come in before I make a final decision about it.

April C. Hebert
College of Southern Nevada

"Got Boobs? You're Fake: Sexual Harassment in Cosplay at Science Fiction/Fantasy Conventions"

Women are attending science fiction/fantasy conventions throughout the world in increasing numbers. These events often include cosplay ("costume play," dressing in the costume/persona of a favorite or popular character associated with a particular genre or story). Female cosplayers often spend a great deal of time and money perfecting their costumes; often they are scantily clad and sexualized. Most attendees are respectful; sometimes, however, women's attempts are met

with derision, sexual innuendoes, or groping. Among some male fans, the belief exists that these women are using sexy costumes to gain attention, rather than to portray a character. The more attractive or well-endowed a female cosplayer is, the more she may be considered to be a “fake geek,” regardless of her level of knowledge. Men who participate in harassment often excuse themselves by saying, “If she didn’t want sexual attention she shouldn’t dress that way.” Blogs and other forms of social media have begun to address this topic, giving voice to people on all sides of the debate. At present, no real discussion has ensued in academic circles. This paper discusses 1) stereotypes surrounding sci-fi/fantasy and gender; 2) the current state of the debate; 3) directions for further academic research.

Charlotte Klesman
Northern Arizona University

“Teaching Honors Public Speaking Classes: Challenging Engaged Students”

Engaging students can be challenging, particularly for instructors working with honors students in required public speaking classes. Most honors students come to class prepared to work. They have demonstrated their engagement in their education by qualifying to enroll in honors classes so while they may not be directly interested in public speaking they are interested in their GPA. Honors public speaking instructors can build on their predisposition to succeed by challenging these students to share their expertise through their speeches. Honors students can be excellent listeners too, and they are usually willing to provide insightful feedback on peer speeches. Teaching these students gives instructors an opportunity to move beyond the initial challenge of engaging students and instead focus on challenging them to find their public voices. Public speaking is particularly important to these students. It will give them a tool to expand their professions by sharing discoveries in their fields

Charlotte Klesman
Northern Arizona University

“Developing a New Political Structure Through a Feminist Rhetorical Style”

Rhetorical structure has evolved, particularly since the development of mass communication and population growth has contributed to the breakdown of traditional social boundaries. The inclusion of feminist rhetorical style in mainstream political discourse demonstrates the need to include these characteristics in routine rhetorical structure now that elements are commonly used in political rhetoric. Acceptance demonstrates; 1) the need to reevaluate rhetorical structure and concepts of audience and 2) that feminine rhetoric has the power to speak to other traditionally marginalized groups besides feminine ones.

Kevin Mitchell
College of Southern Nevada

“Getting In, Getting Through: Educating Prison Audiences”

An account of the logistical experiences of teaching the basic communication course in medium to maximum security prison. An exploration of the challenges of teaching in a high security environment. Discussion of both online and face to face teaching formats in a prison context.

John McClellan
Boise State University

“Communication, Identity, and Change: Reconsidering the Relationship between the Discourse of Self and Organizational Change”

Communication scholars have been simultaneously exploring the communicative practice of organizational change (e.g., Poole & Van de Ven, 2004) as well as how identity is constituted by various organizational discourses (e.g., Tracy & Trethewey, 2005). In this paper, I bring these areas of inquiry into conversation to denaturalize a normalized way of understanding the organizational self with the hope of engendering possibilities for organizational change. To accomplish this objective, I first examine the communicative constitution of organization and explore how organizational subjectivities emerge from organizational discourses. Using Foucault's (1988) concept of 'technologies of the self', I critique the 'entrepreneurial self' and argue that the drive for self-improvement results in disconnecting organizational participants from others leading to the naturalization of sophisticated systems of domination and control that preclude change. Embracing Levinas' (1969) 'ethic of otherness' I reconsider how alternative ways of knowing the self in relation to 'others' can promote a celebration of uncertainty and creativity needed to encourage change rather than maintain security, order, and predictability. Consequently, if organizational leaders wish to enable successful organizational change, creating more creative and mutually-beneficial work environments, we must abandon the discourse of entrepreneurialism and reconnect with the inherent sociality of organizing.

Grace Peterson
Northern Arizona University

“Chiming In From the Back: Bumper Stickers, Political Discourse, and Ideographs”

Overall, it seems that little research has been done with regard to the political effects bumper stickers. What research has been done seems to confirm what we already know--bumper stickers are a way for the common person to interject ideas in a mediated cultural environment (Case, 2004). Additional, research looks at political bumper stickers with regard to specific topics, such as welfare, or with regard to specific place, e.g. Hawaii or Israel (Edelman, 2003; Ohnuma, 2008; Salamon, 2001). While this work is important in understanding how politics affect rhetoric at local political levels or with regard to specific topics, I wish to look at how bumper stickers effect rhetoric on a larger scale and how they could be a factor in influencing opinions on a national level. To do this, I wish to look at political messages on bumper stickers surrounding the 2012 presidential debate. In this analysis, I will look at the bumper stickers

surrounding both Obama and Romney's campaign for certain ideographs that appear and ultimately become associated with the candidate's name, making the name of the candidates themselves stand as a kind of all encompassing ideograph.

Alissa Wolken
Northern Arizona University

"Liquor or no liquor that is the question: An analysis of rhetorical images used during the prohibition"

The era of the prohibition brought about many rhetorical strategies utilized to convince voters whether the prohibition was necessary or not. Government officials as well as activists used their rhetoric to convince people to choose a side. Along with speech, images were used in newspaper cartoons and on posters to reach a wide audience in gaining voters for and against the prohibition. This paper seeks to examine the rhetorical messages portrayed in cartoon and poster images during the era of the prohibition. Through the discussion of rhetorical images and their purpose and persuasive use, I intend to determine the rhetorical use and value of the images used during the prohibition. Through this paper I will learn if images were used to persuade people from the 1920s to support the prohibition or oppose the prohibition. Also, this paper will examine the rhetorical strategies used in each image and evaluate how successful they were in influencing people's opinions about the prohibition.

Criminal Justice and Criminology Abstracts

Lauren Alessi
Colorado State University

"Investment in Drug Treatment as an Indicator of Successful Recovery and Crim-Avoidance: Prague, Czech Republic"

Since the Velvet Divorce in 1993, when Czechoslovakia separated into the current Czech Republic and Slovakia, many structural, cultural and economic changes have ensued in light of this transition from a communist to a democratic state. Within the realm of criminal justice, policy changes have also abounded. For example, possession of substances such as marijuana, ecstasy, and methamphetamines have been decriminalized and harm reduction adopted as the central treatment modality. In light of political and criminal justice transformation, the present study focuses on drug-treatment and recovery in a recently emerging democracy. Harm reduction services were specifically investigated in Prague, Czech Republic at three different drug-treatment clinics. Investment in and commitment to particular treatment programs were investigated using surveys of active and recovering drug users. The effects of investment and commitment to a program on future crime- and drug-avoidance, as well as health outcomes, were also explored. Findings will be discussed in the context of Rusbult's (1980) Investment Model of Commitment and Hirschi's social bond theory.

Thomas Brown
Virginia Wesleyan College

"The Federal Raid on Gibson Guitars: Corporate Greenwashing and the Lacey Act's Evolving 'Due Care' Standard"

In 2011, an obscure U.S. law governing international commerce in plants and animals suddenly became a major news story when federal agents from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service raided Gibson Guitar Corporation factories and seized illegally imported wood. Gibson fought back in the media. The company deployed social networking to retaliate against the government's action, using the Twitter hashtag "ThisWillNotStand." Guitarists and luthiers were mobilized by Gibson's public rhetoric. Right-wing politicians and commentators quickly adopted Gibson as the "poster child for the Republican Party's campaign against burdensome regulations". The U.S. Department of Justice's litigation against Gibson became one of the highest profile international environmental enforcement cases ever prosecuted by the Environmental Crimes Section. For a brief moment, Americans took an interest in corporate environmental crime and its relation to foreign policy and international law. This article will trace the development of American legal doctrines that govern trafficking in endangered plants and animals, and the controversies surrounding the criminalization of this type of international commerce. We will focus on how deviant corporate actors such as Gibson have attempted to "greenwash" such commerce in order to evade regulation and criminal prosecution of their transnational environmental crimes.

Joseph R. Carlson
University of Nebraska at Kearney

"Costs of a Prison Nursery"

This paper covers the costs involved with operating prison nurseries within the United States. A special emphasis is on the Nebraska Correctional Center for Women, the second longest running prison nursery which was started in 1994. The expected costs of establishing and maintaining such a program has prevented many states from implementing prison nurseries. This research shows that the actual costs of establishing and operating such a program are quite low.

Dennis W. Catlin
Northern Arizona University

"Women Mentoring Women in Law Enforcement: Some Themes from Interviews with Women Police Commanders"

This paper is based on the interviews of women police commanders and executives from several jurisdictions across the United States. The themes developed from the interviews reflect the mentoring experiences these commanders as they promoted through the ranks and the views of their role in mentoring women police officers in their own departments and/or women police officers in other jurisdictions.

Michael Costelloe
Northern Arizona University

Christine Arazan
Northern Arizona University

Nancy Lubick
Northern Arizona University

"Techniques of Neutralization and Illicit Prescription Stimulant Drug Use on a College Campus"

Using data from a campus-wide survey of 4,000 randomly selected undergraduate students at a rural southwestern university, this paper examines the prevalence and correlates of self-reported, illegal, prescription stimulant drug use. Theoretically, we also observe whether those who more strongly agree with statements derived from Sykes and Matza's techniques of neutralization are more likely to engage in illicit prescription stimulant drug use. Approximately 12 percent of respondents self-reported use of nonmedical prescription stimulants, with Adderall the most commonly used drug. We also find that admitted users more readily ascribe to values associated with techniques of neutralization.

Melinda D. Schlager
Texas A&M University—Commerce

"Short and Shitty: The Relevance of Halfway House Incident Reports in Evaluating Program Compliance and Determining Program Outcome"

Women are greater consumers of community corrections services than in the past. While the number of women incarcerated has increased 14% since 1990, women are more likely than men to be supervised in the community (85% v. 66%, respectively) either on probation or parole (Glaze, 2010). As a consequence, gender-specific halfway houses have gained prominence as a means to provide structured services and programs geared specifically to the needs of women (O'Brien, 2001, Van Voorhis et al., 2010). Drawing on the literature exploring the impact of non-programmatic factors on program outcome (Andrews & Kiessling, 1980; Koons et al., 1997; Palmer, 1995), this study will evaluate women's adjustment to halfway houses and program outcome using incident reports as a proxy. A mixed methodology including a content analysis of case files will be utilized. Policy implications will be discussed.

Corina Schulze
University of South Alabama

Valerie Bryan
University of South Alabama

"Familial Structures and Juvenile Delinquency: Implications of a Retrospective Cohort Study"

The gender gap in criminal statistics is palpable, but most criminologists do not adequately address the differences in girls' and boys' offending, particularly in how gender affects the type of crime(s) committed. A unique dataset of juvenile delinquents permits a test of Hagan's Power Control Theory (PCT), which postulates that family structures are linked to differential preferences for criminal behavior among boys and girls. According to PCT, patriarchal families will produce more criminality among sons whereas less patriarchal families will see daughters engaging in criminal activities. Though the theory has been refined and replicated over three decades, its complexity has proven challenging to quantitative verification. Studies of PCT in juvenile populations have focused on relatively minor criminal infractions in otherwise noncriminal samples and have not adequately included the full range of criminogenic variables implicated in the theory. We analyze the prevalence and type of offenses (status offending versus felony offending) and include a constellation of measures for familial structure, parental employment status, presence of abuse, history of familial incarceration, as well as variables reflecting the juvenile's social positioning internal and external to the family. We present a systematic and exhaustive model accounting for the gendered nature of juvenile offending.

Danielle Soto
Southern Illinois University Carbondale

"Concealed-Carry Laws and Race: A Test of Minority Threat Theory in Law Generation"

Concealed-carry weapons laws have garnered much public attention in the past decades, but little academic attention. Scholarly work on the topic has been focused on finding potential effects of such laws on crime and victimization; little has attempted to explain the trends behind the adoption of the laws. This paper attempts to fill that gap by testing a series of hypotheses grounded in minority threat approaches. Our project examines whether or not changes in the racial and ethnic composition of a county predict the voting outcome of Missouri's 1999 concealed-carry referendum in that county. Data are drawn from Missouri state voting records (publically available), from the UCR, and from the US Census Bureau. Findings indicate that changes (increases) in the proportion of racial/ethnic minorities significantly increase the likelihood of passage. This effect remains even after controlling for other relevant factors, including changes in reported crime, median income, educational levels of residents, proportion of residents living in urban areas, etc.

Victoria Springer
University of Nevada, Reno

Lindsay Perez
University of Nevada, Reno

"To Plea or Not To Plea? The Impact of Plea Bargains on the Disposition and Length of Felony Sentences in Nevada"

This study examines the use of plea bargains during felony sentencing in Nevada. Consistent with its high prevalence in criminal courts in the U.S., in 2007 nearly 84% of the 10,874 felony offenders sentenced in Nevada made use of a plea bargain. To better understand the choice to use and utility of such agreement, our work is guided by three questions: 1) What factors affect the likelihood of accepting a plea bargain, 2) What impact does the plea bargain have on sentence disposition (serving time vs. probation), and 3) What effect does it have on length of sentence or supervision (probation)? Controlling for the nature of the crime (severity and impact) and offender background (prior criminal history and demographics features), our results indicated that as crime severity increased, the likelihood of a plea bargain decreased. We also found that the use of a plea bargain did not significantly influence the likelihood of being released on probation or being locked up (jail or prison sentence disposition). However, for those who were locked up, accepting a plea bargain is associated with reduced sentence length. Conversely, the use of a plea bargain was associated with longer supervision when released on probation.

Kevin M. Thompson
North Dakota State University

“A Recidivism Analysis of a Drug Court in the Upper Midwest”

Drug courts have now been operating for over twenty years. Evidence as to their effectiveness indicates that drug courts deliver lower recidivism rates relative to probationers with similar court histories. Most of these designs have employed random assignment or matching procedures. This study compares a group of drug court participants with probationers using propensity score matching. Propensity score matching is employed to match group members on important covariates in order to control for confounds. Seventy members of the drug court group were matched using propensity scores with seventy members of the comparison group. Propensity scores were generated by using gender, racial-ethnic background, age, criminal history, marital status, treatment history, and most recent charge. Data were analyzed using logistic regression.

Raymond Varela
New Mexico Highlands University

"Perspective of Youth / Juveniles: Understanding What Issues Youth Feel Are Important Regarding Juvenile Delinquency"

There has been a steady decline in the last few years in juvenile crime. Traditionally a punitive approach was the standard. Only recently has there been a push for a more rehabilitative approach. Communities in northern New Mexico are no stranger to crime and creating programs intended on improving the lives of young people. Quality programs are important with resources being so scarce. Success of programs and improvements will increase with consideration of the perspectives of youth. In this study the voices of young people is central in order to better understand what issues they face and how they understand the impacts on their lives. The

researcher takes the position that the youth are experts with regard to their own experiences. The youth have firsthand experience in what the needs and wants of their age group is. An understanding on how children view the current system and issues they face is important to gaining knowledge on what can be done to improve programs. A 'cookie cutter' technique in creating programs should not be the model our society follows. This study will give a voice to young adults with the hopes that they invest in solutions because their position is validated.

Christopher A. Veeh
University of Denver

Margaret E. Severson
University of Denver

Kimberly Bruns
University of Denver

Jaehoon Lee
University of Denver

"Rehabilitation in a Prisoner Reentry Program: Is Recidivism the Appropriate Measure of Effectiveness?"

An evaluation of a statewide prisoner reentry program found mixed results in reducing recidivism. Other programs have largely failed at rehabilitation when measured by reduced recidivism. Recalibration in how rehabilitation is measured is warranted, placing more emphasis on process and motivation outcomes during the chaotic path towards desistance. Propensity score matching identified a comparison group for 537 reentry participants. Descriptive comparisons were completed and, to examine recidivism, released participants (N=358) and comparisons were analyzed using multivariate statistics. Reentry participants were incarcerated longer and incurred more positive urinalyses. Survival analysis found increased hazard for reentry, but a group difference in survival curves was not evident over the entire study period. In contrast, logistic regression indicated the reentry group had lower odds of conviction, and best subsets analysis yielded no differences in recidivism. The results suggest that a more holistic paradigm is needed to understand how reentry participants fare, and that one's rehabilitation must be measured by something more than recidivism outcomes. Desistance and behavior change involves a chaotic process that follows a zigzag path (Laub & Sampson, 2001; Resnicow & Page, 2008). Reentry programs should capture progress towards desistance by reframing rehabilitation to match what behavioral change actually looks like.

Tyler Wilson
Colorado State University

"Adolescent Shoplifting and Restorative Justice"

We are a nation of consumers. Therefore, it should not be surprising that researchers have identified shoplifting (theft) as the most prevalent crime in U.S. history. Many are non-professional, adolescents who are rarely apprehended. However, how do we handle those who are caught? This research investigates how Larimer County of Colorado treats adolescent shoplifting through the theory and practice of Restorative Justice. Using a sample of participants from 2008-2011 who completed The Restorative Justice Program for Merchants, Community and Young Shoplifters (RESTORE), this research seeks to identify the socio-demographic, legal, and restorative characteristics indicative to the success of fully restoring a participant to the surrounding community. In this study, success of the program and the participants relies heavily on the likelihood of re-offending after completing RESTORE. Results of this study show that RESTORE is functioning at a significantly lower level than the present Larimer County rate of recidivism. However, findings suggest that identifying individual characteristics indicative to a youth shoplifter repeating their crime are few. What does this mean for treating youth shoplifters with Restorative Justice? Ideas are discussed.

Economics: AFIT Abstracts

Richard V. Adkisson
New Mexico State University, Las Cruces

“Quantifying Culture?”

In recent years economists, even many in the mainstream, have come to acknowledge the influence of culture on the economic process. This has created a bit of a rift in research practice. Some, like original institutionalists, have a thorough understanding and appreciation the richness of culture and are therefore suspicious of any attempt to reduce quantify cultural information. They would more likely favor case studies or ethnographic studies familiar to anthropologists. Others, particularly those trained in the use of statistical methods are anxious to incorporate culture into statistical/quantitative models, may rush to quantify and include cultural information in their models without a full appreciation of the meaning(s) of culture. This paper reiterates the role of culture in the economy, explores several attempts to quantify culture, and reviews several papers that incorporate cultural information into statistical analyses. The broad purpose is to evaluate the prospects for incorporating culture into statistical models in ways that respect the richness of culture as it is perceived by institutionalists.

Bret Anderson
University of Rhode Island

“Economic Growth and Decent Work: A Cross-Country Comparative Analysis”

Decent work for all, along with full and productive employment, is one primary target of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) to eradicate extreme poverty and hunger. Though there is a growing literature on the responsiveness of total and/or sectoral employment to economic growth, there are relatively few empirical analyses focused on decent work or vulnerable employment. This paper aims to provide greater understanding of the link between growth and

the generation of decent work through the lens of labor market institutions. The paper begins by reviewing the growing literature and data availability regarding decent work and then analyzes the growth-decent employment nexus for several countries, paying particular attention to differences across genders and age cohorts.

Bert M. Azizoglu,
New School University

“Conceptualizing the Finance – Labor Nexus”

The literature investigating the *finance – labor nexus* remains small and fragmented even though finance has morphed into a crucial determinant of labor market outcomes. This paper attempts to systematically organize the literature on how the rise of finance affects labor. It begins with an outline of the evolution of finance around the narratives of “shareholder democracy”, financialization and neoliberalism. I then look at the *finance–employment* relationship, which is depicted by: (1) sectoral characteristics of employment in finance; (2) the direct role of finance on shaping employment relationships in non-financial businesses; and (3) the employment effects of increased macroeconomic volatility. The *finance–labor income* relationship addresses the emergence of pay arrangements tied to financial markets and their distributional implications. The *finance–risk* nexus discusses consequences of unstable work relations and indebtedness. Making a systematic connection between finance and labor allows for a more comprehensive evaluation of financial policies. This highlights that the servicing of rising debt is dependent on reliable streams of labor income, even though the former threaten the possibility of the latter. Second, establishing the finance-labor connection opens up the possibility advancing an employee-friendly policy agenda not via traditional labor market regulations but through financial reform.

William R. Baca-Mejia
University of Missouri – Kansas City

“Institutional Change through an Industrial Policy for Developing Countries”

This paper explores the potential of reaching institutional change through an industrial policy for the developing countries case. This idea emerged from the curiosity of recognizing not only the structural bottlenecks (i.e. a low manufacturing productive capacity) are the reason why a comprehensive package of heterodox macroeconomic policies can be implemented with satisfactory success (e.g. an ELR program), but also the set of institutions that compose the social structure of accumulation (SSA) in these countries has to do with the success of heterodox type economic policy. Hence, we postulate from a theoretical perspective that an industrial policy can both increase the productive capacity (i.e. overcoming supply side constraints) and a transformation of the current neoliberal SSA by means of empowerment of the lower and middle classes, which brings to them the possibility to exert some influence in key economic and political decisions that enhance a more equitable SSA. Of course, our understanding is that truly

institutional change is a transformation of the SSA.

Joseph Baines

Department of Political Science, York University, Toronto

“Walmart’s Contested Expansion in the Retail Business Differential Accumulation, Institutional Restructuring and Social Resistance”

Walmart accumulated rapidly relative to other major US-listed corporations in the first three decades of its existence. However, since the mid-1990s the company appears to have reached a differential ceiling as a result of market saturation and increased resistance from organized labor, local communities and retail rivals. This paper offers a radical institutionalist analysis of Walmart’s transition from its golden age of rapid domestic growth to the current period of encumbered expansion. The transition, I argue, has involved a strategic re-orientation from an ‘immature’ form of accumulation centered on green-field investment and cost cutting to a ‘mature’ form of accumulation based on direct government engagement and cross-border mergers and acquisitions. The success of this transition will be determined by an open-ended struggle over the institutional restructuring of the retail business.

Christopher Brown

Arkansas State University

“Intellectual Property Run Amok: The Patent Thicket and the Prospects of a Green Kondratieff”

The outlook for a sustained and widely-shared future prosperity will hinge on the capacity of economic systems for internal structural reorganization. Substantial growth of high wage employment will likely be difficult to achieve without the appearance of hitherto non-existent occupations and skill sets. A Kondratieff long wave derives its enduring force from the introduction of decisively important or core innovations that, by virtue of their far-reaching diffusion throughout the productive apparatus, create abundant new opportunities for commercial success and lucrative employment. A substantial secular decline in carbon emissions per unit of GDP will almost certainly require a massive, protracted surge in spending for structures, equipment, and final products that embody green technologies. This paper starts from the premise that the design of institutions that assign and protect ownership rights to otherwise non-excludable scientific knowledge have a profound effect on the pace and direction of technological innovation. The argument is made that these institutions, *as they have evolved in the post-1980 era* (and most importantly in the United States), constitute more an obstacle than an impetus to green innovation.

Dell P. Champlin

Willamette University;

Janet T. Knoedler

Bucknell University

“Unemployment as an Economic Institution”

In economics textbooks and in the media, the unemployment rate is presented as a precisely defined statistic that serves as a key indicator of the health of a nation’s economy. In economic literature, questions of measurement are set aside, and the unemployment rate becomes a conceptual variable that can be defined, categorized and optimized. Macroeconomic theory, whether classical, Keynesian, Marxist, or a more recent derivation, has brought us cyclical and structural unemployment, the natural rate of unemployment, voluntary and involuntary unemployment, and so on. In short, it is widely assumed that unemployment is something that we can measure, define, and understand. In this paper, we examine unemployment as a deceptively complex and often poorly understood institution that developed at a particular period in history and shaped by other cultural institutions.

Rhonda R. Corman
University of Northern Colorado

“Have Modern Economies Outgrown Efficiency?--Concepts of Sustainability – Prior to the 20th Century”

At the very heart of the Economics discipline, lies the art of establishing the “best” allocation of scarce resources for societal provisioning. However, while there is little disagreement regarding the idea of “scarcity”, there has been a demonstrated problem in defining “resources”. The economic institutions of the twentieth and twenty first centuries have entrenched within society the systematic disregard of the ecosystem as a scarce resource. This paper revisits the market system visions of Smith and others, linking their ideas to the more contemporary literature regarding economic sustainability. The technological advancements of the modern age have provided for significant growth (albeit “gross” growth) but also have magnified our negative impact on the environment. Essentially, by functionalizing a limited definition of “resources”, modern economies are increasing the efficiency with which they are destroying themselves. Is this what Schumpeter really meant by “creative destruction”.

James M. Cypher
Universidad Autónoma de Zacatecas, Mexico

“Emerging Contradictions of Brazil’s New Developmentalism? Growth, Redistribution & Deindustrialization”

Brazil’s political-economic structure has rapidly evolved over the past decade, shedding its shallow policy alignment with neoliberalism of the 1990s. Brazil large, diversified industrial base was painfully constructed over the course of the 20th Century. A major and sustained political realignment, which began in 2003, has resulted in two essential thrusts in development policy: 1) A ‘growth with equity’ strategy that has dramatically reduced poverty and inequality.

2) A state-led 'Industrial Policy' designed to upgrade manufacturing and direct the accumulation process toward specific sectors, highlighting and consolidating the National Innovation System. Nonetheless, as a result of the commodity boom that swept through Latin America, Brazil's natural resource sector achieved outsized growth from 2002-2012. One result has been a shift toward resource-intensive activities and a broad opening to low-cost Chinese manufactures. Utilizing an institutionalist framework and method, this paper analyzes the "deindustrialization" debate that has ensued. As well, it assesses the instrumental nature of the 'growth with equity' strategy. The paper hypothesizes the viability of an endogenous 'new developmentalist' strategy while acknowledging the emergence of fundamental, but not fatal, exogenous forces and structural ceremonial/ institutional factors that have impeded the consolidation of a new Social Structure of Accumulation.

Richard B. Dadzie
University of Hawaii-West Oahu

"Prospects for Ghana's Development: A Case for the Developmental State"

The "developmental state" paradigm is enjoying a resurgence. Scholars interested in alternatives to the neoliberal development agenda have embraced this paradigm as an analytical tool to broaden the scope and applicability of the concept beyond East Asia. Arguments against the adoption of the "developmental state" on the basis of historical specificity have been challenged, and developing countries have begun embracing some actions that would qualify them as developmental. In this article, I continue in the on-going discussion with an examination of the prospects of development in Ghana and the importance of broadening the role of the state. I propose actionable state-led initiatives in (a) industrial policy; (b) employment; (c) education; (d) oil production; and (e) infrastructure development.

Alexander Dunlap
University of Sussex, U.K.

"Foucault, Dugger, and Social War"

This inquiry seeks to establish the importance of the concept of social war as advanced in the ideas of Michel Foucault and William Dugger. Foucault was principally responsible for revitalizing this relatively neglected concept of social warfare using his historical genealogical approach. This concept is principally concerned with ideas of social control and the legitimization of power and Foucault's work on disciplinary power and biopower remain useful tools for explanation. While unraveling and laying out this approach to social war, the contributions of Dugger provide a Veblinian understanding of what Foucault calls "the micro-mechanics of power" using the four invaluation processes. The purpose of this inquiry is to bring together two exceptional scholars on ideas of power, knowledge, and social control in order to reinforce and solidify a theory of social war.

Quentin Duroy
Denison University

“A Veblenian Perspective on the Rise of Neo-nationalism in Europe”

The revival of anti-immigrant and, more generally, neo-nationalist sentiment and political rhetoric across Europe, and the US, gives institutionalists reason to pause and to thoughtfully reflect upon Thorstein Veblen’s description of nationalism as the most sinister and imbecile of all the institutions to emerge out of the 19th century. As is well known among institutionalists Veblen’s incisive remarks and analyses often prefigured the emergence of important intellectual work (such as advocating for an evolutionary framework in economics and the social sciences). In this case, Veblen anticipated the development of the notion of ethnic nationalism by Historian Hans Kohn in the 1940s. While a vast interdisciplinary body of literature in nationalism studies has emerged since then, this paper proposes to engage more specifically with Veblen’s exploratory ideas on ‘national integrity’ and hybridization in light of the recent ‘cognitive’ turn in nationalism studies. Ultimately, in the spirit of Veblen’s institutionalism this paper seeks to provide some theoretical elements to help explain the rise of neo-nationalism and to offer reflections on its social, economic, cultural and political impact upon European democracies.

Mitchell R. Green
University of Missouri – Kansas City

“A Tale of Two Networks”

When we see the term “social network” often our thought process conjures images of online social media sites, such as Facebook or Twitter. While these technologies are in their infancy, the underlying insights that make the “new media” possible rely upon a much longer tradition in the social sciences concerning the networked aspect of our social relations. Social network analysis (SNA) emerges as an interdisciplinary approach that seeks to frame the study in question within its historically contingent “institutional fabric.”

This purpose: First, we shall establish the context in the social sciences under which SNA finds its roots and subsequent development. Second, we shall consider the implications of economics’ recent entry into the development of SNA. We shall see that involvement with the dismal science, with notable exception to those working in the SFM-A a la Hayden, has stripped SNA of its usefulness as a framework of analysis under which the complexities of the social world must be critically examined. We conclude by considering the implications of these divergent network conceptions on the relation between ideology and the social formation, with an emphasis on the proper use of SNA for institutional economics.

Mark Haggerty
Honors College, University of Maine;

Breana Bennett
Honors College, University of Maine;

Stephanie Welcomer
Maine Business School, University of Maine;

John Jemison
University of Maine, Cooperative Extension

“Managing Energy or Being Managed by Energy? Instrumental Imperatives and Ceremonial Impediments to Change in Maine Farming”

Rising and volatile energy prices are a concern to both policy makers and businesses in Maine. Pressures arising from energy costs are causing farms in the state to reexamine current practices. Faced with these pressures different sectors of the farming community both perceive their options differently and respond to the pressures differently. Theories of institutional change (Veblen, Dewey, Ayres, Foster, Bush) provide a framework to analyze farm sector responses relative to instrumental and ceremonial dimensions.

We investigate farmer perceptions regarding energy, drawing from interviews with approximately 200 people in fifteen focus groups sessions. We segment the farms into groups representing small diversified farms and larger commodity farms and investigate within and across farm sectors to understand farmer strategies for responding to changing energy prices. We specifically analyze the consistency between farmer perceptions and forecasts in the energy sector, and their underlying ceremonial or instrumental institutional dimensions. Significant differences in perceptions and intended institutional changes are found between the small diversified and the larger commodity farms. The ability of farms within these sectors to successfully integrate positive institutional change will determine their possibility to evolve as sustainable enterprises.

John Hall
Portland State University

Alexander Dunlap
Sussex University

“Subreption and Institutional Inquiry”

This inquiry seeks to establish some of the closer connections with ideas advanced by Immanuel Kant, Thorstein Veblen, and William Dugger, emphasizing that their interests in subreption serve to link their respective projects. Kant introduces subreption as a metaphysical challenge confronting philosophical inquiry, while Veblen and Dugger rely upon subreption as an approach to social science inquiry, and, especially how a dominant business culture could lead toward an alteration of values, and in this manner contribute toward a corrupted and debased reality – what we term an *évolution-noire*. In this respect, understanding subreption offers insights into how institutional evolution could take place.

F. Gregory Hayden
University of Nebraska-Lincoln;

“Monetary Policy with Double Entry Accounting Creates Ecological Damage: Need for Single-Entry Accounting with Ecological Indicators”

Scott Fullwiler’s two social fabric matrixes for monetary operations of the Federal Reserve (Fed) and Treasury are adopted and integrated. To the integrated social fabric matrix, macroeconomic and ecological components are added in order to demonstrate the connection between monetary policy and ecological damage. The monetary system is based on and operates through double-entry accounting, making double-entry accounting a powerful and intrusive system that leads to impacts on the ecological system. Yet, according to economic literature, the monetary system is only expected to meet a narrow set of criteria. If ecological destruction is to be mitigated, governing institutions such as the Fed and Treasury cannot continue to ignore damage to the ecological system caused by the financing of macroeconomic components by banks and other financial institutions. In order for the Fed and Treasury to govern banks and conduct monetary policy consistent with ecological protection, banks need to change their accounting system to include ecological indicators. This paper will explain (1) the need for a conversion of double-entry accounting to single-entry accounting, to include accounts for ecological indicators, and (2) how the conversion can be accomplished.

Arturo Hermann
Italian National Institute of Statistics (Istat), Rome, Italy

“Toward a Sustainable and Equitable Society: Insights from Heterodox Economics and Psychoanalysis”

In recent years, after the collapse of the central planned economies and the failure of the neo-liberalist policies of today, it has emerged a growing awareness of the need to find a "third way to economic and social progress". In our work, we focus attention on how a systematic collaboration between heterodox economics and psychoanalysis can help to achieve this objective. We explore the potential of this interdisciplinary perspective for (i) attaining a deeper insight into the causes of economic and social imbalances of our days; and, on this basis, (ii) for realizing a roadmap of policy action targeted at the solutions of the most urgent economic and social problems. In this way, the transition from the "mixed capitalism" of today, heavily influenced by powerful interest groups, to more sustainable and equitable social systems would no longer be considered as a kind of socialist utopia but as a feasible objective to be pursued with a new course of policy action. (160 words)

Peter Sai-wing Ho
University of Denver

"Smith and Hirschman: Division of Labor and the Activation of Linkages in the Process of Development"

This paper connects some aspects of the works of Smith and Hirschman. The former accorded to

division of labor (DoL) and the resulting rise in productivity – separately illustrated by the pin-manufacture, and at the economy-level, the production of the woolen coat – pivotal roles for augmenting the wealth of nations. For late-coming industrializing countries, their pursuit of development hinges on their ability to continuously introduce similar DoL. At the economy-level this is accomplished through the activation of Hirschmanian production linkages. Smith noted how manufactures would offer more scope for DoL than agriculture. Hirschman echoed by lamenting the paucity of linkages in agriculture and primary production relative to manufactures. Writing in the more modern period, he understood how trade and foreign direct investment (FDI) by multinational corporations (MNCs) could complicate the simple story of DoL augmenting the wealth of nations, for the MNCs' market power often adversely affects the distribution of gains from international DoL. It then becomes crucial to consider the specific DoL 'assignment' that a less-developed and FDI-hosting country has received and the prospect for it, from that assigned role, to upgrade its technology through domestic activation of production linkages. Here Hirschman would not naively count on Smith's invisible hand.

Barbara E. Hopkins
Wright State University

“Playing Fair: Debates on Policy towards China and the Myth of the Free Market”

Institutionalist theory has a long history of analysis of the enabling myth of the free market. In this essay I analyze the process whereby the economic success of China challenges the free market myth and the interventions and modifications that are used both to rehabilitate the myth and to provide a rationale for trade and capital restrictions directed towards China. China, which is clearly not a free market, has been more successful than could have been predicted by a mainstream model emphasizing the strength of free markets. This has been explained as China “cheating” at the market game, just as “cheating” was used decades ago in the context of Japanese economic success. This paper focuses on the concept of “cheating” within the broader myth of the free market, by explaining its role in preventing a broader ideological attack on the system by American workers and redirecting anger towards China. Furthermore, this example also illustrates conflict within the capitalist class between those who are more mobile and can take advantage of Chinese labor, weaker environmental regulations, and subsidies, and those that cannot. Despite this conflict among capitalists, they share an interest in maintaining the myth of the free market.

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

“Atoms, Bits and Wits: A New Economics for the 21st Century”

Three basic components of economics are atoms, bits and wits. The economics of atoms involves the production of physical outputs treated as substitutes in consumption. The relation of value to scarcity is that abundance subtracts from worth.

The realm of bits is less understood; the issues show in network effects, where abundance augments worth. The economics of networks is social: conflicts of interest (substitution) are balanced with concerts of value (complementarity) in combination. Among intangibles, substitution cedes to complementarity and competition to cooperation.

Learning also affects economic activity as a source of growth. Bounded rationality opens a theory of planning horizons as an ordinal measure of wits. Wits illuminate interdependence, whose balance is horizontal: longer horizons reduce substitution in favor of complementarity, augmenting concerts over conflicts of value across social relations.

Atoms, bits and wits are modeled to show why substitution only applies to short-run atoms; a case for complementarity rises from both increasing returns and bits, where wits strengthen the case for cooperation as efficient. With complementarity, competition – not collusion – stifles output. The social and institutional implications of this are addressed.

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

“Addressing Sustainability: Integrating Macro Goals and Micro Techniques with Meso Analysis”

The political process seems in denial about sustainability. A part of the problem lies in an economic theory poorly suited to interdisciplinary efforts, nor is our social technology geared to such sweeping conundra. We have goals at a macro level, and micro techniques and designs, but the twain need to be joined into a meso level analysis. This challenge is currently being engaged by social entrepreneurial organizations such as Ashoka and Skoll. This paper addresses the meso process of institutional structure in its sundry aspects.

Expansive visions such as slowing greenhouse gases or turning linear into circular flows (for less waste and greater efficiency) are some aims of sustainability. Technologies favoring improved health and social welfare, as well as ecological initiatives such as zero emissions, biodegradable goods, land conservation, carbon sequestration, drought-resistant crops, etc. are scattered across the landscape providing options if properly framed. Macro intentions and micro technologies should be joined at a meso level of engineered design, demanding creative social incentives standing on knowledge from many disciplines.

The paper roadmaps such terrain, theoretically and with examples, to show the role of meso rules.

Minsun Ji
University of Denver

“Immigrant Worker Owned Cooperative in the U.S.: Challenges and Strategies in Empowering Immigrant Workers through Alternative Economic Models”

Despite increasing efforts of labor unions to organize immigrant workers, the majority of low wage immigrants are in informal and non-standard economic sectors, which makes it difficult to organize them into unions. But many immigrant workers are finding an alternative economic

empowerment strategy in worker owned cooperatives. These cooperatives commonly have “social purpose” goals embedded in their business mission, and often combine human development programs with community service and political advocacy in efforts to empower immigrant workers. These cooperatives emerge from the self-organizing efforts of immigrant workers themselves, as well as through community organizations that serve as sponsoring agencies and seed funders.

In this paper, I address the limitation of union organizing among informal immigrant workers, and explore whether worker owned cooperatives might provide more productive avenues for political and economic empowerment of informal immigrant workers. Can workers cooperatives play an important role in building an empowering “solidarity economy”? The challenges and opportunities faced by different actors in organizing immigrant cooperatives will be explored. Case study insight will be provided from the author’s past experience as the executive director of Denver’s El Centro Humanitario, a human rights center for undocumented workers with experience in building a worker owned housecleaning cooperative.

Tae-Hee Jo
SUNY Buffalo State College

John F. Henry
University of Missouri-Kansas City

“Take the Money and Run: The Business Enterprise in the Age of Money Manager Capitalism”

Most heterodox theories of the business enterprise base themselves on the Veblenian business enterprise in which managers pursue the long-run survival and growth of the enterprise, whereas absentee owners are occupied with short-run financial interests. The changes in the capitalist social provisioning process toward money manager capitalism since the Veblen's era are not only directed by the business enterprise, but also govern the business activities. In this paper, we make a threefold argument. Firstly, while the Veblenian account of a going concern still holds true for many enterprises, more and more of the economy is being directed toward financial concerns. Secondly, such a change in business activities would make the social provisioning process more unstable and render people’s welfare more vulnerable. Thirdly, the concept of a going concern is therefore to be reconsidered in order to put the business enterprise in the context of money manager capitalism.

Tae-Hee Jo
SUNY Buffalo State College

Frederic S. Lee
University of Missouri-Kansas City

“In Defense of Post Keynesian and Heterodox Microfoundations”

Does Post Keynesian macroeconomics need microfoundations? Our answer is yes. Post Keynesian macro needs Post Keynesian/heterodox microfoundations. This position is not well taken by most Post Keynesian macroeconomists; nor do Post Keynesians have a consensus on the issue. In this paper, we argue that Post Keynesian macro needs proper microfoundations and then delineate Post Keynesian/heterodox microfoundations. Our position is that knowing the differences and commonalities between various positions on the relationship between micro and macro within Post Keynesian economics will contribute to the advancement of Post Keynesian and heterodox economics in general.

Kalpana Khanal
University of Missouri-Kansas City

“Liberalization and Institutional Change, the Case of Nepal”

The “dominant discourse” regarding how institutions affect economic development is based on the idea that the institutions that protect private property rights and enforce contracts and policies that remove government-imposed restrictions on the free operation of markets, will best promote investment and thus economic growth. However, the relationship between institutions and economic development is far more complex than that, successful catching up requires a range of institutions and interventions. The important task facing economists today is to identify them and to understand the social and institutional structure from which they can arise. While some work has been done for this purpose, not much has been done in the case of an underdeveloped country like Nepal. In this context, the main objective of this paper is to answer whether or not neoliberal institutions and policies are adequate for economic development of Nepal? For this purpose, the paper will first discuss the global context under which the dominant discourse emerged and how it was imposed in developing countries. Second, it will discuss the institutional and policy changes in Nepal along with liberalization and how these have impacted economic growth and poverty alleviation. And lastly, it will recommend alternative institutions and policies.

Kurt J. Keiser
Southwestern College

“In Brains We Trust: Rexford Tugwell’s Revision of the US Constitution”

Rexford Tugwell (1891 – 1979) made significant contributions in academia and public service as an economist, planner, statesman, and legal reformer throughout his long and productive life. This paper briefly examines what was perhaps the crowning intellectual achievement of Tugwell’s long and remarkable life: his rewriting of the US Constitution. The historical, intellectual, and institutional contexts, including the continued relevance of this endeavor, are probed.

Despite Tugwell’s evolution toward an apparent political science solution to the “economic problem”, his OIE (original or old institutional economics) orientation was overwhelmingly the dominant influence during this culminating project. Tugwell argued that within only two

generations after its adoption, the US Constitution of 1787 was virtually obsolete. Consistent with his OIE grounding, Tugwell perceived the change in the technological life-process as being both continuous and universal, and therefore no constitution – no matter how cleverly conceived – could endure indefinitely. Hence, Tugwell attempted to embed institutional flexibility and the OIE planning ethos into his *Newstates Constitution*. As will be demonstrated, the *Newstates Constitution* clearly embodied several defining elements of OIE and the OIE planning ethos: 1) the Veblenian dichotomy; 2) the Fosterian dichotomy; 3) Dewey's democratic principle; 4) Tool's social value principle; and 5) egalitarianism.

Svetlana Kirdina

Institute of Economics, Russian Academy of Sciences, Russia, Moscow

“Cumulative Causation, Corridor of Divergence and Institutional Matrices.”

The main focus of the paper is to develop Veblenian ideas of cumulative causation as well as Marxian historical materialism to explain the permanent dichotomy of social and economic systems (in terms of Veblenian ideal type) in the world. Thorstein Veblen wrote that "evolutionary economics must be the theory of ... a cumulative sequence of economic institutions stated in terms of the process" (Veblen, 1898). In turn, Karl Marx emphasizes the important role of material environment in building the institutions. The structure of institutions is materially determined by the level of development of the productive forces and depend on the manner in which humans collectively produce the means to life. An institutional matrices theory (Kirdina, 2000, 2004) develops both these ideas and shows two attractors for social and economic trajectories within the corridor of divergence. According to the theory, or X- and Y-theory, an X-matrix prevails in Russia and China, along with most Asian and Latin American countries. A Y-matrix prevails in North America, Australia, New Zealand, and Europe. The prevailing matrix defines a performance framework for proportional development of complementary institutions from the other matrix and forms the attractor.

Anna Klimina

St. Thomas More College, University of Saskatchewan, Canada

“Turning the Villain into the Rescuer: Democratic Transformations and Progressive Development Through State Capitalism”

Using a non-democratic, elitist and corrupt Russian state capitalist economy as a case in point, this paper discusses possible roles that state capitalism, an interventionist market order with high state-led concentration of capital, could play in shaping societal evolution. State capitalism, as it is now emerging especially in post-Soviet transition, has not yet been extensively discussed in economic literature. This study thus extrapolates from what has been stated concerning the constructivist role of the state within two opposing schools of evolutionary constructivism, neo-institutional Austrian and institutionalist Post-Keynesian (IPK), in order to situate the analysis of suggested roles for regimes of state capitalism within an evolutionary discourse, in particular, within institutionalist constructivism. This makes it possible to understand the constructivist

potential that could exist in state capitalism and assert that with a progressivist agenda, state capitalism can become an efficient means by which national economies are intentionally reorganized along more democratic lines, provided that the already dominant state purposefully uses its power to design, select and nurture institutions that promote effective economic and political democracy. To substantiate this point, this study outlines institutionalist policies for progressive development through state capitalism.

Scott McConnell
Eastern Oregon University

“United States Tax Policy: An Institutional Perspective”

Contemporary policy debate regarding fiscal policy, the debt and the so-called “fiscal cliff” partially centers on the question of taxation. What kinds of taxes, incidence, and the progressivity or regressivity of competing proposals fill the air as turning points of discussion and debate. The current political spectrum begins with the politically far-right position, which argues that there shall be “no net increases in taxes” signed into law. This is codified by the willingness of particular politicians to agree to sign a “pledge” to not pass legislation to this end. On the other end of the spectrum are those that wish to see a more “progressive” system of taxation, where the incomes of those in the highest income brackets be restored to the rates that were the norm in the late 1990s. This debate ignores the broader dynamics of the system of taxation in the United States, that of a consistent gravitation toward overall regressivity due to the internal dynamics of tax expenditures. The conventional wisdom also ignores the role taxes play in a modern monetary production economy, in driving the value of the currency, not in directly paying for government spending. This paper will utilize an Institutional perspective.

Sarah A. Neeley
School of Theology, University of Denver

“Re-Creating Community: Considering Caring Economy in Light of Denver’s Urban Camping Ban”

In May 2012, Denver City Council passed a ban which made unauthorized camping in the city illegal, which opponents claim criminalize homelessness. The debate leading up to Denver’s Urban Camping Ban illustrates the problems with framing an issue through the lens of justice instead of care and that a lens of care has the potential to lead to legislations and economic policies which consider social institutions and relationships which advocate for all parties involved in order to re-create community. This paper will use the ban to examine how feminist care ethics can be wed with institutional thought to promote social and economic progress by examining the conflicts of justice and care within the debate itself, with particular attention to Occupy Denver protesters, downtown business owners, homeless advocates, and policy makers. The paper argues that framing social and economic problems within a care approach is better equipped than a justice approach to achieve Marc Tool’s concept of re-creating community.

Berhanu Nega
Bucknell University

Geoff Schneider
Bucknell University

“The Limits to Social Entrepreneurship as a Development Strategy: Lessons from Africa”

Social Entrepreneurship is all the rage in certain development circles. Actively promoted by the World Bank and numerous NGOs, social entrepreneurial activities such as micro-lending, social business formation and health care provision have contributed directly to the welfare of people in numerous communities. However, to date the benefits of social entrepreneurship have been limited and there is little evidence that social entrepreneurship can lead to the type of structural transformation necessary for economic development. Utilizing examples from Ethiopia, South Africa and other African countries, this paper will examine the extent to which social entrepreneurship can be used as an effective economic development strategy.

