

The 61st Annual
Western Social Science Association (WSSA) Conference
San Diego, CA

Conference Abstracts

AFRICAN AND AFRICAN AMERICAN STUDIES

Stephen Brown
California Baptist University

Stephenie Howard,
Howard University

Cudore L. Snell,
Howard University

Shirin Sultana,
Howard University

“The Impact of Social Isolation of Black Women”

This paper contributes to the grand challenge of social work to eradicate social isolation by presenting the findings of a secondary data analysis on social isolation among young Black women. The primary goal of the study is to identify the range, scope, and impact of social isolation experienced by young Black women. Secondary aims are to inform the cultural sensitivity of Erikson’s psychosocial stage model of development. The results of the regression analysis indicated that higher life satisfaction is a function of family intimacy, church intimacy, and marriage or cohabitation. These findings point to both facilitative and risk factors for psychosocial outcomes among young Black women. They also support the environmental explanation for isolation among young Black women, suggesting that they seek intimacy but are disadvantaged by the lack of opportunities for intimate connection with others, particularly outside the context of family and church. Importantly, consistent with the imperative to bridge research and practice, this paper expounds on implications for social work education and practice that emerge from the research findings.

Theodore Ransaw,
Michigan State University

“Black Fathers as Literacy Coaches: Conscious and Unconscious Strategies that Black Fathers Use When they Read to their Children”

Despite the fact that fathers can play an important and independent positive role in their children’s literacy development, many are uncertain about their ability to support their children’s learning, and are often uncertain where and when to start. Supporting fathers in their children’s literacy development is a worthy endeavor since fathers are more inclined to use alternative and engaging print-related literacy activities with their children including newspapers, magazines, maps as well as computer generated writing activities. This chapter will explore four key roles that Black fathers play in their children’s literacy development: providing literacy opportunities, showing recognition of their children’s achievements, interacting with their children through literacy activities, and being a literacy user role model.

Valerie Taylor,
University of Nevada Las Vegas

“I Wish They Had Taught Me... An Ethnographic and Phenomenological Case Study of the Hidden Curriculum Impacting Women and Girls of Color”

This conceptual work identifies the specific gaps that girls and young women of color encounter, knowingly or otherwise, as they navigate through both K-12 and postsecondary educational institutions. Ethnographic and phenomenological methods were used to investigate and explicate participant's understanding of their individual experiences in their educational trajectories. The K-12 participants were able to articulate a clear understanding of the gaps in their curriculum which included the lack of cultural inclusivity, teacher denial and rejection of culturally responsive curriculum, tokenization of holidays that celebrate diversity by administrators or teachers. Surprisingly, while much is made of the development of leadership skills, the postsecondary education participants who were also able to identify the lack of culturally responsive curriculum in their own K-12 experiences, were not similarly able to recognize the gaps of leadership education curriculum within their degree programs.

This conceptual work is in conversation with the literature that identifies the needs of students in the classroom to be connected to curriculum, community and family while developing leadership skills. The U.S. Department of Education and scholars Crenshaw, Evans-Winters, Morris, identify girls and young women of color as facing additional challenges absent for their counterparts.

The larger implications identify the need for more teachers of color at both the K-12 and postsecondary levels and mentors who deviate from the traditional teaching models. Additionally, emphasizing culturally responsive curriculum, including leadership education and critically conscious teachers of color with diverse backgrounds will more effectively address the needs of girls and women of color in all learning environments.

AMERICAN INDIAN STUDIES

Cheryl Louise Redhorse Bennett
Arizona State University

Leo Killsback
Arizona State University

Christina Andrews,
Sandra Day O'Connor College of Law, ASU

“Uhpán Hih, Going Home: Preserving the Hia-Ced O’odham through Federal Recognition”

My presentation will focus on the Hia-Ced O’odham legal journey. I will start by giving a brief background of who the Hia-Ced O’odham are and their short-lived timeline from federal recognition under the Tohono O’odham Nation, to creation of a district, and dissolving of the very same district. Next, I will discuss whether the Hia-Ced O’odham have an Indian Land Claims Act case with legal remedies. I will later examine the social and political differences between the Hia-Ced O’odham and the Tohono O’odham. Afterwards, I will identify challenges the Hia-Ced O’odham would have splintering from the Tohono O’odham Nation and how the Hia-Ced O’odham would overcome these challenges. Thereafter, I will look at how the San Juan Paiute Tribe splintered from the Navajo Nation, and how the Navajo Nation opposed it. I will conclude with whether the Tohono O’odham Nation would support the Hia-Ced O’odham being federally recognized separately.

Robert Bell,
University of Wisconsin-Eau Claire

“When Water Becomes A Commodity: The Impact of the Diversion of Great Lakes Water on American Indian Nations”

With two of the states that are members of the Great Lakes Compact now viewing the water contained in the Great Lakes as a commodity for sale rather than a resource to sustain life the livelihood of the American Indian Nations living in the region have become threatened. The Governors of the eight states that comprise the Great Lakes Compact are seriously looking at diverting and selling the water in the Great Lakes to the Southwestern United States, without taking into consideration the importance to the life, well being, and sacred connections to the American Indian Nations in the Great Lakes region. They are not a part of the governing body and are not consulted on the topic of diverting the water from the Great Lakes to other parts of the United States. They are not given a place at the table thus making it difficult to have their voices heard. The Chippewa, Odawa, and Ottawa Nations of Wisconsin and Michigan have been actively speaking and consulting with the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence River Water Resources Regional Body to make their thoughts on the diversion of Great Lakes water known. With the Governors of Wisconsin and Michigan already giving a green light to business concerns to use large amounts of water from Lake Michigan, has caused concern among these nations about the future of the water contained in the Great Lakes. It is a new threat to the American Indian Nations residing in the Great Lakes region of the United States.

Lindsey Jo Boehm,
University of Wisconsin-Eau Claire

“The Keystone XL Pipeline: Controversy and Consequences”

In March of 2017, President Trump announced his administration’s approval of a construction permit for the highly-debated Keystone XL Pipeline. The pipeline will carry crude oil from Canada to Nebraska and cross historical tribal lands along with several waterways that American Indians depend on for survival. Some of the most at-risk sites in the path of the Pipeline include the Fort Belknap Reservation, the Rosebud Sioux Reservation, and the Ogallala aquifer. Leaks and spills are an unavoidable consequence of creating pipelines and the Keystone Pipeline system has already spilled more than 10 times since 2010. While millions of Americans could be affected by a major spill, American Indians will feel the most direct repercussions and their treaty rights will be violated by the project. Now, as pre-construction begins, there has still not been a comprehensive analysis of the effects a leak or spill will have on tribal water systems and cultural sites. Additionally, consultation with affected tribes as required by the National Environmental Policy Act and the National Historic Preservation Act has been lackluster at best. Although TransCanada already has the necessary federal permits to move forward with Keystone XL, American Indians are fighting on the ground and in the courts to protect their treaty rights.

Conditions outlined in the 1868 Fort Laramie Treaty and subsequent acts of congress, along with Federal Trust Responsibility and the previously mentioned NEPA and NHPA, will be important tools for American Indians to protect their environment and rights.

Sean Patrick Eudaily,
University of Montana Western

Steve Smith,
Missouri Southern State University

“Territoriality and Sovereign Advantage: public lands, treaty rights, and the contentious politics of the American West”

This paper examines the territorial basis of claims to sovereignty by various actors in the contemporary era. These claims shift the question of sovereignty away from state institutions and toward the problem of territory. We argue for a genealogical approach to territory that considers how and under what circumstances different forms of territoriality have emerged and been used to continually modify sovereign claims-making. We articulate this position by means of a structured comparison of two recent cases: the armed occupation of the Malheur Wildlife Reserve by a sovereign citizen militia group with the peaceful protest of the Dakota Access Pipeline (DAPL) by the Standing Rock Sioux people and their allies in defense of tribal sovereignty and treaty rights. By bringing together concerns from various traditions in political theory and political geography, and by reconsidering the historical nature of sovereignty in the American West, we thus provide an intellectual reflection and triangulation which allows scholars to gain critical, theoretical leverage concerning questions of sovereignty, territoriality, and indigenous peoples’ resistance. These lines of inquiry may satisfy the developing scholarly interest in the intersection of space and peoples’ movements.

Maggie Foltz,
University of Wisconsin Eau Claire

“The Lasting Impacts of the Fort Laramie Treaties on Lakota Religion and the Yellowstone Bison Herd”

United States policy on Lakota religion contained in the Fort Laramie Treaties of 1851 and 1868 to present day were policies of assimilation. Starting with the Fort Laramie treaties of 1851 and 1868 the United States began assimilation policies that would later develop into the boarding school system as well as the Dawes Allotment Act. In 1883 the United States passed policies to limit the expression of Lakota religion, making it a crime to hold any dances, such as the Sun Dance or any type of feast, as these were seen as cover-ups for other resistance activities. These policies were later strengthened in 1892 following the Wounded Knee massacre. The United States also illegally took away the Black Hills and adopted a policy to take the bison away from the Lakota and exterminate the bison as the bison, as well as the Lakota, were viewed as an obstruction to American progress. Although the United States passed the American Indian Religious Freedom Act (AIRFA) of 1978, there are still many lingering effects of these policies on present-day Lakota, as seen through the debate concerning the bison within Yellowstone, with whom the Lakota have a strong spiritual connection and are important in their religion. The Lakota have several agreements with the United States, including the agreements within Yellowstone about bison, that the United States needs to uphold.

Karen Jarratt-Snider,
Northern Arizona University

Mariane Nielsen,
Northern Arizona University

Octaviana Trujillo,
Northern Arizona University

**“Place-based, Culturally-Responsive Education for Native American Students:
Results from the Southwest Native Lands Semester”**

The Southwest Native Lands Semester integrates learning across natural sciences, social sciences and mathematics. Students study environmental issues affecting the lands of Native peoples in the Southwest, and engage in experiential learning across the four courses that are part of the semester. The semester aims to increase retention and graduation rates of Native American and other students through this innovative approach to education by including culturally-relevant content in courses. This paper will discuss results from the first two cohorts of the program.

Gavin A. Healey,
Northern Arizona University

**“Painting from the Desert to the Butte: A Comparative Analysis of Community Murals
on the Salt River and Cheyenne River Reservations”**

Contemporary Native American aerosol muralism has become a means to showcase images of sovereignty, self-determination, and identity through “street art” styles within reservation communities’. The Salt River and Cheyenne River communities have embraced this artistic medium as a means to showcase local artists, involve youth in community betterment initiatives, and invite outsiders to participate in visualizing the vibrancy of these communities. Located in vastly different topographical areas of North America, different public and private properties now have mural installations that vary in design and size, but ultimately bring contemporary messages of community identity and persistence. The purpose of this study is to compare the semiotics of mural installations, artists, and youth initiatives

involved in the mural projects using a framework of Indigenous Persistence and Place-Making in order to celebrate the ways Salt River and Cheyenne River have used muralism to promote community well-being. During annual youth summer art programs on Salt River and the “Red Can Graffiti Jam”, part of the Cheyenne River Youth Project, each community has found a means to engage their youth in place-making and Indigenous persistence. Although there is a vast difference in natural surroundings and traditional spaces between these communities, they have both used contemporary Native American aerosol muralism as a means to celebrate the persistence of Akimel O’odham and Cheyenne River Sioux traditions and peoples.

Alyssa Huelsbeck,
University of Wisconsin- Eau Claire

“Cultural and Environmental Consequences from the Breakup of the Great Sioux Reservation”

During the 19th century, the Lakota people lost significant portions of their land under the Fort Laramie Treaties and subsequent U.S. legislature, ultimately splitting the Great Sioux Reservation into the seven smaller reservations that exist today. This is an outcome mainly originating from the United States' desire to obtain the rich resources of land and gold on the reservation as well as the assimilation of the Sioux people. This paper discusses some of the environmental and cultural consequences that occurred as the Great Sioux Reservation was severely diminished. As the bison were slaughtered and farming became more prevalent on the Great Plains, several alterations to the ecology of the Plains and the Lakota culture occurred. On a related note, the Lakota have experienced lasting health issues as they lost access to their traditional food sources, of which bison constituted a major part. Additionally, threats have been presented to the water supply, land, and cultural sites on the reservation as a result of both the Pick-Sloan Flood Control Act and the Dakota Access Pipeline. Accompanying all of the aforementioned issues, Lakota cultural traditions have also been affected as they lost the ability to fully practice their traditional way of life. To conclude, thoughts on potential solutions to these complex and enduring issues are offered.

Killsback, Leo
Arizona State University

“Sacred Scholarship: An Indigenous Research Methodology”

The discipline of Indigenous studies has generated innovative methodological approaches to research from scholars from countries like Canada and New Zealand. American Indian studies has come to rely heavily on paradigms and theoretical approaches from Indigenous studies because American Indians and Native Nations share similar experiences and histories with colonial forces, colonization, and modern threats to traditional homelands, culture, and Indigenous rights. In the United States however, the experiences and challenges of American Indians and Native Nations are still much different than from other Indigenous peoples around the world. Furthermore, American Indian scholars and American Indian Studies have different experiences, challenges, and goals when conducting research. In my book *A Sacred People: Indigenous Governance, Traditional Leadership, and the Warriors of the Cheyenne Nation*, I developed a new Indigenous research methodology specific to American Indian studies research by and for American Indians.

Ning Li,
Eastern Washington University

Margo Hill,
Eastern Washington University

Dick Winchell,
Eastern Washington University

“Tribal Traffic Safety Issues and Patterns of Behavior: A Case Study of the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation”

There is a great disparity between American Indian communities and the rest of the nation in car crash fatalities. While states across the nation are reducing their traffic deaths and serious injuries through national strategies, traffic fatality rates for Indian tribes remains significantly higher than the state average. A disproportionate number of tribal members are involved in fatal and serious car crashes from behavioral choices such as speeding, drinking and driving and lack of seatbelt use. While Federal Highways and State Departments of Transportation have completed extensive studies to understand traffic fatalities, existing literature lacks in-depth research on tribal communities and behavioral choices.

This paper investigates tribal behaviors and issues in the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation located in northeastern Washington. Our study uses convergent parallel mixed methods, with quantitative data collected from surveys conducted with over 300 participants and qualitative data gathered from interviews with eight focus groups. We found that tribes continue to have a significantly higher number of fatalities in the tribal communities largely due to drinking and driving, lack of police officers, speeding, messaging, not wearing seat belts, bad road conditions, lack of emergency services, and lack of traffic safety education. We also found that seatbelt use rates differ by age and educational background, but not by gender. With limited tribal resources and tribal programs, we recommend that tribes collaborate with state and local governments across many different programs and disciplines: engineering, enforcement, Emergency Medical Services (EMS), and education.

David Martínez,
Arizona State University

“Hia Ced O’odham, Extra Tempus: Woodrow Wilson, the Papago, and the Redefinition of O’odham Sovereignty”

What happens when a distinct group—defined by a common dialect, kinship system, homeland, and sacred history—is written out of existence by executive order? In turn, what are the political implications of that same group being further omitted by an act of tribal government? On the one hand, it is incumbent upon the descendants of that “extinct” group to reestablish its legal existence, either through tribal recognition or federal acknowledgement. On the other hand, insofar as every Indigenous group, now under federal jurisdiction, has an extra constitutional status—signifying their aboriginal political existence—then these groups possess an inherent right to define themselves, regardless of federal regulations, in terms that are historically and culturally consistent with their self-governing traditions. With that in mind, I take a Hia Ced O’odham perspective on the formation of the 1917 Papago Reservation and the 1937 Papago Tribal Constitution, both which suppressed the existence of the Hia Ced O’odham, in spite of evidence that they were an extent and active part of the O’odham community.

Ida Oesteraas,
Northern Arizona University

“Assimilation and Segregation of the Saami peoples - a cultural genocide?”

This paper presents an overview of the Saami’s history of unfair treatment including assimilation, colonization and segregation. The Saami are the Indigenous peoples of the northern Fennoscandia and the Kola Peninsula. A parallel to the United States and its assimilation politics towards Native Americans is drawn. A patriarchal and paternalistic view on the Indigenous peoples of Norway, Sweden and the United States was a state norm during the 1800’s. By constructing the policies discussed, States believed they were contributing to civilization.

Utilizing Rafael Lemkin’s work on cultural genocide, it is argued that the understanding of genocide as intentional mass killing is sociologically insufficient. Arguably, the need to consider the importance of cultural death is essential to the concept of genocide. To conclude, the possibility of understanding the Saami assimilation politics as cultural genocide is presented.

Deidre M. Peroff,
University of Wisconsin Sea Grant Institute

“The Food that Grows on Water: Efforts to Conserve Manoomin across the Great Lakes Region”

Known as the “food that grows on water,” manoomin (wild rice) is the only grain native to North America, and it is viewed as essential to the distinct cultures of the Anishinaabe peoples. Despite its deep significance among the Anishinaabe peoples across the Great Lakes region, ecological, social, and anthropocentric factors such as mining sulfides, climate change, invasive species, and recreational boating have threatened manoomin. Additionally, a lack of awareness and respect for manoomin stymies conservation and policy efforts to conserve the resource for future generations. Strategic and collaborative outreach and education is needed to unify regional efforts and to help remedy current challenges. Accordingly, I’ll present current progress on a collaborative effort to develop a “Manoomin Education and Outreach” toolkit among Great Lakes Sea Grant programs, Native American partners, government agencies, and NGOs and will seek examples of successful cultural and ecological restoration efforts from participants.

Nicholas Peroff,
University of Missouri-Kansas City

Gary Besaw,
University of Missouri-Kansas City

“The Long-term Impacts of Indian Termination Policy: An Exploratory Report from the Menominee Indian Tribe of Wisconsin”

This will update research conducted almost 45 years ago that resulted in the publication of Menominee Drums: Tribal Termination and Restoration, 1954-1974. The passage of time has brought many changes to the Menominee Nation. Many are like those elsewhere in Indian Country including Indian gaming, establishment of a tribal college and determined efforts to revitalize tribal languages and traditions. Of particular interest here, will be changes that can be reasonably identified as the long term impacts of the Menominee Termination Act. Special attention will be given to the lasting negative impacts of a policy that should never again become an explicit or, more likely, implicit goal of American Indian policy.

Stephen M. Sachs,
IUPUI

“Thinking in the Circle: The American Indian Influence on the Development of the American Philosophy of Pragmatism”

From first contact, Europeans coming to what is now the United States were greatly impacted in their thinking by their interactions with the Indigenous Peoples. One of the developments of the mixing of European and Native American thinking has been the rise of the American Philosophy of Pragmatism. Its Native Roots can be traced from such early American leaders as Roger Williams, Benjamin Franklin, Thomas Jefferson, and Thomas Paine, to the present day as major strands interacting with others in the field of American thought.

Belin Tsinnajinnie,
Santa Fe Community College

“Creating Connections Between Discourses in Indigenous Education Sovereignty and Mathematics Education”

In recent years, we have seen renewed efforts at executive and legislative levels to further dehumanize historically marginalized communities. Indigenous peoples have long noted their own histories of family separations, displacements from homelands, and assimilationist tactics through formalized education. Indigenous educators and researchers have sought to assert tribal sovereignty by reclaiming curricula and pedagogical practices in efforts to revitalize culture, language, land, and identity. Such conversations bear resemblance to conversations regarding equity among mathematics educators and mathematics education researchers. Mathematics education researchers have criticized long-standing practices in mathematics education that not only strips the humanistic elements of mathematics, but strips students of their identities entirely. These critiques are often intertwined with discourses of power in mathematics education. In this paper, I explore parallels between efforts towards tribal sovereignty through education in Indigenous communities and discourses in mathematics education calling rehumanizing mathematics and mathematics education. I argue that if Indigenous peoples are to realize education as a tool for empowerment and resistance, we must examine both the gatekeeper and empowering roles of mathematics in the current educational system.

Leola Tsinnajinnie,
University of New Mexico

“Social Awareness and TribalCrit as Instruments for Native Nation Building: “We will continue to outlive any racial remarks that are said against our Nation””

Critical social awareness and confrontation of racism directed toward Indigenous peoples have the power to be an active decolonization project of Native Nation Building. Frighteningly, the air of global and U.S. national instability weighs heavily in all facets of our current reality as human beings. However, it is also a time of greater propensity for the American public to be open to anti-racist dialogue. For Natives, the latest bigoted, racist, xenophobic figure of power in the White House may serve as a catalyst that reminds us of our resiliency in the face of attempts toward our dehumanization. Discussion of TribalCrit and what that means for us as individuals, Native families, tribal members, and sovereign Nations enriches the work that we do in striving for community wellness. Indigenous Studies programs, in an ideal state, serve as a point of safe sovereign space consisting of current and future leaders, organizers, protectors, educators, elders, program managers, healers, lawyers,

and sustainability experts where these conversations can propel strategic anti-racist and Nation Building action. Through accessing broader social awareness, TribalCrit theory, outlining Nation Building from a community-centered perspective, and weaving the conversations together, our voice and our action become one with the enduring spirit of our ancestors.

Aresta Tsosie-Paddock,
University of Arizona

“Language Revitalization: Collaborative Learning of the Navajo Language and Culture through Theater Arts”

A continuous effect of colonization is loss of native languages. In efforts to sustaining languages, various language revitalization methods are utilized to increase and maintain speakers. One method of language revitalization is through theater arts where language learners participate in their heritage language to foster language acquisition. Theater arts and language context provides interaction between targeted language and learner. Oral tradition informs the correlations of life, philosophies, sacred history, morals, humans, animals, and universal elements conveying the integral origins of culture and traditions. Native storytelling and performing exclusively in a heritage language provide a venue for students to speak their language but also a base towards gaining cultural and traditional knowledge embedded within the language. Students doing collaborative work in writing, creating, speaking and performing in native languages essentially include learning about culture. Teaching the Navajo language in a student-center collaborative setting provides a method demonstrating an example toward the revitalization of a heritage language while learning about their native way of life.

Rick Wheelock,
Fort Lewis College, emeritus

“Applying Deloria’s Challenge: Indigenous and Mass Society’s conceptions of ‘Indian Self-Determination.’”

In his 1979 book *Metaphysics of Modern Existence*, Vine Deloria Jr. posed a significant challenge to those of us who are willing to continue the search for meaning in our lives and in the universe. In the book’s introduction, he points out that “the fundamental factor that keeps Indians and non-Indians from communicating is that they are speaking about two entirely different perceptions of the world.” In this paper, I will attempt to focus that broad challenge to the task of bringing some of the key assumptions about the “Indian Self-Determination” policy into scrutiny, as both indigenous and non-indigenous policy-makers perceive it, given their disparate understandings of the human endeavor. The intention is to find bridges between what some indigenous community members and outside policy-makers mean when they use the term self-determination in the hope that people of good will may find solutions to pressing problems. This writer admits to some trepidation in undertaking such a lofty and knotty task, but is guided by another of Deloria’s challenges, that of striving to take on the responsibilities and risks one must shoulder as one strives to be an elder in today’s world.

David E. Wilkins,
University of Minnesota

“Beyond Memory: Vine Deloria's Framework for an Indigenous Future”

AMERICAN INDIAN STUDIES

This paper describes and evaluates Many of Deloria's recommendations for the creation of new research projects and new traditions that Native peoples might consider at both the individual and national levels.

Pam Yabeny,
University of Arizona

“Contributions of two year institutions upon an Indigenous student’s educational pathway into a university system”

My topic covers a review of literature and scholarly research (or lack thereof) examining American Indian students who transfer from a two-year institution to a mainstream university. More so, this review of literature and research is inclusive of the type of Indigenous student support systems or programs these students are offered at community college or tribal college institutions that assists and supports their transition and contributes towards an overall successful completion of their educational goals.

AMERICAN STUDIES
Darrin L. Grinder
Northwest Nazarene University

Christopher Kirkey,
Center for the Study of Canada, SUNY Plattsburgh

Michael Hawes,
Fulbright Canada/Queen's University

“The United States-Canada Relationship in the Age of Trump”

Most observers who seek to explain President Trump’s understanding of, and approach toward, American foreign policy principally seek out explanations that emphasize personal behavioral indicators, political calculations focused on the core components of his conservative base, and his purported general lack of appetite for consuming and retaining foreign affairs. It was inevitable in the post-Cold War world that sooner rather than later an American president would seek to challenge the framework of core guiding principles, multilateral institutions, and international treaties that have underpinned Washington’s international engagement since 1945. What does this mean for Canada’s relationship with the United States? How has Ottawa (mis)handled its most important international relationship? The government of Prime Minister Justin Trudeau has pursued various strategies, including attempting to demonstrate the history and value of Canada-U.S. relations, courting American state-level and regional political officials and business constituents, and seeking to re-orient Canada’s international engagement in new thematic and geographic directions. This conference paper will explicitly consider Trump’s approach toward Canada, and Ottawa’s responses.

Christine Millard,
University of Texas at Dallas

“Religious Mobilization in the 2016 Presidential Election”

This paper will examine the religiosity of individuals during the 2016 United States Presidential election and how this shaped which candidate they supported in this highly contested election. The data used in this study comes from the Time-Series data set of the American National Election Study. After controlling for other demographics, this study finds that even though neither of the top two presidential candidates were overtly religious, religiosity played a significant role in the voting behavior of individuals in 2016. Religiosity is still showing to be an impactful stimulant for how people will vote. Future campaigns will not want to overlook this group of individuals within their campaign strategies.

Stephen Rising,
TCA Architecture

“Strategies for (Successful) Placemaking at Edges of No Place”

The edges of undefined or undeveloped geographical environments present unique opportunities and challenges in successfully creating “place,” manifesting special or distinct characteristics that foster a sense of authentic human attachment and belonging. There are seven successful strategies for this placemaking at these edges of “no place.”

ANTHROPOLOGY
Barbara Bonnekesen
Pittsburg State University

Myrna Carolina Huerta Vega,
Universidad Pedagógica Nacional

“La Ñua: messenger of gods and goddesses”

This article is clear from the research I did to obtain the degree of doctor in education. The general objective seeks to understand the relationship between its sacred plant, its worldview, its culture and shamanism in this indigenous community. Therefore the hypothesis that sustains this work understands that the ñua is the base that unites the worldview with the shamanic knowledge with which the community is recognized internationally. After four years of field work in this ethnic group where as part of the rules to allow me to carry out this project I was asked to take this plant as they usually do (one day yes and one day no). In this way I was able to observe the function of this plant as part of the healing work among the huotonöjäs shamans and as part of the community's worldview. Given the comprehensive nature of the project, it was decided to work with the methodological proposal of horizontality (Corona and Kaltmeier, 2012) to understand how the consumption of ñua during field work is part of the horizontality in the huottöjä context.

Mara Rodriguez Venegas,
CIESAS Occidente

“Identities and Experiences of Young Mexicans in a Facebook Gamer Cyber Community”

The article analyzes the identities of young gamers from Guadalajara in the cyber community of Facebook, GTA V Mexico. Question What experiences do young gamers have that influence the configuration of an online identity? How are they visible through virtual biographies in said cybercommunity, which positions them as young, gamer and Mexican? The ethnographic method, accompanied by interviews and observations of young people from Guadalajara, Mexico, between 16 and 24 years of low and middle class, interspersed with a virtual ethnography, revealed that the relational experiences in the game shaped their online identity as gamers. Through them, they overcome obstacles related to power, legitimacy, exclusion and sexualities. Among the aspects that prevailed are: the emergence of discriminatory experiences prevailing those of gender and those oriented to the skill of the player; also the maintenance of player status within the community; the identification of conflicting groups; the strengthening of bonds of friendship and love; as well as the establishment of a group and subgroup identity that respond to stereotypes and forms of particular behavior visible in virtual social networks. These aspects point to the existence of a youth identity crossed by its social and generational context that, in close relationship with technology, promotes multiple and complex experiences that influence the visibility of their identities through virtual biographies in cybercommunities such as GTA V Mexico

Rosalynn Vega,
University of Texas Río Grande Valley

“Intersectional Borders and Narco Culture: Race, Class, Gender, and Generations”

ANTHROPOLOGY

This paper, based on 17 months of ethnographic research along the U.S.-Mexico border, examines the multiple, overlapping, criss-crossing borders within the border. That is, while border residents' lives unfold at the economic margins of a community located at the nation's periphery, their behaviors and decisions are often ensnared within intersecting social borders and boundaries. This paper merges the theory of intersectionality with borders studies scholarship in order to analyze how socioeconomic stratification, gender inequality, histories of racial discrimination, and generational differences map onto one another in a place characterized by narco violence. These multiple borders - between the classes, genders, races, and generations - demonstrate how the border is, itself, contextualized by "narco culture." In this culture of incarceration, residents contend with co-occurring law enforcement strategies aimed at policing their mobility and policing the border. At the same time, they must negotiate borders of legality in a region where the lingering specter of transborder crime (such as kidnapping, sexual slavery, human smuggling, and drug trafficking) is always present. In this context, how do residents' decisions map onto local understandings of security, risk, and danger? This work also aims to uncover and resist borders within academic discourse by dismantling discursive structures that position the North as the primary or exclusive place to cite theory. In so doing, it points to the richness of different academic disciplines around the world and the immense knowledge that can be gleaned and produced by participating in a truly transnational dialogue about theory.

ARID LANDS STUDIES AND GEOGRAPHY

Mark Melichar
Tennessee Tech University

Archie Calise,
City University of New York

Joseph Earley,
Loyola Marymount University

“Does Aridity Affect Volunteerism: A Multivariate Statistical Investigation”

Using statewide observational data from numerous databases, the authors statistically investigate and compare the prevalence of volunteerism among the arid and semi-arid states, using the Association for Arid Lands Studies aridity definition. Multiple regression models are estimated in order to point to the factors which are associated with this important activity. Preliminary results show that there is an association between aridity and volunteerism. A regression model with the state volunteer rate as the dependent variable and numerous control variables measuring state urbanization, regional status, ethnic composition, education metric and state income equality (GINI index score) indicates that result. Goodness of fit measures indicate that the models estimated can account for or explain as much as 70 % of the variability of the state volunteer rate. Numerous diagnostic tests are presented to validate whether or not the ordinary least squares method assumptions used in the study are appropriate.

David E.R. Gay,
University of Arkansas

“Applying the Affective Domain in Art: Natural Resources and Arid Lands”

This investigation explores applications of visual arts to natural resources and arid lands. It is an extension from 2018. The market behavior of what Clark and Lee called mundane morality of the market. Morality and markets wove a theme in the works of Adam Smith (1759 *Theory of Moral Sentiments*; 1776 *An Inquiry Into the Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations*), Father of ethics and economics in the field of economics. In contrast to duty-based ethics, the mundane ethics of a market-place affect people in general without requiring aid to specific individuals at personal sacrifice. Visual arts (painting and sculpture) can capture emotions and feelings to push the more clinical economic analysis into a gripping story. This paper explores selected visual arts (painting and sculpture) to add vividness to heighten the mundane economic story into a compelling story. This approach combines Bloom’s revised taxonomy with visual arts to sharpen the effects of economic story-telling. It goes beyond the 2018 paper, primarily on the works of Thomas Hart Benton.

Daniel Kuester,
Kansas State University

“Looking at Standards of Living and Minimum Wage Legislation: Arid States Considered”

Despite concerns expressed in a fairly recent CBO study, the “Fight for \$15” for a minimum wage is a topic with considerable support among some politicians and organized groups. This

paper will examine the various minimum wages in place in both arid and humid states and examine the variation in the standards of living in arid and humid states. The author will examine which states may be most affected by a minimum wage that is over twice as high as the federal minimum wage. Primary data is from the Pew Research Center from 2016.

Mark Melichar,
Tennessee Tech University

“Analysis of the Solow Model in Arid and Humid States”

An empirical analysis of the Solow growth model is conducted at the state level after accounting for aridity. Data on income, investment, population growth, education, and economic freedom is gathered from various sources. Empirical results are tested against the theoretical framework of the Solow growth model. It is expected that aridity is positively related to economic growth. Analyzing the relationship between aridity and economic growth is a unique contribution of this paper to the Solow model.

ASIAN STUDIES
Meghna Sabharwal
The University of Texas at Dallas

Basanta Prasad Adhikari,
University of Eastern Finland

“The Consequences of Mother International Migration”

Recent increases in mother’s labour migration to European and Arabic countries have invited an upwelling of interest in how the absence of the mother for long periods of time affects the girls’ overall development. The empirical studies on mother’s out-migration reveal that with 1,750 individuals leaving for foreign employment every day in Nepal. The purpose of my study was to examine the negative impacts of mother’s out-migration to the left behind girls on education, health and psychosocial development in Chitwan District Nepal. A mixed methods design was used to collect data where the survey and qualitative interview were used as research methods. A five-point Likert scale survey questionnaire and the semi-structured interview were used as research instruments. The respondents were selected from a random sampling method. Total 219 survey questionnaires were returned by the returnees which was more than 90%. Approximately, 45% of the sampled girls were under 12 years old and 55% of them were over 12 years old and under 16 years old in my study. Based on the results of the study, it was concluded that there is significant relationship between mother’s out-migration and the development of the left behind girls of the migrant households.

Hashem Altabtabaei,
Kuwait University

“Satisfiers and Dis-satisfiers for Multicultural Labor Force in Construction Projects in Kuwait”

Construction labor is a major key player in any construction project. A highly motivated construction workforce means substantial cost saving, better quality, high project productivity, job satisfaction and morale. Lack of motivation leads to conflict, stress, and low productivity. This paper will examine the role of job satisfiers and dis-satisfiers for the different multicultural labor work force that influence their motivation. It will applied to the Kuwaiti project construction as a way to understand their basic needs that may help them to be more satisfied in their jobs and to enhance their performance. Kuwait construction industry is characterized by its high degree of labor usage. Labors needed for construction projects come from different Asian countries such as Pakistan, India, China, Syria, S. Korea, Turkey, Bangladesh Iran, etc. Some of these labors are educated or skilled craftsmen, however, many are not. According to Herzberg, satisfiers (such as; sense of authority, work itself, recognition, etc.) lead to motivation, while dis-satisfiers (such as not enough pay, working conditions, level of supervision, company policy, peer relationships, etc.) The sample size is about 200 labor work force from different construction projects in Kuwait.

Ai-Ting Chung,
University of Oregon

“Deconstructing Japanese Legal System with Three Anime TV Series: Psycho-pass (2012), Samurai Flamenco (2013), and Terror in Resonance (2014)”

Engaging in the cultural studies of contemporary Japan, this paper tries to lie on the anime imagination of sociopolitical legal system to analyze how the TV series contextualize what Eric Cazdyn calls “transformative narration” with my interpretation of otaku spectacle. Based on Azuma Hiroki’s envision of otaku culture and postmodernist Japanese society, Thomas Lamarre and Marc Steinberg assert the possibility of super-flat art for creating “a visual field devoid of perspective and hierarchy.” My assertion is that the police system Psycho-pass (2012) depicts is a dystopian super-flat movement, resonating perspectives to decrease crimes as well as humanity. The muteness and homogeneity that psycho-pass system generates corresponds to how Japan overcomes its modernity by muting intellectual voices in 1980s as Sabu Kohso suggests in the essay of Japan After Japan (2006). Samurai Flamenco (2013) embeds otaku culture in the sociopolitical legal system by making the police work with super-heroes. The final episodes reveal the unreconcilable trauma the legal system dealt with, which corresponds to the theme of Terror in Resonance (2014). I will elaborate on how anime as a visual field generates meaning through flatness and plays with utopia and dystopia by reimagining the interaction between the police system and society.

Barbara Greene,
Tokyo International University

“Schrödinger’s Rightists - Contemporary Manga Artists Manipulating Controversy as Media Strategy”

Controversies over rightwing manga have been a reoccurring motif for the last quarter century. While Kobayashi’s G?manism Sengen and Yamano’s Manga Kenkaryu were domestic bestsellers that launched the artists into notoriety, if not fame, these works also were also widely condemned. As overt nationalists, these artists have potentially limited both their careers and audience, however recent manga artists have appeared to take their success and subsequent limitations as a guideline for their own careers. In the last fifteen years a number of artists have coyly courted controversy through the manipulation of potentially xenophobic or far-right imagery while keeping their own political views obscure. An early example is High School of the Dead, created by Sat? Shoji and Daisuke, which contained imagery that many fans online claimed was ultra-nationalist or anti-Korean but was also arguably ironic. Isayama Hajime appears to use a similar approach in his work Attack on Titan, which has been the center of several international controversies. This deniability of nationalistic intent allows for the audience to debate the work fiercely online, which acts as both a form of free advertisement and as an additional lure for digital fan communities. By becoming a “Schrödinger’s Rightist”, contemporary artists may have discovered a potent, but risky, means of self-promotion.

Shabnam Lakhani,
The University of Texas at Dallas

“Achieving Holistic Education in India: The Importance of Physical Education in Curriculum”

One of the aims of United Nation’s Sustainable Development Goals is to provide quality education in developing countries. The idea of true education should be holistic where children are not only required to gain proficiency in reading, writing, math and science, but also acquire moral values and social skills. In addition to providing the basic building blocks in academics, schools today must also emphasize teaching children sportsmanship and team spirit. India is one of the youngest nations in the world and thus, has a major responsibility of providing its youth a holistic education. One way of achieving this is through giving sports education as much importance as academic learning. India has many challenges when it comes to physical

education such as scarcity of infrastructure, lack of opportunities, cultural stereo types and lack of trained coaches to name a few. This study will examine possible ways of using sports in achieving UN's quality education goals in India. Results from survey conducted in rural parts of central India will be presented to examine challenges related to sports. Policy recommendations will be provided to increase student enrollment and reduce dropout rates by enhancing learning experience through sports.

Tushar Madan,
The University of Texas at Dallas

“The Eagle, Dragon, and Tiger: Naval Strategy in the Indo-Pacific”

It is widely recognized that the Indo-Pacific region will play an incredibly important role in determining the trajectory of economic, military, and political conflict in the 21st century. As the People's Republic of China maneuvers for increased territory and influence in its peripheries, conflict with the United States and India seems inevitable. This conflict could take many forms and has already begun in the waters of the Indo-Pacific. Each of these nations is focusing more now than in recent history on critical chokepoints and Sea Lines of Communication that run through the South China Sea, Indian Ocean, and other waterways in the vicinity. Given the overlapping strategic interests of the U.S., India, and China, this area has become ground-zero for new iterations of maritime engagement, strategy, and great power conflict. This paper will highlight the various short and long-term goals, as well as the naval capabilities, of these three significant players in the maritime sphere of the region; understanding the respective agendas of the Eagle, Dragon, and Tiger is paramount to recognizing the impacts that the ongoing shifts in power dynamics in the Indo-Pacific will have on the world.

Yongjun Park,
The University of Texas at Dallas

Meghna Sabharwal,
The University of Texas at Dallas

“Does High Motivation Increase Organizational Performance?: An Examination in the Republic of Korea Army”

According to the existing literature on motivation, individual efficiency and organizational performance are better when workers have high intrinsic motivation. Although previous studies have examined the relationship between motivation and organizational performance in the private and public sectors, it is hard to find empirical studies that explore the effects of motivation on organizational performance in the military. To fill this gap, this study utilizes 2014 data from a survey of 358 soldiers in the Special Forces Brigade and Special Assault Commando Regiment of the Republic of Korea's Army. This research finds the motivation has a positive impact on organizational commitment and a negative impact on job stress. However, motivation was not found to have a significant effect on the level of fitness and firearm skills. Level of fitness was found to correlate with rank positively. In general, results suggest that the higher the rank and the more time spent in service, the better a soldier's firearm skills.

Meghna Sabharwal,
The University of Texas at Dallas

Shahrin Upoma,

The University of Texas at Dallas

Roli Varma,
University of New Mexico

“The Role Difference of Indian Women in Managerial Positions in the US: Breaking and Conquering the Glass Ceiling”

Despite encountering exclusivity as a woman of color, Indian women are progressing in managerial positions in the technology sector. According to past scholarly research, technology is a male-dominated industry, and the lack of women in this sector is due to conventional limitations imposed by the society that science is for men only. This notion is changing gradually, and Asian Indian women are playing a major role in the US science and technology. Using 40 in-depth interviews with Asian Indian technology sector employees, this study investigates how Asian Indian women are progressing in the managerial roles in their respective organizations, and how they value collaboration and the importance of being a leader rather than a manager. Although, none of the women in our sample explicitly expressed concerns towards the presence of any barriers or ‘glass ceilings’, they asserted the need of support from top management to successfully demonstrate their role as a manager at both technical and managerial levels. Also, the duration of stay in the United States plays an important part, the longer the women stay in the US, they become more confident about their place in the industry and if they want to acquire a leadership role.

Roli Varma,
University of New Mexico

“HigTech Coolie: Coming to the U.S. on H-1B”

I would discuss the situation and experiences of high-tech coolie, who come directly from developing countries to the United States on H-1B visa to work in high-technology companies. In particular, I would shed some light on the dichotomy between objectivism and subjectivism. Objectively, high-tech coolies experience erosion in their status with the U.S. guest worker visas program. They tend to earn significantly less than their American counterparts. Benching is a common practice on high-tech workers on H-1B visa who tend to be indentured to a company, and thus they are unable to switch jobs. Some recruiting companies (body shop) make them sign an employment contract under which a worker has to pay a significant sum in damages, if he or she fails to stay with the company for certain duration, and to give the firm advance notice of quitting. On one side, they lose their employment and thus visa; on the other side, U.S.-born workers who are also laid-off during an economic slowdown blame workers on H-1B visa who continue to hold jobs. However, subjectively, these high-tech workers believe they have control over their career capital vis-vis non-technical workers. They do not perceive themselves as powerless non-technical workers.

Ji Wang,
University of Arizona

“Colonial and Post-colonial Relationship between Taiwanese and Japanese”

As one of the most prominent Taiwanese film director, Wei Te-sheng’s films have been the focus of attention from publicity and film prize committees. Most of his film works focus on Japan-Taiwan theme. Based on auteur theory, this paper examines the colonial and postcolonial relationship between Japanese and Taiwanese by analyzing the Taiwanese film director Wei Te-sheng’s three films, Cape No.7 (2008), Seediq Bale (2011), and Kano (2014). From the historical

view in terms of the colonial relationship between Taiwan and Japan, this paper reveals the Taiwanese's ambivalence toward its ex-colonizer and explores the reasons behind the particular and complex relationship between Taiwanese and Japanese colonists. There contain two aspects of the colonial relationship reflected on Wei Te-sheng's films, the oppressor and the oppressed, and the emotional bond. Explanations of paradoxical pro-Japan attitude are manifested in the following two aspects: ineffectiveness of the KMT government, and contribution of Japanese colonial government, including improvement of infrastructure, promotion of economic growth, and colonial education.

Jianglong Wang.
Western Washington University

“Social Change and Social Marketing: The ideology of Chinese Communication Campaigns”

Influenced by their revolutionary ideology of social change (Eagleton, 2013), the Chinese often run public communication campaigns for the purpose of achieving desired social and cultural changes. From a social marketing perspective (McKenzie-Mohr, 2011), this paper examines the ideological foundations of contemporary Chinese communication campaigns to reveal the Chinese philosophy of campaigning for social change. Analyses of the Chinese campaign strategies and practices such as "mass line" and "ideological work" demonstrate their deployment of a primarily community based social marketing approach to solicit and sustain desirable behaviors from members of a community. Implications of the Chinese campaign ideology and campaign communication for social change are further discussed.

ASSOCIATION FOR BORDERLANDS STUDIES

Emmanuel Brunet-Jailly
University of Victoria, Canada

Special Note: Some presenters did not submit an abstract and those abstracts are therefore missing from this document, so indicated by “No Abstract” following the paper title.

Ademola Adewusi,
University of Ibadan

“What Border? The Fluid Borders of Benin and Nigeria”

Borders depend on boundaries which are clearly delineated, delimited and demarcated. The defined boundary is the basis for statehood and sovereignty. What happens when African borders divide culturally homogeneous communities? What happens when borderland communities are deprived of their livelihoods by arbitrary bordering? Borderlands between Nigeria and Benin have learnt to ignore the demarcations, boundaries and pillars of division. This paper is a pictorial narrative of the fluidity of bordering in Africa and the dysfunctional boundaries that characterise the demarcation of the borders in Africa. It problematises the economics of the borderlands, especially when honest livelihood is hindered by border securitisation. It investigates the attitudes of the inhabitants of the borderland towards border management agencies and their recourse to collaboration with TOCs in the absence of security, development and integration. The study is aimed at showing that inhabitants of the borderlands in Africa do not see borders. They constantly find means to circumvent border security strategies and agencies. It recommends joint border development activities in order to change the attitude in the borderlands. The study recommends a more human approach to bordering and debordering in Africa in order to make the border tangible and meaningful to its inhabitants.

Ademola Adewusi,
University of Ibadan

Odunola MakindeI,
University of Ibadan

“Ungovernable Territories, Geopolitics and Terrorism in the Chad Basin”

The Chad Basin is bedevilled by conflict and terrorism. The Chad Basin is the hotbed of terrorism and other security challenges due to the activities of Boko Haram and other insurgency groups. All African states in the Chad Basin have experienced or currently experience violent conflicts. This paper interrogates the arbitrary delineation of borders, the inability of the states to exercise adequate sovereignty and authority over large swathes of land within their territories as causes of regional violence. It links this situation to lack of cooperation between the countries in the Chad basin and rivalry among border management agencies. It posits that conflict escalation in the region is traceable to the post-colonial geopolitics between Francophone countries and Anglophone countries. The inability of the African states to collaborate, share intelligence and manage borders effectively has created ungovernable spaces where terrorists plan and initiate attacks. Underlying post-colonial geopolitical alliances have not encouraged cooperation. It examines policy and institutional data to support the link between a breakdown of state power, lack of good border management

practices, ungovernable spaces and terrorism within the context of regional and global geopolitics. It argues for lasting solutions to terrorism in the Chad Basin and partnership with the European powers to complement the efforts of the African states in resolving security issues. It also draws a parallel between good border management practices and the unfolding crisis of illegal human migration flow from the South to the North and recommends critical partnerships in stemming the flow.

Carolina Alonso,
Fort Lewis College

“Borders, Languages, and Practices of Healing and Decolonization”

In this essay, I analyze how Gloria Anzaldúa’s work allows for practices of healing and decolonization in our Borders and Languages classes in a liberal arts college with a 38% Native American student population. Our class readings of *Borderlands/ La Frontera* (1987) permits the students to consider their own backgrounds and to reflect on how hegemonic discourses have colonized the official history of the United States. Through different writing exercises, they mimic Anzaldúa’s autohistoria as they (re)tell their personal and collective history using testimonio, personal anecdotes, and stories from their ancestors. The essay also explores how the students are able to move from historical matters to contemporary issues of physical, psychological, and linguistic B/borderlands. Anzaldúa’s work and her autohistoria remain relevant for many students in the 21st century, and it serves as a guide for practices of healing and decolonization.

Anne Laure Amilhat Szary,
Grenoble-Alpes University

“Developing and Applying the BIG Analytical Frame: Challenges for National Case Studies”

No Abstract

Anne Laure Amilhat Szary,
Grenoble-Alpes University

“French Border, A Side Story?”

Borders play a strange role in a country as centralized as France, where public policies are generally centripetal. The paper will discuss the main results of an original research that has aimed at re-assessing the status of borders at both the national and the regional levels, including the case of overseas territory (NB : France bears the longest external border of the EU, that it shares with Brazil, from Guiana). The country has been one of the partners of the BIG (Borders In Globalization) international research consortium and our team has produced a study based on the common thematic framework. Using the same six lenses helps unravelling common trends of contemporary borders but also enhancing original specificities. Both lay the ground for a renewal of French border studies that emerging and structuring themselves slowly, in link with the networking of border users that stress the importance of intermediary places of practice-based research on such topics.

Greg Anderson,
University of Alberta

“Closed, Open, and Back Again: Investment Regimes in Canada-U.S. Relations”

Although foreign direct investment (FDI) is widely seen critical to Canada’s economic growth, regimes governing FDI have frequently evolved in contradictory directions, both creating legal scaffolding that has facilitated a dramatic increase in flows, and restricting FDI on sovereignty and national security grounds often aimed at geostrategic rivals. This paper examines the reconfiguration of Canadian and U.S. investment regimes in three period since the 1970s: one characterized by bilateral and international conflict (1970-88), the emergence of more open, rules-based regimes under CUFTA and NAFTA (1989-2006), and cross-cutting interaction of market- and security-driven regimes since 2007. It argues that the erosion of openness toward foreign direct investment reflect longstanding concerns over aspects of FDI which pose a direct challenge to the sovereign state, rather than a by-product of contemporary populism, and that the NAFTA era may turn out to be a significant aberration in the longer-run assertion of borders as impediments to capital flows.