Reynold F. Nesiba,
Augustana College

“Adam Smith’s Money Problem”

In his new book, *Debt the First 5000 Years*, anthropologist David Graeber (2011) argues that in the *Wealth of Nations*, Smith asserts that money spontaneously arose as a medium of exchange to overcome the double-coincidence-of-wants under an imagined system of barter. The result is that Smith’s view of barter and money obscures our understanding of the role of money in economic history and in economic theory. In contrast, in his 1998 book, *Understanding Modern Money*, L. Randall Wray asserts that Smith saw the fundamentals of the Chartalist taxes-drive-money approach. More specifically, Smith is among the first to see that a government’s requirement that tax payments be made in paper money can lift the value of that money above its par price with specie. In contrast with Graeber, Wray sees Smith as enhancing our understanding of economic history and theory. Unlike the famous “Adam Smith Problem” that exists primarily between his emphasis on the essentiality of sympathy for others in *The Theory of Moral Sentiments* (1759) and the pursuit of self-interest that animates *The Wealth of Nations* (1776), “Adam Smith’s Money Problem” exists within the pages of *The Wealth of Nations* itself.

Janice Peterson
California State University, Fresno

“The Well-Being of Working Women in Times of Economic Crisis and Recovery: Insights from the “Great Recession”

The “Great Recession”(officially dated December 2007-June 2009 in the U.S.) brought new attention to the importance of gender the U.S. economy. Popular analyses of the recession’s impacts emphasized the higher rate of job loss among men than women, renaming the “Great Recession” the “Great Mancession.” Feminist economists (and others) responded with more nuanced labor market analyses, finding the impacts of the recession to be more complex and calling for greater attention to a broader set of indicators for assessing economic well-being. As the onset of a weak recovery led to increases in women’s unemployment rates as the rates for men declined (the so-called “Hecovery”), the need to look beyond unemployment rates to consider the impacts of the “Great Recession” and its aftermath on the well-being U.S. workers – and the significance of gender in this process – has become increasingly apparent. This paper will examine what is known at this time about the well-being of women workers in the wake of the “Great Recession,” measured in terms of indicators of the quality of work and working life, and will identify key questions for future work in this area.

Xuan Pham
University of Hawaii-West Oahu

Richard B. Dadzie
University of Hawaii-West Oahu

“Lilly Ledbetter Fair Pay Act, Insular Individualism, and Alternative Perspectives”

The Lilly Ledbetter Fair Pay Act (LLFPA) does not provide the legal panacea to women who are victims of gender pay discrimination. The law simply shifts the 180 days filing period from the date of the discriminatory pay setting decision to the date the victims find out about their predicament. The LLFPA’s shortcoming is due to policy makers’ attachment to the ideology of insular individualism. The current conversation about gender pay inequality is dominated by neoclassical economics theory, which provides the socioeconomic rationalization for insular individualism. Policy makers who are serious about ending gender pay discrimination must seek alternative insights. To this end, heterodox economics and economic sociology provide suitable alternatives”.

Clifford “Chip” S. Poirot Jr., PhD
Department of Social Sciences, Shawnee State University

“Madmen and Economists: Spaceship Earth and Abundance”

This paper addresses two strands of thought within Institutional Evolutionary Economics: economic abundance as advocated by Bill Dugger and James Peach, and spaceship earth as advocated by the late Kenneth Boulding. Economic abundance emphasizes the importance of institutional and technological frameworks in determining what is and is not a resource. This leads to the conclusion that continued growth and abundance for all is possible and desirable. In contrast, in thinking about the earth as a spaceship with finite resources Kenneth Boulding once

said: “Anyone who believes in indefinite growth in anything physical is either a madman or an economist.” Boulding’s solution is to adjust wants to resources. On the surface, the two concepts seem mutually incompatible. However, the differences may be more semantic than real. By replacing “scarce” with “finite”, acknowledging the difference between real goods and artificial goods and emphasizing intelligent choice instead of rational choice, there is a basis for a constructive dialogue.

Caroline Sage Ponder
University of British Columbia

“The Trans-Disciplinary Field of Heterodox Economic Studies”

Major economic ruptures tend to produce paradigm changing theories and ideas. While post-crisis orthodox economists turn towards theories of behavioral economics and finance to shore up their neoclassical edifice, this paper suggests that the time is ripe for our own heterodox tradition to make inroads by way of resuscitating the once (and future?) trans-disciplinary character of political-economic practice. That is to say, establishing a holistic field of heterodox economic studies - including heterodox research from economic geography, sociology, history, and anthropology, as well as heterodox economics - is what is needed. At stake is the allegiance of a new generation of scholars who have been given necessary reason to doubt the sanctity of neoclassical precepts, but have not yet been sufficiently exposed to alternative perspectives. This paper aims to investigate the prospects and mechanisms by which such an institutionalization of cross-disciplinary conversations and network formation can take place.

Elizabeth A. Ramey
Hobart and William Smith Colleges

“Farm Subsidies and Technical Change: State-Mediated Accumulation in U.S. Agriculture”

What role did farm subsidy programs play in producing the current industrial agricultural system in the United States? I examine this question using a Marxian model of the hunt for super profits mediated by state intervention applied to the origins of farm programs during the 1930s. I argue that farm programs intensified the industrialization of farm production begun in the 1920s. In doing so, state intervention – ostensibly on behalf of the family farm – gutted that same institution as it gave farmers the means of cannibalizing each other in a competitive process. They increased volatility, crises, and disparity within the farm sector, speeding the decline of rural communities and the migration of people from rural areas. They encouraged the rise of capitalist agribusiness at taxpayers’ expense, situating farmers as little more than conduits for cash payments from the government. They created an ever-more-expensive and entrenched system of entitlements, along with a far-flung configuration of industries with a vested interest in the continuation of those programs. Finally, they helped secure conditions for successful industrial capitalist development in the broader economy. I conclude by examining ways in which these “successes” of farm policy have created conditions for the possibility of reforming them at last.

Zoe Sherman
University of Massachusetts, Amherst

“The Commodification of Audience Attention in the U.S: 1865-1920”

This paper suggests a new theoretical framework for understanding the modernization of the U.S. advertising industry in the period 1865 to 1920. I argue that during this period, advertisers, advertising professionals, and their allies in government constructed institutions, practices, and a legal apparatus that converted audience attention into a form of tradable property. At the beginning of this period, getting advertisements before the eyes of the public was a haphazard affair. By the end of the period, advertising in periodical media, outdoor advertising such as billboards, and direct mail had all gone through a process of standardization, allowing advertisers to, with a reasonably high degree of specificity and confidence, purchase access to the attention of desired audiences. Although audience attention came to be traded in a market as a commodity, it is not produced for sale, and it therefore fits Karl Polanyi's definition of a fictitious commodity. We can form a richer understanding of the linkages among a variety of late-nineteenth- and early-twentieth-century marketing activities and their development over the period if we view them all as aspects of the incorporation of audience attention as a fictitious commodity into the orbit of market exchange.

Kenneth W. Stickers
Southern Illinois University Carbondale

“John Dewey, Economic Democracy, and the Mondragon Cooperatives”

John Dewey is widely hailed as one of the preeminent theorists of democracy; his writings are replete with comments and suggestions about economic democracy; and some of his ideas have been taken up by institutionalist economists, such as Thorstein Veblen, John Commons, and Clarence Ayres. Much more, however, remains to be done in mining Dewey's philosophy with respect to economics. This paper argues that the Mondragon cooperatives in the Basque region of Spain offer a concrete example of Deweyan economics, wherein democracy is part of everyday work-life. It first identifies three central features of Deweyan economics: a) it roots economic growth in human growth; b) it is organic and evolutionary, not ideological or utopian; and c) it is empirical and experimental. Second, the paper sketches some of the important historical and philosophical influences upon and distinct features of the Mondragon cooperatives, and, third, it indicates how the Mondragon cooperatives manifest each of the three central features of Deweyan economy. The paper concludes by suggesting that Mondragon has achieved a previously unknown level of economic democracy and manifests an economic model that transcends the stale, false capitalist-socialist dichotomy and thereby helps us to imagine creative solutions to current economic problems.

Klara Helene Stumpf

Leuphana University of Lueneburg, Lueneburg, Germany.

Susanne Hanger

International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis, Laxenburg, Austria and Institute for Environmental Studies, VU University, Amsterdam, The Netherlands.

Igor Ferraz da Fonseca, Institute for Applied Economic Research and University of Brasilia, Brasilia, Brazil.

“Including Justice in Institutional Analysis - How Do Frameworks for Institutional Analysis Consider Ideas of Justice?”

We propose to include dimensions of justice more explicitly into institutional and policy analysis of environmental governance. We investigate how alternative frameworks for the analysis of environmental institutions - the IAD framework by Elinor Ostrom, the Environmental Governance framework by Arild Vatn, and the Diagnostic Approach by Oran Young - address concerns of justice. More specifically, we ask: (1) Which dimensions and elements of justice are relevant for institutional analysis and design? (2) Do these dimensions appear in existing frameworks for institutional analysis? And (3) if not, can these frameworks be adapted to include core elements of justice? Based on the political philosophy literature on justice we develop a check-list of different dimensions and aspects of justice, based on which we analyze the different frameworks for institutional analysis. We find that the investigated frameworks, although not explicitly excluding questions of justice, do not fully exploit their potential to consider different dimensions and categories of justice.

Daniel Underwood

Peninsula College and University of Washington;

Jason Cross

University of Washington;

Dan Friesner

North Dakota State University

“Sustainability When People Matter: Of Owls and Trees and Community Economic Development”

Public policy to promote sustainability must address three interdependent outcomes to be “just.” First, they must promote ecological processes that sustain diversity (biological or otherwise). Second, policies should promote economic development that increases employment; especially in industries whose average wages exceed the minimum wage. Third, the conjunction of economic and ecological outcomes should be consistent with a higher quality of life for the community as a whole. This paper examines the ecological and economic impacts likely to result from the proposed *Wild Olympics Wilderness and Scenic Rivers Act of 2012 (Act)*. Using

planning literature from Olympic National Forest, it is demonstrated that the proposed legislation is likely to reduce the probability of recovering the northern spotted owl, currently listed as an endangered species. In addition to compromising the recovery of the owl, economic impact analysis captures the likely adverse impacts on community economic development and the resulting increasing incidence of poverty amongst the local population. Thus, the outcome of the *Act* is to compromise sustainability. The *Act* with associated outcomes is contrasted with an alternative forest management scenario that would increase the probability of owl recovery by increasing timber harvests to accelerate development of a complex forest.

Hendrik Van den Berg
University of Nebraska, Lincoln,

“The Collapse of Capitalism and Mainstream Growth Theory”

Orthodox economic textbooks present economic growth as a normal state, effectively denying Marx’s prediction of a capitalist collapse. Modern growth theory is commonly used to explain why economic growth will continue indefinitely. However, this paper shows that, under realistic assumptions, mainstream growth theory actually predicts an economic collapse. Romer’s endogenous growth model, based on Schumpeter’s process of creative destruction, cannot generate the innovations necessary to sustain growth. The isolation of the market economy from the social and natural spheres suppresses the necessary profit incentives, and social and environmental constraints thus cause the diminishing returns that the Solow model distinguishes as the cause of economic stagnation. Also, innovation is characterized by economies of scale, which causes a dynamic concentration of wealth just as Marx predicted. The logic of the Harrod-Domar growth model then suggests that diminishing returns and wealth concentration combine to cause demand to lag behind the economy’s innovation-driven material production, thus reducing profitability and slowing growth more quickly. Given that popular growth models can be logically applied to reach very different conclusions, we argue that the neoliberal culture of mainstream economics is driving a selective application of modern growth theory to support the capitalist paradigm.

Tonia Warnecke
Rollins College

“Can Female Entrepreneurship Programs Support Social and Solidarity Economy? Insights from China and India”

In many developing countries, females are more likely than men to engage in necessity-based entrepreneurship rather than opportunity-based entrepreneurship. Thus, an overall increase in female entrepreneurship does not necessarily imply improvement in living standards for those women. The key is whether or not policies and programs aiming to assist female entrepreneurs facilitate opportunity entrepreneurship (or a transition from necessity to opportunity entrepreneurship). Another issue is the relationship between female entrepreneurship programs and social and solidarity economy (SSE). While these programs do aim to facilitate forms of

production and exchange that satisfy human needs, not all encourage collectivity and participatory decision-making; some seem to channel women towards the detached, individualistic persona of 'economic man'.

Can such entrepreneurship programs be tailored to better create a sense of community and support mechanisms reaching across class, ethnic and religious lines? Can community-level SSE-friendly entrepreneurship programs be successfully scaled up to the national level? The paper investigates a variety of policies and programs in China and India with two aims: (1) assessing which types and structures of programs are more likely to promote upward mobility and opportunity entrepreneurship, and (2) assessing which approaches can enable rather than dismantle social and solidarity economy.

John P. Watkins
Westminster College

"Friedrich Hayek's and Hyman Minsky's Theories of Financial Crises: A Comparison"

The recent financial crisis has renewed interest in Friedrich Hayek's and Hyman Minsky's theories. Both find the source of crises in credit increases beyond what is sustainable. Hayek's theory is rooted in the philosophy of individualism, the philosophy that social and economic phenomenon are reducible to individual choices. Taking an equilibrium approach, credit increases force an increase in saving, increasing the rate of economic growth beyond that which individuals prefer. The boom creates products that cannot be profitably sold, resulting in depression. Depression is the process by which individuals reassert their preferences. Hayek agrees with Ludwig von Mises that credit increases generally result from the central bank. Hayek, however, also agrees that credit increases may result from the logic of the banking system itself, a view that resembles in some respects Hyman Minsky's views. Minsky, however, explores in depth the logic inherent in the evolution of financial institutions. Financial institutions engage in financial innovation to both create new streams of income, and avoid risk. Financial innovation is characterized by the asymmetry between uncertain income flows and the greater certainty of payment commitments. The process of financial innovation implies efforts to circumvent government controls, making the financial system inherently unstable.

Brian Werner
University of Missouri - Kansas City

"Urban Farming and Economic Development"

Traditional economic development theory often presents economic development as a movement away from subsistence farming. Usually this involves transitioning first to cash crops before moving on to industrial production. Development is seen as a movement away from farming. However, the rise of urban farming in American cities doesn't fit this narrative. Economic development theory must be reinterpreted to account for the rise of urban farming in areas where industry has come and gone. While cash crops were seen as a way to access global markets, the urban farming movement is based on a turn inward to local markets. This focus may provide

urban and local farmers an advantage by insulating them from national and global price fluctuations.

This paper will address the potential of urban farming as an economic development strategy, including the potential for employment and improved quality of life. It will also examine how the required skills are learned by new generation of farmers that often did not grow up on farms themselves.

Barbara Wiens-Tuers, Ph.D.
Penn State Altoona

“Job Stability and Economic Recovery: The Role of Non-Standard and Contingent Work,”

Can a stable economic recovery be driven by jobs that are by their nature unstable? Are temporary and contingent jobs the way back into the mainstream economy for individuals or a trapdoor to an uncertain future? What is the composition of the current contingent workforce? How does this contribute to the current discussion on the impact of the current recession on women? This paper will explore the trends in non standard and contingent employment and its potential impact on economic recovery and future economic growth and stability.

Ben Wilson
University of Missouri—Kansas City

“Transformations: Breaking Ideology and Expanding Economic Imagination”

This paper engages in a critical, historical, and institutional appraisal of U.S. monetary policy conducted before and during the global financial crisis and proposes a method for reestablishing the Federal Reserve's dual mandate of maximum employment and stable prices. The first step in this process is a critical analysis of the ideological roots of monetary theory and the role of a simplified understanding of money. This ideological foundation has provided support for the "monetarist experiment" and the abandonment of employment from monetary policy. While the failure of money supply targeting was an extreme policy change, historically, the steps taken by the Federal Reserve were 'extraordinary' and 'unprecedented' during the financial crisis, and these steps will be briefly summarized with a view towards how these procedures may have provided the blueprint for a new approach to monetary policy. Specifically the lender of last resort operations of the Fed offers an existing institutional framework for solving America's true liquidity crisis, systemic unemployment and poverty. The final step in the paper is to outline monetary policy changes that create grass roots liquidity and stability in the economy and enable law makers to prosecute fraudulent banking activity and end too big to fail.

Jon D. Wisman
American University

“Labor Busted, Rising Inequality and the Financial Crisis of 1929: An Unlearned Lesson”

The causes of the financial crisis of 1929 have been identified as inadequate regulation stemming from laissez-faire ideology, combined with low interest rates. But beneath these widely-acknowledged causal factors lie deeper, but ignored, underlying determining causes: wage stagnation and a dramatic increase in inequality. Wage stagnation and rising inequality fueled three dynamics that set the stage for a financial crisis. First, consumption was constrained by less of total income accruing to workers, thereby restricting investments opportunities in the real economy. Consequently, the ever-richer elite flooded financial markets with credit, helping keep interest rates low and encouraging the creation of new credit instruments, some of which recycled their surplus assets as debt to the less well off. Second, because greater inequality forced households to struggle harder to find ways to consume more to maintain their relative social status, their saving rates declined, they took on greater debt, and may have worked longer hours. Third, as the rich took larger shares of income and wealth, they gained relatively more command over everything, including ideology and politics that reduced their taxes and deregulated the economy.

Economics: General Abstracts

Richard Adkisson
New Mexico State University

“Manufacturing Trade and Employment: Regional Patterns of Change, 2001-2011”

An examination of imports, exports, and employment in the 21 NAICS three-digit manufacturing industries reveals some interesting phenomena. Over the period 2001-2011 the import/export balances in these industries have changed such that 13 of them have moved in a trade surplus direction, six have moved in a trade deficit direction, and two have no detectable trend in either direction. At the same time national employment in all 21 industries has trended downward. Curiously the rates of employment change have no obvious relation to import/export changes. This paper will explore these phenomena by looking at the regional employment implications of these changes. The specifics of this exploration are still to be determined.

Behroz Baraghoshi
Eastern Connecticut State University

“Variations in State Union Density in the Public Sector: A Comparison of Colorado and Utah”

Colorado and Utah experienced very different histories of change in public sector union density between 1983 and 2008, despite their substantial similarities with respect to the determinants of union density. This essay took a comparison analysis approach, because some of the phenomena that affect union density are state’s specific characteristics, and hard to quantify. The decline in public sector union density in Utah compared with Colorado was due to changes in public attitudes, which led to a super majority control of government by the Republican Party and management’s resistance towards unions.

Behroz Baraghoshi
Eastern Connecticut State University

“Voting Records of the National Labor Relations Board Members on Unfair Labor Practice Cases 1993-2008”

The National Labor Relations Board members are subjected to criticism by both employers and unions for their voting decisions on Unfair Labor Practice (ULP) cases. Empirical studies show that the board members, who are members of the Democratic Party, are more likely to vote in favor of unions and members of the Republican Party are more inclined to vote pro management. This paper utilized logistic regression and estimated factors that influence board members' voting behavior on the ULP cases by analyzing 223 cases from 1993-2008 period. Our results confirm the findings of previous studies that board member's voting behavior is influenced by their political party affiliation and the party of the appointing president. Furthermore, our results show that a newly introduced board member's background has an immense impact on a board member's voting behavior.

Niroj Bhattarai
Front Range Community College

“A DSGE Analysis of a Two Sector Economy: Case Study of Nepal”

Dynamic Stochastic general equilibrium (DSGE) models utilize microeconomic decision-making to understand how macroeconomic variables deviate from their steady-state values. Log-linearized difference equations are used to generate solutions for state and control variables and simulated data is compared to real world data. For example, impulse response functions are used to examine the impact of productivity and monetary shocks, and changes in trade relationships. This model can examine how variables deviate from their steady-state values as well as changes in the steady state. I develop a city level DSGE model with two sectors- retail/services and an export sector. The impact of these sectors vary since their dependence on local and export demand differs, which results in different dynamics as shocks emanate from each of these sectors. I examine how sector-specific productivity and exports shocks have varying impacts on the distribution of household income, local tax revenue, capital and labor income distribution, and general economic activity. A case study of Nepal is presented.

Anil Boukoglu
Colorado State University, Fort Collins

“Current Account Sustainability and Capital Flows: Case of Turkey”

This paper deals with concept of current account sustainability and applies Granger Causality Tests to balance of payments accounts of Turkey between the first quarter of 1992 and the last

quarter of 2009, in order to test causal relationship between capital flows and current account balance. In this paper, two major theoretical conceptions about current account sustainability, which are titled as current account oriented views and capital account oriented views. Former conception states that high and persistent current account deficits may be outcomes of some structural vulnerabilities of the domestic economy. Those vulnerabilities can arise from trade deficits, budget deficits, and saving-investment gap. Latter conception states that high and persistent current account deficits are the main outcomes of speculative-led economic growth and mainly induced by high capital inflows. Results show that the current account balance of Turkey is mainly driven by capital-financial account and portfolio investments subaccount, during post-international financial liberalization era. Additionally, causal relationship between current and capital-financial account balances arises from capital-financial account to goods and services subaccount of current account. As a result, capital account oriented views? are more coherent in evaluating current account sustainability of Turkey.

Paul D. Carlsen
South Carolina Department of Commerce

Jac C. Heckelman
Wake Forest University

“State Bloc Versus Individual Delegate Voting at the Constitutional Convention: Did It Make A Difference?”

Voting at the 1787 Constitutional Convention required state votes to be determined by the majority vote of each state's present delegates, and the outcome of the vote to be decided by majority vote of the states. The newly-adopted Constitution that replaced the Continental Congress set rules such that voting in state blocs would no longer hold in either house; instead a simple majority of all present representatives would determine the outcome of each house vote. We investigate how Convention vote outcomes might have changed if delegates put this rule in place for the Convention. We use spatial models to identify cut points on roughly 400 separate roll calls. Preliminary analysis suggests only a few vote outcomes would have changed under individual delegate voting but those that were predicted to change included passage of a clause allowing the federal legislature to set property qualifications for membership and requiring states to pay the salaries of their national legislators. Also, requiring a joint ballot for the election of the president by the federal legislature would have been rejected despite it actually having passed under state bloc voting and later having an influence on the formation of the Electoral College.

Scott Alan Carson
University of Texas, Permian Basin

“Then and Now: A Long-Term Perspective on US Obesity from 1800-2000”

This study compares two US BMI data sets, one from the 1800s and the other from the 2000s to determine how black and white male obesity varied and demonstrates that the proportion of

individuals who were obese rather than overweight is responsible for much of the increase in obesity. Because of their physical activity and close proximity to nutritious diets, farmers had greater BMI values than workers in other occupations; however, since the 19th century, physically less active white-collar and skilled workers have become more obese. Northeastern obesity rates are lower than from elsewhere within the US, while Midwestern BMIs have increased as western BMIs decreased.

Scott Alan Carson
University of Texas, Permian Basin

“Health on the 19th Century US Great Plains”

Little work has been done on the biological conditions for the US Central Plains. Throughout the late 19th and early 20th centuries, black and white statures on the Central Plains increased with economic development, indicating that biological conditions improved as the areas output market and agricultural sectors embedded. Illustrating the importance of rural environments with stature growth, farm laborers were taller than common laborers. Urbanization and industrialization were significant in stature variation and closer proximity to trade routes and waterways were inversely related with statures on the Central Plains.

Scott Alan Carson
University of Texas, Permian Basin

“United States Black and White Working Class Physical Activity and Nutritional Trends during Economic Development”

Much has been written about 19th century African American and white statures and body mass index values. However, little is known about their physical activity and calories required to sustain height and weight. This paper considers two alternative measures for biological conditions that address physical activity and available calories: basal metabolic rate and energy accounting. African-Americans had greater BMRs and required more calories per day than whites. Farmers and unskilled workers were in better physical condition and required more calories per day than workers in white-collar and skilled occupations. Nineteenth century BMRs and calories were greater in rural locations where greater physical activity was required and more calories were available. Physical activity and calories were also related with wealth and inequality, and individuals who had greater wealth and live in state economies with greater wealth equality had greater access to nutrition.

Harold R. Christensen
Centenary College of Louisiana

Elizabeth L. Rankin
Centenary College of Louisiana

“An Alternative Test for Parity in the NFL 2003-2012”

It is generally accepted that successful sports leagues must present an on-field product that is reasonably competitive. Leagues establish various rules to encourage competitive balance. Many competitive balance papers have been written by sports economists on the effect of factors such as salary caps, free agency, draft order, wage disparity of teams, and revenue sharing on the competitive balance. Among professional sports leagues in the United States, the National Football League (NFL) is unique in using scheduling techniques in the pursuit of parity. The NFL schedule is unbalanced; no team plays every other team in any one season. However, over any four year period every NFL team will play every other team at least once. The NFL schedule is broken down into three distinct types of games played; two of which are designated as “parity” games since they intentionally match teams that had similar divisional order of finish in the previous year. This study analyzes results of all contests between teams that meet the parity criteria, increasing the study population to four games per team per year. Then, games between teams with similar prior-year won-lost records are analyzed to cast further light upon the extent to which parity is attained.

Chase Coleman
Brigham Young University

Kerk L. Phillips
Brigham Young University

“Business Cycle Persistence in a Model with Endogenous Growth and Fluctuations”

This paper examines the link between growth and business cycles by considering a model which incorporates Schumpeterian type growth into an otherwise standard RBC model. This model is similar to the model presented by Phillips and Wrase in “Is Schumpeterian creative destruction a plausible source of endogenous real business cycle shocks(2006).” We question whether incorporating a higher level of heterogeneity amongst firms to this model will produce more realistic business cycles than initially achieved. We proceed by solving the model, generating an artificial time series, and then comparing this artificial time series with U.S. economic data. By including the trend component in our artificial series just as it is in the data we are not tied to any particular filtering method for comparison.

Katie Court
Fielding Graduate School

“Social Networks and Women Entrepreneurs”

This research was initiated by the question, “How does the relationship between a woman entrepreneur and a supplier influence her purchasing decision?” Economists might offer an equation similar to $Vg/s + Vr = P$ where V = value, P = price, g/s = good or service, and r =

relationship with supplier to determine the value of a relationship. This research sought to define the relationships one group of women entrepreneurs had with their suppliers. The purpose of this research was to discover and describe how social networks of women entrepreneurs may have influenced their purchasing decisions. The research participants were women who had graduated from a Microenterprise Assistance Program (MEP). MEPs are non-profit organizations that provide training, support, and microloans to low-income people, ethnic and racial minorities, and women. This study was designed using an interdisciplinary approach. The theoretical landscape that underpins this research includes social networks, women entrepreneurs, and entrepreneurship. The strong ties of their social networks influenced 29% of the business expenses reported by these women entrepreneurs when the supplier was located within 50 miles and none of their business expenses when the supplier was located over 200 miles away from the women entrepreneurs businesses.

Steven Craig
University of Houston

Edward Hoang
University of Colorado, Colorado Springs

Dietrich Vollrath
University of Houston

“Household Response to Government Debt: Evidence from Life Insurance Holdings”

This paper provides a direct examination of the relationship between household bequest plans and government debt. Specifically, we use state-level panel data on life insurance in force in the United States and find that a one dollar increase in debt, at either the state or federal level, is associated with a \$1 increase in the face value of the average life insurance holdings per capita for a household in the average state. We find, in addition, that this response occurs mainly on the intensive margin, meaning that the size of the average life insurance policy increases when government debt increases. Along the extensive margin, we find the number of policies in force falls slightly with federal debt, and rises slightly with state debt increases. The results show altruistic planning in response to changes in government debt that are consistent with Ricardian Equivalence and the long-run neutrality of government debt.

Dale DeBoer
University of Colorado, Colorado Springs

“US Consumption Inequality: A Convergence Model”

Convergence models from the literature on economic development provide a simple framework for exploring trends in global economic inequality. This same modeling framework provides an excellent basis for the exploration of domestic issues of economic inequality. This paper presents an nascent effort at this application. Specifically, using data from the Consumer Expenditure

Survey this paper explores the nature of growth in consumption in inequality after 1984 and addresses the question of how avoidable were recent increases in consumption inequality in the United States.

Grant W. Gannaway
Brigham Young University

Joseph Price
Brigham Young University

David Sims
Brigham Young University

“Technological change, relative worker productivity, and firm-level substitution: Evidence from the NBA”

We study the effects of an exogenously imposed change in the technology for producing points in a basketball game, the introduction of the three-point line in the National Basketball Association. This paper contributes to growing literature addressing how bias of technological change toward selective occupation or skill groups causes changes in relative value and use of those groups by firms. Of course, the technical change we examine is different in some respects from the canonical case referenced by most labor economists, because it is neither capital-embodied nor easily represented in an analytical production function. Nevertheless, this environment has several features making it desirable for analysis. First, the technological change is externally imposed and is independent of the relative skill mix of teams or an endogenous adoption decision. Second, the number of market firms and employment within those firms is fixed, reducing the margins affected by the technical change. Further, the possible firm-level effects on the organization of work and other hierarchical management issues such as those raised in (Bresnahan, Brynjolfsson & Hitt, 2002), can be ignored in this context. Finally, data is easily available to measure productivity and the responses by firms.

Jac Heckelman
Wake Forest University

John J. Dinan
Wake Forest University

“The Only U.S. Federal Referendum: Explaining Support for the 21st Amendment to Repeal Prohibition

The 21st Amendment to the Constitution is unique in both design and ratification method. It is the only amendment to specifically repeal another amendment. In addition, it is the only amendment to have been ratified not by state legislatures but in state conventions by delegates selected in a popular referendum. As such, it is the only referendum in the United States ever

held that was not limited to state or local policy. Because the analysis of legislative voting by representatives can be fraught with principal—agency problems, analysis of state voting returns yields a unique opportunity to observe direct democracy in action for altering the Constitution. We plan to use a variety of proxy measures in regression format to consider the economic, political, and social forces which motivated public support for repealing prohibition.

Indrit Hoxha
Penn State-Harrisburg

“Executive Compensation, Managerial Demographics and Firm Performance”

In this paper, we use a novel panel dataset to study the effects of managerial demographics and firm performance on executive compensation. We decompose the composition of total executive compensation into various compensation components, and examine the differential effects of the interaction of managerial demographics and firm performance on the distribution of these components. Because our data include several observations per firm, we are able to include include year, firm, industry, and manager fixed effects in our empirical strategy, thus netting out un-observable variables that may potentially influence our results.

Jack Hou
California State University, Long Beach

“The Adjustments of Industrial and Employment Structure Under the Lewis Turning Point”

With the phenomenal success (measured in GDP growth) of China’s economic reform since 1978, many rational economic theories have faced severe challenges to explain the unprecedented accomplishments of China. As China reached the status of middle-income, concerns have been raised within China whether they will fall into the so-called “middle income trap.”

Most of the studies have focused on sustainable growth, improving efficiency, but many have forgotten what is the underlying cause of this “trap.” In this study, we will present the classic Lewisian (named after the Nobel Laureate, Arthur Lewis) Turning Point and link that with the middle-income-trap. We will then analyze the long-term labor employment capabilities of China’s Industrial and Service sectors by measuring productivity and employment performances of the last decade to conjecture what type of adjustment is needed in face of the Lewisian Turning Point.

Mingming Jiang
University of California, Riverside

“On Trade Openness, Government Size and Differentiated Factor Intensities”

This paper examines the theoretical relationship between trade openness and government size in a two-country dynamic general equilibrium model with different factor intensities in tradable and non-tradable sectors. We analytically show that different factor intensities may affect the government's optimal response to the changing trade openness. Specifically if the non-tradable sector is more capital intensive in its production, higher government expenditures drive up the relative capital stock in the tradable sector compared to non-tradable sector. This further gives rise to relatively higher output and relatively lower price in the tradable sector. As a result, when trade openness increases, a benevolent government would like to expand public expenditures to push up the relative output and push down the relative price of tradable vs. non-tradable goods, so as to achieve the agents' desired consumption plan with more consumption of tradable goods relative to non-tradable goods. Therefore a positive relationship between trade openness and government size is observed. On the contrary, if the tradable sector is more capital intensive in its production, a negative correlation between trade openness and government size follows. The differentiated factor intensities provide a potential explanation to the mixed empirical findings about the correlation of openness and government size.

Daniel K. N. Johnson
Colorado College

Cassandra Benson
Colorado College

“Paying for College One Course at a Time: Allocation Efficiency Using the Colorado College Course Bidding System”

Colorado College uses a unique system to allocate scarce course seats to students among the various class offerings each block. Each student receives a total of 80 points that he or she can use to create a schedule of roughly 8 classes each year. This system allows every student to have the same chance to bid on a course, regardless of major or class year. Officially, the college recognizes that certain classes and certain professors require more points than other classes and other professors. Using a utility-maximization model, we determine whether particular student populations a) are more risk-averse, choosing to avoid ambiguity by bidding more strongly; b) are more efficient, shown by fewer points wasted in bidding on classes they can obtain cheaply; or c) are implicitly wealthier, having the ability to afford more expensive electives that other student populations cannot afford after their major requirements are completed. These inherent distribution effects should be taken into consideration by institutions considering the implementation of a similar course allocation mechanism.

Robert Keller
Colorado State University, Fort Collins

“Analogies, Parallels, and Lessons of History: Comparing the Great Recession to the Great Depression”

The oft-quoted answer to the question of whether history repeats itself is: "Those who cannot remember the past are condemned to repeat it." (George Santayana) Santayana's answer begs many questions such as: Do we remember and understand the past? Are there lessons from the past to help us understand the present? When the past is compared to the present are we sure they are comparable, that is, are they similar enough to use parallels and analogically reasoning? Eichengreen, Bordo & James, Romer, and Field take steps in this direction when they ask why the Great Depression is chosen for comparison to the Great Recession. Is it because both episodes have financial crises, or is the structure of the two economies virtually identical, or does it give policy makers support for implementing specific policies to combat the Great Recession?

Tabitha Knight
Colorado State University, Fort Collins

“An Empirical Analysis of the Relationship between Public Expenditures and Gender Disaggregated Employment Levels in China”

This paper econometrically analyzes the relationships between gendered urban employment and various types of public expenditure in China for the period 1995-2008. Our results indicate that public expenditure tends to be gender-biased in that it favors male over female employment: aggregate public expenditure is negatively correlated with female employment while no statistically significant relationship exists between aggregate public expenditure and male employment alone. Further analyses of the categories of expenditure show that spending on areas such as education and culture can benefit female employment, while spending on development projects and public security disproportionately benefit male employment. This paper provides a review of the literature relating public expenditures and employment levels and concludes with a discussion of the macroeconomic policies of China, arguing that despite the negative correlation found between aggregate public expenditure and female employment, well-directed public expenditures can be used to strengthen the economy while promoting gender equality as measured by employment.

Ross Knippenberg
University of Colorado, Boulder

“Orthogonalization of Categorical Data: How to Fix a Measurement Problem in International Trade Statistics”

An entire class of international trade statistics compares trade shares across countries or time periods. These trade statistics can all be thought of as simply plotting points of country trade shares in n -space and then either finding the absolute value of the distance from the origin to the point, or comparing the positions of two points. In this paper I show that this class of statistics is potentially biased because of how the categories are defined: categories are arbitrary, so that when plotted, these categories should not be plotted as being mutually orthogonal. Another way to think of this is that product axes are not the same as principal axes, but researchers calculating these statistics have always treated them as being identical. After the

presentation of the problem, I show how to modify the original data so that statistics formed do not suffer the same bias. I suggest that a researcher should find a way to measure the similarity, or angle between categories, and then apply a transformation from spherical to rectangular coordinates. Lastly, I illustrate my point by presenting both a very simple, stylized 2-good example as well as a real-world example with international micro trade data.

Comlanvi Martin Konou
University of Nebraska, Lincoln

Eric Thompson
University of Nebraska, Lincoln

“The Local Economic Impact of the Farm Boom: A Spatial Econometric Perspective”

Resources based economies in the United States may be fundamentally subject to the fluctuations of the prices of the resources used. Commodity price booms have been shown to have significant spillover effects on employment and earnings in the other local industries. For example, the coal boom in the 1970s had been a shock to both mining and non-mining industries across the US. We examine similar issue in the case of corn prices in the Midwest. The paper builds off of the work of Black, McKinnish and Sanders (2005), who examined the economic impact of the coal boom and bust on the mining and non-mining sectors in terms of employment and earnings. In their study, they did not include spatial spillover effects which we considered to be important in terms of employment and earnings. Through the fixed effects spatial autoregressive model, spillover effects across industries and States are captured. The impacts of corn price shocks in the farm sector expand into the local sectors both in the source counties and the neighboring counties. With regard to the time trend of the corn prices, non-boom and boom period were defined, and the spatial spillover effects are more pronounced during the boom period.

Jinkook Lee
Texas A&M University

“Airport-Airline Vertical Contract and Market Power in the U.S. Airline Industry”

I investigate the role of contractual agreement on gates as a determinant of major carrier's market power in the US airline industry. Competition Plans reported by 31 hub airports provide information on a carrier's gate-occupancy, sublease agreement, and Majority-In-Interest clauses at an airport. I estimate the effects of these contractual practices on passenger utility and carriers' marginal cost. Main results show that on demand side, (1) a carrier's gate dominance has a positive effect on passengers' utility, and (2) business travelers have higher willingness to pay for gates than tourist travelers. On supply side, (3) a carrier's gate dominance decreases its own marginal cost, especially when the airport is congested. (4) The existence of sublease agreement at an airport is likely to increase non-signatory carriers' marginal cost, whereas MII clauses

increase signatory carriers' marginal cost. (5) Finally, three contractual arrangements explain nearly 50% of hub premium.

Jinkook Lee
Texas A&M University

“Endogenous Product Characteristics in an Analysis of Merger Effects: A Study of the U.S. Airline Industry”

This paper develops a structural model of air travel markets to investigate the effects of mergers. Unlike standard merger analyses focusing only on price effect, I treat the potential endogeneity of both price and product characteristics. After estimating demand and supply parameters, I predict how merging airlines adjust their prices and product characteristics for three airline mergers from 2008-2010. To identify the effect of endogenous product characteristics, I compare these predictions with post-merger equilibrium prices when only prices are adjusted, and with actual post-merger prices and product characteristics. The paper finds that ignoring endogeneity of characteristics can lead to significant differences when examining the welfare effect of mergers.

Winnie Lee
New Mexico State University

Francisco Pallares
New Mexico State University

“Into the Land of Enchantment: Empirical Study in the Financial Incentive, Employment, and Education of the Migrating Workers in New Mexico and the West Texas Border Region”

This study is to examine the economic and non-economic issues faced by immigrants in the Southeast New Mexico and the West-Texas border region. It is discussed in light of their financial/economic incentives, employment, and educational opportunities and challenges. Based on over seventy family and/or individual interviews, the empirical findings suggest that (1) despite the inevitable migration costs, migrating workers contribute significant share of their earnings in local border businesses, which primarily drain to their staple/substance living with trivial or no focus on the luxury consumption. (2) Foreign-born unilingual immigrants overall face meager employment and educational opportunities, largely due to their cultural dissimilarity and language deficiency. For those who are employed, their placements tend to be low-paid and require no professional skills. Their counterparts of native- or foreign-born Hispanics endowed with bilingual proficiency, on the other hand, are offered higher and better placement opportunities. In the time of economic downturn, it is found that the foreign-born migrating workers are inclined to be firstly placed in (low-paid) jobs as they encounter insufficient local safety net and the need for sustaining their life.

Kristina Lybecker
Colorado College

Lachlin Watkins
Colorado College

“Liability Risk in the Pharmaceutical Industry: Tort Law in the US and UK”

This paper examines the extent to which product liability risk contributes to the high costs of pharmaceuticals in the United States as compared to the prices in the United Kingdom. Limited research done on the pharmaceutical industry considers the impact of liability risk, and none that we are aware of compares the United States and United Kingdom. Specifically, we analyze the liability risk involved in drugs that treat chronic diseases. We use the United Kingdom’s national health care service and the liability risks involved as a basis for the effects of possible Tort Reform in the United States. Currently, there are no caps on the amount that can be awarded to a plaintiff claiming economic losses in the US. However, payouts in the UK are limited. This comparison of drug prices in the US and the UK will help identify the impact of liability risk as legal rules changed only in the US.

Michael Marturana
Colorado State University

“The Economic Impacts of Breweries on Larimer County”

Our analysis uses IMPLAN to calculate the economic impacts (jobs, compensation, output and value-added) of breweries on the other industries in Larimer County. We built the county model using QCEW data for the number of jobs and average compensation in the local breweries. Once aggregated at the 2-digit NAICS level, we pulled the multipliers from IMPLAN to calculate the economic impacts of local brewers on every other sector (at the 2-digit NAICS level) in the county. For example, the 938 county brewing jobs support 211 spin-off jobs in the Retail Trade industry.

Soojae Moon
University of Colorado, Boulder

“How Trade Restrictions Disperse: Policy Dynamics with Firm Selection”

This paper explores the aggregate effects of recession and trade restrictions along the international business cycles. During the crisis of 2008 and 2009, world output, exports, and imports collapsed tremendously. As a response to global crisis, trade-limiting measures have emerged in several countries. In order to capture the recession and the change in trade policy, I propose a DSGE model with firm entry and exit dynamics, non-homothetic preferences of the final goods technology, and heterogeneity in firm productivity. By analyzing the dynamics of an economic slump in the home economy and then an increase in trade restrictions in the foreign

economy, I showed that both economies are in a worse position than during the economic slump. The follow-ups to the recession and trade restrictions were analyzed through the variable adjustment of markups, firms' individual specific productivity cut-off, and the movement of international relative prices. The foreign country suffered from the economic downturn of its trading partner and imposed trade restrictions on import goods from the home economy. There were winners and losers from the implementation of the import restrictions, but the losses far outweighed the gains, and both analyzed economies ended up worse off than they would be.

Alexander Duvall-Pelham
Colorado State University

“Anatomy of the Housing Bubble and Corresponding Financial Crisis: A Minskyan Perspective”

Attempts to understand the financial crisis leading to the Great Recession has led to a growing interest in the work of Hyman Minsky, who spent his career working to explain the anatomy of financial crises. In his writings Minsky outlined a general framework for explaining the causes and spread of financial crises that has been validated by the extensive historical analyses of financial crises by Charles Kindleberger. This paper identifies the key elements of the housing bubble and corresponding credit bubble which led to this financial crisis. By outlining the stages of these bubbles beginning from the exogenous shock of securitization to the collapse of housing prices and spread of the credit crunch, I seek to demonstrate that the Great Recession is a textbook example of Minsky's anatomy of financial crises. Furthermore, this paper seeks to show that the rapid expansion of the Shadow Banking system lends greater credence to the post-Keynesian view that finance capitalism is inherently unstable by identifying how the elements that spread the financial crisis conform to Minsky's three part taxonomy of finance.

Leila J. Pratt
University of Tennessee, Chattanooga

“An Economic Analysis of Basketball Coach’s Salaries”

The present study examines the salaries of Division I men’s basketball coaches whose team appeared in the 2012 NCAA tournament. Salary is hypothesized to be a function of a set of coach characteristics as well as the college’s conference affiliation. Coaching characteristics include head coaching experience measures in years both at the coach’s current school and any prior school; winning percentage at the coach’s present school and any prior school while he was a head coach; the number of NCAA games coached at the present school; and a dummy variable indicating whether the coach has won an NCAA championship.

Joseph Price
Brigham Young University

“Habit formation in Children: Evidence from Eating Fruits and Vegetables”

We examine the duration of time that a particular eating behavior needs to be modified before it results in a long-run change in habits using a field experiment at 32 elementary schools in which children received a reward for eating a serving of fruits or vegetables as part of their school provided lunch. The length of this intervention was randomly assigned across schools and varied in duration from three to eight weeks. We find that the degree to which a long-run habit forms is positively correlated with the length of the intervention. Changing eating behaviors in the short-run does not result in sustained changes in behavior if the intervention is too short lived.

Tessa Rohl
Saint Cloud University

“Do Sports Stadiums Pay for Themselves? The Case of Target Field”

Supporters of public investment in sports stadia often argue that increased business creates revenue to repay the initial investment of public funds. In 2010 the Minnesota Twins, a major league baseball team, opened in a new stadium. Target Field was paid for in part with \$350 million in public funds. I study monthly data for the city of Minneapolis in a variety of taxes earned before and after the opening of Target Field. Using intervention analysis, I show the net impact on various tax revenues from the presence of the stadium. In two of five cases where the revenue series are trend stationary, I show that revenues to the city are enhanced by the opening of the stadium. In other three cases no discernible effect is found. The statistically significant increases in revenue fall far short of that needed to service the debt incurred by the city.

Ligaya Rubas
Texas A&M University

“Factors Affecting Philippine Beef Imports”

This study examines the pattern of Philippine beef importation over the period 1991-2007. It analyzes the factors driving the growth in beef importation and analyzes the likely implications of AFTA for the Philippine beef industry. The Philippines faces a perfectly elastic export beef supply function. The country is also a price-taker and cannot influence the world market. OLS regression modeling is used to show relationship between the observed values of beef imports and predictors like normalized meat prices for chicken, beef and swine, real GDP, and exchange rate. Results showed that the significant economic drivers include the exchange rate, income level, and surge in import demand in 2000 and 2003 due to incidence of tick-borne disease in domestic cattle. The effects of the prices of pork and chicken on beef import demand appears to be swamped by the effects of these three other variables in determining the level of Philippine beef imports. An inference concerning how consumers might change their meat consumption pattern given the availability of cheaper AFTA-sourced beef imports could not be made based on the model results. Nevertheless, changes in meat prices are likely to occur since cheaper beef prices might affect household spending decisions.

Abdus Samad
Utah Valley University

“Comparative Efficiency of Foreign and Domestic Banks in Bangladesh”

This paper estimates foreign and domestic commercial banks technical efficiencies using the stochastic frontier production function model and then compared their mean efficiencies. The estimates find that the mean efficiency of all banks—foreign and domestic—is 75.9 percent. A comparison of efficiency show that the average efficiency of foreign banks and domestic banks is 83.0 percent and 74 percent respectively. Parametric tests (t-test and ANOVA F-test) and non-parametric tests (Kruskal-Walis and Wilcoxon/Mann Whitney suggest that the null hypothesis of equality of mean efficiencies between foreign banks and domestics banks cannot be rejected with level of significant 10 – 13 percent.

Markus Schneider
Univerisity of Denver

Yavuz Yasar
University of Denver

“The Determinants of Mortality: A Bayesian Model Averaging Approach”

The persistent and pervasive correlation between socioeconomic status and mortality (as one of the major indicators of health disparities) is well established (e.g., Haan et al., 1989; Kaplan et al., 1996; Waitzman and Smith, 1998, Cutler et al., 2006). However, there is less consensus when it comes to econometric and statistical modeling on which socioeconomic variables are more relevant (e.g., poverty, income distribution, education, occupation, etc.). In other words, there seems to be a significant model uncertainty problem in terms of deciding the relevant explanatory variables. This leads to overconfident and biased inferences that might result in risky policy decisions. The present study tackles this problem by employing Bayesian model averaging to conduct a novel meta-analysis that helps determine the best model for explaining mortality at the county level in the U.S.

Sylvie Scowcroft
Colorado College

Daniel K. N. Johnson
Colorado College

“CEO Celebrity Status? Quantifying the Innovative Impact of Steve Jobs”

Can specific actions of an individual influence investors to act? We look one of the most influential faces of a widely recognized company: Steve Jobs and his influence on Apple Inc.

Specifically, we examine whether or not his presence as co-inventor on a patent made a difference to the subsequent quality of the patent when compared to other patents by the same firm during the same period. Is a name a strong enough signal to motivate analysts to act such that the stock is revalued? This will be answered using a range of different metrics including stock market reactions to the application, allowance and grant dates. This blending of information sources will permit us to reflect on the timeline of each patent's grant in a unique manner, when compared to previous studies in this field. We intend to consider subsequent citations, and the measures of patent breadth, originality and generality that are now standard within this literature as well. The result should be an interesting event study of patent valuation but can simultaneously contribute to the literature on leadership and executive compensation as we attempt to divide the roles of inventor and publicist within the executive figure of Steve Jobs.

Trevor Serrao
New Mexico State University

"A Coincident Economic Indicator for the Las Cruces Metropolitan Area."

This paper employs the Stock-Watson method of applying the Kalman filter to several economic time series in order to create a single coincident measure of business cycle activity in Las Cruces, New Mexico. Use of such a measure allows researchers to pinpoint historical recessions and expansions and provides a tool for qualitative analysis of business cycle behavior. The Las Cruces economy has contracted concurrently with each national recession since 1990 and has experienced two additional recessions independent of national business cycle activity: one in 1996 and one in 2003. Examination of the Las Cruces business cycle index's component variables suggests that the Las Cruces economy is stabilized by a heavy government employment presence, but the stabilizing effect can be overestimated. Changes in private employment are responsible for over two thirds of changes in the Las Cruces business cycle, while changes in the unemployment rate are responsible for another twenty percent. A simple index which tracks only these two variables would be a sufficient proxy for an index created using the Stock-Watson method.

Song Bo Sim
University of Colorado, Boulder

"The effect of child labor on participation in CCTs"

This analysis investigates the relationship between child labor and the participation in CCTs (conditional cash transfers) in Mexico. Since the CCTs are introduced to eliminate child labor and incentivize them to attend school, it has been thought that households with child labor are less likely to participate in the program. This analysis doubts this common belief. Because the conditionality in CCTs is normal goods and child labor could be the result of household characteristics making conditionality more valuable. The estimated probability model shows that households having child labor are actually more likely to apply to the program. Another contribution of this chapter is the provision of empirical method incorporating the beneficiaries?

expectation error. This method is proposed by Duclos(1995) but barely adopted empirically. The robustness of the main finding is confirmed using this bivariate probit model.

Robert Tokle
Idaho State University

Joanne Tokle
Idaho State University

“The Status of Very Small Credit Unions after the 2008 Financial Crisis”

Financial institutions in the U.S. have grown in size and become fewer in number over the past several decades. Surprisingly, some remarkably small financial institutions continue to survive. In this paper we examine the “very small” credit unions in the U.S., which we define as those with less than \$2 million in total assets. These credit unions are similar in size to the majority of credit unions that existed for years since credit unions were first founded largely along specific employee group field-of-memberships. Our objective is to examine changes in very small credit unions over the course of the 2008 financial crisis.

Riley Wilson
Brigham Young University

Joseph Price
Brigham Young University

Ryan Hill
Brigham Young University

“Age at First Marriage and Economic Outcomes”

We document an interesting paradox between marriage and economic outcomes. We find that at any age greater than 20, men who are married have higher levels of income than those who are single. This is consistent with a long history of research documenting a marriage premium in economic, social, and health outcomes. However, we also find that men who wait longer to get married have higher levels of income later in life, though this relationship seems to peak at around age 24. We examine the role that schooling plays in moderating these two relationships and also the different role that selection plays in the interpretation of these two results.

Shishu Zhang
University of the Incarnate Word (UIW)

Shuenn Hae Ou
University of the Incarnate Word (UIW)

“The Effect of Inflation on Domestic Migrant Worker Households in China”

Domestic migrant workers have contributed tremendously to the economic development in China. Migrant workers to major cities such as Beijing, Shanghai, and Guangzhou are estimated to be 250 million in 2012. The poverty, education, and health problems of this special social group have drawn attention from both the domestic government planners and International scholars. Although migrant workers are from all walks of life, there are some common features among them: they are new to a city and may not obtain the household registration (hukou). They also lack social connections with people who originally live in the city. As a result, they are more likely to be employed in low-income industries, finding themselves mired in poverty.

This paper analyzes the impact of inflation on the migrant worker families in China. The project will quantify the effect of inflation on consumption behavior of migrant households and further analyze the psychological impact of inflation on migrant households. We draw inflation information from a macro dataset: the China Statistical Yearbook (CSY). We will obtain consumption, psychological health information from a micro dataset: the Chinese Household Income Project (CHIPS). The result of the paper could be extended to other countries with migrant workers.

Environmental Policy and Natural Resource Management Abstracts

Charles Davis
Colorado State University

“Science and Environmental Policymaking: To What Extent Have EPA Studies Shaped Fracking Policy Decisions?”

The emergence of hydraulic fracturing (fracking) as a technological breakthrough for gaining access to previously inaccessible natural gas reserves located in underground shale formations has generated considerable optimism about the expansion of domestic energy supplies and economic opportunities but has sparked controversy about potential environmental quality impacts. To address public concerns about its expanded use of fracking by U.S. oil and gas companies, EPA officials have conducted major studies of fracking under Presidents Bush and Obama. Both studies are aimed at addressing policy related concerns linked to expanded use but vary in terms of how the issues are defined, the variety and type of target audiences sought, how the magnitude of risk is identified and communicated and the selection of scientists involved in the design and implementation of the study. After analyzing documentary materials, I ask (a) whether the policy recommendations arising from these studies can be effectively predetermined by the management of design procedures and (b) whether such recommendations are likely to influence subsequent policy decisions in Congress or the states.

Sandra Davis
Colorado State University

“Prevailing Winds: The Socio-Technological Development of Offshore Wind Energy”

The electrical industry's reliance on electric plants driven by nuclear, hydropower or fossil fuels has been combined with a historical emphasis on providing abundant and reliable power at an economical price. This traditional understanding of electrical production did not include concerns about renewable fuels and reduction of greenhouse gases. Today, however, promotion of offshore wind electricity is one innovation that could move this electric regime toward greater sustainability. Socio-technological theory is used to explain factors that could inhibit or facilitate the adoption of offshore wind production. To accommodate the American political system, the effect of federalism is added to the socio-technological theory to provide a more complete understanding of offshore wind policy decisionmaking. Other important factors include scientific knowledge and techniques to produce technical products, production procedures, institutions and infrastructures, as well as social, economic, cultural, cognitive and political factors. Although the promotion of offshore wind occurs in a context (endogenous renewal) in which the regime relies on its internal resources to promote the transition, obstacles remain. News accounts, government documents and media reports will be used to examine the efforts to establish offshore wind production.

Dallas J. Elgin
University of Colorado Denver

“Exploring the Use of Information Sources in the Policy Process: A Case Study of Advocacy Coalitions in the Colorado Climate and Energy Policy Subsystem”

Throughout their efforts to realize their policy objectives, advocacy coalitions are exposed to information from a variety of sources. While the policy process literature provides a variety of explanations for how information is utilized, the factors that determine the decision to utilize information from a particular source are less understood. This paper poses the following research question: What factors determine the decisions of advocacy coalitions to utilize various sources of information in their efforts to realize their policy objectives? This question is pursued through an analysis of questionnaire data administered in 2011 to advocacy coalition members involved in climate and energy policy in the state of Colorado. The results indicate that pro-climate and anti-climate coalitions utilize a variety of information sources at similar frequencies despite possessing a wide range of climate change beliefs, individual experience and training, organizational resources, and use of various information-related tools and techniques. Most importantly, these findings demonstrate that the decision to utilize various sources of information in policy activities is largely driven by organizational resources and the use of analytically-focused and collaboratively-based tools and techniques. The paper concludes with a discussion of strategies for improving the role of informational resources within contemporary policy process theories.

Jonathan Fisk
Colorado State University

“Going our Separate Ways: Fracking and Political Power in the United States and Germany”

Most, if not all advanced industrialized societies face a confluence of major economic, energy and environmental challenges. In an effort to address some of these concerns, a relatively new, but controversial extraction technique, is being utilized in both North American and European nations. Known as hydraulic fracturing (or fracking), it is a fairly straightforward process, by which natural gas is extracted from underground shale formations. While fracking has enjoyed a prodigious rise in many U.S. States, its use in many European nations, such as Germany, has been severely curtailed or eliminated. My research goal includes one major question: what accounts for this dramatic contrast? I consider three interrelated variables based on Huber et al. (1997) continuum of democratic archetypes relating to the dispersion of political power, approximated through: the party politics and finance, overall governance structure and the interest group system with its attendant dynamics, which includes a discussion of the role of lobbying. I found that distribution of political power and resources likely does account for diverging U.S. and German fracking policies.

Dwight C. Kiel
University of Central Florida

“The Politics of the Hooch: River War in the Southeast”

The Chattahoochee River provides important water resources for Georgia, Alabama and Florida. The three states have been unable to come to agreement on how the water should be shared. This paper traces the history of this conflict, and the recent attempts to pursue the battle through the courts.

M. Dawn King
Brown University

“Sustainability Planning - Can we Decentralize our Energy System?”

Currently, many regional energy plans call for the incorporation of renewable sources into long-term portfolios to decrease carbon emissions and increase energy security. At the same time, however, discussion of “smart grid” systems focus on updating energy transmission and utility communication with little attention paid to the incorporation of renewable sources. Additionally, smart grid planning assumes a central role for large utility monopolies. Through an in-depth look at city and state energy policies, this paper evaluates adopted strategies and argues that energy planning should refocus efforts on integrating more decentralized systems equipped to incorporate renewable sources and provide at least a minimal amount of energy independence at the local level.

Rick S. Kurtz
Ferris State University

“Environmental Threat Mitigation in a Public-Private Setting: The T/V Athos I Oil Spill”

On the evening of November 26, 2004 the T/V Athos I was minutes away from docking at the Citgo Refinery located along the New Jersey shoreline of the Delaware River. The tanker, carrying several million gallons of Venezuelan crude oil, suddenly began listing to one side. The listing was the result of an unseen hull piercing from an abandoned 18,000 pound ship anchor. The resulting 263,000 gallon spill raised significant questions regarding who was to blame, responsibility for payment of cleanup and damage restoration, and obligation for maintaining a safe navigable waterway. These issues are analyzed through an emphasis on public-private environmental policy implementation.

Candace K. May
Colorado State University

“Visibility and Power in Fisheries Co-Management: Leveraging Constraints and Opportunities in North Carolina”

I unveil processes that result in the marginalization of commercial fishers and the decreased effectiveness of fisheries governance in North Carolina by employing the concepts visibility, legitimacy, and power to analyze recent competition among recreational and conservationist interests and commercial fishers over spotted seatrout, sea turtles, and gill nets. Legitimacy is a recognized right to participate in governance processes, which confers power to determine visibility – the who, how, and what of fisheries regulations. Power enters this process in two forms. One form of power is structural, embedded in legislative and organizational imperatives; the second is the differential transformative capacity of user groups. Data was collected through observations, interviews and document and policy review. The findings demonstrate that while all user-groups in N.C. have a legitimate right to participate in fisheries co-management, not all groups have the capacity to participate effectively. The result is the heightened visibility of commercial fishers as the appropriate focus of fisheries regulations, their delegitimization as appropriate stewards of fisheries resource, and their subsequent expulsion from the fisheries commons. Meanwhile, the negative effects of recreation fishing on sea turtles and fish populations remain invisible.

Andy Pattison
University of Colorado Denver

“Belief Change & Reinforcement in Policy Actors: An Application of the Advocacy Coalition Framework to State and Local Climate and Energy Policy Actors in Colorado”

This study investigates factors that shape individual and coalition belief change and reinforcement in the policy process. Theories from the Advocacy Coalition Framework (ACF) are explored using a survey of 300 policy actors in the climate and energy policy subsystem of Colorado. Individual and coalition deep core, policy core, and secondary beliefs regarding climate science and policy solutions are explored with an emphasis on the causes of belief

change or reinforcement. Coalition structure and the degree of coordination and collaboration within and between coalitions are also explored.

Chelsea Schelly
University of Wisconsin-Madison

“Implementing Renewable Energy Portfolio Standards: The Good, the Bad, and the Ugly in a Two State Comparison”

A Renewable Portfolio Standard (RPS) mandates that electric utilities integrate a designated percentage of renewable energy resources into their energy portfolios, producing a specified amount of the energy they sell from renewable sources. While there is no federal RPS, over half of the U.S. states have implemented such policies. The specifics of each RPS vary with each policy in each state. This paper examines the implementation of RPS in two states, specifically with regard to integration of residential scale solar electric (photovoltaic or PV) technology. While utility companies in both Wisconsin and Colorado have incentivized solar technology adoption at the residential scale to help them meet RPS standards, they have done so through different requirements, standards, and general practices in organizing and implementing their solar electric installation rebate programs. We consider the lessons learned from a comparison of solar technology adopters in both states who were asked about their choices and experiences with the rebate programs provided by their utility companies. Examining the policies and interrogating their potentially unintended consequences sheds light on how solar technology adoption incentive programs shape who adopts, why, and how, in hopes of improving these incentive programs and effectively encouraging increased solar technology adoption.

Zachary Wurtzebach
Colorado State University

“Wildlife and Natural Gas Development on Public Lands: Adaptive Management as a Conflict Containment Strategy”

Over the past fifteen years, there has been a profound increase in natural gas development on federal public land across the inter-mountain west. This has generated significant revenue for state and local governments, and left energy-rich regions with some of the lowest unemployment rates in the country. However, studies highlighting detrimental impacts to wildlife have helped generate significant controversy over the planning, development, and regulation of natural gas production on public lands. This conflict is especially evident in Wyoming, an energy rich state with a strong hunting heritage, and public support for the conservation of big game species such as mule deer and elk. Conflict over natural gas development in Wyoming has resulted in the Bureau of Land Management's tentative use of adaptive management—a management paradigm predicated on “learning by doing”—to mitigate potential harm to wildlife. This research will utilize Pralle's (2006) framework to demonstrate that within this context, adaptive management can be seen as a strategy of conflict containment, rather than substantive policy change.

Globalization and Development Abstracts

David Breed
University of Colorado - Denver

“Happiness, Well-being, and Rights: Envisioning alternatives to economic development”

Past the point of subsistence, money does little to cultivate happiness. Considering that this argument has been made by many scholars across the social sciences, it is problematic that the discourse in development literature focuses primarily on economic improvement and subsistence while neglecting happiness. Due to the ambiguities found in defining happiness, I consider happiness to be the result of achieving both subsistence and emotional well-being. Likewise, I consider subsistence and material well-being to be synonymous. Although economic development is indeed necessary for providing a basic level of subsistence, it is not sufficiently able to nurture an empowered and cohesive civil society capable of furthering emotional well-being and therefore happiness. This contention is explored as the question is raised of which alterations to development policies are best able to encourage both subsistence and happiness. Due to this, I argue in favor of expanding both individual and group rights. While happiness and emotional well-being are best furthered by civil and political rights, subsistence is best furthered by social and economic rights. Since happiness and subsistence are in many ways interdependent phenomena, I argue that development policies need a wider scope that encourages political participation by incorporating a broader conception of rights.

Jennifer Keahey
Colorado State University

“Enlisting human capabilities to pursue fair market development: a year in South Africa’s emerging rooibos tea communities”

In 2010, I worked with a team of training service providers and democratically elected farmer leaders to implement an integrated market development and participatory action research (PAR) project in South Africa’s emerging Rooibos tea sector. Our goal was to determine the concerns facing emerging Rooibos farmers of color and thereby locate points of immediate intervention. We found that alternative market standards and certification are rapidly expanding due to the growth in conscious consumer demand. To secure certified market access, progressive members of South Africa’s Rooibos tea industry are striving to develop trade initiatives with emerging Rooibos communities. Yet inequitable commodity network functioning is preventing emerging farmers of color from gaining the skills and resources necessary to transcend historical market and land exclusion and secure long-term access to ethical buyers. Drawing upon the human capabilities literature, this paper examines the socioeconomic challenges facing emerging Rooibos communities as they strive to harness global market and trade networks for community development purposes. While fair market entry has proven volatile, my research illustrates numerous emerging Rooibos farmer capacities and highlights the potential for these communities

to work within the broader Rooibos network to ensure the development of more sustainable production and trade practices.

Carly Santoro
University of Denver

“Beyond donors and dollars: contradictions of rural development in Mozambique”

Hailed as the “Darling of Development”, Mozambique has experienced an enormous influx of international and national non-governmental organizations and international aid funding. This inundation has been accompanied by a spike in the presence of expatriates, and the improvement of the socio-economic realities for a selected number of Mozambicans. The majority of NGOs operate out of Maputo, the capital; however, their programs are carried out in rural areas, throughout Mozambique’s provinces, with their missions often implemented by local rural associations who vie for funding and support. This paper draws upon anthropological fieldwork conducted in Manjacaze, a rural town in the Gaza province, and in Maputo. It aims to examine the complexities and contradictions of rural development in Mozambique, examining complex cultural perceptions of the NGO world, as well as contradictions between missions and reality, particularly in rural areas. Research in Manjacaze focused particularly on local associations who receive funding from international NGOs, and on the perspectives that rural populations have of development efforts. These associations and the people who run and are directly affected by them have developed behaviors, lifestyles, opinions, and expectations that are unique to their relationship with the aid organizations, which I examine from an ethnographic perspective.

Andy Sharma
University of Denver

“Aging in Vietnam: Economic and Health Incentives”

This original research examines mental disabilities for older adults in Vietnam. Examining this type of disability is a valuable undertaking given the aging of the Vietnam War cohort (those between the ages of 20-40 during 1955-1975) and ensuing mental limitations (dementia, Alzheimers) due to both the aging process and war stresses/trauma. Although extensive work exists in this area with respect to US soldiers, there is a paucity of research focusing on older Vietnamese. This research is also timely given Vietnam’s recent orientation towards a free-market economy. Perhaps, this transition could incentivize the health sector and, in turn, provide much needed services to the war cohort.

Stacia Sydoriak
Colorado State University

“Relative Deprivation, reflexivity, and the emergence of global-local reference groups: A comparative analysis of six communities in the Mexican Yucatan Peninsula.”

This paper explores changing experiences of relative deprivation and inequality in the face of increased geographic mobility. I examine how increasingly frequent interactions with tourists influence whom individuals compare themselves to. Relative deprivation studies utilize cross-national or intra-national cross-state data, so a comparison or “reference” group has been based on primarily overarching demographics and the rural/urban divide. Mangyo and Park’s (2010) findings suggest that in urban settings, relatives and classmates are prominent reference groups, whereas

neighbors are salient reference groups in rural locations. This paper extends their work by engaging in discussions of relative deprivation without pre-selected reference groups. Findings support the notion that reference groups vary across rural and urban settings, but this is not the only factor that influences the formation of reference groups. This research suggests that frequent global interactions in destination cities lead individuals to include tourists as a salient reference group for self-comparison. This could lead to perceptions of wider inequality which Wilkinson (1996) links to an increased prevalence of social problems. This finding supports the notion that future studies must include an approach to understanding the dynamics of poverty, inequality, and reference group formation within a shifting world of development, globalization, and geographic mobility.

History Abstracts

Melissa N. Bettes
University of Central Oklahoma

“The Battle for the Repeal of the Contagious Disease Acts of 1869”

This paper will show the stages undertaken by Parliament, as well as those outside of it to repeal the Contagious Diseases Act 1869. Parliament established the legislation because of the military’s concern with the number of soldiers found to be symptomatic of venereal diseases and sought to regulate the health of prostitutes in order to lessen this number. The original Contagious Diseases Preventative Act of 1864 did not garner much attention, but the subsequent amendments in 1866 and 1869 sparked heated debates. Men and women formed associations, advocating the repeal of the Acts, based on the morality and whether the Justices held the right to subject women suspected of prostitution to examinations without a trial by jury of their peers. Through extensive research using online British databases including newspapers, periodicals, books, parliamentary papers, and pamphlets, I found most arguments for abolishing the Acts centered on morality, the accusations of giving a legal sanction for men to indulge in vice, as well as the constitutionality of the acts, the statistical data proved its ineffectiveness and ultimately caused the legislation’s repeal.

Melissa Langley Biegert, Ph.D.
Temple College

“The Mystery of the Moral Minority: Fusing the Study of Ethics and History to Examine Issues of Moral Agency in Historical Action”

What is the true test of a moral life? And how can history help to answer that question? Ethics and history is a cross-disciplinary field that seeks to examine the moral underpinnings of behavior within a historical context. Utilizing the techniques of the field can lend greater depth of understanding to historical events that transfer into applications for behavior within a modern context. Discussions of ethics within the traditional historical framework often focus on explaining the behavior a majority group within a historical context. This discussion focuses on applications of ethics and history to analyze five historical case studies of “the moral minority”— individuals who broke from the majority ethos in moments of crisis, at great risk to themselves, to protect a minority being abused by the majority. Case studies include examples from the Sand Creek Massacre, the Central High Integration Crisis, the My Lei Massacre, the Stonewall Riots, and the Los Angeles Riots, with ethical applications for modern audiences.

Justin E Burch
University of Central Oklahoma

"The 1955 US-Taiwan Mutual Defense Treaty and its Impact on the Taiwan Straits Crisis of 1954-1955"

The Taiwan Straits crisis of 1954-1955 is an important event in both cold war history and the history of East-West relations in the twentieth century. The confrontation between the United States and the Peoples Republic of China (PRC) over islands off the coast of mainland China, that the Republic of China (ROC) controlled, is an often written about event. Historians have focused on various aspects of the incident, from the threat of atomic weapons use by the Eisenhower administration to the diplomatic policy of brinkmanship employed by both sides in the fall of 1954 through the summer of 1955. However, only cursory attention has been paid to the impact on this crisis by the proposal, development, and text of the United States and Taiwan Mutual Defense Treaty, which was initialed in Washington on November 23, 1954. This study attempts to bring together recent academic work and new research to shed light on the little discussed impact of the US-Taiwan Mutual Defense Treaty on the international crisis of the Taiwan Straits in 1954 and 1955.

Kristen Burress
St. Mary's University

“The Americanization of Old Tunes: An Analysis of Revolutionary War Songs”

It is well known that the Patriot and Loyalist songwriters of the American Revolution often borrowed melodies of older works to use in their songs. However, scholars have not closely examined the relationship between these Revolutionary songs and their original, often pre-Revolutionary, source material. This oversight has resulted in historians overlooking the symbolic value that such musical appropriation would have had for contemporaries. In this paper, I will examine two forms of such musical appropriation: first, direct appropriation, which recycled the melody and tone of the original work, and second, parody. The events surrounding

these songs' publication will also be discussed in order to describe their overall impact on their audience. This paper would be appropriate for either the History or American Studies Section.

Kristen Baldwin Deathridge
University of Nebraska at Kearney

“San Francisco's Bush Street Temple: Maintaining Connections in a Changing Neighborhood”

During the twentieth century, the San Francisco building best known as the Bush Street Temple (dedicated in 1895) had a restless history, serving several different purposes from a religious facility for various congregations to social club to an abandoned building turned into home by the homeless. Then in the twenty-first century, it found new life, and stability, as an assisted living facility. Historians, preservationists, architects, and planners all encourage the preservation and reuse of historic buildings. In dealing with local governments and property developers, these advisors have rightfully framed the arguments for preservation in terms most useful to those parties: economic and design appropriateness. By doing so, preservationists have often fallen into the trap of negotiating short term solutions. Bush Street Temple provides one of the nation's best examples of how the adaptive reuse of a religious space can take different forms and meanings, while still achieving a connection to the neighborhood around it. This paper uses the case study of the history of Bush Street to argue that if preservationists would focus on the historic and cultural meaning of places, rather than only considering aesthetics, they could avoid short term thinking and preserve significant places sustainably.

Stephanie L. Diaz
University of Central Oklahoma

“Not Quite Downton Abbey: The Domestic Servants Insurance Society, the Women of the London Foundling Hospital, & Domestic Service in Victorian and Edwardian London, 1880-1918”

In his iconic *The Making of the English Working Class*, E.P. Thompson argues the quality of life afforded to domestic servants increased during the Industrial Revolution, with regard to “food and dress.”³ Rather, this study finds it is through the increasingly non-traditional positions for domestics and the self-organization of servants and, which affects real change in the treatment of domestic servants, especially women. No longer employed only in the houses of wealthy or ancient families, female domestics found increasingly respectful employment opportunities in institutions such as the London Foundling Hospital. By 1912, ladies in service formed the Domestic Servants' Insurance Society (DSIS) to explain complicated National Health legislation and benefits and to share their own experiences and to help one another. The women also created their own magazine, *Domestic News*, for female servants, written by female servants. This paper will be based on research London conducted at the British Library and the London Metropolitan Archives, where I encountered direct evidence of servants, females in particular, forming societies seeking out new opportunities and advocating for better treatment, pay, and autonomy in their own lives while they *chose* to remain in service.

Leigh A. Dudley,
University of Central Oklahoma

“To Meet What is Called the World”

Elizabeth Christiana Cavendish, the Duchess of Devonshire (1757-1824), also known as Bess Foster, lived through one of the most exhilarating periods of metamorphosis in Europe. Her propensity for classical antiquity led her to Rome where she supported archaeological work in the Roman Forum and her prominent *conversazioni* set a precedent for educated women of the era. With a propensity for knowledge, art, and antiquity, the Duchess of Devonshire relied on influential connections with exceedingly powerful men, enabling her to cultivate scholarly and cultural interests. These relationships curried her acceptance as a charismatic intellectual, whose life at the center of the world in Rome, or as Romans say, *Roma Caput Mundi*, brought all to her doorstep. Despite pivotal biographies, there remains a substantial amount of work to be done on the topic that could provide further knowledge of Bess’ influence in Britain and Europe while living in Rome. This paper will offer the outlines of her life based on available sources and it will propose future possibilities for research on her contribution to the revitalization of scholarly interests in and contributions to the birth of archeology.

Sherri Duncan
University of Central Oklahoma

“Gold Dust Sisterhood: The Shadowy World of Prostitution in Southwest Colorado, 1880-1920”

Lining the streets of present day mining towns in Southwest Colorado, there is a ubiquitous reminder of the days when freshly paid miners relieved the boredom of long days spent underground. Prostitution thrived in Rocky Mountain mining towns during the late nineteenth century. Whether called soiled doves, or whores, thousands of women worked the seamy brothels, cribs, and dance halls in mining towns scattered across Southwest Colorado. On their route to historical obscurity, fallen angels such as Mable Pierce, and “Diamond Tooth” Leona of Silverton, made unmistakable contributions to the development of frontier institutions providing a much-desired social and sexual service shaping frontier communities in which they inhabited. Their upward or downward mobility greatly depended on their surroundings, age, sexual experiences, and beauty. They engaged in the trade due to abandonment, divorce, scarcity of economic opportunities, and harsh social conditions living on the brink of despair. In addition to archival research, the scholarship of Paula Petrik and Ann Butler remain the cornerstone of my study. By researching prostitution in mining towns of Southwest Colorado, and uncovering and preserving the stories of the women who worked “the line” historians will continue to contribute to the field of western women’s history.

Clifford Egan, Ph.D.
University of Houston (retired)

"Three Major Decisions and Their Consequences"

Seven decades later, World War II still attracts enormous attention: a plethora of books, documentaries, movies, and even a cable television channel attest to this generalization. This paper examines three decisions with far-reaching consequences: President Franklin Roosevelt's choice to abandon any pretense of neutrality prior to the attack on Pearl Harbor; his decision to aid the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics after the German attack of June 22, 1941; and the use of the atomic bomb against Japan. Almost seven decades since war's end, we still live with the consequences of these decisions. Professor Egan's work is based on a widespread reading in secondary sources and from having taught the diplomatic and military history of the Second World War

Lillie M. Fears
Arkansas State University

"JFK's Meeting with British Prime Minister Harold Macmillan: An Airman's Story"

This paper combines information obtained from an oral interview with a military serviceman with historical documents to recreate the history and events surrounding President John F. Kennedy's visit to Bermuda to meet with British Prime Minister Harold Macmillan in December 1961. President Kennedy arrived at Kindley Air Force Base on December 21, 1961 to meet with Prime Minister Macmillan about geo-political and nuclear policy, the third summit convened there following the three-way parley between President Dwight (Ike) Eisenhower, Prime Minister Winston Churchill and French Premier Joseph Laniel at the Mid Ocean Club in 1953 and a 1957 Eisenhower-Macmillan meeting. The interview is with Willie B. Fears, Sr., now age 75, Airman Third Class enlisted with the United States Air Force from February 1961- October 1963. Now, 52 years later, Fears, who is African American, recounts his assignment as the personal chauffeur for the lieutenant assigned to carry messages back and forth from the Government House where the meeting took place to the Bermudiana Hotel where President Kennedy's entourage and other reporters stayed, as well as his job of transporting members of the entourage back to Air Force II for their departure at the end of the second day.

Monica S. Gallamore, Ph.D.
Oklahoma City University

"Big City Politics: Feminine Virtue, Homemaking, and a Woman Mayor—Mayor Patience Latting in 1970s Oklahoma City"

In 1971, Patience Latting pioneered new territory for women by becoming the first woman elected mayor of a city with a population over 300,000. While Oklahoma City seems an unlikely place for experimentation with such a bold endeavor, it actually broke new ground for women in politics. Following suit, several other major cities across the United States also elected women as mayors. For students of history it will not be surprising that this new role for women carried

with it a need to balance the new political power with the expected female realm of house and home. It was a careful balance to lead and maintain the support of all constituents. This meant Latting, as well as others, publically embraced their roles as homemakers while eschewing the women's liberation movement, which they in fact embodied as mayors.

Aaron Gutman
North Dakota State University

“The Siege of Fort Abercrombie D.T. 1862 and its Global Connections”

In September 1862, a small group of teamsters and Union Army volunteers of overwhelmingly foreign origin defended Fort Abercrombie located in modern-day North Dakota from repeated assaults by Sisseton-Wahpeton and Yanktonais Indians. The newly revealed backgrounds and experiences of three Union Army volunteers hailing from Germany (Christian Blucher, Henry Hess and William Gerth) at the Siege of Fort Abercrombie has shed light on the nature of the fighting and revealed the global dimensions of a little remembered episode of US history. Unfortunately, the action at Fort Abercrombie in the summer of 1862 has been largely submerged in the historiography of the Dakota Wars which has rested its focus on events in the Minnesota Valley. In reality, the Siege of Fort Abercrombie spread the war to Dakota Territory where it was aggressively prosecuted by General's Alfred Sully and Henry Sibley leading to battles at White Stone Hill in 1863 and Killdeer Mountain in 1864.

Boni Hamilton
University of Colorado Denver

“Stories My Mother Told Me: Three Representations of a Life”

Collecting my mother's life story took more than eight hours of intense interviews; understanding and interpreting her narrative has taken months. My mother told stories of her life during a series of five interview sessions, which I recorded and transcribed. However, my mother's stories lacked qualities I expected in stories. To understand the narrative more fully, I applied three separate data analysis strategies to the transcripts. Each data analysis method resulted in a different representation of my mother's life story and a richer understanding of my mother as a person. Using discourse analysis, I considered how my mother's storytelling style revealed emotional tensions that she did not consciously acknowledge. Through transcription poetry, I reorganized her stories into five poems that coherently describe herself and her perceptions of key family members. Finally, through artistic analysis and in honor of her skill as a seamstress and quilter, I constructed a memory quilt that incorporated symbols of the stories my mother told. The three representations enabled me to appreciate the complexities and emotional turmoil of my mother's life that shaped her stories.

Jennifer Jones
St. Mary's University

“Keep Calm and Carry On: British Women in WWII Propaganda”

In this paper, I investigate how British World-War-Two-era propaganda posters sought to ensure the vital cooperation of women in the war effort while also attempting to preserve gender roles and hierarchy. Specifically, I demonstrate that propaganda posters which addressed female work, consumer, and volunteering habits sought to reinforce the woman's role as being supportive of, and ultimately, subservient to, men. Thus, propaganda aimed at women differed from its male counterpart because it lacked even the potential for an increase in future political rights. Likewise, I argue that British women during World War II were blamed for national security failures, such as information leakage, in order to undermine their temporarily heightened positions in society.

Taylor Lanham
University of Georgia

“The Good Road: An Eco-Historical Analysis of the Automobile and the Rural South University of Georgia”

This paper aims to broaden the dialogue of southern environmental history to include these matters, as they played a vital role in its infrastructure. In addition, it aims to place the car at the forefront of the development of the economic South, proposing that by 1920, the automobile became an essential tool in the arsenal of the Southern farmer. This paper will contrast the environmental detriments of the early automobile with its many social benefits. It does this by first examining the direct and indirect effects of the automobile, including both air pollution caused by emissions, soil erosion of dirt roads. Then it discusses the secondary damages caused by the construction of paved roads. Second, it examines the social benefits of the car, acting as an instrument of liberation for overworked and underpaid Southern farmers. This paper utilizes the resources of the Richard B. Russell Library for Political Research in conjunction with records of the Census Bureau from the early 20th century as well as a wide of secondary literature to tell the story of the automobiles adoption into rural America. These resources act to tell a cohesive story about the automobiles rejection and eventual adoption by Southern farmers.

Sondra Leftoff, PhD
John Jay College of Criminal Justice

“Rereading the 1928 Meriam Report in the 21st Century: The Early Role of Behavioral Sciences in “Assimilating” Native Americans into the Nation”

In 1928 Congress commissioned the Brookings Institute to carry out a study of the status of Native American tribes and their progress towards civilization. The final Meriam Report was considered to be a scathing indictment of government policy toward tribes and an indication of how tribal members had suffered under U.S. colonialism. While the report vividly presented the socio-political context for the suffering of tribal members it also emphasized “modern” solutions

to the lingering problems of this colonialist past which relied on social science models of the day. In this paper I will argue that the Meriam report provides an early example of the role behavioral sciences played in marginalizing historicity in understanding the impact of colonialism and other forces of oppression on individuals and communities while promoting ahistorical models and individual solutions to the problems of living that followed. In this I argue that the social sciences have played their own role in “assimilating” Native Americans into the nation by advocating such narrative constructions of suffering that marginalize historicity while promoting more individualized explanations of behavior. I discuss the relevance of this work for contemporary transgenerational and historical trauma studies.

Wallace Lewis
Western State Colorado University

“On the New Tourism Frontier: Challenging the Mountainous West by Motorcar”

Inspired by “See America First” movement, the lure of Glacier and Yellowstone national parks, and especially the challenges the mountainous West posed for their (and their machines’) pluck and endurance, . . . established a new tourism frontier, free of trains and (for the most part) of stately hotels and resorts. By challenging western roads, or the lack thereof, they planned itineraries that gave new meaning to tourism. For automobile tourists the journey was more important than the arrival, and the automobile gave them the freedom to follow itineraries of their own choosing. Historical awareness permeated automobile touring in the West. Motoring vacationers and journalists who published accounts of their journeys frequently saw themselves as participating in the experience of westward expansion. When the first (federally funded) interstate highway system came into being in the 1920s, the roadway itself (as a marvel of engineering) became an object of sightseeing in the mountainous West. In the mountainous West, spiral highways—treacherous roadways with multiple hairpin turns—were seen, by tourists at least, as being spectacle rather than obstacle. Using journals and other personal accounts, this paper will explore the experiences and the challenges faced by these new explorers.

Fraser Livingston
University of Georgia

“Ostracized, Subsidized, and Fetishized: Convict Labor in the South’s Turpentine Camps, and the Consumption of an Ecosystem”

My research focuses on the exploitation of the mostly African American convict labor force in turpentine camps throughout the Jim Crow South. The areas of greatest turpentine production were in the middle of the South’s longleaf forests—south Georgia and north Florida—and turpentine producers in this area particularly embraced convict labor. I relied heavily on documents from the State of Florida Archives for this research. Most of the documents I studied were official reports of convict camps written to government officials in charge of the convict leasing system. The drastic exploitation of those labeled racially inferior emphasized an

unrelenting desire for profit in America's young capitalist economy. Prisoners became nothing but cheap commodities, and their subsidized labor perpetuated the South's frail economy. Owners of turpentine camps only perceived prisoners as commodities and they failed to see the prisoners as anything else. Karl Marx predicted this relationship and called it commodity fetishism. The setting of convict turpentine camps—longleaf pine ecosystems—not only underscores the necessity of expansion to a capitalist economy, but also highlights the environmental misuse that followed as a growing economy consumed a region.

Geoffrey Luurs
Colorado State University

“Understanding Predominant Rhetoric and Its Effects on Exceptionalism”

Predominant rhetoric has been utilized by powerful nations as a means of marginalizing other less powerful nations. In the United States this is done through identification with American Exceptionalism. It is my argument that the current process of becoming identifying a nation as exceptional is problematic and I will suggest a new criteria for identification which does not give precedence to hegemony. The current process works via misunderstanding of the differences between adversarial nations, for this reason I will highlight the United States' concept of exceptionalism and compare it to a concept of Chinese exceptionalism borne out of an analysis of one of Mao's speeches. By highlighting the focus of each nation's concepts of exceptionalism, I will draw a parallel between the two nations, so that a more fair comparison of exceptionalism between the two nations can be created. I will attempt to extrapolate that data to create a criteria that all nations can use as a standard for exceptionalism. This will help to prevent the problems associated with predominance that work to de-exceptionalize nations who fail to meet their own criteria for exceptionalism.

Lisa Merritt
Texas State University- San Marcos

“Mid- Victorian Dress Reform And the Early Women's Movement”

In the mid-nineteenth century, the Dress Reform movement in the United States brought together reform efforts with disparate agendas to work toward a single goal. Health reformers, notably the water-curists, emphasized the physical damage inflicted on women by mainstream women's fashions. Early women's rights activists such as Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Amelia Bloomer acknowledged the physical toll of Victorian women's fashions, but paired them with a political narrative that equated dress reform with women's rights. The link between dress reform and the more outspoken advocates of First Wave feminism would draw an immediate and sharp backlash from mainstream society and the press, forcing women to choose between dress reform and the larger, and, they felt, more important issues facing women at the time. This movement would wax and wane over the next hundred years, as women struggled with the competing lures of fashion and beauty, and rights and equality.

James R. Moulton, Ph.D.
Johnson & Wales University

“The Pogroms in Russia, 1881-1882, 1905-1907: A Brief Examination of Their Causes and Effects”

The outbreak of the anti-Semitic riots, or Pogroms, in Tsarist Russia during the late nineteenth and early twentieth-centuries is a subject that has frequently been neglected in western historiography. This paper examines the causes and effects of the persecution of the Jewish inhabitants living in Russia between 1881-1882 and 1905-1907. The relevant events covered between these dates, 1883-1904, are examined only in the context of their relationship to Russian anti-Semitism and the Pogroms between the years 1881-1907.

The majority of individuals in the modern Western world usually associate the unfortunate phenomenon of anti-Semitism with Adolph Hitler and Nazi Germany. It is, therefore, not surprising that many people have no idea of the anti-Jewish riots that occurred in Tsarist Russia at the close of the nineteenth and beginning of the twentieth centuries. The mobs singled out Jewish businesses, homes, and places of worship as their targets; nothing was safe from the wrath of the pogromchiks. While anti-Semitism was an unattractive element in the general background of all late nineteenth and early twentieth century European politics, it was primarily in Russia that it assumed the characteristic of a quasi-governmental policy.

Cody Neidert
University of Northern Colorado

“Brave Hearts and Minds: Scottish Nationalism, Politics and the ‘Braveheart-Effect’”

In 1995, the myth-history presented in Mel Gibson’s film, *Braveheart*, sparked the fires of popular nationalism in Scotland, leading to the nation’s partial autonomy for the first time in over three centuries. *Braveheart*’s influence on politics, historical memory and cultural identity are undeniable, yet few historians give the film the credit it rightly deserves. Some commentators ruthlessly lambast the film, while others overly praise it. This work will come to a more compromising conclusion which will demonstrate that, while *Braveheart* may not have single handedly led to Scotland’s devolution in 1999, it did, however, play a major role in the cultural shifts and political campaigning leading up to the 1997 devolution referendum. It did so by reviving cultural and historical pride in Scotland’s ‘imagined community,’ and thus the Scots finally voted to reconvene their long deceased parliament. *Braveheart*’s appropriation by political parties was controversial, yet ultimately effective. Overall, the fact that this epic film managed to revive, alter and create Scotland’s greatest historical and mythological hero, William Wallace, as well as forever changing the course of Scotland’s history, makes it one of the most politically and culturally influential films of all time, and should be recognized as such.

Kera Newby
University of Central Oklahoma

“Friendship From Controversy: The Pre-Raphaelite’s Relationship with Charles Dickens”

During the first half of the Victorian Era, the art scene in England found itself dominated by Romantic paintings of humans conquering the natural elements or uninspired, pastoral landscapes. A group of young men, however, made a pact to shake up the conventional art world and to breathe new life into an outdated system; they became known as the Pre-Raphaelites. Along the way, they encountered controversy, as nearly every forward thinking artist does. The loudest and most powerful resistance toward their movement came from an unexpected pen. In 1850, Charles Dickens wrote a review of John Everett Millais’ painting *The Carpenter Shop* in his weekly publication *Household Words*. His evaluation criticized nearly every element of the depiction of the Holy Family, and denounced the Pre-Raphaelite movement in general. The members of the Brotherhood privately complained about Dickens for years, but eventually Millais and Dickens became close friends. The creation of the Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood, the fervent opposition to their principles illustrated by Dickens, and the eventual friendships formed between them, show that creative minds, even when they disagree, do not have to exist independent of one another.

Amber Nickell
University of Northern Colorado

“Starvation Bound: Towards a Transnational Diaspora”

Throughout the 20th century notions of diaspora continued to expand and evolve as diasporic groups became increasingly deterritorialized, homelands were reclaimed and lost, and diasporic members grappled with two or more-often competing- national, racial, or ethnic identifications. Triggered by historical forces in their new and old homelands, diasporic groups frequently formed humanitarian relief and ethnic organizations to help navigate the social, political, and cultural terrain in foreign spaces and assist with the diasporization process. In the case of white ethnics, diasporization did not always oppose assimilation. Rather, these groups worked within existing national frameworks to forge ties with and better the condition of co-ethnics at home and abroad. Using the Germans from Russia (GR) as a case study, this paper examines a singular moment of mobilization from 1919-1922, in which American GRs organized to feed and clothe starving co-ethnics abroad. Tapping into American political structures the Volga Relief Society (VRS) joined forces with the American Relief Administration (ARA) to save the starving children of the Volga region, a majority of which were GRs. Throughout this process, American GRs forged ties with one another and GRs in the Soviet Union creating the foundation for a diasporic imagined transnational community.

Todd Roman
Independent Scholar

“The Saxon Shore: An Intentional Beachhead?”

The Germanic settlement of Britain in the fifth century AD has numerous questions associated with it, particularly the when, why, and how. Aside from conflicting or ambiguous evidence, the only is, for the most part, centered on the where, specifically the Saxon Shore between the Wash and the Solent estuaries. Even if it is not entirely clear whether this area represents the only concentration of Germanic migration, the fact remains that it is an important region for the overall movement. That the Shore has a frontier character is clear both through texts, especially the *Notitia Dignitatum*, and archaeology, and there is basis for treating it as an extension of the continental system in terms of delimiting space and controlling movement. It is from this suggestion that I would like to begin, and offer my take on how Germanic settlement from the fourth to the sixth centuries AD parallels the transitions along the rest of the western frontier. My suggestion, ultimately, is that the Germanic peoples Saxons, Angles, or Jutes and other, similar groups were in fact part of the Roman presence in Britain and did not so much invade as remain behind.

Heather Scheele
University of Central Oklahoma

“Broadsides in Victorian London: Propaganda for the Masses”

The sheer number of people executed during the eighteenth century gave London the name “City of the Gibbet.”² The debate surrounding capital punishment in nineteenth century London had much to do with how these displays of violence affected the crowds that gathered to watch. Broadsides were used to 1) advertise executions, 2) describe the crime and punishment of the executed, and 3) taught the audience the lessons of the scaffold. Woodblock prints and verse added to the overall effectiveness of the broadsides. This paper will argue that British propagandists took broadsides to new heights as they battled for public opinion regarding the proper role of the state and protections for criminal elements of society. I will base my paper on intensive research completed at the British Library during the summer of 2011.

Nathan Tanner
Brigham Young University

“Dragons in the Desert: Anti-Chinese Sentiment in Mexicali and Sonora, Mexico, 1899-1931”

This paper will discuss the varying levels of anti-Chinese sentiment that were prevalent among native residents of the Mexican cities of Mexicali and Sonora during the first three decades of the 20th century. While previous scholarship has addressed anti-Chinese sentiment in Mexico, this research intends to expand upon and compare racial relationships between different geographic regions as well as larger trends over an extended period of time. By examining labor recruitment and demographics, commercial development, revolutionary politics, and internal Chinese relations in both Mexicali and Sonora, this paper shall demonstrate that the Chinese living in Mexicali were spared much of the harsh animosity, and frequently violent attacks that their countrymen experienced in Sonora. These discrepancies can be attributed to the significant

amount of U.S. involvement in Chinese-Mexican affairs as well as Mexicali's relative distance from the epicenter of Mexican political activity and revolutionary-induced national sentiment.

Mary M. Vick
Seminole State College

“That Semi-Official Organ of Public Information: How the *Times of London* Operated to Protect the Interest of Lloyd's, 1815-1825”

In the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, the British economy depended upon the relationship between private enterprise and state military power. The crucial connection between Lloyd's and the Admiralty reciprocated with each other out of convenience and necessity. Because the Treasury gained considerable funds from trading taxes paid by Lloyd's and the Admiralty remained responsible for meeting the national citizenry needs, their nascent relationship soon solidified. Throughout the Napoleonic Wars and beyond, the adventurous marine insurance underwriters forged and maintained important ties with the Admiralty and other highly beneficial allies.

In 1822, when Secretary of the Admiralty John Wilson Croker perceived the Lord High Commissioners of the Admiralty noted disrespect in correspondence with the Committee for Managing the Affairs at Lloyd's (CMAL) a disagreement between the two parties erupted and news of this conflict mysteriously arrived at *The Times of London*, which had “recently described Lloyd's as the ‘demi-official organ of public information.’”¹ This paper will analyze and explain how the CMAL used discreet ties with *the Times* as a means to influence Admiralty policies when the symbiotic relationship between the two powerful entities faced the threat of severance.

Andrew Wasson
Oklahoma City University

“The Apostle of Sedition: *The Daily Oklahoman* and the Trial of O.E. Enfield”

Today, Oklahoma is one of the most conservative states in the Union. However, in the 1910s, Oklahoma was a different kind of red state, one with a relatively successful socialist party. The Rev. O.E. Enfield was a socialist lecturer in Oklahoma. He was arrested in August of 1917 and charged with allegedly plotting opposition the draft. His trial was later covered by the very conservative newspaper, the *Daily Oklahoman*. This paper will show how the coverage of his trial in the *Daily Oklahoman* shows that the state's largest newspaper sought to paint Enfield as a dangerous radical, and that the paper hoped to discredit socialism in Oklahoma.

Latin American Studies Abstracts

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“La calle como espacio público recreativo. Estudio de caso, Zona Metropolitana de Guadalajara”

La Zona Metropolitana de Guadalajara se extiende sobre una superficie de 325.84 kilómetros cuadrados, y cuenta con una población de 3,825,748 millones de habitantes¹, de los cuales, la ciudad de Guadalajara concentra el 39.%, Zapopan el 32,5%, Tlaquepaque el 16% y Tonalá el 12.5%. Guadalajara experimentó transformaciones sustanciales en su morfología a partir del inicio de la segunda década del siglo pasado, donde se da paso a la apertura y ampliación de nuevas avenidas; sin embargo, estas ampliaciones fueron diseñadas sobre una política de movilidad motorizada, es decir, primaron al automóvil sobre el peatón, omitieron a este como actor de la vía pública. Ante esta situación, por iniciativa de un grupo de ciudadanos llamado “Ciudades Públicas” se solicita a las autoridades la creación de una vía recreativa para que la ciudadanía tome un día a la semana las calles y avenidas de la ciudad para el ocio y recreación. El presente trabajo muestra un análisis socio-espacial de las denominadas vías “recreativas” de la Zona Metropolitana de Guadalajara así como elementos cuantitativos y cualitativos del impacto que han generado dichos espacios.