Carla Angulo-Pasel,
Balsillie School of International Affairs

Guadalupe Correa-Cabrera,
George Mason University

“The Violence of Journeys: Borders, Women and Irregular Migration”

What is violence? This article takes as its starting point the fluidity of the concept of violence and its many manifestations for Central American women trying to migrate through Mexico to the U.S. Certainly, physical violence exists for ‘unauthorized’ migrant women transiting Mexico. But this paper problematizes violence and examines the multiple forms of violence these women experience throughout their migration journey; an increasingly important migratory population in the Central American context. In this vein, violence is not simply physical and solely experienced in Mexico, but rather a complex political and socio-cultural phenomenon that pervades in their country of origin, while in transit, and even in their country of destination – if they are able to reach it. The violence experienced en-route is simply a continuation of the violence experienced day-to-day and has become so pervasive that it is readily acknowledged as ‘normal’, further justifying the lack of legal repercussions and social justice mechanisms available to migrant women. This paper also explains the role of women in gangs and cartels along migration routes.

Carla Angulo-Pasel,
Wilfrid Laurier University/Balsillie School of International Affairs

Nilanjana Roy,
University of Victoria

Edwin Hodge,
University of Victoria

Nicole Bates-Eamer,
University of Victoria

“The Ability to Exclude While Claiming Inclusion: The Role of Temporary Humanitarian Visas in Reproducing Precarious Migrants”

Using Mexico's Tarjeta de Visitante por Razones Humanitarias (TVRH) as a primary case study, this paper examines how states can use humanitarian visas as a border security instrument while claiming to provide protection. Although the humanitarian visa offers a legal pathway and status to move within Mexico, it equally suppresses certain permanent residency rights due to its temporary nature. It becomes a form of interdiction by which the state has the fundamental right to be able to "exclude and define the limits" of a particular population; allowing for mobility in some cases while enforcing immobility in others (Salter 2006). Despite the claim of protecting migrants, the application of these visas essentially becomes a security instrument, which sustains the political framing of migration as ultimately a "threat" that needs state control (Aradau 2004, Huysmans 2006). On-the-ground, migrants occupy a liminal space and live a precarious existence while the state has significant control over their mobility and livelihoods. This power-imbalance exists more often as states prefer to grant a temporary immigration status, rather than assuring a permanent legal status, which is accompanied by more rights and protections. Based on policy analysis and field work, the paper will examine the TVRH, the processes for obtaining this legal status, the politics of humanitarian visas, and the consequences for irregular migrants.

Thalia D'Aragón-Giguère,
University of Quebec Montreal

"Quebec's Maple Syrup Expertise Beyond Borders: Stories and Challenges of These Producers in the United States"

In the vast forests along the border between Quebec and the United States hides an industry whose potential is revealed each spring. With Quebec flavors and American after-tastes, the sector of maple syrup exceeds the folklore. The production has quickly become a national emblem and the motto of a competitive market on the international scene. If blond gold knows no limits, its value runs abundantly in the forests bordering the two regions. Whether it is for commercial or heritage purposes, several Quebec producers decide to implement their industry south of the border. While some have settled there for generations, others are still discovering the virtues of the American market. This paper will explain the origins of this attraction for the United States and the impacts of a geography making American lands more accessible to Quebec producers, while nearly 80% of Maine's Somerset County production is provided by Quebecers. The "smart" configuration of the post-2001 border also raises additional barriers for cross-border workers with the closing of certain ports of entry. These last years, the maple syrup industry has also experienced the perverse effects of US protectionism with a drastic cut in the amount of work permits issued to Quebec producers. For those who wanted to escape the limits imposed by the Quebec's maple syrup quota system, these producers are now facing the constraints of a border in remote areas and the challenges of an unstable political context.

Thalia D'Aragón-Giguère,
University of Quebec Montreal

"Indigenous Sovereignty in U.S. Borderlands"

Before the establishment of colonial boundaries, indigenous peoples cherished and traveled the land without limitations. However, drawing a linear limit in regions where cartographic traditions differ from colonial models dictate a certain conception of the world. As a result, the traditional territories of many indigenous nations have been divided by the imposition of international boundaries and isolated by the institution of reservations. Therefore, the United States have been built upon an occupied territory by imposing notions of properties and delimitations. This fragmentation of the space has created situations of inequality at the northern and southern borders where indigenous communities are now straddling several

jurisdictions. The non-recognition of their rights creates situations where immigration laws even prevent members to travel freely on their ancestral lands. With the reinforcement of control mechanisms, these communities found themselves caught into an ambiguous position. A state of violence smothered the previous state of harmony while the motherland is now strangled with dividing lines. The borderland experience is becoming more and more complex and the technologies employed by authorities contrast with the indigenous perceptions of mobility and territoriality. As part of this proposition, reflections surrounding the Akwesasne Mohawk Nation and the Tohono O'odham Nation, whose territories are divided by Canada-U.S. and Mexico-U.S. borders, will stimulate a transdisciplinary debate in order to put into perspective the very concept of indigenous sovereignty in borderlands and how communities seek to resist security imperatives by making these spaces, places of resistance.

David Atkinson,
Purdue University

“Borderlands and Sovereignty: An Historical Perspective”

Sovereignty is an essential building block of both the nation-state and the international legal and political framework in which nation-states exist. This is true both historically and contemporaneously. Borderlands pose serious challenges to this framework since the fixed boundaries of states are inherently indistinct in those spaces. By focusing on the vexed question of Asian migration in the U.S.-Canadian Pacific borderland, this paper explores how American, British, Canadian, Japanese, and Chinese authorities—and a plethora of non-state actors from migrants to local laborers to business owners—wrangled over the appropriate extent of their sovereign claims in the region. These perspectives will provide an empirical framework for illustrating how competing claims of sovereignty—local, colonial, national, imperial, transnational, and international—are negotiated and disputed in borderland spaces

Willie Aziegbe Eselebor,
Institute for Peace & Strategic Studies, University of Ibadan

“The Dynamics of Border Changes and Implication for Security in Nigeria”

The framing of borders as resource centres and opportunities for integration is questioned against its features as avenue for infiltration by criminal networks and insurgents, which portend security threats. The analysis is carried out in Baga, a remote maritime border in Chad Basin recognised as possible zone of incursion by Boko Haram terrorists in Nigeria. The aim of the paper is to interrogate theoretical approaches to border security and how the undercurrent of border changes sustains security botches in Nigeria. The peripheral location, porosity and near absence of capable guardians offer sufficient justification, why the ungoverned spaces have become borderless environs of criminality and insurgency, instead of economic development. The first strand of analysis offer clarification on what ungoverned spaces are in border security; the second being trend analysis of the impact of space on changing pattern of threats; and finally, an exploration of paradigm shift in emerging challenges of regional border security complex. It is recognized that regional economic integration has implicit value in shaping border security, but balancing freedom of movement of persons, goods and services with securitization remains problematic. The process of creating protected border spaces cannot be divorced from local influences as well as networked security architecture and transnational synergy.

Jesse Baltutis,
University of Victoria

“Whose Border? Contested Geographies and Columbia River Treaty Modernization”

This paper explores the links between contemporary bordering processes, Indigenous nations traditional territories, and transboundary water governance processes, using the case of the Columbia River Treaty (CRT) modernization process. We posit the Columbia River is shared not just by two nations, but also by multiple Indigenous nations with various inter-nation borders. To-date, the implications of this in practice do not appear to mean a re-imagination of borders, changes in legal authority for CRT renegotiation and implementation, or rethinking the state-centric institutions in which governance of the Columbia River is based. From our in-depth research experience, and analysis of empirical data into transboundary water governance, three primary themes emerged that illustrate: 1) a reaffirmation of state-centric discourse on borders and bordering processes in CRT modernization, while 2) at the same time we see changes in the legal landscape in Canada and the U.S. that inform the obligations of colonial governments to move towards collaboration and shared governance with Indigenous nations on a government-to-government basis on issues impacting Indigenous interests. And, 3) emerging are the seeds of governance structures that seek to engage Indigenous nations within CRT renegotiation and implementation, including potentially providing a seat at the renegotiation table and including Indigenous nations within implementation structures for a modernized CRT. Although nation-state borders still matter, a modernized Columbia River Treaty would account for the evolving legal landscape between the Crown and Indigenous nations as autonomous nations in renegotiation and implementation of a modernized CRT.

Meghan Barlow,
Westchester University of Pennsylvania

“Is Domestic Violence a Private Matter or a Public Concern?: The Challenge of Asylum in the Current Political Climate”

In Central America, in particular Guatemala, Honduras, and El Salvador, many flee because of domestic and gang violence. On June 11, 2018 the then attorney general, Jeff Sessions, made it almost impossible for refugees to declare asylum because of domestic violence or gang violence.

The case of Aminta Cifuentes (2014) created a precedent for refugees who are victims of domestic violence. Before leaving Guatemala, Cifuentes attempted to leave her husband by returning to her father's home. However, her husband soon found her and she returned with him. Cifuentes received neither help nor protection from the police after she contacted them about the abuse because law enforcement did not want to get involved in a domestic or private matter. After fleeing to the United States in 2005, and filing for asylum, the Obama administration, in 2014, recognized that "married women in Guatemala who cannot leave their relationship" as a specific social group, and Cifuentes was granted asylum. This set a precedent for asylum seekers fleeing from domestic violence. However, in the case of a Salvadoran woman running away from domestic violence, this precedent was nullified by a reversal in an immigrant's appeal from a judgment that granted asylum to the Salvadoran woman who was abused by her husband.

Sessions' decision has the potential to create more limitations on asylum claims based on the persecution of gender, sexual orientation and child abuse.

Martha Patricia Barraza,
Universidad Autónoma de Ciudad Juárez

Margarita Grajeda,
Universidad Autónoma de Ciudad Juárez

Pequeño Consuelo,
Universidad Autónoma de Ciudad Juárez

“Integración transfronteriza: Ciudad Juárez/El Paso”

La línea divisora entre Estados Unidos y México destaca por ser la frontera con más tráfico de personas del mundo, lo que representa un sistema geopolítico binacional e implica relaciones sociales, económicas, culturales y ambientales heterogéneas que se regulan por políticas, costumbres y normatividad diferentes. Para abordar la construcción de comunidad transnacional, se profundiza en el caso particular de la interacción entre Ciudad Juárez –El Paso. El proceso de interacción que se ha venido construyendo entre ambas ciudades a lo largo de las últimas décadas se transforma en un grado de integración importante creando un entorno fronterizo regional, reafirmando el concepto de mundialización donde la interacción surge de la relación cotidiana entre ambas comunidades. Específicamente se da cuenta de las interacciones 1) Políticas, pues el establecimiento de la línea divisoria entre México y Estados Unidos ha devenido en múltiples leyes, acuerdos, tratados, etcétera. 2) Interacciones sociales, dado el crecimiento poblacional de la región en ambos países con sus inherentes necesidades y demandas de ciudades en desarrollo. 3) Interacciones económicas, que se intensifican pero rebasan por su propia dinámica, lo impulsado a través del Tratado de Libre Comercio de América del Norte (TLCAN).

Leticia Peña Barrera,
Universidad Autónoma de Ciudad Juárez

“Indicadores de habitabilidad urbana, mediciones para evaluar la percepción de incertidumbre de los habitantes de la frontera de Ciudad Juárez, Chihuahua, y Mexicali, BCN”

El concepto de habitabilidad se establece como parámetro para el análisis de la problemática social en las ciudades, teniendo en cuenta no sólo requerimientos físicos construidos, sino aspectos psicosociales y socioculturales vinculados a los requerimientos de las personas. Hace referencia al modo de vivir, el tipo de familia, a la dinámica social, la identidad con las pertenencias (Peña y Sandoval, 2017), distinguiendo aquellos parámetros distintos a los modelos homogenizados de la sociedad actual. El trabajo, presenta resultados de la investigación sobre “habitabilidad ambiental de la vivienda construida en serie en ciudades de México” realizada con recursos CONAVI-CONACYT. Se identifican algunas tendencias sobre la problemática de inseguridad en los fraccionamientos periurbanos de Ciudad Juárez, Chihuahua, y Mexicali, Baja California Norte (BCN); la metodología utilizada es de tipo mixto, ya que permite obtener datos del monitoreo ambiental (cuantitativo) en el interior de las casas y de la percepción de los habitantes (cualitativo), para explicar algunos resultados sobre las problemáticas de inseguridad y falta de mejora social. Se aporta a la reflexión de la percepción de incertidumbre al utilizar el índice sobre Habitabilidad y Cohesión Social (IHaCos) que se construyó para esta investigación, haciendo un análisis comparativo entre Ciudad Juárez, Chihuahua y Mexicali, BCN. Los resultados muestran procesos de participación entre vecinos para la cohesión social, que distinguen una ciudad de la otra, y que aportan a la resiliencia de sus habitantes, vinculadas a condiciones de colaboración y participación, más que a ventajas de aportación de los gobiernos con recursos hacia estos sectores.

María Verónica Barzola,
Universidad Complutense de Madrid

“The Anti-immigration Walls of the Balkans”

During the second decade of the 21st century, they have proliferated from the anti-immigrant walls in Europe. The phenomenon, coinciding with the failure of the Arab Spring and the subsequent political crisis and civil war in the Middle East, has been characterized by the lifting of physical barriers that limit or slow the access of immigrants. Although the inefficiency of this resource is confirmed, the States continue to use it as a symbolic way to show their power in a world where there is an increasing preponderance of regional blocks compared to the old models of national organization. The research starts from the theoretical perspective of constructivism and conceptual history to find answers and justifications to the manifestations of fear and rejection of the "other" (materialized in the figure of the refugee).

Sonia Bass Zavala,
Universidad Autónoma del Estado de Hidalgo

Jessica Bravo Cadena,
Universidad Autónoma del Estado de Hidalgo

“Gobernabilidad transfronteriza y marcos institucionales en el manejo del recurso hídrico en la frontera Juárez/El Paso”

Existen buenas prácticas en materia de cooperación transfronteriza en países de la Unión Europea pero en el caso de la frontera México - Estados Unidos solo en ciertos programas o proyectos ha existido buenas prácticas transfronterizas. El objetivo de la ponencia es analizar la estructura de gobernanza entre las ciudades de El Paso, Texas y Ciudad Juárez, Chihuahua en materia del manejo del recurso hídrico, enfatizando los marcos normativos e institucionales de cada país de manera general y en particular en las ciudades de la región Paso del Norte. Se analizarán ambas regiones enfatizando las características de cooperación transfronteriza, si existen y cuál es su alcance en materia del manejo del recurso hídrico en ambas ciudades, destacando las diferencias en cuanto a oportunidades económicas y de innovación, dado que tienen diferencias socioeconómicas dado por el tipo de desarrollo que existe entre ambos países. Aunque ambas ciudades tienen una lejanía con respecto a los centros de decisión – Washington y la Ciudad de México-. De inicio el manejo y distribución del recurso hídrico es distinta entre los dos países, en México se opera a nivel federal para regular el gasto de agua y para establecer la relación con Estados Unidos, se estableció en 1889 la Comisión de Aguas y Límites Internacionales (CILA) para resolver las diferencias en materia de límites territoriales, y para la región rige el acuerdo de 1906. La metodología utilizada es descriptiva, explicativa y comparativa que contrasta las políticas del uso del agua y la gobernabilidad entre ambas ciudades

Nicole Bates-Eamer,
University of Victoria

“Climate-Induced Migration and Border-Enhanced Precarity”

No Abstract

Gerhard Besier,
Sigmund Neumann Institute

“‘So close and yet so far’? Experiences from the Polish-Russian and Ukrainian-Russian border regions”

Looking for reasons why there are serious problems in the Polish-Russian and Ukrainian-Russian cross border co-operation and regional integration it is not sufficient to refer to the historical tensions between these countries since centuries. On the one hand the “close relationship” is rooted in common habits, values and norms, and this includes a specific behavior reg. “the other”. Notions of honor, pride, masculinity and other traits, learned by generations during the socializing processes, stand against practical compromises and a strategy of forgetting and new-beginning. Legends and myths about “the other”, as well as our “cultural memory”, are used to carburize these traditional attitudes. To take off the stereotypes and prejudices that hinder fruitful co-operation we have to shed light in the social psychological processes, attributing the “neighbor” as “them” and the “family” as “we”, thus deepening the gap between both sides. Because for instance Russia and the Ukraine are so close by their feelings, both countries are so far. But according to their own restricted perception people feel the differences only, not the closeness that provokes the mutual foreignness. The paper wants to explain how the emotional anthropological factors are working to limit cross-border co-operation at least. And in an interdisciplinary approach we have to figure out how we have to change our minds to recognize the neighbor as a member of the family.

Pierre-Alexandre Beylier,
Université Grenoble Alpes

Cléa Fortuné,
Université Paris 3 Sorbonne Nouvelle

“The Degrees Of Openness of a Border: The Impact on Mobility Through a Methodological Approach”

Borders have undergone a process of “refunctionalization” in the last two decades as a result of the war on terror coupled with mass migrations. This “rebordering” phenomenon has therefore had an impact on cross-border flows among border residents in North America and in Europe. The aim of this paper is to define a methodology – using the tools of interdisciplinarity – to analyze how different degrees of openness can affect the mobility of people and cross-border flows. How do border residents react to the different measures implemented at the border? In what ways does the rebordering phenomenon affect the local residents’ daily practices? To answer these questions, a comparative approach will be adopted, looking at the Mexico/US Border, the Canada/US border and the France/Swiss border – which represent different border regimes and different degrees of openness. The goal of this paper is to see how the use of questionnaires, interviews and digital humanities can help define a methodology. The results are based on fieldwork conducted in Stanstead, Québec, in the border towns of Douglas, Arizona and Agua Prieta, Sonora, and Annemasse, France and Genève, Switzerland to understand border residents’ perceptions and practices.

Andreanne Bissonnette,
University of Quebec Montreal

“Caged Women: Migration, Mobility and Access to Health Services in Texas and Arizona”

Borderlands are redefined by the hardening of borders, through the erection of border walls or the internalization of borders, which increases internal controls, toughens immigration laws and creates a climate of fear for undocumented migrants. Over the past years, some States in the US have adopted restrictive policies regarding undocumented migrants’ access to States provided services, such as healthcare. The impacts of these laws need to be assessed and studied through the gender lenses. This paper delves on the study of undocumented migrant

women's access to healthcare services when immigration laws and healthcare laws' intersection creates a restrictive environment, through the case study of Arizona and Texas. First, this paper explains how immigration laws and anti-immigration discourses have affected healthcare laws in those conservative States. Then, the impacts of the intersection between the two legislative frames on undocumented migrant women's physical health are addressed, through the study of access to general healthcare, preventive health services and reproductive healthcare. Lastly, this paper addresses the impact of that same intersection on migrant women's psychological health, assessing how these policies, when combined, worsen the impacts of past traumas and create new ones while restricting access to psychological services. It demonstrates that undocumented migrant women are affected in specific ways by the intersection of immigration laws and healthcare access restrictions as they exacerbate the multiple oppressions they experience as undocumented women of color living with a low-income and without legal status.

Andreanne Bissonnette,
University of Quebec Montreal

“From One Border to the Other: How Internal Checkpoints Are Being Implemented at the Quebec/US Border”

In 1953, the Department of Justice enacted, without preliminary consultations, a directive establishing a 100-mile zone within which the 4th Amendment (protecting citizens from arbitrary and random searches) is partially suspended. This directive was intended to give more powers to border officers - who were then few in number (1100). However, following 9/11, there is a desire to tighten US borders - with a focus on the southern border (Gomez, 2015). The 1953 directive is thus mobilized to allow the establishment of mobile and fixed control points where border agents can conduct searches of vehicle and property without prior authorization. This state of emergency, initially temporary, has become permanent and control points are now an integral part of the border security system, marking an internalization of the US borders. At the southern border, these checkpoints are permanent. On the northern border, the perception of insecurity is weaker and has not allowed the justification of the implementation of such a device. However, recent months have witnessed the establishment of temporary tactical control points in Maine and New Hampshire (CNN, 2018, New York Times, 2018, ACLU, 2018), reiterating the importance of movement studies. from the border. This paper aims at studying the implementation of checkpoints at the northern border and their impacts on borderland populations. From a demarcation between two states, the US-Canada border is becoming increasingly monitored, securitized and individualized: the border itself is no longer the only object to securitize - individuals are perceived as potential threats that need to.

Andreanne Bissonnette,
University of Quebec Montreal

“The Border Wall and the Paper Wall: Access to Abortion in the Borderlands”

Challenges of life after migration are manifolds and, notwithstanding legal status, Latina women face various barriers to access to reproductive health services, such as abortion. In the borderlands, it is increased by the region' status of “medically underserved area”. If access to healthcare is a challenge for many women, Latinas' experience needs to be assessed taking into consideration the many discriminations they face – and that become obstacles to accessing health services. Notwithstanding their immigration status, they face racial discrimination, exacerbated by the anti-immigration discourse and stereotypes. This impacts their mobility, but can also have an impact on how they are treated in health clinics. For undocumented

women, they live oppressions directly linked to their migration status, affecting their mobility, liberty and general wellbeing. For women living in the borderlands, immigration enforcement - border wall, checkpoints and increased securitization of the area - also shapes their access to health services. Although applied to everyone, checkpoints are often sites of racial profiling – especially towards Latinxs. Therefore, even with documentation, Latinas wishing to access services located beyond a checkpoint must take this dynamic into consideration – and most likely face questioning. For undocumented individuals, they are trapped between the border wall and the checkpoints, and cannot access services located beyond a checkpoint. This paper aims to look at state’s legislation regarding immigration control and abortion access and assess the obstacles that Latina women face, both regarding the border wall, and the paper wall, created by the superposition of laws and policies.

Vincent Boucher,
University of Quebec Montreal

Christophe Cloutier-Roy,
University of Quebec Montreal

Elisabeth Vallet,
University of Quebec Montreal

“Quebec borderities: Representations of Quebec-US borderlands in the United States Congress, 2001—2016”

Scholarly consensus holds that the Canada-US border has unilaterally tightened on the American side in reaction to 9/11. A careful analysis of the representations of the Quebec-US borderlands in the United States Congress leads us to draw more nuanced conclusions. In this paper, we surveyed all interventions pronounced by members of Congress between 2001 and 2016 on the Quebec portion of the border. We coded these discourses to highlight tensions between security and flow at the border and between assertions of a strong sense of community and a sentiment of otherness. Rather than witnessing a unilateral will to tighten border controls, our analysis sheds light on contradictory dynamics of bordering and debordering in the Quebec-US borderlands. These demands shape borderities by influencing the policies governing the border, the experiences of people crossing it, and daily life in the borderlands. We complete our analysis with case studies of the most vocal legislators on issues related to the Quebec-US border—Senators Patrick Leahy (Vermont), Susan Collins (Maine), and Representative Mark Souder (Indiana) — illustrating the diversity of representations of these borderlands.

Mathilde Bourgeon,
University of Quebec Montreal

“The International Traffic in Arms Regulation and the Quebec’s Aeronautic Industry: a Cross-Border Issue”

The International Traffic in Arms Regulations (ITAR) is a set of U.S. regulations established to control the exportation of U.S. defense items, information and services. These regulations have an extraterritorial jurisdiction, meaning that their application go beyond U.S. borders. In that sense, the ITAR regulate the exportation of those items, information and services, even when exported from abroad and to a third country. In our case study, we choose to focus on the Quebec’s aeronautic industry. Indeed, this industry is deeply connected to the American defense industry. There are two factors that explain this link: first, most of the items, information and services used in the Quebec’s aeronautic industry come from the United

States; second, these technologies, information and services are the same whether used for a civilian or military application and are often designed for U.S. defense purposes. Simply put, the majority of Quebec's aeronautic products falls under the scope of ITAR. Our main goal here is to question the capacity of the U.S. government to move the boundary of their national policies beyond their actual national borders, as well as the acceptance by other governments, like the ones of Canada and Quebec, to accept this externalization of U.S. policies and security-related imperatives on their own territory.

Mathilde Bourgeon,
University of Quebec Montreal

“Securitization of Immigration and Privatization of Immigration Control in Texas and California”

Immigration policies in the United States are increasingly strengthened, while immigration is treated as a major security concern. Consequently, migrants choose to cross between regular point of entry, thus crossing in “an irregular fashion”, choosing more dangerous ways to enter the U.S. and risking detention and deportation once in the country. Furthermore, the U.S. is becoming more invested in the privatization of immigration control. This phenomenon can be initiated by the federal government or the States, as with private immigration detention centers, but also can be a result of a civilian initiative, as with the Minute Men patrolling the southern border. This communication is divided in three parts. First, we will study the results of the immigration securitization process, as updated in the light of border and migration studies in the recent years, into policies toward (un)documented immigration in the U.S., by delving into this process and see how it affects immigration policies, considered as security policies. Afterwards, we will tackle the impacts of those policies on undocumented migrants and their rights in the U.S. Finally, we will study the privatization of immigration control in Texas and California, and its implications for undocumented migrants. The intersection between privatization and immigration policies is becoming more complex while immigration is being targeted by the U.S. government. The purpose is to highlight the relation between them, to see how they respond to and strengthen each other, and to study how they impact undocumented migrants.

Edward Boyle,
Kyushu University

“Japan’s Borders in the Contemporary World”

No Abstract

Edward Boyle,
Kyushu University

“Borders of Memory”

This paper will introduce the concept of ‘Borders of Memory’ and argue for the utility of the concept in relation to two case studies. The concept aims to shed light on the links between memory and heritage. It does so by examining how heritage sites serve as spaces within which collective memory is able to be both affirmed and contested, which allow us to survey the contours of the borders of memory that exist between different memory collectives. Most obviously, these may be spaces where competing collective memories of neighbouring governments and societies clash and rub up against one another. They may also, however,

serve as mnemonic spaces whose meaning is shaped by distinct memory collectives from within the same state or society. It is the competing meanings invested in the site, and the struggle over the narrative within which it is incorporated, that results in such sites coming to be demarcated as borders of memory.

Understanding heritage sites as bordered spaces allows us to see them as being not only places in which antagonistic collective memories come into contact, but also spaces through which they connect. The existence of such spaces enables the political process of articulating the stories associated with different memory collectives. Drawing upon fieldwork conducted in the Yaeyama Islands, the southernmost inhabited area of Japan, and on the Pacific Island nation of Palau, the paper will analyse heritage sites from the Pacific War as being ones cut through with borders of memory.

Matthew Brand,
University of California Irvine

“Quantifying the Impact of Improved Watershed Health”

Hydrologic and sediment transport modeling have traditionally been used to inform decision and policy makers on flood risk, dam infilling, and ecological impacts. However, additional interesting questions can be answered by linking sediment transport models (STMs) with sustainable finance in a Monte Carlo framework to improve both economic and ecologic outcomes in a complex border system. This paper outlines the methodology for using a coupled sediment transport and economic model to support the development of a “border bond.” The “border bond” approach argues that improvements to the upstream watershed can have significant cost savings and ecological benefits downstream while creating jobs and infrastructure in areas with critical need. The STMs were developed from previous sediment transport and erosion studies (Taniguchi et al., 2018; Gudino?Elizondo et al., 2018; Taniguchi et al., 2018) and connected to an economic model developed using basin dredging data collected by the Tijuana River National Estuarine Research Reserve. This model accounts for uncertainty in future rainfall/climate, dredging costs and land-use using a Monte Carlo approach. Monte Carlo modeling uses thousands of computer simulations which capture the uncertainty of a system using statistical models and are used to quantify certain outcomes, such as risk and reward. Monte Carlo modeling is ideal for developing a border bond because it can quantify the risk of a bond not meeting obligations. This allows investors to better understand the risks associated with the bond and appropriately price an interest rate.

Christopher Brown,
New Mexico State University

Stephen Mumme,
Colorado State University

“Comparative Examination of Watershed Management Efforts in Select Basins on the US-México Border”

Water resource management issues in international watersheds are by their very nature challenging to manage. Both cross-border issues related to up-stream/down-stream dynamics and boundary watersheds where the river is the boundary are evident in many border regions in the world. In this paper, we explore 2 watersheds on the US-Mexico border – the Tijuana River Watershed (TRW) in the San Diego-Tijuana region, and the Paso del Norte (PdN) portion of the Rio Grande Watershed in the El Paso-Ciudad Juárez region. Within the TRW, the IBWC/CILA advanced Minute 320 in October of 2015 that established the TRW Binational Core Group that researches relevant issues in the basin. Within the PdN region, the Paso del Norte

Watershed Council came out of court settlement agreement that called for the development of the Council. The Council has worked for the last 18 years on similar issues. As those examined in the TRW, albeit through a much different institutional structure. Within these basins, we explore the antecedents that drove the establishment of current watershed management frameworks, the specific institutional structures that have evolved in these regions, and the variables that either have allowed these efforts to be successful or impeded their progress.

Benjamin Bruce,
El Colegio de la Frontera Norte (El Colef)

“Don’t Mess with Texas Sanctuary Cities: Local Responses in Austin to Protect Undocumented Migrants’ Lived Spaces in the Wake of SB4”

In 2017, Texas passed the first state-level legislation that specifically targets sanctuary cities and policies designed to facilitate the everyday lives of undocumented migrants. Senate Bill 4 (SB4) pushes local law enforcement to ascertain the migratory status of detained individuals and includes monetary and legal penalties for government officials who do not comply with federal migratory policy. The implications of this law are far-reaching for the estimated 1.65 million undocumented migrants in Texas who must confront the eventuality that the most minor decisions may lead to their deportation after years of living in the United States. As a result, many migrants strategically alter their daily routines while avoiding public services and authorities, leading to the emergence of new internal borders in lived spaces (Lefebvre, 2000) characterized by marginality and vulnerability. Cities and counties that have implemented sanctuary policies in order to protect these migrants have been specifically targeted under President Trump at the federal level and Governor Abbott at the state level. However, alongside legal challenges certain cities such as Austin have found ways to circumvent anti-sanctuary city legislation through new forms of local migratory governance, notably through its recent “Freedom City” resolutions. This paper explores the ways by which Austin and other cities in Texas have responded to SB4 and similar laws and the implications such new forms of sanctuary policies may have for the protection and delimitation of undocumented migrants’ lived spaces.

Emmanuel Brunet-Jailly,
University of Victoria

“Territoriality to A-Territoriality - What Does this Mean for Border Studies?”

No Abstract

Emmanuel Brunet-Jailly,
University of Victoria

“Comparing European Union Migration, Borders and Security Policies with Canada and Japan”

No Abstract

Emmanuel Brunet-Jailly,
University of Victoria

Michael Carpenter,

University of Victoria

“Canada: Between Territoriality and A-Territoriality?”

No Abstract

Francesco Cappellano,
Western Washington University & University of Victoria

“Planning and Cross-Border Regions: The Cascadia Innovation Corridor Case”

This analysis focuses on the different scales of Cross-Border Regional Planning (CBRP) processes in the Cascadia border region. This region spans across the Washington State and the British Columbia province at the US-Canadian International border. The two sides of the border experienced a long-standing collaboration across the border mainly addressing environmental and transportation issues. Recently, the flagship initiative “Cascadia Innovation Corridor” has been set up to foster the economic integration, particularly in the high-tech economies considering the burgeoning performances of the two main cities: Vancouver and Seattle. The region makes the case for studying the connection between soft planning/spaces and hard planning/spaces. In so doing, this paper aims at I) disentangle the networks more relevant in planning; II) gauging the current cross-border planning. The analysis deploys secondary data as well as primary data collected through survey and interviews. The study was conducted through structured interviews with representatives from distinguished organizations particularly active in the ecosystem including, but not limited to: public authorities, companies, NGOs, Universities, Incubators, accelerators. The analysis shed lights on a multi-faceted ecosystem which seems, at best, fragmented and lagging in vertical as well as horizontal coordination. The level of supra-regional “hard planning” seems detached from the local level. The only actors which bridge the different scales are the multi-national companies based in the region. Furthermore, the actors interviewed call for other policy tools which are not yet taken into consideration in the “Cascadia Innovation Corridor”.

Kendy Rivera Cárdenas,
University of California Los Angeles

“Higher Education Without Borders? Transfronterizx College Student Reflections on Structural Obstacles, Support Networks, Building Resilience and Community Accountability at the Tijuana-San Diego Borderlands”

Reflections or memories serve to make sense and provide meaning to our present. It also helps individuals reconcile complex past phenomenons and alleviate the load for community members going through similar experiences in the present moment. In the Latin American tradition, oral histories are also referred to as, testimonios, oral texts of resistance in populist, indigenist, feminists, or any movement seeking structural reparation. This paper presents the oral histories and testimonios of transfronterizxs that took place during a roundtable in San Diego State University's TASO Speaker Series in May 2018. During this community conversation, transfronterizxs shared their testimonios of struggle, resilience, and share personal anecdotes to better inform the general and campus communities on shared accountability. The results include the testimonios of three roundtable speakers, the moderator's (author of this paper) shared experience and policy recommendations, and most importantly, the discussion between SDSU-wide, general, and digital audiences. This paper aims to provide a historical lens to transborder student experiences, delineate repeating structural obstacles through time, and better inform future policy recommendations through the lived experiences of cross-border students in hindsight.

César Augusto Panizo Cardona,
UFPS

Johanna Milena Mogrovejo Andrade,
UFPS

“Reflexiones de la migración fronteriza Colombo-Venezolana entre los años 2015 a 2017”

Esta temática se basa en una revisión documental que consiste en analizar, diagnosticar, reflexionar y debatir sobre los planes de contingencia que se han generado debido a la situación que desde el mes de agosto del año 2015, se ha venido presentando en la zona fronteriza del Norte de Santander entre Colombia y Venezuela. Principalmente se analizan las diversas problemáticas Políticas, Económicas, Sociales, Culturales y los cambios bruscos que han desencadenado los gobiernos de estos países y sus decisiones ideológicas.

Una de las principales razones de estudiar esta temática, nace de la necesidad de generar diversas alternativas con soluciones reales por parte de la academia con el fin de ayudar a nuestra región; y así coadyuvar en la situación de la migración de personas que a diario toman la decisión de transitar por nuestras tierras limítrofes; algunos con destinos claros, otros con la incertidumbre de su destino y muchos con la alternativa de emigrar hacia nuestra Ciudad de Cúcuta y su área metropolitana, ya sea en la búsqueda de diversas oportunidades económicas, mejor calidad de vida, productos de la canasta básica o medicinas; o simplemente para mejorar su situación personal y/o familiar, contrarrestando la realidad económica, política y social que se vive en Venezuela. La naturaleza de la investigación, se presenta para analizar cada una de las opciones de mitigación de esta situación que afecta a nuestra región, a la nación y principalmente a las personas que migran desde Venezuela hacia Colombia; cruzando esta frontera Norte Santandereana.

Los objetivos de esta investigación, nacen de analizar y reflexionar sobre lo ocurrido entre los años 2015 y 2017; generándose un estudio por medio de líneas de tiempo de cada una de las situaciones que han llevado a tomar la decisión de migrar. A su vez investigar de manera comparativa, los planes de contingencia y mejores alternativas, de cada una de las situaciones similares en otras regiones transfronterizas del mundo.

Michael J Carpenter,
Borders in Globalization, University of Victoria

“Bridging Worlds: Borders and Disobedience”

Border studies is a multi-disciplinary subfield that explores the changing dynamics of borders, border regions, and bordering processes. But what does the literature on borders say about the increased movements of people using their bodies to protest or defy international boundaries? The literature offers a variety of answers from various disciplinary backgrounds, but they tend to suffer from structural bias with blind spots for agency. I suggest that ideas from civil resistance studies and notions of global citizenship help us talk about and make sense of the contemporary plight of refugees and other irregular migrants. Their movements, wittingly or otherwise, can be understood as a kind of transnational civic disobedience. This is global popular struggle at the gates and against the walls of the international system. Yet these movements are typically not against borders generally but rather against their particular governance and sovereignty regimes. I propose there is much to learn about borders and nonviolent power in their juxtaposition.

Gabriel Cassie,

University of Lethbridge

“Wildland-Urban Interface Fire Events in Alberta and British Columbia: A Study in Emergency Management, and Municipal Governance”

Recent events, most notably the 2015 Horse River Wildfire which is the costliest natural disaster in Canadian history, have thrown into light the risks posed by wildfire to communities. This paper engages with the historical evolution of the policy framework surrounding Wildland-Urban Interface fire events in Alberta and British Columbia from 1995 to 2018 primarily through the examination of government documents and reports. The paper suggests that high rates of personnel turnover at the highest levels of government departments as well as frequent reorganisation of those departments are not conducive for the type of long-term planning necessary to mitigate damage from fire events. Further, this paper indicates that wildfire and other natural disasters are adjunct to both emergency management, and municipal affairs, diminishing the relative importance of wildfire among the other responsibilities of those departments.

Manuel Chávez,
Michigan State University

“U.S./México Border Misinformation as a Tool to Persuade and Reach the Conservative Base of the Republican Party. The Trump Strategy”

No Abstract

Naomi Chi,
Hokkaido University

“The Invisible Exodus: North Korean Undocumented Migrants and Defectors in East Asia”

Since the end of the 2nd World War, the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea (hereinafter DPRK) has experienced the devastating Korean War (1950-1953) and the division of the two Koreas. The country historically relied on the Soviet Union and China for trade and subsidies, however, with the collapse of the Soviet Union, the decline of trade with China since the early 1990s as well as the chronic food crisis that faced DPRK have had detrimental effects on the country. Together with the economic instability and the political instability (the nepotistic/hereditary succession of the Kim family) triggered the influx and flow of undocumented migrants from North Koreans to China as well as defectors to South Korea. Consequently, the increase of undocumented migration in this region brought about a new avenue for human trafficking and exploitation. The objective of this paper is to explore the gender dimension of the North Korean migrants and defectors to China and South Korea, as women in any form of migration are more vulnerable to abuse, exploitation and discrimination. To be more specific, the paper will examine the sexual exploitation, forced marriage and illicit trafficking of North Korean women in the two respective countries. In terms of methodology, the author relies on primary and secondary sources such as government documents, reports by human rights organizations, interviews and memoirs as well as personal encounters with women who have been victims to human rights violation, exploitation and trafficking.

Naomi Chi,
Hokkaido University

“If These Wings Could Fly: Politics of Mobility and Migration in East Asia”

Rapid industrialization, economic growth and urbanization have resulted in an influx of international migrants to East Asia since the 1980s and on. Since then, there has been a significant increase in the migration of women, which is an illustration of the global trend of feminization of migration. This presentation will look at the dynamics of female labour migrants in care and domestic work in East Asia including the factors such as the “lack of agency” and “immobility” of these women, the difficulties in mainstreaming, the victimization of these women, and examples of the type of support available to them.

Woohyung Chon,
RCCZ Research Center, Chung-Ang University

“Moving Bodies, Contact Zones as Imagining beyond Borders”

This paper examines the changes in the meaning of the boundaries imprinted on the moving bodies through the analysis of the documentary films and photos that represent the Polish immigration of the North Korean war orphans after the Korean War. In 2018, the Korean Peninsula is transforming itself from the last scene of the Cold War to a new era of reconciliation and coexistence. In this change, we must remember the DMZ's past as well as its present. This is because not only has the DMZ been concealed all the time in geopolitical positions, but the memory of the boundary has to be tilted to one side. A recent documentary film, *The Children Gone to Poland* about the Polish immigration and repatriation of the war orphans and a documentary photo exhibition of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission was released almost simultaneously. It is worth that two texts are representations of the history of the border, which is not memorable to the migrants as well as to anyone. The children who appear in the records and memories are armed with bodies that are subject to national orders. At the same time, there are also cracks in their bodies through the discovery of familyship with unfamiliar Polish people, and friendship the children they have gone with. So their moving bodies represents a process of re-contextualizing borders into a contact zones where could imagine beyond borders. This paper aims to make the starting point for the archiving the memory of boundaries in DMZ.

Kimberly Collins,
California State University, San Bernardino

“How Can We Define Equality And Social Equity In The U.S.-Mexican Border?”

Equality and social equity are laudable, but difficult goals to achieve in society as seen in the gender and globalization conflicts occurring today. Obtaining these goals as part of U.S. public administration (PA) were discussed over 50 years ago at the Middlebrook Conference at Syracuse University by leading PA thinkers at the time. The goals were for better governance through effective, efficient, and equitable service. Since this first Middlebrook conference, there have been a number of laws, regulations, and movements to improve access and to diversify agencies in the United States. Today, women and other underrepresented groups have more legal rights and there is a cultural acceptance for their participation in society (though this is debatable as to the realities versus the theory). This paper works to address the following: how can the theories of social equity in U.S. administrative theory be applied to the U.S.-Mexican border region – a region that was formed from a base of inequity and inequality? The goal is to provide possible solutions to administratively improve social equity, and thereby, the quality of life for all border residents.

Kimberly Collins,
California State University, San Bernardino

“Water Institutions and Social Equity along the California-Baja California Border Region”

Access to good quality water is agreed upon across the globe as a basic human right. Water is managed along the U.S.-Mexican border, a natural desert region, by a couple of large national institutions, respective states, and local, water districts, with strong self-interests. This limits who has access and how allocations are made. In many cases, it can be seen that individuals and the environment suffer as they take a back seat to larger, organized interests. This is due in part to the conflicting goals of national, state, and local institutions, and political/economic actors that function in their own self-interest based in the fundamental principles of sovereignty held by their respective nation-states. Therefore, it can be argued that real equity does not exist for the people living in the region as there is not a governing institution that represents the interests of all of the people. For this study, social equity values are important considerations, and the definition developed by H. George Frederickson is used as the basis for analysis. “Social equity values have to do with the fairness of the organization, its management, and its delivery of public services. Social equity asks these questions: For whom is the organization well managed? From who is the organization efficient? For who is the organization economical? For whom are public services more or less fairly delivered?” (Frederickson, 2010, p. xv).

Sylvie Considère,
University of Artois

Fabienne Leloup,
University of Louvain

“How To Teach The Border At The University ? Some Experiences At The Franco-Belgian Border”

The paper includes a double outlook since it is based on border studies plus on a pedagogical perspective. The proposed process includes the following steps: (1) A first step based on the understanding of what students know or think they know; (2) A second step using what the scientific scholars propose and pointing out how students understand it; (3) A third step concerned with the development of a model of analysis and various empirical applications (speeches, European institutional reports, and so on) The notion of border generates memory, belief, and certainty; therefore, our analysis wants to take it in its complexity, including perception, opinion, individual experience and collective training or education, and in a multidisciplinary approach, connecting political and geographical interpretations, social and cultural views.

Irasema Coronado,
University of Texas at El Paso

“NGOs Reactions and responses to the Humanitarian Crisis on the U.S.-Mexico Border”

This paper discusses how human and civil rights organizations have responded to the humanitarian crisis on the Border. NGOs on both sides of the border have responded with direct assistance to migrants and legal and political challenges to both governments.

Guadalupe Correa-Cabrera,

Schar School of Policy and Government, George Mason University

“Starting a Caravan: Everyday Experiences of the Mexico-Central American Borderlands”

This paper will explain the origins of Central American migration to the United States. It will clearly describe the pull and push factors of this phenomenon and the conditions and everyday experiences of migrants and refugees at the Mexico-Central American Borderlands. This research is based on 37 interviews to migrants and refugees in the cities of Tapachula, Chiapas and Tenosique, Tabasco conducted in the years 2015-2018.

Pamela L.Cruz,
Rice University's Baker Institute for Public Policy

Tony Payan,
Rice University's Baker Institute for Public Policy

“Politics and Immigration: Manufacturing Moral Panic for Political Profit”

The migrant caravan coming from Central America through Mexico to the U.S. border—some 6,000 thousand marchers—has been paid a lot of attention by the media. Politicians, like Donald Trump, have also actively sought to politicize these migrants to advance their agenda. He has asserted with no evidence, for example, that among these migrants are “criminals and unknown Middle Easterners.” Immigration in the U.S. has always been politically controversial, but the last few years have seen a particular use of anti-immigrant sentiments for political profit. This link, however, is not evidence-based. This paper shows that immigration, especially undocumented, is well under control, despite the rhetoric. Operational control of the borderline is the most effective ever in the history of the country, the budgets are higher than at any other time, and the number of detentions of undocumented immigrants is at historic lows—comparable to the 1970s. The evidence points instead to a purposeful manufacturing of an immigration crisis and a moral panic for political purposes. An important hypothesis in this paper is that politicians, particularly from the Republican Party, have come to rely heavily on a latent fear of immigration to mobilize their electoral base.

Simon Dalby,
Wilfrid Laurier University

“Global Sustainability?”

No Abstract

Simon Dalby,
Balsillie School of International Affairs, Wilfrid Laurier University

“The New Context for Sustainability: Anthropocene Geopolitics”

Humanity has been scaling up its niche, changing the climate and the species mix around the world since the end of the last ice age generating a new geological epoch of the Anthropocene. The global scale of human activities is now pressing against the planetary boundaries that constitute the conditions that have allowed humanity to flourish over the last ten thousand years. Rapid changes in the earth system mean that old assumptions of stable borders as the basis of sovereignty have to be reconsidered. Ironically the current phase of globalization is re-bordering many things, extending property and jurisdictions in numerous new ways that may

prevent effective adaptation to climate change. Securing the fossil fuel economy remains a policy priority, and with this goes a politics of trying to cope with global scale disasters. All of which makes sustainability more difficult as geopolitical rivalries shape contemporary global policy. The Anthropocene has to be understood as the new context for sustainability policy in the latest phase of globalization.

Michael Darroch,
University of Windsor

“Border as Metaphor”

This presentation proposes to revisit important shifts in cultural theory from the 1990s stemming from theoretical ideas around borders, liminality, and alterity expressed by a range of scholars (Bhabha, Spivak, Said, Mignolo). These paradigms where borders and the kinds of spaces they produced were understood in terms of potentiality. Introduced in the context of fantasies and dreams of a post-1989 "borderless world," circulating in the popular imagination, these ideas were premised upon a borderless spocial space that is networked, non-site-specific and dynamic. In retrospect, the political climate of the 1990s seems to have been more tolerant than our current cultural moment. We are interested in exploring the affective register of borders across a range of spatial scales, revisiting theoretical insights of the 1990s as a moment that worked to galvanize hemispheric perspectives from across the Americas, extending the dialogue north of the Canada-U.S. border (Braz, Mignolo, Miner). Beyond the official and legal boundaries that mark U.S.-Canada divides, for instance, borders/boundaries can be thought of as encompassing historical divides, political shifts and ruptures, and racialized experiences of national space. Arts collectives and creative collaborative networks have responded to the shifting and oversimplified discourses about transborder zones and cultures, exploring questions of belonging, movement, and displacement in and around national borders in global contexts. Borderlands have become "sites of dissensus" to question both the authority of the nation-state and exclusionary paradigms of Western aesthetics (Rodney 2017). This has led to radical and widespread reconsideration of conventions in art, media and visual culture.

Antoine Decoville,
Luxembourg Institute of Socio-Economic Research (LISER)

“A Reflection on the Effects of Cross-Border Spatial Planning Practices on the Social Representations of Borders Within the Schengen Area”

This paper proposes a reflection about the effects of cross-border spatial planning practices on the production of social representations about borders in a context characterized by resurgence of the border issue in political discourses and in media. The first part of the presentation will highlight how and why borders are key elements in the production of collective perceptions and in the processes of categorization and othering, drawing on some works from the fields of social psychology and sociology. It will also examine the way the internal borders of the European Union are considered in the political rhetoric of the EU. Second, it presents a typology of border spatialities and questions how cross-border spatial planning can contribute to changing the production of collective perceptions of borders. Four types of borders are identified: the “invisible” border, the “relict” border, the border reinvested in by market forces and the border as a support for territorial promotion. The typology presented in this article is not intended to be exhaustive but aims to highlight the importance of thinking about the border as a spatial object with an strong semantic content

Claudia Donoso,
St. Mary's University San Antonio Texas

“Female Asylum Seekers and Health Care in Texas”

The paper starts with a gendered description of the main causes that provoke women to flee from their countries, seeking refuge in the United States. Data presented illustrates the violence against women in Central American countries such as El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras.

By analyzing the criminalization of immigrants and asylum seekers by the US government, the article also documents violations of the rights and human security of female asylum-seekers while crossing the border, during their stay in family detention centers in Texas and while awaiting for their immigration hearing.

The paper uses qualitative research methods and presents the testimonies of women who were interviewed at immigration shelters in the Rio Grande Valley region once they were released from the detention center and while awaiting for their asylum hearing at immigration courts. The study's methodology relied on voluntary participation in semi-structured interviews. I interviewed people who have knowledge about immigration detention facilities in Texas and their treatment of female asylum seekers who have been detained.

The manuscript acknowledges the distinctive characteristics of female detainees, it also offers detailed suggestions for the facilities and government agencies to undertake at the state and local level in Texas in order to improve women's wellbeing and health care.

Finally, based on interviews with attorneys representing asylum seekers and immigrant advocates, the paper leads to an understanding of the detention of asylum seekers and propose different alternatives to detention. It concludes with recommendations that will help to improve the process of asylum in the United States.

Chiara Dorbolò,
Amsterdam Academy of Architecture

“Mapping the Borderscape: The U.S.-Mexico Border Without the Borderwall”

The wall between Mexico and the U.S. has become increasingly central to public debate. As a quintessentially architectural element, the wall channels the public's attention toward the role of architecture, art, and urban design in border enforcement.