Juan Carlos Arriaga-Rodríguez

Universidad de Quintana Roo

“La otra costa. Iconografías e imaginarios urbanos de la ciudad fronteriza de Chetumal”

El texto presenta dos discursos de la identidad de los habitantes de Chetumal, ciudad capital del estado mexicano de Quintana Roo. El primero es el de las iconografías, o identidades socio-territoriales construidas desde el poder, que justifican la transformación del espacio urbano de Chetumal. El segundo trata de las identidades sociales fundadas en los espacios simbólicos de ciudad. Se pretende demostrar que ambos discursos son antagónicos y contradictorios, a pesar de que ambos se apoyan en el mismo elemento: la ciudad de Chetumal.

Maria del Rosario

Universidad Panamericana - Campus Guadalajara

Athié Lambarri

Universidad Panamericana - Campus Guadalajara

Jorge de la Torre

Universidad Panamericana - Campus Guadalajara

“Influencia del concepto de desarrollo en un pueblo indígena (Angahuan, Michoacán)”

La población de la Comunidad Indígena de Angahuan conserva tradiciones productivas agrícolas que le han facilitado mantener un cierto desarrollo sustentable a través de los siglos. La influencia del conocimiento tecnológico no especializado y el modelo de vida urbano basado en el consumo de productos industrializados, pone a la comunidad ante una disyuntiva entre seguir el modelo externo o mantener sus tradiciones. Dicha disyuntiva se podría resolver con conocimientos y estrategias de tipo administrativo, forestal y tecnológico sustentable que les ayude a valorar las técnicas tradicionales que no afectan el medio ambiente ni su salud física y social, e incorporar los nuevos descubrimientos que sean afines a su estilo de vida.

Alipia Avendaño-Enciso
Universidad de Sonora

Maria Luisa Rivera-Basques
Universidad de Sonora

María Victoria Olavarrieta-Carmona
Universidad de Sonora

“Servicio del agua potable: Modificaciones tarifarias y violencia”

El manejo de agua requiere un cambio fundamentado en los acuerdos internacionales e inversiones, efectuando cambios y reformas que esten acordes con la realidad de los mercados. Considerando la escasez del agua y los costos reales implica una repercusión en las finanzas públicas por nivel de recaudación y alto subsidio para aportar agua potable. De acuerdo con Marín (2008) en los costos de aproximadamente del 36 por ciento que se factura, se fuga el 38 por ciento y lo demás se pierde por un ineficaz cobranza (de cada 100 litros que se producen sólo se cobran 38.5 por ciento). Las tarifas son diferenciadas a lo largo y ancho de México y los subsidios son mal asignados o administrados. Entre el discurso de sustentabilidad, costos, eficiencia y demanda conforme del derecho universal de acceso al agua, es posible interpretarlo bajo condiciones de mercado y la contra parte la violencia al acceso a un bien fundamental de la humanidad. Los problemas es agravan no solo por indicadores en metros cúbicos de agua potable, infraestructura, sino ante los nuevos escenarios de quienes administran el agua, determinan su precio en el mercado, como las reglas del mismo dentro o fuera del marco regulatoria.

Gerardo Ballesteros-de León
Instituto Tecnológico y de Estudios Superiores de Occidente

“De la Seguridad Nacional a la Seguridad Humana”

Concluidas la Guerra Fría y su periodo posterior reconocido como la 3ra Ola Democrática, las democracias globales han experimentado registros de inestabilidad institucional profunda, de Estados de Emergencia, o de nuevas guerras, de manera que resulta indispensable un planteamiento nuevo ante la seguridad de las sociedades en el contexto de entornos complejos de

violencia que la democracia moderna no puede resolver con su instrumental político. Es importante replantear la vigencia de la doctrina de la Seguridad Nacional, donde la protección de la población y el territorio, de las instituciones del gobierno, y la soberanía vista como un sentido de auto-gobierno, pierden sentido en contextos de conflagración de violencia desproporcionada, donde en ocasiones es el mismo Estado quien forma parte del problema, y donde el territorio y las instituciones no significan un valor primordial a proteger. Por otro, la doctrina de la Seguridad Pública, basada en políticas penales y penitenciarias, en contextos de violencia desproporcionada se ven superadas en ante la inestabilidad institucional, económica y social de la violencia. Desde la Seguridad Humana, la política se centra en la persona, en ocasiones en oposición a la seguridad del Estado, y con los Derechos Humanos como punto de partida para su desarrollo.

Eduardo Barajas-Languren
Centro Universitario de la Ciénega – Universidad de Guadalajara

José Zaragoza-Huerta
Universidad Autónoma de Nuevo León

“La aplicación y la justicia administrativa en America Latina, caso el Estado de Jalisco y sus municipios”

En nuestro país un aspecto cultural que arrastramos es el olvido en que se encuentran los espacio utilizados para la privación de la libertad por faltas administrativas, para el sexo masculino y femenino, catadura que ha influido para pensar que personas del género femenino nunca se iban a ver involucradas en la comisión de alguna falta administrativa o delito, razón por la cual en nuestro país única y exclusivamente existen espacios antiguos utilizados como cárceles para el genero masculino. Si acaso, para las mujeres existen pequeños espacios improvisados, sin las áreas mínimas requeridas para la estancia de mujeres en prisión preventiva. Es importante recalcar que estos espacios son compartidos por mujeres que no tienen la intención de cometer algún delito, y esto solo basta con que inicie su vida cotidiana una madre de familia trabajadora, suba a su vehículo automotor y se vea involucrada en un accidente vial, y se produzcan hechos de sangre con lesiones entre los ocupantes de los vehículos colisionados y que los hechos se consignen a un agente del ministerio public. Pasarán al menos 48 horas para integrar la averiguación previa y en prisión preventiva, en los espacios que desde mi punto de vista no cumplen con los espacios mínimos requeridos.

Arturo Benitez-Zavala
Universidad de Guadalajara

“Educación Superior y Derechos Humanos, su situación en el caso de México”

El autor revisa la situación de la Educación como un Derecho Humano. Hace un repaso por algunas consideraciones que permitan justificar esa condición. Revisa los documentos y organismos que, a nivel internacional, garantizan el goce de los Derechos Humanos, en particular

los referentes a la Educación Superior, y, termina proponiendo una postura ante los problemas que muchas personas, particularmente en México, tienen para hacer válido ese derecho de forma plena.

Beatriz A. Bustos Torres

Departamento de Estudios Socio Urbanos, Universidad de Guadalajara

“Mexican Professionals in the United States: Labor Trajectories and Migration”

The poor growth and instability of the Mexican economy has made the US labor market an important destination for the Mexican labor force, not only for the underprivileged, but also for those who have the opportunities to study at the university level. The professional immigration phenomenon is not new; the “brain drain” was noticed as early as the 1960s and has been a contentious issue in the North-South debate (Carrington and Detragiache 1999). Not only does the role of professionals’ migration that affect the underdeveloped economies have economic reasons like wage differentials, but it also involves other important questions which might be taken into account in doing research, such as differences in the quality of life; political situation of migrants home land; educational opportunities for children; job security; and the desire to interact with a broader group of similarly skilled colleagues so as the willing to keep growing in their field. The purpose of this paper is to identify recent trends of migrating Mexicans professionals in the US, their personal reasons, and also the policies and features of the US labor that attract Mexico’s highly skilled workers.

Tania Libertad Camal-Cheluja

Universidad de Quintana Roo

“Discursos con contenido socioterritorial en Centroamérica, siglo XXI palabras o secesión?”

Partiendo de la aproximación teórica del geógrafo francés Jean Gottmann, es recuperado el concepto iconografía para referir a las fuerza que impulsan la diferenciación de los espacios humanos, particularmente de los territorios. El objetivo de esta ponencia es identificar y contrastar las iconografías de las oligarquías y movimientos sociales (indígenas y campesinos) en Centroamérica en el siglo XXI, centrando el abordaje de los discursos con contenido socioterritorial que han articulado grupos con intereses opuestos, específicamente empresariales e indígenas-campesinos. Estos discursos invocan a derechos de grupo sobre el territorio, reforzados con identidades específicas que apelan a derechos heredados de los antepasados y derivando en demandas de secesión o ciertos grados de autonomía del Estado Nación. No se afirma que estos discursos conllevan a la fractura o redefinición del territorio nacional, puesto que los actores involucrados no tienen proyectos nacionales viables, sin embargo despliegan discursos y alianzas con otras oligarquías u organizaciones de la región que abrazan la idea de erigirse como naciones independientes.

Minerva Campion
Euskal Herriko Unibertsitatea/University of the Basque Country

“Indigenous groups and cross border identity (re)construction: Andean, Coastal and Amazon approaches”

This study is about the cross border indigenous people of South America, specifically the ones that form the Andean Community of Nations (Comunidad Andina de Naciones). The theoretical framework is mostly based on Decolonial writers, such as Mignolo, Quijano or Walsh. What is interesting from this research is that it shows the initiatives of cross border indigenous people of South America, most of them created because of the absence of the State. Nowadays the process of integration in South America is starting to take into account the border areas which have been completely forgotten for years. I analyze the impact of the border in the daily life of the indigenous people and I also study the establishment of the borders in South America since the Inca Empire. The indigenous nationalities I have studied are the Pasto, the Awa, the Achuar, the Shuar and the Aymara. The first two live in the borderlands between Colombia and Ecuador. The Achuar and Shuar people share the borders of Ecuador and Perú. The Aymara are spread between the boundaries of Ecuador, Perú and Chile. I had the possibility to know these last ones in Bolivia for almost two years.

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Miriam Anahí Guerra-Hernández
Universidad de Guadalajara - Centro Universitario de la Ciénega

Edson de Jesús Tapia-Álvarez
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“Análisis de la violencia en espacios públicos a través de la geografía de género: El caso de las mujeres de Ocotlán, Jalisco, México”

Throughout this text we present the results of a study conducted in the city of Ocotlan, Jalisco, Mexico, during 2012, this work was performed in order to know the perception about Ocotlan people on the subject of violence, specifically violence perpetrated against women in public spaces. This is displayed through the geography of gender theory, perspective from which it is proposed to analyze different social and geographical contexts in which women are engaged, besides identifying the division of territories that have traditionally been considered male and female. The geography of gender also seeks to examine how the sociopolitical, cultural and environmental processes affect the area where the individual lives, as well as the reaction of women and men to these processes, it is believed that in this way it will determine the interaction between both genders.

The study was of quantitative type, so 418 surveys were applied to a representative sample with a 95% confidence level and this was selected through stratified random sampling type.

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Eduardo Hernández-González
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“Calidad de vida laboral en docentes de pre-grado de una universidad pública del estado de Jalisco”

En tiempos recientes ha aumentado el interés por el estudio de temas vinculados a calidad de vida bajo el supuesto de que la ausencia de enfermedad no es sinónimo de salud (Hernández & Martínez, 2009). Asimismo ha surgido un interés por los estudios sobre clima organizacional debido a la necesidad de las empresas de conocer las situaciones que incrementen productividad y solución de conflictos en el entorno de trabajo (Tomas, Taboada & Toledo, 2004). ‘Calidad de vida laboral’ es un concepto integrador que evalúa variables objetivas y subjetivas. Con el presente trabajo se buscó conocer la calidad de vida laboral de docentes y administrativos del Centro Universitario de la Ciénega. En el marco teórico la calidad de vida laboral es abordada a partir de cuatro indicadores: satisfacción laboral, condiciones y medio ambiente de trabajo, organización e indicadores globales. El estudio fue cualitativo, la técnica de recogida de información se realizó a través de 3 focus group de 10 integrantes cada uno. Los resultados han sido elaborados con un análisis con perspectiva de género.

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Alexia Castro-Carlon
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“El Clúster del turismo en la dinámica del desarrollo local en la región de los Cabos en Baja California Sur”

El turismo representa una actividad importante en el desarrollo de las regiones productivas de México, en especial en la zona de los Cabos en Baja California Sur, que se caracteriza por atraer principalmente a turistas extranjeros, lo cual representa una derrama importante de divisas para el país. Sin embargo, dicho auge económico no se ve reflejado en la población que habita en la zona, así como en el equipamiento e infraestructura del municipio. Este tipo de desarrollo funge más que nada como enclaves que se aprovechan de los recursos naturales. La metodología para la realización del presente trabajo se centrará principalmente en analizar mediante la metodología del análisis de clústers, así como análisis de datos económicos, planes de desarrollo y entrevistas a funcionarios clave de la zona.

Maricela Cruz-del Angel
Universidad Veracruzana - Facultad de Trabajo Social

Noelia Pacheco-Arenas
Universidad Veracruzana - Facultad de Trabajo Social

Héctor Hugo Viveros-Vergara
Universidad Veracruzana - Facultad de Trabajo Social

“La participación de la mujer urbana en el cuidado ambiental”

Esta investigación precisa en el descubrimiento de las acciones que realiza de la mujer urbana en el tema del agua y residuos sólidos domiciliarios hacia el cuidado del medio ambiente. Las mujeres desempeñan un papel fundamental en la gestión y aprovechamiento de los recursos naturales en sus funciones de consumidoras y educadoras tienen una participación directa en la gestión y conservación de dichos recursos dentro de sus contextos familiares. Se requiere identificar el papel de las mujeres como productoras, usuarias, concededoras y administradoras del medio ambiente y también como actoras de diversos procedimientos para conservar el agua y la gestión de residuos domiciliarios. Lo anterior está relacionado con los roles que se le han adjudicado socialmente tanto fuera como dentro del hogar. La presente indagación corresponde a un proceso metodológico de carácter cuantitativo, guiada por una interrogante, objetivos, hipótesis, en la que se interpretaron datos, presentando los resultados, conclusiones y recomendaciones.

Sergio Cruz-Hernández
Facultad de Ciencias Administrativas y Sociales - Universidad Autónoma de Baja California

Hugo Edgardo Méndez-Fierros
Facultad de Ciencias Humanas - Universidad Autónoma de Baja California

“Transformaciones de la identidad entre indígenas yumanos de Baja California en relación con la recolección de piñón (*pinus cuadrifolia*) como elemento de representación de la naturaleza”

En Baja California México viven actualmente grupos indígenas originarios de la raíz yumana, los grupos históricamente fueron seminómadas, cazadores-recolectores; éstos han pasado por distintos procesos culturales que incluyen los primeros contactos con exploradores españoles desde el siglo XVI, una etapa con la presencia de misioneros jesuitas, franciscanos y dominicos, luego transformaciones hacia un estilo de vida ranchero. A partir del siglo XX estos grupos fueron reconocidos como ejidos indígenas. En este contexto, una de sus prácticas culturales temporales de ciclo anual, la recolección del piñón ha sido transformada. Esta práctica abriga distintas representaciones de la relación con la naturaleza. En la ponencia se presenta el testimonio de Teodora Cuero, señora ‘kumiai’ de más de 90 años de edad quien conversa sobre la importancia de la actividad de recolección, para reconocer la relación con la naturaleza y la conformación de su identidad.

Paula Delgado-Hinojosa

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“La población migrante: Pilar del modelo de desarrollo en Centroamérica”

Los flujos migratorios son temas de prioritaria importancia que deben ser objeto de políticas públicas coordinadas frente a la consolidación del regionalismo abierto impulsado en la región centroamericana. En este trabajo exploro las relaciones entre desarrollo y migración poniendo atención a la evolución demográfica, la dinámica de la economía, la situación social y política en la en Centroamérica. En años anteriores se conocía el flujo migratorio de El Salvador a Honduras, después de Nicaragua a Costa Rica y actualmente el caso más reciente es el de zonas de El Salvador . Así, analizo las consecuencias de la problemática migratoria, sus impactos en el mercado laboral sobre el desarrollo de las zonas de origen y destino de la población migrante, en la región centroamericana. La migración representa una “válvula” de escape para los excedentes de oferta laboral en zonas afectadas por altos niveles de desempleo y subempleo, sin embargo puede representar un factor de “descomprensión” socioeconómica, sobre todo considerando que Centroamérica tiene un modelo de desarrollo excluyente y flotante impulsado fundamentalmente por la transnacionalización de la economía, sostenido por el efecto multiplicador derivado de los procesos migratorios y las remesas familiares de los migrantes.

Gualberto Díaz-González
Universidad Veracruzana

Susana Córdova Santamaría
CRUO-Universidad Autónoma de Chapingo

“Actores del campo cafetalero de la región centro de veracruz, méxico: mujeres, niños y jóvenes”

Nuestro objetivo es decodificar la visión que tienen de sí mismo los cafetaleros. Para ello, decidimos abocarnos a una parte de esa población, realizando la investigación desde la perspectiva de mirar a través de la lente fotográfica el quehacer de un fragmento social poco estudiado en el dinámico sector de los cafecultores veracruzanos. La imagen fotográfica proporciona datos cualitativos aparentemente imperceptibles pero con significados sociales reveladores. Siendo la transición generacional un punto estratégico en las alternativas de desarrollo sustentable, presentamos retratos y testimonios de niños, jóvenes y mujeres que ostentan en este momento histórico la cultura cafetalera veracruzana del siglo XXI. La investigación se realiza en los municipios del centro veracruzano desde Misantla, hasta Zongolica pasando por Yecuatla, Coatepec, Ixhuatlán del Café, Huatusco, Córdoba. A través de entrevistas, talleres de historia oral, registros fotográficos en campo de las actividades cotidianas durante el año, reconocemos parte de la problemática en la que están inmersos los diferentes estratos sociales que sostienen la vida cafetalera en la región.

María de los Ángeles Flores
Texas A&M International University

“Imagen Pública del Presidente Electo Enrique Peña Nieto en América Latina”

Dos meses antes de tomar posesión el presidente electo de México de extracción priista Enrique Peña Nieto realizó su primera gira internacional por varios países de América Latina. Del 17 al 24 de septiembre del 2012 Peña Nieto viajó a Colombia, Brasil, Chile, Argentina, y Perú para discutir diversos temas bilaterales. La prensa de esos países tuvo la oportunidad de conocerlo de primera mano. Esta investigación analiza la imagen pública de Peña Nieto en cada uno de esos países identificando cuáles fueron los temas de su agenda que fueron recopilados por la prensa nacional de cada país. Además de identificar las características personales del presidente electo de México en cada país. La metodología está basada en un análisis de contenido de los tres periódicos más importantes de cada país. La unidad de análisis es cada historia publicada durante un periodo de tres días: el día anterior de la visita, el día de la visita, y el día después de la visita. Esta investigación servirá para identificar la imagen que tiene el presidente electo en América latina así como los temas que marcaron su visita en la prensa latinoamericana.

Angel Lorenzo Florido-Alejo

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“La CELAC y la integración postneoliberal. Una construcción geopolítica”

Los procesos de integración que impulsan algunos países de América Latina van adquiriendo tintes diferentes en los ámbitos económicos, políticos y sociales.

Con algunos matices respecto a los esquemas de integración dominantes, pareciera que la región se encausa hacia mayores niveles de autonomía. Ello estaría configurando un ámbito geopolítico en donde el juego de fuerzas entre los países de la CELAC frente a Estados Unidos estaría vislumbrando una serie de estrategias cuya apuesta principal estaría dada en las relaciones intergubernamentales supranacionales bajo la crítica que se hace al patrón neoliberal dominante. Así también, el juego que podrán tener actores sociales nacionales podrá sopesarse bajo el grado de autonomía que adquiera la CELAC.

Raymundo García-García

Benemérita Universidad Autónoma de Puebla - Facultad de Derecho y Ciencias Sociales.

“México: retorno del PRI ¿amenaza al incipiente federalismo?”

México, como Estado nacional federalista formalmente creado en 1824, pero por circunstancias políticas múltiples el federalismo fue formal y se impuso un modelo centralizado de poder hasta la década de los años setenta del siglo XX. Con reforma administrativa y política, y se abrieron caminos las reformas constitucionales de 1982 publicadas en 1983, dieron paso a la construcción de un paulatino régimen democrático, con un Estado liberal social (diferente al Estado social liberal de la Constitución de 1917); así, el federalismo cobra sentido a finales del siglo XX. El reconocimiento a las minorías a la representación política en municipios, y congresos locales de 1977 en adelante y la reforma judicial de 1994 y electoral 1996, haciendo a la SCJN tribunal

constitucional, quedaron garantizadas funciones constitucionales, legales y democráticas de cada poder público. En 1989 el PAN y en 1997 el PRD ganó el DF, ambos partidos empujaron hacia un sistema federalista. El sindicato de gobernadores, la CONAGO, la CONMCE buscaron un federalismo real frente al presidente Zedillo, y gobiernos federales panistas, ¿el regreso del PRI 2012-2018 amenaza al federalismo mexicano? No, siempre y cuando se convierta en un federalismo ciudadano.

Maira Beatriz García-Híjar

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Bertha Adelina López-Arce

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“Technology as an enabler for social and educational mobilizations”

Living the Society of information has brought about renewed societies, perspectives construct themselves constantly and endlessly, humans are not only consumers but also producers of knowledge, connections among individuals are stronger, wider and more resourceful than never; distant myths about Technology as a socially isolating device seem untrue while individuals become more self-critical, participative and collaborative. It is in this framework that Connectivism appears as a new learning theory where is not important what is already known but the connections had to further knowledge (one of the main premises of our contemporary ways of learning as it will be exemplified and exercised in the talk). Educational movements like Edupunk and Edupop will also be addressed and explained within the Web 2.0 and finally we'll get into social mobilizations like “smartmobs” and “flashmobs”, all this with the objective of knowing and understanding the new forms of socializing and gathering to then, becoming agents of change and transform our reality. We'll focus our attention in how these mobilizations are working and developing in Latin America and what the future implications could be by reflecting in their advantages and disadvantages.

Ana María Gómez-Serna

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“La interculturalidad que nos tocó heredar; sujeto (s) y subjetividad en los estudios interculturales latinoamericanos/ Interculturality that we had inherited; subject (s) and subjectivity in Latin American intercultural studies”

Este trabajo tiene la finalidad de situar, de modo general, el campo de los estudios interculturales en Latinoamérica y reflexionar sobre las posibilidades analíticas del concepto de interculturalidad. El objetivo es proponer una dimensión de análisis que incorpore al sujeto y que reconozca los procesos de subjetivización como campo de producción de lo intercultural. Partimos de la consideración de que es el sujeto quien emerge entre culturas, quien desde la pluralidad elabora el sentido de lo uno y lo múltiple y quien actualiza a lo largo de la vida la herencia simbólica que llamamos cultura.

Pablo Armando González-Ulloa Aguirre
Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, Facultad de Ciencias Políticas y Sociales

“Social Cohesion and Governance”

In recent years, the weakening of social cohesion has been evident in the various societies of the world regardless of economic status, religious or cultural. Paradoxically, the study of the phenomenon has been scarce, and what is more concerning is the little that has been deepened in its relation with the process of globalization, as well as the implications on governance and community. To study these connections is the purpose of this paper, to thereby understand the way in which social cohesion must be attended to create a new social contract to achieve better relations within societies in Latin America.

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Fortunato Ruiz-Martínez
Universidad Pedagógica Nacional Unidad-Los Mochis.

“Socio-interculturality approach: The case of indigenous autonomous university of México”

This paper presents socio-inter-cultural as a methodological construct for analyzing the complex phenomena that occur in education for cultural diversity, specifically in the case of the Indigenous Autonomous University of México, the oldest university in the intercultural universities system in México. It is studied through its history and specific cases the influence of different political spheres and microspheres of gender, class and ethnicity and the intertwining of intra-sociality, the intra-cultural and inter-cultural that allows understanding what happens in this institution.

Rosa María Guevara-Díaz de León
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“La cultura laboral actual: una historia perversa de su violencia soterrada”

Nuestras actuales condiciones materiales de existencia se reflejan en exigencias laborales que, en numerosas ocasiones, propician entornos o contextos profesionales violentos: el acoso moral y psicológico en el trabajo (*mobbing*) es una de las historias de violencia soterrada que se vive en la cultura laboral actual. Con la palabra inglesa *mobbing* se designa todo comportamiento socio-laboral que conlleve un acoso moral u hostigamiento psicológico hacia el trabajador o un grupo

de trabajadores. Es el asedio e intimidación que sufre una(s) persona(s) por la acción de otra u otras, sean sus compañeros de trabajo o sus empleadores. Aunque esta forma de violencia es susceptible de verificarse en todos los ámbitos de la vida social, es en las organizaciones laborales donde suele manifestarse con mayor frecuencia. Ahora bien, ¿cómo caracterizar en el entorno laboral de hoy las prácticas que favorecen su aparición? En esta ponencia se pretende elaborar un esbozo de las distintas manifestaciones del *mobbing* lo que, simultáneamente, nos permite explicar el porqué de su alarmante expansión en la cultura laboral de hoy: una historia perversa de la violencia soterrada que se vive en el entorno profesional reciente.

Linda Jean Hall

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“Ecuadorian Afro-Indigenusness: A Divided Worldview, Unification and Community Action”

Afro-Ecuadorians are nationally 14% of the population, approximately 5% reside in Quito’s province of Pichincha, and less than 1% of self-identified Afro citizens participate in local politics and social movement groups in this capital city. Migrant Afro- Ecuadorians from the three ancestral provinces of Esmeraldas, Guayas and Imbabura live in the urban barrios and rural conclaves of Quito. Genealogical evidence proves that in each of the ancestral provinces close ties with the indigenous contributed to the construction of very different Afro-Ecuadorian identities. The research of Becker (2012), Rahier (2012), Walsh (2012) and Antón (2011) argue that modern leadership formation and community participation by Afro-Ecuadorians also directly reflect these often opposing and counter-productive relationships. Afro leaders and community organizers struggle to overcome the friction between opposing norms and values that impact enfranchisement, unified civil action and internal and external collaborative efforts. This paper asserts that the modern urban interpretation by Afro-Ecuadorians of varying indigenous cultural differences impedes the formation of civil action and the socio- economic progress of the entire Afro-Ecuadorian community.

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Fernando López-Alcocer

Universidad de Guadalajara, Centros Universitarios de Ciencias Económico Administrativas y Ciencias Biológico Agropecuarias

“¿Cómo formar y organizar la participación de la mujer en la vida política en México? Un análisis desde la perspectiva del desarrollo regional”

La participación de la mujer en la vida política en México no es nueva, aunque el reconocimiento al derecho a votar y ser votada, es relativamente reciente, -apenas en 1953- y sus luchas han ido más allá que el solo buscar el derecho al voto. En el Foro de Beijing en 1995 las mujeres latinoamericanas impulsaron con mayor fuerza estas propuestas, al mismo tiempo que impulsaron iniciativas con la idea de la construcción de ciudadanía activa y de participación en el poder, en búsqueda de los espacios para romper con los estereotipos de género que han definido la división sexual y genérica de roles sociales. En esta investigación se hace un análisis de las luchas de las mujeres en México a través de la revisión de diversos documentos que nos dan luz para hacer visible todo aquello que se ha tratado de hacer invisible a los ojos de una sociedad en donde políticamente han predominado los varones, ejerciendo un control casi total de los puestos públicos y posiciones institucionales. Se pretende dignificar el papel de la mujer en la política de México para crear conciencia en hombres y mujeres sobre la equidad de género en todos los ámbitos de convivencia.

Eliseo López-Cortés

Centro Universitario de la Ciénega - Universidad de Guadalajara

César Pérez-Ortíz

Universidad Iberoamericana, Campus Ciudad de México

“Globalización, Sociedad Red y Cibercultura”

El surgimiento de la modernidad digital, implica la construcción de un nuevo paradigma científico y cultural, en confrontación con los fenómenos ideográficos e idiográficos literarios del postmodernismo, la multiculturalidad, el transnacionalismo, el deconstruccionismo, la nueva colonialidad, los estudios culturales y la hibridación, fenómenos que llegan a su fin; regresan las grandes narrativas, acompañadas de redes de paradigmas y múltiples teorías científicas con la resurrección del metadigma y los paradigmas nomotéticos. La cultura de la modernidad digital enmarca el ascenso de la era del acceso así como la autoorganización global de la economía y la sociedad del conocimiento, componentes coaxiales de la primera civilización informática supraterritorial global. Esta civilización se estructura con sus conexiones emanadas de la sociedad red. Se discuten las aportaciones y la relevancia epistémica de algunos paradigmas contemporáneos para el estudio, comprensión y explicación de nuevos fenómenos socioculturales digitales y globales. Partiendo de los modelos teóricos de la sociedad red, la antropología de la globalización, la cibercultura y el digimodernismo, se analizarán ideas, conceptos y reflexiones estratégicas que permiten explorar la conexión hyperdigital de redes de teorías con la supraterritorialidad global y su articulación en el ciberespacio con múltiples redes sociales virtuales, desde cibercríticas, hasta post-académicas.

Jorge Márquez-Muñoz

Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, Facultad de Ciencias Políticas y Sociales

“Mexico: a new begging of national pact”

Mexican political system grants enormous powers to the President, but not as much as in the past. Mexican presidentialism is weakened since 1997, when Party's President loose majority at the House of Representatives. From that year until 2012, presidents never could get majority neither in the House of Representatives nor in the Senate. Relations between Presidents and Representatives, during last 15 years, have been difficult. That hampered constitutional reform for significant subjects, like modernization of public school, modernization of PEMEX, taxation of corporations, regularization of informal employees, limits to indebtedness of local governments and limits to environmental devastation.

July first 2012 Mexico celebrated presidential election; the PRI won this election. Enrique Peña Nieto, scarcely occupied the Presidential Chair, called to compromise to the parties to create a new deal. The first success of this called was that all the parties accepted to sign the compromise. The agenda of State Reform is very dense, because it is framed by priorities of all political parties. In the next months we will see how efficient is this called.

I propose to narrate and analyze the development of behavior of political actors to study the success of failure of Peña Nieto called.

Ignacio Medina-Núñez
Universidad de Guadalajara

“Militarización y seguridad en Centroamérica”

De manera contraria a las tendencias de la paz mundial y regional, la región centroamericana enfoca sus tendencias al reforzamiento de sus aparatos internos de seguridad, planteando como enemigo principal la delincuencia, la violencia, el terrorismo y el narcotráfico. La situación es desigual en cada uno de los países: la tendencia no es fuerte en los gobiernos de El Salvador y Nicaragua mientras que los gobiernos de Guatemala, Honduras, Costa Rica (aunque no tiene ejército oficial) y Panamá, en alianza estrecha con los Estados Unidos, refuerzan sus aparatos de policía y ejércitos, planteando en ocasiones la posibilidad de enfrentamientos nacionales como han sido los conflictos ocurridos en 2010 entre Nicaragua y Costa Rica por problemas fronterizos. De esta manera, en la práctica se están olvidando los ideales de la integración centroamericana y, sobre todo, se muestra el olvido prioritario de un desarrollo con mayor distribución de la riqueza para dar énfasis en los temas de seguridad ante supuestas amenazas internas y externas.

Adriana Medina-Villegas
Universidad del Valle de Atemajac / Instituto Municipal de las Mujeres de Guadalajara. México

“Pautas de relación en parejas a partir de la interacción de una violencia psicológica en Guadalajara, México”

En la actualidad la violencia intrafamiliar es considerada como un fenómeno interpersonal y social; la violencia que se genera específicamente entre los miembros de la pareja puede ser física, económica, sexual y psicológica, siendo ésta última la menos visible y sin embargo la que precede y subyace a todas las demás. Existen diferentes enfoques para abordar y estudiar la

violencia. Este estudio está enfocado a estudiar la violencia psicológica específicamente desde el modelo sistémico-relacional en donde la descripción del fenómeno se mueve del pensamiento víctima-victimario, a una descripción circular, en la cual se indaga el cómo se mantiene la violencia dentro de un sistema. Se realizaron cinco entrevistas a parejas casadas con hijos que asistían a una institución de formación en valores en una zona de bajos recursos del municipio de Zapopan, Jalisco. El objetivo fue analizar las pautas de relación que se presentan entre los miembros de la pareja cuando hay indicadores de violencia psicológica en su forma de interacción. En el estudio se describen también las áreas en la organización de la pareja donde el conflicto se hace presente de manera reiterada, así como también los tipos de violencia psicológica que más se manifestaron.

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Facultad de Ciencias Humanas de la Universidad Autónoma de Baja California

Sergio Cruz-Hernández

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“Presiones doble vía en la formación de audiencias para la radiodifusión cultural: Retos para las nuevas formas de consumo de elementos sonoros”

En el contexto de las transformaciones de las prácticas de consumo de los medios masivos de información, la radio universitaria en México enfrenta diversos retos de identidad y pertinencia. Las radios universitarias están identificadas en el imaginario social como “culturales” desde la visión de la “alta cultura”; esto representa una barrera para ampliar la cobertura y el alcance que puedan tener con públicos jóvenes. Por lo anterior, los retos para llegar a un público más amplio incluyen cuestionar precisamente ¿A quiénes queremos llegar? Es decir, la segmentación de públicos por edad es insuficiente; se debe indagar cualitativamente en los estilos de vida de los jóvenes y las expectativas de una radio alternativa. En la presente ponencia se presenta un análisis de la penetración y el quehacer de la Radio de la Universidad Autónoma de Baja California la cual cuenta con tres emisoras que cubren el estado fronterizo de Baja California; el análisis incluye información venida de la interacción vía telefónica, sitio web y redes sociales (*facebook, twitter, shoutbox*), así como la realización de *focus group* entre profesores y estudiantes; y finalmente un análisis cualitativo de las emisoras presentes en cada cuadrante en Mexicali, Tijuana y Ensenada.

Silvia G. Novelo y Urdanivia

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“From Japanese migration toward the American continent to the return of the prodigal son”

Under the subject of globalization of Japan, international migratory movements occupy a special interest due the characteristics of this country, particularly its insularity, both in the physical and mental plane (*sakoku*). Therefore, taking the Japanese migratory phenomenon from a historic and structural perspective, with a focus on the movements to the Americas, foreign workforce

intake of Japan and inter-ethnic relations involving Japanese nationals and their descendants, this study would try to give a glimpse on what profile Japan population could present in the middle of the 21st century. The main interest of this research is to implement a configuration of what could become the Japanese society in forty years time, especially after the disastrous events (earthquake, tsunami and Fukushima nuclear accident) that took place during March of 2011. The persistent Japanese xenophobia, more apparent during transitional periods, and always attached to the internal and foreign policy of the country, acquired distinctive peculiarities with the opening of Japan to the world –Meiji age- and the consequent development of colonialist mind and territorial expansion, bringing the acknowledgement and systematization of overseas migration, specially to the American continent, eastern and southeastern Asia and Oceania.

Jackson Nye
Duke University School of Law, Baylor University

“Party Affiliation and Violence in Mexico: A Comparative Analysis”

Scholars have tested what social and economic variables determine an individual’s likelihood to affiliate with a particular political party in Mexico. While this literature has become extensive, it nevertheless says little about the increase in cartel violence and how this affects party affiliation amongst citizens. Specifically, literature has failed to analyze if the vote returning the Institutional Revolutionary Party (PRI) to the Presidency in the 2012 election was affected by the increased cartel violence engulfing Mexico. This article tests similar variables dealing with social and economic status amongst individuals. Using an original database, I examine whether the organized-homicide rate, and other social and economic variables had a significant affect in the voting for the PRI in a presidential election. This analysis provides a qualitative analysis of key variables, and discusses the findings in response to the existing literature, with an emphasis on the implications of these results to Mexico’s democratic institution as a whole. This article closes providing a framework for future research with alternative variable designs and what the implications of future research could imply to the democratic stability of the Mexican state.

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Luz Elva-Zárate
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“Entornos saludables, Promoción de la Salud y su interrelación con la Educación para el Desarrollo Sostenible”

En el documento ‘Salud para todos en el siglo XXI en la región europea’, se establece la necesidad de que los escenarios donde discurre la vida de las personas (estudio, trabajo, ocio, etc.) promuevan la salud. La Universidad constituye un centro de reproducción del conocimiento y a la vez, un entorno de trabajo, por lo que se convierte en un factor de influencia en los asuntos del desarrollo sostenible y salud, así como el impacto del cambio climático. La

"Educación para el desarrollo sostenible" (EDS) es una acción promovida por la UNESCO, por una educación diseñada para transformar los valores y comportamientos, con el objetivo de educar para avanzar hacia un mejor desarrollo sostenible. El propósito de este trabajo es conocer cómo se han logrado estos objetivos y cuál es la integración y capacidad de respuesta de la Universidad de Guadalajara ante los retos de un sistema integral que incorpore los temas de salud pública, desarrollo sustentable y cambio climático.

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Ruben Ortega Lozano
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“De la seguridad pública a la seguridad ciudadana en México”

La seguridad pública según García Ramírez, es una cualidad de los espacios públicos y privados, caracterizado por la inexistencia de amenazas con condiciones propicias para la convivencia pacífica y el desarrollo individual y colectivo de la sociedad. La Constitución Mexicana, en su artículo 21, define a la seguridad pública como una función a cargo del Estado. En tanto, la ley que regula este precepto constitucional señala que “las autoridades competentes alcanzarán los fines de la seguridad pública mediante la prevención, persecución y sanción de las infracciones y delitos, así como la reinserción social del delincuente y del menor infractor”. Esta misma ley señala que al Estado en su conjunto (no precisa los órganos encargados) le corresponde combatir las causas de los delitos y fomentar el respeto a la legalidad. Por lo anterior es que debe resaltarse la inercia que ha provocado la sociedad organizada en algunos lugares de nuestro continente y algunos intentos en nuestro país para iniciar señalando con relación al concepto propiamente dicho de seguridad ciudadana, que no existe una definición exacta de la misma, por ello la normatividad y la doctrina no es uniforme en su conceptualización.

Salvador Peniche-Camps
Departamento de Economía, Universidad de Guadalajara

"Evaluación crítica de la política social: pobreza y la desigualdad"

El modelo de apertura e integración aplicado en México en los últimos lustros ha tenido efectos contradictorios. Por un lado, ha significado la transformación de su estructura productiva y el crecimiento en flecha de algunos sectores estratégicos. Por otro lado, ha generado una polarización en la distribución de la riqueza en el país. El incremento significativo de la pobreza y el estancamiento del empleo formal son tan sólo dos aspectos de esta problemática. En esta ponencia se analiza el programa oficial dirigido al combate a la pobreza y al desempleo en el entendido de que estos aspectos forman parte importante del nuevo programa de gobierno.

Pablo Pineda

Universidad de Guadalajara.

“Desarrollo institucional y políticas sociales en el ámbito local en México”

Se ha discutido mucho acerca de los avances en los procesos de planeación, eficiencia, eficacia, transparencia y participación de la sociedad en las políticas públicas en el ámbito municipal. En esta perspectiva de Desarrollo Institucional se sostiene que existe un mayor desarrollo a nivel federal y son variadas las razones que lo explican, Con el propósito de elevar el desarrollo institucional de los gobiernos locales, el federal ha emprendido una estrategia denominada “La Agenda desde lo Local” a la que un número importante de municipios se han integrado; en este orden de ideas, lo que aquí se busca estudiar es cuán efectiva ha resultado esta estrategia para los municipios grandes. En breve, se sostiene que el potencial de esta estrategia para el ámbito social no se ha aprovechado a cabalidad porque ella no se ha tomado como un referente importante para el diseño e implementación de políticas municipales. Sin embargo, los municipios -y sobre todo los grandes- han logrado avances importantes en este tenor, de entre los cuales aquí se analiza, para dos municipios grandes, cuán eficaz resulten sus acciones de planeación para la atención de necesidades ingentes en materia social. Más específicamente, el ensayo analiza si la planeación de política ha resultado un instrumento apropiado.

Juan Poom-Medina
El Colegio de Sonora - Universidad de Sonora

“Public Security Perception in Mexico, 2012”

Mexican public opinion has been an important input to understand the political, social, and economic issues in the country. In this paper I present a deep analytical and description about the Public Security perception in Mexico using the National Survey of Victimization and Perception of Public Safety (ENVIPE, 2012). The focus is try to suggest the challengers of the Mexican President (2012-2018) and what are the probably causes of the insecurity in the Mexican citizenship point of view.

José Antonio Ramírez-Díaz
Departamento de Estudios en Educación, Universidad de Guadalajara

“Políticas de equidad en la Educación Superior de América Latina. Análisis comparativo entre Argentina, Honduras, Bolivia y México”

La ponencia que se aquí se propone, es producto de una investigación en torno a las políticas implementadas en los países de América Latina para atender a los grupos vulnerables en el nivel superior. Con el trabajo, se busca enfatizar la importancia que las diferencias históricas, sociales y culturales en cada país tienen para determinar las directrices que rige la atención de los estudiantes que se encuentran en situación vulnerable. De especial importancia es el análisis de las diferencias de los grupos vulnerables de cada país.

José Antonio Ramírez-Díaz
Departamento de Estudios en Educación, Universidad de Guadalajara

Jesús Ruiz-Flores
Centro Universitario de la Ciénega, Universidad de Guadalajara

“La Educación Superior de América Latina en el proyecto de Cooperación Internacional de la Unión Europea”

Mediante el presente trabajo se presentan resultados de una investigación en torno al análisis de la concepción de la educación superior y las políticas generadas por los países miembros de la Unión Europea para promover la cooperación entre las Instituciones de Educación Superior europea y las de América Latina. Con ello, se busca comprender los mecanismos de relación inter-institucional y la mirada en el tipo de educación que se busca promover a nivel intercontinental. El análisis hecho, toma al Programa ALFA como núcleo de revisión y evalúa su impacto y consecuencias en la Educación Superior de América Latina.

José Antonio Ramírez-Díaz
Departamento de Estudios en Educación, Universidad de Guadalajara

“Análisis nacional de las brechas de inequidad en la Educación Superior de México. Características y consecuencias”

La presentación que aquí se propone, aborda el tema de las diferencias existentes entre las entidades federativas de México, en materia de atención educativa a los diferentes sectores sociales del país. En lo especial, se realiza un análisis de las condiciones que prevalecen en el nivel superior de la educación. El tratamiento de la información, permite evidenciar la alta concentración de recursos en algunos Estados de México y, en contraparte, la insuficiencia de la atención educativa en los Estados que más lo requieren. Situación que tienen implicaciones de carácter social y económico para esos territorios.

Hugo Rangel-Torrijo
Universidad de Guadalajara – Centro Universitario de la Ciénega

“Por una democracia más allá de las elecciones. El imaginario político en América Latina frente a los desafíos democráticos”

Frente a las elecciones en América Latina, como lo constatan las recientes escrutinios en México, la población vive una decepción y desencanto ante partidos y la clase política en general. Cómo explicar esta desilusión de la gente en países que vivieron dictaduras o sistemas de partido único como en México? Por qué este desencanto ante las elecciones? Por una parte, explicaremos que los gobiernos no han respondido a las demandas de la población (fundamentalmente las necesidades sociales de democratización). Por otra parte, como lo muestra el proceso electoral en

México, el imaginario político ha sido manipulado e impuesto vía los medios de comunicación. Así dominó la agenda de los grupos del poder desplazando un indispensable debate nacional. Este imaginario, entendido como creación socio-histórica (Castoriadis, 1996) despolitiza la población (Straume, 2011) porque hace indiscernible la realidad (Deleuze, 1990). De esta manera se requiere renovar los imaginarios para rebasar la resignación de la gente (Monsivais, 2009 y E. Morin, 2004).

Martín G. Romero-Morett
Departamento de Economía - Universidad de Guadalajara

"Evaluación crítica de la política económica: competitividad de los mercados y estabilidad macroeconómica"

El Presidente de México Enrique Peña anunció un conjunto de metas que parecen contradictorias. Por un lado, enfatizan la necesidad de mantener los equilibrios macroeconómicos y por otro, la urgencia de avanzar en el crecimiento y saldar rezagos sociales. Por un lado se insiste en el presupuesto con cero déficit, con una inflación baja y estabilidad cambiaria; y por otro se habla de la necesidad de recuperar el crecimiento, el empleo y de saldar deudas sociales. Esta ponencia evalúa el avance en el logro de las metas propuestas y propone rutas alternas para conseguirlas más rápidamente.

Jorge Abel Rosales Saldaña
Departamento de Estudios Ibéricos y Latinoamericanos, Universidad de Guadalajara

“La integración educativa en Centroamérica: escollos y oportunidades”

El desarrollo conjunto de proyectos educativos adquiere una especial relevancia en la región centroamericana, dado el nivel de atraso y pobreza que padecen amplios grupos sociales. Los problemas e insuficiencias de los sistemas educativos impiden avanzar en la superación de los grandes rezagos económicos y sociales. Con excepción de Costa Rica, la inversión insuficiente en el sector educativo y la mala calidad de lo que se aprende son los grandes escollos que se esfuerzan por superar las naciones del área. En tal sentido, el interés de esta ponencia es analizar la evolución reciente de los sistemas educativos, destacando los rezagos no resueltos en relación con los grandes problemas nacionales de los países centroamericanos. Así mismo, dar cuenta de las reformas emprendidas para lograr sistemas más organizados y eficientes; de los problemas de calidad de los aprendizajes; y de los déficits de acceso, eficiencia terminal y baja escolaridad, que adolecen esas sociedades. Particular atención merece el propósito de valorar los alcances de los convenios de cooperación educativa, en el marco del Sistema de Integración Centroamericana, y observar los resultados de los proyectos y programas negociados con la comunidad internacional, particularmente con los organismos multilaterales, de donde se obtienen recursos financieros y apoyo técnico.

Jesús Ruiz-Flores

Centro Universitario de la Ciénega - Universidad de Guadalajara

Héctor Cuéllar-Hernández

Centro Universitario de la Ciénega - Universidad de Guadalajara

“Educación superior, metropolización y empresariedad. Un acercamiento al empresariado de la Ciénega de Jalisco”

La regionalización de la Universidad de Guadalajara (Jalisco, México) desde los años noventa del siglo pasado ha significado un acercamiento de oportunidades de educación superior a poblaciones que anteriormente debían migrar a la Zona Metropolitana de Guadalajara. Se indaga el papel que ha tenido la regionalización de la oferta de educación superior, así como las expectativas con la metropolización de la ciudad de Ocotlán con otros municipios de la región Ciénega como factores que inciden en el impulso a la empresariedad, entendida como la capacidad para generar iniciativas empresariales. El texto es el primer acercamiento a un trabajo amplio que busca identificar potencialidades de la metropolización, la regionalización del desarrollo y la descentralización de la Universidad de Guadalajara para disminuir los índices de pobreza en las municipalidades de Ocotlán, Poncitlán y Jamay, y analizar los factores que favorecen la reducción de la pobreza, el desempleo y la desigualdad.

Aurora Sahagún-Ruiz

Centro Universitario de la Ciénega - Universidad de Guadalajara

“Género y bioética: una polémica internacional”

El presente trabajo reflexiona sobre el papel que ocupa el feminismo en el paradigma de la bioética actual. Se presentan los resultados de una investigación empírica y se contrastan amparándose de la ética del feminismo. Se abordan *grosso modo* los casos que han causado discusiones complejas a nivel internacional en el ámbito de la bioética y que como agentes protagonistas se encuentran las mujeres con la finalidad de re-pensar los hallazgos obtenidos.