Border studies have recently shifted from a conceptualization of borders as “lines in the sand” toward a more complex understanding that encompasses social, political, and cultural practices. But precisely because of this shift, academics seem to overlook borders' physical dimension. Can concepts like borderscapes and borderization be applied to the analysis of borders' material character? Previous research on the Southern European border suggests that this is the case: in the absence of physical barriers like walls, other artifacts contribute to the materialization of borders, e.g., detention centers, military posts, monuments, and NGO headquarters.

This study aims to investigate these artifacts' role in the case of the U.S.-Mexico border, where a physical barrier is not absent but predominant. My hypothesis is that the borderwall serves as a strategic device to divert attention from other elements that contribute, perhaps more significantly, to border production. To test this hypothesis, I will look at the U.S.-Mexico border with the explicit intent of ignoring the wall, so as to assess how this as well as other elements shape border narratives. Mapping these artifacts and analyzing their relation to urban discontinuities across the border will help me determine the extent to which the wall serves as a deterrent or simulacrum of the border.

Adriana Dorfman,

Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul

Francisco Lara-Valencia,
Arizona State University

“Comparative Study on Twin Cities as a Border Education Strategy: Nogales, MX - Nogales, US/ Aceguá, BR - Aceguá, UY”

The present experiment aimed at encouraging undergraduate students in researching and understanding borders and bordering processes. Parallel courses taught in Brazil and USA were put into dialogue to engage students in comparative analysis of cross-border landscapes in two international borders: Nogales/MX - Nogales/US and Aceguá/BR - Aceguá/UY. After bridging Border Studies (the systematic observation matrix by Lara-Valencia) and geographical theories on landscape (Jean Tricart, Milton Santos), guidelines were designed to analyze twin border cities and describe the social-spatial landscape in its expressions or domains, such as form/physical, functionality, structure/governance and symbolic/dynamics. Virtual exploration of North and South American border cities using Google Earth Pro software and presentations by the professors at each other's class helped build interest and proximity. Fieldwork was conducted at Ambos Nogales by the American students and professor Francisco Lara Valencia and at both Aceguás by the Brazilian students and professors Adriana Dorfman and Luiz Fernando Mazzini. The reports were written by groups of students and combined into a final account. With the data gathered during fieldwork, the students were able to build a comprehensive cross-border analysis report, consisting of photos, interviews, the description of each domain and a summary map of cross-border interaction. As a result of this teaching strategy, students improved their understanding of the reality of these specific twin cities and of cross-border spaces.

Frédéric Durand,
Luxembourg Institute of Socio-Economic Research (LISER)

“A Comparative Approach to Spatial Planning at the Cross-Border Scale in Europe and North America”

The purpose of this coauthored presentation is to investigate the cross-border spatial planning processes and practices in border regions in Europe and North America. The research questions are: How have global integration processes shaped governance and spatial planning at the cross-border regional level in the European Union and North America (specifically the USA-Mexico border)? How are planning projects at a cross-border scale being implemented on both continents? A focus is made on cross-border mobility projects, since they constitute key planning actions to strengthen the integration process. The main hypothesis of the presentation is that there is some level of convergence in planning practices and governance frameworks in these two macro-regions. The objectives are at first to develop an analytical framework that could be the basis for undertaking comparative planning research across spaces and context; secondly to analyze and compare institutions, planning processes and practices of cross-border governance, focusing on implementation; and thirdly to bridge scholarship produced on the two continents with the goal of improving our understanding and knowledge of borders and borderlands. The findings put forward both divergences (soft and hard border, Euclidian perspective of space in North America and a more relational approach of space in Europe) but as well convergences in terms of planning processes (similar rationalization of projects, incremental planning approach, willingness to enhance the attractiveness of border regions). In order to enable an analysis as complete as possible of this complex issue, this presentation will be done on two slots.

Napoleon Gudino Elizondo,
University of California Irvine

“Identifying Erosion Hotspots in Los Laureles Canyon”

The Tijuana River Watershed is located in the most western part of the US-Mexico border, the total catchment lies 3,253 km² in Mexico and 1,212 km² in the US (73% and 27%, respectively). Excessive erosion, transport and deposition of sediment in the watershed have caused many detrimental effects to the people living in the upper watershed and have resulted in impaired conditions for aquatic life supported in the Tijuana Estuary (the outlet of the watershed). We calibrated a watershed model (AnnAGNPS) to simulate the total sediment production in the Los Laureles Canyon Watershed (LLCW), a rural urbanizing watershed in Tijuana, Mexico. Soil erosion and sediment production were simulated for 14 years, and a moderate-to-good correlation between the observed and simulated results was observed (pbias -8.1, RMSE 41% of the mean). Simulated results show that sheet and rill erosion is the dominant source of sediment and that 50% of the total sediment production is generated by only 23% of the LLCW area. These areas are considered hot spots of soil erosion and should be prioritized for management practices to mitigate sediment production at the LLCW scale. Future studies evaluating the effect of reduction/prevention of sediment production from green infrastructure projects, road paving, sediment basins, as well as implications in scenario analysis, are crucial for a proper sediment management in the LLCW and potentially in other rural urbanizing watersheds.

Carlos Espina,
Political Science & Latin American Studies, Vassar College, New York

“Make Them Suffer: How the United States has Criminalized and Complicated the Process of Seeking Asylum for Central American Refugees”

According to statistics released by the USCIS, more individuals from the Northern Triangle region sought asylum in the United States between 2013 and 2015 than in the previous fifteen years combined. In 2017, nearly 130,500 individuals from this region fled their countries and applied for asylum somewhere else, indicating that there is no sign of slowing down. That said, this mass migration of Central Americans to El Norte has not been received positively in the United States where there has been a rise in nationalistic and xenophobic sentiment. Although asylum is a legal form of migration protected by the 1948 United Nations Declaration of Human Rights, in contemporary political discourse it has been associated with the vilification of unauthorized migration. For several decades, we have experienced the criminalization of immigration and we are now seeing the criminalization of asylum. Thus, the US federal governments' goal of tightening the border and ending unauthorized forms of migration has been expanded to include asylum. By analyzing US policy, both abroad and at home, this essay argues that the US government intentionally makes the process for seeking asylum difficult and traumatic in order to instill fear and deter future asylum seekers. By drawing on interviews with asylum seekers, this essay sheds light on the effects of US asylum policy.

Janine Fitzgerald,
Fort Lewis College

“Sanitization of Second-Language Instruction”

Part of the national formation of the United States has been to actively repress languages other than English. The punishment of Native American children at boarding schools or special education classes absorbing mono-lingual Spanish speakers are example of this legacy and have led to devastating social problems. The United States is a notoriously monolingual country despite the enormous diversity of our population This paper argues that the reduction

of foreign language programs and majors in higher education is related to the decontextualization of foreign languages. Languages are sanitized and taught as a skill related to conjugations and grammar with some additional “fun” cultural tropes being taught. Literature at the upper level is taught without the deep political, social, and economic conditions that produced the literature. Second language acquisition is viewed as less important in some instances than computer languages and a crash course in commands or medical terms is enough to help the speaker navigate complex medical or criminal justice settings. Fort Lewis College is teaching languages via a Borders and Languages major that will instead place the contested terrain of borders directly in the center of language acquisition.

María de los Ángeles Flores,
University of Texas El Paso

“Donald J. Trump’s Candidate-Generated US-Mexico Border Agenda During the 2016 US Presidential Election”

This paper examines Trump’s candidate-generated messages as part of his political communication strategy. The present investigation content analyzed Trump’s official website, his first 100 days contract, his political ads, and his tweets to identify Trump’s border agenda. Outcomes show that, overall, Trump presented a total of 16 issues, six of which were related to the border. The six issues were economy, foreign policy, immigration, regulations, taxes, and trade. Each of the issues were content analyzed to determine their particular issue positions regarding the border. Results documented that 27 issue positions were related to the border, two positions coming from the economy, five from foreign policy, eleven from immigration, two from regulations, four from taxes, and three from trade. The most important issue related to the border was immigration. Its top most recurrent issue positions were to build a wall on the border with Mexico that Mexico will pay for, to secure our borders, to stop immigrants, to stop drugs, to stop money, and to end illegal immigration to keep America safe.

Paul Fryer,
University of Eastern Finland

“Russia And The Eurasian Economic Union: Growing Ethnic And National Divisions in Labour Migration Patterns”

In the European Union, the borderless labour market remains a cornerstone of the European project, something which the states of the former Soviet Union recently have been attempting to create within the newly-established Eurasian Economic Union (EEU). In this paper, I examine the changing conditions for Central Asian labour migrants in Russia linked to the expanding membership of former Soviet states in the EEU. Specifically, I focus on Kyrgyz workers in the semi-autonomous republic of Tatarstan and its capital Kazan and seek to explain what influences them to choose their workplaces. What combination of factors affect migrants’ choices to stay or move to another part of Russia? Based on interviews in Kazan and in Kyrgyzstan conducted in 2017-18, this paper suggests a developing dual labour market in Russia for those migrants with EEU citizenship and the right to work freely, such as Kyrgyz, versus those who do not and are reliant on work patents, such as Uzbeks and Tajiks. Within this divided migration structure, EEU citizens may apply for better paying jobs in big urban centres such as Moscow or in the lucrative energy-producing region of Western Siberia, instead of settling of low-skilled, poorly-paying jobs in the provinces.

Koji Furukawa,
Chukyo University

“Evolving Japan’s Borderlands: Seven years’ Activities of JIBSN”

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

Frédéric Gagnon,
University of Quebec Montreal

Christophe Cloutier-Roy,
University of Quebec Montreal

“We Love You, But...’ Donald Trump’s Impact on Québec-U.S. Issues of the 2018 U.S. Midterm Elections”

This paper studies thirteen 2018 congressional, senatorial and gubernatorial elections that took place in the four states with which Québec shares a land border (New York, Vermont, New Hampshire, and Maine). It defines the territories covered by these states as “electoral marketplaces of ideas” or, in other words, as arenas of public deliberation about the issues that matter to constituents, the best solutions to cope with these issues, and who should be elected. Building on various qualitative data (semi-structured interviews with campaign staffs and candidates, content analysis of local newspaper and television election coverage, content analysis of televised electoral debates, etc.), we answer two questions : 1) how did Québec-U.S. issues affect voter priorities, interest group mobilization, media election coverage, and candidate strategies in these contests; and 2) how did Donald Trump’s rhetoric about Canada affect the electoral agenda and how the actors studied in the paper perceive and frame Québec-U.S. issues? We focus on various issues (the USMCA, border security, Hydro-Québec’s exports to the U.S., tariffs on steel and aluminum, cannabis legalization in Canada, lobster fishing, etc.) to show that Donald Trump’s skepticism about Canada and Canada-U.S. relations is rapidly gaining traction at the local level in the Québec-U.S. border region.

Terence Garrett,
University of Texas Rio Grande Valley

“Trump’s Zero Tolerance Policy, Border Zones, Private Prisons, and Walls qua Security Apparatus: Prolegomena to USA Authoritarianism?”

The Trump administration has opted for an increasing militaristic stance pertaining the Mexico-USA border for security reasons. The result is a build-up of Department of Homeland Security personnel directly on the border with zones up to 100-miles inland, and beyond with the police power to apprehend and arrest border crossers and USA citizens without warrant or cause. Security supersedes civil liberties and human rights. An elaborate security apparatus consisting of policies (e.g., Zero Tolerance), federal magistrate courts, and beneficiaries such as

private prison corporations, detention center government and wall-builder contractors will be analyzed employing works by Giorgio Agamben (e.g., *What is an Apparatus? Homo Sacerand The State of Exception*) and Michel Foucault (e.g., *The Birth of Biopolitics*) as well as other scholarly works. The expansion of the security apparatus continues unabated as corporate interests supported by the government continue to consume what is left of representative democracy as the authoritarian State moves from the border into the interior.

Monica Gattinger,
University of Ottawa

“Canadian Energy in North America and Beyond: Between an Economic Rock and a Progressive Hard Place”

Canadian governments are between an economic rock and a progressive hard place when it comes to energy in North America. Energy ‘borders’ for Canada are no longer just those along the 49th parallel, but those on the country’s east and west coasts for export beyond North America. Canadian governments also face a progressive ‘hard place’: the rise of environmental nongovernmental organization, local community and Indigenous opposition to energy projects is making the investment climate ever-more uncertain, unpredictable and unstable. This chapter explores pressures facing policymakers to redraw boundaries between competing energy policy imperatives (economic, environmental and security). This paper argues that governments need to find a workable durable balance between competing energy imperatives. It recommends how governments can take meaningful action on climate change, ensure meaningful involvement of local and Indigenous communities in project decision-making and pave the way for international market access for Canadian energy resources.

James Gerber,
San Diego State University

“Mexican Trade Policies and the Economy Of The Mexican Border Before NAFTA”

This paper begins a longer study of US and Mexican trade policies in the 20th century and the influences they exercised over the growth of industry, commerce, and income along the US-Mexico border. Prior to Mexico’s adoption of import substitution policies, the United States was Mexico’s dominant trading partner. This continued throughout the ISI period and is entirely consistent with gravity models of trade which determine trade patterns based on income and proximity. Using data from INEGI that begins in 1932, the paper identifies three distinct trade eras since 1940. These are divided into periods from 1940-1950, 1951-1987, and 1988-present. In each era, the US is the majority trading partner, but the degree varies from 70 to 80 percent of Mexican trade in the first and third periods, and 50 to 60 percent in the middle period. Two questions arise regarding this pattern. One, what explains the decline in the US role during the middle years of the sample, from roughly 1950 to the late 1980s? Two, what roles did the interests of northern states play in the determination of trade patterns? The answer to the second question requires an analysis of the economic geography of production in northern Mexico as well as a discussion of the complicated issue of trade policy debates between northern interests and the political center of the country. This is the early stage of the study and raises far more questions than it can answer.

Ricardo Gómez,
University of Washington Information School

“Games in the Classroom: Using Games for Student Engagement and Learning”

Board games and other participatory and creative activities can be strong tools to encourage student participation and engagement with sensitive topics such as migration, marginalized communities, and information ethics, in college and graduate level classes at University of Washington Information School. We describe the use of participatory games and creative activities such as “Cards For Humanity” (an adaptation of the popular Cards Against Humanity game) and “Mayuc” (an adaptation of popular dice games), as well as the use of theater, zines, scrapbooking, and photo-elicitation. We discuss ways to create assignments in which students develop and deploy games and activities as part of their course work, and rubrics for grading which include “educational value” and “entertainment value” of the work they prepare. We conclude with a discussion of student feedback, observed engagement, and assessment of learning outcomes, all of which reinforce the idea that games and participatory activities encourage strong student engagement with the course content, empathy with marginalized communities, and sensitivity with sensitive topics such as undocumented migration and information ethics.

Xavier Oliveras González,
El Colegio de la Frontera Norte (COLEF)

“Cross-border Urban Projects at the U.S.–Mexico border”

At the US-Mexico border some urban projects (new developments and redevelopments) have been planned on a cross-border basis. Most times they are associated or integrated with new or renewed border crossings and to the use of the border (and border asymmetries) as a resource. They can also be understood as a way to overcome the border and to strength the integration of cross-border conurbations. Lastly, some projects have also been conceptualized as a subversion of the border itself. A few examples of this kind of projects are the “new binational city” of Villa Florida-Sharyland and the Centro Cultural Binacional (Binational Cultural Center) in relation to Reynosa-Mission and Matamoros-Brownsville international bridges. The aim of this presentation is, in first place, to present and discuss a typology of cross-border urban projects; secondly, to identify their main characteristics through an analysis of three related categories: imaginaries, planning, and governance.

Kristen Goodrich,
University of California, Irvine

“Understanding Drivers of Erosion and Vulnerability From the Perspective of a “Hot Spot” Resident”

Flooding in the City of Tijuana has become an urban dilemma. Where nuisance flooding is more common in the city center, Los Laureles Canyon, a steep narrow canyon is subject to erosion and landslides during rain. The resulting proliferation of sediment can fill and overtop sedimentation retention basins, compromise flood conveyance channels and bury and choke natural systems downstream. Running rivers of mud and debris can scour unpaved roads and destabilize already tenuous slopes resulting in mudslides, destruction of homes and human injury including loss of life (Goodrich et al., 2018). Although efforts to model for flood hazards have occurred for the canyon by Luke and colleagues, there still remains much to be understood about the relationship between flooding and sediment, particularly in areas that have been identified as erosion “hot spots” by Gudino-Elizondo and colleagues. Various theories as to why erosion is so high in these particular areas exist, however, beg for further investigation via qualitative research with residents adjacent to these vulnerable, and dangerous, areas. Results from in-depth interviews with over 40 “hot spot” residents will be discussed in terms of: (1) what the data has illuminated about the circumstances that have

contributed to these highly erodible areas from the lived perspective and experience of a resident; and (2) how the social science has and will continue to play a role in informing and advancing modeling and engineering approaches through interdisciplinary partnerships.

Sylvia González-Gorman,
University of Texas Rio Grande Valley

“In an Era of Globalization Does a Wall Matter? Implications of Cross-Border Trade and Migration in the US-Mexico Transborder Region”

In an era when countries have become politically, technologically and economically interdependent, global integration has continued to grow. While technology and monetary funds move relatively seamlessly between national borders the movement of people between borders continues to be problematic. Ethnic and nativist tensions continue to grow complicating the very idea of globalization. Moreover, globalization blurs national policies and regulations. As global integration continues to spread, barriers that once fell are now being re-erected. In 2006, U.S. President George W. Bush authorized the construction of a border wall between the U.S. and Mexico. The U.S. and Mexico share a 2,000-mile border from the Pacific Ocean to the Gulf of Mexico and the current wall is 700 miles long. Current U.S. President Donald Trump has signed two executive orders to reinforce and extend the wall between the U.S. and Mexico. Given that globalization and global integration are key economic and political agendas for both countries what are the implications of cross-border trade and migration in the transborder region—defined as 100 kilometers on either side of the U.S.-Mexico international divide. This study examines two questions: what are the economic, political, and social consequences / benefits of cross-border trade and migration for both the United States and Mexico and does the wall matter in an era of globalization and interdependency.

T. Gouminlal,
Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Mumbai, India

“Border, Territory and Transborder People: Identity and Resistance movement in the Indo-Myanmar Borderland”

The paper attempts to present about “Transborder people” called “Zomi”, who lives across different administrative provinces in India and Myanmar. They constitute minority group in the states which they are residing in both side of the border. They have common history and close kinship ties, but are separated and fragmented by colonial power through the process of Map making and drawing boundary. It probes on, how the indigenous concept of space, territory and border which gives them a unified territorial identity had been dismantled by the British. The paper examines, the duality on the role of border and its effects on the Transborder People’s history, Space and social relationship across the border. The border, on the one hand; has separated, and instilled otherness among the community and at the same time it acts as a space of political consciousness among the indigenous community. The later role has given rise the felt needed of political movement for reclaiming indigenous territory and bringing people under a common identity. It attempts to present Identity politics and the movement across the Indo-Myanmar border as a resistance against the colonial construct of territory. The movement aims at re-drawing of Indo-Myanmar boundary and re-integrating the fragmented Identities and territory of the indigenous people in the border region.

Miguel Eduardo Posada Haddad,
Universidad de Pamplona

César Augusto Panizo,
Universidad Francisco de Paula Santander

Margarita Rosa Triana Sánchez,
Universidad de Santander

“Migración de estudiantes venezolanos a colegios de la frontera colombiana”

La Secretaría de Educación Municipal de Cúcuta, en el mes de enero de 2018, extendió el plazo hasta finalizar el calendario académico 2018 para la legalización de estudiantes venezolanos matriculados en los colegios del municipio. La demanda de cupos solicitados crece exponencialmente, donde el 80% son por parte de estudiantes venezolanos. La solicitud de cupo para el año 2018 es de dos mil, duplicando el número de 2017. El mayor porcentaje de estudiantes venezolanos pertenecen a los grados de primaria. Durante 2017 se matricularon 1.500 alumnos, mientras que a febrero de 2018 la cifra asciende a 3.349, distribuidos en 55 colegios de la zona urbana y en 6 escuelas en zonas rurales. Estos niños que residen en Venezuela están inscritos en el sistema educativo colombiano.

Geoffrey E. Hale,
University of Lethbridge

“Managing Cross-Border Economic and Human Movements: Fluids, Spaghetti, Rebar”

No Abstract

Geoffrey Hale,
University of Lethbridge

“Canada’s Shifting Borders: An Overview of Market and Human Movements”

The paper reviews border management and facilitation in Canada as a multidimensional cluster of processes which continues to evolve. It summarizes the empirical analysis of the market flows projects of Borders in Globalization, noting the regionalization and even localization of cross-border trade and travel, reflecting very substantial differences in border regions, border communities, trade, travel and tourism corridors. It examines key elements in the “pushing out” and interaction of Canada’s commercial borders with those of its major trading partners, which reflect widely varied interregional, North American and intercontinental trade patterns, corridors, and supply chains, including electronic commerce. It also explores the diffusion of infrastructure management responsibilities in different segments of border critical infrastructure, characterized by a mixture of varying degrees of cooperation contestation among governments and between project sponsors and other societal interests. Finally, it identifies measures to increase the resilience of cross-border trading networks and the resilience of border and behind-the-border infrastructure on which it depends.

Geoffrey Hale,
University of Lethbridge

“Borders in Motion: Cross-Cutting Pressures and Processes from Market Flows and Human Movements across Canada’s Multiple Borders”

This paper provides an overview the evolution of borders and bordering processes in Canada as the interaction of territorial and a-territorial institutions, processes, and pressures – focusing

on cross-cutting effects of Canadian trade, investment, economic development, health, environmental and related regulatory cooperation policies, among others. It examines major temporal and regional variations in cross-border and wider international trade and investment flows and patterns of governance. In doing so, it notes the interaction of “offensive” and “defensive” patterns of cooperation and assertions of territorial interests, and their implications across Canada’s diverse borderlands communities. It explores the evolving security environment for trade and investment flows and human movements during three distinct periods since 1990 – and the emergence of very different security and regulatory regimes shaping cross-border movement for different groups and economic sectors. Finally, it addresses the effects of technological changes on market flows, human movements, and border administration, and recent challenges to cross-border facilitation after 2011 resulting from growing politicization among industrial countries.

Neil Harvey,
Department of Government, New Mexico State University

“Methodological Challenges of Community-Based Participatory Research on Immigration Policies and Human Rights”

This paper discusses the goals, methods and results of a new program designed to support undergraduate research on the nature and impacts of US immigration policies on migrants and community residents in the Paso del Norte border region of Las Cruces, southern New Mexico, El Paso and Ciudad Juárez. The National Science Foundation-Research Experience for Undergraduates (REU) site program is a collaborative effort between faculty at New Mexico State University (NMSU) and the University of Texas-El Paso (UTEP) to train students in various methods of Community-Based Participatory Research (CBPR). The paper examines the methodological challenges involved in implementing this program based on results from the first of three consecutive summer programs held in 2018. Students participated in three projects: (i) documentation of violations in the processing and sentencing of undocumented migrants in federal criminal courts in Las Cruces and El Paso; (ii) observation and analysis of asylum cases in federal immigration court in El Paso; (iii) participant observation of social protest concerning family separation, child detention and border militarization. In addition, students engaged with community responses to the needs of Central American refugees released from an ICE detention center in El Paso. The paper addresses how faculty, students and community partners worked together to identify the most relevant research topics, provide a supportive curriculum and share the findings of each of the three projects. Finally, the paper discusses the particular advantages and challenges of using Community-Based Participatory Research in developing new understandings of human rights in the US-Mexico transborder region.

Shlomo Hasson,
The Hebrew University of Jerusalem

"Israel's Future Borders and the Coming Changes in the Middle-East"

The question at the center of this paper is how the coming changes in the Middle-East could affect Israel's geopolitical position and its future borders. Given the uncertainties surrounding the Middle-East, any attempt to predict future developments in the region seems to be pointless. Consequently I would rely on the scenario-based strategic approach, trying to relate to a wide range of possible regional developments (scenarios). This approach will be exposed in four steps:

1. Describing the internal social and political divisions within Israel regarding the desired borders and Israel's geopolitical relations with the Palestinians and the Arab world.

2. Exploring future trends and major drivers at the global, regional, and local levels that could affect Israel's geopolitical situation and its borders.
3. Developing several scenarios regarding the geopolitical situation in which Israel may find herself in the future.
4. Finally, deriving some lessons as to the strategies that Israel may take while facing the uncertainties surrounding the coming changes in the Middle East.

Deborah Hernández,
University of Texas Dallas

“Social Capital and Academic Achievement Among Children of Immigrants: Second Generation 1.5”

No Abstract

Ana Gabriela Hernández López,
El Colegio de la Frontera Norte (El Colef)

“Is Houston Still a Sanctuary City? The Questionable Impact of SB4 on Undocumented Mexican Immigrants”

Although SB4 it is often called the Texas “show me your papers” law, officers in many cities appear to be asking about migratory status only in very rare cases since the law went into effect. The law allows police officers to inquire into the immigration status of detained or arrested individuals, including during routine traffic stops. Nevertheless, and despite the fact that the population of undocumented immigrants in Houston is one of the largest in the state, since September 2017 the police department has only had two cases in which they have asked detainees about their immigration status (Houston Police Department Report, September 2017). This paper explores the hypothesis that SB4 has had a negligible impact on undocumented migrants’ lived spaces in the case of Houston primarily due to the prevailing conflict between state Republican leaders and local Democratic governments. While federal and state officials seek to implement ever stricter immigration policies, local elected officials in generally left-leaning cities have voiced their outright opposition to SB4, such as Houston Mayor Sylvester Turner, while law enforcement has sought more straightforward solutions so as to not overstrain their already limited resources. Consequently, the goal of this study is to determine whether the prevalent combination of political antagonism and police pragmatism may be sufficient for Houston to be perceived as a sanctuary city, or at least one in which sanctuary spaces exist.

Kristen Hill Maher,
San Diego State University

David Carruthers,
San Diego State University

“Local Bordering and De/Bordering in San Diego and Tijuana”

No Abstract

Po-Yi Hung,
National Taiwan University

“Placing Tea: Mobility, Territory, and the Agricultural Transfer between Taiwan and the Southeast Asian Highlands”

I would like to present my ongoing book project concerning the tea transfer between Taiwan and the Highland Southeast Asia, including Yunnan in Southwest China. I aim to see how tea, as a nonhuman plant, has been a critical force in mobilizing territorial processes. I therefore situate tea in three domains of territory: ordering and classification, legibility and surveillance, and exclusion and inclusion. For ordering and classification, I argue that tea has initiated a frontier dynamic to reconfigure the social relations within ethnic minorities and to reorder the ethnic relation between Chinese Han and ethnic minority groups. I take the value production of Pu'er tea from Taiwan to Yunnan as the empirical data to address it. Second, as for legibility and surveillance, I argue tea has been a political force for Thai government to secure its northern borderlands for realizing its state sovereignty. I use the tea transfer from Taiwan to north Thai borderlands as the case to convey the story. Last, I reconsider the exclusion and inclusion through the territorial localization of agri-food production and consumption with the politics of bordering. For that, I use the case of the tea trade between Vietnam and Taiwan to illustrate how territorialization around local food products can be simultaneously porous and fixed. Theoretically, I aim to reconsider the role of tea, as a transnational political, economic, and nonhuman actor, to re-conceptualize territory, both as a geographical idea and analytic tool in social sciences.

Edwin Hodge,
University of Victoria

“Making Precarious: The Construction of Precarity in Refugee and Migrant Discourse”

No Abstract

Norma Iglesias Prieto,
San Diego State University

“Borderisms: Social and Symbolic Constructions of the Tijuana-San Diego Border”

The borderland of Tijuana and San Diego harbors a complex universe of social and individual experiences. These are termed “borderisms” and serve not just to guide individual practices, but to justify and make sense of them. I argue that borderisms are not just practices but also profound conditions of meaning that impact social identities and the way people understand the world. Borderisms operate on three levels: firstly as a sociocultural practice, secondly as social identities, and thirdly as a conceptual parameter or approach. In order to characterize this diversity of experiences and conditions, a typology was established for the four main borderisms on the U.S.-Mexico border. These range from the simplest and most exclusionary, which are supported by a justification and normalization of the border as a demarcation, to the most complex, inclusive, and integrated, which see the border as a third space (Soja, 1996) or third condition (Iglesias, 2014). Within each of these borderisms there are different stances regarding “the other” supported by the different levels and frequencies of interaction; the intensity, directionality and scale of the activity carried out within that space; the type of material and symbolic exchange; the cultural and social sense of the interaction; and the level of understanding, commitment, and critical sense regarding “the other side” of the border. It should be noted that the term “the other side” refers to the categories of space, society, and culture.

Akihiro Iwashita,
Slavic Eurasian Research Centre, Hokkaido University

“Bridging the Borders: Case of Border Tourism in Eurasia”

The objective of this presentation is to illustrate that border tourism can remake the image of the border. While scholars have long viewed borders as ‘gateways’, such an understanding has yet to be disseminated among the public and ordinary citizens. Therefore, this presentation will focus on the tour to the China-Russia border in Northeast Asia. This is probably the first border tour of its kind in history, which will demonstrate that Russia opening up its borderlands is a stark change from the past. This presentation will also seek to explain that although borders can be places of conflict they can also change to become more attractive. While border tourism is much more familiar in Europe, there are now more opportunities in Asia as well.

Nabil Kamel,
Western Washington University

“The Transnational Art Dialogue: The Effect of the Border on the Music Network between Vancouver, BC and Seattle, WA”

This project investigates the nature and extent of the transnational music network that connects the two cities of Vancouver, British Columbia and Seattle, Washington. A key feature of this investigation is to shed light on the role of the border on the structure of the network and the degree of continuity/discontinuity of the network. The study mined publicly data available from music event and social media websites and created a database of over 15,000 event records. The database included artist hometown, music genre, event date and location, and other related information. Using network analysis, mapping, and data analysis tools the study addressed the following questions: • What effect does the border have, if any, on the music scene in both city-regions and the transnational flow and exchange of culture? • Is the network connecting music venues in the two cities of Vancouver, BC and Seattle, WA consists of a shared transborder network of venues, or does it consist of two systems of venues on each side of the border? • How important is the market for live performances in Vancouver, BC to bands in Seattle, WA; and vice versa, how important is the market for live performances in Seattle, WA to bands in Vancouver, BC? • What are the implications of current socio-economic changes on the music scene in the two city-regions and, more broadly, on their success as centers of culture? Findings provide empirical evidence for policymakers, music industry stakeholders, and performers.

Minjeong Kim,
San Diego State University

“The Emergence of Trans-border Enclave: Korean Immigrant Community on the U.S.-Mexico Border”

Research on the conditions of international migration and settlement has focused on two factors—economic and ethnic. At the macro level, both the world systems theory and the global city perspective posit global economic hierarchy between developed countries and developing countries and the movement of capital investment and the movement of immigrants—both professional and labor—are in the opposite direction. At the meso level, established ethnic communities in the gateway cities, such as Los Angeles, Miami, and New York City, have been important contributing factors of international migration and settlement patterns. Based on ethnographic research on the development of Korean immigrant community in the U.S.-Mexico

border region, this paper proposes a capital-labor integrated model of international migration. The North America Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) facilitated Korean multinational corporations' (MNCs) investments in the area, which brought Korean professional migrants to the region, along with capital. Gradually, Korean immigrant community in the U.S.-border region, especially those in and around Korean maquiladoras, develop what I call transborder enclave where Korean immigrants' transborder economic activities are closely tied to co-ethnic networks.

Martin Klatt,
University of Southern Denmark

“Borders in Globalization International Studies Panel: Denmark: Trapped in Territoriality?”

Today's Denmark is a small country, but the Danish monarchy used to be a major European power until the 18th century. It joined intensified Nordic cooperation in 1948, and the European Community in 1973. Two of its border regions are specifically interesting and have been incorporated as cross-border Euroregions: the land border to Germany (Region Sønderjylland-Schleswig), and the Øresund-Region of the Danish Island of Zealand and Swedish Scania. Economic integration, new infrastructure projects, as well as historical-cultural connections have drawn new concepts of space transcending the territorial borders. Functional concepts (Jutland Corridor, STRING) challenge historical regional concepts and present political structures. At the same time, national agendas of security, anti-terrorism, but also neo-nationalism challenge narratives of ever closer cooperation and Denmark as a bridge from Scandinavia to Europe, or Scandinavia's port to Europe. Issues of national identity and national values have resurfaced, as well as the challenge of an increasing divide between centre and periphery. This applies both economically and culturally, as well as within Denmark and across her borders.

My paper, a result of the research done within the Borders in Globalization collaborative research project, will summarize these developments and analyze the challenges they represent for the future development of European integration at border-regional level.

Martin Klatt,
University of Southern Denmark

“Dialogue Between Business And Politics in the Danish-German Border Region: Continuing Barriers or Pragmatic Cooperation?”

Dialogue between business and politics in the Danish-German border region – continuing barriers or pragmatic cooperation?

This paper presents results of a research project co-financed by the BHJ business foundation Southern Denmark's business community is internationally oriented and has perceived the location close to the German border as an advantage rather than a problem. Political cooperation, institutionalized with the establishment of the Euroregion Sønderjylland-Schleswig in 1997, has supported the development of a cross-border business region with a joint business strategy elaborated in 2005 (Schack and Dall Schmidt 2005). Further consultancy reports and a large EU-Interreg funded project envisioning the branding of a cross-border business region (Klatt 2017) followed. Politicians have praised the success of cooperation in a narrative of “from against each other to with each other” (vom Gegeneinander zum Füreinander).

Our project investigates Danish and German business actors' and political stakeholders' reflections of the collaboration between business and policy in the process of cross-border regional development. Our findings demonstrate that business actors construe the border as a

resource for short-term financial gains. This, however, contrasts the regional politicians' rhetoric of an integrated cross-border region. Overall, antagonistic discourses employed by business actors and political stakeholders appear to explain the ongoing struggle of cross-border regional development in the Danish-German border region."

Kenneth Knoblock,
California State University San Bernardino

"Minute 323: The Colorado River Delta and Survival of the Vaquita Marina"

The Vaquita marina (*Phocoena sinus*) is the smallest, most recently discovered, most limited in distribution, and most highly endangered of all the Cetaceans. Two risk factors have been identified in the Vaquita's conservation; mortalities due to bycatch in the artisanal fishing fleet in the Upper Gulf of California, and environmental disturbance. The habitat disturbance risk factor is a direct result of the desiccation of the Colorado River Delta because of extensive water diversions from the Colorado River by the dam system within the United States. This paper explores a new analysis of the risk factors affecting this critically endangered species by using existing data in the literature to display that there is no correlation between the impact of bycatch and that the Vaquita's long term population trends. Population depression in the Vaquita has occurred because a critical portion of its ecosystem, the Colorado River Delta has been ecologically disrupted. This new analysis displays the important role of the Delta's ecosystem to Vaquita survival and the critical importance of the binational policy cooperation to restore the Delta beginning with IBWC Minute 323.

Gabriele Kohpahl,
Pasadena City College

"Crossing Borders: Political and Social Engagement Among Germans Who Supported Newly- Arrived Refugees"

No Abstract

Victor Konrad,
Carleton University

"Border Culture in Globalization"

No Abstract

Etta Kralovec,
University of Arizona

"Preparing Teachers for Border Schools: The Case of the Arizona Borderlands"

No Abstract

Gintar Kudžmait,
University of Antwerp

"The Image of the Border: Border Representations on Social Media"

This paper explores the representations of 'borders', as constructed on social media sites. Borders being diversified, they move away from the 'border line itself' to other spheres, such as 'cyberspace' (Johnson et al., 2011).

Studying borders via researching social media is an attempt to adapt to changing border conceptualizations, and to merge the fields of border research and online research. As a part of the online world, social media has become an essential part of people's daily lives. It allows multiple voices to be heard (Lybecker et al., 2018). These are communicated through multimodal affordances of the online sphere.

This paper will especially be interested in visual representations of borders on social media (e.g. Flickr). Visual has the means to communicate 'the mimetic', but also 'the expressive' (Pauwels, 2015). By presenting the results from the analysis of online images posted by social media users, this paper will thus ask: what are borders to social media users? What is the imagery of 'the border'? Can online border research uncover innovative border representations and 'border' interpretations?

Jussi Laine,
University of Eastern Finland

“Borders as (Fire)Walls: Ambiguous Bordering Processes at the EU’s Edges”

In present-day Europe, questions concerning borders strikingly reflect the new multiscale and layered complexity of borders, echoing some of the greatest challenges that contemporary European societies face. Characterized by pronounced regional instability and a complex combination of both traditional geopolitical and new “hybrid” security threats, the response capacity and resilience of European societies have been tested. Borders have come to play a critical role as interface between domestic concerns and wider interstate and intercultural contexts. As markers of difference, their role as barriers to undesirable influences and threats perceived to emanate from the other side have only become emphasized. This paper argues that the widespread rebordering and securitization of borders should not be taken as an attempt to close state spaces, but rather as an effort to filter transnational flows and sort them out to those who are considered as welcome and to those who are not. Being unevenly transparent, borders are inevitably associated with discrimination, and the power to determine the bordering criteria is a major factor in the ordering of society. This paper brings up empirical cases from the EU’s edges to illustrate borders as sites of cultural encounter that function similarly to a computer firewall performing intelligent filtering. In order to better understand what motivates the actions by both the states and individuals, we must look deeper into the underlying criteria based on which such bordering is made; i.e. on which basis such categories of binary nature and the subsequent social order are made.

Linus Lancaster,
Healdsburg Unified School District, Prison University Project

“Radio Aporia Libre (Towards Dirtier Philosophies of Creative Interchange)”

This presentation documents a series of performance art projects and interventions that engage with the ecological and cultural violence of the US/Mexico border fence, and describes the collaborative work done with my students in preparation. The projects have involved designing and building sculptural radios used in a variety of environments, including hooking up the border fence itself and using it as an antenna for broadcasting our written work in Spanish and Morse Code. Other “cross-border” broadcasts are also being done using sculptural radio buoys offshore.

The goals of the projects have been to engage students in transdisciplinary thinking and socially empowering art practices that exemplify the power of humor to convey ideas to potentially unreceptive audiences, and to diffuse animosity and violence. In addition to the physical ‘transgressions’ of the radio waves we are also working on a liminal level, conceptually exploring the spaces in between signals. This is not uncommon in amateur radio as exemplified by the memorial signals sent out by the Marine Historical Radio Society from Point Reyes, CA. The radios built by my students and I work with no power source other than radio waves. As a result they are extremely quiet and searching for a signal is almost an act of meditation in its own right. We have coined them “border whisperers,” playing with the term “border blaster,” referring to high power Mexican commercial stations. The presentation includes stills, video, and audio.

Hye-ryoung Lee,
Academy of East Asian Studies, Sungkyunkwan University

“The Ideological Geography of the Cold War Division System and Partisan Literatures”

This presentation suggests the concept of "ideological geography" and examines the violent regulatory system of movement and expression in Korea's Cold War division system. Since liberation, the United States and the Soviet Union have been divided over the boundary of the 3.8 line, crossing the border on the Korean Peninsula has become a doctrine of expression for a particular ideological system. Ideological geography was violent disciplinary power demanding the trinity of territory - body - ideology. The Korean War has intensified the violence of ideological geography by moving its borders. This paper examines the most tragic and violent representation of the ideological geography was Partizan who played an active part in the North Korean People's Army in the mountainous regions of South Korea such as Jirisan during the Korean War, focusing on Partizan literatures of the 1980s boom. They were eventually unable to retreat to the North and were subjected to violent repression by South Korean troops.

Yu Jung Lee,
RCCZ Research Center, Yonsei University

“Layers of Performativity: Korean Women's Bodies on the Freedom's Frontier”

This paper examines Korean entertainers' peculiar type of performances of the 1950s and 60s in representing South Korea's transition as skills that were cultivated in the specific historical conditions of the Republic of Korea, which, using US aid, began developing a strong state structure against communism in the early Cold War context. Women entertainers juxtaposed two different types of performances—Korean traditional song and dance in a “virtuous” costume, with American numbers in American modern girl dress or semi-nude showgirl outfits—to advance South Korea's dramatic transformation into modernity under the shifting relationship with the United States. I argue that in the process, South Korean women's singing and dancing bodies became visible representations of the capitalist regime of the new nation-state. Korean women's American performances in military sites not only mediated ideological tensions and cultural anxieties among American soldiers stationed in an unstable country but were also harnessed to showcase the modernization of South Korea and the progress of the newly developing capitalist nation state in contrast to North Korea. South Korea's proximity to the Communist world— adjacent to North Korea, China, and the Soviet Union—was crucial to how it was perceived as a showcase of the “Free World”, a model of what was possible with U.S. assistance. As South Korean nationals, Korean women entertainers' performances of American popular music was presented as evidence of the superiority of free-market capitalism as a potential showcase of “Free World” models bordering on the Communist world.

Fabienne Leloup,
University of Louvain

“European Cross-Border Cooperation: Process Of Governance And Public Action”

At the European border, public or private organizations from one side are not in a position to dictate to the other ones. Cooperation, floating rules are required. At the same time, the connected local authorities depend on European policies but also on each central state. Then, local public authorities deal with these different levels and it can be difficult to precise who make the decision or who implement it.

The objective of this paper is to discuss the way public authorities develop these new actions. Do they create new rules? new organizations? new spaces? Do they change their own process of implementation?

We begin firstly with a state of the art on local government and governance in cross-border cooperation and we discuss how public authorities are willing to fit their process of decision in a cross-border context. We base our paper on the analysis of a potential process of territorial governance that is a process of decision making based on an appropriate space, a community and a common project.

Our objective is to specify a set of dimensions in order to check in which cases a process of governance and of territorial governance can occur in the context of cross border cooperation. We then define what is called territory and to deduce how the role of local public authorities can evolve in such a context.

We will use some empirical data based on CBC in the health sector and the case of a cross-border metropolis.

Fabienne Leloup,
University of Louvain

“Border, Culture And Citizenship: Some Cases at the Franco-Belgian Border”

In EU, the cross border cooperation has been amplified for more than 25 years due to European policy of territorial cohesion. However, today, border is perceived as a “needed” protection, even when young European residents are interviewed. Euroscepticism and preference for protectionism are spreading. A first part of the communication based on a brief state of art will discuss the evolution of Euroscepticism as much as European disengagement or indifference.

The communication will discuss the potential evolution of the notion of “European identity” or “European sense of belonging” for people living at the border in such a context.

Our analysis is applied to a local level, including cities and citizens located at the border. Two variables are used: the cultural policy developed by cities and the sense of citizenship in a cross-border metropolis.

The cultural policy is analyzed in order to check if a territorial approach is taken into account, if cross-border resources or outputs are included, if some references to European values or networks are included in the implementation of the local cultural policy. The analysis is focused on the case of European Capitals of Culture, such as Lille (France) or Mons (Belgium). The citizenship is examined through a three-step event organized in the Eurometropolis Lille – Kortrijk – Tournai. This event is an exercise of collective intelligence developed for local residents. The first step has given some first results from more than 120 people’s wishes in terms – for instance - of affiliation with “another Europe”.

Christine Leuenberger,
Cornell University

“The Politics of Maps: Mapping the West Bank Separation Barrier between Israel and the Palestinian Territories”

Maps have crucially facilitated the making of states. Historically, they have served as tools to claim territory, shape certain collective spatial imaginations, and became an integral part of geopolitics. The making of political maps has also facilitated and hindered Israeli and Palestinian state-making respectively. The geopolitics of Israeli and Palestinian maps have now again been put to a test as mapmakers have to decide how to cartographically represent the West Bank Barrier. The West Bank Barrier provides a contemporary case study of the politics of maps as its function and purpose is highly contested. This paper examines how different Israeli, Palestinian, and international governmental and non-governmental cartographic institutions delineate its physical infrastructure – which consists of walls, barriers and an elaborate fence system. In particular this paper addresses such questions as: how do various visual and textual devices (such as a map’s projection, choice of color, thickness of line or the naming of places) as well as spatial markers (such as the selection of certain infrastructural features) communicate certain social and political concerns, ranging from security to the freedom of movement? How and why do different mapmakers cartographically represent, visualize or erase the barrier infrastructure? And how do they use representational strategies of inclusion or exclusion, mapping and naming to claim or expunge spaces and territories? By addressing such questions, this paper traces the politics of the cartographic visibility or relative invisibility of such infrastructures and their geopolitical meanings in the politically contested territory of Israel and the Palestinian Territories.

Christian Leuprecht,
Royal Military College of Ontario

“Security Beyond the Border: The Globalization of Trends and Patterns in Border Management”

No Abstract

Yu-Hsiu Lien,
Department of Geography, National Taiwan University

“Blending or Cheating? Borders, Localness, & the Mixture of Taiwanese and Vietnamese Tea”

The linkage between localness and agriculture has received broader discussions in Taiwan. The values represented by local farmers and their agri-products have become politically correct since they connected to Taiwanese identity. In accordance, how to protect localness within open-market is not only about agri-policies but also about boundary making processes. Based on the tea trade between Taiwan and Vietnam, this paper addresses the dispute between protectionism and open-market. In Taiwan, most of the Vietnamese tea has been mixed with local products. While Taiwanese consumers regard pure local production as essential for “authentic” Taiwanese tea, the mixture of Vietnamese and Taiwanese tea has been gradually defined as dishonest. However, so-called mixture could be “blending”—a processing technique generally adopted in Taiwan. Consequently, the contested blending technique and the localization of Taiwanese tea have not only redefined the localness, but also enacted the boundary making processes to purify an authenticity of Taiwanese tea. This paper analyzes the construction of the localization of Taiwanese tea through both contradictory and complementary relationships between Taiwanese and Vietnamese tea. I argue that local

identity represented by Taiwanese tea is based on cross-boundary linkages, but simultaneously and paradoxically has concealed these connections to strengthen the boundary.

Meredith Lilly,
Carleton University

“Teaching Old Dogs New Tricks: Applying Traditional Trade Negotiation Tools to Address Political Deadlock over Temporary Entry Provisions in International Trade Agreements”

Despite being a major trade negotiation priority for Canada and Mexico, the modernization of temporary entry provisions did not occur in the new US Mexico Canada Agreement (USMCA). This was largely a function of American political intransigence associated with the chapter, a decades-old problem that is likely to continue in the current protectionist context. Despite this, facilitating international labour mobility in trade agreements remains a clear priority for many advanced economies seeking to reorient global services trade for the 21st century and the US market is essential to these efforts. This paper explores the application of traditional trade negotiation tools used to gain market access in highly protectionist sectors in order to address political deadlock around temporary entry provisions in trade agreements. The intention is to develop innovative and pragmatic solutions that reflect political realities in order to gradually reopen trade liberalization in this area.

Kyounghwa Lim,
RCCZ Research Center, Chung-Ang University

“A Dangerous Unification: Comparison of the US Troops Withdrawal Demands in the Discourses of Okinawa Reversion and North-South Korean Unification”

Since the end of the Korean War, US troops were constantly stationed in South Korea for the sake of "deterrence vis-a-vis North Korea". However, after the end of the Cold War, the discussions on the construction of post-division peace system in Korea proceeded further, and the reasons for the continuous presence of the US troops in South Korea were redefined as "maintenance of the Northeast Asia's regional order." All major political forces in South Korea, their mutual ideological differences notwithstanding, support the continuous stationing of the US troops and hope that they would play a role of a regional stabilizer in Northeast Asia even after the Korean reunification. However, the discussions of this kind on the US troops stationing, framed as a part of the reunification issue, underplay the problem of the structural violence by the US troops. A similar deployment of arguments could be observed in the debates on the withdrawal of the US troops which unfolded in the 1960s, ahead of the reversion of Okinawa to Japan. The process through which the pro-reversion movement, originally resistant towards the structural violence of the US bases and supportive of the demand of "Base-free Okinawa" came to acquiesce to the bases presence, is highly suggestive from the perspective of the Korean Peninsula post-division system debates. This paper aims at widening the horizons of the post-division imagination through comparing the ways in which Okinawa pro-reversion movement and the debates on Korea's reunification dealt with the US troops presence issue.

Matthew Longo,
Leiden University

“The First Tears in the Curtain: Assessing Border Guard Agency in Hungary, 1989”

We primarily think of border guards via their role as law enforcement. We might wish sometimes that they do otherwise, but we accept that this is their purpose. But what happens

when the law itself becomes vague, or uncertain? In these cases, border guards have to decide for themselves whether to enforce the law. How might they do so and by what logic? In this paper, I examine these questions with regards to a specific historical case study: namely border guards positioned on the Iron Curtain in May-November 1989, specifically in Hungary. As the geopolitical order crumbled around them and the borders they guarded – once among the most uncrossable in the world – began to be challenged, how did individual border guards react in the absence of explicit directives? By asking these questions, the paper looks at border guards as moral agents, negotiating complex questions in exceptional times.