Víctor Hugo Saldaña-Guevara

Universidad Autónoma de Baja California

Carmen Amalia Plazola-Rivera

Universidad Autónoma de Baja California

Teresa de Jesús Plazola- Rivera

Universidad Autónoma de Baja California

“El certificado médico prematrimonial, vigencia y alcance. El caso de las adopciones plenas”

Para la celebración del matrimonio civil uno de los requisitos es la exhibición de un certificado médico para determinar si se tiene o no alguna enfermedad de las clasificadas como

impedimento para contraerlo. Pero se trata sólo de un referente a las enfermedades sin determinar si existe una relación de parentesco por consanguinidad entre los futuros contrayentes, ello posiblemente derivado de las adopciones plenas. Esto tiene implicaciones, ya que existen personas que se casan teniendo esa relación sin saberlo, y cuando tienen hijos pueden presentarse las consecuencias médicas, generando una enfermedad genética por esa razón. Las parejas, al conocerse y comenzar una relación de noviazgo ignoran tener esa relación de parentesco pudiendo llegar a casarse. Al Estado le basta que la constancia médica le determine las enfermedades que puede tener cada individuo (consorte) y si no arroja ninguna entonces no existe ningún problema y los casa.

Sergio Lorenzo Sandoval-Aragón
Centro Universitario de la Ciénega - Universidad de Guadalajara

“Escolaridad superior y rupturas sociales: dramas y contradicciones del reenclasmiento social”

El incremento de los niveles de escolaridad de la población en general se ha convertido en una ambición de la mayoría de los países latinoamericanos, a la vez que una exigencia de diversos organismos internacionales (particularmente de la OCDE). Son innegables los beneficios que una mayor escolaridad implica. Empero, existen toda una serie de “efectos secundarios” de la elevación de la escolaridad, sobre todo en los sectores más populares, que no han sido tomados en cuenta por las ciencias sociales sino de forma muy tangencial,. Implican rupturas no pueden sino ser vividas por sus protagonistas como verdaderos “dramas sociales” que, en casos graves, eventualmente pueden ser tratados en lo individual en la clínica psicológica; sin embargo, no existen estudios de orden sociológico que permitan responder las diversas preguntas que se suscitan, salvo, quizá, los que existen en torno a las transformaciones en los roles tradicionalmente desempeñados por las mujeres (sobre todo en el ámbito laboral): ¿cómo estudiar este fenómeno? ¿los sistemas de indicadores actuales permiten detectar la magnitud de este fenómeno, o es menester crear nuevos? ¿qué efectos tiene sobre la estructura y dinámica social de los diferentes estratos sociales? Estas y otras preguntas llevan a reflexionar sobre rupturas sociales.

Sylvia Solís-López
Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México.

“Del American childfree lifestyle a las mujeres no-madres o sin hijos por elección en América Latina”

En Estados Unidos de América existen numerosas investigaciones sobre la decisión de no tener hijos como una opción de vida (childfree lifestyle) y, en ese contexto, sobre las mujeres que realizan esta elección. Dicha literatura trata diversos aspectos del fenómeno, desde las razones que sustentan la decisión hasta las posibles consecuencias en la vejez de quienes no tienen hijos. En contraste, los estudios sobre el tema son más bien escasos en México y el resto de América Latina. Si bien en esta región las mujeres que deciden no tener hijos son una minoría, el

fenómeno requiere atención por su relación con la configuración de nuevos modelos de vida y de familia y por su posible relación con la reconfiguración de la identidad de las mujeres.

José G. Vargas-Hernández

Centro Universitario de Ciencias Económico Administrativas - Universidad de Guadalajara

Sonia González Pelayo

Centro Universitario de Ciencias Económico Administrativas - Universidad de Guadalajara

“Processes and strategies of internationalization and market entry of furniture industry”

The main intention of this work is to identify and to analyze the elements of the strategic models of entry to the international markets that can follow the companies SMEs of manufacture of the furniture industry in the municipality of San Martin municipality Hidalgo that may follow SMEs involved in manufacturing furniture industry in order to contribute to the development of a strategic model of entry to foreign markets of the Mexican domestic enterprises. The used method is an analytical approximation both of the models and of the theories that can contribute a frame of reference to this end. The principal conclusion is that of three analyzed models, which more are adapted are the model Uppsala since it provides the best frame of reference that there can be implemented by the companies that belong to the furniture industry of the municipality of San Martin de Hidalgo, Jalisco to create better entry strategies to the international markets.

Elizabeth Vargas-García

Centro Universitario de Ciencias Sociales y Humanidades, Universidad de Guadalajara,

"Evaluación de la política exterior del Presidente Peña en USA, Europa, América Latina y China"

La ponencia inicia con una evaluación de la política exterior mexicana en cuatro regiones diferentes del planeta: USA, EUROPA, América Latina y China en los dos sexenios anteriores y estudia las iniciativas en la materia presentadas por la nueva administración del Presidente Peña. Reporta, el estudio, los cambios y las continuidades registradas en el actual régimen priista comparado con los dos anteriores regímenes panistas. La pregunta básica es si la política del Presidente Peña continuará caracterizada por el Sometimiento hacia USA, por el desaprovechamiento del mercado europeo, por el olvido de América Latina y por la confrontación con China que fue lo que caracterizó a la política exterior de los regímenes panistas

Marcela Velasco

Department of Political Science, Colorado State University

“Decentralization and Environmental Governance in Multicultural Areas: Lessons Learned from two Colombian Communities”

Most Latin American countries recognized the right to self-determination of ethnic groups and became precursors in community forest management. The paper takes the case of Colombia to evaluate how multicultural areas have adapted to these reforms. I evaluate the effect of local politics on ethnic organizations and environmental governance by comparing an indigenous community resettling 1,000 hectares of forest land in Karmata Rúa (Antioquia) and a riverine Afro-Colombian community addressing the environmental and economic effects of a hydroelectric company in the Anchicayá River (Valle). The paper sets out to answer two main questions: Are different authorities and tiers of government working together in multiethnic regions? And how do local politics affect governance in ethnic communities? This paper argues that upholding autonomy rights depends on local faculties to oversee government actions and synchronize customary and statutory rights. Such rights more likely develop in the presence of social movements that captured or transformed established institutions on behalf of the community. Their ability to work with such institutions is determined by property regimes constraining rights to land and natural resources, territorially-based political dynamics, and the relationship between consuetudinary and statutory norms within multiple layers of governance.

Maricruz Villagrán-García

Centro de Estudios de la Cultura y la Comunicación - Universidad Veracruzana

“Flexibilidad identitaria juvenil: el caso de los neorastas de la Ciudad de Córdoba, Veracruz”

Las identidades juveniles se forman a partir de procesos sociales históricos que cambian al ritmo de las modas, eventos y coyunturas políticas, o por la influencia de los medios masivos de comunicación. Actualmente se observa la emergencia de identidades juveniles flexibles; si bien es cierto que existe diversidad de estilos juveniles también lo es que dicha diversidad se puede observar a partir de un grupo de personas. Entonces, ¿cómo se construyen las marcas simbólicas de estas particularidades juveniles flexibles? Si se pueden tener varios roles identitarios, ¿qué es lo que define y hace particular a un estilo juvenil? Para analizar dicha flexibilidad identitaria tomo un grupo de jóvenes alternativos a una sociedad convencional, Córdoba, Veracruz. Dicho grupo tiene en común atributos de la cultura rastafari, además son graffiteros, artesanos, músicos, artistas plásticos y/o estudiantes/profesionistas universitarios. En este trabajo la identidad flexible se entiende como las nuevas formas de agregación o colectivización juvenil. La flexibilidad pareciera ser todo y nada, donde los sujetos sociales parecen ser incoherentes; sin embargo, este grupo de jóvenes alternativos a una sociedad convencional siguen siendo complejos precisamente por ser diversos y flexibles. La investigación consiste en descubrir el sentido de esa flexibilidad identitaria.

Martha Alicia Villaseñor-Tinoco

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Juan Patricio Castro-Ibáñez

Centro Universitario de Ciencias Biológicas y Agropecuarias, Universidad de Guadalajara

“Tradición religiosa e identidad regional en Guadalajara, Jalisco, México”

Al abordar las tradiciones religiosas y populares jaliscienses, al experimentar ese mundo creativo, multicolor, lleno de significados, se comprende que los seres humanos no tenemos porqué convertirnos en una cifra más, ni formar parte de una estadística a grado tal de deshumanizarnos. La tradición religiosa reintegra el sentido de la vida del colectivo social, la existencia, la conciencia del origen, la esperanza de los ancestros, la confianza en el provenir y la idea de pertenencia a una tierra y a grupo particular, es decir, la tradición religiosa recupera la identidad del grupo que la práctica. El objetivo de investigación se enfocó a identificar fuentes documentales sobre tradiciones religiosas de Guadalajara, el resultado fue tan numeroso que fue necesario seleccionar aquellas que resultaron ser representativas de las filias y fobias colectivas, ritualizadas por el paso de una generación a otra. Se consideraron además algunas tradiciones no religiosas pero asociadas al culto católico y algunas más que resultaron ser emblemáticas de la ciudad de Guadalajara según el momento histórico sobre las cuales la población guarda memoria grata. Conocer el rico mosaico de la cultura e identidad regional del occidente mexicano permite comprender las racionalidades de las acciones colectivas en un espacio y tiempo determinado.

José Tomás Vives-Urbina

Departamento de Economía, Universidad de Guadalajara

"Disciplina fiscal y la deuda de los estados y municipios"

El recién electo Presidente de México acaba de anunciar un conjunto de metas sociales y económicas. La decimotercera de esas metas, antes mencionadas, fue la de resolver la problemática planteada por la deuda de los estados que integran la federación y la de sus respectivos municipios. Esta ponencia parte de una visión de la historia reciente del manejo de las finanzas públicas estatales y municipales. Lo anterior se llevará a cabo a mediante el hacer énfasis en algunas de las entidades federativas y municipales mas representativas de la problemática general (Esto se debe a que hay casos muy peculiares que deben ser objeto de otro tipo de tratamientos). Así mismo el ponente hará referencia a algunas tendencias (mas ó menos generalizables) susceptibles de ser destacadas, con el propósito de opinar sobre algunos potenciales escenarios futuros a los que se habrá de enfrentar el recién inaugurado gobierno federal en materia de deuda publica estatal y municipal.

Andrés Zamudio

West Hills College, California

“Sociedad democrática sin ejército: perspectivas”

Consideramos que las tantas circunstancias más exigentes que nos aquejan hoy tienen sus raíces, -en parte- en las instituciones militares del mundo. Desde los ejércitos nucleares hasta lo

ejércitos más convencionales y modestos, las instituciones militares continúan absorbiendo grandes recursos económicos, naturales, humanos, científicos, etc. de los Estados, a tal grado que el Siglo XX ha sido el siglo más violento y sangriento de la historia. Cabe decir que el Siglo XXI se postula, si no a igualarle, a superarle. Consideramos que la sociedad democrática tiene ciertas herramientas para responder y revelarse ante la institución militar y así tratar de disolver o reducir lo más que se pueda dicha institución, tales como: La proliferación democrática, La soberanía de estado, El fin de las conquistas coloniales, Las demarcaciones fronterizas bien delimitadas, Los nuevos problemas globales de hoy: economía, recursos hidráulicos, sobrepoblación urbana, sequías, etc., que son los verdaderos enemigos de la humanidad. La proliferación democrática es un suceso sin precedentes. Jamás en la historia hubo tantos países democráticos como ahora. Y éste es un suceso importante ya que ahora las democracias tienen nuevas exigencias y la oportunidad de enfocarse en otros asuntos sociales y no tener por estandarte el conflicto militar.

Mass Communication Abstracts

Amanda Brand
Northern Arizona University

“Is Ignorance Really Bliss? An Analysis of Foucault's Theories on Rhetoric, Language, and Entrapment”

This paper explores rhetorical theories advanced by Michel Foucault and I. A. Richards in an effort to discuss, explain, describe, and predict how language and rhetoric may entrap people within various power differentials in society. Specifically, the aim of this paper is to explore whether it is more repressive to know about the constraining functions of rhetoric and language, or to be repressed without knowledge of it. Foucault's concepts of knowledge, discursive formations, power, norming, and resistance are discussed, along with I. A. Richards' theory of semantic meaning in order to discuss whether ignorance to rhetorical repression is really blissful, or if there is additional repression present when the subject is cognitively aware of the repression happening.

Amanda Brand
Northern Arizona University

“Martin Buber vs. Traditional Christian Discourse: A Struggle for the Identification of Thou”

This paper traces themes present in traditional Western Christian discourse and analyzes them from a critical framework. Specifically, attention is focused on the themes of creationism and human dominance in the book of Genesis. Historically, humans have been taught how to interact with the natural world, and these teachings often privilege the human condition over that of any other component of the natural world. These themes will be examined through theoretical frameworks offered by symbolic interactionism, muted group theory, transcendentalism, and theories advanced by Martin Buber and Catherine Keller in order to provide a historical background for these themes, and to advance potential communicative strategies that may

provide more healthy relationships between humans and the natural world. Focus is placed on reinterpreting Biblical texts through different lenses and changing word choice and discourse to promote more respectful and meaningful relationships that go beyond human dominance, stewardship, and other Biblical themes of ideal human behavior toward Nature.

Christy Brazee
University of Wisconsin Oshkosh

Denver Lopp
University of Wisconsin Oshkosh

Gary Eiff
University of Wisconsin Oshkosh

“Communication in Action: Improving Communication through the Analysis of Airline Operational Processes”

The accurate and timely flow of information throughout an organization’s operation is pivotal to its effectiveness and success. In research projects with airline industry partners conducted over a six-year period, research team members sought to develop effective methods for defining, isolating, and addressing safety and productivity problems within airline ground operational environments. Generally, poor communication of critical information was found to play a central role in these problems, as either the cause or a contributing factor. This paper describes the process mapping strategy utilized to assess and analyze airline ground operational processes in order to identify critical points of communication and analyze the nature and effectiveness of information transfer between work groups in airlines. Based in part on the ANSI Process Mapping strategy utilized by manufacturing industries, this process allowed researchers to not only assess and improve work processes, but to also reveal ineffective communication between work groups. In discussing the development of work process maps, this paper describes how these tools can be used to identify critical points of information transfer and restructure communication processes to promote a more effective and timely transfer of this critical information.

Li-jing Arthur Chang
Jackson State University

“The Impact of Cultural Factors and Organizational Commitment in Newspaper Journalists’ Work Exhaustion and Job Performance: A Cross-cultural Comparison”

The study attempted to explore how cultural factors (such as individualism and collectivism), organizational commitment, gender, and marital status affect work exhaustion and job performance of newspaper journalists in Taiwan and the United States. More than 160 journalists from each country were sampled. Regression analyses were performed to test the relationships in each sample.

The results showed that for Taiwanese journalists, organizational commitment was found to be a significant predictor of work exhaustion. The significant predictors of their job performance include vertical collectivism, horizontal collectivism, horizontal individualism, organizational commitment, and marital status. In terms of U.S. journalists, the findings showed that the predictors of their work exhaustion include horizontal individualism and organizational commitment. The predictors of their job performance include horizontal collectivism and vertical individualism.

Overall, the findings did show that cultural factors play a key role in most of the relationships tested in the study. The results also underscored the influence of organizational commitment in these relationships. Gender was not found to be a significant predictor. Marital status was found to affect the job performance of Taiwanese journalists.

Sandra L. Combs
Arkansas State University

Mary Jackson Pitts
Arkansas State University

“Twitter: "That's how we campaigned, and that's who we are." A content analysis of the 2012 Democratic and Republican candidates' tweets”

“This happened because of you? “ This is President Barack Obama’s tweet declaring his victory in the 2012 presidential election. Minutes before taking the stage in Chicago, the president tweeted, “We’re all in this together. That’s how we campaigned, and that’s who we are. Thank you. bo?”

At 10 p.m. (EST) Election Day, Twitter reported it had more than 31 million election-related tweets. This study is focused on the tweets the candidates tweeted from the first day of the Republican convention on Aug. 21, 2012 and continued through election night, Nov. 6, 2012. The purpose of this study was to content analyze the tweets from the Democratic and Republican presidential candidates, their running mates and their campaigns for the purpose of determining the content of the tweets. Every day research assistants would systematically collect four tweets from each presidential candidate and their running mates. Only the officially recognized Twitter account from each candidate was used. Twenty-seven variables were used to examine the tweets quantitatively. These variables addressed the date and time of the tweets, whether the tweet was signed, the type of content of the tweet, and the type of actions the tweet ask of those receiving it.

Gil Fowler
Arkansas State University

“The Media Systems Paradigm Model: An Effective Instrument to Explain Media Development and Influence”

In my experience, students in the Middle East often do not recognize that media involves a number of industries that are often quite different and can serve different purposes in two seemingly similar countries. One instrument that helps explain the differences in media across countries and cultures is the media systems paradigm developed by Hievert, Ungurait and Bohn. This model visualizes mass communication as an interactive process and describes it as a set of concentric elements always involved in a series of actions and reactions. The HUB model pictures communication as a process similar to that of dropping a pebble into a pool; an action that causes ripples that expands outward until they reach a barrier, and then a few bounce back towards the center. In human affairs, many factors affect that message as it ripples out to its audience and back. An examination of these factors helps one visualize the physical process of media operations, the needs of society and the functions of media in culture. The model helps one understand the evolution and influence of media and its implications in a developing society and how the pieces work together in the evolution of different cultures.

Ralph E. Hanson
University of Nebraska at Kearney

“From Facebook to Pinterest: What Makes Social Media Social?”

Tim Berners-Lee’s original vision for the World Wide Web called for an environment that allowed people to not only access published materials but also interact and create new materials collaboratively. While the first decade or so of the Web (and more broadly, the Internet) rarely lived up to Berners-Lee’s vision for interactivity, newer Web sites and mobile applications are attempting to bring together users into a shared, creative environment. These sites and apps are often referred to as social networks or social media without there being a clear definition of what makes them social. In this paper the author will review the history of interactive online content and attempt to evaluate what makes social media social.

Yahya Majrashi
Arkansas State University

Allison Gunn
Arkansas State University

“Examining Persuasive Methods of Online-Dating Websites”

Online dating is the modern way of pursuing romance. The purpose of our study is to examine persuasive methods of online dating advertisement emails. This study will use content analyses to explain the online dating websites email advertisement appeals targeting consumers. Our sampling procedure was systematic. We created two fake profiles White/Caucasian male in between the ages of 30-35 that lived in New York City and the second profile was of African American male in between the ages of 25-30 that lived in Los Angeles. We signed up to fifty free online dating websites through Google Search. Both of these fake profiles used the same

information for registration for the online dating websites. After two weeks of the date from registering we will close down the accounts.

We had collected and analyzed the contents of the online dating advertisement emails. Our study has two independent variables and they are the fake profiles and the advertisement appeals. The advertisement appeals we are analyzing are Emotional, Sexual, Fear, Scarcity and Rational. Our overall goal is to explain the relationship between online dating email advertisement messages and the consumers. The data provided the frequent online dating websites advertisement appeal that is used.

Sheree Martin
Samford University

“Teaching Social Media: A Case Study”

This paper is a case study of my experience developing and teaching a special topics course called Social Media Practices at Samford University during the Spring 2012 and Fall 2012 semesters. The course focuses on the strategic use of various online tools and networks to deliver valuable content that builds trust and loyalty, supports and enhances brand awareness and grows customer relationships. The course is designed for upper-level public relations, journalism and marketing students and has been a big success due to the emphasis on strategy and planning. In addition to engaging in strategic social media campaign planning for real clients, students learn how to create podcasts, the basics of search engine optimization and social media metrics, and the role of an editorial calendar in social media management. The paper covers course structure and objectives, sample assignments, as well as tools and resources used in the course.

Rachel Meredith
Arkansas State University – Jonesboro

“Uses and Gratifications: Exploring Social Media Platform Use, Preference, and Selectivity”

The study applies the uses and gratifications theory to social media and explores users’ preference, selectivity, and use on social media sites. There are many motivations for social media use, but what are the reasons behind the different levels of activity and inactivity and why are some social sites preferred over others? The study examines computer-mediated communication apprehension, emotions, personality traits, and social networking communities as four predictors and significant factors of social media platform preference and selectivity. There are few studies that compare social media use across multiple social media platforms, and the purpose of this study is to provide comparative knowledge of social media sites.

Johnathan Reaves
Arkansas State University

“Public Radio in the 21st century: How KASU is Attracting Audiences in a Digital Era”

Today's radio stations have more competitors than ever before. In a constantly changing media environment, radio stations are adapting to those changes to attract more audiences. This study examines the uses and gratifications of today's audiences of the new media and the public radio audience. Using a case study of KASU radio, this paper gives an in depth look at the changes in programming this public radio station has made. Interviews of station personnel explain why those changes were made and how the changes in programming have helped to increase their listenership, both on air and on-line. Additionally, the media dependency theory provides the theoretical framework for understanding how audiences depend on KASU, and how KASU's changes have led to more successful membership drives.

Sharaf Rehman
University of Texas-Brownsville.

“What's in a Name”

This paper reports on the findings of a study of 150 American college students that were asked to form opinions simply by looking at a photograph of a person. The sample was divided into three equal-size groups. The subjects saw the same black-and-white photograph of a male in his 30s. The first group was told that the man in the picture was called Mark Roberts. The second group was told that the man's name was Juan Gomez. The third group was told that the man was called Mohamed Abdulla. Subjects were asked to respond on a self-administered paper and pencil test. The subjects were asked to give their impression of the man in the picture using 16 adjectives such as Friendly, Law Abiding, Hardworking, Dangerous, Honest, Violent, and Irresponsible etc. The subjects were asked not to discuss the man in the picture among themselves. The paper reports the data from the three groups inviting a discussion on the implications of stereotyping, prejudice, and discrimination in screening applicants based on their names that connect the individuals to certain (ethnic) minorities as they apply for admission to colleges, submit resumes for jobs, go through airports' security, or by law enforcement agencies.

Ernest Rice
Arkansas State University

Yiwei Chen
Arkansas State University

Michael Gray
Arkansas State University

“Tattoos, Flirting, and Perception: What is the Relationship Between Flirting Styles And Social Perception of the Other? “

First impressions of individuals are often based on appearance and are made in the first few moments of the meeting. First impressions of individuals facilitate our survival and successful

interaction with others in our environment. The accuracy of this quickly formed judgment is a topic of interest with a great deal of academic importance, especially with research concerning communicator styles. An experimental design attempted to compare first impressions of people with and without visible tattoos. A sample (n=111) of introduction to oral communication students were divided into two groups: control and experimental. Each group was administered the Flirting Style Inventory to determine their individual flirting style and then asked to rate photos of individuals that had either visible or hidden tattoos. The researchers found that, due to skewedness issues inherent with the use of the FSI, no statistically significant correlation between either sex and perception or flirting style and perception was found. The researchers also found that an unexpectedly high number of individuals self-reported as "sincere" on the FSI, calling into question the validity and reliability of the measure when used with a less generalized sample.

Steve Schild
Saint Mary's University of Minnesota

“Tellin' It Straight: Sports Columnists' Reporting on a Stadium-Funding Issue”

Both newspapers in an increasingly rare commodity: a two-newspaper metro area provided voluminous coverage of a campaign in early 2012 to spend nearly half a billion dollars of taxpayer money on a new stadium for the Minnesota Vikings. Some of the best coverage came not in news pages, but in opinion-based sports columns, some of which directly stated that the Vikings and the National Football League exerted pressure on lawmakers to approve a stadium bill or have the team leave Minneapolis. Similarly, some of the most far-reaching effects of the stadium bill eventually approved by the Minnesota Legislature were not reported until after literally just a couple of days after the decision to subsidize the stadium with taxpayer dollars was made. This paper analyzes and comments on those aspects of the stadium coverage.

Kris Schindler
University of Colorado, Denver

“Explosion of Manufactured Fame”

The concept of manufactured fame is not a new one. Historically it has been labeled publicity, promotion, public relations and marketing, among other terms. Different now than in 1968, when Andy Warhol warned against everyone wanting their 15 minutes of fame, is the profusion of people fixated on becoming famous themselves and the DIY approach many take to attain it. Arguably the advent and advancement of new and social media tools have provided platforms for profile raising and contributed to the explosion of people becoming not so much famous but "fame-y." But reality television is a culprit and too, traditional media as it shifts to redefine itself in changing times. This exploration of faminess will summarize the development of the phenomenon, discuss how user generated content is used to capture and maintain the attention of an audience, consider individuals who have manufactured their own faminess through the

manipulation of social and traditional media channels and posit that media and the wannabe fame-y are mutually dependent.

Lisa M. Schroeder
Southwestern Oklahoma State University

“A uses and gratifications explanation of the social and psychological antecedents of Facebook Usage”

This study was designed to test the uses and gratifications model within the new media of social network sites. Katz, Blumler and Gurevitch (1974) explained that uses and gratifications consists of “social and psychological antecedents of needs with generate expectations of the mass media and other sources, which lead to differential patterns of media exposure (or engagement in other activities) resulting in need gratification and other consequences, perhaps mostly unintended ones” (p. 20). Specifically the study was designed to test the social and psychological antecedents of Facebook usage. Uses and gratifications was used to test the social and psychological antecedents of Facebook and how these antecedents might cause variances in media expectations or motives to use Facebook.

The first hypothesis was a test to predict the number of Facebook friends reported on Facebook. Second, the first research question sought to discover if male and female college students vary in the motives for using Facebook. Third, the second research question tested if the number of Facebook friends, a need, caused variances in motives, expectation of media use, to use Facebook. Oneway Anova resulted in significant variances in motives to use Facebook based on the number of friends reported.

Adnan Shareefi
Arkansas State University

Mary Jackson Pitts
Arkansas State University

“Sharing Islam through Social Media”

The evolution of social networking sites and their integration with many modern-life aspects has urged religious people and parties as well to develop ways and tools to reach and communicate with others. Precisely, people who follow the religion of Islam have also used social networking sites to communicate religiously and to promote their religion and culture. This research has surveyed people who practice Islam to determine their usage of social networking sites to express their religious beliefs. The study attempts to examine how much Muslims communicate religiously on social media, what are the uses and gratifications they seek from communicating religiously on social media, and how could their age, gender, nationality, and education level affect these uses and gratifications. Also, this study is examining the relationship between the level of religiosity people are in normal-real life and how they present this religiosity on social media.

Tabina Sirhindi
Independent Researcher

“Editorial coverage of Egypt revolution by U.S. print media (January - February 2011)”

This paper examines the portrayal of the Egypt Revolution 2011 through the editorials of six U.S. newspapers: New York Times, Washington Post, Los Angeles Times, Star Tribune, Daily News New York and Boston Herald. The period under consideration ranges from the beginning of the revolution to the ouster of Hosni Mubarak from Egypt. The method of content analysis is employed to evaluate the editorials on the basis of three spheres of the revolution in Egypt, namely issues regarding the Egypt Revolution 2011, reasons of Hosni Mubarak’s ouster, and implications to the U.S. This study presents both the quantitative and qualitative content analysis of the editorials. The research is based on the framework of social responsibility theory of the press and neoconservative theory of international relations. It explores the portrayal of Hosni Mubarak, Egyptian protestors and Egypt’s Army in the editorials of the selected U.S. newspapers. It examines the stance of the U.S. press on promotion of democratic values in Egypt and the role of the U.S. in influencing positive change. The study analyzes the editorials for having a neoconservative slant on the issue of U.S. intervention in Egypt for safeguard of the former’s interests in the region.

Helena Squier
Northern Arizona University

“Sandy Can’t Take Our Summer: Hurricane Sandy, the Jersey Shore, and the Role of Media in Travel and Tourism”

Many areas that rely on travel and tourism for economic stability are also areas prone to natural disasters such as hurricanes, floods, earthquakes, and tsunamis. Reframing of these destinations as viable tourist spots is essential for post-crisis recovery. This research paper examines newspaper and magazine articles to determine how sights are marked and then re-marked following a natural disaster. Using MacCannell’s research as a framework it then becomes clear that creating a relationship between sight and marker that signifies a positive and safe destination is essential after these types of events. This paper will also briefly discuss when the devastation is so vast that this relationship no longer is possible and the only option is to completely redefine the sight (Mount St. Helens, Pompeii) to make it a tourist destination.

Lawrence Strout
Mississippi State

“The Frontier Press in the 21st Century; The Gazebo Gazette, Pass Christian, and Hurricane Katrina”

August 29, 2005, Hurricane Katrina left 75-to-80 percent of Pass Christian, Mississippi's homes not livable, so most of the city's nearly 6,600 residents relocated. In January of 2006 the Gazebo Gazette began publishing to serve Pass Christian as it attempted to recover, rebuild, renew, and resume some normalcy.

Pass Christian's residents started to return with FEMA trailers for homes or in day trips to rebuild their properties was a frontier in the sense that it was a "new" or "renewed" settlement. And, since there are arguably no "new" frontiers remaining on the continental United States, the Gazebo Gazette's development serves as a valuable modern day "laboratory" case study that can be observed and chronicled--as if witnessing the creation of a Frontier Press newspaper of the 1800's.

This textual analysis research compares characteristics of the Gazette with those characteristics that scholars associate with the Frontier Press. Those characteristics include, but are not limited to, ones identified by scholar Barbara Cloud, such as maintaining "continuity between old lives and new;" "confirming word-of-mouth communications;" promoting the community "with a view to growth and prosperity" (Boosterism); and giving "businesses a means to reach customers through advertising."

Doug Swanson
California State University, Fullerton

“Narratives of Job Satisfaction Offered by the ‘100 Best Companies to Work for in America’”

This research analyzes narratives of employee job satisfaction offered by Forbes Magazine's “100 Best Companies to Work for in America.” Slightly more than half of the companies offered text- or video-based narratives. Most present a personal, emotional assessment of the value of work. Most rewards were identified as intrinsic (responsibility, or challenge) rather than extrinsic (salary, or benefits). College undergraduates preparing to enter the job market analyzed the narratives and offered feedback about persuasiveness and contribution to corporate image. The research structure and method parallels that of a 2003 study; an assessment is offered of how web-based narratives of job satisfaction have evolved.

Mary M. Tolan
Northern Arizona University

“The Journalist Becoming the Story”

Journalists are taught to be objective, even distant, from their sources and stories. But what happens when the journalist unwittingly becomes the story other journalists want to pursue? In early 2011, journalist and journalism professor Mary Tolan was traveling in western Ireland when her laptop and camera were stolen, along with six months of sabbatical work. She appealed to a popular Irish radio talk-show host, who publicized her loss. While nothing was returned, Tolan became the focus of stories in the Irish media, including radio and newspaper reports. As the people of the Dingle Peninsula heard her story on their favorite radio show or in the weekly newspaper, Tolan became a village celebrity, invited in for tea, and often given a lift by strangers

who had heard her story as she hitchhiked around the peninsula. (Her wallet, passport, charge card and all identification were also stolen, so she was unable to rent a car as planned.) I am Mary Tolan, and this is my story. My presentation will include teaching lessons I learned as a reporter is distress, articles I published as a result of the event, and a slide show of Irish photographs I took with a borrowed camera.

Li Zeng
Arkansas State University

Khalaf Tahat
The University of Oklahoma

“Who Is the Terrorist and Who Is the Victim?: Portraying Terrorism in Two Leading Arabic News Web Sites”

Western media frequently associate terrorists with Muslim, particularly after September 11, 2001. What remains largely ignored is the fact that most victims of terrorism operations are Arabs and Muslims. This study examined how the English online versions of two leading Arabic news networks, Al Jazeera and Al Arabiya, covered terrorist activities from September 11, 2009 to September 10, 2010. The findings revealed that the stereotype that “the terrorist is a Muslim” continues in terrorism coverage, despite the fact that some terrorists are non-Muslims. However, the two sites managed to send out the message that the majority of terrorism victims are Muslims. In addition, the findings suggested that, similar to Western media, the two Arab news sites placed tremendous media focus on disseminating and supporting official positions and decisions, with humanitarian sufferings from terrorism rarely addressed.

New Zealand and Australia Studies Abstracts

Christine Cheyne
Massey University (Palmerston North, New Zealand)

“Falling between the cracks? Fracking, regulation, participation – lessons from New Zealand”

Hydraulic fracturing (or ‘fracking’) is currently the focus of community environmental activism in New Zealand, Australia, New Zealand, the USA and several other jurisdictions. In New Zealand, at the same time as public concern about the environmental impacts of fracking has been heightened, the statutory and policy framework for community engagement in environmental decision-making has been undergoing significant transformation. Recent and proposed changes designed to streamline decision-making by reducing timeframes and scope for public engagement, are occurring at a time when government policy promotes exploitation of mineral wealth (and in particular ‘unconventionals’) as a strategy for economic transformation and transitioning to a lower carbon future.

The need for operators to have a ‘social license’ has been highlighted by the International Energy Agency and reinforced in the recent interim report on the environmental impacts of fracking published by New Zealand’s independent Parliamentary Commissioner for the Environment.

This paper explores what is involved in a social license to operate and how that might be obtained, drawing on the recent experience of New Zealand. The paper concludes by identifying the features of regulatory regimes including processes for effective community engagement that can contribute the securing of a social license.

Suzanne Kelley
Minnesota State University Moorhead

Tom Isern
North Dakota State University

“Nation Building in High Country New Zealand: Episodes from the Lindis”

A discussion at the 2011 conference of the New Zealand Historical Association took an unlikely turn when Dr. Philippa Mein Smith of Canterbury suggested that in their rush to embrace globalism, Kiwi historians were neglecting the importance of the nation-state. Archival research on the post-World War II era in the Lindis region of Central Otago confirms that nation building was a pervasive theme in local activities. The citizens of Tarras secured grant funding for a new community hall, wherein met the local chapter of the Young Farmers Club, a national social and educational organization dedicated to the development of land productivity and human capacity. Young Farmers Club programming, including productions of the National Film Board, aimed to enlist young producers in the cause of a greater, more productive New Zealand. Our study examines the activities and objectives of the post-war YFC members as they conducted and participated in debates, lectures, competitions, and even dance. Their studies embraced everything from sod-seeding Lucerne, to skiing Coronet Peak, to building hydro-electric power stations. Their activities took place in the back paddock and overseas and cultivated a young citizenry confident and capable of developing and promoting New Zealand in realms regional, national, and global.

Alex Steenstra
Northern Arizona University

“The Mighty River Power Struggle”

This paper reviews the latest developments and analyzes the recently escalated struggle over who owns the water in the Waikato River. In 2007 the New Zealand government signed the Waikato River Agreement with Waikato-Tainui to settle outstanding historical claim of Waikato-Tainui over the Waikato River without addressing the question of ownership. This agreement addressed the health and wellbeing of the Waikato River through the principle of co-management and the creation of a new authority. The Waikato River Authority, made up of equal government and iwi appointees, came into effect in 2010. Recently, the government initiated plans for the asset sale of Mighty River Power, a government owned electricity-generating entity located on the Waikato River, to transfer ownership to the public and generate revenue for the government. In response, iwi have initiated court proceedings to stop the asset sale and to claim ownership of the

water in the Waikato River.

Heather Steinmann
North Dakota State University

“Teaching Keri Hulme’s *The Bone People*: experience as self-instruction”

This paper examines how two groups of students in the U.S. respond to Hulme’s novel in an aesthetic, rather than efferent way, experiencing issues involving the colonialism and post-colonialism of the New Zealand Maori. Instead of studying liminal states of gender, post-colonialism, violence, and love, in reading literary fiction, students experience what Louise M. Rosenblatt calls aesthetic reading, where “the reader’s attention is centered directly on what he is living through during his relationship with that particular text.” This differs from reading-for-information in that “efferent” reading, reading to take something away from the text, is outcome-centered. When students experience through reading, their empathetic reactions teach them about social issues by allowing them to teach themselves, in turn turning their attention to issues of identity and post-colonialism in their own lives. Plato held that “virtues (truth, justice, love) do not exist in the material world, but only in the mind in the shape of ideal forms.” I propose that ideal forms are socially constructed in literature through an agreement between author and audience. The aesthetic experience in literature is the scaffolding we must look to if we are to disregard efferent, hierarchical forms, and account for experience in ourselves and others.

Political Science Abstracts

Greg Anderson
University of Alberta

“Whither Regulatory Cooperation in North America and Europe? Asymmetrical Bargaining Between Regulatory States”

Parties to any negotiation face a broad range of power asymmetries and imperfect information. Conventional wisdom suggests that the "more powerful" party to a negotiation will prevail in most instances. Yet, decades of scholarship on the elements of power and analyses of negotiation suggest that power and asymmetry are highly dynamic and the "more powerful" party does not always win. Since late 2011, the United States and Canada have been engaged in a formalized regulatory cooperation process aimed at the harmonization of overlapping regulatory measures needlessly generating inefficiencies within an integrated North American economic space. The United States has entered into parallel regulatory cooperation processes with its other NAFTA partner, Mexico, and with the European Union (both also in 2011). None of these processes have yet generated significant results. This paper will examine prospects for these processes in the context of literatures focusing on the dynamics of asymmetrical power and bargaining. More narrowly, it aims to explore and contrast the relative asymmetries between America and its NAFTA partners with those of relative symmetry vis-a-vis the EU on regulatory matters--specifically sanitary and phytosanitary measures and health and safety standards.

Esther Babcock
Boise State University

"Linking Science to Policy: Alternative Approaches to Boundary Organizations"

Legislation that serves to manage natural resources must integrate scientific knowledge into public policy within a larger context of economic development and resource sustainability for future generations. Boundary organizations hold popularity within this realm as a means of linkage between those differing sets of information. This paper reviews the role of boundary organizations specifically within the framework of public policy and decision making as it pertains to the management of natural resources, and especially focuses on the roles and responsibilities of stakeholders in these organizations. I hypothesize that boundary organizations fail more than they succeed at straddling the divide between "science and action." To present alternative approaches that still have hope for sustainable management of natural resources, I present two case studies. First, I investigate the current structure at Boise State University between the Department of Geosciences and the Department of Public Policy and Administration to show that incentives and personal responsibility integrate science and policy more effectively than an artificially constructed boundary organization could. Secondly, I assess the role of open-source GIS platforms, and in particular the Southwest Idaho Geographic Information Systems group, as boundary objects that function outside a formal producing organization.

Michael J. Berry
University of Colorado Denver

"Legislative Veto Authority and Reform in the U.S. States: 1939-2012"

The legislative veto originated as a congressional oversight device, but most U.S. states have likewise adopted the legislative veto to empower the state legislature with a range of powers in the realm of administrative policy making. Beginning with a Kansas enactment in 1939, dozens of states have codified some means of legislative veto authority. Some of these reforms have been statutory, while others have been incorporated into state constitutions. By 1990, there were fewer than 10 states that had not institutionalized some type of formal legislative review or veto of administrative rulemaking (Rhyme 1990). This paper builds on existing research (Gerber, Maestas, and Dometrius 2005; Huber, Shipan, and Pfahler 2001) by examining several case studies to explain historical and existing variations in state legislative veto powers as well as trends in how these veto powers are wielded.

Joe Blankenau
Wayne State College

Charles Parker
Wayne State College

Monica Snowden
Wayne State College

"Trust in People and Subjective Health Identification"

Most of the debate on health care reform considers the role of financing care. However, there is a body of research that suggests non-financial factors play an important role in determining measures of health status. Using data from a mail survey conducted by the University of Nebraska-Lincoln/Bureau of Social Research of Nebraska residents, this study examines the role trust and other social determinants play in explaining health status, including four measures of trust that people place in: their neighbors, other people in their community, other people in their state, and other people in the country. Bivariate analysis show that trust is significant in determining health status when measured by trust in other people in the community, other people in the state and other people in the United States but not when measured by trust in neighbors. However, when these trust variables are placed into a multivariate analysis along with measures of social status, human capital and social capital, none of the trust measures remains a significant predictor of health status. Instead factors such as age, income, loneliness, married but living apart and the ability to pay for health care are significant. Policy implications are considered.

James V. Calvi
West Texas A&M University

"Judicial Legacy: The Concurring and Dissenting Opinions of Justice Clarence Thomas"

The purpose of this paper is to examine the influence of Justice Clarence Thomas and evaluate his possible legacy on the Supreme Court. This paper is an analysis of the separate opinions (concurring, dissenting and concurring/dissenting) opinions (N= 233) of Justice Thomas from his appointment in 1991 through the October 2006 Term. Initial emphasis is on which justices tend to join Justice Thomas's separate opinions and the frequency with which individual justices join them. The analysis then shifts to the justices who most frequently join Thomas and the subject-matter of the cases on which they tend to agree with Thomas.

Gamze Çavdar
Colorado State University

"Islamic Feminist Approaches to Islam"

A progressive and women-friendly interpretation of Islamic texts and principles has lately been developed by a group of scholars who are often called "Islamic feminists". These scholars argue that the mainstream interpretation of Islam has emerged due to male jurists who had strong bias against women and that a more progressive interpretation of Islam is both possible and necessary for improving Muslim women's conditions. Although Islamic feminists are united in their

concern about women and committed to improve their status, they sharply disagree with each other in the way they approach Islamist groups, who are now in government in a number of Middle Eastern countries, including Turkey, Egypt and Tunisia. This paper examines a number of Islamic feminists (Fatima Mernissi, Asma Barlas, Leila Ahmed, Amina Wadud, etc.) and how they approach Islamism. This question is significant not only to understand the diverse opinions about women in Islam, but also to understand the criticism directed at Islamists by Muslim feminists. The paper also addresses the limitations of the Islamic feminist critique of Islamism. It argues that although Islamic feminist approach is crucial in questioning the ideological foundations of Islamist groups, the approach is limited as it remains within an Islamic framework.

Jeff Cook
Colorado State University

"Are We There Yet? A Roadmap to Understanding the Players in the NPS Rulemaking Process"

With policy gridlock at the congressional level, administrative policy making, through rulemaking, has gained increasing prominence as a pathway for policy change in the United States. As a result, scholars have begun to analyze the development of these rulemakings and the role of interest groups in the process. This study builds upon this research by providing an analysis of agency and stakeholder framing within the rulemaking process at the National Park Service (NPS). I employ Rinfret's Frame Analysis model to analyze the frames used by the players most involved in the process, and outline how agency frames may evolve over presidential administration shifts. I argue that Rinfret's frames are clearly present in the NPS rulemaking process, and I conclude that the instructive frame is particularly valuable in understanding how agency staff framing changes from one administration to the next.

Megan DeMasters
Colorado State University

"Pumping Water to Las Vegas and What It Means for Collaborative Environmental Management"

As a scarce resource, water spurs conflicts between competing interests over its use and development. The conflict over a pipeline to pump water from four basins in eastern Nevada to Las Vegas exemplifies how water conflicts are becoming more common in the West. To meet the growing demand of water for population growth in Las Vegas, the Southern Nevada Water Authority (SNWA) proposed building a 300-mile long pipeline to transport groundwater from eastern Nevada valleys to Las Vegas. This paper seeks to answer two major questions: first, what the role of the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) is in managing the pipeline conflict and second, what role did Utah and Nevada play in the pipeline conflict, and what impact state-level decisions had on the BLM's assessment of the pipeline project. I utilize the two independent but often reinforcing concepts of federalism and collaboration. These theoretical lenses are appropriate because the conflict surrounding groundwater pumping for Nevada's Groundwater

Development (GWD) project involves multiple stakeholders at the local, state, and federal levels. This paper assesses the GWD project as an example of collaborative land management and reflects on the cooperative roles that federalism and collaboration played in the conflict.

Dallas J. Elgin
University of Colorado Denver

"Exploring the Use of Information Sources in the Policy Process: A Case Study of Advocacy Coalitions in the Colorado Climate and Energy Policy Subsystem"

Throughout their efforts to realize their policy objectives, advocacy coalitions are exposed to information from a variety of sources. While the policy process literature provides a variety of explanations for how information is utilized, the factors that determine the decision to utilize information from a particular source are less understood. This paper poses the research question: What factors determine the decisions of advocacy coalitions to utilize various sources of information in their efforts to realize their policy objectives? This question is pursued through an analysis of questionnaire data administered in 2011 to advocacy coalition members involved in climate and energy policy in the state of Colorado. The results indicate that pro-climate and anti-climate coalitions utilize a variety of information sources at similar frequencies despite possessing a wide range of climate change beliefs, individual experience and training, organizational resources, and use of various information-related tools and techniques. Most importantly, these findings demonstrate that the decision to utilize various sources of information in policy activities is largely driven by organizational resources and the use of analytically-focused and collaboratively-based tools and techniques. The paper concludes with a discussion of strategies for improving the role of informational resources within contemporary policy process theories.

Jonathan Fisk
Colorado State University

"Going Our Separate Ways: Fracking and Political Power in the United States and Germany"

Most, if not all advanced industrialized societies face a confluence of major economic, energy and environmental challenges. In an effort to address some of these concerns, a relatively new, but controversial extraction technique, is being utilized in both North American and European nations. Known as hydraulic fracturing (or fracking), it is a fairly straightforward process, by which natural gas is extracted from underground shale rock formations. While fracking has enjoyed a prodigious rise in many U.S. States, its use in many European nations, such as Germany, has been severely curtailed or eliminated. My research goal includes one major question: what accounts for this dramatic contrast? I consider three interrelated variables based on Huber et al.'s (1997) continuum of democratic archetypes relating to the dispersion of political power, approximated through: the party politics and finance, overall governance structure and the interest group system with its attendant dynamics, which includes a discussion

of the role of lobbying. My results suggest that the institutional design and power structures help to explain diverging U.S. and German fracking policies.

Andrea Gooder
University of Wyoming

"German Public Discourse, Memory and Foreign Policy: Refugees and Internally Displaced Persons in Kosovo"

Collective memory of the Second World War and the Holocaust has dominated the debates surrounding the deployment of Germany's military since 1945. While there has been extensive study into the German government's use of memory in arguing for or against humanitarian intervention, there is a gap in the literature concerning how the German population processed memory in relation to refugees and internally displaced persons resulting from that intervention. This paper will examine how memory was used by the public in sometimes contradictory ways during the debate surrounding the refugee situation in the NATO-led intervention in Kosovo in 1999. By analyzing unsolicited media sources such as letters to the editor and editorials in major German newspapers, it will demonstrate how the public reacted to the political elite's debate over German involvement in Kosovo and sought to use memory in their own interpretations of what policy options were or were not viable for the Federal Republic.

Geoffrey Hale
University of Lethbridge

"The U.S. – Canada Regulatory Cooperation Council: Opportunities, Outcomes, Options"

The shifting dynamics of international supply chains, production and distribution networks are a central feature of modern and business and economic activity across national borders. However, national regulatory systems, which reflect different realities of supply and demand, often adapt more slowly to changes in technologies, products and processes. This paper examines the mandate and activities of the U.S. – Canada Regulatory Cooperation Council as one of several international regulatory cooperation processes initiated by the Obama administration since 2011. It explores the political, economic and bureaucratic factors which have contributed to the emergence and development of the RCC at different levels of analysis within the U.S. and Canadian federal governments. It also notes the limits of current Regulatory Cooperation initiatives in the context of the domestic political capital invested in their development, inherent diffusion of power within U.S. regulatory processes, asymmetries between U.S. regulatory processes and those of partner countries and/or regions, and institutional constraints on international cooperation imposed by American constitutional and regulatory regimes – together with the implications of these realities for international regulatory “partnerships.”