Diane López,
University of Washington Information School

Amanda Chin,
University of Washington Information School

“Games and Activities to Foster Empathy with Migrants in Libraries”

Libraries and other community-based organizations use active learning strategies such as educational games and other participatory activities to motivate and engage patrons in learning about library services, resources, and information literacy. These spaces also advocate for social change through programming, including community conversations and talks about issues such as immigration. However, there is little work currently being done on using games and participatory activities as another way of interacting with social issues. Activities such as role play simulations, online games, or even board games have the potential to spark reflection through building empathy and personal understandings of immigration issues. Such programs could reach a range of mindsets, from those who may be invested in the issue, but who may not have lived experiences with the topics, to those who may foster negative attitudes towards the issue, and who could may need a low-risk environment to reflect and transform their perspectives. In this paper we discuss the potential for empathy-building with such activities, and how these activities could be incorporated into programming in community organizations and public conversations. A particular emphasis will be placed on considerations in game and library program design, and the importance of thoughtful debriefing.

Rafael Luévano,
Chapman University

“The Humanities Contribution to Borderland Studies: Two Examples from the US-Mexico Border”

Interdisciplinarity characterizes borderland studies. This presentation focuses on the often underrepresented but indispensable contribution of the humanities in this current critical moment for the US-Mexico border and borderland studies. It surveys two distinct areas of the humanities, using the US-Mexico border examples. First, from the literary perspective it explores the narratives that have engendered the construction of the US-Mexico border wall. What is the driving power of these narratives? And how accurately have these narratives characterized the borderlands issues? What distinctions are there among these borderland narratives, as opposed to narratives about the border from interests geographically distant from the borderlands? Second, an array of religious, spiritual, and particularly ethical concerns surrounds this proposed construction of the US-Mexico border wall. What responses can be offered to migrants about their suffering and other victims of violence at the borderland? Is God attentive to their plight? In what spirituality should these victims of violence ground their belief and recovery? These questions are the reflective endeavor of theology and religious studies. A vibrant photo-documentation will be part of this presentation. This presentation seeks

enrichment of borderland studies with the consideration of the essential contribution of the humanities.

Laura Macdonald,
Carleton University

Jeffrey Ayres,
St. Michael's College

"Shifting Boundaries of Control: The Quebec and Vermont-New York Border in the Trump Era"

Until recently, the calm and almost complacent approach to border control at the Canada-US border symbolized the strong relations between the two countries. While this border has not seen the conflict and even violence that has dominated media images of the US-Mexico border over the past year, increased tensions are appearing, reflecting increased efforts at control on both sides and reactions against policies of securitization of the border. This paper will examine domestic and cross-border tensions around the management of the border between Quebec on the Canadian side and Vermont and New York on the U.S. side since President Trump's election. More specifically, we will examine Canadian responses to the rapid increase in irregular migrants crossing from the United States to Canada, seeking refugee status, in response to the perception that their status in the United States is threatened by Trump's anti-migrant policies. In the United States, Vermont's congressional delegation has registered their objections to the establishment of a checkpoint 97 miles from the Canada-US border and to the U.S. policy that permits Border Patrol inspections up to 100 miles from the land border. Based on interviews with politicians and policy-makers, media reports and statistics from both countries, we evaluate the shifting politics of border control at the Quebec border with Vermont and New York, as a symptom of broader tensions in the Canada-US relationship.

Daniel Macfarlane,
Western Michigan University

"The International Joint Commission in the Great Lakes: Sustainability, History, and Political Ecology"

This study will use a historical political ecology approach to address the International Joint Commission's activities in the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence basin with an emphasis sustainability. Though the IJC was a conservationist body when it was created in 1909 by the Boundary Waters Treaty, more or less intended to help both the United States and Canada most efficiently exploit their shared border waters, it also had the seeds of a preservationist philosophy that would later prove to be a key element of sustainability in the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence. I argue that it is important to separate the IJC's activities over the last century into water quality and water quantity. Using case studies such as water diversions, the St. Lawrence and Niagara power projects, and the Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement, I explore how the borderlands status of these waters, and the cross-border nature of this commission and treaty, relates to sustainable developments. On the one hand, the complications that arise from developing water control megaprojects across borders served to inadvertently stave off unsustainable developments for several decades; on the other hand, once developments have been implemented, the crossborder nature often mitigates the worst aspects of the tragedy of the commons scenarios that might otherwise result.

Kenneth D. Madsen,

Ohio State University Newark

“Terminus Unleashed”

Terminus is the ancient Roman god of borders and protector of boundary stones. This talk places contemporary borders in their ancient Greek and Roman context and then imagines an ode to this particular deity in light of the recent upsurge in construction of border walls and fences and surrounding rhetoric. Neoliberalism has meant a tightening of border controls by the more affluent countries of the world and recent populist political trends draw heavily on promises of border security that are in keeping with Terminus’ perceived character as a hardline defender of borders.

Samantha Magnus,
University of Victoria

“Overgrowing the Border? An examination of Cascadian Culture and Cannabis Legislation”

Globalization has challenged the role of borders in society, sparking interdisciplinary interest in the social reconstruction of the lines dividing the world’s population from one another. Border theorists have proposed that a few key factors promote cross-border integration: cross-border policy making, market forces, political clout, and culture (Brunet-Jailly 2005). Perhaps because it is the least tangible and therefore most difficult to assess, the role of culture in shaping border phenomena has been least elucidated. Our objective is to shed light on the operation of culture in borderland integration with a case study of cannabis law convergence in Cascadia, a region spanning the Canadian province of British Columbia and the American states of Washington and Oregon. Through an examination of both grey and academic literature, we explore the extent to which shared culture across the border may have driven legalization of recreational cannabis, effective in each jurisdiction between 2012 and 2018.

Kevan Malone,
UC San Diego

“International Cooperation as Municipal Governance: Waterworks, Sewerage, and the Interdependence of the San Diego-Tijuana Urban Corridor”

This paper looks at how the necessity of transborder waterworks and sewerage since the 1930s has linked Tijuana and South San Diego in an interdependent metropolitan system, making international cooperation an important part of local governance. The southbound flow of American capital and northbound flow of Mexican labor in the twentieth century fueled rapid and often unplanned urbanization in the binational Lower Tijuana River Basin. Occupying a single ecological region divided between two sovereign nation states, these communities frequently shared the burdens of one another’s environmental problems without the political means to solve them. Population growth in Tijuana continuously outpaced water and sewerage development, threatening sustainability and public health conditions on both sides of the line. Various binational planning schemes and infrastructure projects that sought to overcome these realities conjoined the two sides in a single urban network, even as the United States erected increasingly impenetrable barriers between them. For these historical reasons, municipal governance in these places has largely been a matter of international relations. Thus, as the Trump administration continues to fortify the international line, the very sustainability of many communities in one of North America’s most important binational urban regions requires an environmental politics that penetrates boundaries.

Magdaleno Manzanárez,
Western New Mexico University

Laurence French,
University of New Hampshire

“The Trump Presidency and its ‘Wall of intolerance”

Our work provides analysis of the symbolism of President Trump’s proposed “Border Wall” with Mexico in relation to market demands, both licit and illicit; and how this rhetoric has emboldened white supremacy groups further dividing the country. Historical antecedents exemplify the differential in border policies between the U.S.-Mexico and the U.S.-Canada borders and their racial implications. This work takes also a look at the implications of the United States’ mid-term elections as they potentially would provide a check on the American president’s most extreme postures in intermestic policies.

Waylon Matson,
4Walls International

Steven Wright,
4Walls International

“Don’t Do Anything About Me Without Me: Combining Community Engagement and Sustainable Construction to Inform Public Policy and Maximize Regional Resiliency of the San Diego-Tijuana Border”

The Tijuana River Watershed (TRW) is heavily contaminated and a significant contributor to marine plastics in the Pacific Ocean despite being a Ramsar recognized wetland of international importance. State-side dredging of marine plastics in just one sub-basin, Goat Canyon, in the northern TRW and its associated costs have increased consistently, with excavation, sorting and disposing of the contaminants currently averaging \$1.8M. This places unending financial burden on the state of California, county and cities of San Diego and Imperial Beach without solving the problem. With significant institutional support for taking action upstream in México to benefit California protected areas and public health, innovative financial tools may finally make capital available for scaling innovative recycling and re-use programs in México to measurable impact. But Mexican border communities often have the least access to resources and the political levers of power. If innovative financial tools suddenly create access to community improvement and infrastructure project capital in historically ignored communities where there previously was none, what community consultative approaches can best inform public policy? This paper argues that authentically listening to local residents and giving them decision making power can inform bi-national environmental policy and achieve measurable social and environmental benefits while reducing government spending.

Rafael Mauricio Marrufo,
Universidad Autónoma de Ciudad Juárez

David Reyes Ruvalcaba,
Universidad Autónoma de Ciudad Juárez

“Diferencias de desarrollo habitacional y calidad de vida en un espacio ecológico binacional: Riberas del Bravo y Socorro County”

Las ciudades de El Paso y Ciudad Juárez comparten la línea divisoria internacional marcada por el Río Bravo. Al sur oriente de ambas ciudades se encuentra un área que presenta notorias diferencias de calidad de la vivienda y área habitada entre ambos lados de la frontera a pesar de tratarse de un espacio con similares características ecológicas, estos son la ciudad de Socorro y la colonia Riberas del Bravo respectivamente. En esta investigación se hace una crítica a las diferencias en los modelos de desarrollo habitacional para aprovechar un valioso espacio campestre donde, por el lado norteamericano, se percibe calidad de la vivienda con amplios espacios y aprovechamiento del entorno, mientras que en el lado mexicano ha preponderado el desarrollo de vivienda económica aunado a la descomposición del entorno ecológico causando con ello un riesgo sanitario para los habitantes. Es de interés por ello reconocer cuáles son los efectos que estos diferentes modelos de desarrollo, están generando sobre el bienestar y la salud de las personas a ambos lados de la frontera.

Zaira Martin,
Government & Criminal Justice, New Mexico State University

“Operation Streamline: Documenting Mass Prosecutions in the US Southwest”

The announcement in 2018 of the Zero Tolerance policy regarding illegal immigration in the United States led to a variety of issues and uncertainties throughout the country. However, border regions seemed to be the most affected. Operation Streamline became an essential component to this policy as it facilitated the prosecutions of individuals. The charges under Operation Streamline (U.S.C 1325 and U.S.C 1326) became the most prosecuted federal crimes in the United States. Using Community-Based Participatory Research (CBPR), two other REU students, Miriam Lopez and Kely Cortes, and I collaborated with the American Civil Liberties Union of El Paso, Texas and Las Cruces, New Mexico, in a 10-week project in the summer of 2018 to observe and document violations present during Operation Streamline prosecutions of illegal entries (1325) and illegal reentries (1326) during June and July 2018. In addition, we created a manual to encourage and assist the general public in how best to observe the prosecutions and create awareness. We began by becoming familiar with court schedules, the types of hearings, and other logistical components of the courtroom. We then began to observe and document violations such as family separation, claims of asylum, logistical/technical errors, etc. The proposed poster includes examples of our main findings and a copy of the manual for future observers of Operation Streamline.

Nancy Mateo,
Government & Latin American Studies, Colby College

“Border Wars: Mobilizing Against the Wall and Immigration Policies”

In 2006, Congress approved the Secure Fence Act, which mandated the construction of 670 miles towards a border fence (Dorsey and Diaz Barriaga 2017, 67). Twelve years later, the construction of a border wall is prevalent discourse in the White House, southern border communities, and throughout the United States. The narrative that the southern border zone is insecure, out of control, and in need of more securitization has been the dominating discourse shaping border enforcement policies over the years. In El Paso, Texas, the Border Network for Human Rights (BNHR) has participated in a new form of mobilization contesting the border enforcement and immigration policies. Since 2016, the NGO has reunited families for three minutes at the border wall between Texas or New Mexico and Chihuahua (Mejia 2018). Why then did the Border Network for Human Rights (BNHR) adopt a new repertoire to respond to border enforcement and immigration policies? Why did the BNHR choose a peaceful form of protest when previous marches, rallies, and coalitions have effectively influenced local,

state, and national policies towards the region? I argue that the BNHR adopted another form of contentious mobilization because “Hugs not Walls” has a different symbolic meaning that influences collective identity, reemphasizes the zone of exception, and sheds light to the negative effects of border enforcement and immigration policies that traditional methods of political mobilization do not capture.

Edward Matthews,
Swansea University

“Borders in Fiction: Transcending Political Division through Storytelling”

How does one communicate in a way that transcends political division? My paper argues that it is done through fiction. Each side of the debate surrounding the San Diego-Tijuana borderlands has a point. The danger of too permeable of a border lies in descension into disorder. The danger of too fortified of a border is the inability for the natural exchange of commerce. The direct attempts to navigate this divide to achieve balance often lead to further polarization which, I argue, warrants indirect attempts instead. Stories set in border regions, rather than the regions themselves, are the ideal incubators for determining how to create a border that is formidable yet permeable — able to allow for innovation but guard against corrosive influences. My paper will describe how my dissertation novel, set in the San Diego-Tijuana borderlands, explores the impact of the border indirectly. Set in the year 2040, the novel focuses on a new industry of buying and selling human memories across the border. I use memories — experiences bound by a specific time and place — as metaphors to investigate how borders shape what we can and cannot experience and the ramifications of these restrictions. Through this enquiry, I will propose what a healthy border feels like.

Daniel Meier,
CNRS-PACTE Grenoble

“In-Between Border Spaces in the Levant: Emerging Conceptualization”

In recent years, the Middle east knew several attempts of States shaping buffer zones or safe zones in border regions, as it appeared rather clearly in Syria’s borderlands in the aftermath of the civil war. The main patterns of our reflections on in-between borders refer to three interrelated aspects: space (territorial, symbolic), power (states or non-state actors) and identity (definition of the self/other). More specifically, we would like to investigate these axes of research through the notions of sovereignty and belonging in order to assess how these concepts may highlight in-betweenness through its political dimension. These in-between border spaces are not neutral zones but on the contrary are serving political purposes and look more and more like black holes without any security guarantees for refugees or inhabitants. Obviously, state or non-state actors define their content, norms, political order and goals, but because of the blurred or undefined sovereignty rules over such in-between spaces, these powers do not seem accountable for what is taking place there. Various empirical examples taken from the Levant area will be highlighted thanks to notions like margins, liminality, borderlands, buffer zones, no man’s land or frontiers, thus providing tools for analyzing interstitial spaces in border regions.

C.T. Mexica,
Arizona State University

“Epistemic Delinking on the Borderlands”

The late Lakota theologian of liberation Richard Twiss, in an online video, *A Theology of Manifest Destiny*, cogently argues that biblical narratives of exodus and chosen-ness guide the logic of Manifest Destiny, while host nations (natives) have historically been represented as Canaanites who impede the building of a kingdom of heaven, especially in the North American context. North American continental expansion is, thus, articulated as a civilizing mission steeped in the rhetoric of modernity. It is a wicked narrative of the humanities that survives to this day. This paper, through the borderland narratives of Cormac McCarthy and Eduardo Antonio Parra and decolonial theory, will unveil the hidden side of modernity, which is the logic of coloniality. My theoretical framework is rooted in Walter Dignolo's humanistic critique of modernity (*The Darker Side of Modernity* [2011]). Decoloniality, in sum, has "the analytic task of unveiling the logic of coloniality and the prospective task of contributing to build a world in which many worlds coexist" (Dignolo, 54). Pluriversality is a principle concept of the humanities that emphasizes a world where many worlds coexist, rather than one conceptualized and governed through one self-congratulatory narrative of universality. Borderland narratives, in contrast to Western and Border Literature, are rooted in border thinking, which are decolonial; they highlight a multiplicity of epistemologies that coexist within and across the borderlands. Moreover, McCarthy's and Parra's borderland narratives challenge national interpretations of the borderlands while becoming, in turn, transnational narratives that delineate national literary projects, while also juxtaposing colonial legacies.

Yuka Mizutani,
Sophia University

"Fake News on the U.S.-Mexico Borderland and the Yaqui People from the 19th Century to the 20th Century"

Widespread of fake news is not simply a contemporary phenomenon. In the U.S.-Mexico borderland, it has existed for more than a century. In this presentation, I aim to introduce types of fake news about the Yaqui people in newspapers in Arizona and California from the late 19th century to the early 20th century. Also, I aim to analyze causes and results of the creation and spread of this fake news. The Yaqui are an indigenous people currently living mainly in the state of Sonora in Mexico, and the state of Arizona in the United States as well as some other states on the U.S.-Mexico border. Although many Yaqui people were already living in present-day U.S. territory due to establishment of Catholic missions, employment at mines, and railroad construction, a large number of them moved from Sonora to Arizona during late 19th and early 20th centuries due to ethnic oppression. According to the cultural anthropologist Edward H. Spicer, many Yaqui people left their communities in Sonora immediately after the Battle of Buatechive in 1886, and their migration to the United States was essentially completed by 1918. Newspapers in the United States repeatedly reported on the condition of the Yaqui people in the U.S.-Mexico borderland during the time of their mass migration. However, many newspaper articles were later found to be based on false information. Historical experience of the Yaqui people indicates how a group of people can be affected by the creation and dissemination of fake news.

Biswajit Mohanty,
Deshbandhu College

"The Making of Ecologic Border"

The issue that this paper addresses is of border inside the self: a border embedded within. Belonging is a complex as well as a dynamic process. In its complexity, it not just becomes meromictic affectivity to things and place remaining at a subjective level alone rather it becomes an integral part of inter-subjective memories embedded in space, culture and social

values. Belongingness may be dynamic but it is not fluid. It has a foundational existence embedded in the sense of place. It becomes "topophilic" i.e. an "affective bond between place and people" and a "field of care." It is anchored on autochthony which is manifested through concrete living spaces surrounding people: stones, trees, brooks, fields and even animals. In its foundational sense belongingness provides the very essence of existence, the way human exists in the world. Belonging to by becoming part of "the essence" enjoys an ontological existence that creates border within the self through "memorate knowledge". The materiality of existence and affectivity to place create "ecologic" border. The border is embedded within and we carry border within us. Taking the case study of tribes of Kalinganagar in Odisha this paper highlights that the border is not a sovereign creation but people create it everywhere.

T. Mark Montoya,
Northern Arizona University

“Dreams for DACA: Applicants’ Perceived Value”

The purpose of this study is to understand the perceived value of DACA by applicants who sought financial support from the Northern Arizona Dream Fund, Inc (NADF). NADF is a non-profit organization that raises funds and pays application fees for DACA. The authors evaluate letters from 23 DACA-seekers written in 2013-2015 to NADF. Preliminary analysis reveals that in their requests for support, they describe the potential of DACA to change their lives. They believe it is the key to their futures as it permits them (or in some cases, their children) to work and gives them access to higher education. Most importantly, they see it as a means to provide financial support to their families. These results are compared with existing research about the impact of and benefits of DACA. The study offers a point of departure from traditional political analyses of citizenship and immigration policy to include policy implications for undocumented youth as beneficiaries, proponents, and victims of said policies. The type of policy action by DACA recipients can help to redefine social, cultural, economic, and political realities of how policy change is made and by whom.

Federico Morales,
CEIICH-UNAM

“Institutional Restrictions and Possibilities for Cross-Border Territorial Management in Guatemala and Mexico”

During the last year, cross-border territorial management in Guatemala and Mexico has received a renewal attention. In this context, this paper focuses on institutional restrictions and possibilities to configure a binational policy arrangement devoted to that issue. In order to do that, the components of an interpretative framework are presented in the initial section. The first one states the relevance of studying that process under multilevel governance perspective; in addition, the policy arrangement concept, suggested by Arts and Leroy (2006) and seen as and heuristic device is considered useful to search about governance processes. Then, legislation, plans and programs related to cross-border territorial management are reviewed. Finally, in the last section, and based on the previous information an argument about possibilities of going forward on the attention of this binational public affaire is posed. Particularly, a general common perspective on the object and scope of territorial management was found; there are, additionally, certain coincidences on the institutional design of regional planning. Both aspects could be considered as a promising point of departure. On the contrary, the main challenge has to do with the perspective for defining a cross-border region.

Renee Nank,

University of Texas Río Grand Valley

“Adaptive Strategies of NGOs Coping with Anti-Immigration Policy Along the Texas-Mexico Border”

Research about the nonprofit sector and needs of residents along the Mexican border of the United States is scant. Such research is even more relevant now as the current U.S. President is proposing policies that will dramatically affect the region such as limiting public benefits, "the wall", and de-funding the region's EPA water projects. A number of the residents live in "colonias" and often lack clean water, electricity, and working sewage systems. Residents often do not trust public officials which prevents them from engaging policy makers on behalf of their needs. NGOs are a bridge to address the participation gap for residents by developing trust among the community, identifying local concerns, bringing residents together to "add up" shared needs, and advocating for change. These NGOs are often a first point of participation in the public policy sphere. Border region NGOs are on the front lines of problems facing the region, yet there is very little scholarship on these organizations. There are virtually none that explore the perspective of these organizational leaders with regard to public policy and the public issues facing their communities. This research will consist of structured interviews and surveys with nonprofit leaders in the Rio Grande Valley to capture the adaptive strategies directly utilized by NGO leaders working in the area, as well as the impacts of the current regime's policy priorities on their organizations's clients, services, funding and priorities.

Heather Nicol,
Trent University

“Borders in Arctic Context”

No Abstract

Henrik Dorf Nielsen,
University of Eastern Finland

“Danger in the Southern Arizona Borderlands”

The mainstream paradigm of the US-Mexico borderlands is that the undocumented migrants are posing a serious threat to the area, and as extension to the rest of the US. Yet who or what is actually in danger at the border and what is the danger? This paper explores, through a phenomenological participant-researcher approach, the different perceptions of danger connected to the Southern Arizona borderlands. By joining the humanitarian aid group Ajo Samaritans, as a volunteer, the borderland is both experienced and observed on the ground through active participation. The approach encompasses several interactions with a range of different actors: US forest rangers, local residents, aid workers, paramedics, police, and border patrol agents on duty. In closing, it is observed that while different actors convey differently, and at times even direct opposite, dangers. Under the surface, however, there are similarities and while this study argues that there are many threats as well as endangered entities in the desert, the undocumented migrants are the group most threatened, while the desert itself poses the greatest danger.

Lori Ojala,
University of Eastern Finland

“Contemporary Understanding of Finnish-Canadian Kinship: a Transnational Perspective”

Using transnationalism as a conceptual framework, I have examined the attitudes, knowledge, and cultural identity of Finnish-Canadians residing in Canada today. The field research for this study commenced in November 2017 and consisted of an online survey to which 791 responses were received. Some of the markers used to measure this include how do Finnish-Canadians currently identify themselves, are they currently engaging with their local or online Finnish communities, and what is their Finnish language ability. What defines Finnish-Canadian ethnic identity today? Are Finnish-Canadians maintaining their ethnic identity or are they slowly transforming; assimilating or creating new identities? If so, why is this happening? What is the impact that globalization is having on this issue and can transnationalism explain the current state of Finnish-Canadian identity? I will address these questions and others in my presentation.

Vanessa Falcón Orta,
San Diego State University

“An Exploratory Phenomenology Photovoice Study: Unraveling the Visual Representations of Trans-border Cultural Identity”

The purpose of this photo voice study is to unravel the essence and underlying representation of a transborder cultural identity for Transfronterixx college students from the San Diego-Tijuana border region. The photovoice project included in this study was part of a larger photography based art initiative, offered by a non-profit organization focused on providing photography-based programming to positively transform the lives of underrepresented and marginalized youth and communities. A total of 17 participants, 14 Transfronterixx college students and former college students and 3 Transfronterixx instructors engaged in the participatory photovoice data collection process of this study. The sessions were informed by a critically conscious approach to teaching where, through dialogue, the students also served in the role of the teacher, and the teacher serves the role the student. All participants were part of the transborder culture from the San Diego-Tijuana border region and varied in age, race, ethnicity and transborder interactions; most participants were Mexican-American, U.S.-born citizens. In this study we implemented two approaches to data collection and analysis: (1) a triple framework for analyzing multimodal texts: (a) perceptual, (b) structural, and (c) ideological perspectives; (2) phenomenology representations that consists of two approaches to data analysis: (a) horizontalization of the data, and (b) meaning units. The representations of a transborder cultural identity were illustrated through concepts relating to belonging, resilience, adaptability, and resistance. The elements that illustrated the essence and underlining representations of a transborder cultural identity are described through the voices of the participant in six themes.

Ariel Otruba,
Rutgers University

“‘We are Forgotten by Everyone’: Abandonment and Abjected Space in Georgia’s No-Man’s Land”

Borderline communities unequally and disproportionately suffer on the altar of national security and geopolitics. This is evident in the case of borderization in the Republic of Georgia, where the Federal Security Service (FSB) of the Russian Federation is incrementally demarcating sections of the boundary line to the disputed territory of South Ossetia. This creeping border regime thrives on protracted uncertainties; the territory’s enclosure serves as

an obstacle to the freedom of movement and undermines security for local communities. The menace that border securitization poses to local bodies becomes entangled with the abjected space caused by the 2008 war, which has rendered villages adjacent to the boundary line a spatial no-man's land. Abandonment is commonly reported as one of the major impacts of borderization. Narratives collected through ethnographic fieldwork explain the relationship between the no-man's land and abandonment in terms of a myriad of losses, liminal incorporation, and social death. Local men and women attribute the decomposing landscape, stagnated development, and precarity to a system of disrupted governance, i.e. the impotence of security actors, a "politics of nothing," and exclusions from state care. This paper argues that this system of disrupted governance is evidence of the necropolitical violence of borderization, a process which is wielded as a biopolitical technology of leverage by both Russian and Georgian authorities.

Camilo Pardo,
George Mason University

Guadalupe Correa-Cabrera,
George Mason University

Mariely López-Santana,
George Mason University

"The State Vs. The Maras: An Assessment of Ms-13 in The American Context"

According to Max Weber's famous definition, the State is the "human community that claims the monopoly of the legitimate use of violence within a given territory." In a number of weak states, this function is often shared with powerful criminal organizations, including transnational gangs. In the case of some countries in Central America, some key State functions are shared with the so-called maras or gangs, such as MS-13 or Mara Salvatrucha. As some of these groups have transited from merely local entities to become transnational organizations with evident transborder implications, there is a need to develop a theoretical and empirical framework to understand their nature and capacity in each context. This paper seeks to fill this gap by assessing the drivers, structure, aims, and functions of MS-13 in different environments in order to compare the different types of relationships it establishes with incumbent States in each case and what this represents for local communities on both side of the borders.

The data presented in this paper comes from interviews conducted with local law enforcement agents, public officials, members of the community, and experts in various contexts in Central America and the United States. The paper shows that, in contrast to the dominant narrative, this criminal organization is weak and fragmented in Northern Virginia because, in comparison to Central American States, this region has strong state capacity. We argue that contrary to what it has been maintained, the gang does not represent a threat to the national security of the US.

Tony Payan,
Rice University

"Policy by Bureaucracy: Organizational Culture and Bureaucratic Politics at the U.S.-Mexico Border"

This paper explores the ways in which federal agencies managing the U.S.-Mexico border hijack the policy making process from elected officials and political appointees. Through the lenses of two central theories in the study of bureaucracies, Organizational Culture and Bureaucratic

Politics, the essay examines the ways in which border management agencies help define the border space in ways that suit their organizational interests. By doing so, they increase their indispensability and discretionary power to shape border policy, gain legitimacy, enhance their reputation, select their favored tools to solve problems, increase their budgetary allocations, and in general govern the border region according to their designs, with little or no democratic accountability and no consultation or responsiveness to the needs and desires of local communities. Thus, the paper examines the vested interests that border management bureaucracies develop and which propel them to maintain characterizations of border problems that may have radically changed or may have long ceased to exist but which increase their access to higher budgets, increased jurisdiction and lessen accountability. A central hypothesis of the paper is that, whereas much of the attention on border policy making has gone to politicians and the media, border agencies have become the central creators of Washington's policies in dealing with the U.S.-Mexico border.

Tony Payan,
Rice University and Universidad Autónoma de Ciudad Juárez

“Aporophobia and the Immigration Crisis at the US-Mexico Border”

Borders come in many shapes and forms—natural barriers, artificial lines drawn on the sand, heavily guarded fences and obstacles, pristine and unattended hinterlands, etc. Some of the most complicated border spaces, however, are those where important disparities exist from one side of the borderline to the other—be it institutionally, economically (Moré 2011), politically (Rumley and Minghi 1991), etc. Border flows appear to be determined by just such differences—capital moves from developed to undeveloped lands, people move from less developed lands to more developed lands, etc. Over the last two decades, the developed world has seen masses of individuals moving from Africa to Europe and from Central and South America to North America, all in search of a better life. This has created major political crisis in the receiving countries and panic among their publics. Hidden under that panic is a clear fear of more-often-than-not harmless droves of poor and destitute masses. These “caravans” of migrants invoke deep-seated fear among developed countries' publics. While their presence is politically profitable, it is also important to ask why these migrants are generally feared by the public, even when they have no means to harm anyone. Adela Cortina (2017) offers a new concept that can help explain why these masses of downtrodden people are feared: aporophobia—fear of people without resources, indigent, poor, helpless, and destitute. This paper takes a first take at the idea of aporophobia at the borders of inequality: Africa and Europe and Latin America and North America.

William B. Pederson,
Northern Arizona University Yuma Branch Campus

Gilberto Manuel Galindo Aldana,
Universidad Autónoma de Baja California

Maria del Rayo López Contreras,
Universidad Autónoma de Baja California

“An Interprofessional, Binational Project Addressing Social Vulnerabilities along the US Mexico Border”

The purpose of this paper is to examine a unique interprofessional educational collaboration between the Universidad Autónoma de Baja California (UABC), Psychology Department and the Northern Arizona University (NAU) Yuma Branch Campus Social Work Program. A number of

social vulnerabilities have been identified along the US Mexico border that require students to be culturally competent when engaging, assessing, intervening, and evaluating micro, mezzo, and macro level client systems. These social vulnerabilities require that service providers have a common set of knowledge, values, and skills regardless of professional discipline. This paper examines the methodology to teach an interprofessional research course. The results of this project culminated in an expanded academic platform with a joint macro level community change project for fall semester 2019.

Note: This proposal is being submitted for presentation in five WSSA sections: Association for Borderlands Studies (ABS), Chicano/Latino/Hispanic Studies, Latin American Studies, Social Psychology, and Social Work.

Agustín Sáñez Pérez,
UABC

Margarita Niño Contreras,
UABC

“Aspectos metodológicos en la elaboración de instrumentos para encuesta sobre perspectiva de género”

Se aplicó en 2017 la primera encuesta institucional sobre perspectiva de género en la Universidad Autónoma de Baja California. Se analizó la transversalización a lo largo de tres universos de estudio, a saber, académicos de tiempo completo, estudiantes de licenciatura y directivos de unidad académica. Se identificaron los elementos en que se obtuvo los grados mas altos de fiabilidad entre los cuestionamientos utilizados en la encuesta.

Carolina Prado,
San Jose State University

“Procedural Justice and Environmental Governance in the US-Mexico Borderlands”

Environmental governance in the U.S.- México border region is complex as various jurisdictions intersect from the local, regional, national and transnational scales. Through this complexity, political accountability to border communities can fall through the cracks. In this paper, I explore the processes of community participation in this environmental governance structure, focusing on the Border 2020. Based on semi-structured interviews with social movement and government actors that have engaged in the Border 2020 program, I analyze the processes by which community members can participate in the program, and how this has an influence on the program. I argue that while the Border 2020 program has an explicit goal to include community participation in their work, on the ground, this participation is limited. Moreover, increasing community participation in the Border 2020 program is key to improving the program’s effectiveness and practicing an environmental justice model of governance.

Vithor Amaral Prestes,
Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul

“Border Studies Journals in Brazil: A Quantitative Approach”

Unbral Fronteiras is a Brazilian digital portal which organizes and provides access to Brazilian Border Studies (<http://unbral.novem.ufrgs.br/site/>). Presently, it displays a collection of academic theses ranging from 2000 to 2015. Recently Unbral Fronteiras undertook the task of finding out the main open access journals, both as research sources and as publication

vehicles. 419 researchers received an online survey to identify the leading Brazilian Border Studies journals. The survey focused on a description of the community (fields of research, age, gender, place of work, level of instruction...) and on its behaviors and beliefs regarding publishing vehicles. 100 scholars answered, mentioning 316 periodicals, among which stood out national journals, published in Portuguese for a Brazilian audience, such as Revista Geopantanal, Confins (Paris), Boletim Gaúcho de Geografia, Tempo da Ciência, Geographia (UFF) and Territórios e Fronteiras (UFMT). Most journals are published in an interdisciplinary collaborative system that links postgraduate programs, scientific events, and special issues (dossiers). Finally, the respondees state the need for a specialized journal in order to enhance exchanges among scholars from distinct institutions, specialties, expressions and regions, as long as the new publication manages to overcome nationalist approaches.

Misty Clover Prigent,
Idaho State University

Donna L. Lybecker,
Idaho State University

“Tweeting Narratives about the Canada-US Border and Immigration”

No Abstract

Yvette Iribe Ramírez,
University of Washington Information School

Diane López,
University of Washington Information School

Ricardo Gómez,
University of Washington Information School

“Games and Participatory Activities to Strengthen Indigenous Library and Community Radio in Chiapas, Mexic.”

Tseltal Maya are an indigenous people living in the highlands of Chiapas, Mexico, the southernmost state, bordering Guatemala. With about 500,000 speakers of the Tseltal language, the encroachment of the Mestizo culture and Spanish language is accelerating as access to the Internet increases, threatening the loss of Tseltal language and cultural heritage. In collaboration with local partners we created a Tseltal indigenous information system that includes a community library, a community radio station, and evaluation using storytelling and photo-elicitation. This system is also based on Tseltal indigenous notions of well-being or Lekil Cuxlejalil, which conceptualizes living well as living in harmony with self, family, community, environment, and spirit. We approached building this system by engaging indigenous leaders and community members, through workshops and community visits. We created spaces for collaboration, using games that emphasize teamwork as icebreakers, theatre and skits to present the work of the library to a wider audience, and opportunities to co-design data collection tools in cataloging, and program evaluation. By creating a common space for partnership and collaboration between researchers and community stakeholders, we are able to support this community driven information system aimed at preserving Tseltal language, culture, and identity.

Marco A. Rojas López,

Universidad de Guanajuato

Eduardo Fernández Guzmán,
Universidad de Guanajuato

Perla Shiomara del Carpio Ovando,
Universidad de Guanajuato

“Migración e impacto en la dinámica familiar: Revisión teórica desde el modelo estructural de la familia”

El objetivo del presente trabajo es analizar la modificación de la dinámica familiar debido a la migración de uno de sus miembros, considerando como sustento teórico el modelo familiar estructural propuesto por Minuchin. Esta postura permite observar los cambios en las relaciones, roles y jerarquías que surgen en la familia debido al esfuerzo por mantener el equilibrio al interior, siendo la migración un factor que la reestructura. Entonces la migración significa un cambio psicosocial tanto en el migrante como con sus familias, quienes deben reacomodar su dinámica con este miembro faltante de manera que se establezca y mantenga la estructura funcionando.

Las reflexiones que aquí se comparten corresponden a un estudio cualitativo más amplio. Se presenta en este trabajo la revisión de la literatura respecto al tema mencionado, especialmente, con una perspectiva psicosocial.

Se concluye que la migración viene a ser un fenómeno que resignifica la familia, sus relaciones al interior y entra en un estado de búsqueda de estabilidad que tiene como propósito mantener existente el sistema familiar, y dependiendo de la flexibilidad de esta pueda adaptarse a su nueva estructura o se mantenga en un estado de homeóstasis rígida.

Yetzi Rosales,
El Colegio de la Frontera Norte (El Colef)

“Ensuring Access to Education and Health Services for Undocumented Migrants in the Era of SB4: Local Initiatives and Sanctuary Spaces in Dallas County”

Since the electoral victory of President Trump and the approval of Texas Senate Bill 4 (SB4), different actors in Dallas County have taken conflicting positions when faced with the possible scenario of becoming a self-declared "sanctuary county." On the one hand, local police continue to collaborate with federal Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) and the arrest of undocumented migrants has increased markedly during 2016-2017 (71%). On the other hand, initiatives such as the "Welcoming Communities" resolution recognizing undocumented immigrants as members of the community have arisen in parallel. Not only do these initiatives seek to acknowledge the contributions of undocumented immigrants to the local economy and society, but the actors proposing them are similarly invested in urging state and local governments to limit their cooperation with federal immigration agents. In this ambiguous political context, there has been a constant reconfiguration of the dynamics surrounding the access to social services for the close to 247 thousand undocumented immigrants in Dallas County. Public spaces once perceived as safe now present significant risks and well-established strategies to avoid deportation no longer seem viable. The goal of this study is to analyze how the emergence of local governmental and private initiatives in Dallas is influencing the continuity, creation, and/or disappearance of safe spaces for the undocumented population and their level of access to social services. In particular, the paper will focus on the question of education and health services in Dallas and the ways that governmental and civil society actors have responded following SB4.

Nilanjana Roy,
University of Victoria

“Bangladesh Migrants of Italy and their Precarity”

No Abstract

Okunade Samuel,
University of KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa

“Dynamics, Challenges, and a Way out of Human Trafficking in West Africa”

Human trafficking in West Africa has continued to gain scholarly and political attention mainly because of child labour within and beyond the sub-region. Human Rights Watch has averred that child trafficking is prevalent among eleven of the fifteen member-states of the ECOWAS. The International Labour Organization [ILO] estimated that 200,000 to 300,000 children are trafficked within West Africa yearly. Within the sub-region, child labour is manifested in drug peddling, exploitative conditions in construction sites for the boys and in domestic services, street hawking, and commercial sex activities for the girls. Interestingly, attempts abound at arresting the ugly trend. Notably, West African states took a bold step by birthing the Transnational Organized Crime [TOC] Convention and its trafficking in Persons Protocol in 2000. Over the years, it can be safely averred, these efforts have yielded noticeable results as a number of human traffickers have been arrested, convicted and punished, and many trafficked children have been rescued. Nevertheless, the menace still thrives as statistics show that women and girls are still being trafficked across West African borders for exploitative purposes. This study therefore seeks to examine the efforts of West African states towards tackling this menace in a bid to identify and expunge the lacuna facilitating trafficking across West African borders so as to proffer workable solutions that will subvert the scourge within the sub-region. Accordingly, the study will adopt a documentary research design in drawing information from existing literature which will be analyzed systematically by using the qualitative case study approach.

Ilse Abigail Arreola Sánchez,
Universidad Autónoma de Baja California

Hilda García Pérez,
El Colegio de la Frontera Norte

“Transferencia e intercambio transfronterizo de conocimiento para la toma de decisiones en salud pública: El caso de ‘Keepin’ it REAL”

La transferencia y el intercambio transnacional de conocimiento (TITC) es de suma importancia para la toma de decisiones en salud pública, ya que permite que las evidencias científicas que se producen en una región del mundo sea el insumo para el diseño de programas y el desarrollo de preguntas de investigación relevantes en el área de salud en otros contextos. Keepin’ it REAL es un programa que hace dos décadas mostró su eficacia en la prevención del uso de sustancias adictivas en adolescentes latinos en Estados Unidos. Desde su origen, el programa ha cruzado múltiples fronteras geográficas, culturales y lingüísticas para poder ser implementado en diferentes países de habla hispana. El objetivo de este estudio es describir el proceso de TITC asociado a Keepin’it REAL en México, Guatemala, Uruguay y España. Para el logro de este objetivo se realizó una revisión exhaustiva de las publicaciones asociadas al programa y se hicieron entrevistas a profundidad con líderes del proyecto en cada país buscando caracterizar los procesos de adaptación, implementación y evaluación de la eficacia

del programa. La meta final del análisis es comprender los procesos de TITC en el área de prevención en salud pública.

Margit Säre,
Western Washington University and University of Victoria

“Estonia”

No Abstract

Margit Säre,
Western Washington University and University of Victoria

“Transboundary Civic Environmentalism in the Salish Sea – Cascadia Border Region”

The paper investigates non-state actors of the Salish Sea region cross border environmental governance, with the particular attention to local NGOs, and informal networks in this US-Canada transboundary area. During the desktop research and interviews, the following questions were addressed: Who are the main players in transboundary environmental governance and what is the role of non-state actors; which NGOs who work on transboundary level and what funding sources are available for the joint activities and finally what are the main challenges for non-state actors in this field. The results of the project showed the existence of large number of NGOs working with oil spill prevention, fishery or orca protection topic but in most cases the activities took place in parallel on both side of the Salish Sea watershed and do not have cross border nature. Informal contacts and networks at specialist level is still widespread. The paper discusses also on mostly named obstacles for civil society collaboration, such as lack of coordinated planning, finances and also logistical and legal hindrances for transboundary cooperation.

James Scott,
University of Eastern Finland

“Borders Politics and the Instrumentalisation of European Crisis”

Euroscepticism is a deeply geopolitical phenomenon, the ideological roots of which are highly diversified and range from radical repudiations of global capitalism to openly xenophobic appeals to defend national ‘purity’. At its most fundamental, Euroscepticism arises from a perceived loss of sovereignty and control due to powerful supranational and globally operating economic, political and cultural forces. Euroscepticism thus lays bare the tensions between national identity and the pursuit of a larger, international political community. As a result, the boundaries between popular apathy towards the European Union and politically instrumentalised forms of Euroscepticism are often blurred. Presently, Euroscepticism exhibits a decisively nationalistic, anti-migrant and politically directed character that has been fed by long-standing popular anxieties regarding migration as well as openly xenophobic political agendas. Within this context, the significance of state borders has been conspicuously reaffirmed, reminding us that borders and their collective representations continue to exercise a powerful influence on the constitution of ‘EU-Europe’. In this presentation, I will compare ways in which political framings of the EU’s external frontiers as security borders reflect different conceptualisations and contestations of the EU as a political community. These questions are of major political salience: I argue that the border regimes that will eventually emerge will be stark indicators of the EU’s abilities to weather its deep political and values-based crisis.

Lindsay Shen,
Chapman University

Lisa Leitz,
Chapman University

Essraa Nawar,
Chapman University

“Campus as Meeting Ground: Exploring The Impact Of Borders Across Disciplines”

Members of the Chapman University community from the fields of Art, Peace Studies, and Library Science, will present a case study on a project aimed at crossing the traditional boundaries of academic disciplines, through a campus-wide focus on the subject of borders and migration. This year’s conference theme Borders Here, There, Everywhere may be interpreted as the normative academic structure we wish to surmount, through encouraging a simultaneous examination of one subject—borders—at Chapman University during the Fall 2019 semester. This project will include an art exhibition to be held in Chapman’s Leatherby Libraries of work owned by Chapman and, potentially, a large piece exhibited in one of the busiest gathering places of campus. This work is explicitly focused on the U.S.-Mexico border, from the perspectives of a very different group of artists including a Mexican photojournalist, a Spanish conceptual photographer, a former custodian with the U.S. Border Patrol, and an American Chinese artist. Faculty from all of the University’s Schools and Colleges, will be encouraged to offer courses explicitly connected to the theme of borders and consider this topic in other courses, fostering a semester-long marketplace of ideas. The intention would be that students engaged in academic coursework as varied as art history, business and economics, film production and studies, environmental science and policy, sociology, English, and peace studies would be prepared to civilly dialogue on this issue. Additionally, a two-day conference will bring together scholars and artists from both sides of the border, community members and students in an exploration of the impact of Borders Here, There, Everywhere. The aim of this exhibit, conference, and focused university courses is to demonstrate that while political borders impact human and animal populations as well as the ecology of landscapes, knowledge is of course more porous, flowing through scholarship, art, literature and the media. In this climate, campuses have an opportunity (and obligation) to be cross-roads of information, fostering the unconstrained flow of ideas.

David Shirk,
University of San Diego

“The Escalation of U.S. Border Control Efforts”

The U.S.-Mexico border has become increasingly fortified over the last two decades, as U.S. authorities have deployed greater manpower, technology, and physical barriers to prevent the entry of unauthorized immigrants and other perceived threats into U.S. territory. Whether these efforts have been effective and worth the cost is a matter of considerable debate. Drawing on scholarly literature, periodicals, and official documents, the author traces the evolution of current efforts to combat unauthorized immigration through tougher border security measures from the founding of the border patrol in the early 20th century to the present. This paper illustrates that the current border security regime represents an enormous shift from the not so distant past, when the Southwest was a vast, sparsely populated frontier. Increases in border enforcement have been sporadic and largely reactive to a series of crises related to questions of national identity, nativism, and nationalism; cross-border smuggling and the war

on drugs; and, more recently, terrorism and national security. Despite the massive escalation of border enforcement in response to these perceived threats, the paper finds very little evidence that higher fences, greater manpower, and more technology have been effective as a means of restricting immigration to the United States. On the contrary, current border security-focused immigration control efforts are costly, in both monetary and human terms.

Gianluca Simi,
University of Nottingham

“Mapping On the Edge: A Cartography of the Everyday in the Borderlands”

This paper is an initial analysis of 190 hand-drawn maps collected with residents of Chuy, in the borderlands between Brazil and Uruguay. Chuy is a small border town that stretches in isolation in the historical Neutral Fields between the two countries in what effectively constitutes a binational urban space. In there being no impediment to movement in this space, flows of physical and symbolic interaction unfold in the intersection between, on the one hand, the strategy of the boundary to define by delimiting and, on the other, the tactical experience of the borderlands in terms of openness and fluidity. A mapping exercise in Chuy, therefore, offers the opportunity to address the concomitant operation of both strategy and tactics as maps show that borderpeople hold a series of images of the borderlands in which the boundary line has been internalised and, at the same time, transformed and projected onto several elements of the urban landscape that would not normally be associated with ideas around the border. In other words, mapping Chuy from the perspective of its residents points towards the need of a complex understanding of the relation between individuals, society, and space in an everyday that is marked by the appearance of circumstantially antithetical positions. Partial conclusions of this analysis highlight the multi-layered relationship between the border as a geopolitical element and its infraordinary experience as a feature of the landscape that has been subsumed into the everyday.

Christophe Sohn,
Luxembourg Institute of Socio-Economic Research (LISER)

“Constructing the Cali Baja Bi-National Mega-Region: Spatial Imaginaries and the Framing of the Cross-Border Context”

This paper investigates the construction of the Cali Baja region (California, US-Baja California, MX) centered on San Diego and Tijuana as part of a spatial strategy for territorial branding and megaregional competitiveness. The questioning concerns how such an imagined bi-national region has been constructed and framed as a coherent space, who are the actors involved in that process and in whose interest. The positioning of Cali Baja against other spatial imaginaries and the mobilization of specific border narratives are used as a way to shed light on the geo-economics and the (geo)politics of this megaregional initiative. This research is based on a series of interviews with stakeholders from the regional growth coalition on both sides of the US-Mexico border in the spring of 2017.

Isabella Soi,
Università degli Studi di Cagliari

“One-Stop Border Posts: The East African Case(s)”

Across Africa, One-Stop Border Posts are being rolled out as part of a regional integration agenda that seeks to facilitate the movement of people and goods. This paper focuses on four

OSBPs in East Africa, between Uganda and Kenya, and Uganda and Rwanda. It emphasizes that OSBPs are different from other border crossings, sharing some features with airports and seaports (they all handle both cargo and people), but differing in their less securitized environment. They represent spaces of interaction in which transporters and members of the surrounding community have helped to shape the organizational patterns. The practical norms therefore represent a conjuncture between the official ideology of service and local understandings of ownership. Thus, the paper addresses the question of whether they represent a distinct type of border management regime and their impact, if any, on regional integration. While it is clear that there has been progress on data sharing in Customs, and OSBP officials find practical workarounds, the construction and management of OSBPs reflects the persistence of distinct institutional cultures. Moreover, while OSBPs have reduced the possibility for abuses of traders (particularly small scale traders), these have proliferated along the transport corridors.

Kathleen Staudt,
University of Texas El Paso

“Crossing Texas borderlands: From Masculine Models to Gender Balance in Social Justice Organizing”

The late Saul Alinsky, who founded the Industrial Areas Foundation (IAF) in 1940, pioneered a model of social justice organizing in which leaders from member institutions (mainly congregations) built a mass base to change local and state public policies, using the power of numbers and of relationality. He and subsequent national and state leaders, such as Edward Chambers and Ernesto Cortes, Jr., spawned a network of local Texas IAF affiliates in the major cities of Texas. Leaders in those grassroots affiliates, with an organizer-facilitated local leader power base, successfully pushed to provide infrastructure for colonias in the Texas borderlands, higher expectations in Alliance Schools, living wages, an expansion of children's health insurance, and quality workforce training centers, among other policy changes across the state. The IAF organizer training model has been called 'masculinist' despite growth in the number of senior women organizers and leaders. Based on twenty years of leadership experience in the IAF, on interviews across regions within the state, and on document analysis, this paper analyzes the extent to which greater gender balance has resulted in an adopted masculine model or in adaptations of that model with women's ways of organizing.

Kathleen Staudt,
University of Texas El Paso

“Countering Xenophobia: Faith-Based Activism in the Central US-Mexico Borderlands”

Abstract In her presentation to the Union Theological Seminary, legal scholar and author of *The New Jim Crow* Michelle Alexander said that solving crises is not only about “having the right facts, graphs, policy analyses, or funding,” but also that “without a moral or spiritual awakening, we will remain forever trapped in political games fueled by fear, greed and the hunger for power.” For this paper, which draws on both participant observation and on the celebration of forty years work at Annunciation House, I compare three cases of faith-based social justice work and their ability to counter the U.S. government's official xenophobic narratives: (1) Border Interfaith, affiliated with the Industrial Areas Foundation (IAF), (2) Welcoming Refugees in a Mainline Protestant Congregation, and (3) the Catholic Bishops-funded Hope Border Institute. Together, I find, these efforts complement one another. And together, in my hope, experiences like these will spread beyond the borderlands to the mainstream in order to build and broaden political constituencies for humane refugee and immigration policy reforms in 2020 and thereafter.

Katarzyna Stoklosa,
University of Southern Denmark, Centre for Border Region Studies

Gerhard Besier,
Sigmund Neumann Institute

“Conflicts and Co-operation in European Border Regions”

Borders and border regions are shaped by many phenomena connected with both co-operation and conflict. Until recently, scholars tended to differentiate between developments in Western and Northern European border regions, on the one hand, and Eastern, Central Eastern and Southern-Eastern European border regions, on the other hand. While the former were viewed as being better developed and more active regarding cross-border co-operation, the latter were characterized as being more problematic and still in the transformation process. Under the influence of recent challenges, above all the refugee crisis, this concept of differentiation has largely disappeared. Nowadays, it is reasonable to say that almost all European border regions, as well as border regions outside Europe, are shaped by and come under the considerable influence of recent crises.

In the following presentation, inhabitants' perceptions of borders and their lives in a range of Eastern and Western European border regions will be analysed.

Jessica Taghvaiee,
Westminster College

“The Non-Citizen Nightmare: An Analysis of Racist U.S. Immigration Policies”

This paper explores how U.S. immigration policy functions as a racist enterprise which utilizes its borders and quotas to value certain lives over others, considered precarious as deemed by immigrant statuses: the “native” vs. the “immigrant,” “the legal immigrant” vs. the “illegal,” “alien,” or “undocumented” immigrant. I argue that racist U.S. immigration mechanisms such as border security and national quotas have historically served to maintain a low-wage, precarious workforce of immigrants who are, then, scapegoated by the U.S. government and citizens for the downfalls of the U.S. economy. Meanwhile, it is industrial and capitalistic endeavors which benefit from the unceasing oppression of these ostracized low-wage immigrants. Through this analysis of nationalism and its relationship in establishing the “citizen” vs. “non-citizen” binary and, thus, who benefits from this dichotomy, I argue that American nationalism functions as a vital construct in understanding the racist immigration policies and practices which are then applied to undocumented Latin American populations.

Yukari Takai,
University of Windsor

“Japanese Immigrant Hotels in Hawai`i: Architects of Transpacific Migration and an Ocean-Bound Borderland, 1880-1910”

Migration of Japanese labourers to, through and from Hawai`i transformed the Hawaiian islands from their leading destination to a hauling station on their way to continental destinations in the mainland United States and Canada from the late 1880s to the mid 1900s. Tenkō imin, as they were referred to by Japanese diplomats and the immigrant press, were people who left Japan for Hawai`i, and who, after a period ranging from a few days to several years, left again for Seattle, San Francisco, and after 1907 increasingly for Vancouver or

Victoria. Their massive departure out of Hawai`i disturbed Hawaiian sugar plantation owners, Japanese diplomats abroad and the bureaucrats in their home office in Japan, and American and Canadian authorities. I illustrate how fundamental the keepers of Japanese immigrant inns, hotels and boarding houses in Honolulu were in propelling the transpacific flows of Japanese labourers for the continental destinations. I argue that these hitherto little studied agents of mobility played a vital role in accelerating the transformation of Hawai`i into a crucial nodal point for Japanese transpacific migrants, a space that connected Japan to the North American west and to the Canada-U.S. borderlands. They were also forceful agents who re-positioned Hawai`i and the Pacific Ocean surrounding the islands to the centre, rather than the periphery, in the transpacific migration of Japanese men and women. An analysis stemming from this essay contributes to the unsettled call for transnational history and a borderland perspective in narrating a history of Japanese transpacific migration.

Lawrence D. Taylor,
El Colegio de la Frontera Norte

“Airships in Canadian and Russian Northern Development: A Comparative Analysis”

No Abstract

Laurie Trautman,
Western Washington University

“The State of Cross-Border Collaboration in Cascadia: Exploring Successes, Barriers, and Opportunities”

There is a long history of cross-border collaboration between British Columbia, Canada and Washington State, U.S.. These efforts have been largely focused on the western region, also known as ‘Cascadia’, which is the site of busy transportation networks and ecological systems that span the Canada—U.S. border. Subnational efforts to collaborate across the border range from formal policy agreements to the recent Cascadia Innovation Corridor effort, largely driven by the private sector. Non-governmental organizations and civil society are also active, particularly in regards to transboundary environmental collaboration. In 2018, the Border Policy Research Institute hosted a one-day forum to assess the current state of cross-border collaboration between BC and Washington. The forum brought together regional experts from government, academia, and private industry to discuss the successes, barriers, and opportunities facing cross-border collaboration across different sectors. In addition, experts from outside the region contributed a comparative perspective. This presentation highlights some of the findings from the forum, which illustrate the need for stronger and more structured mechanisms to further advance cross-border collaboration in Cascadia.

Dhananjay Tripathi,
South Asian University

“Examining the Idea of Borders in Hindu Mythological Texts: A Study of Ramcharitmanas from the Perspective of Border Studies”

Border Studies is still at an embryonic stage in India but the same is not true about the idea of border. Many Hindu mythological texts like Ramcharitmanas and Mahabharat have engaged scholarly discussions on the concept of state, territories and spaces. All three – state, territories and spaces, are well-known keywords for a student of Border Studies. This entails that a study of some of these mythological texts will help us to understand how borders are

represented, explained and imagined by a section of Indian society. India is a land of different religions and cultures but there is a dominant influence of Hinduism. Therefore, studying viewpoint(s) of borders in Hindu mythological texts will help us to understand if there are any linkages as how borders are popularly discussed in contemporary Indian society. Is there any connection between these texts and societal discourse? There is no dearth of Hindu mythological texts, thus for a focused study will only consider the epic Ramcharitmanas written by Tulsidas. Ramcharitmanas is a written in Awadhi language and is one of the versions of Ramayana - the story of Rama. The text is important considering its immense popularity amongst the Hindus particularly of north India. Ramayana and varied themes related to Ramayana is also popular in some other countries – Malaysia, Myanmar, Thailand, Mauritius, Fiji etc. In short, the paper could also be used for furthering an academic discussion on borders in India and in countries where Ramayana is a part of cultural-religious life.

Elisabeth Vallet,
University of Quebec Montreal

“Building Walls Rather Than Bridging Gaps : Inequalities and Border Fortification”

The fall of the Berlin Wall and the redefinition of international relations were meant to open an age of globalization in which States and sovereignty were to become obsolete, and borders irrelevant. In the wake of 9/11 however, border barriers, fences and walls that were expected to be a historical symbol of a collapsed bipolar system were erected at a pace that defied all predictions. Drawing from our original data on border walls from 1945 to 2018, as well as Staudt’s border inequality data, we theorize that wall building is deeply linked to economic disparities where border disputes or special events are more of an opportunistic trigger rather than a main motive. Therefore cross border economic disparities allow for a conducive environment but do not constitute a sufficient condition to the erection of border walls across the world.

Sandra Vandervalk,
Carleton University

“Passing Through or Living Here: An Exploration of National Identity in the Borderlands”

Drawing from ethnographic fieldwork done in the borderlands region of Stanstead, Quebec, and Derby Line, Vermont, this paper uses a phenomenological approach to discuss the uniquely in-between way of being in the world of borderlanders, and how that changes the shape of their national identity claims. For borderlanders, the border makes citizenship a salient and important identity claim, but one which has little to do with the side of the border one is on. There is a very real distinction between Canadians and Americans for borderlanders, but the distinction is not determined by the border, even as the process of crossing the border demands the constant performance of citizenship. Borderlanders must make national identity claims in order to inhabit their life-world and live on both sides. they trouble the non-borderlander assumption of the border as a line that divides and separates. They unsettle us, because they proclaim difference³ in order to proclaim similarity.

Debora VanNijnatten,
Wilfrid Laurier University

“The Potential for Adaptive Water Governance on the US-Mexico Border: Application of the OECD’s Water Governance Indicators to the Rio Grande-Rio Bravo Complex Water System”

Despite decades of political commitments, laws and agreements, and significant policy efforts, existing governance and policy regimes in many transboundary river and lake systems have not been able to cope with the combined impacts of population growth, changing consumption patterns, and climate change. Complex water systems located in arid regions, such as the Rio Grande-Rio Bravo basin, are particularly challenged, yet the need for better governance is even more acute. Academic scholarship indicates that these failures are attributable to an inability of governance regimes to respond to rapidly changing circumstances – in other words, to ‘adapt’. Since 2015, the OECD has been working on a framework of water governance principles, with the intent of understanding the high rate of water governance failures. This process has unfolded alongside academic discussion on the attributes that can improve a governance system’s adaptability. In 2016, the OECD released 36 water governance “indicators” (WGs) to provide measures for gauging the efficiency, effectiveness and engagement of water governance systems, that were pilot-tested within OECD jurisdictions. This paper will detail both the OECD’s work and the dialogue in the adaptive water governance literature, and then report on the results of empirical research which adapts and applies the OECD WGs to the transboundary context, in the case of the Rio Grande basin. The findings are placed within a detailed analysis of contextual factors, to provide insights into the potential for the RG-RB governance regime to more effectively address water challenges in the region.

Sara Vannini,
University of Washington Information School

Ricardo Gómez,
University of Washington Information School

“Participatory Photography to Elicit Lived Experiences with Undocumented Migrants and Humanitarian Organizations”

Participatory photography and photo and object-elicitation are powerful tools to elicit lived experiences on sensitive topics such as migration and humanitarian aid. We discuss our work using participatory photography with migrants to elicit the world views and information practices of Latinx migrants before, during, and after the process of migration to the US, and our work with photo and object elicitation with humanitarian organizations that work to prevent deaths at the US-Mexico border through water caches in the desert. In both cases, the use of photos and images is a powerful tool to elicit lived experiences and meanings through externalization, materialization or creative visualization. We discuss these contributions of participatory photography and photo elicitation in the context of migration studies.

David Vásquez Hurtado,
Fort Lewis College

“Educación y la pérdida de lenguajes”

La educación superior debe ofrecer clases que abran las mentes al mundo y otorguen herramientas comunicativas para la vida profesional, unas de ellas son las clases de lenguas, especialmente las de español. Sin embargo, el requisito de idiomas está desapareciendo de los currículos académicos en todo Estados Unidos. Francés, alemán y otras lenguas europeas han dejado de ser enseñadas en muchas universidades, japonés también. Mandarín, por su parte, continúa en auge debido al mundo de los negocios. El español ha mantenido su importancia,

pero comienza a declinar. ¿La importancia del aprendizaje del español en la educación superior de los Estados Unidos radica en dos premisas fundamentales. La primera, que al aprenderlo las personas se exponen a la realidad multicultural de este país, y a su vez, a problematizar el carácter subalterno de las culturas hablantes de esta lengua. La segunda, que aprender español, especialmente, ofrece a las personas un horizonte profesional más amplio y completo, no solo en términos de herramientas comunicativas; sino también, en cuanto al reconocimiento de las personas hablantes del español como agentes en lo político, en lo social, en lo económico, en lo cultural y en general en lo humano. ¿La desaparición del requisito de lenguas en la educación superior deteriora, ostensiblemente, la posibilidad de exponerse a la realidad multicultural de los Estados Unidos; fortalece las dinámicas opresivas de aculturación e Invisibilización de las culturas hispanohablantes y renuncia a uno de los componentes fundamentales de la educación en humanidades y artes liberales.

Martin van der Velde,
Radboud University

“The Dutch Borders as Barriers or Creative Resources”

No Abstract

Machteld Venken,
University of Vienna, Imre Kertesz College, Friedrich Schiller University Jena

“Borderland Children Ego Documents from Once Upon a Time: Delusions or Gateways to a New Understanding of the Past?”

This paper investigates the capacities of those who were deemed crucial at the time to participate actively in the world in which they lived: namely, children in the new borderlands that came about after the geographical reshuffling of the European Continent at the Paris Peace Conference. By means of two case-studies, one in the Polish-German borderlands, and one in the Belgian-German borderlands, it examines the children’s opportunities to articulate their acceptance, refusal or propositions of change to the environment they encountered. A central focus is put on the analysis of so-called historical ego documents (such as letters, youth magazines and a diary) of borderland children, more recent testimonies of adults about their borderland childhood, as well as empirical evidence about the creation process of ego sources on borderland child life experiences.

The article mainly relies on insights from child studies, such as the British philosopher David Archard’s thoughts about the rational autonomy of children, and the British sociologist David Oswell’s model for discovering children’s agency. It notices, in addition, that all remaining ego sources date from a period of time when the border became blurred, after 1933, and, directly or indirectly, include reactions to German initiatives of support in the borderlands under Polish or Belgian state sovereignty. Borderland children’s individual writings can therefore be seen as a collection of multifaceted responses to the substantial financial and cultural forms of sustenance for those considered of German descent.

Paloma E. Villegas,
California State University San Bernardino

“Flexible and Assembled Bordering Practices: The imposition and revocation of a visa for Mexican nationals traveling to Canada”

This paper examines a temporary residence visa (TRV) requirement for Mexicans traveling to Canada 2009-2016. The policy was implemented to stop the migration of Mexicans traveling to Canada to apply for refugee protection with the explanation that they were making 'bogus' claims. Drawing on a critical discourse analysis of news sources and policy documents, I argue the TRV illustrates the flexible and assembled nature of borders: regulating entry to a country, access to secure immigration status, and modes of belonging for precarious status migrants (those without permanent residence or citizenship). Through an analysis of ways of knowing, actors, institutions/organizations, technologies, and ways of feeling, I examine such flexible bordering practices through the TRV implementation in 2009, the overhauling of refugee determination policy in 2012, and the TRV revocation in 2016. I propose that these practices also illustrate Canadian policy-making as implicated in a multinational organizational field that includes the role of the United States and, to a lesser extent, Mexico.

Margath Walker,
University of Louisville

“Securitizing Insecurity at Two Borders”

The recent migrant caravans headed to the United States from Central America have received an unprecedented amount of attention under the current administration. While migrant caravans are nothing new, a mix of increasing desperation in the countries of the Northern Triangle, a sudden media and political interest in caravans, and newer forms of organizing through WhatsApp and Facebook have made them larger and more visible. The caravans have increased in size over the years, not only because traveling in groups provides safety to migrants but because the US border with Mexico, and more recently, the Mexico border with Guatemala have become increasingly militarized. In this paper, I argue that the caravans provide a useful if painful window onto the interconnection of securitized borders and the production of precarity across Mexico's two borders.

The trials of these groups reflect how the program of securitization, in the form of fortified and militarized borders, results in insecurity. This securitization of insecurity is best understood if we look to borders as interconnected and contradictory regimes which can exacerbate problems which they purport to solve. The migrant caravans become a jumping off point to analyze three connected phenomena. These include the impacts of US-Mexico boundary fortification; the recent militarization of the Mexico-Guatemala border through Frontera Sur; and the ways in which migrant bodies become focusing events obscuring larger interrelated historical and geopolitical circumstances.

Birte Wasseberg,
University of Strasbourg

“The Refugee Crisis and the End of the Myth of a Europe Without Borders in European Integration and Cross-border Cooperation”

No Abstract

Randy Widdis,
University of Regina

“Borderlands as Spaces of Flows: An Historical Geographical Perspective”

Flows and associated conceptions of networks, gateways, circuits and hubs lay at the foundation of much of the literature that addresses recent developments in borders and

borderlands, but such notions apply equally as well to the study of more distant pasts. In this paper, I reflect on these concepts and then apply them to frame a broad and brief overview of the evolution of the Canadian-American borderlands. My discussion is directed by two arguments. I contend that the flows and networks that serve to create borderlands are constantly reshaped by forces of globalization and technology. I further argue that while these forces transect borders and borderlands, they also operate differently because of varied histories, geographies and cultures. This results in borderland spaces that evolve in convergent and divergent ways.

Katya Yefimova,
University of Washington Information School

“Design Activities to Foster Social Inclusion Through Library Programming”

For migrants and refugees, libraries serve as an important source of information about their new community, as well as a place to access free language instruction, job readiness support, and children’s programming. The explicit goal of these services is to help immigrants and refugees integrate in society. While these services are valuable, they do not account for the full complexity of experiences of migrants and refugees. This limitation is significant because libraries strive to be places where communities can come together. I argue that a shift in focus from integration to social inclusion can address this limitation. The concept of social inclusion describes how individuals might choose to participate in societies in which they are living, or be prevented from meaningful participation. Promoting social inclusion means creating opportunities for individuals and communities to exercise agency and decide what is valuable. I share how a design approach in library programming can facilitate this shift in focus. While design has no single definition, a design approach involves creating something that does not yet exist in the world, with the intent to improve the status quo in some way. I discuss examples of design encounters and activities that can be used in libraries (and adapted to other settings) to foster social inclusion of immigrants and refugees.

CANADIAN STUDIES

Pierre M. Atlas
Marian University

Holly Collins,
Baylor University

“Naturalism’s Statues: The Construction, Monumentalization, and Efforts to Deconstruct Race in Quebecois Literature

Many have compared French naturalists and naturalism in Quebecois literature, such as Emile Zola and Gabrielle Roy. Although she has rejected this notion, Roy has conceded that “some form of determinism from heredity and environment is present in the works of all novelists” (Lewis). Scholars see naturalist facets in her work “of which she was unaware” (PGL). Lewis therefore suggests that “This force independently forms a Québécois variant of French Naturalism.” Despite the similarities between Roy and Zola, I argue that Roy’s oeuvre deconstructs notions of race/biological determinism that prevail in Zola’s nineteenth-century works. In this paper, I use Roy’s short story “L’Arbre” to show how she sought to deconstruct a whitewashed history of the post-Civil War American South. Many monuments to Confederate leaders were erected long after the war, purposefully to sanitize the South’s racist history. Roy’s “Arbre” however examines the natural, unconstructed, and ignored monument of the Live Oak: a tree that witnessed and holds the visible scars of the many terrible realities that took place in its shadows. While nineteenth-century racialized constructions to explain and subjugate otherness persist in many ways today, there also exist many authors who seek to deconstruct these ideas and privilege the truths about the past, truths that are monumentalized in their own way. In this paper I will show how Roy’s “Arbre,” a natural monument, tells the story of a racialized past in North America and unveils the falsities that have been preserved through the construction of statutes that perpetuate racial myth

Geoffrey Hale,
University of Lethbridge

“Social and Ideological Realignment in Quebec’s Fifth Party System The 2018 Québec Provincial Election in Historical Perspective”

The October 2018 election in Québec, Canada’s second largest province, suggests the consolidation of a new party system – the fifth in the province’s history -- after an extended transition period. The previous party system, centered on predominantly two-party competition between the broadly federalist Québec Liberals and the sovereignist Parti Québécois, had dominated party competition between 1973 and 2014. The new party system emerges from the fragmentation and regrouping of both sovereignist and federalist coalitions along regional, ideological and class lines. This paper explores the historical evolution of party competition in Québec, which has been largely distinct from federal party systems since the 1930s. It discusses factors which have contributed to the emergence of “traditional” party support, and the emergence of new party movements on the centre-right and hard left as challengers to post-1970 federalist-sovereignist cleavages. It outlines the primary regional, demographic and social cleavages which shaped the outcome of the 2018 election and key variables which will affect the future evolution of party competition.

Christopher Kirkey,

Center for the Study of Canada, SUNY Plattsburgh

Michael Hawes,
Fulbright Canada/ Queen's University

“The United States-Canada Relationship in the Age of Trump”

Most observers who seek to explain President Trump’s understanding of, and approach toward, American foreign policy principally seek out explanations that emphasize personal behavioral indicators, political calculations squarely focused on the core components of his conservative base, and his purported general lack of appetite for consuming and retaining foreign affairs. It should be no surprise that an American president – openly determined to question and at times refute core guiding principles, multilateral institutions, and international treaties that have underpinned the heart of Washington’s chosen path of international engagement since 1945 – would by 2016, be elected to office. It was frankly inevitable in the post-Cold War world that sooner rather than later, an American president would seek to challenge this framework. What does this mean for Canada’s relationship with the United States? How has Ottawa (mis)handled by far its most important international relationship? The government of Prime Minister Justin Trudeau has pursued various strategies including an all-out diplomatic charm offensive to demonstrate the history and value of Canada-U.S. relations, to courting American state-level and regional political officials and business constituents, and more recently seeking to re-orient Canada’s international engagement in new thematic and geographic directions. Prevailing sentiment in Ottawa suggests that the best way to tactically manage the Canada-U.S. relationship during President Trump’s tenure is, as a senior diplomat in Washington recently put it, “to be patient and wait for this to pass.” This conference paper will explicitly consider Trump’s approach toward Canada, and Ottawa’s responses.

CHICANO, LATINO, HISPANIC STUDIES

Debra D. Andrist
Sam Houston State University

Debra D. Andrist,
Sam Houston State University

“The Art & Architecture Of (Womyn’s) Identities at Crossroads of Time & Space, Tradition & Modernity”

While many producers of creative artistic works are primarily known publicly for their works in only one particular (sub)genre, like painting, and generally for one period of time and/or style, like Twentieth Century or Cubism, and most frequently are home-based in one place, like their birth country, some actually create across not only across artistic genres, and not just across the semi-expected sub-genres like painting/sculpting, but across time & space and tradition & modernity. They traditionally, pre-social media, were not-so-frequently known for their personal lives in addition to being painters and sculptors and writers and composers and designers, etc., sometimes concurrently, sometimes sequentially. For an especially well-known example (and exception), the world-famous Spaniard, Pablo Picasso, worked in every studio specialty, crossed numerous stylistic boundaries, produced over many decades, whether in later self-imposed political exile in France or elsewhere, as well as wrote all sorts of poetry and prose and certainly was (in)famous for his prodigious love life. However, this presentation particularly highlights Hispanic womyn who mix their identities and production across all these categories, plus their multiple identities as homemakers, wives, mothers, victims, activists, etc. For example, the Mexican, Frida Kahlo, both painted—and it’s not so well known—she wrote poetry and prose, and was traditionally known initially for her relationship with her (negative) muse-husband, Diego Rivera, rather than for her own production. Therefore, those pre-social media creative womyn who exemplify identities and productions at crossroads offer insights into their processes, as well as illuminating gender and cultural phenomena.

Valencia Browning-Keen,
Sam Houston State University

Janis H. White
Sam Houston State University

“Opportunities for Nutrition and Textile Students in Tegucigalpa, Honduras”

This paper will explore barriers leading to the development of nutrition and textiles products and services accessible to poverty-stricken Hondurans. The indigenous people of Honduras have suffered from various forms of poverty. Using non-invasive nutrition assessment interventions, malnutrition and poverty cycles can be interrupted. Appropriate nutrient-dense food resources can provide relief from anemia that leads to reduced productivity. There is a high incidence and prevalence of single parent households, typically lead by women. Single-parent households result in reduced income-earning power for proper food security for infants and children, along with the parent and the extended family. Through teaching proper food safety and sanitation techniques, food and nutrition literacy can lead to lucrative opportunities in food service positions in the community. Sewing skills and cosmetology are already being taught and can lead to enhanced economic benefits for the Honduran single-parent homes to sustain healthier living conditions for the Honduran families. These potential entrepreneurs need guidance in the development of an income-generating business plan that promotes what

they are learning(food safety, sanitation, food and nutrition literacy, sewing and cosmetology)along with how to incorporate the cultural identifiers that would appeal to the market in their community and are commonly seen in Central America. These authors will share current political and economic challenges of Baxter Institute students in Tegucigalpa, Honduras and unique interventions of workable business plans to merchandise safe and sustainable food, clothing, housing products and services for family income.

John Francis Burke,
Trinity University

“Mestizaje as Lateral Universality: Moving In-Between Elitist Cosmopolitanism and Populist Tribalism”

Mestizaje as an ethic is consonant with the pursuit of transversality in comparative political theory and philosophy. This paper will illustrate how the basic components of mestizaje as an ethic of “crossing borders” offer much more hope than an abstract cosmopolitanism for constructively challenging the the rise of right-wing political movements in Europe, the U.S. and other parts of the globe and their emphasis on nativism and “purity.”

Jehú Cázares,
California State University Channel Islands

“Hispanic Enrollment Rates In Higher Education Post Proposition 209: Comparative Case Study Across Three States”

In 1996, the backlash to affirmative action in California resulted in the passage of Proposition 209 effectively banning race-based college admissions. Prior to Proposition 209, some Hispanic students gained admittance to universities and were able to create a more inclusive society because many institutions had taken into account students ethnic backgrounds. Since then, Hispanics are projected to become a majority of the population in California within the next few decades (California Department of Finance, 2017). Being that there is no correlation between a student’s intellectual ability and their ethnic background, higher Hispanic enrolment rates should be commensurate with an increasing Hispanic population. However, legislation such as Proposition 209 has hindered the prospect of college admittance for some Hispanic students thereby reducing opportunities for higher education attainment and the concomitant prospects of improving socioeconomic standards. Through a comparative case study of Hispanic enrollment in higher education in three states, this study illuminates intriguing patterns well worth considering in the development of public policy designed to manifest more inclusive higher education. The core research question of this thesis is: How do patterns of discourse surrounding Hispanic enrolment in the California State University system compare to those of state-supported universities in Texas and Rhode Island both prior to, and after, the implementation of Proposition 209 in California? Does a comparative case study of these states suggest that Proposition 209 differentially affected this unfolding history in California as compared to Texas and Rhode Island?

Roberto de Anda,
Portland State University

“The *Becas Para Aztlán* Program: Transnational Experiences of Chicana/o College Students Abstract”

This paper examines the transnational experiences of Chicana/o college students who participated in the Becas para Aztlán Program (BPA). The program was established in 1972 as a result of a binational agreement between Raza Unida Party and Jose L. Portillo, then president of Mexico. The BPA provided scholarships to Chicana/o students to study medicine and pursue graduate training in the social sciences and humanities in Mexican universities. Fully funded by the Mexican government, the program was in existence from the early 1970s to the mid-1980s. Several hundred Chicana/o students participated in the program, some of whom lived in Mexico for more than five years. Using narratives written by the participants, this paper examines the students' experiences living and studying in Mexico and the effect of those experiences upon their personal and professional lives once they returned to the United States. Preliminary findings show that the BPA was instrumental in helping Chicanas/os launch successful careers as medical doctors, community leaders, politicians and professors. Participants improved their understanding of Mexican culture and society, as well as gaining a better understanding of economic and political relations between the United States and Mexico.

Montse Feu,
Sam Houston State University

“The Antifascist Chronicles of Aurelio Pego, New York (1940-1967)”

This presentation examines Aurelio Pego's satiric chronicles published in the Spanish Civil War exile periodical *España Libre*, Brooklyn, from 1940s to 1960s. Montse Feu has transcribed and translated the most representative examples in two volumes: one that collects the scornful attacks against Spanish fascists, the other with witty remarks against antifascists for their inefficiency to end Fascism in Spain. With bold mockery, Pego invalidated the regime's propaganda, which represented Francisco Franco as the leader who saved Spain from leftist radicalism. Franco's image as a military commander, “El Generalissimo,” permeated Spanish public spaces. Wittily, Pego's sketches focused on mocking Franco, deconstructing its mythical representation. During the Spanish Civil War and the dictatorship, Spanish Fascists romanticized violence and death as cleansing agents that would overthrow corrupt democracies and bring about the national/imperial rebirth. The ubiquitous slogan “España: Una, Grande y Libre” (Spain: One, Great and Free) summarized the myth of the military, Catholic, and grand *españolidad*, free of subversives. Piercingly, Pego's caustic humor revealed the actual effects of Fascist terror and political repression. Likewise, Pego's satire viciously parodied imperial Spain and Spanish National Catholicism. Pego's more spirited chronicles lampooned Americans for their permissiveness and Spanish exiles for their ineffectiveness in overthrowing Franco. In 1950, he created a fictional antifascist character, Roque Barca, who easily sabotaged military parades and Falangist events. With his satirical chronicles, Aurelio Pego charmed readers to the cause of antifascism and alerted on the need of an organized and effectual resistance against the dictatorship.

Laurence French,
University of New Hampshire

Magdaleno Manzanárez,
Western New Mexico University

“Trump Plays the "Willie Horton" Race Card on Mexican Immigration”

America is as divided as it has ever been in recent history. Latent, and not so latent, biases have emerged among die-hard supporters of President Donald Trump. Racism is a strong component of the shroud of "Nationalism" which, for the most part, spells "White supremacy." Candidate, then President, Trump openly demonized Hispanics with special emphasis on

Mexicans and Mexican-Americans. The "Willie Horton" race card was played against Michael Dukakis during the 1988 presidential elections fueling anti-Black sentiments of that era. Today, President Trump and his supporters are using the death of White college student, Mollie Tibbetts, allegedly by an undocumented Mexican male, Christian Rivera. Our paper explains the social psychological mechanisms of group biases perceptions.

Kimberly Habegger,
Regis University

“The Semiotics of Architecture: Spain’s The Valley of the Fallen”

Architecture enables the construction of narratives that contribute to our social identity. In contrast with a purely aesthetic evaluation, an authentic understanding of the meaning of the built environment requires familiarity with the surroundings and some knowledge of the historical context of the structure: the meaning of a space cannot be deciphered based merely on a limited or esoteric encounter. Moreover, with the passage of time, the meaning intended at the time of construction may fade to be replaced with new meanings fashioned by the changing community’s aesthetic, historic, and individual experiences associated with a given structure.

Decreed by Francisco Franco in 1940 but not completed until 1959, the Valley of the Fallen was designed by architects Pedro Muguruza and Diego Méndez. Located in San Lorenzo de El Escorial, the monument officially commemorated the sacrifices of the Civil War (1936-1939) of both the Francoist victors and the vanquished Republicans. From its inception, many Spaniards questioned the official mission of the monument as both the imagery implemented and the devotees to the monument hailed from the political right. Nevertheless, oppositional attitudes were prohibited during Franco’s regime until more open expression came about after Franco’s death in 1975. Since the dictator’s passing up until the present day, opposition to the monument has become increasingly pronounced as the Spanish public now understands the monument from a very different historical perspective. This study will analyze the meaning intended at the time of construction as reflected in the imagery found in the architecture and the significance of the siting of the monument. With this foundation, we will proceed to examine the complex meanings of the Valley of Fallen to the contemporary Spanish populace.

Marta E. Sánchez,
University of California San Diego & Arizona State University

“A Translational Turn: Does Latinx Literature in Spanish Translation Expand Martí’s Nuestra América?”

José Martí in “Nuestra América” imagined two different Américas: Spanish-language América (including Mexico) to the South (“nuestra América”) and the U.S. English-language expansive empire to the North that did not speak, as he said, “nuestro idioma.” Today, Spanish in the United States is considerably more pervasive than when Martí, writing and translating from within New York City (1881–1895), articulated his hemispheric linguistic division of two Américas. It is arguably now the second national language of the U.S. In this presentation, I discuss the unprecedented phenomena (1990s and aughts) of counter-national English to Spanish translations of Latinx fictional narratives by U.S. mainstream presses. This turn in translation signals meaningful change in the historical importance of Spanish in the U.S., and blurs the idea of strict borders envisioned by Martí more than a century ago. I explain the translational turn of Latinx narratives to Spanish of intra-national translation within the same nation-state, as opposed to translation from one national border to a different national border, and I highlight brief textual examples of the twists and turns in the translations themselves,

especially the erasure of their multilingual effects. I explain how my readings bring to the surface what the acts of translation attempt to bury in the texts, namely the multilingual effects. The demographic increase in the Spanish-language origin population due to immigration and the high birth rate in the native population is a foundational reason for this translational turn, which helps to make Martí's "other América" part of the Spanish-speaking Américas.

Montserrat Santander Rivera,
Universidad Autónoma de Baja California

Fausto Medina Esparza,
Universidad Autónoma de Baja California

"Influence of the Familiar Structure in the Motivation to Learning the Contents of the Spanish Matter

This document analyzes the importance that has the familiar structure and their sub-structures with the motivation to learn the contents of the Spanish matter of the students in first year of high school in a village inside of the Valley of Mexicali. The review of the literature allowed, on the one hand, identify the concept of familiar structure and their sub structures, also the definitions of intrinsic, extrinsic motivation and demotivation and the contents of Spanish matter, and on the other hand allowed designing a survey taking into account three scales as a starting point: familiar structure, motivation and learning. The survey was applied to 28 students of a technical high school on the Valley of Mexicali, México. The results showed that the nuclear structure it is what most of the students have, it was found that they are independent of their familiar structure when it comes to work or share their knowledge of the matter in said structure, however the students feel satisfaction to be motivated or recognized by their familiar structure.

Rachel Van Wieren,
National University

"The Chilean Left Reimagined: Secondary Characters in Pablo Larraín's Film *Neruda*"

Pablo Larraín's 2016 film *Neruda* centers on Pablo Neruda's escape into exile during the government of Gabriel González Videla, who was elected in 1946 with the support of the Chilean Communist Party. However, once in office Videla turned his back on his leftist supporters, making the Communist Party illegal in 1948 and initiating a campaign of intense persecution against known party members, including then Senator Neruda. While the main focus of the film's plot is these Cold War-type conflicts between the political left and right, certain interactions between key secondary characters in the film and Neruda highlight spaces of conflict on the left. Larraín has said in interviews that in portraying the past, he has no interest in hiding that he is doing so from the present. Indeed, the portrayal of these tensions on the left seems to be informed by the importance that contemporary leftist political movements and parties in Chile place on fully incorporating women, the LGBTQ community, and youth in their agendas, which would not have been central concerns in the 1940s. The emotions that these characters express through their words, tone, and body language show their frustrations with the Communist Party and Neruda, both of whom they support but challenge to be more inclusive. I argue that these performances by these secondary characters cast a critical light on the party's past while also reminding the viewer of the inclusiveness that will be possible in its future.

CHRONIC DISEASE AND DISABILITY

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

James G. Linn

Optimal Solutions in Healthcare and International Development

Cynthia D. Jackson

*Walden University
Meharry Medical College*

Debra R. Wilson

*Austin Peay State University
Walden University*

Heather Powers Albanesi

University of Colorado Colorado Springs

Heather Powers Albanesi
University of Colorado, Colorado Springs

“Impact of Gender on Disabled Student Veterans' Perception of Disability”

This paper focuses on how gender shapes the perception of disability among student veterans with service connected injury. Utilizing a critical disability studies perspective, I examine how disabled veterans view the meanings and experiences of disability in intersection with gender. This analysis is based on a larger research project. That mixed method study includes a survey of 325 student veterans, approximately 40% of whom identify as having a service connected injury (SCI) as well as in-depth interviews with 24 of those veterans. Of the 24, 12 are veterans of color, 8 are women, and all either have some VA disability rating or thought they should.

Emanuel Arredondo,
University of Valparaiso, Chile

Matias Munoz
University of Valparaiso, Chile

“Mental Health and Education: The Implications for the Chilean Educational System”

The education system in Chile, currently undergoing reform, has been one of the most segregated in the world, due to the market orientation that characterizes it (competence and freedom of choice). Under these circumstances, the most vulnerable students are those who have been most affected as a result of the exclusion and stigmatization of public education. In this context, it is these same students who are more affected in their mental health, presenting high levels of suicide, alcoholism and drug addiction, being a public health problem. This summary discusses the role of the Chilean educational system (emphasizing its components, effects, and values that sustain it) and its consequences on the mental health of students.

Steven Cassidy,
Washington State University

“Posttraumatic Stress and the Reproduction of Inequality Among Military Veterans”

For the greater part of two decades a small percentage of American citizens have elected to serve in their country’s armed forces; however, the decision to select into military service cannot be understood as a temporally distinct phenomenon. Research has shown there are myriad ways in which military service, both positively and negatively, impacts the lives of veterans. The onset of disability, “posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) in particular,” has proven to be a particularly consequential life-course event. This paper explores recent scholarship pertaining to how military service, and the onset of a service-connected disability such as PTSD, affects the lives of military veterans and their families across time. By synthesizing current knowledge the author asserts military service and the onset of disability are implicated in the reproduction of inequality among this population.

Jorge Chuaqui,
University of Valparaiso, Chile

“Community Obstacles to the Social Inclusion of Persons with Mental Illness in Chile”

This analysis begins with the assumption that communities, in all of their aspects, should support the personal realization and attainment of their members. This includes those community members with mental illness. Despite this optimal goal of social inclusion for those with mental illness, perhaps the best that most of these individuals can hope for under current conditions is to adapt to the norms and other social realities of their community. The author provides empirical data from Chile showing the obstacles to personal fulfillment and social adaptation of persons with mental illness at the community level. He also discusses how this community environment in Chile impacts the practice of community psychiatry which seeks to facilitate the personal realization and social inclusion of persons with serious mental illness.

Breno Fontes,
University of Pernambuco, Brazil

Viviane Xavier,
University of Pernambuco, Brazil

Paulo Oliveira,
University of Pernambuco, Brazil

“Networks, Territory, and Community: Practices of Sociability and Caring for Each Other”

This article proposes to analyze phenomena that are located in the boundary between health (especially mental health) social networks: it is a question for the analysis, from the daily life of a rural community, of reticular meshes, with have to consequences practical care solutions. The central question that I want to explore in this article can be summarized in this way: everyday practices of sociability imply the construction of resource mobilization, including those oriented toward caring for oneself. Rural communities have a peculiar territoriality, which indicates singular socio-centered structures of interactions with respect to those observed in urban areas. In this way we have the following questions to be addressed: how do people in their territory face the adversities of everyday life, and how are their egocentric networks an important ingredient to be considered? That is, what are the important mechanisms for the study of the sociability trajectories of people in psychic suffering? How can the analysis of social networks be useful for the reconstruction of the search for care?

Kempa French,
Austin Peay State University

“What is the State of Your State; Discussions About Medicaid Expansion”

Passage of the Affordable Care Act Under the Obama Administration made it possible to provide healthcare to each states' uninsured poor by expanding already existing Medicaid programs. Ninety percent of cost of a Medicaid expansion is covered by the Federal government with only 10 percent covered by the state which chooses to participate in this program. Tennessee with over 300,000 uninsured poor residents could benefit greatly from a Medicaid expansion but to date has refused to participate. Last year Robert Haslam, the retiring Republican Governor tried to convince the State Legislature to pass a modified Medicaid expansion that he had negotiated with the Federal Dept of Health and Human Services of the Trump Administration. He failed to get it passed. This presentation will encourage attendees to discuss the state of their states' Medicaid expansion.

Kempa French,
Austin Peay State University

“Acts to Improve Health Literacy”

Low patient literacy levels are correlated to poorer health status, increased emergency room and hospital use, higher morbidity and mortality rates of chronic and acute illnesses and less use of preventive health services. All patients, regardless of reading ability, need accurate, accessible and actionable health information to make informed health decisions. Past health literacy research has focused on identifying individual reading abilities through patient literacy screening and modifying health information. Far less research has investigated health provider communication competency or organizational practices as contributors to health literacy, patient comprehension and health information use. While a Universal Health Literacy Precautions approach in all patient interactions has been recommended, US health system implementation has been inconsistent. To remedy this lack of standardization, integration of health literacy ACTS strategy by providers and health systems could address these deficiencies. Health providers implementing a Universal Precautions approach would educate patients by assessing for patient concerns and preferences (A), comparing resources to identified needs (C), using teach-back to verify comprehension (T), and surveying for other learning needs (S).

Maikel Hermida,
Autonomous University of Baja California, México

Norma Figueroa,
Autonomous University of Baja California, México

“Community Intervention Strategy to Reduce Oral Cancer in Northwestern México”

Oral Cancer is a serious illness. If not diagnosed and treated early in the course of the illness, oral cancer is more likely to be a fatal disease. Northwestern Mexico, due to its proximity to the United States shares similar high rates of oral cancer. This may be explained by the adoption of U.S. dietary habits (especially consumption of meats and other processed foods), coupled with increased alcohol and tobacco consumption. With leadership provided by faculty of the Autonomous University of Baja California, the significant public health problem of oral cancer

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in Northwestern Mexico is being effectively addressed with better education, diagnosis and treatment. This presentation by dental and other health faculty of the Autonomous University of Baja California, Mexico will discuss ongoing community intervention efforts to reduce oral cancer in Northwestern Mexico.

John R. Johnson,
South Dakota State University

Jason Naranjo,
University of Washington

“The Professionalization and Exploitation of the Disability Experience; 35 Years of Experience and No Professional Awards”

This presentation will include perspectives from an aging and recovering professional with a significant disability and a non-dis/abled colleague of the professional institutionalization and exploitation of persons with disabilities predominately by non-disabled professionals. We examine assumptions about disability that predicate the professional and institutional response to the construct of disability within legal and professional language. We argue that this language has institutionalized the professionalization and control of the disability experience by nondisabled professionals by approaches that emphasize management, intervention rehabilitation, and treatment. Perspectives taken from the work of Ivan Illich, Paulo Freire, and John McKnight serve as a historical backdrop of how little has changed for persons with disabilities while professionals earn six figure incomes, can afford to buy summer homes, and argue in defense of their advocacy. Examples of coopting arguments that constitute microaggression that are routinely presented by professionals raise important questions. We will also discuss the fiscal investment in disability services devoted to increasing the employment of persons with disabilities with limited to no significant impact.

Cara Jones,
California State University, Sacramento

“Ugly Stories and Female Troubles: Reading Endometriosis Stigma as Sexist Ableism”

Feminist disability scholars have recently begun to address the issue of pain; scholars such as Price (2015) and Patsavas (2014) have argued that pain must be politicized. However, there has been little attention paid to chronic gynecological illnesses in this theorizing. Endometriosis is a common, chronic illness that affects at least ten percent of cisgender women. Often referred to as “endo” its symptoms are linked to menstruation and include debilitating pain, fatigue, gastrointestinal disturbances, and infertility, among others. Nearly a century of medical research has framed endometriosis primarily as a reproductive issue affecting upwardly mobile white career women. We are taught early on that experiencing pain with menstruation is normal. But what happens when that pain is evidence of a debilitating disease? My paper addresses how recent lifewriting navigates the complex and subtle interactions between gender, race, class, and debilitating endo pain. Drawing on crip and disability justice theorizing, I trace how Abby Norman’s *Ask Me About My Uterus: A Quest to Make Doctors Believe in Women’s Pain* (2018) and Nafissa Thompson-Spires’ *On Telling Ugly Stories: Writing with a Chronic Illness* (2018) map pain onto gendered and racialized bodies.

James G. Linn,
Optimal Solutions in Healthcare and International Development

“Risky Behavior and HIV and Non-HIV STDs Among Youth in Southern Africa”

Over the past two decades there have been major advances in HIV prevention and treatment. Despite these advances, HIV remains a major public health threat in many parts of the world. Currently, there are over 36 million estimated cases of HIV worldwide. Most of these infected individuals live in Africa south of the Sahara. Within Africa the countries with the highest rates of HIV infection are in the Southern cone of the continent. Accompanying the high rates of HIV are high rates of Non-HIV STDs. The highest prevalence of HIV and non-HIV STDs in Southern Africa are found among young men and women (ages 15-24). This analysis examines the prevalence of HIV and non-HIV STDs among youth in samples of young males and females in several countries in Southern Africa. A major focus of the analysis the importance of risky sexual behaviors for the acquisition of HIV and non-HIV STD infections.

Gabriella Marfe,
University of Campania "Luigi Vanvitelli," Italy

“Analysis of Oncologists and Patients Communications”

In our published study, we examined patients’ trust and awareness in a sample of 446 cancer patients, in three different consultations (Time zero T0, 6 months T6 and 12 months T12). We observed that the trust was correlated with patients’ sex and high education during these consultations. Additionally, we noted that the level of the trust of considered sample increased during the three consultations (37% T0, 69% T6 and 78% T12). Such result could be related with increased patient self-reported health during the first year of treatment. We also analyzed the prognostic awareness of the patients. We found, during the three consultations, that 39% (T0), 66% (T6) and 69% (T12) of patients wanted to know every detail about their prognosis. Moreover, our results showed a significant association between patients’ awareness with patients’ sex (female) and high education, during the first (T0) and the second consultation (T6). In the third consultation (T12) we did not find this relationship and a possible explanation was that the patients were more aware of their cancer and their therapy after 12 months of treatment.

Jason Naranjo,
University of Washington

“Understanding the Daily Work of Teaching in the Context of School-to-Community Transition”

The majority of disabled students and those labeled with disability are included in the general education curriculum at the high school level. However, valued economic, academic, and community outcomes remain elusive for many students. Further, school-to-community transition for disabled youth and those labeled with disability has predominately been understood through clinical, legal, and administrative approaches to theory and research. There is a need to generate knowledge that is grounded in the daily work of teaching and illuminates the opportunities and barriers for meaningful inclusion that lead to enhanced postschool opportunity. This paper presents findings from a recent community engaged qualitative study that seeks to understand how teachers perceive the school-to-community transition process and how they go about enacting their practice and values in their daily work. Through a social contextual approach this work provides avenues for considering school practice and policy from a disability studies perspective.

Jaime Page,

CIMSUR-UNAM

“Structural Violence and the Origin of Diabetes in Guatemala”

Diabetes is often attributed to heredity, obesity, poor diet, and lack of exercise. However, few studies attribute diabetes to stress originating in structural violence in a society. This case study discusses the life history of a female from Guatemala who belongs to the Quiche ethnic group. She is the only member of her family to have developed diabetes. However, she alone has experienced great trauma and stress as a result of violence occurring to her friends and intimates during the long periods of internal wars in Guatemala. It is hypothesized that the extreme stress and trauma that she has endured is the principal cause of her diabetic illness. The author also notes that during the long periods of internal conflict in Guatemala this individual has had great difficulty in accessing medical services that could have successfully treated her diabetic condition.

Holly Pearson,
Framingham State University

“Munching on the Dynamic of Institutional Intersectionality and Access: Musing of an Early Career Disabled Scholar”

Presently, it is estimated that 10.9% of the undergraduate students enrolled in higher education have a disability, and that is solely based on students who disclose to disability services; therefore, the percentage could be larger when factoring in those who do not disclose. There is considerable research based on the experiences of undergraduate students that focuses on transition, accommodations, barriers, and retention. Even less is known about the experiences or numbers of graduate students, faculty, staff, and administrators who identify as disabled or has a disability. As an attempt to address and facilitate further conversations around this dearth of knowledge, this autoethnographic research weaves together Mia Mingus concepts of access intimacy, forced intimacy, and liberatory access and disability studies framework with the institutional experiences of an emerging scholar who embodies multiply marginalized intersectional identities. In the process of analysis, themes of ableism, microaggression, emotional labor/fatigue, trust, and containment (re)emerged on both personal and institutional levels. Through this introspective process, engagement with Mia Mingus concepts and disability studies framework reflect critical insights when considering equity, justice, access, institutional intersectionality, and self-care in academia.

Jean Rother,
Metropolitan State University, Denver

“Autoimmune Disorders and the Older Adult”

Nearly 1 in 5 adults in the United States are impacted by one or more autoimmune disorders. This presentation will provide an overview of three autoimmune disorders common in the older adult, Rheumatoid Arthritis, Psoriasis, and Inflammatory Bowel Disease. Short-term and long-term health consequences, including underlying pathophysiology will be addressed. Treatment strategies will be examined.

Mary A. Sawaya,
Metropolitan State University, Denver

“Inflammation and Immune Dysfunction”

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Inflammation and immune dysfunction affect millions of people worldwide. This presentation will review concepts of autoimmunity, including a brief review of pathophysiology as it relates to the immune system. Risk factors and theories of causation, including the implications of genetics, environment, and diet will be presented. Early signs and symptoms of immune dysfunction will be discussed, in addition to laboratory tests used to detect immune dysfunction.