Duane Michael Hansen
Front Range Community College – Larimer Campus

"Cash v. Democracy"

The purpose of this paper is to provide a summarized background of the U.S. Supreme Court's *Citizens United v. Federal Election Commission* decision and what effects this decision has had on U.S. political and election institutions. These effects are best outlined by discussing a Montana Supreme Court case which sought to challenge the U.S. Supreme Court's *Citizens United* decision. The Montana Supreme Court case *Western Tradition Partnership v. Montana State Attorney General* (herein referred to as WTP v. Bullock) had three plaintiffs; Western Tradition Partnership, Montana Shooting Sports Assoc., and Champion Painting, who felt that Montana's Corrupt Practices Act of 1912, later incorporated into the revised Montana Constitution as 13-35-227(1) MCA, violated their rights as corporations to contribute political expenditures on behalf of or to oppose political candidates. This chain of court cases has brought forth very troubling and complex questions. Corporate personhood, shareholder rights, and unlimited amounts of money in all forms of elections are among just a few of the quagmires presented. Through analysis we will discuss both sides of the case and its effects illustrating that the question of corporate personhood is a question that continues to plague our political processes.

John Hanson
Southern Illinois University Edwardsville

"The Multiple Remnants of War for Developed States: A Test of Mueller"

John Mueller's 2004 book *The Remnant's of War* examines the progression of warfare to the current condition of the world where the chance of war between developed states has become exceedingly small. The remaining wars being primarily unconventional civil wars taking place in economically poor states and the less frequent "policing war" with developed states intervening in conflicts in less-developed states under conditions favorable to the intervening states. In viewing the scholarly literature no testing or challenge of Muller's treatment of policing wars is present. A key element in Mueller's conceptualization of a policing war is that developed states will create policing wars when there is "remarkably little cost to themselves, particularly in casualties." This paper will test a number of assumptions based on the criteria required for a policing war as alluded to by Mueller in his general discussion and provided examples of what he deems to be policing wars. A number of contentions with Mueller's findings are explored within this paper and ultimately it is questioned if policing wars really are the only remaining type of conflict for developed states.

Morgan Hanson
Boise State University

"Federal Food Fights: An Analysis of the 2010 Healthy Hunger Free Kids Act"

The 2010 Healthy Hunger Free Kids Act (HHFKA) was, at its most basic level, a reauthorization of the various federal food programs such as the National School Lunch Program, the National School Breakfast Program, and the Child and Adult Care Food Program. The food programs themselves are permanently authorized, so Congress's role is merely to periodically reevaluate these programs. However, the reauthorization that occurred in 2010 through the HHFKA included some substantial and controversial changes, especially to school food. Additionally, following President Obama's signing of the HHFKA, the USDA published new nutrition standards for school foods, the first change in these standards since 1995. Using Anderson's (2011) description of the policymaking process as guide, this paper will examine five stages of the HHFKA's development, and will conclude with a critique of the HHFKA as well as recommendations for future reauthorizations of these federal food programs.

Ben Horblit
University of Colorado Denver

"Obstacles to a Republican Strategy to Appeal to Latinos on Social Issues"

In this paper, I test the common hypothesis that Latinos tend to be socially conservative by using data from a University of Denver poll of Colorado likely voters along with national data from the Pew Research Center and the General Social Survey. I find that, while Latinos are somewhat more socially conservative than non-Latinos on some issues such as abortion, the data do not indicate that Latinos are significantly more socially conservative on a majority of politically salient social issues. I investigate the relationship between Latino social attitudes and factors such as age, national heritage, and country of birth. These findings suggest a Republican strategy to win Latino votes by emphasizing conservative positions on social issues will meet with limited success. A 2011 Univision/Latino Decisions survey of Latinos further indicates that they do not believe the Republican Party shares their views on social issues.

Betsy Jose
University of Colorado Denver

"Silence is Golden? Implications of the ICTR's Selectivity on Memory and International Law"

The United Nations mandated the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (ICTR) to prosecute those responsible for genocide and other serious violations of international humanitarian law (IHL) that occurred in Rwanda in 1994. These violations of IHL include war crimes and crimes against humanity, crimes that do not require harms to be directed at a particular group (unlike the crime of genocide). However, the ICTR has not tried any cases involving war crimes or crimes against humanity perpetrated against Hutus, despite an estimated 10,000-30,000 Hutus killed during the genocide. Most of the cases the ICTR has tried involved Tutsis killed or harmed by genocide perpetrators. Such a policy arguably privileges the experiences of some individuals while silencing others in the context of justice and reconciliation. What implications does this selectivity pose for the ICTR's objectives to contribute national reconciliation in Rwanda and to the maintenance of regional? How does this

policy affect memories of the genocide and the social construction of political identities as victims or perpetrators? Understanding the historical selectivity of the ICTR can inform understanding of similar processes in other international courts such as the International Criminal Court.

Kara Kingma
University of Denver

"Interelite Division and the Prospects for Democratic Reform in Iran"

Iran's regime currently faces both international and domestic threats. Internationally, it is under intense sanctions for its continued pursuit of a nuclear program. Domestically, widespread dissatisfaction with the political process was evident in the massive protests following the 2009 presidential election and victory of Ahmadinejad. The regime has resorted to political repression to maintain power over a young and relatively well-educated Iranian population that is discontent with the government and frustrated by increased economic hardship. The most recent parliamentary contests have put the legislature firmly in the hands of Khamenei and his supporters and make it highly unlikely that the body will in any way challenge the regime's power. Given these limitations, it is worthwhile to consider which arenas of the Iranian political system, besides elections, might be affected by reforms. Through an analysis of the structure of the Iranian government and the relations among its leaders, it can be argued that the system suffers from both infighting and a crisis of legitimacy. These two separate but interrelated problems offer the best hope of political openings in the near future of which the reformists can take advantage.

Cassie Koerner
Colorado State University

"Only You Can Encourage Fire Use: Changing the Role of Fire on Public Lands"

This paper compares and contrasts the evolution of wildland fire use policy for the National Park Service and U.S. Forest Service during the period from 1965 to 2005. The development of fire policy within these agencies will be examined through the lens of punctuated equilibrium per the methods of Baumgartner and Jones (2009). The authors use two primary tools to examine changes in public policy, including social perceptions of policy image and the institutions or venues manipulated by players to change these images. The discussion examines prevailing perceptions of wildland fire use over time and how policy changes occurred based on different venues in which the policy discussion was taking place. Previous literature has pointed toward three key periods that have precipitated change in wildland fire policy which will be presented in a case study format. The 1964 Wilderness Act, 1988 Yellowstone Fires, and huge destructive western fires of the early 2000s have been viewed as focusing events in wildland fire policy, especially wildland fire use by the Forest Service and the National Park Service. This study investigates the factors that have caused both incremental and punctuated changes within the two agencies and the overarching politics that manage them.

John Lee
University of Colorado Denver

"The Mechanism of State Charter School Policy (SCSP) Adoption: Event History Analysis"

This research's primary goal is to examine if regional diffusion and the elements of states have statistical explanatory power for the adoption of charter school policy. Charter schools have widely been expanded across America since Minnesota enacted the charter school law in 1991. However, only 40 states have adopted own charter school policy. Based on this dichotomous policy phenomenon, this study empirically tests a research question: what factors drive states to adopt charter school policy. Many policy scholars agree with that policy adoptions are accomplished by imitating other states because states can reduce transaction costs if they adopt policies after geographically neighboring states adopt policies. On the other hand, the Institutional Analysis and Development (IAD) framework points out that jurisdiction characteristics play critical roles as well when diverse policies are adopted. This empirical study uses event history analysis (EHA) with the probit maximum likelihood functional form to deeply explore the relationships between the dichotomous dependent variable and explanatory variables supported by the two theoretical approaches. The 1991-2004 time-period binary panel data is utilized for this empirical study. The data are mainly collected from the Center for Education Reform (CER) and Common Core of Data (CCD).

Shannon Anthony Lewis
University of Colorado Denver

"Obama's Field Organizing Model: The Impact of Field Offices on Voter Turnout"

It has been widely reported that the Obama campaign had a substantial lead over the Romney campaign in the number of field offices established across the country. In several swing state, the Obama campaign more than doubled the number of field offices of the Romney campaign. In Florida, for example, the Obama campaign maintained 104 field offices compared to the 47 maintained by the Romney campaign. Did Obama's grass-roots outreach through field offices make a difference in the election? There is minimal research on the possible correlation between the number of field offices for a campaign and increased voter turnout. This study will build statistical models to analyze whether the number of field offices maintained by the Obama campaign and the level of activity in those offices, as measured by the number of volunteers and paid staff in each office, led to an increase in Democratic voter turnout in each Florida county (when alternative factors accounting for voter turnout patterns are controlled for). If it is proven that the Obama campaign's field organizing strategy increased voter turnout, this may suggest future candidates will increase their chances of being elected if they adopt the Obama field organizing model.

Ie May Lim

Azusa Pacific University

Ivy Yee-Sakamoto
Azusa Pacific University

"The Effects and Implications of Bullying in Schools across America"

U.S. Justice Department school bullying statistics and cyber bullying statistics studies shows that one out of every four children or youth will be abused by a peer. This presentation will focus on the various types of bullying, characteristics of bullies and its victims, and meaningful strategies to prevent bullying in public and private schools. Moral dimensions of interventions will also be incorporated which can benefit educators, counselors, administrators or health care providers in the educational setting. In addition, the development and use of a qualitative survey on preservice teachers' perceptions of bullying in the elementary and secondary schools will be shared as the authors consider future directions for research on preparing future teachers to recognize, stop, and prevent bullying in our schools.

Emilia E. Martinez-Brawley
School of Social Work, College of Public Programs, Arizona State University

John F. Roatch, Distinguished Professor
School of Social Work, College of Public Programs, Arizona State University

Paz M.B. Zorita, Associate Professor
School of Social Work, College of Public Programs, Arizona State University

"The Neglect of Social Network Theory in Practice with Latino Immigrants in Border Areas"

This paper will begin with a brief overview of the process of international migration, of the nature of social networks among immigrants and of the costs and benefits of those networks for the sending and receiving countries. Secondly, the principles and development social network theory in social work practice will be reviewed and the strength and limitations of applying networking principles in practice with immigrants in the Southwest will be discussed. Finally, conclusions will focus on the tensions surrounding the ability of social workers to capitalize on their understanding of network practice given current legal and administrative realities and limitations within the framework of agencies.

Lucy Ware McGuffey
University of Colorado Denver

"The Politics of Memory and the Khmer Rouge Tribunal"

Many argue that the international community and the Cambodian government have competing interests in the workings of the Khmer Rouge tribunal, officially known as the Extraordinary

Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia (ECCC). Whereas UN objectives emphasize the institutionalization of norms of international justice, objectives of the Hun Sen regime focus on building stability and legitimacy through blaming national problems on its predecessor's humanitarian violations, while objectives of the Cambodian people attend to reconciliation. The divergent goals of norm diffusion, regime stability, and social reconstruction problematize the Cambodian reconciliation process. This paper will examine how disagreements over how to remember and move beyond Cambodia's violent history generate competing constructions of identity. For example, the individualization of legal culpability implicit in the framework of international criminal justice abstracts individual identities from the socio-political context in which the crimes occurred. This depoliticization ironically politicizes the juridical process since actors advance contending historical narratives which conceal important systemic factors as individual participants are assigned socially constructed roles as victims and perpetrators. This study will enhance understanding of how the politics of memory inform the workings of international tribunals.

Morgann Means
Colorado State University

"Rethinking Sustainability through an Ecocentric Perspective"

The concept of sustainability occupies a central position in recent environmental political thought as an appropriate and, by some accounts, necessary solution to ecological degradation. Despite its contested definitions, articulations of the sustainability paradigm within reformist environmental discourse suggest that the preservation of resources for continued societal prosperity represents the fundamental goal of the concept. The dominant theoretical understanding of sustainability within the reformist tradition emphasizes the centrality of maintaining a minimal sense of ecological integrity in order to allow for continued human development unhindered by biophysical limits. Operating within an ecocentric framework, this paper seeks to problematize the compatibility of perpetual development and the pursuit of ecological sustainability expressed throughout the environmental politics literature. Ecocentrism provides the philosophical foundation for both critiquing and re-conceptualizing sustainability, shifting the meaning of the concept beyond the anthropocentric goal of preserving the natural world for perpetual use. This paper will explore the possibility of a radically transformed image of sustainability capable of redefining the human-nature relationship based on ecocentrism's ontological holism, its axiological predilection for assigning intrinsic value to all aspects of the biological community, and its sense of biocentric egalitarianism that transcends the anthropocentric foundation of reformist environmental discourse.

Scott Moore
Colorado State University

"The Limitations of Street Level Bureaucracy"

After its publication thirty years ago, Michael Lipsky's *Street Level Bureaucracy* earned an important place in many public policy and administration syllabi. It continues to frame discussion of operational paradoxes in the literatures of public administration and public policy, having been appropriated in research ranging from environmental enforcement to election administration. Framed by a skepticism that asks whether the theory deserves its many uses, this paper seeks to critically examine this important book in several lights. First is to examine the construction of bureaucracy that grounds the book's overall argument. Second is to examine the theory of street level bureaucracy as a theory of public organization per se. Third is to examine the benefit of *Street Level Bureaucracy* for the purposes of advancing public management. For example, how do the elements of this critique of public bureaucracy fit within thirty years of subsequent research on organizational culture, communities of practice, organizational design, sense-making, and theories of public policy processes? Whether *Street Level Bureaucracy* should be regarded as an "event" in the evolution of ideas concerning the rationality of public policy, or as the fundamental theoretical framework about public bureaucracy, is the final question the paper seeks to address.

Glenn T. Morris
University of Colorado Denver

“Manifest Destiny, Indigenous Peoples, and the Politics of Memory in the Production of History in Denver, Colorado”

The late Haitian political sociologist, Michel-Rolph Trouillot reminds us that historical silences “enter the process of historical production at four crucial moments: the moment of fact creation...;the moment of fact assembly...; the moment of fact retrieval...; and the moment of retrospective significance.” This paper will reflect the ways in which indigenous peoples have been, and continue to be, marginalized and/or invisibilized in Denver’s past and current politics of memory. From Zebulon Pike and Kit Carson, to the Sand Creek Massacre, to the fabrication of the Columbus Day holiday’s birthplace in Denver, this paper will examine the role of law, politics, media, and the construction of “whiteness” in the erasure of indigenous peoples from the public narrative of the history of Denver. Particular attention will be paid to the manner in which public space, public monuments, and public celebrations have been manipulated in the production of Denver’s history. Recent efforts, especially by indigenous peoples, to address the “fields of power” that have historically established the political history of Denver will also be discussed.

Samantha Mosier
Colorado State University

"Does the Gown Help The Town? Examining Town-Gown Relationship Influence on Local Environmental Sustainability"

A number of scholarly efforts have been made to rank local sustainability efforts based on a combination of the three pillars of sustainability. According to a recent sustainability index, the

OSSI, an overwhelming percentage of the top ranked sustainable cities were home to institutions of higher education. While this may be a coincidence, this research seeks to determine if cities and towns partner or collaborate with institutions of higher education for sustainability purposes. In addition, this research seeks to determine how such partnerships may influence one of the three pillars of sustainability. Previous studies on sustainability town-gown partnerships have typically focused on the relationship between a singular university and surrounding community and, furthermore, did not consider the sustainability ranking of the local community. This research improves upon previous efforts by considering the sustainability ranking of the city, using the OSSI index, and will account for multiple relationships that may exist between a town or city and institutions of higher education. The two cases studies evaluated are San Antonio, Texas and Dubuque, Iowa. These case studies represent an initial investigation that allows for probing into significant variables necessary for a larger-N analysis and additional case studies.

Matthew Nash
Colorado State University

"Enjoying Political Ecology: Jean Baudrillard in Socio-nature"

This paper argues for an interdisciplinary approach to environmental problems. In recent years, critical "Green" "left" geographers have articulated a theory which joins nature and society as elements internal to capitalist processes. What gets created through these processes have been termed "second nature", "created ecosystems", and "socio-natures", each of these speaking to the way in which we can no longer separate out nature and society into distinct categories. Using this orientation as a foothold, this paper argues for the politicization of these "socio-natures" using Erik Swyngedouw's (as well as Marx's) concept of "metabolism". I elaborate on this concept of metabolism using Baudrillard's early work on Consumer Society, and focus on the way in which framing consumption as metabolisms-of-consumption allows for imagining a new political ecology of liberation.

William L. Niemi
Western State Colorado University

"Zizek and Contemporary Crises"

The essay is a review essay of the recent work of Slavoj Žižek, probing his political economic, moral, and psychoanalytic methods as he has engaged the political, economic, and environmental crises that have emerged over the past decade.

David J. Plante
Western State Colorado University

"Institutionalism and the Global Financial Crisis"

John Kenneth Galbraith concluded, in *The Great Crash 1929*, “There seems little question that in 1929, modifying a famous cliché, the economy was fundamentally unsound.” Rather than focusing on the triggers and policy mix associated the 2008 crisis, this paper is an inquiry into the institutional setting that formed the backdrop for these events and recreated a fundamentally unsound political economy. Using the analyses of Thorstein Veblen, Karl Polanyi, and Hyman Minsky, I identify the elements of institutional change that created a crisis prone economy in both the late 1920s and 2000s.

Tony Robinson
University of Colorado, Denver

"The Production of Space, from Berlin to Seoul: Constructing Neo-Liberalism through the Politics of Memory and Forgetting"

As world-historic sites of the struggle between state socialism and capitalism, Berlin (Germany) and Seoul (Korea) offer case-studies of the construction of the neo-liberal subject through redesign and repurposing of the old sites of contestation. The modern reconstruction of Berlin and Seoul involves authoritative spatial strategies through which the identity of the neo-liberal subject has been constructed and normalized in urban sites of profound historic struggles between state socialism and market capitalism. In both cities, the “victory” over state socialism has been woven into the fabric of urban space itself, such that the memory of the past and the imagination of the future are both shaped in ways amenable to capitalist ascendance. This paper will explore the memorialization projects and production of public spaces in post-Soviet Berlin and Seoul, exploring how these processes have come to celebrate the neo-liberal moment. Four kinds of spatial sites will be explored: spaces of neo-liberal visual triumphalism, spaces of self-surveillance/discipline, spaces of normalized consumerism, and spaces of aestheticized/de-politicized resistance. Spatial practices at these sites socially construct neoliberal subjects through the ambient power of place, and thus play a role in normalizing the era of neo-liberal ascendance.

Geneva J. Román
Bartell and Associates, San Diego

"Human Rights and Multilateral Development Banks: Evaluating Recipient Records and Lending Practices"

I examine the extent to which human rights are considered in multilateral loaning practices in developing countries. Our understanding of how multilateral development banks (MDBs) function is unclear. Many studies have focused on clarifying official development assistance behavior by countries, but research has only recently focused on characterizing individual banks' behavior. Offering an explanation for this focus are the humanitarian expectations imposed upon international financial institutions (IFIs) since such financial giants are in a potent position to economically reward or punish varying human rights practices. Whether these expectations are being met is under question and the intentions and loaning practices of MDBs such as the

International Monetary Fund, the World Bank and its regional counterparts have come under suspicion. Providing an answer to this question not only helps to create transparency into the economic centers of the international system, but also assists us in deciding whether their actions are congruent with the progression of international law. The findings in this study suggest that human rights play a minimal role in multilateral lending practices. The humanitarian implications will be reflected on along with what the results may imply about how international economic maturity measures up to international legal maturity.

Verona K. Schaller
Boise State University

"Regime Change in the Post-Arab Spring"

I analyze the outcomes of several regime transitions during the 2011-2012 period of time. In particular, I seek to determine the extent to which regime transitions follow a pattern similar to those in the "Arab Spring" countries. Key identifying factors to the Arab Spring transitions included long-standing dictatorships, unrealized middle class political and economic demands, and struggling economies. I would expect as well that communication of political grievances would also enhance the pace of transition. My empirical work will be guided by classic and contemporary theories of regime change; from Barrington Moore's *Social Origins of Dictatorship and Democracy* to Daron Acemoglu and James Robinson's *Economic Origins of Dictatorship and Democracy*.

Andy Sharma
University of Denver

"Old Age, Widowhood, Assets"

Given the on-going aging of the US population and an increase in the number of individuals age 65 and over experiencing widowhood, examining the economic and financial security of this group is a worthwhile undertaking. In addition, the bipartisan National Commission on Fiscal Responsibility and Reform's focus on reducing non-defense discretionary spending and restructuring Social Security as ways to achieve fiscal responsibility categorize this stream of research with priority. The results of the analysis indicate that widowhood substantially decreases total wealth. In fact, this group fares even worse than divorced/separated or never married. However, employed widows exhibit an advantage. Policy efforts that target particular households prior to widowhood can ease this financial blow. Initiatives that educate older adults, particularly poor females, about delayed Social Security Income and retain these individuals in the labor force need to be examined.

Stephen K. Shaw
Northwest Nazarene University

"Dorothy Day, the Catholic Worker Movement, and Christian Anarchism"

This paper explores the work of Dorothy Day and her Christian anarchism/anti-liberalism. She was a co-founder in 1933 of the Catholic Worker Movement and upon her death in 1980 was described as perhaps the most influential Catholic in American history. She was a convert to Catholicism, deeply devout and theologically orthodox, yet was a political radical in many respects. In the inaugural edition of the Catholic Worker newspaper, on May Day 1933, she asked cannot one be radical and still be religious. She variously described herself as "pacifist" and "anarchist," and engaged in civil disobedience against war, nuclear weaponry, and other forms of state oppression and social injustice. She was influenced by writings such as Holy Scripture, Tolstoy, Dostoevsky, and thinkers/writers/activists in 20th century America. In particular, I will focus on her critique of the state and her commitment to being an engaged critic and "gentle sabotage" against what she often called, "Holy Mother, the State." She was not a theorist, nor did she consider herself an intellectual. She saw herself as a journalist committed to building a society "where it was easier for men to be good." Her role in developing a Catholic critique of the state is overlooked.

Song Bo Sim
University of Colorado

"In-Kind Transfers as the Political Equilibrium"

This analysis examines the reasons why governments undertake in-kind transfers that involve inefficiency instead of cash. While there have been several analyses for possible explanations of in-kind transfers, the analysis based on a political view is scarce. This analysis provides the empirical evidence supporting the in-kind transfers as a political equilibrium. Two different hypotheses inducing different expected empirical results based on political view are provided and are tested using cross-county data. The findings show that the in-kind transfers are increasing as the country becomes more democratic and the median voter is more removed from median income.

Zachary Smith
Northern Arizona University

Dennis R. Judd
University of Illinois at Chicago

Stephanie Witt
Boise State University

Alicia Barber
University of Nevada Reno

Jessica Deshazo

Northern Arizona University

Erin D. McClellan
Boise State University

Todd Shallat
Boise State University

Christopher A. Simon
University of Utah

Brent S. Steel
Oregon State University

Erika Wolters
Oregon State University

"Roundtable: Cities, Sagebrush, and Solitude: Confronting Policy Challenges of the Great Basin"

As the largest and driest of the four deserts of North America, the Great Basin does not seem to be a friendly place to build cities. This round table will discuss the politics, history, growth and other aspects of this rapidly changing part of America.

Thorsten Spehn
University of Colorado Denver

"The Role of Rhetorical Persuasion in Policymaking: German Foreign Policy Discourse on the Use of Force"

Deliberation and argumentation constitute the core of democratic policy-making. Yet rhetorical persuasion between national policy-makers receives little attention in foreign policy analysis. Knowledge about the effect of persuasion processes can improve policy-making theories. It also contributes to the constructivist agenda by revealing the important micro-processes that underlie socialization and policy diffusion. In 1995, German policy-makers decisively altered their country's traditional security policy stance on the use of force. They allowed their military to participate in multilateral peacekeeping and peace enforcement missions outside of NATO territory. The policy changes occurred after parliamentary debates and votes on the appropriate German response to the civil war in Bosnia-Herzegovina. During that time, the majority of parliamentarians broke with Germany's anti-militant tradition and began to accept the use of force. This paper investigates the role that rhetorical persuasion played in policy reorientation. It analyses the parliamentary discourse to identify the central arguments, rhetorical techniques and the reasons for why persuasion was effective. It concludes by outlining the advantages of including rhetorical persuasion in the study of national foreign policy-making.

Maria Struble
Western State Colorado University

"Diffusion and Forced Migration: Paradox of the Modern State System"

The process of diffusion creates a situation where the source of what is diffused, with time, becomes unintelligible and its traces so minute as to be almost non-existent, yet creating long-term implications for the resulting products in question. This is the very paradox that diffusion instantiates –it is a process that begins with a whole defined by sameness but gives birth to multiple constitutive parts defined by alterity. The whole, surrounded by itself, is now defined by a process that both constitutes and destroys it. This paper argues that forced migration represents a similar, though human security, paradox that nation-states inhabit that both destroys and defines them too. If we follow the paradoxical logic that diffusion instantiates, it becomes clear that refugees (constitutive parts), figure as an entity never again to be included in the nation-state (whole), yet forever destined to desire inclusion in that now non-existing whole. I will use the specific example of the Bhutanese refugees to show how this logic of creating and substantiating alterity normalizes the consequences of diffusion and what its implications for discussions of human security in the 21st century might be.

Madhavi Tandon
University of Colorado Denver

"Right to Graduate and Colonial Linguicism"

Colonial is defined as the conquest and control of other people's land and goods (Loomba, 1998). In this paper the author maintains that the United States continues a colonial approach to education based on language discrimination. The gateway to higher education depends on a high school diploma that many English language learners (ELLs) fail to acquire. While many postcolonial countries around the world have opened up education to their citizens in pre-colonial languages, the US continues to hold on to an antiquated English-only language policy. The rationale behind a discriminatory language policy could be nothing other than keeping Spanish speaking citizens off the field. Using a critical theory lens, this theoretical paper will examine the trends in countries that have been colonized by European rulers in the past and how their postcolonial language policies have set them on a path to economic development. Linguistic theories show that knowledge acquired in one language can be transferred easily to another language. Why then do we insist that our native Spanish speakers must box up and store the communication skills acquired in their mother tongues and start anew when they enter schools? Looking beyond our borders, it makes sense to move towards a Spanish – English bilingual language policy and open the gates to real equitable education.

Stephen Thomas
University of Colorado Denver

Lucy Dwight

University of Colorado Denver

Jeff Franklin
University of Colorado Denver

George Kuansah
University of Colorado Denver

Ken Wolf
University of Colorado Denver

"Roundtable: Assessment of Social Science Core Curriculums"

Across the country, colleges and universities are being asked to develop assessment tools for individual courses and for core curriculums. At the University of Colorado Denver, our College of Liberal Arts and Sciences has initiated an assessment development project to evaluate student learning outcomes in our Core Curriculum courses, which includes a core course requirement in the Social Sciences. This roundtable discusses UC Denver's assessment development process for our Social Science Core Courses. Our proposed panel will be composed of instructors of our Social Science courses who are developing our assessment process and one or two of the leaders of our assessment initiative. We will present our approaches to assessment of our Social Science Core curriculum and invite audience participation and discussion of assessment efforts at their respective institutions.

Priyanka Dhirenbhai Vyas
University of Texas at Dallas

"Connecting the Dots: Patterns of Institutional Development in Brazil, India, China and South Korea"

In the policy world, it is hard to resist comparing countries on outcomes. In the case of health policy some countries have achieved universal health coverage and rapidly expand innovative health programs across their population much before economic growth took off or in tandem with economic reforms; others may not have been able to do so. Countries can be similar in their political structure and yet differ in policy outcomes, and vice versa. This raises the question on the nature and characteristics of institutions that led some countries to implement health policy more successfully than others. While scholars have studied different components of institutional-building such as path-dependency, historical institutionalism, rational-choice approach or state-civil society interaction, none provide a holistic view of patterns of institution-building in health policy. I examine the patterns of institution transformation that underpins health policy reforms in four countries, two of which had a top-down approach of institution transformation, while the other two had a mix of top-down and bottom-up approaches. By examining the patterns of institution development, there can be lessons learnt for other countries as to whether a policy successful in one context can be replicable in another country or a context.

Philip Waggoner

University of Colorado Denver and University of Colorado Colorado Springs

"Facilitating the Reduction of Recidivism: A Political Philosophical Approach to Community Justice"

Political philosophy and criminal justice rarely mix. While justice and criminology are largely focused on the notion of practical, empirical enforcement methods for creating a safer society at large, political philosophy typically remains in the lofty realm of abstract thinking, virtually inaccessible to the lives of individual citizens; however, a thorough examination of political philosophical thought reveals multiple and strong strands of criminological theory. Even strong hints of the relatively new notion of community justice can be found interwoven throughout the entire tapestry of the political philosophical tradition, from Aristotle to John Rawls. Why would such a relationship among traditionally disparate disciplines be worth discovering and developing? This paper will attempt an answer to that question by demonstrating that in order for communities across the world to accept and view the new notion of community justice as relevant, a framework that is historically rich and practically cogent, as well as academically sound, must be established in order to legitimize this new trajectory of executing justice in society. Thus, in order to reduce and prevent crime, diminish the number of recidivists in society and create overall safer communities throughout the world, a political philosophical approach to community justice must be undertaken.

Jennifer Ward

New Mexico State University

"Who Aren't You: Privacy Concerns and the Covert Use of Facial Recognition Technology"

The covert use of Facial Recognition Technology (FRT) has led to many privacy concerns. This paper assesses the covert use of FRT to see if it is legal and ethically problematic. The technical limitations and potentials of FRT are also assessed to see if FRT is worth pursuing in light of the suspicion surrounding the technology. It is argued that facial recognition is neither illegal nor ethically problematic and that, while limitations remain on the technology, the technology is advancing with the potential to be very useful as a security tool. This paper further argues that while FRT will not entirely eliminate security concerns it is another step in protecting American citizens and, as this paper finds no legal or ethical concerns with FRT, it argues that the U.S. government should continue to pursue the use of facial recognition systems because this will increase the demand and as the demand increases, so will research and development which will lead to more sophisticated and advanced systems. However, it is also argued that the possibility of abuse when using these systems for surveillance exists, and there are several questions that should be considered before implementing FRT.

Veronica Ward

Utah State University

"A Suicide Bomber Personality: Mission Impossible?"

Researchers continue in their efforts to find a "suicide" bomber personality type. To date progress has been very limited. In this paper a brief history of efforts to find such a type is provided, beginning with efforts to identify a "psychology of terrorism" to the latest psychological/psychoanalytic studies on "suicide" bombers. The weaknesses of such research, including the problems associated with reliance on the "Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders," are discussed, along with alternative approaches. Specifically, efforts that move beyond psychological profiles in favor of group dynamics and societal conditions are explored. Particular attention is paid to researchers who look to social and/or biological ties to explain a commitment to sacrifice. The paper concludes with the judgment that current research provides greater support for social and "in-group" ties than genetic ties, while the search for a particular personality type remains elusive.

Chelsea Welker
Colorado State University

"Ecocentrism and the Global South"

Deep ecological political thought has often been criticized by scholars from the Global South as an imperialist and Western-centric ideological frame that fundamentally misunderstands the problems these regions of the globe face in the form of ecological and human crises. My research seeks to fill a gap in the literature by revising deep ecology toward a broader definition of ecocentrism that more adequately addresses the needs of the aforementioned populations and ecosystems in the Global South. This paper specifically defines what constitutes ecocentrism as political theory and addresses the critiques leveled at deep ecology from scholars of the Global South. This research will also address why the theory of ecocentric thought referred to as deep ecology as it stands in the current literature proves inappropriate as a political and theoretical foundation for political action in the global South. Anthropocentrism will be addressed as one of the root causes of ecological crises and the accompanying human vulnerabilities that often occur along with ecological degradation. Finally, a broad interpretation of deep ecology as ecocentrism can only exist and flourish in an environment of political contestation under radical democratic structures of governance and place-based decision making.

Cary D. Wintz
Texas Southern University

Celia Janet Wintz
Houston Community College

"A Content Analysis of 'INSPIRE': AQAP's English Language Publication from the Beginning through the 'Arab Spring'"

In summer 2010 the first of nine issues of *INSPIRE*, an English language glossy, well produced, and colorful magazine attributed to Al-Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula (AQAP), appeared online. This publication has generated considerable interest and controversy. Was its source really AQAP; was Anwar al-Awlaki involved in its publication; whose ideas did it represent; who was its intended audience; and, what was its purpose? There were also issues regarding its distribution; the first issue was infected with viruses. Its message was militantly jihadist, celebrating attacks on western interests, provided instructions and moral support for would-be jihadists, and was assumed to be a recruiting tool for Islamic radicals. This study will focus on a content analysis of *INSPIRE*. It will focus on four major issues: What is the overriding theme present in *INSPIRE*, and in what manner has this theme evolved or changed over the year? What is the content of each issue and how does this content change issue to issue? How does the magazine respond to and interpret contemporary issues, especially terror attacks and changes on the ground in the Arab/Islamic world? How did *INSPIRE* interpret the “Arab Spring” and how does this interpretation relate to recent events?

Katherine Young
University of Hawai'i, Hilo

"The Animal Question in Political Theory"

The question of the animal is one that is deeply buried within Western political thought, from Plato onward. Yet it is seldom discussed within the conventional discourse of political theory, at least not in any central way and rarely with any concern outside of the human. Nonetheless, one could argue that the animal is a specter that haunts political theory, with deep implications for both humans and animals. This paper will explore the underlying animal narrative in the Western canon, focusing in particular on modern contract theory; its conception of the state of nature and the transition to the civil state; how animal bodies literally as well as figuratively underwrite the advent of the modern political animal; and how animals and humans are intimately constellated within this context.

Poster Session-All Disciplines Abstracts

Aaron Barth
North Dakota State University, Fargo

“Imagining the Civil War in North Dakota History: The Public Memory of Whitestone Hill”

In the first decade of the twentieth-century, politicians wanted to both honor and capture the votes of Civil War veterans. To do this, aspiring politicians often proposed legislation and had monuments erected to commemorate the Grand Army of the Republic. They did this in North Dakota as well, and they brought a great deal of confusion to the public memory of the US-Dakota Wars and the American Civil War. The former was concerned with a punitive campaign against the Sioux on the northern Great Plains while the latter was about states' rights and

emancipation. This poster considers how that problematic piece of Civil War history continues to strain US-Sioux relations on the northern Great Plains today.

Elizabeth Carvalho
Toronto, Ontario

Alisa Triest
Toronto, Ontario

“Arts and Culture in the Psychiatric Consumer/Survivor Community”

Consumer/survivors of psychiatric systems have been gathering for generations to develop communities of mutual support and to make systemic change to the institutions, structures, laws, and attitudes they have experienced. However, there is limited recognition of Mad people as an equity-seeking group and of the cultural traditions of participants in the Mad Movement due to widespread discrimination and ongoing pathologization by “psy” disciplines like psychiatry, psychology, and social work. This poster presentation calls community members; “allies”/supporters of consumer/survivors; “mental health” researchers; and service providers who engage in respectful, accessible, meaningful, and “culturally competent” relationships with Mad people to recognize and encourage the cultures and communities of Mad people to respond to the oppressive social structures that impact how they emerge. The authors self-identify as Mad people and will examine their creation of culture within pockets of the Mad community and social justice movement organizing in the Greater Toronto Area (Canada). They will discuss and display art that is produced and used for the expression and celebration of Mad identities and realities, community building, political action and systemic advocacy, education and training, self-care, and fun. This presentation will also describe the enactment of culture through relationships and the artistic process.

Ashleigh M. Day
Northern Arizona University

“Fear Appeals in Political Rhetoric”

This paper explores how fear appeals are used in present-day political rhetoric and compares this to Aristotle's intended use(s) of fear in rhetoric. The use of fear appeals in political rhetoric is important to examine due to the omnipresence of politics in everyday life as well as its significance in regards to the upcoming 2012 presidential election. The paper asserts that fear has been applied to political rhetoric in different ways than Aristotle described and these different applications have vastly different outcomes within society. Aristotle ultimately stated that the intended use of fear was to inspire debate and deliberation, which is not the current outcome, as this can be seen in the various articles that are examined and discussed.

Alaina Franklin

Front Range Community College

“The Rental Market’s Reaction to the United States, Colorado, and Fort Collins Economies:
How the Consumers and Suppliers of Rentals have been Affected”

Many events since the turn of the millennium have had severe impacts on the economies of the United States, Colorado, and Fort Collins. Recessions, tax credits, and many other shocks to the market have resulted in changes to the supply and demand of rentals in ways that have been consistent with economic theories regarding supply, demand, and elasticity. The events that affected the national, Colorado, and Fort Collins area rental markets most dramatically were the recession that occurred between 2007 and 2009, which involved a housing market crash and increased unemployment, and the First-Time Home Buyer Tax Credit, which was made available through the federal government in order to stimulate the housing market and decrease the number of foreclosures between 2008 and 2010 (Jacoby, 2009; Goodwin & Zumpano, 2011). Examining the impact that such events have had on the supply and demand of rentals in relation to the elasticity of this market demonstrates whether consumers and suppliers in the rental market, as well as actors in markets for substitute goods, have been affected in positive or negative ways.

Nancy Lubick
Northern Arizona University

Christine Arazan
Northern Arizona University

Michael Costelloe
Northern Arizona University

“A Theoretical Examination of Student Decision-Making when Violating an Academic Integrity Policy”

Previous research suggests that academic dishonesty occurs frequently in the University-setting. While there is a significant body of research that examines the prevalence, consequences, and characteristics of students who violate, largely missing in the literature is a theoretical discussion as to why students violate academic integrity codes. Using data collected from a campus-wide survey of 4,000 randomly selected undergraduate students at a rural southwestern university, this paper examines the prevalence and correlates of self-reported violations of the University’s academic integrity policy. Theoretically, we also analyze whether those who more strongly agree with statements derived from Sykes and Matza’s techniques of neutralization are more likely to admit to violations of the university’s academic dishonesty policy.

Kelsea MacIlroy
Colorado State University

“In the arid American West groundwater management is vital for farming, ranching, and healthy rural communities.”

This case study focuses on the social impacts of the recently implemented groundwater management plan for subdistrict #1 in the San Luis Valley (SLV) of southern Colorado—a unique attempt to manage an invisible resource locally. Using a qualitative methodology semi-structured, in-depth interviews were conducted with 25 stakeholders in the vicinity including engineers, farmers, ranchers, and knowledgeable community members. Participant observation at four local community meetings, on three working farms, a ranch, and at a reservoir project combined with document analysis of relevant materials provide complementary data. In taking a grounded theory approach it becomes clear, through analysis, that the ramifications of the plan deliver different impacts to different types of people and to their quality of life in the SLV. This project provides real insight into why community members may support the plan, object to it, or view it as a necessary but painful step toward more sustainable groundwater management.

Sheree Martin

Dept. of Journalism & Mass Communication, Samford University

“Teaching (and Using) Social Media for Business and Professional Success”

This poster provides an overview of the tools and techniques I use to teach a special topics course titled Social Media Practices for undergraduate students at Samford University. The poster presents the course content in an applied context, using a hypothetical small business client, similar to the type of client student teams advise as part of the final project of the semester. The course takes a strategic planning and content marketing approach to using social networks and websites for business and professional success. In addition to exploring established and emerging social networks, we cover social media metrics, search engine optimization (SEO), blogging, podcasting, and basic web analytics. This poster will benefit faculty who teach similar courses and/or who are interested in using websites and social networks more effectively for professional success.

Heather Ann Moody

University of Wisconsin-Eau Claire

“Issues of Teacher Preparation and the Compliance of Wisconsin Education Act 31”

U.S. children are told stories and taught lessons about American Indian leaders and encounters of great celebration such as Thanksgiving. These stories/lessons are often presented in a stereotypical and misrepresented form, depriving students of correct information about the contemporary issues facing American Indian people today. A general awareness has been brought out in education with regard to addressing the need for American Indian history and culture in classrooms.

Within the state of Wisconsin, one of the biggest problems is that upon graduation, students are entering higher education and society in general, without a proper understanding of American Indian people including their history, culture, and the complexities within contemporary society. Wisconsin teachers are required to incorporate various aspects of American Indians within the curriculum at grades 4, 8, and 12. Teachers are therefore required to have preparation to be able to do this as part of their teacher education and licensing programs. The purpose of this study is to explore how teacher preparation programs play a role in preparing educators for teaching American Indian history, culture, and contemporary society. Findings can provide insight into where the breakdown of knowledge occurs with regard to fulfilling the requirements of Wisconsin Act 31.

Eriko Omori
Illinois State University

“Parenting Styles within the United States: Differences between American Parents and International Parents in America”

Parenting goals for children’s socialization vary between more collectivist and individualist cultural contexts. It is unclear whether international parents currently in the U.S. retain different goals for children’s socialization compared to American parents. This study investigated how American and international parents influence their children’s emotions and behaviors. Parents with preschool age children were recruited from Bloomington-Normal, Illinois ($N=40$) to complete the *Emotion Stories Questionnaire* (ESQ) and *Parenting Styles and Dimensions Questionnaire* (PSDQ). It was anticipated that: emotional socialization, as measured by the *ESQ*, and parenting style, as measured by the *PSDQ*, of all parents would be positively correlated; international parents would respond more frequently to their children’s negative emotions or behaviors; American mothers would respond more emotionally to their daughters; international fathers’ *PSDQ* scores will be similar to that of American fathers; international parents’ scores on the *ESQ* will be different when their ages are considered. A series of *t*-tests were utilized to compare ESQ and PSDQ scores of American and international parents. Additionally, the age of the child is considered utilizing a one-way ANOVA. Regression is used when parental age is added as a variable. Data collection is nearing completion and analysis will begin shortly.

Stacy M. Reikowsky
North Dakota State University, Fargo

“Grassy Butte, North Dakota, and the Intersection of the United States Resettlement Administration Documentary Photography, 1936”

In McKenzie County in the western reaches of North Dakota, lies Grassy Butte, a small town founded during early western homestead settlement. However, in 1936, when Arthur Rothstein, official photographer for the United States Resettlement Administration (later renamed the Farm Security Administration in 1937), received a shooting script from Roy Stryker, Head of the

Historical Section (Information Division) at the RA, Grassy Butte also sat at the intersection of history, memory, and Depression-Era ideology. Rothstein's subsequent photographic work in the rural town ultimately proved assertively ideological and therefore not to be considered reflective portraits of the time. Yet, the photographs he captured in Grassy Butte in July 1936, nevertheless represent valuable documents for reading his pictures as sources stripped of such ideology and as images of rural social and community history. Therefore, a poster presentation of Rothstein's photographs taken in Grassy Butte proposes to present a visual account of both his controversial pieces and the larger narrative of history and memory at the height of the Great Depression in a small western North Dakota town.

Emily Thomas
Front Range Community College (Larimer Campus)

“Education and Sustainable Development: The Sri Kausika Primary School in Nepal”

For two years as an officer of our campus' Phi Theta Kappa honor society, I have been involved with an annual fundraising event to benefit the Sri Kausika Primary School in Nepal. We partnered with the Rotary Club in Kathmandu to deliver the funds to the school. The first year we raised \$1,122, and after the fundraiser, I collaborated with one of the deans on campus to write a District Governor's Grant report to request our funds be matched by the local Fort Collins Rotary Club. These funds were tripled and the money was used to build a waterline to the school grounds so that the school and nearby village now has access to water. The funds also helped to complete the structure and interior of the female bathrooms on the school grounds. The poster I will be submitting focuses on the outcome of the fundraiser and the sustainable improvements the school made with the funds from the first year. I will also outline how the improvements to the school can help in the development of Nepal and why the attendance of the female student body is key for this development.

Naomi Young
Front Range Community College

“Female Victimhood in Intimate Partner Violence: Social, Biological and Psychological Factors of Staying Behavior”

Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) is the willful perpetration of abuse and control by one intimate partner towards another. This biopsychosocial analysis of female victims of IPV reveals patterns consistent with Bandura's account of personal agency and a reduced sense of self-efficacy. After examining many studies to determine which ones offered significant findings relevant to the biopsychosocial levels of analysis, this evaluation finds factors which contribute to a woman remaining in an abusive relationship are a social shaping of the identity and expectations through gender roles, cultural values, and early exposure to violence, a biological restructuring of the nervous system by early stressors, and the psychology of Stockholm Syndrome and cognitive dissonance. This evaluation considers the possibility that individuals, as conceived by Bandura (2001), are personal agents with core features of intentionality, forethought, self-reactiveness,

and self-reflectiveness in which people perceive whether they are self-efficacious. While explanations for why a woman stays in an abusive relationship vary considerably, biopsychosocial analysis of female victims of IPV reveals patterns consistent with Bandura's account of personal agency and a reduced sense of self-efficacy.

Public Administration Abstracts

Kaene Antonio
Arizona State University

Viola Fuentes
Northern Arizona University

Martin Manuel
Arizona State University

“Evaluating a Student Support Model for American Indian Engineering Students”

As public sector revenue falls, public universities have become the target of funding cutbacks at the state and federal level. When funding becomes an issue, ethnic minority support programs tend to see a reduction in allocated funding or are absorbed by existing mainstream support programs. How culturally relevant or effective are ethnic minority support programs? Although public universities are charged with educating a significant portion of a state's college age population, students from different ethnic and racial groups enter universities at different rates. Since American Indians are underrepresented among underrepresented ethnic minority groups, this group's success in engineering programs represents a key hurdle to raising their persistence and graduation rates. This case study presents the experience of an engineering student and the student support services provided by an employee of the ASU American Indian Student Support Services office. Roberts (2000) defines mentoring as “a formalized process whereby a more knowledgeable and experienced person actuates a supportive role of overseeing and encouraging reflection and learning within a less experienced and knowledgeable person, so as to facilitate that person's career and personal development” (p. 162). The paper seeks to determine whether mentoring led to the positive educational experience and outcomes.

Chandra Commuri
California State University, Bakersfield

Yong Choi
California State University, Bakersfield

“Digital Technology & Attitudes Towards Public Policy Issues Among The Millennial Generation”

We are broadly interested in understanding the sources of information underlying the millennial generation's attitudes towards public policy issues. Our observations, and national studies (Pew),

show that the millennials are highly connected to personal technology. However, do they also use that technology to become informed on policy issues? Our specific research questions are:
- What sources do they rely on for policy information (online commentary, media pundits?, social media, think tanks, etc.)?

-Do they have strong positions on some types of policy issues and weak positions on other types of issues? What explains variations in the strength of attitudes?

We are collecting data from college students through surveys and focus groups. We are exploring the types of technology that the respondents use, the sources of their information on policy issues, their positions on California's propositions in the November 2012 election, and the intensity of their attitudes towards those propositions. We are focusing only on their attitudes towards propositions and not towards candidates for office.

We hope to contribute to the literature on opinion formation towards policy issues. We specifically want to contribute to a discussion of how digital technology enables or hinders political attitude formation in the younger generation.

Elizabeth D. Fredericksen
Boise State University

Suzanne McCorkle
Boise State University

“Organizational Factors: Constrain or Permit Workplace Aggression?”

Workplace aggression challenges employees and managers both in private and public sector settings. While interest continues to rise in evaluating private sector workplace aggression and its economic impacts, less attention has been directed to the public sector. Fredericksen and McCorkle (in press) present a framework that explains how external and internal factors join to create organizations that are permissive or restrictive of workplace aggression.

Organizational responses to workplace behaviors are neither automatic nor necessarily consistent. Where the formal or informal control mechanisms are not utilized to deter workplace aggression, the organizations are permissive. Organizations that intentionally utilize control mechanisms to deter and systemically restrain workplace aggression are disciplined organizations.