Bettina Shank,
Austin Peay State University

“Stroke Risk & The Fast Facts Everyone Needs to Know”

Stroke is the leading cause of disability and ranked as the fifth leading cause of death in the United States (AHA, 2018). Stroke risk is often attributed to modifiable factors, which means the individual has the ability to reduce their risk by active changes in lifestyle. The American Heart Association (AHA) is dedicated to stroke education with a focus on stroke prevention and prompt medical intervention. A leading educational campaign known as FAST is an excellent tool available to laypersons and healthcare providers in the event of witnessing a stroke. FAST describes potential signs/symptoms and the appropriate actions in the event of a suspected stroke. Education regarding stroke risk and intervention is imperative, and as a community, together; we are striving to reduce the risk, incidence, and disability for all.

Suzanne Stolz,
University of San Diego

Jason Fabionar,
University of San Diego

“Merging Courses in a Dual Credential Program: Will My Disability Focus be Diluted”

Disability Studies in Education (DSE) scholars have documented problems of institutional separation between general and special education (Young, 2011; Ware, 2004) and have long argued for disability to be framed within larger conversations of diversity (Linton, 1998; Omansky & Rosenblum, 2001). With this in mind, we have brought together the content of a former multicultural education course and an inclusive practice course, creating new courses: 'Diversity, Inclusion, and Schooling' and 'Equity and Advocacy'. Using theories of MCE and Disability Studies, we lead students to explore the connection between identity and learning and then to identify needs and carry out advocacy projects at practicum sites. Having recently launched a dual credential program in which aspiring teachers prepare to serve both general and special education, we hold high hopes for instilling a sense of shared responsibility for all students in our local communities. In reflecting on our teaching of the new sequence, we grapple with questions about the efficacy of our new structure. Has the content been diluted? Does the broad reach provide enough nuance? In what ways is co-teaching enabling the curriculum and in what ways is it disabling?

Suzanne Stolz,
University of San Diego

Eric Brault,
University of San Diego

“Shifting Attitudes of Disability: Can Teachers Lead the Work?”

Commonly, teachers report that they do not want disabled students in their classrooms or that they do not have adequate training to support them (Home and Timmons, 2009; Mader, 2017). Although teacher credential programs require a class about teaching this population, Disability Studies in Education scholars argue that technical lessons are not enough. Instead, teachers should engage in discussions about the sociocultural dimension of disability (Ware, 2004; Ware, 2008; Gabel, 2005). This study aimed to measure the level of effectiveness of a teacher fellowship program in improving teachers’ attitudes about disability and self-efficacy to implement inclusion. The fellowship has provided professional development focused on sociocultural aspects of disability. Fellows attended workshops on topics pertaining to cultural understandings of disability, rethinking behavior, and Universal Design for Learning and then shared their learning by providing professional development to colleagues at their schools. Program speakers provided perspectives from individuals with disabilities promoting asset based thinking about disability. At the end of the year, teachers presented their achievements in promoting inclusion at their schools and their plans for continuing the work.

Nicole Thede,
Arapahoe Community College

“Eczema, Food Allergies, and Asthma in Children”

Atopic diseases currently affect 20% of the population worldwide. This presentation will provide an overview of atopic diseases in the pediatric population, including eczema, food allergies, and asthma. Short-term and long-term health outcomes will be addressed, in addition to disease treatment. This presentation will include information on the Allergic March, a term that denotes the progression of atopic disease in young children.

Debra R. Wilson,
Austin Peay State University

“Teaching about Autoimmune Disorders Over the Life Span”

About 50 million Americans, mostly women, have been diagnosed with autoimmune disease such as rheumatoid arthritis, type I diabetes, lupus, thyroid disease, celiac disease, multiple sclerosis (to name a few). This stems from a common phenomenon: the activation of the body's immune system against the body itself with inflammation as the key feature. This presentation will review evidenced-based approaches to treating and preventing autoimmune disease with self-care, proper dental care, probiotics, diet, and sleep habits.

Debra R. Wilson,
Austin Peay State University

“Medical Use of Marijuana”

This presentation will summarize the state of use of medical marijuana policy, research, and use in the United States. There will be a short review of active components of marijuana and methods of marijuana use. Research supporting use of active components of marijuana for anxiety, pain, seizures, and PTSD will be presented. We do have to be well informed before we speak to the public about this highly political issue.

COMMUNICATION STUDIES

Jon Leon Torn
Northern Arizona University

Zachary W. Arth,
University of Alabama

Darrin J. Griffin,
University of Alabama

“Professors’ Perspectives on Truth-Seeking and New Literacy”

As their labels suggest, new media and new literacy are essential to understand in our contemporary paradigms of education and communication research. Though truth-seeking is one of the primary objectives inherent in higher education, the process for students may be less clear than it may be for trained academics or professors. For students, their academic experience and search for pluralistic truths may best be understood as a way for them to negotiate the complexities of truth for themselves, recognizing it as more of a journey than a destination (Knapp & Earnest, 2000, p. 375). The current study sought to explore how professors recommend that students seek truth in the information age. We couch these findings in the current internet era that is faced with overwhelming amounts of information and channels, problems of misinformation, and the spreading of false stories via social media and frame it all via recent research that illustrates the need for new literacy and new media awareness.

Lujain Bugshan,
Arkansas State University

“Social Support and Breast Cancer in Saudi Arabia”

Breast cancer is a traumatic event that changes the world of the affected woman, including her social roles and relationships. In Saudi Arabia, breast cancer is one of the most prevalent cancers. It accounts for 30% of cancers registered among females. The psychic state of breast cancer patients is reflected in the effectiveness of pharmacotherapy and the level of psychotherapy. However, the social support provided by others, especially the family members, plays a crucial role in the therapy process. Standing beside the affected woman and providing all needs that ensure the best conditions of therapy for her will reflect positively in the psychic state of the breast cancer patient. Nevertheless, there is a lack of studies which dealt with this problem in various aspects in the Arabic region in general and in Saudi Arabia in particular. By using social support theory as a theoretical framework this study seeks to determine the level of social support provided to Saudi women with breast cancer and whether it differs according to the patient's social situation and her educational level.

Oluwayinka Dada,
Arkansas State University

“Online Social Support for Autism Parents: A Case Study of the Instagram Account Page Autism Parent Support”

Parenting an autistic child can be an overwhelming experience because of the challenges that come with it. Parents are bothered and sometimes need all possible support because of the devastating situation; they might decide to utilize social media to connect with other individuals that are confronted with a similar challenge. Indeed, parents might feel comfortable to seek support online from people in a similar situation. Studies have been conducted on the online social support received by parents with autistic children but there is limited research on the social support parents can receive through Instagram. Instagram is one of the most used social media, with over 800 million active users per month. To fill that gap and to contribute to existing literature on autistic parent and online social support, this study aims to examine how Instagram provides online social support to parents with autistic children. The study employed a textual and thematic visual analysis of how social support is expressed and communicated among parents with autistic children on an Instagram group {[@autismparentsupport](#)}.

Rosario Durao,
New Mexico Tech

Kyle Mattson,
University of Central Arkansas

“Making Professional Communication Meaningful and Appealing to Working Professionals (and Would-be Working Professionals)”

Professional communication is complex and multifaceted. This makes it especially challenging for professionals with no training in communication to communicate successfully with different audiences. Based on the information design premise that information should target maximum understanding (e.g., Knemeyer, 2003), we gathered our understanding of professional communication, organized it, and began portraying it visually. We soon realized that the characteristics of our own target audience posed a peculiar challenge. We needed to convey the information in a way that was both meaningful and appealing to practising professionals. In this presentation, we share our own discovery process and the solutions we found along the way. We also share the feedback we receive from executives and other professionals at conferences and the training events we promote until the WSSA conference.

Kempa (Kim) French,
Austin Peay State University

“Assessing the Health Literacy Communication Competencies of Nurses: Results from Feasibility Piloting of the HLP-NICE Tool”

Patients with limited literacy are more likely to have poorer health outcomes, higher emergency room use and hospitalization rates and greater morbidity and mortality rates than those with adequate literacy levels. The risks to health and well-being, the influences on morbidity and mortality markers and economic impact for patients, communities and health systems argue for substantial preparation of health providers in evidence-based health literacy competencies. Current provider education may be inadequate given that providers tend to underestimate patient literacy levels, overuse medical jargon and overestimate their own effectiveness as communicators. Health literacy-specific tools measuring provider communication competencies in patient interactions could be integral to evaluating provider effectiveness, but there are few psychometrically validated communication tools for assessment of health literacy communication competencies. To address this need in baccalaureate nursing education, the 20 item Health Literacy Patient-Nurse Interaction Competencies Evaluation (HLP-NICE) checklist was developed and piloted in a two phase mixed methods study. Checklist items were synthesized from national health literacy educational programs for health providers, combined

with selected health literacy consensus competencies from an interdisciplinary survey of academic health member groups.

Nikkie Saldivar Hodgson,
The University of Texas Rio Grande Valley

Giselle N Ricoy,
University of Incarnate Word School of Medicine

William Strong,
The University of Texas Rio Grande Valley

Priscilla Flores,
The University of Texas Río Grande Valley

Elad Yom-Tov,
Microsoft Research

“Concerns of Female Adolescents about Menarche and First Sexual Intercourse: A Mixed Methods Analysis of Social Media Questions”

Adolescents use social media for information on medical and social aspects of maturation. Here we investigate adolescents' information needs regarding menarche and first sexual intercourse, as evident on Yahoo Answers, a social media question-and-answer website. A total of 1226 questions from the site about these topics were analyzed, focusing on 123 question pairs made by users who asked questions on both topics and reported their ages at each.

Qualitative analysis identified uncertainty as a significant theme for both menarche and first intercourse. Quantitative analysis showed uncertainty expressed in 26% of menarche questions and 14% of intercourse questions. Lack of communication was expressed in 4% of menarche questions and 8% of intercourse questions. Ages at menarche and first sexual intercourse were correlated: Women reporting menarche at age 13 or younger were 2.6 times more likely to experience first sexual intercourse before age 16 ($P=0.0002$, chi2 test). Older age at menarche was associated with deficient communication with parents (ANOVA, $P=0.0018$). Our results show many questions stem from deficient information and poor communication with caregivers, with more normative and expected behaviors appearing less. Therefore, parents and educators should, to the extent possible, improve communication around these topic especially at atypical ages.

Kate Kurtin,
California State University, Los Angeles

“Parasocial Relationships with Musicians”

Continuing research on the development of parasocial relationships (PSR), the present study fits into a long line of research taking from Rubin and McHugh's (1987) seminal work investigating the relationship among communication, liking, and intimacy in forming a relationship with a mediated character. This study applied this research to the unique connection consumers feel with their favorite musician. Results of a structural equation model illustrate that these parasocial relationships differ from PSRs with more traditional media characters. The model confirmed that parasocial relationships exist with musicians and confirmed that exposure predicted physical attraction. Differences came when looking into authenticity, social attraction, and task attraction. Overall, the results provide justification for extending the theoretical expectations of parasocial relationships to musicians.

Amy MacPherson,
Phoenix College

“A Course on New Media--What Should It Include?”

The impact of technology on communication cannot be underestimated. One might assume that students, as active users, understand the tools and processes associated with these phenomena. However, there is ample evidence that this is not the case. So, it makes sense to design a course to prepare students to become effective communicators in this new media world. Given the enormous amount of information that could be included in such a course, the initial decision is what should be included. It makes sense to begin an investigation of topics by doing a meta-analysis of recent research efforts. Once a topic list is developed, there follow decisions regarding the types of learning objectives to develop. At what level do students need to master these concepts? No doubt, some topics will simply need to be explicated, while others will require deeper learning and application. Once objectives are developed, instruction, activities and assessments that align to these objectives must be developed. This paper explains the above processes so that others can benefit from the processes undertaken to create new class for Communication or to update existing courses.

Samuel Mensah Noi,
Arkansas State University

“The Social Impact of Obesity on America’s Workforce: Narrative from The Employee-Employer Perspective”

Obesity is a very sensitive topic in the American society. Calls by the U.S Surgeon General to decrease and prevent obesity in the American population have been somewhat effective as current statistics point to a decreasing obesity rate. Despite this progress, obesity continues to be a major national health challenge and contributes numerous chronic diseases, including cardiovascular diseases (CVD), diabetes, chronic kidney disease, nonalcoholic fatty liver disease, metabolic syndrome and many cancers. Many people considered obese have suffered stigma and unfair treatment from employers due to their condition. Although several scholars have examined the economic and social consequences of obesity, little is known about the impacts of the condition from the perspectives of those who self-identify as obese. Using communication theories such as communication identity theory and social support theory, this study will explore how social construction and perception of obesity impact productivity of the obese in the workplace. Data will be collected using a focus group discussion where interviews will be conducted for employers, and employees who are self-identify as obese.

Samuel Mensah Noi,
Arkansas State University

“A Content Analysis of Educational Textbooks for Training Health Professional Students in the United States Addressing Anxiety Disorders and Mental Illness Among College Students”

A report in 2017 by the Center for Collegiate Mental Health (CCMH) reports that anxiety and depression were the top reasons why college students seek counseling. Research has also shown that nearly one in five university students are affected with anxiety and depression. This study seeks to learn more about what the educational materials used for teaching and learning

provide to those in the health education. This study proposes that a content analysis of textbooks used in training health professional students in the area of anxiety disorders and its related mental illnesses in American universities be undertaken to understand exactly what students are being instructed to do. Is the information consistent across publishers? Do different publishers provide adequate depth in their explanations of treatments? Are the publishers consistent in the treatment for these disorders? Are the means of identifying those with the disorders consistent? Are references cited for the information cited? Content analysis will focus on various interventions being done to manage/address it and to maintain excellent academic performance.

Aminatou Seydou,
Michigan State University

“The Semiotics of Social Justice Warriors: Context and Language Use of Modern Civil Rights Activists”

Social justice organizations advocate for equitable policies utilizing the persuasive language. Put another way, words help us to frame concepts based on common understanding. This study investigates the semiotic use of terms used in social justice work to better understand both the signs and symbols found in social justice advocacy. Semiotics is the study of meaning-making and meaningful communication. Data was collected utilizing websites from the top 10 social justice organizations as described by the Inspired Economist for their definitions of the term; racism, discrimination and privilege. The results show that social justice organizations typically do not offer any definitions for the terms they use, and that the few organizations who do offer definitions use them differently, often emphasizing some terms more so than others. This study shows that the use and implementation of meaning used in social justice is subjective. The non-uniform use of racism, discrimination and privilege commonly used in social justice work mirrors the miscommunication found in society which creates not only confusion as to what people are actually fighting for, but also gives room for misinterpretations.

Jon Leon Torn,
Northern Arizona University

“‘Method Acting’ and Impressions of Extreme Media Performance”

A subset of online discourse on media performance concerns commentary on the phenomenon of “method acting” and the considerable lengths that actors go to remain in character. Actors like Christian Bale, Jim Carrey, Daniel Day Lewis, Meryl Streep, Charlize Theron and Phillip Seymour Hoffman have been scrutinized for their commitment to mental, behavior and physiological transformation in service of authenticity. In contrast to this perspective of performative agency are the tales of actors subjected to abusive behavior on set: Maria Schneider, Alan Rickman and numerous child actors have been manipulated on set in order to create more “authentic” performances. This paper examines how anecdotes regarding “method” behavior by actors, both self-directed or coerced, are impacting how popular culture sees media performance and media performers.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE AND CRIMINOLOGY

Kevin Thompson
North Dakota State University

Emily Bozanich,
Simon Fraser University

“You are lucky to be here”

The criminal justice system disregards the rights of migrants to a fair trial by allowing biases and racial stereotyping to perpetuate a culture where the migrant must adhere to a higher standard of behaviour than the native population. We predicate our criminal justice system on the understanding that is it one system for all, and that justice is blind. My research has found that the truth is anything but, and that migrants face an uphill battle when involved in a system which "others" them. In a time when migration is at the highest it has ever been, and views on migration and migration policy dominate the media, it is vital to understand how the migrant experience is problematic before arrival. This second class existence continues far beyond the point where the migrant settles in their new home. We understand "carceral citizenship" and its impact on those coming out of incarceration, but what of those individuals who have newly committed a crime, or worse never committed a crime but have become involved with a similarly biased and isolating system? This paper seeks to address these issues and bring light to potential opportunities for correction.

Laurie A. Drapela,
Washington State University Vancouver

“Can Disability Acceptance Integrate with Therapeutic Jurisprudence? Exploring the Policy Diffusion Potential of Pennsylvania’s Mandatory Autism Training Law for District Court Judges”

Many persons with autism encounter criminal justice practitioners over the course of their lives, just as neurotypical persons do. However, autistic persons face distinct challenges in such a context: a lack of eye contact may communicate suspicious behavior (at best) or outright defiant and disrespectful behavior (at worst) to a police officer or a judge. Since 2015, media attention underscoring the negative consequences of poor police training on autism raised national awareness for better police practice. Although many jurisdictions implemented officer training curriculums thereafter, judicial training has lagged. The following study draws upon mandatory autism training for Pennsylvania district judges as a case study in how activism is channeled into legislative action. Elements of the legislation and legislative process amenable to other jurisdictions will be considered through the conceptual framework of policy diffusion.

Cynthia Glass,
Kentucky State University

“Black Mirror in the Criminology Classroom”

Criminological theory comes to life within the Black Mirror series, particularly in the episodes of White Bear and White Christmas. This presentation will focus on how we can use these films to encourage critical thought about the purpose of punishment and the desired outcome

for society and for the offender. The Black Mirror anthology offers a dark reflection on the increased use of technology and the grim possibility of a future where human interactions are increasingly dominated by technological advancements. Episodes focused on crime and deviance become a tool to engage students in a dialogue about the scope of punishment, deterrence, retribution, morality and ethical standards. This presentation will highlight two episodes, providing an overview of the use of visual criminology in the classroom to help students connect abstract theory to the modern world.

Wendy Goolsby,
California State University Channel Islands

“What came first, the crime or the label? Narratives of diagnosis included in California court cases”

An overrepresentation of youth with disabilities exists in the juvenile justice system of the United States. Society constructs disability based on accepted norms, including what health should be and how people are supposed to behave. Under the protocols of the DSM, modern societies manifest these norms through diagnosis as a form of rationale for an individual’s behavior. When looking at juvenile California court cases the question arises: Will the story of how and why a juvenile receives her/his diagnosis be included in the court cases? If a minor is accused of committing a crime, do court documents reflect a higher likelihood they will then be diagnosed with a disability afterward? Of the cases examined, 44% of them mentioned the story of how and when the juvenile received a diagnosis. This included anything the court put on the record about the story of the diagnosis before the criminal act and/or if a diagnosis happened during the investigation. 38% of the juveniles received a diagnosis after being accused of violating a law. This could be a diagnosis that a parent sought out or that the court mandated. These findings suggest that disabilities play a complicated role in the juvenile justice system.

Larry A. Gould,
Affiliation: Northern Arizona University

“Duty of Law Enforcement Officers to Provide First Aid or CPR?”

When called to the scene of a medical emergency do law enforcement officers have a duty to preform First Aid or CPR? If so, what is that duty entail, particularly if the officer is not certified in either CPR or First Aid. Additionally do law enforcement officers have a duty to maintain control of the scene of a medical emergency to the extent that they have the authority to prevent by-standers from performing First Aid or CPR?

Kazim Jafri,
California State University Channel Islands

“An Analysis of Legislation on Juvenile Justice and Neurological Differences in California”

California is America’s largest experimental laboratory, where ideas are implemented and tested. As the most populous state, with a population of roughly 39.5 million what happens in California can set the trend for the rest of the country. This study seeks to investigate how the California legislature has addressed the issue of Neurological diversity in the Juvenile Justice system and what factors affect the success or failure of the proposed legislation in becoming law of the land.

One would assume that as a predominantly democratic leaning state, California would have made progress in this area of civil rights. The research suggests that out of one-hundred and forty-five proposals on Autism, only 60 % of them became law. Furthermore, California legislature was also found to be dependent on federal funding to enact certain programs to help out individuals with autism as sixty-nine out of one hundred forty-five bills were proposed had this provision.

The theory of intersectionality also comes into play as some youth may be diagnosed with multiple disorders at the same time and that increases their risk of coming into contact with the juvenile justice system.

Edmund G. Rushton II,
Michigan State University

“National Prison Summit of America: Changing the Narrative on Mass Incarceration”

There is perhaps no societal element which causes greater psychological, sociological, and economical damage than that of the threat of incarceration. Last fall, a collection of social workers, clergy, and political operatives, making up the attendees of the 4th annual National Prison Summit on Mass Incarceration, met in Nashville to discuss this wrong and how it could be corrected. The coordinators wanted to arrange a policy memorandum encompassing the ideas discussed. Research for the prison summit policy memorandum was similar to a social justice anti-neoliberalism framework. Data collection of the summary involved surveying participants as to what they most liked about the conference and what they would like to see come of it. Answers were placed into open categories and into overarching themes. The mission statement drafted at the end of the summit would address a strategic approach to prison policy of community engagement, mobilization, and political action. From the research a multi-pronged policy initiative was developed consisting of the spread of resources and awareness towards disrupting mass incarceration, cultivating support for faith-based institutions, and a system to better engage elected officials and legislatures. Implication of this policy proposal will lead to active steps towards an end to mass incarceration.

Cindy Scott-Janick,
Northern Arizona University

“Helping the Forgotten Group in the Opioid Drug Epidemic: Supporting the Caretakers of Adult Drug Addicts through PAL’s Volunteer-Focused Support Program”

Although data from 2010-2016 indicates that drug overdose deaths for adults over 24 far exceeds overdose deaths for individuals 24 and under, most addiction prevention and support services focus on assisting adolescent drug users and supporting caretakers of adolescent drug users. This lack of support for the adult demographic leaves countless drug users and caretakers scrambling for assistance, and also strains government services that respond to calls for service involving adult drug users. To fill this void, Parents of Addicted Loved Ones (PAL), offers peer-to-peer problem-solving groups for caretakers impacted by the negative effects of caring for adult addicts. The PAL program is rooted in cognitive behavioral frameworks that emphasize members developing effective coping mechanisms rather than therapeutic intervention. The purpose of this study was to assess the PAL facilitator program, to determine its effectiveness in light of the personal characteristics of volunteer PAL facilitators with Christian values. Findings suggest that PAL facilitators have unique characteristics that should be considered when developing PAL facilitator training and designing facilitator support/motivation strategies. Findings also suggest that PAL, as a faith-based Christian organization, draws facilitators who may interject non-approved religious material into their meetings.

Unique Shaw-Smith,
Cal Poly, San Luis Obispo

“Subverting common incarceration narratives through art and reflection”

The United States has a history of labeling and socially excluding people who have been incarcerated. The process of labeling is dehumanizing and rationalizes further marginalization of this population during and after their incarceration. This paper discusses projects, specifically art and reflective writing, which have been utilized to subvert narratives about incarcerated people. These types of projects challenge societal perceptions of people only as “criminal” by providing alternative perspectives that emphasize their humanity

Kevin Thompson,
North Dakota State University

“Two years experience in Title IX: My perceptions as an administrative hearing officer”

The 1972 Title IX Act established principles to avert educational discrimination on the basis of sex for educational programs receiving federal funding. This process has since included oversight of sexual misconduct cases as reauthorized in the Violence Against Womensâ€™™ Act. This presentation will focus on my experiences with Title IX training, educational and research materials, and the investigation and hearing process related to Title IX.

ECONOMICS: ASSOCIATION FOR INSTITUTIONAL THOUGHT (AFIT)

Reynold F. Nesiba
Augustana University

Nelson Altamirano,
National University

“Technological Transfer to the Aircraft Industry in Developing Countries: A System and Economic Evolution Model Approach Applied to the Brazilian Case”

There are three firms that dominate the world commercial aircraft manufacturing sector in 2018, Boeing, Airbus and Embraer. Embraer from Brazil is the only firm from a developing country that successfully built on technological transfer to become the 3rd largest aircraft manufacturer in the world. Given that the Brazilian industry is dominated by sectors with low technological levels and the country does not have an efficient innovation system to support a successful technological transfer, this paper attempts to explain it with a theoretical model that combines the perspectives of both innovation systems and evolutionary economics. The model captures key general characteristics of technological transfer as for instance uncertainty, institutional change over time, and the non-linear process of technological catch up. It also captures key elements of the Brazilian political, military and development characteristics. Finally, the model includes key elements of the technological process in the aircraft industry. In the last section of the paper, two technological cycles are identified for the case of the Brazilian aircraft manufacturing industry.

Rojhat Avsar,
Columbia College Chicago

“Natural Selection in the Theory of Moral Sentiments: Was Smith a Darwinist before Darwin?”

Smith’s Theory predicts the major findings of many fields such as behavioral economics and psychology well in advance of such fields emerging as separate disciplines. I would like to show that upon a closer inspection we can also find the precursors of the Darwinist notion of natural selection and, to a less pronounced sense, the theory of sexual selection. One strong clue that Smith had a hunch about the role of natural selection is the care he took with such terms as “God and Nature” that have been used interchangeably. He was impressively accurate with providing a list of psychological universals and trace their existence back to their adaptive functions in survival.

Jordan Ayala,
University of Missouri-Kansas City

“Critical Geography After MMT”

Taking Ferguson’s *Declarations of Dependence* (2018) as a starting point, this paper takes the initial steps to reconstruct critical geography in order to uncover an approach to geographical

political economy (GPE) which recognizes the nonlocal connections between spatially distant persons and environs that money public center regularly maintains. Declarations provides the opportunity to expand GPE's ever-broadening conceptualization of positionality, relationality, and connectivity by incorporating a neo-chartalist ontology of money. I argue that geographical political economy does not take account of the ways in which monetary governance actively organizes precariousness and poverty across disparate spaces. It is not solely localized associations that perpetuate or resist the present neoliberal order. Ferguson argues that money alone harbors the capacity to cultivate a full, diverse, and variable collective life. This comment on Declarations explores the possibilities for reconstructing a critical geography of money, labor, and critical cartography. The paper seeks to answer several questions. What does critical geography look like when it affirms money's unrestricted capacity to socialize labor and accommodate myriad social differences? Can we imagine a critical geography that moves past a conceptualization of marginalization and its spatiality without evoking centrifugal impulses inherent in theorizing? For example, uneven development typified by core-periphery relationships. What would it take to make the seeming non-activity or non-intervention of government visualized on a map?

Joe Ballegeer,
University of Missouri-Kansas City

“Household Financial Instability: A Stock-Flow Consistent Model”

Over the past thirty years the United States business cycle are driven by household spending, and, with the growth of income inequality, this spending is increasingly conducted by borrowing. This paper uses a Stock-Flow Consistent model to describe an economy with high-income and worker household sectors that use debt to purchase homes. This model brings the financial instability hypothesis into the household sector by introducing an expectational parameter represented in the desired margin of safety determined by the expectations of the future flow of funds. Changes in the expenditures, and in turn aggregate output, are driven by the interaction between high-income and worker households in the housing market. High-income households make decisions to buy a home based on the asset appreciation relative to other investment options. Worker households on the other hand demand homes as a need to consume housing represented by population growth and the ability to use financing. With the stock-flow consistent model specified, the paper explores the economic dynamics, equilibrium conditions, and response to shocks. The primary finding of the paper is that without stimulus to worker households desired margin of safety, recoveries are slow and exhibit almost no growth.

Avraham Baranes,
Rollins College

“From Megacorp to Transnational Corporation: Financialization in an Eichner-Lee Pricing Model”

The Eichner-Lee model is a Post Keynesian pricing model begins with two assumptions: a) that prices are strategic variables administered to market for the purpose of achieving certain goals consistent with the view of the business enterprise as a going concern and b) that the key determinant of the profit markup is to generate funds for investment. This paper questions the validity of the second assumption, recognizing that while it may have been true during periods

of industrial and managerial capitalism dominated by the megacorp, it may no longer hold for money manager capitalism and a financialized economy where the main business unit is the Transnational Corporation. Rather, this paper argues that prices are used to generate shareholder returns, primarily through the increase in stock repurchases since 1984. This will be shown first by discussing the growth of share repurchases within the context of the maximizing shareholder value theory of corporate governance. In particular, we show how shareholder returns have grown rapidly since 1984, while net capital investment has fallen over the same time period. Second, we show how the growth in consumer prices relates to several key variables. The main result is that, while price growth is positively and significantly correlated to growth in wages, depreciation, and share repurchases, it is not significantly correlated to capital investment. As such, we conclude that a re- thinking of Post-Keynesian price theory is necessary to account for the financialization of the business enterprise

William Barnes,
University of Portland

Greg Hill,
University of Portland

“Transformation in the Buildings Industry in Portland Oregon: A Resilience Perspective on Change”

Currently the building industry is a major source of greenhouse gases and large-scale change is required. Leading architects and developers across the globe are responding by creating new paradigms that reduce emissions, including Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) and Ecodistricts. However, the scale of change required is unprecedented, while being constrained by a persistent “carbon logic” in the industry. Drawing from resilience science and institutional logics theory, we evaluate existing emerging paradigms for their transformative potential, drawing from semi-structured interviews conducted in Portland, Oregon over the course of several years. We focus on change agents who are skilled at navigating within the current paradigm even as they seek openings to influence sector transformation - with the goal being a shift to a new paradigm. In our view, transformative change requires social innovation, a process that proceeds through levels in a social scale: for example, through individual, organizational, and institutional levels. The paper concludes with a section on how change within Portland could be replicated elsewhere and scaled up to the national and global level.

Artur Bento Arelli,
UFABC

Manuel Ramon Souza Luz,
UFABC

“Behavior of Agents Under Conditions of Uncertainty”

In order to study and make economic predictions, neoclassical theory assumes that the agents that are part of these systems are rational and self-interested. In addition to this, uncertainty is reduced to the narrow concept of risk, which is problematic. To analyze the real economy, it is necessary to understand what kind of uncertainties prevail in the various situations faced by agents and how these agents deal with these situations. This paper offers a guideline to

understanding the behavior of agents under uncertainty, stressing the role of rationality and institutions.

Sasha Breger Bush,
University of Colorado Denver

“Drugs, Technology, and Metabolic Rift: Notes on Fentanyl and Crack-Cocaine”

While most contemporary IPE scholarship on drugs views the drug landscape through the lens of the state, here I opt instead to examine drugs in the context of the Marxian concept of metabolic rift. The notion of metabolic rift encourages us to view processes of capitalist industrialization as a transmutation of human relationships with nature (ecological rift), with one another (social rift), and with ourselves (individual rift), resulting in deep and profound alienation of humans from nature, from one another, and from themselves. Through this lens, I posit that drugs are usefully viewed as technologies that participate in processes of metabolic rift, mediating our relationships with nature, one another, and with ourselves. I specifically examine two highly processed, industrial drug products in the US context: fentanyl (a synthetic opioid modeled on chemical compounds found in the opium poppy), and crack-cocaine (a derivative of the coca plant). Close analysis of the production and consumption dynamics of these drugs indicates that they work in manifold and complex ways to create and enlarge those ecological, social, and personal rifts associated with capitalist industrialization. Among other findings, the analysis suggests that participation in drug economies (e.g. drug use) might be usefully considered as one of a wide variety of social symptoms of capitalist industrialization, i.e. as a partial reflection of the realities of industrial capitalism, rather than as a moral failing (as was common for most of the 20th century) or as a pathology.

Kevin W. Capehart,
California State University, Fresno

“A Critique of Pure Redistribution Revisited”

In his "Ethics of Redistribution," Bertrand de Jouvenel criticized a pure redistribution scheme whereby incomes in excess of a ceiling would be taxed away and transferred to anyone with income below a floor. He claimed that, even if the ceilings and floors are intellectually harmonious in the sense that the same person determines those income levels, and even if second-order effects of redistribution are ignored, the income levels would generally not be financial harmonious in the sense that there is not enough income above the ceiling to raise everyone to the floor. To assess the financial harmony of intellectually harmonious income levels and thereby assess de Jouvenel's claim, we surveyed a national sample of over 1,000 US Americans about what (if any) income floor and ceiling they would support. We find that most Americans (specifically, about 70% without any post-stratification or inattention-bias adjustments) support a non-zero income floor, but only slightly less than half (about 44%) support any income ceiling. Among those who support both, we assess the financial harmony of their ceilings and floors by using data on the contemporary US distribution of personal as well as household income.

Dell P. Champlin,
Oregon State University

“Dualistic Discourse and Immigration Policy”

In a recent New York Times column (November 10, 2018), Ross Douthat discusses the interminable debate that has occupied the media and social scientists since the 2016 election. On one side of this debate are those who argue that white, working class males who voted for Donald Trump were motivated by economic anxiety due to the loss of manufacturing jobs in the upper Midwest or coal-mining jobs in Appalachia. On the other side are those who argue that Trump supporters were drawn to his “white-identity politics which presented immigrants, non-whites, and/or women as threats to the superior status of white males. Douthat refers to this as the race-versus-economics question. A similar divide occurs in debates over immigration. Anti-immigrant rhetoric has been a prominent feature of Trump’s campaign and his administration. At the same time, other proponents of restrictive immigration policies insist that their views are based solely on economics. In both examples, however, the outcome is the same: a vote for Trump or support for restrictive immigration policy. The race-versus-economics debate is not about the conclusion. It represents a distinction between an illegitimate argument based on race and a legitimate argument based on economics.

This paper explores the distinction between legitimate and illegitimate arguments in this dualistic discourse in debates over immigration policy. Typically, the distinction is used to aid decision-making. This time, however, the construction of the debate is different. Race or identity falls on both sides of the debate, and the privileged status of Economics is not paramount.

Kevin Conner,
University of Utah, Salt Lake City

“Universal Basic Income: A Return to Spenghamland”

Is universal basic income (UBI) a good thing? This naïve question suggests two others: what is UBI, and what is good? There are many methods that could be used to find answers to these questions, experimentation being a prominent empirical example. By their nature, these experiments are small-scale and cannot reveal large-scale systemic phenomenon. When empiricism and experiment fail, we must turn to history and theory. A brief history of the development of thought surrounding UBI answers the first question. The theory of Karl Polanyi provides an answer to the second. The application of these theories will help to illuminate some of the antecedents and consequences of the systematic change that UBI could be. What follows is a selected account of the ideological history of UBI, an interpretation of UBI in terms of Polanyi’s theory, and a brief evaluation of its desirability within this framework.

Newton de Lima Carlini,
Graduate Student in Economics - Federal University of ABC (UFABC)

“Sisyphus, Vested Interests, and the Market Order: Some Reflections on Institutionalism and Financialization”

The Sisyphean process understood as the representation of the contemporary daily contradictions, such as the resistance to the permanent violation of the individual by invested interests, who yearn to turn everything into exploitable financial assets. Largely, imposed by

the financial hegemony and by the increasing predatory accumulation of wealth. A path that can lead to social collapse due to over-exploitation of commodities, beyond the socially acceptable.

The study of the never-ending battle between the vested interest of a few and those of the vast majority of the population to access the socially produced wealth is increasingly recognized as of crucial importance for any field of social sciences, such as economy and sociology.

This paper will initially present remarks on our present economic order, to after exam critically the forces that try to maintain the economy at equilibrium in a Sisyphean process. In addition, to the vested interest and economic exploitation roots.

Finally, this paper will discuss the central aspects today perhaps is to use institutionalism to reflect on the blind belief at the top of the mountain as a horizon, if the path traveled and the surrounding landscape shows us the absurdity of the task, such as Sisyphus.

Newton de Lima Carlini,
Graduate Student in Economics - Federal University of ABC (UFABC)

“The Sharing Economy: The Connection Between the Instinct of Workmanship and the Knowledge Society”

The sharing economy by enhancing social and economic integration allows the human kind to reconquer its instinct of workmanship (i.e., peaceful, productive, cooperative work) as opposed to predation and competition; in collectivism versus individualism, in objection to waste and ostentation; in free knowledge versus obscurantism. In Veblen’s era and throughout the twentieth century, society attached status to the things that one had, the act of pooling goods and services, therefore, lacked prestige. The replacement of the individual status with a more collective one, mainly driven by the heightened of the influence of sharing by turning it into a communicable experience. A process only possible due to the expansion of communication that entails a profound disruption of the current mode of production and expenditure from a conspicuous society to one without so much consumption and with a distributive (income) equivalence, the tautological and taxonomic assertion of fair compensation for any productive factor. This paper initially examines the sharing economy as a social innovation with its central values dated back from our pacifist history. After it will critically discuss today's models of economic and social behavior thru institutionalism lens and finally assesses alternatives to today’s market order with its predatory practices.

Guilherme de Oliveira Scaglione,
Universidade Federal de São Paulo

“Social rights and the New Path to Development in Post-Dictatorial Chile: The Political Economy of the Concertación (1990-2010)”

The aim of this paper is to understand how citizenship rights were formulated during the Chilean return to democracy and the administration of the Concertación (1990-2010). Therefore, the analysis is focused on the public policies and the path to development chosen by this political party over these years, evaluating both economic performance and its social outcomes. The methodology of this study is based on the theoretical aspects of citizenship and social class as defined by Marshall (1950). This research is the result of a field study and several interviews with local experts conducted in Chile and discusses the most important contemporary elements of the country’s political economy. The paper was structured in three

different sections. The first one addresses the historical aspects of Chile and the Concertación's strategy of promoting reforms in the Constitution after 1990. The second section sheds light upon the country's economic data and indexes of the selected years (1990-2010), discussing the new macroeconomic 'Chilean model'. Finally, the last section clarifies the social impacts of this model's policies on citizen's rights and inequality, concluding if the Chilean return to democracy was actually a successful case of overcoming the obstacles of underdevelopment.

Hans G. Despain,
Nichols College

“Inequality and Financialization as the Basis of Instability and Crisis”

In the Neo-classical economic tradition, the distribution of income and wealth has been viewed as not a critical factor for understanding economic performance. This paper argues three points against the Neo-classical position. First, the Neo-classical tradition has ignored the ways in which income and wealth inequality weaken macroeconomic fundamentals and slow down growth. Second, there is increasing evidence that the weakened macroeconomic fundamentals manifest instability and increase the incidence of economic crisis. Third, the manifestation in economic instability is interrelated to financial imbalances, rendering fragility in the financial system. Thus, there is a direct link between income and wealth inequality, financial fragility, economic crisis, and secular stagnation.

Tyler Feaver,
University of Missouri-Kansas City

“The Ideal of Capitalism and Precarious Labor”

Bertrand Russell described the ideal of capitalism as protection from competition for capitalists but enduring competition among workers. This simple yet general insight is a valuable starting point to describe the resurgence of precarious labor in the United States. In this paper I draw upon both Marxian and Institutional analysis to clarify the power of modern business enterprise and the changing mechanisms in which protection from competitive market forces and privilege is obtained. This clarifies that: 1) precarious labor is fundamental to enterprises pursuit of the ideal of capitalism, and 2) this precarity is attained through historically contingent mechanisms.

John Hall,
Portland State University

Manuel Raman Souza Luz,
Federal University ABC, Brazil

“Darwin, Lamarck and Evolutionary Economics”

In the formation of the field of Evolutionary Economics, this inquiry considers the relative and underlying importance of contributions of the British naturalist Charles Darwin and the French Zoologist, Jean-Baptiste Lamarck. When Thorstein Veblen had published the key article that defined the field of Evolutionary Economics in 1898, he cited neither source. So we are left

with an ongoing discussion for determining the relative importance of these two original thinkers dealing with change and evolution in animal and vegetable species that gets translated to social evolution. Our perspective favors the importance of Lamarck over Darwin. We take the position that in recent years Darwin's role in Evolutionary Economics has been erroneously misused and mistakenly over-stated, while Lamarck's contributions have remained neglected.

John Hall,
Portland State University

Jonas Rama,
University of Paris 1, Pantheon-Sorbonne

“Celso Furtado 'Romantic' Economist from Brazil's Sertão”

In *The Romantic Economist* (2009), Richard Bronk laments that ideas drawn from The Enlightenment dominated Economics during its formation as a science and as a discipline at the turn of the 19th century. He emphasizes, that as counterpoint the “Romantic Movement” had much to offer but remained peripheral. Consequently, Economics embraced the centrality of rationality and other Enlightenment precepts, leading to what is described as a social-physics; while eschewing more human characteristics such as sentiments, imagination and creativity. While Bronk fails to identify an in-the-flesh Romantic's Economist, with this inquiry we seek to establish that indeed Celso Furtado qualifies. With his approach to science profoundly influenced by his sensitivities and attachment to place, he relies upon an organic metaphor the sertão of Brazil's Northeast for insights into developmental processes within his own home region, that are expandable to explain center-periphery relations over an extended span of world economic history.

Arturo Hermann,
Italian National Institute of Statistics

“The Role of Democratic Planning in the Original Institutional Economics Perspective”

An important concept of Original Institutional Economics (OIE) refers to economic planning, for which three types are identified. The first type is corporate planning, which is the reality of modern capitalism. In this system, the working of free market force is heavily conditioned by the interests of big corporations. Corporate planning is highly hierarchical, since the key decisions are made by top managers with little involvement of workers and citizens at large. The second form is totalitarian planning, characterized by a public purpose which is pursued through a highly hierarchical structure. Such system no matter how good its abstract ideals can be /is flawed by a lack of accountability and democratic representation. The third form is democratic planning. This alternative, although it does not always work miracles, is definitely more promising. By allowing a more complete expression of the experiences, motivations and conflicts of the involved subjects, such system improves the process of social valuation, and then the capacity of policy action to respond to the profound needs of society. In this respect, one central difference of democratic planning in respect to corporate and totalitarian systems resides in a better capacity to self-correct by a process of trial and error of its own shortcomings. From this standpoint, and in particular by linking the notion of democratic planning to other relevant OIE's concepts, in particular, institutions, habits, evolution,

ceremonial-instrumental dichotomy we analyse the potentialities of this system in addressing the major economic imbalances of our time.

Barbara Hopkins,
Wright State University

“Justifying the New Aristocracy: Anti-Labor Bias in Economic Theory”

As inequality has increased in the United States a new aristocracy is developing. The principle of self-reliance that Veblen cited as an important habit of thought in American capitalism conflicts with the idea of a new aristocracy, even though it also conflicts with policies of redistribution. However, it is entirely consistent with another habit of thought, the Calvinist view that wealth is granted to those most deserving. This paper explores three stories from economic theory that have been used to justify policies that support a new aristocracy by privileging the economic activity, concerns, and priorities of elites. First, the equity/efficiency trade off and the Laffer curve justify tax cuts to the rich by arguing that it will increase productivity. The idea that inequality stimulates growth contains an inherent bias that the investments of the rich are more valuable than the investments of the poor. Second, the principle-agent problem presupposes that the economy is better off making decisions based on the priorities and concerns of stock holders rather than workers. The idea has been challenged by heterodox economists who point to the many problems created when management focuses on maximizing shareholder value. Finally, Hayek’s use of tacit knowledge and the deification of entrepreneurship to argue that unfettered markets are the best decision makers privileges the knowledge of business owners and CEOs over the knowledge of workers. If instead economic theorists started with the tacit knowledge held by workers, different policy proposals would be implied.

Robert Kemp,
KempHE

F. Gregory Hayden,
University of Nebraska-Lincoln

“Criteria and methods in the program evaluation of healthcare technologies”

Hayden has proposed the characteristics of program evaluation that is consistent with instrumental reasoning in complex social/technological systems. [Hayden] Health technology assessment has been legislated into the policy apparatus for assessing new technologies in most of the affluent countries of the world. It is used to assess which pharmaceutical and medical technologies should be funded from fixed budgets, usually in single-payer systems. The methodology for assessment has evolved since 1993 when Australia proposed the first guidelines for economic evaluation of pharmaceuticals. [Kemp] In the beginning, incremental cost-effectiveness was prescribed, with the outcomes considered in the analysis determined by clinical imperative. Then, all outcomes were to be expressed in terms of health state utilities, utility as the common outcome. However, since the beginning of this assessment, many diseases could not be assessed with the prescribed methodologies. Many assessors used a more open approach called “cost-consequences”, and lately, stepped multi-criteria analysis. This paper asserts that the foundations for program evaluation laid out by Hayden are

beginning to be realized by the HTA community, and simply compares and contrasts the new approaches to Hayden's approach.

Kalpana Khanal,
Nichols College

Natalia De Lima Bracarense,
North Central College

“Comparing Impacts of Liberalization and Maoist Movement in the Context of Institutional Change in Nepal”

The “dominant discourse” regarding how institutions affect economic development is based on the idea that 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 more complex. This paper tries to answer whether or not neoliberal institutions and policies are adequate for the economic development and social change in Nepal. First, the global context under which the dominant discourse emerged and how it was imposed in developing countries is discussed. Second, the institutional and policy changes because of liberalization in Nepal are examined. Third, the emergence of Maoist movement is contextualized and how it provided an impetus for several grassroots level movements in Nepal is discussed. The last section compares the impact of neoliberal policies versus impact of grassroots level movements and conclude the paper.

Yan Liang,
Willamette University

“Functional Income Distribution, Economic Imbalances and Middle-Income Trap in China”

China's function income distribution has been in favor of the business enterprise sector at the expense of the household sector. At the level of primary distribution, profit share has increased by 4.9 percent from 1992-2011 whereas labor share has declined by 4.7 percent. Redistribution policies only further widened the gap between profit and labor shares. Inequality in function income distribution has contributed to two major imbalances in China's economic structure. First is the suppression of consumption demand and overexpansion of business investment, and second is the risky levels of debt in the corporate sector and household sector, ironically coupled with vast national savings. Both imbalances undermine China's effort to sustain growth and escape the middle-income trap. Middle income trap presents a challenge to China, as its economy gradually loses competitiveness in low labor costs and has yet to develop a level of technological sophistication to compete with the more advanced countries in the global market. Given the global economic climate and China's economic size, China must look more inward to develop its own domestic market and demand. And one of the key steps to do so is to reform functional income distribution and redress the economic imbalances.

Fiona Maclachlan,
Manhattan College

“Financialization and the Evolution of Securities Financing Arrangements”

This paper employs an institutionalist approach to explain the rapid growth in the financial sector and its increasing share of profit in recent decades. Specifically, the evolution of securities financing arrangements is examined against the backdrop of innovations in financial technology and relevant changes in securities law. The subsequent rapid growth in this formerly obscure corner of credit markets is linked to increased profitability for investment banks and hedge funds, as well as to the unsustainable distortions in the structure of credit that led to the last financial crisis.

Nicola Mathews,
University of Missouri-Kansas City

“Making Visible the Unknowns of Money's Supposed “Known-ness”

Money is something apparently known by most everyone living in exchange-dominated economies. When queried exactly what is known about it, the common response is that it is a “thing” of great worth. Implied in the notion of describing it as a “thing” rather than a piece of paper is that it must exhibit some additional abstract feature. What exactly this feature is however remains largely shrouded. In the past three plus decades a handful of economists have developed a theory --- Modern Monetary Theory (MMT) --- not only explaining what money is but also its role in exchange-dominated economies. For these scholars, what money is and how it functions has likely never been clearer. Despite such progress, effectively conveying this empirically based theory to the broader public has proven to be more difficult. This paper attempts to identify the problems associated with explaining money to an audience already thoroughly familiar with the topic. Charles S. Peirce’s semiotics will be used to deconstruct money’s abstract character and make visible the unknowns of money’s supposed “known-ness.”

Ely Melchior Fair,
University of Missouri-Kansas City

“Housing Precarity and Vulnerability Among the U.S. American Poor”

The international development and poverty literature has well established the significance of income reliability on the mitigation of the vulnerability; with the experience of vulnerability being a key in the transformation of poorness into poverty. On its face, it appears likely that housing reliability would contribute similar effect. Surprisingly, urban studies research has been largely silent on the links between housing precarity and social harm. This omission is all the starker in the United States where communities of color experience disproportionately high degrees of housing duress and instability. There is a body of literature which analyses the effects of housing ownership and gentrification on change within marginalized neighborhoods. Taken as a whole, this work fails to disambiguate the experience of a neighborhood from its human parts. Further, its methods tend to focus on displacement as a proxy for vulnerability with little effort expended on parsing the various causes and results of precarious housing. It is our contention that housing (un)reliability is a continual experienced state with housing loss being only a dramatic illustration. And further, that a detailed understanding of precarious housing attachment among marginalized groups must delineate and measure the specific

causes of housing instability and loss. It is only from this empirical basis that it becomes possible to trace the socio-economic structures that result in the ongoing instability plaguing poor communities in the United States and to finally design informed policy to address it.

Michael J. Murray,
Bemidji State University

“The Economic Method, Public Policy, and Social Structure: The Epistemology of Adolph Lowe’s Instrumental Macroeconomics”

This essay diverges from the consensus view with the position that the problem with the current state of macroeconomics is at the ontological level (Spiegler and Milberg, 2011, 4-6). In concordance with Paul Krugman’s (2011) recognition that economists failed to see the possibility of the crisis (Krugman, 2011, 311); then the question becomes: if the toolkit of modern macroeconomics cannot recognize the possibility of the crisis, then how can these same tools be used to provide guidance after the crisis? None of the mainstream responses to the crisis can be adequate because each fail to recognize the flaws of the theory and fail to debate the ontological foundation of mainstream economic thought (Spiegler and Milberg, 2011, 33). Macroeconomic analysis needs to be reconstructed from the ground up if it is to be useful for policy formation (Lawson, 2009).

Adolph Lowe, wrestled with the ontological basis of macroeconomics in the 1920s and continuing throughout his life. The essay reintroduces Lowe’s instrumental macroeconomics in response to Krugman’s recent criticisms. Lowe’s approach offers a new set of tools for economic analysis and public policy. To elucidate the exposition, Lowe’s theory is decomposed into three “pillars”, Lowe’s ontological foundation and epistemology, Lowe’s role for public policy, and Lowe’s methodological-structural approach for economic investigation. The three pillars combined make up Lowe’s instrumental macroeconomics and provide a fresh guidance for contemporary macroeconomic theorists who are searching for direction for our discipline

Reynold F. Nesiba,
Augustana University

“Legislative Changes and Proposals for Creating, Regulating, and Restraining Predatory Lenders in South Dakota from 1980 to 2019”

What specific state-level legislative changes led to the creation, regulation and termination of predatory lending in South Dakota? South Dakota Codified law, specifically 54-4-44, regulates payday, car title, and installment loans. When did this statute come into being? What were the legislators attempting to accomplish in creating this legislation? How was it amended over time? At what point did payday loans become explicitly reflected in this statute? In this paper the author provides a thick description of the legislative history, as well as failed legislative proposals, to amend this section of statute. This legal history is part of a broader research project making sense of the rise and fall of payday lending in South Dakota. The hope is that other states can better protect consumers by understanding what happened in South Dakota over the last four decades.

Jairo Parada,
Universidad del Norte

“Veblen’s Perspectives on Marx”

After more than 150 years of *The Capital* having been published, we must recognize that Marx’s Economics is almost absent in most the undergraduate and graduate programs in Economics around the world, and very much ignored in our academic profession. Students only read about Marx in one or two weeks in the History of Economic Thought courses. Despite the Great Recession of 2008, the neoclassical paradigm is still dominating in Economics. Yet the crisis itself draw attention again about the validity of Marx and Veblen’s Thought which requires a new analytical review on what Veblen wrote about Marx and in what sense Veblen’s assessment of Marx can illuminate our public policies today regarding inequality, poverty, sustainability and democracy.

Abrian Sabo,
Willamette University

“R&D and the MIT: The Significance of Global Value Chains in Development”

Countries large and small each have a role to play in our rapidly growing global economic order, and are categorized into relative income categories: low, middle, and high income. These income classifications have become increasingly more important in the study of development economics on a global scale, and has sparked significant discourse in recent years. Within this discourse, countries have been the subjects of case studies that seek to define the Middle-Income Trap and offer tailored solutions that might help push countries past the threshold into high-income. China, for example, is a dynamic example of a country that not everyone believes to be stuck in the MIT just yet. In contrast, those that do define China as being a key economy that is seemingly stuck at middle-income status have offered policy and economic solutions that they argue will help China sustain the intense growth patterns they have experienced over the past decades.

Ashish Kumar Sedai,
Colorado State University

“Revisiting Keynes’ Prophecy on Technological Unemployment”

The developed world currently faces a new bout of anxiety as technologies are becoming smarter, sensitive and responsible. To understand the present anxiety, we trace the historical perspectives on technological unemployment post Great Depression, contrasting Keynes’s views on technological unemployment as in his essay ‘Economic Possibilities’, to the anxiety at present times, and examine how it is different from the previous ones. The focus of the paper is to discuss Keynes’s views on technological change and the eventual need for shorter working hours. We discuss Keynes’s shared work among others as an alternative underscoring its socio-political and economic feasibility. The study finds compelling arguments indicating that the current wave of technological unemployment is different than the previous ones, in terms of its effect on labour demand, in the short and the long run. We discuss the need to address technological unemployment, and to form alternative policies to tackle the problem.

Zdravka Todorova,

Wright State University

“Gift, Debt, and the Others: Theorizing Diverse Social Relations in Economics”

The paper argues that theorizing diverse social relations entails: developing ways to conduct economic analysis that do not reduce all relations to exchange; conceptualizing markets as social, rather than opposed to society; escaping analytical compartmentalization of spheres of life, without conflating the diversity of human experiences; and avoiding static immutable categories. The paper discusses the differences among relations based on gift, debt-credit, exchange, and reciprocity. It also explores connections among those distinct relations, as well as transformations of one relation into another. The discussion suggests that other relations also emerge as primary in the social constitution of the economy. Those are sacrifice, obligation, and exploit. The paper discusses the importance of understanding those nuances in economic relations. The novel approach of the paper is that it uses as a starting point a framework developed in psychology. It is argued that this approach helps in escaping reductionism, conflation, and compartmentalization.

Eric Tymoigne,
Lewis & Clark College

“Monetary Stability, Redemption, Fiscal and Monetary Coordination: The Case of the Guinea”

The Chartalist approach and recent insights of Modern Money Theory have emphasized the centrality of redemption channels for the stability of monetary system. The paper argues that the experience of the guinea coin illustrates how the lack of coordination between fiscal and monetary authorities promotes monetary instability. The face value of the guinea deviated substantially from its official value for an extended period of time, which at times led to confusion within the government about the face value of a guinea. This lack of coordination added to the instability generated by the reliance on gold.

Tonia Warnecke,
Rollins College

“Entrepreneurship, Institutions, and Social Change”

In the aftermath of the Great Recession, and growing uncertainty in the political and socioeconomic landscape of many countries, the idea of entrepreneurship as a strategy for personal financial security is experiencing increased popularity. This paper will discuss the controversial relationship between entrepreneurship, economic growth and human development in the developing world, focusing on necessity vs. opportunity entrepreneurship and informal vs. formal sector entrepreneurship. Examination of varied institutional scholarship on entrepreneurship (e.g. Schloss 1968; McDaniel 2005; Nega and Schneider 2014; Dolfisma and de Lanoy 2016; Champeyrache 2018) yields insight regarding the conditions which impact entrepreneurship’s ability to produce meaningful change for individuals, households, communities, and the broader economy. This paper also considers whether these conditions have changed in recent decades, and discusses the way that entrepreneurship fits into the institutional infrastructure for social welfare provision, noting the challenges of

promoting entrepreneurship-based solutions in the absence of a strong social safety net. Examples from China and India will be used for context.

John P. Watkins,
Westminster College

“The Gift as Security, Debt as Plunder”

The paper contrasts the “gift economy” with the “debt economy” The gift economy or the system of obligatory gift giving served as the basis of ancient economies. Justice reflected the existing social relations based on status. Nevertheless, the gift provided economic security, legitimized by the conceptions of justice at the time. As Marcel Mauss noted, “To refuse to give, to fail to invite, just as to refuse to accept, is tantamount to declaring war; it is to reject the bond of alliance and commonality. In contrast, debt represents an exchange of claims today for repayment plus interest tomorrow. Debt is central to market economies. In many cases, however, debt served to “plunder” the debtor. It served as a means of extracting the surplus. It also served as a means of imposing market economies. By making people debtors, people are forced to sell their labor to settle their debts, fostering the transition to a market economy. To this day, the gift economy characterizes personal relations, debts characterizes market relations. The oppositional nature of the gift and debt creates a tension within the market economy, manifested most recently in the financial crisis of 2008.

Benjamin Wilson,
University of Missouri-Kansas City

“A Dirigisme Approach to a Monetary Policy Jobs Guarantee”

It is frequently assumed in the Modern Monetary Theory (MMT) literature that full employment is a fiscal policy matter. Further, some argue that there is only one MMT consistent Jobs Guarantee (JG) program. This paper challenges the one JG claim and proposes a monetary policy approach to full employment. Rather than relying on the hallmark buffer stock model for price and employment stability, this monetary proposal is a dirigisme finance model that removes employment as a policy variable and instead places work at the heart of economic investment. This model is constructed by applying the development finance state taxonomy of Robert Hockett and Suela Omarova 2015 to the experimental actions taken by the U.S. Federal Reserve during the financial crisis. From this institutional structure, a monetary JG (MJG) is outlined that is consistent with MMT as well as New Monetary Consensus justifications for the Fed’s experimental liquidity provisioning policies. In addition to opening a monetary policy dialogue, this proposal brings the JG discussion into the digital space by applying geographic information system and digital fiat currency technologies to enhance the JG’s monetary design and illustrate the potential for a political economy of care.

Neal Wilson,
University of Missouri-Kansas City

“Aesthetics, MMT, and the Veblenian Dichotomy”

This paper extends the arguments linking Modern Monetary Theory (MMT) and aesthetics in Scott Fergson's "Declarations of Dependence" by way of a consideration of Institutional Economic Theory. A version of the ceremonial/institutional dichotomy as articulated by George Bataille and E. O. Zein-Elabdin is introduced and associated with the idea of a public as developed by John Dewey. Together these ideas support a robust public aesthetics that reaches beyond the National Endowment for the Arts towards public infrastructure which celebrates the breadth of this pluralist democracy. This implies a tacit redefinition of national ambitions toward a celebration of the public good in the design, creation, and experience of the built environment.

Jon D. Wisman,
American University

"Why has Labor Not Demanded Guaranteed Employment?"

Unemployment has almost always been traumatic for its victims. In earlier times, it threatened extreme privation, if not starvation. Still today, it dramatically decreases its victim's standard of living, human capital, social standing, and self-respect. It is associated with poorer health, family dissolution, and suicide. Unemployment also entails considerable costs to society such as lost output, increased crime, decayed neighborhoods, and when extreme, political unrest. Why, then, is it tolerated? Why, especially, have workers and their advocates not demanded that employment be guaranteed to all? This article explores why what has always been foremost to workers interests & security of employment & has only rarely resulted in a demand for guaranteed employment. I find that although many employed workers might feel job-secure and thus see little need for guaranteed employment, they are vulnerable to the overpoweringly seductive dominant ideology serving the interests of the owners of the means of production that blames the unemployed for their fate, creating hostility to the very idea of guaranteed employment.

Mary V. Wrenn,
University of West England

William Waller,
Hobart and William Smith Colleges

"Starved Bonds, Hollow Proxies: Neoliberal Gift Exchange"

Neoliberalism valorizes the individual. That individual, the familiar homo economicus of mainstream economics, is isolated and fixed relative to their historical and cultural context. Additionally, the neoliberal individual is valorized for their individual autonomy of action and identity; thereby minimizing the impact of social relations on their actions. The neoliberal individual and all their economic actions are part and parcel of an increasingly disembodied economy as neoliberal society evolves. The gift and the associated norms of reciprocity represent a form of social integration that re-embeds economic activity in larger social relations. Drawing on the rich tradition of Mauss, Malinowski, Gouldner, Sahlins, and Polanyi we argue that some gifts create obligations for counter-gifts creating new social ties between gift partners; as well as reinforcing social relations among those already engaged in ongoing reciprocal gift giving. Indeed, historically economic exchange has followed patterns established in ceremonial gift giving. Social relations built on reciprocity create and reinforce social

solidarity. Norms of reciprocity emerge that reinforce and maintain social relations. The gift economy is crucial to maintaining the social integration, systems of social relationships, and the tenuous embedding of economic relations in the neoliberal economy.

ECONOMICS: BUSINESS AND FINANCE

Kashi Nath Tiwari

KNT's Academic Financial Research

Joy Enyinnaya,
Colorado State University

“Economics of Criollo Cattle Production in the Deserts of Southern New Mexico”

The paper studies the Economics of Criollo Cattle Production in the Deserts of Southern New Mexico.

David H. Lindsay,
California State University Stanislaus

Annhenrie Campbell,
California State University Stanislaus

Kim B. Tran,
California State University Stanislaus

Firch Tim
California State University Stanislaus

“The Impact of TCJA on the CPA Exam Regulation Section’s Pass Rates: A Proposal”

The 2017 Tax Cuts and Jobs Act (TCJA) is the biggest overhaul in tax law since the Tax Reform Act of 1986. It makes substantial changes to both individual and corporate tax rates. While the law went into effect on January 1, 2018, its content was not tested on the regulation section of the Uniform CPA exam until January 1, 2019. This study’s proposal is to compare the CPA exam pass rates for 2018 and 2019 for each of the five content areas of the regulation section. The hypothesis is that pass rates will be lower in 2019 for three of the five content areas. Data from the nation’s 53 jurisdictions will be obtained from the National Association of State Boards of Accountancy. T-tests of the differences will be used to test the hypothesis.

Frank Ohara,
University of San Francisco

“Impact of ASU 2009-13 and ASU 2009-14 on CEO Option Grants at High Technology Firms”

The paper studies the impact of FASB Accounting Standards 2009-13 and 2009-14 (multiple-deliverable revenue recognition and arrangements) on CEO option grants with a particular reference to high technology firms.

ECONOMICS: GENERAL

Chris Erickson

New Mexico State University

Ram N Acharya,
New Mexico State University

“The Impact of Trade on the U.S. Pecan Industry”

Trade plays a significant role in minimizing the immediate impact of short-term fluctuations in domestic markets and enhancing global efficiency in resource allocation. However, its actual impact on an individual sector depends on various factors including the scope and degree of substitutability among imported and domestic products and the level of comparative advantage between trading partners. For instance, the US pecan industry produces two types of pecans – native and improved varieties, which require a different level of management, input application, irrigation water, and more trained workforce. Thus, the actual impact of rising trade on domestic production of native and improved pecan varieties will depend on the type of pecans imported and the nature of the competition they create for local products. Therefore, it is essential to understand the emerging dynamics in global markets and use this understanding in developing strategies for long-term growth and sustainability of the US pecan industry. In this light, this study attempts to measure the U.S. demand for improved, native, and imported pecans and use these empirical estimates to evaluate the impact of rising trade on demand for domestic varieties.

Kristina ML Acri nee Lybecker,
Colorado College

“Paradoxical Pharmaceutical Patent Terms”

Drug patent life and market exclusivity are “paradoxical” in that drugs that require more innovative work enjoy shorter patent lives and less market exclusivity. Section 156 of the Patent Act perpetuates the paradox through the clinical trial penalty and the 5-year cap on patent term restoration periods. This paper empirically establishes this relationship and describes how the elimination of those features would remove the paradox.

Sajid Al Noor,
New Mexico State University

“Industrial diversity to achieve economic stability in a region. A spatial analysis of economic performance in the US county level”

This paper will study the relationship between industrial diversity and economic stability in the United States. Industrial diversity refers that a region’s employment or income does not depend only on one sector or few sectors. A region would be counted as more diversified if employment shares are distributed more evenly among the industries. In a highly specialized economy, if the primary sector performs poorly, the region would lose its economic activities such as employment or income. However, in a diversified economy, poor performance by one major sector would not affect much in the region’s economic performance, as well as, we can expect less fluctuation in unemployment rate or GDP growth rate even during the time of economic downturn. In addition to that, this study assumes that economic stability of a region is

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spatially associated with its neighboring regions. A more diversified economy is more resilient during the time of economic downturn and brings more economic stability in the region and its neighboring regions. Spatial Durbin Model in a panel data will be used to capture the spatial effects of diversity on economic stability in a region. The study will use county level data over the 48 US adjacent states.

Michelle M. Amaral, Ph.D.
University of the Pacific, Department of Economics

Courtney D. Jensen, Ph.D.
University of the Pacific, Department of Health and Exercise Science

Jonathan M. Saxe, M.D.
St. Vincent Hospital, Trauma Center, Indianapolis, Indiana

Lewis E. Jacobson, M.D.
St. Vincent Hospital, Trauma Center, Indianapolis, Indiana

“The Sixth Fractured Rib: A Threshold for Treatment Decisions and Patient Outcomes”

Rib fractures are a commonly treated injury. One mode of care is thoracic epidural analgesia (TEA). Although seemingly effective, there are no universally-accepted criteria for its indication. We suggest using the number of ribs fractured as a component of a formal decision tree. We evaluated all rib fracture patients (N=1,344) from a Level I trauma center, comparing duration and cost of care, and rates of mechanical ventilation, pneumonia, and mortality based on number of ribs fractured. We generated group comparisons with chi-squared tests and t-tests. We used linear, logistic, and negative binomial regressions to test the effect of TEA and the presence of 6 fractured ribs on outcome measurements. We found a threshold at 6 ribs for most variables. Mean duration of care was 50% longer in patients with 6 ribs (p19.3% of patients with fractures were mechanically ventilated compared to 37.9% of patients with 6 (p8.3% of patients with fractures contracted pneumonia compared to 19.5% of patients with 6 (pand 4.3% of patients with fractures died compared to 13.1% of patients with 6 (pmedian patient charges were \$37,456 among patients with fractures and \$65,727 among patients with 6 Controlling for significant confounders, having 6 fractured ribs associated with a 3-fold increase in the odds of mortality (pTEA reduced the odds of mortality by 94% (p=0.001). We propose a system of triage in which the presence of 6 fractured ribs automatically qualifies patients for TEA.

Bernard Baah-Kumi,
New Mexico State University

“Technical efficiency of irrigation water use and its determinants: Evidence from New Mexico”

This paper analyses technical efficiency of crop irrigation water use and examines its determinants in New Mexico Counties. Water scarcity is a growing problem in New Mexico. Thus, irrigated agriculture, being the highest consumptive water user, is always under pressure to release water for other users such as the municipal and industrial, mining, and power sectors. This raises the concern for more efficient water use in irrigated agriculture. This study used data envelopment analysis (DEA) techniques to compute farm-level technical efficiency measure and sub-vector efficiency measure for crop irrigation water use. The study show that under constant returns to scale (CRS) and variable returns to scale (VRS) specifications, substantial average overall technical inefficiencies, of 24% and 10%,

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respectively, exist among farmers from 2013-2017. The average sub-vector inefficiencies for water, of 56% and 38%, respectively, exist among farmers from 2013-2017. The water sub-vector inefficiencies proved to be even higher, indicating that if farmers became more efficient using the currently available technology, it would be possible to reallocate a fraction of their crop irrigation water to other water demands without threatening their output. The study further examined the relationship between sub-vector efficiency for water and various farm characteristics, using Tobit regression technique

Beau Burns,
Colorado College

“Sustainable Groundwater Use in California”

In California the Sustainable Groundwater Management act is calling on water agencies to implement large reductions in groundwater use throughout the state. In Ventura County California various Groundwater management techniques have been used since the 1980's. The management regimes implementing these techniques differ depending on the groundwater basin. This project looks at the effectiveness of two different groundwater management regimes— the Santa Paula Groundwater Basin and the Oxnard Plains Groundwater Basin. This study looks at each basins effectiveness in decreasing total groundwater use and the cost of these reductions while controlling for environmental differences.

Joana Chapa,
Universidad Autonoma de Nuevo Leon

Ayala Edgardo,
Tecnologico de Monterrey

Medellín Sandra,
EGAP

“Economic impact of crime in a general equilibrium framework”

A general equilibrium model is built to analyze and quantify the economic effects of crime in Mexico. The model considers five economic sectors, four labor types, a capital type, a government level, a foreign sector and five types of households classified by the income quintile to which they belong to. The economic loss that company faces is introduced as a tax paid by the economic sector where it is classified and the economic loss that household faces as an income extraction. It is assumed that criminals waste money. The results indicate that, in terms of well-being, crime to companies affects similarly to households in the first to fourth quintile, and to a lesser extent in the fifth quintile. Meanwhile, the loss of welfare that households face, for crime that affects them directly, increases as they have lower income. Top of Form

Nataliia Cherkas,
Leibniz Science Campus Eastern Europe – Global Area (EEGA)

“Exchange rate policy and foreign trade structure as factors of economic growth and social development in transitional economies of Europe”

The impact of exchange rate and trade structure on GDP per capita for 12 European transitional countries was analyzed. We used the model of dependent economy to study the

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exchange rate impact and distinguish between traded and nontraded sectors. The theoretical model further divides tradable goods into high-tech tradable and non-high tech tradable in order to evaluate the effects on economic growth and social development. The higher demand supported by high wages in high-tech sector stimulates economic growth and the development of strong middle-class contributes to development of institutions. The impact of exchange rate policy and trade structure (high-tech and non-high-tech export) on the economic growth was empirically studied with a set of control variables using panel data for 2006-2016. We employed a panel regression model with fixed and random effects. The results of performed analysis clearly indicate that currency devaluation has negative impact on GDP per capita. It was demonstrated that export of high-tech sector drives economic growth for transitional countries of Central and Eastern Europe while non-high-tech export has negative effect on GDP per capita. Inclusion in the model of other growth determinants, showed consistent results for these countries.

Kyle Eagar,
New Mexico State University

“Technologically Driven Changes in Oil Well Production: Evidence from New Mexico’s Permian Basin”

By analyzing well level production data for the years 1994-2018, we seek to identify changes in production patterns that arise from the adoption of fracking technology. More specifically, we seek to understand changes in well level productivity on aggregate production. The results of our study have implication for national policy regarding energy independence and may also be of interest to oil market analysts. Because New Mexico relies heavily on oil revenues to fund public education, understanding changes in production may improve decision making regarding the budgeting of public resources.

Karla Flores Molina,
Universidad Autónoma de Baja California

Angélica Lidia Saucedo Parra,
| Universidad Autónoma de Baja California

Erika García Meneses,
Universidad Autónoma de Baja California

“Analysis of the determinants of Poverty in Mexico”

This paper analyzes the effects of education, remittances and social contributions and their impact on poverty in Mexico in the period from 2005 to 2015 for the states. Estimates will be made using the econometric view of panel data. The results show that the variables of education, salaries and social contributions have a positive and significant effect on poverty.

Hisham Foad,
San Diego State University

“Birthright granted and revoked: the effects of Irish citizenship policy on migrant characteristics”

What are the effects of birthright citizenship on the characteristics of immigrants to a country? I examine this issue by utilizing changes in Irish immigration law as a natural experiment.

Prior to 1999, only individuals who had at least one parent with Irish nationality were eligible for citizenship (*jus sanguinis*). However, between 1999 and 2004, Ireland changed their citizenship laws and moved toward a *jus soli* system in which anyone born in Ireland was eligible for citizenship. This law changed again in 2005, moving back to a *jus sanguinis* principle. Utilizing Irish census data from 1996, 2002, 2006, and 2011, I compare immigrants to Ireland based on their migration cohort: before 1999, between 1999 and 2004, and after 2004. Those migrants in the *jus soli* cohort tend to exhibit greater permanence, stronger assimilation (as measured by language), and invest more in their children's education. I do not find a significant difference in fertility rates between cohorts. These estimates suggest that birthright citizenship can lead to less transitory migration and incentivize immigrants to more fully assimilate across generations.

Hisham Foad,
San Diego State University

“Political Extremism in the US: The effects of migrant communities”

The global rise of political extremism has been one of the defining trends of the past decade. Numerous explanations have been posited for this trend, ranging from the 2007-2008 financial crisis, increased competition in a global economy, rising inequality, and a backlash against immigration. My study considers this last explanation, but within the context of the United States. Much of the existing literature has focused on European politics with its wider spectrum of political parties. The two-party US system requires identification of political extremism at the candidate rather than party level. Using ideological ratings derived from campaign contributions, I evaluate the effects of immigration on the vote shares of extremist candidates (both those that win and those that lose) by US Congressional district. Immigration may drive support for extremist candidates due to voter fears of labor market competition or the ability of extremist candidates to play on fears of the unknown. On the other hand, exposure to immigrants may generate understanding that diminishes fear-mongering messages from extremist candidates. I find mixed support for both theories. In relatively well-educated districts, increases in immigration tends to reduce the vote share for extremist candidates. However, migration toward less-educated and less urban communities increases extremist vote shares. These results highlight the nuanced relationship between migration and political extremism.

Tamoghna Halder,
University of California, Davis

“Inter-generational Social Mobility in India (1960 – 2017) : No Unity in its Diversity”

Drawing upon a previously unused data on university graduates spanning over six decades (1959 – 2017), the paper seeks to measure the implied rates of social mobility for the highest and lowest caste groups in India, as well as that of the Muslims. These under-privileged and discriminated groups together constitute about a third of India's population. The estimates obtained in this paper matches expectations from previous literature, but further finds that the rates of social mobility have been relatively higher for both the upper and lower caste groups in recent decades. Exploiting the treatment-control framework induced by the affirmative action policy in India, the paper analyzes the academic performance of these groups prior and post the implementation of the policy's latest version. It finds significant evidences that the policy affects an individual's rank in a graduating cohort depending on the individual's caste membership whether highest or lowest. The findings of the paper reject the idea that social prohibition of inter-caste marriage is the sole channel of social rigidity in India, since even within the highest caste, the highest sub-caste dominates the others. Bolstered by the largest

individual level data ever used in a caste-based research, the paper further deals with the dynamics of career choice and aspirations of the under-privileged caste groups. Robust analysis reveals that the socio-economic discrimination against Muslims and lower caste groups affect both aspirations as well as achievements of these groups, and leads to a highly divided and rigid social reality of India. Top of Form

Bill Herrin,
University of the Pacific

Michelle Amaral,
University of the Pacific

Caroline Styc,
University of the Pacific

“Regional Variation in Childhood Malnutrition Associated with Staple Food Consumption: Evidence from Uganda”

This work follows from Amaral et al. (2017), who use three waves of the Uganda Living Standards Measurement Survey (LSMS) to demonstrate that consuming rather large amounts of nutritionally deficient staple foods is associated with stunting and, to a lesser extent, wasting in young Ugandan children. Moreover, this lack of dietary diversity has a larger effect on malnutrition than food insecurity, defined as not having enough food. Recognizing regional differences in staple food consumption patterns due to ethnic, cultural, and climatic differences, this work tests if the relationship between staple food consumption and childhood stunting varies regionally. We also add a fourth wave of LSMS data. Using the Amaral et al. model, which estimates the odds of stunting with logistic regression, preliminary results suggest that regional differences exist, and that these differences may be driven by one or two specific staples. Also, adding the additional year of data shows that food insecurity has grown more important. Finally, mapping different staple food consumption patterns to different regions is imprecise. The lack of robustness in some of the preliminary estimates across different model specifications confirms this, so a broad array of different specifications is required to convey regional differences.

Konstantin Kunze,
PhD Student

“The Effect of Medicaid Expansions on Labor Market Outcomes”

In early 1990s a federally mandated expansion required states to provide Medicaid coverage to children up to age of six. Using regression-adjusted differences in differences this paper exploits this sharp discontinuity to estimate the effects of Medicaid eligibility of children on various labor market outcomes of their mothers. The results show that Medicaid eligibility is associated with positive effects on labor supply at the extensive margin (participation in the labor force) and at the intensive margin (hours or weeks of work on the job). The estimates exhibit little sensitivity to alternative specifications and robustness test.

Saeed Langarudi,
New Mexico State University

“Can Economic Policies Provide Solution for Water Issues: Impact of Workforce Participation on Dynamics of Water Resources”

The field of water resources management and policy primarily focuses on intervention within its own territory to find solutions for contemporary water issues. This paper, in contrast, argues that sometimes the solutions could be found outside of this territory. In particular, we consider policies focused merely on the economic variables. More specifically, this study examines the stimulation of workforce participation and its impact on the hydrologic system. This intervention could be implemented through several different means: (1) by encouraging less represented workers, "including" women, unskilled or differently skilled people to participate more in economic activities, e.g. through modification of family leave policies; (2) encouraging the younger generation to stay in the region and participate in economic activities; and (3) attract more productive individuals from outside the region. The composition of workforce participation could also be tested, e.g. encouraging people to be involved more in agriculture vs. non-agriculture sectors. A social-hydrology system dynamics model is developed and calibrated for a southern region in New Mexico, US (Doña Ana County) to test this hypothesis. The model can simulate historical as well as future behavior of the studied region. Simulation results will be used to evaluate the impact of workforce participation on the dynamics of the hydrology system especially, groundwater storage (the Mesilla Basin) and surface water streamflow (Rio Grande).

Robert Lasater,
San Diego State University

“Economic Growth and U.S. Troop Deployments in Kuwait”

The United States currently has over 215,000 troops deployed to over 163 countries. Because troops are often deployed to countries actively engaged in combat, disentangling direct effects of US troops on economic growth from indirect effects of conflict resolution and stability on growth is an empirical challenge. This paper provides new evidence on the economic impact of troop deployments by studying the troop deployments to Kuwait in early period of Operation Iraqi Freedom. Utilizing synthetic control matching, this paper estimates the effects of an exogenous increase of security from a large deployment of US troops without the destruction of conflict and finds a marked increase in economic growth. I explore mechanisms for growth in expenditures, security umbrella, and diffusion, finding evidence for the growth caused by the security umbrella, lesser by expenditures, and no evidence for effects of diffusion. These findings are in line with existing literature that shows a positive effect of U.S. troop deployments and host nation economic growth.

Mansokku Lee,
State University of New York at Geneseo

“Public Trust, Government Spending, and Financial Development”

This paper examines the impact of public trust in government on financial development in developing countries. We use an index of public trust in government and political parties, and for the measures of financial development, we use various indicators of financial depth and access. To control for a potential endogeneity, we apply 2SLS and use governments' welfare spending as instruments. The first stage regression suggests that there is a positive relationship between government expenditure on welfare and public trust in government. The second stage regression suggests that while financial depth grows as public trust grows, financial access decreases. This implies that an increase in governments' welfare spending causes public trust in government to grow. This makes people become more dependent on government supports, saving less and taking out more debt.

Johannes Mansson,
Colorado College

“The Effects of Equipment and Facility Costs on the Success of Women in Sports – the Case of the Olympics”

Success at the Olympics, in general and for women, both in medal counts and in participation, has long been studied under the lens of economic indicators such as GDP or population size. Recently a push in sports economic research has been using various gender equality measures to study success of women at the Olympics. This paper furthers these findings and looks at the effects of barriers to entry such as equipment cost and facility cost on the success of women of various nations at the Olympics. The paper seeks to test the hypothesis that sports with the highest barriers to entry will have the lowest success rates at the Olympics for women. The hope with this research is that it will provide a framework and direction for the IOC in the years following the conclusion of their flagship program – Agenda 2020.

Joseph A. McKinney,
Baylor University

“USMCA: Improvement or Retrogression”

The United States, Mexico, and Canada recently negotiated and signed a trade agreement, variously described as a modification of the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) or a replacement of it. This paper will compare the terms of the United States Mexico Canada Agreement (USMCA) with those of NAFTA, and also with the terms of the Transpacific Partnership agreement previously agreed by the three countries (but from which the United States withdrew). It will identify areas in which improvements were made as well as areas that are problematic and represent a step backward. It will consider the rules regarding trade in services as well as trade in goods, and will also assess proposed changes in the institutional structure of NAFTA that if implemented will affect relations among the member countries. An assessment will be made concerning whether, on balance, the new agreement is an improvement over the terms of previous agreements or is a retrogression.

Javier Medina,
California State University - Fresno

“The Criminalization of Marijuana and the Opioid Epidemic”

The Opioid Epidemic is both a worldwide and domestic crisis that has been around since the late 1990s. The past few years, society has begun to focus its efforts on reversing the increasing overdose rate, a major tool has been the legalization of marijuana, a non-addictive pain relieving alternative. The goal of this project is to see if the criminalization of marijuana, arrests for the sale and possession of marijuana contributed to increased opioid usage leading to overdoses. The results showed that an increase in arrests for the possession of marijuana actually decreased the opioid overdose rate, while the increase in arrests for the sale of marijuana led to an increase in the opioid overdose rate.

Luyen Nguyen,
New Mexico State University

Christopher A. Erickson,

New Mexico State University

“Growth Volatility and Financial Sector Development - An empirical test”

Aggregate economic volatility is an essential concern of a government to reduce exogenous shocks and smooth fluctuations. Financial sector development is a potential cause to strengthen an economy's ability to weaken shocks and decrease volatility. This research investigates the relationship among fifty countries worldwide to find out how output growth volatility differences among them in the short term? Does financial sector development itself reduce the growth volatility? Does financial sector development magnify or damp the growth volatility by affecting inflation volatility shock? The research employs the dynamic panel threshold regression model, focuses on the global output growth volatility in the short term, bank credit and health indicators. The results show that output growth volatility has a declining trend from 1997 to 2014 except economic crisis in the emerging economies and the global financial crisis. The volatility of advanced economies is smaller than emerging economies. Financial sector development could reduce growth volatility, especially in the lower financial sector development regime. Regarding the inflation volatility shock, financial sector development magnifies its effect on the economy in higher regime.

Ejiro Osiobe,
New Mexico State University

“Effect of K – 12 Education Expenditure on Economic Growth: Evidence from Selected Latin American Countries”

The paper analyzes the effect of K – 12 education expenditure on economic growth with evidence from selected Latin American Countries. Economic literature, both theoretical and empirical, has provided evidence that education is significant to economic growth. Among academics and practitioners, one common recommendation given to improve or grow an economy, fight poverty, create more opportunities for labor market participation, economic growth, and facilitate socio-economic development is for the local economy to invest in its educational system. The logic is, if a national economy spends more on education, the country will experience economic growth in the long-run (Solow, 1956). This study aims to examine the relationship between education and economic growth in selected Latin American countries. Specifically, this study seeks to explain the relationship between K – 12 education expenditure and economic growth to contribute to the literature of economic development in two ways: first, to the researcher's best knowledge, This study is the first to focus on the relationship of education and economic growth in the stated Latin American countries; second, the outcome of this research will guide policymakers on K-12 education spending and give them a better understanding of the characteristics of their education system.

Francisca Reyes,
Western New Mexico University

“Opportunity Zones and their Impact in Rural Communities”

This paper explores opportunity zones and how they can be used to incentivize private investment in such a way that promote economic growth in distressed communities. An opportunity zone is a census tract designated by state and federal governments targeted for economic development. Opportunity Fund is an investment vehicle for financing the opportunity zones created after the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of 2017. Opportunity funds defer their capital gains and receive special tax benefits in they roll that gain into an opportunity fund within 180 days then pay zero tax on gains earned from the opportunity fund. Opportunity funds not only provide after tax returns that might be more attractive that

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investing on other instruments, but it also represents a unique opportunity for communities to access funds that were not available otherwise. Of the 8,687 designated opportunity zones, only 22% are in rural areas, the rest are in urban areas.

Angélica Lidia Saucedo Parra,
Universidad Autónoma de Baja California

Ana Luisa Ramírez Jimenez,
Universidad Autónoma de Baja California

“Diagnosis of the results of the EGEL-CENEVAL in the Faculty of Social and Political Sciences in the period 2013 -2018”

The purpose of this document is to make a diagnosis through a descriptive and graphical analysis of the results of the use of the General Graduation Exit Exam (EGEL-CEVENAL) of the graduates of the Faculty of Social Sciences and Policies of the degrees: Public Administration, International Relations and Economics, belonging to the Autonomous University of Baja California, in the period 2013 to 2018 on a biannual basis of the four areas that comprise it.

David Saucedo De La Fuente,
University of Texas at Dallas

“A Spatial Panel Data Analysis of the Effect of Drug-Related Violence on Labor Productivity: Evidence from Mexico”

This study examines the determinants of labor productivity (GDP per worker) for Mexico at the state level over the period 2003-2016 using annual data. The GMM technique is used to estimate a spatial panel data model that includes a spatial weight matrix, the spatial lag of the dependent variable, the spatially weighted average of lagged drug-related violence rates, the spatial lag of the error term, and adds instrumental variables to control for endogeneity problem. The spatial weight matrix is designed and estimated using the Queen contiguity criterion and the inverse distance criterion. Preliminary results indicate that wages have a negative and highly significant effect while growing labor productivity in contiguous states has positive and highly significant spillover effects in a given state economy. Drug-related violence (the combined total of homicide, kidnapping, and extortion) rate per 100,000 population exerts a negative and significant impact on labor productivity. Similarly, there is statistically significant evidence of the negative spillover effects of crime on regional GDP per worker. Employment density (the number of people employed per km²) and the distance-weighted GDP between state *i* and the nearest U.S. port of entry have a highly significant negative and positive effect, respectively, on state's labor productivity. Public investment per capita has a positive effect and highly statistically significant effect. As expected, the impact of the 2008-2009 financial crisis is negative and highly significant. Finally, the number of patents per 100,000 population has a positive effect, however, it is not statistically significant for all specifications.

Carlos G. Silva,
Arkansas Economic Development Institute-UA Little Rock

Saeed P. Langarudi,
Water Resource Research Institute – New Mexico State University

“An integrated dynamic environmental modeling framework for intertemporal spatial optimization of micro level production”

Currently, most of the analysis of individual spatial behavior enclosed in a dynamic system are yet to fully integrate hydrologic features under a single platform. Variations in individuals’ strategies, as well as spatial and hydrologic features, are processed separately through a variety of applications. This study proposes to create a setting where optimized individual user decisions are connected to hydrological features under a single platform. Using open source software and general-purpose programming, this study focuses on generating an application where temporal, spatial, hydrological parameters can be easily integrated. This approach allows users to test bounded rationality in a more realistic environment and examine its impact on multiple performance measures. Findings obtained by this method are expected to be easily transferable to regions where hydrological features and individuals’ behavior are known.

Leila Shadabi,
New Mexico State University

“Natural Resources and Corruption”

The resource curse is an empirical phenomenon first discussed by Sachs and Warner (1999). The evidence suggests that natural resources boom accomplishes with lower per capita GDP. Also, they suggest in nations rich with natural resources, per capita GDP grows slower than in resource-poor countries. Some studies explain the curse through corruption because being rich of natural resources increases rent seeking behavior and decrease competition. Other evidence suggests that curse is less evident when the quality of institutions in a nation is high. Also, the difference of growth between long term and short term, and different types of natural resources need to be considered. An important gap in the studies of natural resources and corruption is the lack of explanation about the types of institutions which lower quality of them leads to higher corruption. This paper describes different institutional characteristics of the countries impact on corruption. A global analysis with cross-sectional estimations show being rich of natural resources is not a strong factor for corruption. The level of corruption depends on political stability, business freedom, per capita GDP, political rights, civil liberties, and language diversity of a country.

Dmitry Shishkin,
Georgia Gwinnett College

“The Impact of Decentralization on Fire Safety Outcomes: A Cross-Country Analysis”

The main goal of this work is to provide empirical analysis of the relationship between decentralization of fire safety regulations and the effectiveness of their outcomes. To achieve this goal, we need to solve the following two tasks. First, the proper measurement of decentralization of firefighting regulations should be developed, and, second, the impact of decentralization on the effectiveness of fire safety outcomes should be estimated while controlling for other explanatory variables and dealing with potential endogeneity in our econometric estimates. Preliminary empirical results show some evidence of positive impact of decentralization on fire safety outcomes.

Akatsuki Sukeda,
University of California, Santa Cruz

“Credible Forward Guidance with Financial Disruption”

This paper analyzes the effectiveness of optimal incentive-compatible forward guidance at the effective lower bound (ELB) on nominal interest rates when the economy faces occasional financial disruptions. Financial disruptions make households respond less to future monetary shocks because of precautionary-saving motives and make firms respond less to future monetary shocks because the value of current profit increases. As a result, the following three results emerge. First, forward guidance affects the economy at the ELB much less strongly without changing its effect when the economy exits the ELB. Second, the effectiveness of forward guidance becomes weaker even if the central bank has perfect credibility and can commit to forward guidance with a longer horizon than the case without financial disruption. Third, since the output gap and inflation experience more significant deviation from their optimal levels at exit periods, credibility concerns make the effectiveness of optimal sustainable forward guidance even weaker.

Tingting Xiong,
Howard University

“Budgetary Centralization, Multinational Corporations, and Foreign Direct Investment”

This paper investigates the effect of the budgetary centralization on the foreign direct investment (FDI) inflows. Nowadays, the competition among developing countries in attracting FDI, especially export-oriented FDI (EFDI), has been intensified. The theories of FDI attempt to shed light on the reasons why Multinational Corporations (MNCs) invest in certain countries while assuming ownership and what are the advantages of investment location choices.

Tingting Xiong,
Howard University

“The Effect of Foreign Direct Investment on Economic Growth: An Industry Level Analysis”

This study explores and examines the effect of foreign direct investment (FDI) inflows on industry-level economic growth, utilizing the disaggregate panel data from 34 OECD countries. This study, for the first time, provides novel empirical evidence that FDI inflow promotes economic growth on average, yet its effect varies by industries. At the same time, this study also examines different mechanisms through which FDI inflows promotes economic growth with different industry characteristics. The theoretical literature on the effects of FDI on economic growth identifies different mechanisms. The endogenous growth models (Lucas 1988; Rebelo 1991; Romer 1986) emphasize innovation and investments in human capital in order to increase productivity. Since FDI is considered as an important vehicle of technology transfer and human capital accumulation, FDI inflow is expected to promote economic growth through these factors. Meanwhile, the Heckscher-Ohlin model provides an alternative prediction that the direct effects of FDI on industry-level output through factor reallocations across industries. Furthermore, the previous literature on the effect of FDI inflows on economic growth mostly focuses on country-level analysis without providing detailed channels. This study hence attempts to fill the gap in this literature by demonstrating the mechanisms through which FDI inflows promotes economic growth with different industry characteristics.

ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY AND NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

Chelsea Schelly
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J. Antonio Ávila Chávez,
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Kyara M. Ruíz Reyes,
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J. Eliana Rodríguez-Burgueño,
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Jorge Ramírez-Hernández,
Universidad Autónoma de Baja California

Héctor Iván Molina Saldivar,
Universidad Autónoma de Baja California

“Binational Environmental Flows to Improve Groundwater Availability for Restoration Sites in the Colorado River Delta”

The Colorado River Delta once covered with wetlands, fresh and coastal water providing a magnificent habitat is now almost fully occupied by farmlands, of the Imperial, Mexicali and San Luis Río Colorado valleys.. The interaction of groundwater, surface water and riparian vegetation represent a fundamental key to understand the functioning of the ecosystem. In 2012, an extraordinary change in paradigm of water uses and collaboration between Mexico, United States and NGOs took place, the Minute 319, where environmental flows were allocated to the Delta, providing water that recharged the local aquifer, ecological and social benefits. Another Minute was signed in 2017, Minute 323, committed to allocate 210,000 acre-feet of water for environmental purposes. Binational collaboration has play a key role on conservation and restoration. There are restoration sites in charge of NGOs, along the riparian corridor provide habitat, these sites have been reforested with native species of vegetation which are freatophilic. Due to changes in the use of water in the Delta, water table has decreased and being recharged by agricultural return flows, and climate change potential effects, efficient use of water has to be a mayor target. In view of this, piezometers were installed to monitor, analyze and correlate groundwater with the environmental flows discharges in restoration sites. This flows have being used to maintain depth to water table and conserve the habitat of the remaining Delta.

Trent Biggs,
San Diego State University

“Land Cover and Socioeconomic Status: Implications for Cross-Border Sediment Loads”

The US-Mexico border includes rapidly urbanizing areas that experience severe erosion. The eroded material can be transported across the border in streams, damaging coastal ecosystems on both sides of the border. This paper includes an analysis of the relationship between land cover and socioeconomic status (SES), including a marginality index (MI) and time since urbanization (YR), in Tijuana, Mexico. Contrary to expectation, we find that high SES corresponds with low vegetation cover and high impervious cover, while low SES corresponds with high soil exposure. This pattern was due to (1) slightly higher vegetation cover in tracts with low SES; (2) significantly higher soil cover and low impervious cover in tracts with low SES due to unpaved roads and vacant lots, and (3) low vegetation cover and high impervious cover in tracts with high SES. Approximately half of the variance in the proportion of the population with drainage and with piped water supply was explained by a multiple regression with land cover, slope, and YR, whereas fertility and infant mortality correlated with but were not predicted well by land cover. The combination of rapid population growth, variable topography, semiarid climate, and history of service development in Tijuana resulted in unexpected associations between SES and land cover, with implications for the environment and public health.

Nina Burkardt,
US Geological Survey

“Using Network Analysis to Understand Information Pathways in the Bureau of Land Management”

The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) manages almost 250 million acres of land in the United States. These lands support a variety of uses, including grazing, recreation, and development of renewable and non-renewable energy resources. Management decisions range in scale from short-term special use permits to long-term Resource Management Plans that are in effect for 10 or more years. All of these decisions require scientific and technical information, and BLM scientists and managers often rely on input and scientific information from other employees, or information that was used in past decisions. The BLM maintains a website, the Science Practice Portal, that contains a variety of information resources to be used in decisions, but how this website is utilized is not well-understood. To better understand how information flows in the BLM, US Geological Survey researchers are conducting a social network analysis and conducting interviews with BLM employees to learn how information flows in the BLM. This knowledge will support more effective and efficient decision making. This paper reports on the early phases of the project, including construction of the Social Network Analysis survey, survey deployment, and initial findings.

Edith Camargo-Renteris,
San Diego State University

“Equity in Solar Energy: An Analysis of Recipients of the California Solar Initiative Single Family Affordable Solar Housing program”

The California Solar Initiative was adopted as a strategy to expand solar power production in the state of California. It also sought to expand access to solar power, developing the Single-Family Affordable Solar Housing (SASH) program to target low-income households. To what extent does this program actually meet that goal? In this study, I compare the number of completed SASH applications by zip code and the zip code’s respective income and ages between 2009 and 2013, controlling for population size. I hypothesize that the majority of applications submitted are in older, retired, and middle-income communities due to their ability to both own their home and maintain a low annual income, two of the most important requirements for the SASH program. Using a mixed methods approach, I am not only looking

for how the completed application data compares to the demographics, but also learning about outreach practices and priorities through interviews with those implementing the program. Based on its findings, the paper discusses both obstacles and potential solutions to more effectively make clean energy accessible to all.

Joice Chang,
Humboldt State University

Tatyana Ruseva,
Appalachian State University

“Managing Coal Ash: A Fragmented and Fragile Regulatory Future?”

Coal combustion residuals (CCRs), commonly known as coal ash, contain a variety of contaminants associated with serious health and environmental effects. The disposal of CCRs is crucial; without proper protections, the contaminants can leach into groundwater and cause serious harm. In 2016, President Obama signed into law the Water Infrastructure Improvements for the Nation (WIIN) Act. Under WIIN, states may, but are not required to submit a CCR permit program to EPA for approval. In the American federalist system, states, in contrast to the federal government, are often viewed as “laboratories of democracy” or places to test out innovative policies. The reality of CCR disposal is, however, complex because its impacts are interstate in nature. Much of the federalism scholarship suggests that regulatory policy is variable, and that regulated interests will exploit that variability and focus on the level of government that most aligns with their interests. The federal delegation of authority to states suggests that a patchwork of CCR policies will emerge, potentially leading to high levels of conflicts between federal, state/local governments, regulated industries, citizens, and activists. This paper will explore whether this kind of fragmented federalism will lead to a fragile regulatory regime for managing CCRs.

Frida Sofia Cital Morales,
Universidad Autonoma de Baja California

Jorge Ramírez Hernández,
Universidad Autónoma de Baja California

“Ecosystem Services of Agricultural Drainage in the Mexicali Valley, Baja California”

In average around the world, 70% of surface hydric resources are designated to agriculture. Part of the crop's water applied return to agricultural drainage, which their main function is eliminate croplands water excess that is applied, besides to decrease the water table, and transport salt and agrochemicals. Where the agricultural return flows are the main source of water in the Mexico-Campestre-Xochimilco lagoon system, in the remaining wetland system of the Colorado River Delta and in the wetlands of the Colorado River Delta. Despite their contribution, little research has been conducted about the biological importance and the ecosystem services that the drainage systems provide. A case study in the agricultural drainage system of Mexicali Valley is presented, in which three ecosystem services are analyzed: 1) the provision of water for environmental use, 2) the purification of water and 3) the provision of habitat and refuge, in the Plan de Ayala drain located southeast of the Mexicali Valley. During the study period, provision of water for environmental use was 13.3 Mm³, 29 species of birds use the drain as a habitat and refuge site, and of the 10 most common species in the Colorado River Delta 5 inhabit in the study area.

Christopher De La Rosa,
St. Mary's University

“Crossing the Waters: Analyzing Barriers to Successful Cooperative Management of Transboundary Water Resources”

Access to water resources has become an important discussion point in the wake of growing water insecurity. Transboundary water bodies are an especially important area of focus, as they impact multiple stakeholders. Effective, cooperative transboundary water management policies and structures could address these concerns, but such a solution often remains elusive. This paper argues that the greatest barriers for successful transboundary water management policies and structures are competing stakeholder interests and power imbalances, on one hand, and inherent scientific challenges, on the other hand. Three case studies will be analyzed in this paper: the Guarani Aquifer, which lies under Brazil, Paraguay, Uruguay and Argentina; the Rio Grande; and the Colorado River Delta, the latter two of which run from the United States to Mexico.

Gloria Aurora De Las Fuentes Lacavex,
Universidad Autónoma de Baja California

“El medio ambiente sano es un derecho humano desde la reforma constitucional de 28 de junio de 1999”

el Estado se encuentra obligado a garantizar el respeto a este derecho; y el acceso, disposición y saneamiento de agua para consumo personal y doméstico en forma suficiente, salubre, aceptable y asequible, se reconocieron a partir de la reforma constitucional de 8 de febrero de 2012. El Estado debe entonces emitir las normas que simultáneamente garanticen estos dos supuestos. Se analizan los recientes decretos reguladores de la gestión del recurso hídrico, que protegen o liberan para su explotación a diversas cuencas, para verificar si son ambientalmente adecuadas dichas medidas.