To understand how organizations can move from permissive to disciplined systems, we draw upon the discipline/permissive framework to consider state agencies in five Western states to determine how, or whether, workplace aggression is named in policy, what policies might govern such behavior, and whether key human resource management administrators view the policies as providing sufficient deterrent to workplace aggression.

Viola Fuentes
Northern Arizona University

“The Media Illusions Used in Creating the Tea Party and Occupy Movements“

In America, the media plays an important role in creating and interpreting the actions of individuals and groups to the general public. Coverage given to the activities of groups in the mainstream media determines the number of Americans that become aware of groups such as the Tea Party and Occupy Movement. What was the role of the media in helping these two movements move from the fringes of the political landscape to the center of the political landscape in such a short time? A content analysis of media coverage in Los Angeles and New York by print media and electronic coverage by three major television networks will be done. When the Occupy Movement and the Tea Party utilized their members to take action via public protests, the media elected to either cover or ignore the event. This paper compares the media coverage of Tea Party and Occupy rallies and protests by print and electronic media to examine whether the media played a key role in legitimizing these two groups and conveying their messages to American society.

Viola Fuentes
Northern Arizona University

“Examining and Advocating for Stakeholder Management Analysis in the Public Sector”

Strategic management, *SWOT* analysis and stakeholder analysis represent organizational management tools used primarily in the private sector. This paper examines the literature on stakeholder management analysis that focuses on the public sector and advocates for the use of stakeholder managements analysis in the public sector. According to Babiuch and Farhar (1994) “The goal of stakeholder analysis is to understand how stakeholder groups are likely to be affected by a proposed action, how proposed actions can be modified to result in the greatest number of positive impacts, and how potential negative impacts can be mitigated by modifying the proposed action. Stakeholder analysis is anticipatory, looking to the future rather than describing and explaining a current situation or documenting one that has already occurred” (p. 22). Public organizations who are implementing new programs or modifying existing programs can benefit from stakeholder analysis to better manage their organization’s relationship with key stakeholders particularly politicians and other public agencies.

Amy Gould
The Evergreen State College

“Insuring Government”

All governments carry insurance policies to carry out services. In turn, unforeseen impacts on governments are rising because the insurance industry is recalculating how they assess risk in relation to the cost of climate change. Natural disasters tripled since the 1980s, but insurers have not priced this new level of risk into their policies. The insurance industry is now reconstructing their risk models to include the costs of climate change and these costs will be passed on to governments. Cities, counties, and states will need to pay higher costs to carry insurance under the new model of pricing climate change. Now that climate change is moving from perception

into a fixed cost, how should governments respond in fiscal planning, insurance coverage, and ideological shifts about who pays for climate change?

Jake Heller
Arizona State University

“Purchasing Perspectives, Practices and Strategies in the Public and Private Sectors”

An exploratory look at procurement strategy in the public and private sectors. The study will investigate how procurement strategies and practices differ in the public and private sectors. Procurement professionals from a Fortune 500 company, and members of professional public procurement organizations in the United States will be surveyed regarding their perspectives of procurement topics, practices, and strategy.

Dongjae Jung
Arizona State University

“Immigration Policy Dynamics in Arizona Since the Passage of SB1070”

Arizona’s immigration politics and policy has been in the national spotlight since the passage of SB1070, via the heated debate on the role of localities on immigration policy-making, the constitutionality of immigrant policing based on race. Since the 2000s, anti-immigration camps in Arizona have successfully shaped and reshaped punitive immigration legislation and policies via negative rhetoric and symbolic language on immigrants with the support of various levels of moral and political entrepreneurs, while pro-immigrant or immigrant rights groups could not show a constructive meaningful discourse or policy stance to counter those arguments. However, since the passage of SB1070, Arizona’s immigration debate has expanded into broader topics. Unexpected internal shocks (i.e., immoral behaviors of anti-immigration activists and entrepreneurs), legal fights, reaction to the federal government, and political perturbations (the recall of Russell Pearce and the reelection of President Obama) have created an opportunity for Arizonans to bring a new socio-political discourse on immigration policy. With historical and secondary data, I will review how Arizona’s immigration policy and the related debate has been shaped and reshaped before and after SB1070. Based on this analysis, I will also review what dynamics have shaped state-level immigration policy and why they did so.

Dongjae Jung
Arizona State University

“Federal-Local Immigration Enforcement Program’s Impact on Deportation of non-criminal immigrants: Is Secure Communities from the ICE a Dragnet for Catching and Deporting Immigrants or a Relevant Tool for Choosing Criminal Aliens?”

With strong anti-immigration sentiment and spread of rhetoric on the negative impact of illegal immigrants across states, local immigration activism on immigration policy has risen. Restrictive or punitive immigration legislation targeting Latinos at the local levels has been introduced and sometimes passed. The federal government has initiated Secure Communities in partnership with localities. Secure Communities has been strongly debated among policy actors and stakeholders in terms of its legitimacy, fairness, and goal ambiguity.

This study reviews how Secure Communities has worked in comparison to the previous policy goal of catching and deporting criminal aliens. Research questions include (1) is Secure Communities relevantly carrying out the initial policy or program goal? (2) Is there any state-level difference on the implementation/performance of this program, especially in terms of the deportation rate of noncriminal immigrants? (3) What factor(s) account for this variance and why do states have different paths or trajectories on the implementation of this program?

To analyze these questions, this study uses longitudinal data on the implementation of Secure Communities, especially using deportation data per state during the last 20 to 22 months. Latent trajectory analysis based on the multilevel modeling technique will be used for quantitative analysis on research questions.

Luisa Diaz-Kope
Old Dominion University

John C. Morris
Old Dominion University

Katrina Miller-Stevens
Old Dominion University

“Collaboration Processes and Institutional Structures: Reexamining the Black Box”

Collaboration continues to be an important area of exploration among scholars of the social sciences. Much of this research attempts to map the collaboration process between organizations, yet there are many unanswered questions of this so-called black box. Building on the work of Wood and Gray (1991) and Thomson and Perry (2006), this paper expands and revises the antecedent-process-outcome framework used to explain the black box of the collaboration process. We argue the framework is missing the crucial elements of institutional structure, goals, and outputs. This paper discusses why the former frameworks developed by Wood and Gray (1991) and Thomson and Perry (2006) inefficiently explain the collaboration process, and why the elements of institutional structure, goals, and outputs need to be included in this framework. The paper pays particular attention to the institutional structure element of the framework by adopting Moore and Koontz’s (2003) typology of citizen-based, agency-based and mixed partnerships. The paper draws from the expansive body of literature on watershed collaboration to examine antecedents that influence watershed institutional structures, and in turn, alter the process patterns in the collaboration black box.

Patsy Kraeger

Arizona State University

Viola Fuentes

Northern Arizona University

“Assessing a Decade of Organizational Change at the New American University”

This case study assessment examines the organizational changes that facilitated the recent decade of achievements of Arizona State University. After a new president was hired, the Arizona Board of Regents allowed the state universities to set aside the agency model and adopt an enterprise model. This trend has also been adopted by other public organizations. The new president instituted numerous organizational changes. Organizational change can either succeed or fail. The paper utilizes “the eight factors and propositions that . . . can influence the outcome of change initiatives at different points of the process” (Fernandez and Rainey, 2006, p.169) as the theoretical lens to analyze the successful organizational changes at Arizona State University to see if the eight factors proposed by Fernandez and Rainey help to explain the decade of achievements. The analysis examines Arizona Board of Regents and Arizona State University meeting minutes, publications and press releases. To determine if organizational change theory is useful for this assessment, the assessment will examine the academic, community and administrative changes that led to a decade of achievements.

Marc Legarreta

New Mexico State University

Viola Fuentes

Northern Arizona University

“Ethics, Presidential Leadership and Immigration Related Executive Orders”

Executive orders are official documents through which the President of the United States manages the operations of government. Different Presidents have invoked executive orders on immigration related issues. Presidents as leaders of our country need to be ethical. As Dobel (1998) reminds us, “Leadership entails ethics because leaders have responsibilities” (p. 75). Cooper posits that “An ethical issue exists when competing or conflicting ethical principles or values are embedded in a practical problem”. Immigration issues represent a practical and legal problem. This paper examines the executive orders issued by President Barak Obama related to immigration to determine whether the actions are ethical and reflect ethical leadership. Dobel (1998) argues that ethical leaders need to exhibit political prudence. Dobel’s six hallmarks of excellent political outcomes are used to evaluate the actions of President Obama in regard to immigration related executive orders.

Marc Legarreta

New Mexico State University

Charlene Shroulote

New Mexico State University

Breeana Sylvas

New Mexico State University

“Examining the Politics and Stages of a Public University Presidential Search”

This paper examines the politics and policymaking decisions in the selection of a university President. The New Mexico State University (NMSU) Board of Regents exercise governance over the selection of the university President. The Regents represent political appointees that reflect the politics and values of the politicians who appointed them.

The policy process model serves as the theoretical lens for this case study. Kraft and Furlong (2012) describe the policy process model as a policy cycle consisting of agenda setting; policy formulation; policy legitimation; policy implementation; policy and program evaluation and policy change. The research will determine if the model is useful in understanding the decision making by the NMSU board of regents. When describing the model Kraft and Furlong posit that, “It depicts the policy-making process and the broad relationships among policy actors within each stage of it. The model can also be helpful to understand the flow of events and decisions in different cultures and institutional settings; in other words, the concepts and language are general enough to fit any political system and its policy processes” (p. 85).

Kenichi Maruyama

Northern Arizona University

“Administrative Leadership and Sustainability: How does professional training affect public administrators?”

Sustainability serves as a key concept affecting public policies and management practices. On October 5, 2009, President Obama signed an executive order to set sustainability goals for federal agencies and focus on making improvements in their environmental, energy and economic performance. “Creating more sustainable, livable and resilient communities is at the heart of local government leadership and management” (www.icma.org). The U.S. Green Building Council promotes sustainability in the building and construction industry, stating that green building offers both environmental and economic opportunities (www.usgbc.org). This presentation examines public administrators’ experiences in the Sustainable Building Advisory Program (SBAP) to better understand this professional development opportunity. Graduates from the SBAP “are prepared to take a leadership role in the world of green building” (www.sbainstitute.org). The researcher uses leadership as a theoretical lens to analyze their program participation experience. Research questions include why they decided to participate in the program, what they learned from the program, and how the program affected their work performance. Theoretical implications include that public administrators who completed the SBAP are likely to exhibit similar skills, styles, and behaviors of leadership. Data will be generated from surveys/interviews with Certified Sustainable Building Advisors who work with public organizations.

Kenichi Maruyama
Northern Arizona University

“Case Study in Administrative Leadership”

This paper illustrates how administrative leadership affected the implementation of a regional transit plan. In November 2004, voters of Maricopa County, Arizona, passed legislation to extend half-cent sales tax revenue for a 20-year regional transportation plan. By statute, a regional agency receives the funding to be charged with a transit portion of the plan. In April 2005, a new executive director was employed for the agency. His management experience and leadership skills were considered “vital in managing the 20-year plan to improve transit options for Valley residents” (*Destinations*, Spring/Summer 2005). Under his management and leadership, a regional transit system was developed for six years and eight months.

This case study research examines his management and leadership experience. Based on the experience, key issues related to the regional transit plan will be identified and discussed. Data will be generated from interviews with the executive director, and public documents. What factors affected the executive director’s management of the regional transit plan? To what degree did he get involved when the plan was implemented? How well did he perform in the implementation? What lessons did he learn? Implementation theories (Pressman & Widavsky, 1973, Bardach, 1977) are used to analyze the data.

Christina Medina
New Mexico State University

“The HSI Dilemma: A Critical View from the Underside of Diversity”

New Mexico State University is a federally designated Hispanic Serving Institution. As such, its mission is to serve a large percentage (47% of its student body) of Hispanic students. Because of this mandate, and the general observation that the university was not living up to its mission, a group of nine faculty and one community-liaison coalesced informally and began thinking of ways to challenge the institution in ways that would lead to increased accountability to the HSI purpose. Our work has spanned over four years; we held symposia, brought our issues to other faculty and administrators at NMSU and took our message to the national stage in a special HSI edition of the *Journal of Latinos in Education* in 2012. This group of scholars focused on the HSI designation as a critical strategy to bring serious issues of racism and inequality to the forefront of dialogue about Chicanos in higher education. Members of this political coalition will share views, strategies, and ideas, in addition to their particular roles and research in relation to the "NMSU HSI Working Group."

Brian Martinez
Old Dominion University

John C. Morris
Old Dominion University

Katrina Miller-Stevens
Old Dominion University

“Nonprofit Governance: Do practitioners and theorists think alike?”

Nonprofit governance is a concept that has many interpretations. An understanding of these interpretations through practice and theory-based nonprofit literature may point to gaps in this important process in nonprofit organizations. This paper aims to identify and compare definitions of nonprofit governance by conducting a survey of the nonprofit literature. The paper will compare practitioner and theory-based contributions, and from this comparison will develop two taxonomies to differentiate between scholarly empirical and expert experience-based findings. The goal of this research is to improve practitioner and academic understandings of nonprofit governance to enhance organizational effectiveness in the nonprofit sector.

The concept of nonprofit governance is burdened with divergence of meaning and contextual differentiation. The research and practitioner literature implies “governance” is a broadly understood concept. Furthermore, when practitioner and research terminology in multi-faceted practitioner environments is compared, terms may have meanings that are not commonly understood by practitioners and theorists alike. A better understanding of taxonomic distinctions may offer tangible links between normative practices and efficacious program outcomes.

Javier V. Urbina
UCLA

“The Academic Approach in Electoral Politics in Mexico”

Mexico is going from a two party system into a three party system; this third party comes from the growing influence from the biggest city in the world, Mexico City. Electoral politics makes a unique environment for the arrangement of class forces for the three major parties. Currently, all parties are facing each other in continuous elections around the country. Policy matters are affected and are constantly changed according to new situations, in which the financial funding for each party must be observed. Indeed, some funding comes from private groups, other from public sources. The academic culture approach in Mexico will try to maintain the mixed standard funding campaign form to keep a steady state for class forces. There has to be some kind of non-governmental funding source since in some states government cannot be completely trusted; an idea from the US founding fathers. The ideal of diversity holds when the political system is giving the opportunity to all the citizens while holding internal elections (primary elections) in each one of the parties, where the academic degrees of the candidates must be respected. In fact, Public Administration in Mexico needs a competitive educational focus because the national scenery needs it.

Rural Studies Abstracts

Suzanne Kelley

New Rivers Press at Minnesota State University Moorhead

Tom Isern
North Dakota State University

“Nation Building in High Country New Zealand: Episodes from the Lindis”

A discussion at the 2011 conference of the New Zealand Historical Association took an unlikely turn when Dr. Philippa Mein Smith of Canterbury suggested that in their rush to embrace globalism, Kiwi historians were neglecting the importance of the nation-state. Archival research on the post-World War II era in the Lindis region of Central Otago confirms that nation building was a pervasive theme in local activities. The citizens of Tarras secured grant funding for a new community hall, wherein met the local chapter of the Young Farmers Club, a national social and educational organization dedicated to the development of land productivity and human capacity. Young Farmers Club programming, including productions of the National Film Board, aimed to enlist young producers in the cause of a greater, more productive New Zealand. Our study examines the activities and objectives of the post-war YFC members as they conducted and participated in debates, lectures, competitions, and even dance. Their studies embraced everything from sod-seeding Lucerne, to skiing Coronet Peak, to building hydro-electric power stations. Their activities took place in the back paddock and overseas and cultivated a young citizenry confident and capable of developing and promoting New Zealand in realms regional, national, and global.

Slavic Studies Abstracts

Kristina Cantin
St. Cloud State University

“Affect and Circumstance: Analyzing Carpatho-Rusyn Groupness Through Practice Theories of Ethnicity”

Utilizing Bourdieu’s concept of *habitus*, practice theories of ethnicity analyze how social structure becomes emotionally reinforcing and meaningful to people, as well as how this emotionally-charged structure motivates them to reproduce and change their cultural institutions in interaction with changing political and economic processes. Carpatho-Rusyns live in an area where borders change frequently and where religions, states, and political movements have encouraged the inhabitants’ assimilation to a new or larger group. Carpatho-Rusyns tend to describe ethnicity as instrumentalist theorists do, that is, something largely produced as a result of struggles over territory, resources, and political power. They nevertheless evince a profound emotional connection to their language, land, and spirituality. This emotional connection manifests itself among ethnopolitical entrepreneurs as well as among the general population explicit political organization among the former.

Mark A. Cichock

University of Texas at Arlington

"International Support for Georgian Institution Building"

The tendency of a transitional state to strictly adhere to democratic principles is a matter of institution building coupled to international assistance. At major junctures in Georgia's movement away from authoritarian governance political elites have regularly disenfranchised or repressed opposition forces as a means to obtain political dominance. This paper compares the two most prominent watersheds in Georgia's movement toward democratization: the Rose Revolution and the 2012 post-parliamentary elections - to determine whether Georgian elites have misunderstood international norms of democratic behavior, and consequently cannot achieve plateau levels of institutional construction as defined by international actors. Elite and societal goals are compared to theories of democratic expectations to determine whether the transitional state has the capacity to develop democratically on its own or needs institutional assistance from foreign actors. Moreover, if foreign assistance is necessary to the realization of democratic goals, then transitional systems cannot be expected to emerge as the types of democracies sought by international democratic actors.

Evguenia Davidova
Portland State University

"Nineteenth-Century Medical Practices: Perspectives from the Balkans"

This paper will examine some perceptions of health and medical practices from a variety of perspectives. First, private archives of healers, doctors, and pharmacists will shed light on the development of various professions. Second, some patients' voices; namely, the nineteenth-century Balkan merchants will be also incorporated into the picture. Merchants, due to their travels and exposure to contagious diseases, were among the first to not only realize the importance of medicine, but who could also financially afford to have a professional medical help. Third, the role of the Ottoman state and some of the successor states' responses to diseases and epidemics will be discussed as well. The paper suggests that heightening of body awareness and anxieties about diseases (and their cures), and in general new modern sensibilities, were intimately related to proliferation of printing press, expansion of trade, development of professional education, and Ottoman modernization.

Sabina Hilaiel
University of Denver

"What Conditionality: The Real Reason Easter Europeans Don't Always Comply"

Why do post-communist countries with similar foreign policy goals, and despite seemingly similar treatment by the EU, vary in compliance with EU anti-corruption norms and regulations? This study examines three countries where the EU has met the most difficulty in reducing corruption (Georgia, Montenegro and Bulgaria). I find that the interesting difference in these

cases lies in the mechanics of conditionality. A comparative analysis shows that while the EU applies conditionality everywhere, there are significant differences in how conditionality is applied. The difference stems from events preceding the negotiations between the EU and each post-communist country: The relationship between the EU and each country in question created a case specific context which altered the incentives and sanctions used by the EU. This study challenges existing literature on conditionality by showing that this concept is too vague and missing critical details. It also sheds light on major issues in IR and EU studies by clarifying the extent to which international actors can shape domestic politics. Finally it provides policy recommendations for decreasing levels of corruption and improving economic development in Eastern Europe.

Lynn Lubamersky
Boise State University

“Practicing Medicine in the 18th Century Balkans: The Life of Regina Salomea Pilsztynowa.”

Regina Salomea z Pilsztynowa was born in 1718, married to a doctor, and apprenticed with him to become a doctor herself. She traveled to Istanbul in order to be trained in medicine from the doctors practicing in the Ottoman Empire and her expertise brought her wealth and renown. Over the course of her life, she served as physician to the Tsarist court in Russia, the court of Prince Rakoczy of Hungary, and finally for many years as court physician to Sultan Mustafa, among other wealthy and powerful people in Central Europe and the Near East. At the end of her life, she wrote her memoir of an unlikely voyage from obscurity in a provincial Polish town to great wealth and experience throughout Europe. It seems almost impossible that an eighteenth century woman could have gained fame as a physician, crossing geographical borders to treat the elite; thus crossing class, religious, gender, and cultural boundaries as well. My paper will contribute will discuss the life of Pilsztynowa and how she felt that she benefited by being “a Polish woman and a foreigner in their country...” in her journey from apprentice doctor to professional physician.

Social Psychology Abstracts

Andrea Belanova
University of Nevada, Reno

“What My Roles Are? Dealing with Asymmetrical Relationships in the Field Research”

Religious studies fieldwork focused on new religious movements may bring double trouble: the researcher is simultaneously trying to keep the bounds with the group tight and not lose the connections with the academic background. The need of keeping balance and symmetry in the relationships with group members requires understanding the new world that he/she is going to enter. However, the tendency to understand “the other” is not a one-way process and the members are trying to classify the researcher in their own meaning system with the same intensity. The researcher may be offered with the roles and activities that he/she didn’t expect when being “safe at the university?”. In my paper I argue that the different

discourses of researcher and the group may bring tensions and even conflicts, including negotiation the purpose of the science and practical use of its results. Reflecting backwards my own experiences with the Czech, Slovak and American branches of Unification Church, I would like to propose a possible solution to the discomfort situations in the field. The careful strategy of role playing may both bring comfort to the researcher and the studied objects as well as provide valuable answers to the research questions.

Jeremiah Bowden
Claremont Graduate University

“When Worlds Collide: Exploring the Environs of Atheist and Theist Interactions”

This essay is an observational piece that explores the dynamics of atheist and theist interaction in Southern California. The work begins with a description of a meeting of Atheists United in L.A. It then compares this meeting with a Sunday sermon given by Rick Warren at Saddleback church, and culminates with an analysis of a debate between atheist thinker Dan Barker and the Christian apologist Dinesh D’Souza. I intend to present the reader with a clear sociological account of the demography of these groups, the issues they tend to tackle, and the social mores that inform in-group and out-group conversation. This essay will not address the philosophical and theological implications of the arguments put forth by either side, but rather, will take a journalistic approach toward the gathered data in an attempt to provide the reader with a bystander’s view of each situation. Ultimately, I argue that the environments in which these interactions occur play a significant role in how each side relates to the other. Further, I find it important to highlight the ways in which each community may benefit by progressing beyond a conflict model of interaction to one that embraces dialogue and congeniality.

Lynda Dickson
University of Colorado, Colorado Springs

Richard Dukes
University of Colorado, Colorado Springs

Hilary Smith
University of Colorado, Colorado Springs

Noel Strapko
University of Colorado, Colorado Springs

“The Stigma of Ink: Tattoos and Stigma among College Students”

In earlier research we examined the meaning of tattoos among 193 tattooed and 257 non-tattooed undergraduates. In this research we test a structural equations model of stigma and deprecation against tattooed persons and attitudes toward future tattoos. Having tattooed

friends and family members undermines stigma. Respondents who report greater stigma report less deprecation of persons who have a visible tattoo. The variables above and the respondent having a tattoo predict attitude toward future tattoos (CFI = .96). A second model of stigma victimization used data from the 193 tattooed respondents. A greater abundance of tattoos results in greater stigma victimization, a greater commitment to current tattoos and less likelihood of future removal. We discuss results using attitude theory, stigma theory, and the contact theory of prejudice.

Michael Kwiatkowski
University of Nevada-Reno

“Suspicion as a Process throughout an Interaction”

Interpersonal interactions present opportunities for ambiguous information to be interpreted in a number of ways. When an individual can generate multiple hypotheses about the information, it is possible that individuals become suspicious. Research into Interpersonal Deception Theory (IDT) and relational information processing theory highlights how uncertainty may occur as process. Participants answered a series of open-ended questions about how their perception of deception and responses to perceive suspicion. Themes about the perception of deception reflected the definition of lying, difference between lying and deception, acceptability of deception, and the seriousness of deception. Responses to suspicious interaction included themes about the passage of time, attempts to gather information, and changes in the relationship. The themes about the responses to suspicion support the combination of theories that propose suspicion occurs as a process and individuals attempt to gather information to deal with the suspicion.

Allison Kozlowski
Texas Tech University

“Jury Bias and Manipulation through the Media: Measuring Levels of Guilt in Sensationalized Media Cases”

The media has become a major influence in recent decades and continues to change forms and of influence and impact society as it evolves. It also has a major influence on many facets of society and especially jury decision-making. The media tends to bias and manipulate how people think and make decisions. Through literature and the theoretical perspective of social construction of reality, a quantitative analysis of 500 undergraduate students at Texas Tech University was conducted in order to measure levels of guilt in sensationalized media cases and look at what biases and manipulates the decision-making process.

Social Work Abstracts

Wendy Ashley
California State University Northridge

“Reshaping Social Work Education: Cultivating Critical Consciousness through Critical Race Theory”

Social work education is rooted in antiquated concepts such as multiculturalism and cultural competency, which promote superficial learning about race and racial oppression while preserving systems of privilege and power. As a result, student practitioners are unprepared to address social injustice and structural inequities within a practice context. This presentation reviews a one day workshop on Critical Race Theory (CRT) designed to educate students on CRT, raise critical consciousness and increase accountability. Based on surveys and focus groups following the workshop, students reported that the use of CRT provides a framework for a more thorough examination of race and oppression, and offers a language to challenge dominant narratives as well as tools for implementation of social justice based practice. Implications for social work pedagogy are discussed.

Robert G. Blair
New Mexico State University

“A Family Resilience Perspective”

Bouncing back from adversity or challenge occurs at multiple levels including the individual, the family, and the community, each of which is distinct yet interdependent. The examination and description of resilience has primarily focused on the individual and his or her traits, yet recent research suggests that the family is a key environment from where resilience emerges. The resilience perspective views the family as a “work in progress,” yet one with the capability of learning from its past, and the means of developing better and more effective ways of coping. It provides a positive view of the family, addressing its strengths and how it copes effectively with various challenges. The presentation will address identification of positive family traits, the importance of rituals in building cohesion, facilitating the reframing of family challenges, and how crises can be viewed as a vehicle for helping the family bounce forward.

Billy Blodgett
West Texas A&M

Aloha VanCamp
University of Detroit Mercy

Martin Leever
University of Detroit Mercy

“Social Media and Social Work Education: Ethical Considerations in an Electronic Age”

Historically, the NASW Code of Ethics has offered practice guidelines in maintaining therapeutic relationships between workers and clients. In academic settings, boundaries between instructors and students have been less defined. In either case, there has been general agreement among instructors and therapists in maintaining a professional balance in this provider-recipient exchange. In the past decade, however, there seems to be a “boundary blurring” that has occurred through the use of various social media facilitating communicative efforts. People have the option to text message, tweet, and “friend” others on Facebook. This ease in communicating with others has prompted ethical dilemmas within the academic environments. This presentation explores ethical dilemmas that BSW programs face when communicating in this electronic age. Technological tools (e.g., Skype, Facebook, Myspace, LinkedIn, Twitter, and texting) are discussed in terms of boundary dilemmas. Guidelines are offered to BSW Programs to promote appropriate communication within academic and interpersonal environments.

Jodi Constantine Brown
California State University, Northridge

Hyun-Sun Park
California State University, Northridge

“Using Available Resources to Compare Online vs. Traditional Classroom Student Proficiencies”

Online learning/distance education is growing in popularity. Previous social work literature has examined differences in student satisfaction between online and traditional classrooms, but rarely focused on learning outcomes. The purpose of this research is to compare a completely asynchronous MSW-level online research methods class with its traditional counterpart using Council of Social Work Education (CSWE) Education Policy and Accreditation Standards to measure student competency in “engaging in research-informed practice and practice-informed research” (EP 2.1.6). Preliminary results reveal no initial differences between the self-reported online ($M=3.32$, $SD=0.93$, $n=28$) and traditional classroom student scores ($M=2.99$, $SD=0.86$, $n=152$) on research competency using a 5-point Likert scale where 5=very strong. Posttest results are expected to show no learning outcome differences between the two types of pedagogy as measured by instructor assessment. Social work programs, online or otherwise, can benefit from using assessment data to examine student competencies and learning outcomes.

Virginia Cruz
Metropolitan State University of Denver

“Parents with Intellectual Disabilities: Integration into the Social Work Curriculum”

Professionals working in the areas of child welfare, early intervention, and developmental disabilities have long recognized the challenges that parents with intellectual disabilities face that begin with the birth of their child and continue throughout the adolescent years. A recent report by the National Council on Disability (2012) indicates that almost 10% of the children in the US have a parent(s) with an intellectual disability and the child protection removal rate is about 80%.

The literature on parents with intellectual disabilities indicates that many of these families could be successful if specialized services were provided. It would appear that content on this population of parents is rarely present in undergraduate or graduate social work curriculum perpetuating the problem of professionals with little or no preparation to provide adequate services in way that accommodates the parents' learning style and needs. Social work graduates encounter families with parents with intellectual disabilities in all service sectors and need the knowledge and skills to help families stay together when possible. This presentation will distribute a course syllabi, handouts, case examples and video resources that could be the basis for a stand-alone course or integrated into social work policy, practice and human behavior courses.

Larry Curry
The Curry Center, llc

“A Model for Effective Mentoring”

The purpose of this study is to examine the effectiveness of a Mid-West University Mentorship Program (UCAMP) by interviewing athletes as mentees and mentors with respect to the nature of the relationship, satisfaction with UCAMP, and suggestions for improving the program.

Overview of the Proposed Study: The methodology focuses on the use of an interview protocol. The instruments for gathering the data from both the mentor and the students (mentees) who participated in the program from 2000 to 2005 are described. Finally, this study was directed by the following research questions that address UCAMP'S effectiveness:

1. What is the nature of the relationship between the mentor and mentee?
 - a) What was the mentor's reason for becoming a mentor?
2. Which characteristics of the mentee made an impact on the mentor's satisfaction with the program?
3. What improvements can be made in the program?

Finally sine the completion of this study in 2010, the model had been modified and use with, Head start educators, and Social work students in a local BSW and MSW program.

Moises Diaz
Utah State University

“Online Course Delivery in Social Work: Challenges and Successes”

Distance education options have expanded in this era of quickly changing and improving technology. In Utah, various student populations in outlying areas have historically had limited access to higher education opportunities. They can now earn BSW degrees through combinations of face-to-face, broadcast, and internet courses. This includes a diverse range of traditional aged and non-traditional students in small towns, to Native American students in Southeastern Utah. Occasionally it is a Utah State University student who is temporarily outside of Utah trying to stay on track to graduation. Most often, it is the only viable option for people in distinct locations and life situations. New, innovative options for course delivery certainly increase educational access. Even in situations where a face-to-face classroom option is available, there is literature

that suggests strengths in teaching social work courses through hybrid methods (Ayala, 2009). Some also suggest that strictly using online methods are inadequate for teaching practice and diversity related content (Vernon, Pittman-Munke, Vakalahi, Frantz Adkins, Pierce, 2009). This presentation will convey a faculty member's experiences over seven years teaching an online diversity course and two years of blended (online/classroom) practicum integrative seminar instruction.

Susan Cutler Egbert
Utah State University

Diane Calloway-Graham
Utah State University

“Professional Gatekeeping: Best Practices in Social Work Education”

As social work educators, field instructors, and agency administrators, we have a professional obligation to ensure that social workers entering the field are prepared to fulfill this mission. The purpose of this presentation is to: (1) Define the role, function, and responsibility of professional gatekeeping, (2) Discuss the inherent ambivalence and key issues associated with these obligations including student, field instructor, faculty, and agency dynamics, (3) Describe models of best practice for developing and maintaining standards for expected professional behavior and skills at the academic and agency levels, and (4) Identify implications for assessing, placing, supporting, and monitoring students.

Jillian Graves
Bryn Mawr Graduate School of Social Work

“Trauma Reactive Aggression in Adolescence”

Considerable evidence exists that adolescents who are traumatized, either by witnessing or experiencing interpersonal and community based violence, are more likely to commit delinquent acts. This theoretical paper reviews the various explanations of the link between trauma and delinquency. Understanding the impact of trauma on cognitive processes, regulatory capabilities, relationships and core identity issues provides a deeper understanding of the struggles that many adolescents experience, particularly in high crime neighborhoods with few community based resources. The ways that adopting a trauma lens influences both treatment and policy are explored. There is a special emphasis on the importance of understanding the impact that trauma has on development and how that further complicates these adolescents' treatment needs.

Badiyah Haffejee
University of Denver

“Changes in Illegal Behavior during Emerging Adulthood”

The transition to adulthood looks differently than it did fifty years ago. Behaviors of emerging adults have evolved and milestones have been delayed. Existing literature suggests that emerging adulthood (ages 18-25) marks a period during which continued involvement in substance use and delinquency are common. However, research has not fully explored relevant aspects associated with prolonged engagement or the choice to discontinue illegal behaviors during this time. Through a mixed methods approach, the current study examined factors differentiating emerging adults who abstained from illegal behaviors, desisted from illegal behaviors, and persisted in illegal behaviors. Two research questions were proposed: 1) how do emerging adults qualitatively describe their reasons for and against engaging in illegal behavior during emerging adulthood? 2) What quantitative risk and protective factors are associated with illegal behavior among emerging adults?

John Kayser
University of Denver

Jennifer Bowers
University of Denver

Lin Jiang
University of Denver

“Teaching Information Literacy Competencies to Social Work Students”

Online tutorials, in-class exercises, & assignments were developed in foundation MSW courses to increase students' ability to effectively & efficiently search, evaluate, use, & ethically disseminate relevant knowledge in order to work with and for client systems from an evidence-based practice framework. Online video tutorials demonstrating search strategies and databases were reviewed multiple times, as needed. Along with in-class applications exercises and assignments in foundation courses spanning the academic year, this combination was hypothesized to increase students' capacities for critical thinking, information problem-solving, and use of evidence for research-informed practice and practice-informed research. Research findings indicated that students increased their information competencies in four areas: (a) familiarity with literacy concepts; (b) use of specific search strategies; (c) content knowledge; and (d) ability to search for and appraise evidence found. Largest gains across the year include: developing search strategies; accessing information; using truncation; locating systematic reviews; increased use of peer-review & scholarly sources; and appraisal of evidence found.

Crystal Luce
Western Colorado AIDS Project

“Cultural Inclusivity and Tools for Outreach of Prevention and Case Management Clients in HIV Medical Case Management”

HIV continues to disproportionately impact underrepresented populations. With shrinking resources and staff burn-out, concerns arise of how to engage communities of color in the care and prevention of HIV. Lessons learned from cultural inclusivity not only begin to address these issues but also increase community outreach, allowing for a greater impact of HIV messaging. The Western Colorado AIDS Project (WestCAP) is the only AIDS service organization serving the western 22 counties of Colorado and its diverse population: large migrant farm worker, Native American and refugee communities. WestCAP started a 5 year journey in August of 2007 to begin addressing issues of equitable services and outreach to underrepresented populations. During this time there was a shift in HIV strategy, impact goals and funding, however prevention and care outcomes continued to increase. The focus of this workshop explores barriers to interacting with various cultural, racial, and linguistic communities and discusses how cultural inclusivity can begin to address such issues. Through this interactive presentation, participants will leave with basic concepts of what it means to be culturally inclusive, how such work positively impacts clients, how to take the first steps towards increased community outreach, and ways to create better communication amongst staff.

C.E. Mendez-Shannon
Metropolitan State University of Denver

Marina-Pereira Badwan
Metropolitan State University of Denver

Louis Montoya
Metropolitan State University of Denver

“Transnational Identity: A Qualitative Study about Undocumented Mexican Latino Immigrants”

Undocumented Mexican-Latinos participated in interviews to share their experiences of being immigrants in the United States. A qualitative analysis of comments made by the participants demonstrated a common theme among their identity; that of seemingly having two lives; one originating in Mexico and the other of their current residence in the US. Detailed descriptions about how they identify themselves, will contribute to the current research about identity and immigration, further supporting the idea of a transnational identity. The results are discussed in light of the literature involving identity among undocumented Latino immigrants. Recommendations include implications in the field of Social Work that takes into account their culture, resilience and community building.

Louis Montoya
Metropolitan State University of Denver

Virginia Cruz
Metropolitan State University of Denver

“Students with Disabilities Speak: Social Work Education”

The theme of this presentation is “bringing abilities to light.” This presentation is a faculty facilitated panel presentation comprised of social work majors in the BSW and MSW programs at MSU Denver who are registered with the ACCESS Center for Disability Accommodations and Adaptive Technology. Faculty will introduce the process that notifies instructors of a student’s request for accommodations. Students will present their personal experiences in social work courses and describe the varied ways in which faculty respond to their strengths and challenges as students with disabilities. Students will discuss the formation of a support group and how this group will serve as a vehicle for self-advocacy in the Social Work Department, on campus and at conferences. Specific suggestions for enhancing their educational experiences as students with abilities will be presented that would benefit all social work majors in online and on campus course offerings. Faculty will conclude the presentation with comments about implementing the students’ recommendations for enhancing the learning environment.

Andrew Quinn
University of North Dakota

“Learning from the Clothesline Project: The Results of an Exploratory Study”

In October 2012, the Clothesline Project was displayed at a local Midwestern University. The Clothesline Project is a visual display of decorated t-shirts hung on clotheslines to represent individual’s domestic violence experiences. Upon exiting the project, individuals (n=497) were surveyed. Survey questions included demographics, knowledge based questions about domestic violence, and questions about the importance of attending the Clothesline Project. Results indicate that a) participating in the Clothesline Project resulted in a positive change in knowledge about domestic violence, b) the majority (n=439) agreed that such a project is important, and c) the major concept learned by the participants was an awareness of domestic violence in respect to who is affected, how many people are affected, and the resources available to survivors of domestic violence. Based on the results, a discussion will be provided about the importance of the Clothesline Project as a facilitator and exposure of knowledge about domestic violence.

LaTra Tracy Rogers
Metropolitan State University of Denver

“Males in Social Work: Navigating a Predominately Female Profession”

Because there are relatively fewer men than women in social work, it is considered a nontraditional occupation for men, and the public perceives it as a feminine profession. There has been characterization of social work that has led to speculation that male social workers experience a sense of discord between their personal identity as men and their professional identity. Women entering male dominated professions have triggered a great deal of research literature in recent years however the emergence of a male movement into female dominated professions has not created an expanding research body of knowledge. This presentation will

seek to determine whether or not using a formal mentorship program will aid in the orientation process and support male social work students with the career and social stability needed to meet the demands and expectations put on them in a predominately female profession.

Derrick Tollefson
Utah State University

Susan Cutler Egbert
Utah State University

“The Educational Experience of Youth in Custody: A Statewide Research Project with Practical Implications for Youth in the Foster Care and Juvenile Justice Systems”

Multiple moves, emotional/behavioral problems, negative relationships with schools and ineffective collaboration between education, child welfare, and juvenile justice contribute to poor academic performance for youth in State care. Knowledge regarding specific predictors of academic outcomes for youth in custody remains limited. This mixed-methods study aims to: identify predicting factors of educational outcomes and provide context through qualitative focus group data, in order to inform system responses to improve the educational experience for children in foster care. State Office of Education and Department of Human Services data for children involved with both systems from 2009-2011 indicate school enrollment, GPA, attendance, math, science, and language criterion reference test (CRT) scores and special education status for 14,000 children and youth. Statewide focus groups with youth, foster parents, and caseworkers provided qualitative data about the educational experience of youth in custody.

Results indicate children in care:

- Experience more moves
- Have lower GPAs
- Have lower test scores
- Disproportionately receive special education services.

Findings suggest these strategies for improving education for youth in care:

- Involvement in activities
- Facilitating social connections and interactions with others
- Rewarding good performance
- Developing social skills
- Mentoring or role modeling

A child-based education tracking and mentoring for children in care is proposed.

Sociology Abstracts

Heather Albanesi
University of Colorado, Colorado Springs

“Academic Redshirting of Children with Disabilities”

Drawing from a larger interview study of the parental decision of whether or not to ‘hold back’ their kindergarten-age children, this paper specifically focuses on those parents of children with disabilities. Themes discussed include parental discourse of the “uniqueness” of their children and the pressures on parents of children with disabilities in school systems where redshirting is a popular strategy used by parents to achieve a perceived competitive advantage.

Anrea Belanova
University of Nevada, Reno

“What My Roles Are? Dealing with Asymmetrical Relationships in the Field Research”

Religious studies fieldwork focused on new religious movements may bring double trouble: the researcher is simultaneously trying to keep the bounds with the group tight and not lose the connections with the academic background. The need of keeping balance and symmetry in the relationships with group members requires understanding the new world that he/she is going to enter. However, the tendency to understand “the other” is not a one-way process and the members are trying to classify the researcher in their own meaning system with the same intensity. The researcher may be offered with the roles and activities that he/she didn’t expected when being “safe at the university?”. In my paper I argue that the different discourses of researcher and the group may bring tensions and even conflicts, including negotiation the purpose of the science and practical use of its results. Reflecting backwards my own experiences with the Czech, Slovak and American branches of Unification Church, I would like to propose a possible solution to the discomfort situations in the field. The careful strategy of role playing may both bring comfort to the researcher and the studied objects as well as provide valuable answers to the research questions.

Lauren LeeAnn Beegle
University of Colorado at Boulder

“Primary Factors in the Use and Non-Use of Birth Control”

This project serves to analyze the extent to which demographic, socioeconomic, and cultural factors correlate with the use and non-use of various forms of birth control among American women. I am analyzing the National Survey of Family Growth (NSFG) with the use of STATA, a statistical computer program, to answer my research question. Thus far, factors such as race, insurance, marital status, and labor status demonstrate strong effects regarding whether or not a woman uses birth control. Further factors including geographic location and primary

language spoken will be explored as predictors of use or non-use. Racial and ethnic factors will be explored in great detail. Ultimately, I will consolidate and present my findings regarding the social significance of women's health, reproductive rights, and policy implications.

Nichole Boutté-Heiniluoma
Texas Southern University

“Race, Reactions and Reality: The Case of Multiracial Individuals”

Though there are those who believe recent events in US history indicate race is no longer a variable in terms of daily life, there remain some who must either adhere or respond to racial determinations imposed by others. These assignments of race are often based on skin-color and or real or imagined racial cues, and the ability to respond often depends on the perceived power of the person making the determination. This presentation introduces a framework for understanding the identity development of multiracial people, and presents findings of data gathered from more than 200 multiracial respondents in the United States relative to their experiences with race from childhood through their participation in this research. Findings indicate that many multiracial individuals have been subjected to the direct imposition of a particular race by another person, either in part or total. Further, they believe racial cues are still used to make determinations about race assignment and that the outcome of such can be either harmful or beneficial. As this was a mixed-methods design, qualitative and quantitative findings will be discussed in addition to topic areas for future research.

Jeremiah Bowden
Claremont Graduate University

“When Worlds Collide: Exploring the Environs of Atheist and Theist Interactions”

This essay is an observational piece that explores the dynamics of atheist and theist interaction in Southern California. The work begins with a description of a meeting of Atheists United in L.A. it then compares this meeting with a Sunday sermon given by Rick Warren at Saddleback church, and culminates with an analysis of a debate between prominent atheist thinker Dan Barker and the Christian apologist Dinesh D'Souza. I intend to present the reader with a clear sociological account of the demography of these groups, the issues they tend to tackle, and the social mores that inform in-group and out-group conversation. For the sake of brevity, this essay will not address the philosophical and theological implications of the arguments put forth by either side, but rather, will take a journalistic approach toward the gathered data in an attempt to provide the reader with a bystander's view of each situation. Ultimately, I argue that the environments in which these interactions occur play a significant role in how each side relates to the other. Further, I find it important to highlight the ways in which each community may benefit by progressing beyond a conflict model of interaction to one that embraces dialogue and congeniality.

Christophe Brissonneau
Centre de Recherche Sens Ethique Société—Université Paris Descartes

“Doping in France and USA: Comparison of a socialist and a liberal sports model”

After the disaster of the French team in 1960 during the Olympics in Roma, General De Gaulle decided to create in France a state sport policy. Two sports models were possible: the open sports structures of the American universities which recruited the best sportsmen, or the closed sports structures such as in the German Democratic Republic where the best talents were gathered in one place. Fascinated by this model, the French ministry chose the latter. This East German model was also adopted by Sports physicians (exercise physiology) and trainers. From a collection of interviews from former doped athletes, we can see that doping in France (with a socialist sports model) is the result of a collective process. From the interviews of two international French athletes who discovered doping in US universities in the ‘60s and ‘70s, we can see that in this liberal country the usage of doping is also the result of an individual choice but seems to be more diffused.

LaToya Council
University of Colorado, Colorado Springs

“Heteronormativity and Patriarchy: A study of Spelman students’ attitudes towards interracial dating”

This study discusses Black women’s attitudes towards interracial dating. Specifically, this study focuses on relationships between Black women and White men. In addition, this study challenges heteronormative patriarchal roles in the Black community that is placed on Black women. This idea is supported with the feminist standpoint theory that is referenced throughout the research study. Another aspect of this study that is being discussed is how the concept of education is an indication of more Black women engaging in interracial relationships. This study employ an online survey and a focus group with participants from Spelman College located in Atlanta, Georgia.

Deon Cobasky
University of Colorado, Colorado Springs

“Military Suicide: A consequence of Self-Presentation and Emotional Labor”

Objective: A case review of Army Regulation 15-6 investigations of Soldier suicides at Ft. Carson Army Installation to identify issues related to self-presentation and emotional labor. Methods: Nineteen cases were reviewed from 2009 – 2011. Demographic information and several high-risk behaviors were tracked. Various documents described several details of the Soldiers life prior to death from which the information was gathered. Results: These cases span a spectrum of complications related to suicide. Most of the cases had several concerns and issues and a few had virtually none. A Sociological qualitative review revealed specific

concerns such as gaps in communication and knowledge, masculinity expectations and feelings of hopelessness. The main theme found was disconnections with others. Conclusions: Recommendations include review of current policies and procedures, for prevention and intervention, from a different perspective.

Margot Dainowski
University of Colorado, Colorado Springs

“Social Implications of Cyberbullying: Meta-analytical Review of the Literature”

Objective: Cyberbullying is a serious socio-psychological issue affecting our society today. This meta-analysis evaluates whether the independent variable age affects the dependent variable of cybervictimization. I hypothesize that cybervictimization does not decrease with age, but continues into the college / university level. Methods: I used a meta-analytic technique to create an overall effect size for cybervictimization and age as reported in peer-reviewed studies, appearing in academic / scientific journals. The overall effect size was created using a sample of 14,364 respondents, grades 6th – college /university, from 12 different research studies. Results: My hypothesis was confirmed. The overall weighted effect size for the included studies was 0.224 (falling between 0.20 and 0.80) indicating a significant ($p < .001$) medium relationship exists between age and cybervictimization. Conclusions: I recommend the need for further research of electronic bullying at the university /college level. Findings indicated the need for the creation of theoretical approaches and policies protecting cybervictims and sanctioning cyberbullies.

Ashleigh M. Day
Northern Arizona University

“Is Mona Smiling?: Appropriated Art as a Rhetorical Text for Whiteness”

This paper explores how appropriated works of art are used to reinforce White dominance, specifically in the cases of the Native American Kokopelli and the Mona Lisa. Mechanical/digital reproduction is incorporated to signify the relationship that it has had in spreading the White appropriations of works arts throughout society to further strengthen White dominance as well as how mechanical/digital reproduction has ultimately changed the meaning and purposes of works of art. Therefore, as exemplified through the case studies of the Kokopelli and the Mona Lisa, Whiteness is able to reinforce its dominance throughout society by appropriating works of art to “fit” White values, which is ultimately supported by utilizing mechanical/digital reproduction.

Lynda Dickson
University of Colorado, Colorado Springs

Richard Dukes

University of Colorado, Colorado Springs

Hilary Smith
University of Colorado, Colorado Springs

Noel Strapko
University of Colorado, Colorado Springs

“The Stigma of Ink: Tattoos and Stigma among College Students”

In earlier research we examined the meaning of tattoos among 193 tattooed and 257 non-tattooed undergraduates. In this research we test a structural equations model of stigma and deprecation against tattooed persons and attitudes toward future tattoos. Having tattooed friends and family members undermines stigma. Respondents who report greater stigma report less deprecation of persons who have a visible tattoo. The variables above and the respondent having a tattoo predict attitude toward future tattoos ($CFI = .96$). A second model of stigma victimization used data from the 193 tattooed respondents. A greater abundance of tattoos results in greater stigma victimization, a greater commitment to current tattoos and less likelihood of future removal. We discuss results using attitude theory, stigma theory, and the contact theory of prejudice.

Lynda Dickson
University of Colorado, Colorado Springs

“Reducing the Impact of the “inequalities of love” experienced by African American College Educated Women”

Averil Clarke (2011) argues that there is racial inequality in reproductive relations, with degreed black women being worse off than similarly educated white and Hispanic women. Specifically, college educated black women of childbearing age have much less access to the love of a good spouse, the marital and sexual relationships they want, and the children they want in marriage. Taken together, these represent what Clarke calls “inequalities of love”. The purpose of this paper is to examine other manifestations of these inequalities, and to explore various coping strategies used to minimize the impact of such inequalities.

Emily Hammad
University of Colorado, Denver

“Too Hot To Handle: Exploring Barriers to Equal Access of Genetic Testing”

In 2013 the U.S. Supreme Court should rule that the patenting of genetic sequences is illegal. Mostly likely it won't, partly due to the influence of Myriad Genetics and other biotech companies that own the patents to genetic sequences and genetic tests. Genetic tests for hereditary cancers cost about \$3,000 and insurance companies refuse to pay unless the patient

has an extensive family history of the disease. Ordinary people find the costs prohibitive. Using a political ecology of health framework along with semi-structured interviews with physicians and cancer patients, I analyze health challenges that African Americans and other marginalized groups face when seeking genetic tests for hereditary cancers. The presentation demonstrates that race, class, and corporate power make genetic testing too hot for the Supreme Court to handle.

Angela Komar
Colorado College

“Negotiating Masculinity: Male Survivors of Female-Perpetrated Childhood Sexual Abuse”

This study seeks to better understand the experiences of males who were sexually victimized by adult females as children. Discourses of masculinity and a victim-perpetrator gendered binary impair males’ abilities to disclose a history of female-perpetrated abuse. The study draws on open-ended interviews of seven men who identify as survivors of childhood sexual abuse as well as content analysis of posts on The Male Project, an online forum for male survivors of sexual abuse. The majority of the perpetrators in this sample were either mothers or women in positions of caretaking. This research indicates that these types of caregiver statuses allow perpetrators access, power, and privilege over boys they abuse. In essence, it inverts the usual gendered power relationship present in sexually abusive relationships. These relationships are often characterized by covert incest and sexual teasing rather than normative displays of power and physical dominance. For these men, understanding their sexual history as abusive is confusing because of their experiences of physiological arousal, social expectations of heterosexuality, and their close emotional relationships with their abusers. As a result men reconcile this type of abuse with socially acceptable notions of masculinity, by engaging in a variety of methods to “save face.”

Allison Kozlowski
Texas Tech University

“Jury Bias and Manipulation through the Media: Measuring Levels of Guilt in Sensationalized Media Cases”

The media has become a major influence in recent decades and continues to change forms and of influence and impact society as it evolves. It also has a major influence on many facets of society and especially jury decision-making. The media tends to bias and manipulate how people think and make decisions. Through literature and the theoretical perspective of social construction of reality, a quantitative analysis of 500 undergraduate students at Texas Tech University was conducted in order to measure levels of guilt in sensationalized media cases and look at what biases and manipulates the decision-making process.

Michael Kwiatkowski

University of Nevada-Reno

“Suspicion as a Process throughout an Interaction”

Interpersonal interactions present opportunities for ambiguous information to be interpreted in a number of ways. When an individual can generate multiple hypotheses about the information, it is possible that individuals become suspicious. Research into Interpersonal Deception Theory (IDT) and relational information processing theory highlights how uncertainty may occur as process. Participants answered a series of open-ended questions about how their perception of deception and responses to perceive suspicion. Themes about the perception of deception reflected the definition of lying, difference between lying and deception, acceptability of deception, and the seriousness of deception. Responses to suspicious interaction included themes about the passage of time, attempts to gather information, and changes in the relationship. The themes about the responses to suspicion support the combination of theories that propose suspicion occurs as a process and individuals attempt to gather information to deal with the suspicion.

Valerie A. Lykes
University of Nevada, Reno

Markus Kemmelmeier
University of Nevada, Reno

“What predicts loneliness?: Examining cultural differences worldwide”

We examine the antecedents of loneliness as a function of dominant cultural values using data from the World Values Survey. Previous research in Europe has discovered that loneliness is more prevalent in collectivistic countries, and that the absence of family interaction and connectedness impacts those in collectivistic countries more than those in individualistic societies. Conversely, contact with friends serves as a better buffer against loneliness in individualistic societies compared to collectivistic societies. This paper will broaden the scope of previous research by including countries outside of Europe to determine if this main effect of collectivistic countries being more lonely holds, and by examining self-reported preferences for the importance of friends and family in one’s life rather than behaviors (frequency of contact with friends and families).

Elizabeth Michaels
Colorado College

“Cumulative Control: An Analysis of Cumulative Abuse and Control Tactics in the Gendering of Intimate Partner Violence Victimization and Perpetration”

This study utilizes shelter-level intake survey data from TESSA, a domestic violence resource agency and shelter in Colorado Springs, Colorado. The purpose of this thesis was to analyze the

relationships between victim demographics and experiences with various forms and combinations of Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) among TESSA clients. This study also addresses Michael Johnson's Intimate Terrorism (IT) and Situational Couple Violence (SCV) typologies and analyses the relationship between gender and control among IPV victims and their perpetrators. Finally, this thesis considers the question of cumulative abuse as an indicator of abuse severity. Findings suggest that when the role of controlling behavior is considered, both gender-symmetrical and gender-asymmetrical forms of abuse can be identified in the same sample. Specifically, highly controlling behaviors are more often perpetrated by males against female victims, but more event-specific and less controlling behaviors are perpetrated and experienced by male and females at roughly the same rates. Finally, findings suggest that considering cumulative abuse may be a good proxy for control in predicting abuse severity.

Aditi Mitra

University of Colorado, Colorado Springs

“Evolution of Feminist Thought in Religion: From Pre to Post Colonial Periods”

What is the impact of the faith of the colonizers and indigenous beliefs on religions in postcolonial settings? The paper offers research on tracing feminist thought in ancient and contemporary global civilizations from the Indian sub-continent. Exploring scriptures, literature and other cultural texts, it analyzes the evolution of feminism from the national, spiritual and cultural perspectives. Discussion on women's contribution and status as important factors impacting decolonized, progressive and egalitarian gender-roles is pursued with regard to the Indian (Indus Valley) civilization - its philosophies and religions. It includes a discussion on intellectual exchange in the fields of religion, theology and philosophy in the Indian sub-continent from a gendered perspective - rooted in women's varied life experiences. Authors like Penyak and Petry (2009) and Chandrakala Padia (2009) have discussed how contemporary feminist discourses on religion and philosophy in postcolonial societies have been dominated by the western feminist viewpoint. Further, Padia (2009) mentions that there have not been many efforts to develop an indigenous methodology or study socio-philosophical texts. This research focuses on women's status and role found in religious texts and scriptures during pre-colonial times and compares them to present day scenarios in the Indian sub-continent to form possible decolonized frameworks.

Jeffrey Montez de Oca

University of Colorado, Colorado Springs

Candice Morris

University of Colorado, Colorado Springs

LaToya Council

University of Colorado, Colorado Springs

“Visual Archives and Archeology of American Indian Boarding School Photos”

Visual sociologists have done important work on photographs taken at American Indian boarding schools. The literature finds that the visual record constructs an image of schooling that replaces a tribal collective identity with that of a disciplined, uniform worker-citizen identity. While this is consistent with the broader goal of the American Indian Boarding School Movement and true of a majority of the photographs taken prior to the 1930s, it is less true of boarding school photographs taken after 1930 that are not addressed by the literature. Based on a case study of photographs taken at the Thomas Indian School from the 1890s to 1950s, we find that the 1930s mark a significant shift in the visual rhetoric of race, civilization, and citizenship in boarding school photographs. Our research highlights how the colonial ideology that guided schooling practices and policies in American Indian boarding schools was tied to broader racial ideologies and the political economy in the United States. This paper focuses on what constitutes a visual archive and how researchers can sift through meanings sedimented in the archive.

Candice Morris
University of Colorado Colorado Springs

“Terminating the Menominee Tribe: Neo-colonialism, Media and Citizenship”

With the passage of the Menominee Termination Act, the federal government was able to forgo its legal obligation to the Menominee tribe. I argue that the model of governance transitioned from a colonial to a neo-colonial method of governing where the government gave Indian Nations “independence” from the U.S. yet at the same time perpetuating colonialism under the guise of freeing the Indians. In order to understand termination as a new governmental model, this study examined how constructs of citizenship were used to negotiate the transition to a mode of governance that allowed the United States to neglect its legal obligations. After reviewing over 2000 newspaper articles from 1953 to 1973, I found evidence in the content analysis that citizenship discourse was used to justify terminating the Menominee. Three major themes that structured the discourse on citizenship were the deserving citizen, unfitness to self-govern, and a bootstrap fix-all disposition. These discourses constructed a negative image of the Menominee as less worthy citizens in opposition to a positive representation of American citizens with their full duties, rights, and responsibilities. The framing of the Menominee as second-class citizens revealed the unequal cultural constructions of what it means to be an American citizen.

Kyle Anne Nelson
University of Northern Colorado

Christine Enerson Marston
University of Northern Colorado

“Applying Social Science Perspectives on Global Issues through Service Learning”

Social scientists are increasingly utilizing service-learning methodology to bolster college students' mastery of academic concepts and approaches through applied experiences in their community (Klein et al., 2011; Stall 2010; Boyer 1996). We partnered with the local Global Refugee Center in Greeley, Colorado, to develop a service-learning project for our students in two distinct yet related courses: Sociology 302 "Global Immigration?" vs. Social Science 150 "Introduction to Social Sciences, A Global Perspective." The purpose of this study is to analyze and compare the service-learning experiences of students across both courses. Our research questions include: (1) Do students perceive the service-learning project as a valuable course experience? (2) Are students successful in applying course themes to the service-learning project? (3) Are there differences in perceptions or outcomes of the service-learning experience across the 2 groups of students? Learning more about the service-learning experiences of our students can inform efforts to both maximize student learning as well as engage students in the community. Our initial findings suggest that while service-learning requires flexibility on the part of students and faculty, the experience is highly valued and is widely perceived to enhance students absorption of social science approaches to global issues and immigration.

Hanna R. Newman
Northern Arizona University

"The link between America's mass production of food and environmental racism: A comprehensive review"

The mass production of food has been prevalent in the United States for quite some time, but the social impacts of this production are not commonly recognized. The purpose of this study is to further explore the social implications of mass-produced food, with a focus on the relationship between major food corporations and environmental racism. The research will draw from government run websites, previous scholarly reports, and interviews with activists in order to gain the information needed. The study hypothesizes that there is a direct link between America's food production industry and its contribution to environmental racism on both a micro level (nationally) and a macro level (globally). This paper will follow the food industry's tactics to exploit lower-class citizens and minorities with its strategic methods of farming, exploitation of migrant workers, and global dependency on its mass-produced products. This research will provide valuable information that will pave the way for further research, as well as potential social change and policymaking reforms.

Edwardo Portillos
University of Colorado, Colorado Springs

Kee Warner
University of Colorado, Colorado Springs

LaToya Council
University of Colorado, Colorado Springs

Phillip Morris
University of Colorado, Colorado Springs

Jesse Perez
University of Colorado, Colorado Springs

“The Southern Colorado Reach (SOCOLO) Initiative: Strategies and Lessons Learned from Implementing a High School Concurrent Sociology Class”

Programs such as GEAR up, TRIO, and AVID aim to increase the number of low-income students who are prepared to enter and succeed in postsecondary education. Traditionally, such programs have focused largely on students who demonstrate potential through high GPAs and individual determination, thereby targeting a portion of the population who likely would attend college regardless of the impact of the program. This approach to target high achieving students often overlooks average performing students who, with a little encouragement and support, could earn a college degree. This paper uses a public sociology approach, describes the challenges and successes of implementing a concurrent class to students who face social and cultural barriers. The paper draws on the experiences of faculty, students and staff to demonstrate that although some students fail the course, all students are learning skills that could ensure future success in college. Additionally, we explain the strategies utilized by staff to help provide additional resources for students struggling in the class. Each of these perspectives and experiences is then placed in the context of the broader SOCOLO initiative to provide a set of useful recommendations regarding the implementation of learning experiences within similar programs in other educational settings.

Claude Rubinson
University of Houston-Downtown

“On the Emergence and Diffusion of Cultural Innovations: The Cubist Aesthetic in Twenty-first Century Television Programming”

The visual styles of many contemporary television programs (e.g., the "CSI" franchise and "24") exhibit characteristically Cubist elements, including multiplied perspective, eidetic reduction, and planar interpenetration. While the initial adoption of these elements may have been idiosyncratic, I argue that their continued deployment indicates the accretion and dispensation of a coherent visual style; specifically, a revival of Cubism within and transposition to the audio-visual medium. Exogenous theories of culture view artistic cycles as generated via external conditions, usually the political-economy, while ecological theories posit an internally-generated style cycle. To adjudicate between these explanations, I conduct a content analysis of top-30 television dramas from 1997--2007 and subject this data to congruence analysis. Results indicate that an exogenous model provides a better explanation of Cubist television's emergence. Results also suggest a new type of ecological theory. The rapid growth of Cubist television resembles the diffusion of innovations pattern. This suggests that cultural producers' aesthetic choices might be understood as attempts to resolve specific representational problems. In the case of Cubist television, this would be the problem of how to

integrate drama and realism in a representation sufficiently entertaining to realize a sizeable audience and commensurate ratings.

Chelsea Schelly
University of Wisconsin-Madison

“The Abundance of the Commons and the Politics of Plenty: One Community’s Understanding of Shared Resources”

Twin Oaks is an intentional community of approximately 100 adults and their children. Here, every adult works 42 hours a week, is given only \$86 a month in personal spending money, shares access to 18 community automobiles, and lives in what some might have only experienced during their days at the Fraternity or Sorority house – “shared living groups” or SLGs where 10-30 people share community living spaces, having only a small bedroom (some smaller than others) as personal, private space. Yet while it may seem to an outsider like life at Twin Oaks is limited or involves an acute degree of sacrifice, the “communards” who actually commit to the lived experience of life in this community describe it as just the opposite. They talk about and experience their lives as abundant, practicing and discussing a politics of plenty. Here, we can see how practices of plentitude (Schor, 2010) can also involve understandings of shared resource use and limitations on consumption as practices of abundance, not scarcity, offering the potential to radically reform how we think about common or public resources focusing on the triumph rather than the tragedy.

Hilary Smith
University of Colorado, Colorado Springs

“‘They have it easier’: Young men’s gendered narratives of homelessness”

Based on in-depth interviews with homeless youth, this paper examines young men’s constructions of gender differences in the pathways to, and experiences with, homelessness. Young men’s accounts of their own background and foreground experiences with homelessness were often constructed in ways that contrasted sharply with their accounts of young women’s experiences. Males provided strongly gendered interpretations of female homelessness that were stereotypical and not reflective of the reality of young women’s lives. Young men indicated that they often became homeless as a means of demonstrating power and control and described males as rational and powerful actors on the streets. In contrast, males often denied the legitimacy of young women’s homelessness through gendered discourses of dependency, irrationality and emotionality, and sexuality. The findings highlight how young women’s homeless situation remains both misunderstood and heavily stigmatized and how young men’s perceptions impact the daily practice of young women on the streets.

Zek Cypress Valkyrie
University of Colorado Colorado Springs

“Gamification in the Classroom: Leveling and Learning”

Gamification is a conceptual model for inserting video game elements into more mundane facets of life. This paper explores the challenges of implementing and executing this approach in a college classroom. The author identifies the rewards garnered through creating an engaging and novel assessment system, while explaining the difficulties and disconnect experienced by the students and the instructor. He suggests that further development of gamification in the classroom could be augmented for individual learning styles, as well as hybrid and distance formats.

Tom Ward
New Mexico Highlands University

“C. Wright Mills and the Transformative Power of History”

Is working for social justice a part of a public sociology? While the development of a public sociology would certainly include involvement in public dialogue and policy making, would social activism, sometimes including civil disobedience, be included in such an approach? What would C. Wright Mills have thought about this? A public sociology for Mills involved Sociologists becoming actively engaged in pragmatic social science and political activity focused on politicizing the public, activating the discipline of sociology, and moving toward greater democracy. Mills argued that if we do not actively make our own history, we tend increasingly to become the utensils of history-makers and also the mere objects of history-making? (Mills, *The Sociological Imagination*, 1959:181). What does all of this mean in practice? This paper will explore how Mills’ sociology can be useful in developing dialogue about the purpose and goals of our discipline and in moving from dialogue to action, to becoming “history-makers,” and possibly to working for social justice. An outcome of this exploration is the advocacy of activist and proactive sociologists and their professional associations and organizations.

Melissa Jane Welch
University of Northern Colorado

“Removing the Veil: Debunking the Myth of the American Dream”

The ideology of the American dream – the belief that an individual can attain success through hard work and determination, regardless of race, gender, sexuality, social class, and other social determinants continues to be a tenant of our national identity, regardless of it’s actual attainability. In order to introduce students to the sociological perspective, a recursive writing assignment was created for an Introduction to Sociology course in which students were asked during the first week of the semester whether an individual needed anything other than hard work and determination to achieve the American Dream. The assignment was again assigned at the end of the course, requiring the students to use the sociological perspective to analyze the

plausibility of actually achieving “the Dream.” A contextual analysis of the students’ initial and final papers reveals multiple themes about their ability to critically analyze social issues through the application of sociological concepts. Results of the analysis are discussed in light of the theoretical perspective of W.E.B. Du Bois.

Robert Windle
University of Colorado, Denver

“The Forming Activity of the Mind: An Essay on the Philosophical Origins of Dialectical Psychology”

This essay examines the relevance of dialectical psychology to theories of knowledge. I suggest that there are philosophical roots to the issues and arguments presented in developmental and dialectical psychology. These roots harken back to the most basic of epistemological questions: The mind’s development in the world, and the limits and interconnectedness of all human knowledge. I begin by comparing Jean Piaget’s developmental epistemology to Kant’s critical project. I claim that Hegel’s critique of Kant is repeated in a new form through Klaus Riegel’s critique of Piaget. Furthermore, this critique opened the door for a new advance in dialectical thinking in the form of dialectical psychology. However, dialectical psychology is only a moment in a larger philosophical project to see the unity of all human knowledge and development.

Naomi Young
Front Range Community College

“Female victimhood in intimate partner violence: Social, biological and psychological factors of staying behavior”

Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) is the willful perpetration of abuse and control by one intimate partner towards another. This biopsychosocial analysis of female victims of IPV reveals patterns consistent with Bandura’s account of personal agency and a reduced sense of self-efficacy. After examining many studies to determine which ones offered significant findings relevant to the biopsychosocial levels of analysis, this evaluation finds factors which contribute to a woman remaining in an abusive relationship are a social shaping of the identity and expectations through gender roles, cultural values, and early exposure to violence, a biological restructuring of the nervous system by early stressors, and the psychology of Stockholm Syndrome and cognitive dissonance. This evaluation considers the possibility that individuals, as conceived by Bandura (2001), are personal agents with core features of intentionality, forethought, self-reactiveness, and self-reflectiveness in which people perceive whether they are self-efficacious. While explanations for why a woman stays in an abusive relationship vary considerably, biopsychosocial analysis of female victims of IPV reveals patterns consistent with Bandura’s account of personal agency and a reduced sense of self-efficacy.

Urban Studies Abstracts

Tom Sammons
University of Louisiana at Lafayette

“University Bike Path: A Collaborative Effort between the Graduate Architectural Studio, the State, and the University”

The design of the University of Louisiana at Lafayette’s bike path was a proposal to link the Southern Campus with the Traditional Campus downtown. This project included the graduate Urban Design Studio proposing urban design strategies for the Southern Campus and connection strategies to the Traditional Campus. The CDW, an outreach studio of the School of Architecture and Design for the University of Louisiana at Lafayette, continued the design process, wrote the grant, participated with professionals and produced the construction documents ready for bidding. Conceptual design and completion of construction has taken approximately six years due to being interrupted by the hurricanes Katrina and Rita and the bureaucracy of the DOTD. This magnifies the importance of collaboration, patience, and endurance.

The Community Design Workshop has been an operation for the past 15 years. It has completed eighty projects in the surrounding region and in the state of Louisiana. The Community Design Workshop incorporates the 502 Graduate Service Learning Studio into its pedagogy and methodology of working. The paper will discuss the process of a service learning 502 Studio along with the CDW’s continuation of the project and elaborate on the collaboration of all participants throughout the final completion of construction.

Galen Minah
University of Washington

“Kahn's Drawings”

This presentation will analyze the drawings of Louis Kahn through the experience of a former student in his Master's class, and employee in his office. The talk will discuss his method of discovery through drawing. These drawings reveal Kahn's character and personality, his attitudes toward architectural expression, program as the key to finding the point of departure, the meaning of structure in his work, and the importance of light. His creative expression evolved from dialogue with students in which words became metaphors for ideas that had both poetic and physical meaning. Drawing was the connection between the words and physical form. These became 'form diagrams' and held the key to the essential elements of his design. Program revealed the true nature of the building, or 'what the building wants to be'. Structure became the identity of parts that were the vital organs of his projects. These parts were interdependent, but each had an identity, given by its structure, and an individuality that was always evident in the visual realization of the architecture. Light was not only a poetic element, but became a vital presence in every space he designed.

Andy F. Loewy
University of Louisiana, Lafayette

“Back to Basics – Kinesthetic learning in the Industrial Design Classroom”

If measured by quantity and speed, our communication is better than ever. However, cell phone communication leaves much to be desired regarding quality. A similar tendency is occurring in studio classrooms with respect to kinesthetic learning. Students often feel much more comfortable in front of a computer screen than working directly with materials. They are often reluctant to initiate hands-on exploration, a necessity to successful innovation and design. Most insights regarding design are inspired by or influenced by the use and understanding of materials. It is not only imperative to take advantage of new tools that become available but to also hold onto methods and understandings that have proven successful in the past.

The author's intentions are not to condemn our recent technologies, but rather to encourage curriculums and assignments to further a skill set for innovation and design.

This paper will discuss dilemmas inherent in teaching design to a generation of students surrounded more by computer technology than any other generation had in the past. The hope is that we can encourage a more hands-on kinesthetic learning experience in design studios, and be able to offer students a more balanced approach to innovation and design.

Doug Graf
The Ohio State University

"The Conflicting Metaphors of Community in LaTourette"

Le Corbusier's most controversial works comes from his late works of the 1950's-1960. Le Corbusier's last collection of work, including LaTourette, was embedded with sacred forms and ancient associations. The commission's that Le Corbusier received were embedded with an indebt search with the roots of architecture and attempting to touch the human psyche experiences, as well as an old obsession of harmony with nature. His programs with the monastery of LaTourette forced him to reflect upon sacred architecture of the past blended with his own contemporary theme of a present architecture. The project of LaTourette was implanted in the monastic life, which plays the individual cell verses the larger collective life of the Dominican order. These conflicting metaphors, program, ancient abbeys, catacombs, and Romanesque churches impact the plan as well as his spatial configurations. The painting techniques from Mifó and Legef contrast and conflict with Le Corbusier's early machine aesthetic.

Jana Everett
University of Colorado, Denver

Britt Lea
University of Colorado, Denver

Lindsay Miller
University of Colorado, Denver

Carisa Weaver
University of Colorado Denver

“CEDAW Shadow Reports: National Women’s Movements Participation in National Conversations about Women’s Human Rights”

Susanne Zwingel (2005, 2012) offers an insightful perspective on the influence of the 1979 United Nations Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) on national policies and practices on women’s rights in the 187 ratifying countries . She understands national ratification “as the *opening* of a domestic debate on gender norms that should ideally include as many constituencies as possible” (2012: 122). Important constituencies in this process are national women’s NGOs, which formulate CEDAW Shadow Reports critiquing government reports to the CEDAW Committee on the country’s progress toward gender equality.

This panel proposal involves the comparative analyses of sections of CEDAW Shadow Reports on cultural stereotypes, economics and health by three MA students: Britt Lea, Lindsay Miller, and Carisa Weaver, and a theoretical overview by myself to identify the similarities and differences in women’s NGOs national translations of international women’s rights norms.

Jerome Malinowski
University of Louisiana at Lafayette

“Health and Safety by Design”

A recent research collaborative conducted by the Industrial Design Transit Design Studio in the School of Architecture and Design and the Department of Safety at University of Louisiana at Lafayette concluded that there was need to improve health and safety factors relative to people movement. Our design research focused on Way Finding, Cycling and Ultra light Autonomous Overhead Rail. It was concluded that implementation of the studies findings could also bring substantial economic and value benefits to the university community.

Joohun Lee
University of Seoul

“Single Person Households and Policy Response of Seoul”

The rise of single living has been one of the most important demographic shifts of recent decades. Between 2000 and 2005, the growth rate of single person households was close to 34% and the population of single people reached 700,000. 20% of total households in Seoul are single person households. This paper addresses two major questions: what are the major factors causing the rapid increase in the rate of single person households, and how do single person households

differ from other household types? This paper explores the main factors from a socioeconomic and cultural perspective, particularly focusing on Seoul's urban context. It also reports the profile of single person household using cluster analysis, and analyzes the differences between single living and other types of households, focusing on housing, economic status and social network. Over the last decade, a rise of single living in Seoul created pressures towards poverty, especially for forced single person households, which impacted on the housing circumstances of single living. This phenomenon asks for an in-depth understanding of single person households. Accurate diagnosis of the single living household is particularly important because it is closely related to the policy choices of Seoul Metropolitan Government.

Mark O'Bryan
University of Kentucky

“Recent Paintings: Clouds and Strange Earthly Encounters”

The work I propose to show are recent paintings suggestive of landscapes. The atmospheric mood of the pieces has an antique air intended to convey the feeling of sublime. The paintings evoke a universal response to nature on a grand scale; the viewer is taken on a spiritual journey and is overtaken by the power of nature. In these depictions, the world is coming to an end. Dark, fiery and earthy, these pictures show a subterranean world in which the damned might be cast. My paintings image a hysterical or mistaken belief that disaster is imminent. I have always been drawn more to the mysterious qualities of a place than to of the details of a story. Formally, I am amazed the endless variety of figures in cloud forms and dramatic plays of light. Painting the sky is a deeply spiritual experience. The “landscape” may represent impending death or the struggle to escape. The style and mode of representation is intentionally vague and operates somewhere between abstraction and representation, between imagination and a roughly credible reality. My interest and purpose is to create displaced illusion to actual, while simultaneously suggestively modeling-in the contours of other places and forms.

Paulette Hebert
Oklahoma State University

“Pedestrian and Bike Path Illumination: Comparing the Needs of Student and Senior Community Stakeholders”

Older adults are classified by some as those aged 65 years or older. However AARP, an organization formerly known as the American Association of Retired Persons, sets their membership eligibility at age 50. *Baby Boomers*, those born between 1946 and 1964, and currently age 49 to 67, currently comprise a significant percentage of the U.S. population and will continue to do so for upcoming decades. Many older adults actively walk and bike and may be expected to utilize pedestrian and bike paths in their community. The visual needs for seniors differ from the needs of traditional university student populations. As persons age, they need more light to see what younger persons see. As a result, industry lighting recommendations for areas used by older adults differ from those areas frequented by younger persons. When both age

groups are anticipated for a pedestrian and bike path there are design implications. The empirical results from current lighting standards and one lighting case study will be presented.

Women and Gender Studies Abstracts

Emerencia Ashu
New Mexico Highlands University

“Women in Power Position at New Mexico Highlands University”

The study will be an analysis of women and power relations at New Mexico Highlands University. It will look at the lives of women who have reached senior decision-making positions in this academic institution. It will study the women’s perceptions with regards to the power the position holds and with the main aim of finding out if they are actively involved in the planning and implementation of major decision that are being carried out. It will also discuss the complexity of the gender-power relationship shedding light of the impact of sex-role socialization and some of structural barriers they struggled with and some they still face while in this administrative positions. Interviews will be used as the primary source of data collection and participants for this research will be women in administrative positions in this institution who will be chosen using the purposive sampling technique. Qualitative method of data analysis will be used because they allow exploration of real life behavior. These methods also enable research participants to speak for themselves and how they perceive their own experiences. How women perceive the balance of power in administrative positions is important if they are to understand and overcome their powerlessness.

Nathan Bakos
University of Denver

“Media Representations in the U.S. Invasion of Iraq Debate: Nation-State Manipulations of Gender, Ethnicity, and Sexuality”

The purpose of this paper is to examine and analyze the United States government’s use of ethnic, gendered, and sexual media representations to persuade the United States citizens to support the United States’ invasion of Iraq. The analysis reveals how the potential perception of being viewed as unpatriotic after September 11th helped create the passive media that allowed the government’s manipulations. The analysis also reveals the government’s reliance on the “Muslim as savage” narrative, the image of the suppressed Arab female and Western perception of the domineering Arab male. It also shows how the government used the “white man’s burden,” Western perceptions of Arabs’ perverse sexuality, and the defense of United States masculinity to make its case for war. Finally, specific conservative and liberal media representations are analyzed to show how gender was manipulated in the arguments for and against the war.

Sarah J. Berg
University of Colorado Denver

“Victim or Survivor: Factors Influencing Self-Identification for Battered Women”

Based data from 22 women who had been living in a safe-house for one to four months, this phenomenological study seeks to gain an in-depth understanding of the factors that influence a battered woman’s identifying as either a victim or a survivor. In recent battered women literature, scholars are differentiating between victim and survivor identities. Victims are seen to be passive and weak, presented in opposition to survivors, who are empowered and have agency. To explore how battered women themselves identify with these roles, this study will use a framework of identity theory, paying particular attention to self-verification and role-making.

Barbara Bonnekessen
New Mexico Tech

“Good Girls Vote Republican: The Post-Election Narrative of Good and Bad Women”

As part of the soul-searching following the republican presidential defeat, William Bennett opined on CNN.com that the democratic incumbent won because the Democrats exploited identity politics, most notably pretending the Republicans waged a "war on women" and that especially single women fell for that. This paper revisits the "woman question" as presented by republican spokesmen and -women leading up to the election; not just the well-known rape comments, but also the reaction of right-wing women's organizations as they had to support U.S. Senate candidate Todd Akin and others. While many commentators, following the re-election of President Obama, focused on voter demographics by race and ethnicity, the focus in women's voting patterns reveals a marital narrative, stipulating that "good", i.e. married women voted Republican, whereas "bad", i.e. single women did not. The post-election analysis then becomes a gendered narrative revolving around women's marital status.

Jennifer K. Cheddar
University of Wyoming

“Survival in a Hostile Land: Dominican Women of Haitian Descent in Santo Domingo”

The ingrained nature of Dominican racial discrimination toward ethnic Haitians and their children has created a condition of extreme poverty, characterized by the denial of basic human rights and needs, including access to citizenship. Based on two months of ethnographic fieldwork conducted in Santo Domingo and the surrounding regions, this project explores the subsequent socioeconomic realities of ethnic Haitian women in the Dominican Republic (DR). This work is based on semi-structured, open-ended interviews with 18 women living in los bateyes, or former sugarcane cutter communities, and meetings with 10 human rights-focused non-governmental organizations operating in Santo Domingo. I argue that unless the Dominican Republic relaxes its current aggressive stance against Dominicans of Haitian descent, the

position of these women will continue to deteriorate. This paper explores the myriad of problems these women face in confronting social barriers in this context. Furthermore, an analysis of the NGO community of Santo Domingo shows how new social movement organizations (SMO) emerging in the last five years provide an opportunity for a Dominican and Haitian alliance across ethnic lines, given the current discontent among students, women's rights activists and human rights organizations.

Tyler Csencsits
University of Denver

“Gays Go Global: Rethinking the Ethnosexual Dimensions of the Transnational Gay Tourism Industry”

This paper will focus primarily on the industry of gay sex tourism: an industry predicated upon the transnational commerce and intercultural relations that exist as central tenets of modern globalization. Specifically, this paper proposes that the commodification of the homosexual identity promotes the establishment of a globalized gay identity as it is spread across global tourism markets, giving particular regard to tourist sites located in Brazil, Prague, and the Dominican Republic. This global identity not only permeates its way into the country's local stimulation of expanding gay infrastructure, but also produces complex interaction among global and local identities and culture. More importantly, however, it illustrates the remnants of colonialism and inequality between “first” world gay men and spread of a global “queer” culture built upon gendered, sexual, racial, and national differences.

Erin L. Durban-Albrecht
University of Arizona

“(Un)Making the Heterosexual State: Queer Haitian Responses to Postcolonial Homophobia”

This paper investigates the impact of transnational networks of evangelical missionaries and the proliferation of nongovernmental organizations on gender and sexual politics in Haiti. I argue that these influences have produced the conditions that support the common sense notion that Haiti is fundamentally homophobic, when, in fact, homophobia in Haiti is largely a product of ongoing U.S.-Haiti relations. To support this argument, I analyze the 2008 Mich'le Pierre-Louis controversy, in which the nominee to the position of prime minister was forced to address allegations of homosexuality' and place the controversy in the context of the increasing Protestant influence in Haiti and other transnational politics. I draw on my ethnographic research in Haiti and its diaspora to trace the controversy's effects on queer life in Haiti. On one hand, a surge of homophobia followed the controversy that had devastating effects for queer (gay, masisi, lesbian, madivin, transgender, trani, homosexual) Haitians. On the other, the controversy emboldened queer Haitians to intervene in postcolonial homophobia. I discuss one such intervention in detail, a performance titled “Zonbi, Zonbi,” in order to illuminate how queer Haitians shifted the terms of debates about sexuality during a time when heterosexuality

increasingly came to define the postcolonial state.

Jana Everett
University of Denver

Britt Lea
University of Denver

Lindsay Miller
University of Denver

Carisa Weaver
University of Denver

“CEDAW Shadow Reports: National Women’s Movements Participation in National Conversations about Women’s Human Rights”

Susanne Zwingel (2005, 2012) offers an insightful perspective on the influence of the 1979 United Nations Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) on national policies and practices on women’s rights in the 187 ratifying countries. She understands national ratification “as the *opening* of a domestic debate on gender norms that should ideally include as many constituencies as possible” (2012: 122). Important constituencies in this process are national women’s NGOs, which formulate CEDAW Shadow Reports critiquing government reports to the CEDAW Committee on the country’s progress toward gender equality. This panel proposal involves the comparative analyses of sections of CEDAW Shadow Reports on cultural stereotypes, economics and health by three MA students: Britt Lea, Lindsay Miller, and Carisa Weaver, and a theoretical overview by me to identify the similarities and differences in women’s NGOs national translations of international women’s rights norms.

Lindsey Feitz
University of Denver

“Panel: Gender, Race, and Sexuality and a New Age of U.S. Empire”

What does U.S Empire look like in the twenty-first century? To help answer this question, this panel will explore various configurations of empire through a (trans) national, feminist framework. Rather than look solely at these phenomena within the frame work of international politics or economics, we will instead focus on the cultural dimensions of nation-building and more specifically, the ways in which U.S. nation-state has, and continues to rely upon notions of gendered, sexed, raced, and religious differences to create boundaries of who –and what – constitutes “America” today. Each paper on this panel examines various facets of U.S. Empire building and the degree that the survival of the U.S. nation-state is deeply intertwined to the racial, gendered, and sexual modes of conquest and imperialism in the past. Some of the papers examine notions of U.S Empire from a domestic context while others frame their analysis within

the context of globalization and U.S. militarism in recent years. Each, however, asks us to rethink understanding of U.S. nationalism and identity within a feminist framework that accounts for power and inequalities of gender, sex, and racialized identities in a globalized world. Doing so provides a better, smarter understanding of the ways in which power, privilege, and inequality shape life and identities of U.S. citizens and those affected by U.S. policies around the world.

Neal Feldman
University of Denver

“The War on Drugs, Incarceration, and US Nation-Building”

Drawing on the theories of Edward Said and Benedict Anderson, this paper critically examines the prison-industrial complex and a major mechanism that feeds it, the War on Drugs. These two phenomena are looked at in terms of Othered identities, drawn across lines of gender, race, class, sexuality, and a politics of exclusion from "true" citizenship in the imagined American community. The subaltern in the U.S. is repeatedly shown that they are inherently more prone to criminality, policing, and lockdown because their identities do not afford them privilege. There is no dominant voice in American discourse that acknowledges and challenges this. Prevailing discourses repeatedly deny that this is the case, preferring to hold on to outmoded notions that the War on Drugs, the prison-industrial complex, and justice in the USA in general are "color-blind." Even mainstream advocates of prisoners' rights, while acknowledging the disproportionate impact of incarceration on oppressed communities, argue for incarceration as a last resort, in order to rehabilitate. The problem is that incarceration and its nature as a raced, gendered, classed, and sexed institution is deeply endemic to American nation-hood, and will require a much needed overhaul, perhaps abolition, in order to create a more equitable imagined community.

Dianne R. Layden
Central New Mexico Community College

“The Inquisition of Dr. George Tiller by Kansas Attorney General Phillip Kline”

In October 2011, the Kansas Board for Discipline of Attorneys suspended indefinitely the law license of former Kansas Attorney General Phillip Kline, following ethics hearings on charges related to his prosecution – called an inquisition in Kansas – of Dr. George Tiller in 2003-2009. Kline's appeal to the Kansas Supreme Court is pending. Dr. Tiller performed abortions in Wichita for 35 years and has been called America's most prominent late-term abortion doctor. A towering array of flowers at his funeral spelled out “TRUST WOMEN.” Kline accused Dr. Tiller of improperly performing and reporting abortions under state law. In March 2009, Dr. Tiller was acquitted by a jury of all charges. Two months later, in May 2009, he was murdered at church by anti-abortion activist Scott Roeder, who had stalked Dr. Tiller since 2002 This paper will discuss the legal status of abortion under federal law, anti-abortion activities, rise of restrictive state legislation regulating women's reproductive health and access to abortion, and import of the Kline ethics hearings and resulting discipline.

Sarah A. Neeley
University of Denver

“Re-Creating Community: Considering Caring Economy in Light of Denver's Urban Camping Ban”

In May 2012, Denver City Council passed a ban which made unauthorized camping in the city illegal, which opponents claim, criminalize homelessness. The debate leading up to Denver's Urban Camping Ban illustrates the problems with framing an issue through the lens of justice instead of care and that a lens of care has the potential to lead to legislations and economic policies which consider social institutions and relationships which advocate for all parties involved in order to re-create community. This paper will use the ban to examine how feminist care ethics can be wed with institutional thought to promote social and economic progress by examining the conflicts of justice and care within the debate itself, with particular attention to Occupy Denver protesters, downtown business owners, homeless advocates, and policy makers. The paper argues that framing social and economic problems within a care approach is better equipped than a justice approach to achieve Marc Tool's concept of re-creating community.

Katherine O'Bryan
Middle Tennessee State University

“Gender, Politics, and Power: The Development of Ladies Rest Rooms in Rural America, 1910-1945”

This paper examines a little-known and largely forgotten rural cultural institution – the ladies public rest room. There were several different groups of citizens that advocated for the establishment and development of ladies rest room and lounge facilities. These groups included local town and rural women, who were oftentimes members of local women's clubs and organizations. Downtown businessmen and city leaders often advocated for the development of ladies rest rooms in order to help women feel more comfortable and at ease in what was, at this time, a predominantly male gendered space – the downtown square. These male leaders felt that if women had a facility in the downtown business area where they could safely and comfortably rest while the men of the family conducted business, women would be more likely to venture into town with their male relatives and spend money in the select establishments that catered to their needs.

Based on primary source research and documentation of remaining rest room spaces, this paper examines the development these rural ladies lounge facilities across the country. It explores the relationship between rural women, early-twentieth century consumerism, the home improvement movement, and the development of public space for women.

Malliga Och
University of Denver

“Women as Equal Rights Ambassadors – From Critical Mass to Critical Actors”

The idea behind critical mass is that women, once they represent a certain percentage in the legislature, will push for greater gender equality. Yet the link between critical mass and substantive representation is not as straightforward as it seems. Recent literature has questioned this link and scholars have introduced the idea of ‘critical actors’ who are believed to exercise substantive representation more often than ‘regular’ female representatives. I define critical actors as individuals in the policy process who are critical in influencing the outcome – the proposal, content and passing – of a policy. While most authors focus on the impact of specific critical actors such as committee chairs or cabinet members, this paper will argue that critical actors cannot be considered to be a constant variable but rather will vary according to policy area as well as political system. For example, in parliamentary systems the role of women in political parties will be more crucial than in presidential systems. I expect that women, as critical actors, will be able to shape gender equality policies more effectively. If correct, greater efforts should be directed towards promoting women as critical actors rather than focusing solely on the concept of critical mass.

Himanshi Raizada
Lamar University

“From the Politics of Identity: To Identity Politics”

The “POLITICS OF IDENTITY” refers to state policies and practices that subordinate, marginalize, and exclude particular groups, while affirming, privileging, and securing the dominance of other groups. The paper examines how states produce particular raced-gendered-sexualized identities, in ways that simultaneously create the dominant and the subordinate. We are all different in multiple ways and have multiple identities. These differences can either separate or bring us together, depending how we theorize and practice the politics of our differences. Gender is one marker of our social identity. This paper explores the interplay of gender, religion and democratic politics in India. It will furthermore take up the issue of the effects of identity politics on women’s rights. The paper will also argue that religion has contributed to fostering community identity politics that has strengthened the forces opposing women’s rights. There is a restructuring and reorientation of women’s roles in contemporary society. However, not much empirical knowledge is available about these changes and the impact they have on women’s behavior, values, or attitudes and identities. Thus, the paper will focus on the local, i.e., India, rather than on the macro level.

Sonia Renee
DePaul University

“Women’s Studies and Feminism: Has Feminism Been Co-Opted?”

The institutionalization of feminism into women’s studies was significant for feminists as well as for educational more broadly. However, women’s studies have not had the impact that many

feminists had hoped for over 40 years ago with the first women's studies courses. There were also many feminists that did not advocate for women's studies in universities for fear of co-option. I will discuss the history of women's studies into higher education and how women's studies have isolated feminism within a university system that does not take women's studies seriously as an academic discipline. One of the biggest limitations for women's studies is that the knowledge we produce largely stays within women's studies aside from cross-listed or special topic courses, which are also isolating. I will examine the ways that the knowledge produced through universities, which has historically been men's knowledge, is largely still the same knowledge taught outside of women's studies.

Justin Ritter
University of Denver

“Sex and the State: The Role of Abstinence-only Sexuality Education and LGBT Students”

Abstinence-only sexuality education has been a fervently passionate and extraordinarily divisive subject among the educators, students, families and local governments for quite some. States governments and the federal government have been funding these programs with enormous grants and endowments, which in turn has led to millions of American students being taught about sex and sexuality through this abstinence-only sexuality education programs. This paper however takes this curriculum a step further and analyzes the effect of LGBT issues on this version of sex ed. What is discovered shortly thereafter is that abstinence-only until marriage sexuality education often specifically excludes mention of LGBT issues by the state to encourage a national moral code, to create a national straight identity, and finally define who is an acceptable sexual citizen of the country. The results become quite clear when it is realized the government, through sexuality education programs, is systematically creating a network of oppression against LGBT students in America's public school classrooms

Sarah Spears
Colorado College

“Purple in a Black and White World: Transgender in the US Military”

The US military's “don't ask, don't tell” policy cleared the pathway for gay service members to serve openly. However, left out of the policy were transgender (TG) service members. In 2004, the UK began allowing transgender persons to change their birth certificates and marry legally. The Canadian military is currently altering their policies to allow transgender members to serve openly. Eventually the US military will be forced to alter its policies toward integration of TG members. Accelerated study is needed to better understand the complexities of how openly TG service would impact military organizations and how current military culture and policy affects TG service members. We report on two protocols investigating issues facing TG service members at the individual, interpersonal and organizational levels. First, we followed a single transgender woman and retired former US military officer employed as a civil servant in a military organization both before and after her gender transition. Second, we interviewed active-

duty military members who are currently serving in silence. Our preliminary results indicate that although the organizational impacts of open transgender service in the US military are negligible, the current policy that restricts access to mental health services has significant effects on the members themselves.

Jennifer Taylor
University of Colorado

“Power over Space: Regendering Perspective, Looking and Being Looked at in Dürer Prints”

Perspective is, in effect, learning how to envision relationships- relationships between lines, shapes, angles, and size. Its corollary, perception, assumes an engaged subject. Envisioning relationships is essentially comparing two objects to one another, which subsequently constructs the viewer’s overall perception of any particular object. This paper takes these concepts of ‘perspective’ and ‘perception’ and investigates several of Albrecht Dürer’s prints in gendered terms. It explores some of the ways ‘looking’ operates in several Dürer prints, and attempts to complicate the subject/object relationship. It argues that Dürer intentionally problematizes the viewer/viewed relationship and utilizes perspective and sight to highlight the problems of looking and being looked at, thereby establishing a gender discourse of his work.

Caroline Charlie Williams
University of Arizona

“It’s Not a Beauty Pageant: An Examination of Alaska Native Leadership Development through Native Nations Pageants”

In response to the word “pageant,” most people imagine a size zero, white woman, wearing a swimsuit and wanting world peace. Not everyone would imagine a young lady, confidently introducing herself in her heritage language, performing Nunavut-style throat singing and entering a contest for leadership. Yet that is one example of what the audience will see from the contestants of the World Eskimo Indian Olympic (WEIO) pageant. Native Nation pageants are not a new phenomenon - since the 1950s, many Native Nations have adapted beauty pageants to fit into their culture - yet little is known about Indigenous pageants or how these pageants are received in their local communities. My research investigates the young women entering Native Nations cultural pageants in Alaska over a fifty-year period to determine whether the contest could also be seen as a form of leadership training for the young women who, having won, become ambassadors for their people, educating the outside community on Native issues. My research demonstrates how winners obtain valuable skills in leadership, have the chance to network with leaders in their community, and find sponsorship that would otherwise be unavailable to further their cause in their Native community or communities.

David Wolf
University of Wyoming

“Despite their Rhetoric, Are the European Union Member States Really Committed to Gender Mainstreaming?”

The European Union (EU) has taken great strides in developing the framework, based upon United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325 (2000), for gender mainstreaming policies in its Common Security and Defense Policy (CSDP), but has done little towards implementation. This paper will argue that gender mainstreaming has been undervalued by the EU due to a lack of oversight over member states. The EU Members States have reduced the role of gender in EU crisis management missions though inadequate training, personnel, and resources. Implementation of gender mainstreaming into all phases of the mission (e.g., planning, training, and evaluation), the EU can help improve the lives of women in conflict and post-conflict societies.