Aimee Franklin,
University of Oklahoma

“The Influence of Cultural Worldviews and Risk Perceptions on Severe Weather Preparation”

This study investigates how people prepare for severe weather. Do they prefer to pay for things like weather radios and storm shelters to protect themselves? Or, are they willing to provide additional resources to government to protect themselves and other members of the community? Our research combines climate science response expectations with behavioral intentions to provide an interdisciplinary perspective on fiscally efficient ways to encourage individual and community severe weather preparations. A survey of individuals in six tornado alley states, Oklahoma, Texas, Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi and Tennessee, asked if they would prefer individual or community-minded severe weather preparation options. The participants then decided how much they would pay for their choices. Results from this boundary-crossing research can contribute to academic theory related to the sincerity of preferences based on factors thought to drive behavioral intentions. In addition, government professionals, such as city managers, planners and emergency managers will benefit from these insights into preferred actions, the sustainability of these choices and willingness to pay. Data about preferences for individual and community-based severe weather preparedness activities with different payment options can be translated into advances in decision making for anyone involved in crafting risk mitigation strategies for severe weather and tornadoes.

Sheldon Gen,
San Francisco State University

“Fighting Goliath: Policy Advocacy Strategies of Environmental Nonprofits Facing Large Corporate Interests”

In U.S. environmental policy, those advocating for greater environmental restoration, conservation, and preservation are often those on the short-side of power, facing more established powers representing commercial and industrial interests. This uneven playing field may simply reflect the historic inertia of anthropocentric dominion over nature being the dominant environmental ethic through the 20th century. That ethic subsidized the nation’s economic growth and the businesses that thrived from it. By the time public policies began regulating pollution and promoting environmental and public health, business interests were already well represented in policy processes. Thus, contemporary environmental policy conflicts sometimes resemble David versus Goliath, where environmental interests appear to be severely disadvantaged compared to well-resourced business interests. This study utilizes four case studies nonprofits engaged in environmental policy advocacy. Interviews were conducted with the nonprofits’ policy advocacy managers, and their accounts were substantiated and supplemented with organizational document analyses, media audits, and a q-sort exercise to identify their advocacy strategy. The cases reveal two distinct strategies, and many tactics, those environmental groups took to fight better-resourced industries, and those strategies are grounded in theories of policy change.

María Griselda Günther,
Universidad Autónoma Metropolitana

Alfonso Brandon Hernández Ibarra,
Universidad Autónoma Metropolitana

“Community Management as a Key to Guaranteeing the Human Right to Water: A Comparative Study Between Duero River Basin in Michoacán and Mixtec Region In Oaxaca, Mexico”

The main objective of this work is to analyze community water management in rural areas in Mexico, focused on social organizations with strong roots in their traditions and territories. The qualitative analysis is derived from a systematic research process in rural localities in Duero river basin of Michoacán and in the Mixtec region in Oaxaca, Mexico, during fieldwork from 2016 to 2018. Results show that studied communities organized around water supply have formed relatively strong social institutions to guarantee the human right to water for human consumption based on their own traditions, capacities and local resources. At the same time, the lack and gaps that the State leaves are essential factors that require the strengthening of self-management capacities related to processes, management and sustainable environmental care. This evidence contradicts neoliberal arguments that affirm the necessity of private companies’ intervention and devalue the communities’ organization and local knowledge. At the same time, results show, identify and propose actions and ways to strengthen community water management in rural areas.

Ernita Joaquín,
San Francisco State University

Patrick J. Maley,

ICF International

“From Capture to Deconstruction: The Decline, Decay, and Rebuilding of the EPA”

“EPA captured” is a headline story that ebbs and flows, depending on the prevailing winds in Washington, DC. In today's era of “deconstruction of the administrative state” and technological threats, we revisit capture theory and examine the current travails of the Environmental Protection Agency. Our paper recasts capture from the traditional measures of political appointments, budgetary actions, and policy tenor, to one that examines latent dynamics of administrative conservatorship and technological tools enabling capture to morph into deconstruction. At the end we comment on the prospects for EPA's mission and capacity rebuilding.

Lawrence Dale LaPlue,
New Mexico State University

“Environmental Consequences of Natural Gas Wellhead Pricing Deregulation”

From 1958-1985, the US Federal Power Commission, and then Congress, directly, exercised explicit control of the price of natural gas contracted for sale across states lines. This regulatory regime contributed to low and stable natural gas prices for several years. But declining exploration, falling known reserves, and dramatic changes in the relative prices of alternative fuels in the 1970s motivated federal regulators to incrementally relax (raise) the natural gas price controls, thereby influencing both the incentives to produce natural gas and to send it across state lines. This paper investigates the role of incremental deregulation of natural gas wellhead prices on U.S. air quality from 1972 to 1985. Results indicate that relaxing natural gas wellhead price caps contributed to significant declines in sulfur dioxide (SO₂), total suspended particulates (TSP), and carbon monoxide (CO). Further analysis indicates that these reductions were particularly concentrated among natural gas importing states.. Results from this analysis provide specific insights into the drivers of historical declines in US air pollution as well as giving more general insights concerning the spillover consequences of facilitating and incentivizing the movement of natural gas from regions of relatively high supply to regions of relatively high demand.

Snigdha Nautiyal,
Arizona State University

“Case Study of Indian NGOs Learning for Climate Change Adaptation”

Climate change is predicted to exacerbate the existing developmental challenges that are already impacting many vulnerable groups in the Global South. Social and organizational learning can facilitate climate change adaptation needed to respond to and cope with these challenges. However, there is limited empirical evidence to support the existing role and importance of learning that can guide future adaptation. I present evidence of organizational learning by four NGOs in India at the intersection of traditional development and climate change adaptation. Using the concept of discourse as being constantly reproduced and transformed within its socio-historical contexts, I argue that discursive shifts in the language used by NGOs to talk about climate change adaptation are indicative of their organizational learning. Thus, I use discourse analysis on documents from the four NGOs to trace their learning over time. I highlight the importance of the temporal dimension of learning, both in terms of duration and timing, and demonstrate how their learning impacts how NGOs understand and frame their responses to climate change. Awareness of and reflection on the

temporal nature of learning can provide a new perspective on the when, what and why of climate change adaptation for NGOs in the Global South.

Amber Overholser,
Southern Arkansas University

Matthew Arbuckle,
Miami University of Ohio

“National Monuments: An Examination Using Event History Analysis”

National monuments are areas of federal land that have been set aside in recognition of their unique contribution to our collective historical, ecological, and/or scientific interests and our need to protect them for future generations. The 129 national monuments are managed by different agencies including; the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), the US Forest Service (USFS), and the US National Park Service (NPS). While much has been written about the creation of the Antiquities Act and the need for the preservation of these different sites, the literature is limited regarding what national monument designations truly mean, how they are created, and how they impact the landscape and communities surrounding them. Using event history analysis, this research project seeks to assess the life cycle of national monuments, particularly by explaining the political and other cultural factors that influence creation, modification, redesignation and termination of national monuments. This examination will help enhance understanding of the historical role of national monuments, as well as the role they continue to play in public life.

Ashley Page,
New Mexico State University

“Evaluating Policy and Management Instabilities in the Sunland Park and Santa Teresa, New Mexico Hydro-Social System to Rectify Public Health Concerns”

The Sunland Park and Santa Teresa communities in New Mexico, USA have experienced water quality concerns for decades due to elevated lead and arsenic levels in the transboundary Mesilla Basin that the community relies on for its freshwater supply. Anthropogenic sources have raised naturally occurring levels of contamination. The opening of a new meat packing plant facility in Sunland Park maintains the potential to increase water safety issues for the communities. A gap exists between the vocalized water quality and health-related concerns of the community and action on the part of decision-makers to rectify their needs. This study will contribute to a nascent body of hydro-social literature through the utilization of a system dynamics model to quantitatively evaluate the policy and management instabilities in the system that have prevented the needs of the community from being addressed. In order to deliver timely insight for decision-makers, this study will incorporate potential impacts of the new meat packing plant facility into the model structure and feedback from current community meetings. This study will provide a policy evaluation for other communities along the United States-Mexico border facing similar water quality challenges.

Giancarlo Panagia,
Westminster College

Lauren Munck,
Westminster College

“Giving a Value to Sustainability in the Risk Society”

The research provided in this paper observes the model of “risk society” within the present “metabolism of nature and society” and most importantly how this model is meant to subsume the ways in which communities and individuals respond to changes in the world (pollution, war, famine, climate change, etc.) caused by the era of Anthropocene. However, in our present world system the Global North heavily discounts the value of risk in Global South society, while it is examining the precarious effects it has on the people of different marginalized groups. In amoral economics, the law of value discounts both risks to society and “the law of cheap nature” to such an extent that the risks to “Cheap Natures” (women, nature, and colonies) are shifted directly upon the communities and individuals of those societies. In our World Systems analysis, the reactions to these risks are presently met by policies inspired by a concept known as “Sustainable Development” which aims to cultivate Global North policies and ideas to sustain human life and society in abstract. We are three years into the implementation of The United Nations 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) for the 2030 Agenda and our risks in the web of life whether they human being or other living entities are still valued in accordance with dictates by the Global North’s World Systems Analysis. Our research is inspired by the resilience in the teachings and practices of indigenous communitarianism of La Via Campesina in the subaltern and precarious periphery.

Sheila Delhumeau Rivera,
Universidad Autónoma de Baja California

“Este trabajo parte de un sondeo realizado sobre la percepción del agua”

En el Estado de Baja California, con el objeto de conocer la opinión de los encuestados sobre diferentes aspectos relacionados a la percepción al agua, en la que destacan el Derecho al agua y la gestión del recurso hídrico como indicadores. esta investigación tiene una perspectiva multidisciplinaria desde el punto de vista social, jurídico, administrativo y ambiental, a efecto de propiciar una visión integradora de la problemática y un análisis de la política pública y la realidad social en ella inmersas.

J. Eliana Rodríguez-Burgueño,
Universidad Autónoma de Baja California

J. Antonio Ávila Chávez,
Universidad Autónoma de Baja California

Kyara M. Ruíz Reyes,
Universidad Autónoma de Baja California

Frida S. Cital Morales,
Universidad Autónoma de Baja California

Jorge Ramírez-Hernández,
Universidad Autónoma de Baja California

“Land Use as a Water Balance component of the Mexicali Valley aquifer”

The Mexicali Valley aquifer was generated by the discharges of the Colorado River, which created an extensive fluvial area of sediments, allowing this area to be a multi-layered aquifer with high permeability zones. . The Mexicali Valley is third agricultural valley most productive of Baja California. Nearly 80% of groundwater is used in agricultural, for which an extensive

network of extraction wells has been built. Currently, the aquifer is administratively classified as overexploited, being an unsustainable use. In the absence of the recharge of the surface flows of the Colorado River, the infiltration of agricultural returns is an important recharge component for the water balance of the aquifer. These returns \ provide sustenance to other land uses, such as the remaining wetlands of the Colorado River Delta. To this end, a historical analysis of the type of agricultural crop and its relation to the level changes in the groundwater was made, using satellite images for NDVI estimates and groundwater data. As the restoration and conservation of the Delta grow, agriculture and habitat restoration must be linked, since they are two land uses that are intrinsically related by groundwater.

Chelsea Schelly,
Michigan Technological University

William Lytle,
Michigan Technological University

“Accounting for Active Actants in Household Consumption Research”

This paper advances an argument for integrating perspectives from actor network theory into household consumption research. Specifically, based on interviews with over 45 individual residential dwellers in a defined suburban study area, we argue that non-human elements in the home are actively engaged in shaping household resource consumption. While consumption research often focuses on motivations and decision making, we argue that attentiveness to the role of actants would improve consumption research and clarify possibilities for shifting the lived experience of resource consumption in the home via engagement with the importance of non-living actants.

Alma Alejandra Soberano Serrano,
Universidad Autónoma de Baja California

“El ‘Derecho humano al agua’”

El Derecho Humano al Agua se concibe como tal desde julio de 2010, cuando la Asamblea General de las Naciones Unidas, (resolución 64/292) lo reconoce explícitamente, denominándolo “Derecho al agua y al saneamiento”, vinculándolo a los trabajos orientados a la obtención del Desarrollo Humano. Esto es resultado de una serie de reconocimientos y convenciones que establecen en la convención de Río de Janeiro sobre el Medio Ambiente y Desarrollo Humano, condiciones indispensables para la dignidad humana, la salubridad y la no discriminación, y que en ese momento significaba la necesidad del casi 20% de la población mundial que no contaba con acceso al agua potable y a su saneamiento. En México, y a partir de las Reformas ocurridas a la Ley de Amparo en el año 2011 se iniciaron las experiencias de obtención y uso del Juicio de Amparo para la garantía de los Derechos Humanos. Este mismo año, en el mes de junio, la Constitución Política se reforma y otorga el carácter fundamental a los Derechos Humanos, teniendo como principales características: 1) la interpretación de la legislación competente en materia de Agua acorde a criterios internacionales, 2) La universalización de los Derechos inherentes al agua y, en sentido estricto como ocupa a este artículo, la obligatoriedad de todas las autoridades de respetar el Derecho Humano al Agua y 3) la posibilidad de que a través del Juicio de Amparo se obtenga su resolución judicial.

Hassan Tavakol,

San Diego State University

“Advanced Modeling of San Diego River's Hydraulic System”

In this research, a sophisticated computer model is developed for simulating the hydraulics of the San Diego River, the main river stream in our area. The importance of San Diego River's hydraulic modeling is related to the frequent flooding issues damaging the residential and commercial units as well as transportation system located in the river's floodplain. The current practice simplifies the river system's hydraulic simulation to one-dimensional modeling across the river's stream line, thus it is unable to properly represent the flooding extent and intensity in areas outside of the river body. To improve this deficiency, this research has used advanced two-dimensional modeling techniques to simulate San Diego River and its frequently flooded surroundings, for the first time. The main purpose of this research is to establish a platform for designing practical, environmentally-friendly flood control measures in this area. To explain the importance of this research, it is noteworthy that Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) has listed San Diego County among the counties that have experienced the highest flooding records from 1996 to 2013 across the entire United States (FEMA, 2017).

Beatriz Adriana Venegas Sahagun,
Universidad de Guadalajara

“The Power in the Configuration of Waste Management Models”

The Integrated Solid Waste Management (ISWM) is systematized by the interaction of different actors whose political, social and economic relationships generate different, possibly unexpected, results. These interactions are manifested according to hierarchical positions, and formal and informal processes that configure power relationships. In this sense, the ISWM is understood as the articulated and interrelated process of regulatory, operational, financial, administrative, educational, planning, monitoring and evaluation actions for waste management.. The starting point is that management processes cannot be understood without taking into account relationships between actors and groups that operate at different levels, and it is within these relationships that power exercises are experienced and the results of the management determined. The intention of this paper is to propose a theoretical framework that allows studying the influence of power in the configuration of efficient and effective models of ISWM. Which is interesting to pose how the types of power theoretically allow defining ideal models of management that can be observed or not in reality, and that they are related to more or less efficient and effective results of the management processes. The definitions of ideal management models allow us to approach the empirical study of cases and to facilitate their understanding.

Lizzett Velasco Aulcy,
Universidad Autónoma de Baja California

“La gestión del recurso hídrico a nivel internacional mediante la Asociación Global del Agua”

La Gestión del recurso hídrico a nivel internacional mediante la Asociación Global del Agua (Global Water Partnership, GWP, por sus siglas en inglés) creado como grupo de trabajo dependiente de la ONU desde 2006, cuyos temas de relacionan al agua sobre indicadores, monitoreo e información, en el informe de 2008 de *El Plan de la Gestión Integrada de Recursos Hídricos (GIRH)* como un proceso coordinado que promueve el desarrollo y gestión del agua, la tierra y los recursos relacionados, con el fin de maximizar el resultante bienestar económico y social de una forma equitativa y sin

comprometer la sostenibilidad de ecosistemas vitales (GWP, 2008). En México existe el Programa Nacional Hídrico 2014-2018, en el que la Secretaría de Medio Ambiente y Recursos Naturales (SEMARNAT) y la Comisión Nacional del Agua (CONAGUA), son las instituciones con las Facultades de la Gestión del Agua en México. El programa se sustenta en elementos estratégicos y críticos que le dan soporte, forma y razón de ser, en respuesta a las necesidades hídricas actuales. En Baja California se emitió el 30 de diciembre de 2016 la Ley Del Agua para el Estado de Baja California, sus disposiciones son de orden público e interés social y regulan la explotación, uso, aprovechamiento, administración, control y suministro de las aguas de jurisdicción estatal, sin embargo, la participación activa y manifestación de la población, presionaron su abrogación el 17 de Enero de 2017.

GLOBALIZATION AND DEVELOPMENT

Peter J. Martini
Manchester University

Michèle Companion,
University of Colorado Colorado Springs

“Community Mobilization for Addressing the Urban Hunger Gap: Kodomo Shokudo in Kyoto Japan”

Kodomo Shokudo is a community-based, grassroots response to local food security pathology, which includes immediate hunger, food production, and food processing. This program emerged around Japan to respond to local hunger and social isolation issues. Upon receiving some positive press, the program has expanded around Japan. Volunteers open their homes and provide meals and skills training to young children for a discounted rate. Adults, children, and seniors of any income level are welcome to participate, to reduce stigma of poverty and blur identification of needy individuals. The program allows skill bridging across generations and improves community participation. Research on this phenomenon examines the possibilities for expansion of the model to other communities and countries to improve local level community building, skills building, poverty reduction, and urban food security.

Anastasia Obomighie Omoze,
Arkansas State University

“An Examination of the Persuasive Techniques in UNICEF’s 2017 ‘A Child is a Child’ Campaign”

To date, little research has been undertaken to examine an encompassing theory that explicates UNICEF campaigns, yet various cases have arisen regarding the inappropriate use of language and ambiguity associated with UNICEF campaigns. Previous research by Allison Stevens (2004) who engaged in the examination of the visual and textual representations of the notion of childhood from 1999-2003 found that there was an inadequate representation of childhood for UNICEF and the wide gap inherent in the representation resulted from the uneven coverage of boys who played the role of father. The purpose of this study was to identify effective persuasion strategies in ‘A Child is a Child Campaign’ in the United Kingdom in 2017. This proposal identifies four research questions:

- 1) What are the persuasive techniques used in ‘A Child Is a Child Campaign’?
- 2) How are children’s images portrayed in ‘A Child Is a Child Campaign’?
- 3) How have the changes in the leadership of UNICEF affected the projection of campaigns overtime?

4) What are the recurrent themes employed in ‘A Child is a Child Campaign’?
The organization, thematic structure, and cultural appropriation were proposed to assist UNICEF in more effectively addressing a child audience

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Monica S. Gallamore
Collin College

Stanford K. Lester
Independent Scholar

Austin Biegert,
Austin Community College

“A Personal Exploration of the Humanity and Reality of Veterans of the World Wars”

To many students, war stories are just that: stories. This is especially prevalent as veterans from the world wars are lost daily, and they simply become numbers, names, and statistics. The way history is taught and analyzed encourages a certain level of objectivity that is both inherent in the methods of teaching and viewed as beneficial. This research study explores a challenge to this typical method of examining history, and delves deep into an individual and personal view of these 20th century wars. It weaves a retelling of a deep family history in both world wars, through the reading and transcription of a treasure trove of letters from the Second World War and a daily diary from the First. In tandem with examination of these private primary documents, the author participated in world war reenactments with a Military History detachment that imbued him with personal experience and empathy that could not be conveyed through written sources alone. These combined experiences granted a priceless gift, and a newfound view of these soldiers and family members. In the eyes of the author, it granted them humanity.

Zachary R. Bigalke,
Independent Scholar

“Soccer in the Heart of Cascadia: Portland, Astoria, and the Cascading Fortunes of the Sport from 1890 to the Advent of World War I”

Long before the original Portland Timbers franchise was founded as an expansion club in the North American Soccer League in 1975, soccer enjoyed nearly a century of history in the state of Oregon. In the decades prior to World War I, the sport occupied a prominent role in the social fabric for both adults and youth in various communities around the state. While central figures such as George J. Cameron and Colin V. Dymont played a critical role in the sport's development and expansion in the state prior to World War I, the rise of the game in Oregon can be seen more as “men-made” rather than “man-made” in the mythic sense. Pinning down an origin story for soccer in Oregon is an impossible task. What can be discerned, however, is a greater understanding of its rise in the key communities where it took root in the last decade of the nineteenth century. As soccer clubs formed among both U.S.- and immigrant-born groups at the adult, high school, and university levels, Oregon became an early adopter of the sport that foreshadowed the sport's popularity more than a century later. This paper pieces together how soccer evolved in the Pacific Northwest, specifically through its popularity in Astoria and Portland, two principal port cities on the Columbia River. By examining the physical and cultural impact of the sport in the two cities and throughout the state, this study exposes the deeper roots of Oregon's long history with the beautiful game.

Stevan Bozanich,

HISTORY

Simon Fraser University

“The Balkan Revolutionary Tradition: Inventing Traditions, Inventing Serbian Warriors”

Immortalized in oral epics, historicized by nationalist historians, and invoked by militarists through time, the Balkan revolutionaries have become an “invented tradition.” That it is to say that oral stories were codified by nation-builders in the 18th- and 19th-centuries, made into historical fact in the 19th and 20th, and even embodied in conflicts ever since. This is evident when, in the April 1941, resistance to Nazi invasion of Yugoslavia was deemed “the third Serbian uprising.” Five decades later, as his troops took over the eastern Bosnian town of Srebrenica, Gen. Ratko Mladić said, “finally, after the revolt against (the Ottoman authorities in 1804) the time has come to take revenge on the Turks in the region.” Mladić’s statement ignores the fact that “the Turks” were actually Bosnian Muslims, Slav converts to Islam, and not “Turks.” Mladić’s men would go on to kill 8,000 men and boys in the only UN recognized genocide of the Yugoslav wars of succession of the 1990s. This paper interrogates the Balkan revolutionary tradition through the Serbian example. It argues that the tradition was codified for nation-building reasons in the 19th-century, and that this practice had practical, and bloody, effects in the subsequent century. I look at Yugoslavia’s Second World War and the Yugoslav wars of the 1990s to show how this invented tradition became personified in the modern Serbian warrior. The paper also shows how such traditions can be mobilized in the name of interethnic conflict, fratricidal violence, and even genocide.

Kevin D. Butler,
University of Arkansas at Pine Bluff

“Securing the White River”

Securing the White River: Life at a Union Post in the Trans-Mississippi West
Civil War Saint Charles, Arkansas is most known for the Battle of Saint Charles and the “most deadly shot” of the war, a Confederate cannon blast that hit the Union ironclad, Mound City, killing 105 on board and injuring forty-four. Less remembered is the Union occupation of Saint Charles for the remainder of the war. This paper will examine Union occupied Saint Charles and conditions in the surrounding area in the period after the Battle of Saint Charles. A study of the Union’s Post of Saint Charles will provide a window into everyday life in a Union occupied Southern town, daily life for Civil War soldiers, and the havoc that guerilla warfare posed to civilians. Occupying Saint Charles helped the Union to control the White River, an important waterway in Arkansas and battle Southern guerillas in the area. Recent scholarship, has thrown light on guerilla warfare as representative of the way Southern civilians experienced the war, as opposed to an emphasis on major battles. The post at Saint Charles helped the Union attempt to contain the threat of Southern partisan rangers (guerillas) in eastern Arkansas, and to protect African Americans and white civilians in the surrounding area. Likewise, civilians’ words and actions when seeking protection and aid at the post makes clear the fluidity of loyalty in Civil War Arkansas and the trans-Mississippi West, a theater usually neglected in traditional scholarship on the Civil War.

Peyton M. Carrington,
Collin College Frisco

“The Road to Women’s Liberation: Escape from Racism, Ignorance and Belittlement”

The rise of feminism in the twentieth century began to challenge the bounds of conformity and women’s stereotypes, and led to a fight for women’s equality. This ignited talk of self-liberation and sexual freedom that women had never possessed. However, many First Wave and Second

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Wave feminist tended toward exclusiveness within the movements, as they left out lesbians and women of different ethnicities. Activists even tended towards racism and in the case of the feminist Margaret Sanger—eugenics. Betty Friedan has also been known for the exclusion of lesbians from the feminist movements, as she famously referred to them as the “Lavender Menace.” The twentieth century awakened concepts of feminism which led to myths and negative concepts surrounding the word feminism and what it meant to be a feminist. Consequently, the stereotyping and belittling of the feminist movement was often justified because of this exclusiveness. Some of this was due to misinformation presented by the media and pop culture, as it shifted the way the public viewed the entire movement for generations. This paper will address examples of the hypocrisy within the feminist movement, including the American and British activists, including Margaret Sanger, Rebecca West, and Betty Friedan.

Hannah Earnhardt,
Peru State College

“Votes for Women: How Culture Impacted the Nebraskan Women's Suffrage Movement, 1914-1919”

The battle for women’s suffrage is often discussed in terms of political and legal struggles women faced. What is often missing from the discussion of women’s suffrage are the cultural aspects of the movement. Suffragists across the country fought for the enfranchisement of women through organizations, legislation, and publications. At the same time, they faced opposition from anti-suffragists who used similar strategies to fight back. Nebraska was no exception to these battles. This paper will argue that a number of broader culture contexts of the Progressive Era played a vital role in the advancement of the women’s suffrage movement in the Cornhusker state. Drawing on archival sources of the Nebraska Women’s Suffrage Association and contemporary Nebraska newspapers, this paper will examine the critical role that religion, immigration, and the prohibition question played in shaping the fraught relationship between the key actors in suffrage and anti-suffrage movements in Nebraska and how that contest came to a heated climax in the court case *Barkley v. Pool*.

Gozde Emen Gokatalay,
Independent Scholar

“Cold War Politics of Remembering and Forgetting: The 500th Anniversary of the Ottoman Conquest of Constantinople in Turkey”

May 29, 1953 was the 500th anniversary of the Ottoman/Turkish conquest of Constantinople, the capital of the Byzantine Empire over a millennium. Bringing the end of the Byzantine Empire, the conquest marked the end of the Medieval period in world history for many historians. Regarding their propagandastic roles, the anniversaries of such momentous events, and in particular their centenaries, offer politicians a great opportunity in shaping public memory with official narratives and national pride. Yet the 500th anniversary of the conquest of Constantinople in Turkey turned out to be politics of forgetting rather than politics of remembering. Despite the growing public criticism, the Turkish authorities kept the celebrations on a small scale. This paper examines the reasons behind the Turkish authorities’ negligence to remember and commemorate this milestone anniversary that had already attracted the attention of the Turkish public waiting for a glorious celebration for years. Based on primary and secondary sources, this paper argues that it was the Cold War politics of the period that prevented a glorious celebration of the 500th anniversary of the conquest. In the early Cold War period, the US-led Western Bloc wanted Turkey and Greece to develop a pro-West alliance against the Soviet threat in the Middle East and Balkans. As a result, Turkish

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authorities did not want to offend Greece in particular and the Western powers in general by celebrating the anniversary ostentatiously.

Semih Gokatalay,
University of California San Diego

“Kurdish Factor in the Turkish-Soviet Relations During the Early Cold War”

Based on primary and secondary sources, this paper examines the Kurdish factor in the Turkish-Soviet relations after the Second World War. Although the Bolshevik leadership adopted a relatively isolationist foreign policy in the interwar years, the Soviet Union came out of the Second World War as a political and economic superpower. With the advent of the early Cold War and subsequent global-wide struggles between the United States and the Soviet Union, both superpowers became more interested in the Middle East where valuable oil fields laid. In the making of its relations with the regional countries, the Soviet Union formulated a set of policies that supported minority groups against the pro-West regional governments. In the Turkish case, the Soviet Union made pro-Kurdish propaganda in its war of nerves against the Turkish government. As a response, the Turkish government revised its pre-war Kurdish policies, adopted a more inclusive, yet still limited, set of policies towards Kurds, and collaborated with its neighbors that had also significant Kurdish populations. With its focus on the Kurdish question in the making of post-war Soviet-Turkish relations in particular and the role of minority groups in the Cold War conflicts in the Middle East in general, this paper aims to provide a more nuanced account of the period.

Rebecca Hastings,
University of Oregon

“‘Prosperity Lies Ahead’: Opening the Baku Oil Industry to the World in the Late 19th Century”

The labor revolts and inter-ethnic conflict that upset the South Caucasus in 1905 constituted a major domestic crisis, but due to the far-reaching international entanglements created by the rise of the Baku oil industry, the unrest resulted also in a run of financial catastrophes abroad. Over the preceding three decades, I argue, foreign industrialists and investors had pursued an irregular and informal reorientation of the Baku oil industry toward international markets, acquainting outsiders with its assets and exoticisms in order to provoke further development, and effecting physical transformations of Baku and the South Caucasus meant to invigorate the movement of oil to markets beyond the Russian empire. Perceiving the Russian government and non-European workers largely as hindrances, European capitalists frequently cast themselves as the proper exploiters of Baku oil, creating in their coordination between Baku and international markets connections that staggered in times of domestic disasters.

Jamie Ivey,
University of California San Diego

“Locating South Africa in Global Sport Diplomacy During the Renewal of the Cold War”

The 1980 Olympic Games is generally remembered for the Cold War inspired boycott against the USSR hosting the events in Moscow after the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. The Boycott was a product of the Cold War atmosphere and signaled an end to the period of détente that lasted much of the 1970s. However, at the same time as the 1980 boycott was being discussed, an international incident over the British Lions rugby team traveling to and playing in South

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Africa developed. While in 1976 an anti-apartheid boycott of Montreal aimed at punishing New Zealand created an international incident that spawned new treaties such as the Gleneagles Agreement of 1977 against sporting contacts with South Africa, in 1980 the distraction of the Cold War meant that no such opposition could be mounted and that the isolation of South Africa was briefly broken. The British Lions incident showed just how fickle the anti-apartheid boycott could be and how it was dependent on a conducive global atmosphere. This paper argues that the changing Cold War situation in 1980 actually hindered the progress of anti-apartheid pressure on South Africa and that the refreezing of the Cold War allowed for Britain to get away with contacts with South Africa without facing real punishment or being shamed because of the distraction provided by 1980.

Fredrick W. Lorenz,
University of California Los Angeles

“The Challenges to Returning Home: Muslim Migrants between Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire following the Russo-Ottoman War of 1877-1878”

The Russo-Ottoman War of 1877-1878 transformed the demographic, social, and political composition of the eastern Balkans. The aftermath of the war created a demographic nightmare as hundreds of thousands of Muslim migrants fled their homelands to seek refuge in various regions of the Ottoman Empire. After the war, while some Muslims stayed in Ottoman lands, others demanded to return to their homelands in newly-established Bulgaria. Most scholarship has concentrated on the migration of Muslims to the Ottoman Empire, however little attention has been paid to the efforts of Muslims who sought to return to and resettle in their Balkan homelands. This paper conducts a close examination of the postwar migration of Muslim migrants and offers a new perspective to broaden conceptual frameworks to reconsider the ways migration has shaped transimperial and transnational spaces in the late nineteenth century. It examines the changing political and social environment of Bulgaria and how officials in the Ottoman Empire and Bulgaria attempted to deal with the traumas of the war that affected the mobility, security, and wealth of Balkan Muslim migrants. This paper also considers the perspectives of Muslim migrants and contends that migrants who demanded a right to return home took matters into their own hands — a demand which posed direct challenges to Ottoman imperial and Bulgarian national interests. Overall, this paper sheds light on the social, political, and economic consequences that Muslim Balkan migrants experienced in the aftermath of the Russo-Ottoman war of 1877-1878.

Ayako Mahtani,
University of Texas at Dallas

“The Hidden Layer of Segregation: The African American Women Fight for Equality”

As segregation was slowly unraveling on the legislative level, an unknown segregation was still very much real. African American women were often times the master minds of organizations for social change, but were rarely recognized. Women such as Ida B. Wells, Ada Louis Sipuel Fisher, Jo Ann Robinson, Diane Nash and Amelia Boynton. These women were the pioneers of civil rights movements behind lynching laws, segregation in schools and segregation in public accommodations. As important as it is to recognize the men that made huge strides in social change, such as Martin Luther King Jr. and leader of SNCC, John Lewis, it is equally important to recognize these women. This is seen in popular culture in films such as *Boycott* and *Selma*, where the women that were the initiators of these protests remained in the shadows and hardly noticed. Even in the March in Washington in 1963, there were no women speakers who addressed the crowd with her own words. The one woman that did speak had a speech written for her by a man, and it emphasized the support for the men of the movement.

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Although their voices were whispers in the background, they were a force to be reckoned in the face of oppression. These women created a movement that would change the United States forever.

Robert Niebuhr,
Arizona State University

“Conditions of Captivity: The Paraguayan Experience in Bolivia”

The war fought between Bolivia and Paraguay from 1932 to 1935 over the desolate Chaco Boreal brought hundreds of thousands of men into an epic fight that cost almost 100,000 lives. In addition to thousands of deserters, a substantial number of soldiers were taken prisoner during the war. Neither government had an ability to prosecute ably the war much less care for thousands of POWs, which fostered an unpredictable experience of captivity. While prisoner labor factored heavily into this history the overall conditions varied greatly. For the roughly 2,500 Paraguayans in Bolivia, the experience was largely rough, with the men seen as an opportunity for the advancement of the longstanding and unfinished infrastructure projects. The Bolivian government used these men back to Bolivia to work on construction projects in generally inhospitable zones of the country, which drew the ire of the Paraguayan government, domestic civic-society, and international welfare groups such as the International Committee of the Red Cross. This paper will survey the conditions of labor and life as prisoners in Bolivia.

Eric Phillips,
University of Chicago

“The End of the Habsburg Empire and the New Economic Order”

The division of the Habsburg Monarchy into nation-states in the aftermath of the First World War had profound economic effects in interwar Europe. But for rump Austria, the end of the Monarchy did not mark a complete rupture from the past, as much as it might have seemed so to contemporaries and to many future historians. After the Allies closed off the possibility of unification with Germany, Austria's political and economic leaders worked vigorously to subvert the isolation imposed by the treaties of Versailles and Saint-Germain and reestablish Vienna and its environs as a financial and economic center in East Central Europe. This chapter shows how the postwar economy was reconstituted, with an emphasis on the continuities between the imperial system and its replacement. Despite the passage of economically nationalist legislation in Czechoslovakia and continued political upheaval in Hungary, by the early 1920's the leaders of the successor states—many of whom had served together in the Habsburg state—had successfully built up a network of trade agreements that recreated the trade relations of the Habsburg period. Once again, the former southern and eastern parts of the monarchy served as the chief markets for exports from Austrian and Bohemian industry and agriculture. At the same time, however, the aggressive and expansionary policies pursued by Austria's banking elites—aimed at reestablishing Viennese financial preeminence in East Central Europe—sowed the seeds for future economic crises.

Helen A. Salkeld,
University of Central Oklahoma

“I'm Still the Same Babe:’ Babe Didrikson and Gender”

Mildred “Babe” Didrikson, one of the greatest female athletes of all time, solidified herself as a celebrity by displaying a keen aptitude for almost every sport she played. In the early years of

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her career as an amateur basketball player, she also garnered attention for her boyish looks and masculine behavior. This disturbed some journalists as it was the 1930s and women, especially female athletes, were expected to demonstrate ultra-feminine ideals. Some journalists called her a “hard-bitten cowpuncher,” while another claimed the only sport she failed at was man-catching. These comments appeared to negatively affect Babe, thus leading to her complete transformation in the late 1930s. Instead of remaining a masculine spectacle for the remainder of her life, Babe Didrikson performed the female gender to change journalists’ perception of her. She did so by feminizing her appearance, playing the “feminine” sport of golf, and marrying a hyper-masculine wrestler, George Zaharias. After this change, the journalists focused mainly on her athletic prowess rather than her looks. She had successfully assumed a feminine persona.

Patrick H. Salkeld,
University of Central Oklahoma

“The Creation of Soccer Patriarchy: How Gerda Lerner Applies to Women’s Soccer”

In 1986, Oxford University Press published Gerda Lerner’s notable work *The Creation of Patriarchy*, in which she developed ten propositions that explain how men created the patriarchal system in antiquity that continues today. U.S. Soccer, other soccer organizations such as FIFA, and society as a whole created a soccer patriarchy through the following steps: the sexual subordination of women in sporting activities; the dethronement of women’s soccer as a popular sport; and men later giving women access to soccer between the 1960s and 1990s. Once women in the United States began to play professional soccer, the following three phases occurred simultaneously: women cooperated with the patriarchal system through economic dependency upon U.S. Soccer since the 1990s; U.S. Soccer marketed female soccer players as cultural icons and role models while at the same time it devalued women’s soccer to prevent them from achieving equal treatment as male players; and society divided female players into two categories, respectable and not-respectable.

Richard A. Voeltz,
Cameron University

“Cameron Crowe's *Aloha* (2015): Hollywood and American 'Militourism' in the Pacific”

When the film *Aloha* was released in 2015 it immediately attracted attention. Critics attacked the film for having a muddled plot involving the contemporary native Hawaiian independence movement, traditional Hawaiian culture and religion, and the greed of the American military-industrial complex. All of this plays out against a romantic comedy between characters played by Bradley Cooper and Emma Stone. The film was also part of the infamous Sony Pictures e-mail hack by North Korea in retaliation for *The Interview*. Using *Aloha* I will focus on Hollywood's, and Sony's, symbiotic relationship with the US military, that has been so long fashioned by US imperialism in the Pacific and exotic fantasy, leading to 'Militourism'. The film intends to offer a vision of peace, love, ecology, and demilitarization from the native Hawaiian point of view all set to the indigenous sounds and natural beauty of Hawaii, but in reality only offers up a conflicted, utopian, white tourist/military vision of Hawaii that ignores the realities of the massive, overwhelming presence of the American military-industrial complex throughout the Pacific region.

LATIN AMERICAN STUDIES

Jesús Ruiz-Flores
Universidad de Guadalajara, México

Fernando Pedro Viacava-Breiding
Instituto Tecnológico Nacional de México, Campus Morelia, México

Francisco Javier Aguilar-García,
Instituto de Investigaciones Sociales-UNAM

“Los nuevos movimientos sociales, alternativa de organización y representación política”

A lo largo de las últimas décadas, en la región de Latinoamérica se han implantado las reformas estructurales neoliberales. Esta situación ha propiciado que el Estado cambie sustancialmente su estructura y funcionamiento; los cambios principales que se dieron afectaron las políticas sociales que se venían implementando, porque los Estados buscaban disminuir el gasto público y dejar en manos privadas los sectores clave de la economía, que tenían más impacto en la población. Inmediatamente a la implementación de las reformas, surgieron movimientos que mostraron su descontento y exigieron el fin de estas políticas que afectaban a grandes grupos. Estos movimientos, a diferencia de las tradicionales movilizaciones del siglo XX, dirigidas principalmente por el sector obrero, tuvieron que plantearse nuevas formas de representación y estrategias. Desde finales del siglo XX y principios del XXI, los nuevos movimientos sociales se presentan como una alternativa de organización y de representación política; los movimientos tienen enfrente o se dirigen a las instituciones del Estado, a las empresas transnacionales o a los Bancos transnacionales. La acción de los movimientos cuestiona al Estado de diversas maneras e influye en su debilitamiento nacional y regional.

Dulce María Aparicio-Padilla,
Universidad de Guadalajara

María Teresa Carrillo-Gómez,
Universidad de Guadalajara

“El empresario MiPyMes del Sector Comercio: Factores individuales de Gestión ante la Competitividad en el Área Metropolitana de Guadalajara”

Esta ponencia presenta los avances del trabajo de investigación, que tiene como fin construir un marco teórico de manera ecléctica y holística que describa e identifique las competencias y habilidades, la esencia o el ADN del perfil del empresario jalisciense del Sector Comercio de las Pequeñas y Medianas Empresas, y responda a la pregunta de ¿cómo el empresario es motor esencial en su relación con el crecimiento empresarial. La ponencia es secuela de trabajos previos realizados en las cuarenta secciones especializadas de Cámara de Comercio, de Guadalajara, columna vertebral del comercio organizado. Se analizan y proponen perspectivas de estudio del emprendimiento de los empresarios, sus características personales, y sus implicaciones sociales, políticas, económicas y culturales, que conllevan al crecimiento y desarrollo de las empresas. Se indagan las habilidades particulares que posee o que debe desarrollar el líder; las acciones que debe considerar para llegar al logro de los objetivos organizacionales y al crecimiento real y sostenido de su empresa. Consideramos al empresario

como sujeto de estudio abordado como elementos primordiales de desarrollo y crecimiento de las Mipymes.

María de los Ángeles Flores,
University of Texas at El Paso

“Análisis de la calidad de la cobertura informativa de los principales medios escritos norteamericanos sobre de los candidatos presidenciales de México”

Esta ponencia evalúa la calidad informativa de las notas periodísticas publicadas por los principales diarios norteamericanos sobre los candidatos presidenciales de México. Se observaron los temas políticos que se discutieron, así como los temas propios del ejercicio electoral. La teoría del Agenda-Setting de Max McCombs (1972) surge como la base intelectual de este estudio, enfocándose en cuáles fueron los temas políticos y electorales presentados en la agenda de noticias de la prensa escrita. Se realizó un análisis de contenido de las noticias electorales publicadas desde el 31 de marzo del 2018 al 2 de julio del 2018 en el New York Times, Washington Post, USA Today y Wall Street Journal. La observación determinó que la mayoría de los temas políticos giraban sobre tres puntos: La relación bilateral, el Tratado de Libre Comercio y la migración.

Blanca Estela Arciga-Zavala,
Universidad Juárez Autónoma de Tabasco

Leonel García-León,
Universidad Juárez Autónoma de Tabasco

“Componentes psico-sociales presentes en el ejercicio de la sexualidad y el embarazo en jóvenes embarazadas y madres solteras”

Datos en Tabasco marcan que en el 2014 el estado ocupaba el octavo sitio a nivel nacional de embarazo adolescente, añadiendo que para el año 2015 hubo un incremento de el 25%. En el presente trabajo se muestran los resultados preliminares de la primera fase de investigación (cualitativa) que tiene como temática central explorar el ejercicio de la sexualidad y su relación con el embarazo en diferentes segmentos poblacionales para, lograr fundamentar algún tipo de intervención educativa. En esta etapa vía entrevistas a profundidad se exploran factores cognitivos en relación a las creencias y construcciones subjetivas de estudiantes adolescentes y mujeres jóvenes que son madres solteras y las que se encuentran embarazadas. De los categorías trabajadas resaltan tres: a) presencia de una práctica libre de la sexualidad con una bifurcación que gira al rededor de; ocultamiento, conocimientos de métodos anticonceptivos y ausencia de decisión de interrupción del embarazo, b) El manejo físico sexual del cuerpo es prioritariamente depositando en la pareja, marcando la problematización de la representación psíquica de lo femenino c) la conexión entre lo emocional-físico del ejercicio de la sexualidad se articulan cognitivamente con idealizaciones/miedos, con referentes principales a medios de comunicación y amistades.

Evarista Arellano-García,
Universidad Autónoma de Baja California

Concepción Martínez-Valdés,
Universidad Autónoma de Baja California

Lourdes Camarena-Ojinaga,

Universidad Autónoma de Baja California

Alana Ortez,
International Community Foundation

“Percepciones de jornaleros, productores y expertos sobre la relación plaguicidas-cáncer: El caso de Maneadero y San Quintín en Baja California”

Los jornaleros migrantes han estado expuestos laboral y ambientalmente a una variedad de agroquímicos y fitosanitarios por varias generaciones. Los impactos sobre la salud han sido tema de discusión en el sector académico y médico, escapando a este análisis la visión de los productores y los trabajadores del campo. Se analizan las percepciones sobre la problemática de exposición a químicos tóxicos y su relación con el cáncer y otros efectos a largo plazo en los trabajadores de los campos agrícolas de Maneadero y San Quintín en Baja California. Se utilizan entrevistas semiestructuradas, talleres participativos y grupos de enfoque para recoger la información de diferentes actores. Se analizan las preocupaciones de trabajadores del campo, productores agrícolas, académicos y representantes de la sociedad civil, así como de médicos generales y especialistas en toxicología, hematología, oncología, medicina general y personal médico que atiende directamente defectos al nacimiento y salud reproductiva. Se encontró que la visión sobre esta problemática de los productores agrícolas contrasta con la de médicos, académicos, investigadores y expertos de la sociedad civil en temas ambientales, en cambio la población afectada tiene poca información sobre los efectos a largo plazo en lo que respecta principalmente al cáncer, defectos al nacimiento, deterioro del sistema nervioso central así como en la salud reproductiva; las acciones que los trabajadores agrícolas pueden tomar para protegerse son escasas, lo que representa un factor de vulnerabilidad para este grupo poblacional.

Alipia Avendaño-Enciso,
Universidad de Sonora, México

Gilberto Vargas-Mendía,
Universidad de Sonora, México

Aarón Chávez Valdéz,
Universidad de Sonora, México

“Defensores ambientales: vulnerabilidad ante el neo-expansionismo”

Los defensores ambientales están inmersos en la perspectiva global, al cuidado activamente del ecosistema. La prospección expansionista devasta los bosques, contamina los ríos, despoja a las comunidades de sus territorios bajo el amparo de la impunidad pasando por alto los derechos ambientales con perspectiva del derecho humano; esto es, el sector energético, el sector agroindustrial, el narcotráfico y la minería son los que más problemas han ocasionado en las comunidades locales en los años recientes. Aunado a ello, los problemas se han transformado en problemas letales, ya que la incidencia y el número de muertes de defensores ambientales va en aumento, y en nuestro país no es la excepción; el problema tiende a persistir, por la gran situación de vulnerabilidad que caracteriza a las localidades donde cada vez es más recurrente esta problemática donde los grandes intereses de los sectores favorecidos económicamente no presentan la voluntad de apego al derecho medioambiental. Este trabajo da cuenta de la vulnerabilidad de este activismo y de la conciencia que se está tomando para mantenerse activos.

Angélica Basulto-Castillo,

Universidad de Guadalajara

Javier Medina-Ortega,
Universidad de Guadalajara

“El rol de los proveedores locales en las cadenas globales de valor de las firmas multinacionales de la industria automotriz en México”

Desde el último cuarto del siglo XX, México se posicionado como uno de los centros manufactureros de gran tradición dentro del sector automotriz. Esto obedece a que cuenta con ciertas ventajas competitivas que lo posicionan como un lugar idóneo y estratégico para la ubicación de plantas ensambladoras de las principales corporaciones globales. Dentro de estos factores podemos mencionar su cercanía geográfica con Norte América, la integración y consolidación de una amplia cadena de suministro de autopartes en el país, la calidad de la mente de obra, así como los bajos costos de operación respecto a otras regiones. La presente investigación tiene como objetivo analizar la posición de México dentro de la cadena global de valor (CGV) de la industria automotriz y, al mismo tiempo, examinar la dinámica de la cadena productiva del sector en el occidente de México. Esto último en virtud de que en los últimos años dicha región –integrada por los estados de Aguascalientes, Guanajuato, Jalisco y San Luis Potosí–, se ha caracterizado por registrar una creciente expansión tras la llegada de nuevas plantas ensambladoras y proveedores de diferentes latitudes; lo que ha originado la paulatina integración de proveedores de origen nacional de diferente nivel. En particular se profundiza en el análisis del tipo de proveedores locales que al logrado integrarse a las CGV de las firmas localizadas en la región, su porción dentro de las cadena, nivel y capacidad productiva.

Angélica Basulto Castillo,
Universidad de Guadalajara

Javier Medina-Ortega,
Universidad de Guadalajara

“La cultura empresarial como eje fundamental para la vinculación de empresas locales a cadenas de valor de Corporaciones Globales ubicadas en Jalisco”

En el estudio se analiza al empresario como sujeto social, su naturaleza y bagaje cultural, para comprender su función, actitud y conducta frente a un vulnerable escenario industrial. Puesto que en toda acción humana está presente un elemento de índole económica, el empresario en su papel de tomador de decisiones no puede ser considerado sólo como un sujeto que economiza y busca el máximo beneficio. Su actuación, en cualquier esfera industrial, adquiere mayor trascendencia al añadir a su estudio el ingrediente sociológico lo que permite comprender de forma más precisa su comportamiento y su actitud frente a las señales que emiten los mercados. De hecho no se puede abordar el estudio del empresario únicamente como sujeto económico, se requiere además prestar atención a su rol como tomador de decisiones integrando aspectos sociales y culturales a las pautas, los fines y medios que se le presentan en cada situación en un entorno altamente competitivo. Por lo tanto, se parte del supuesto de que los empresarios no actúan únicamente como entes económicos racionales y mecánicos, cuya finalidad última es la eficiencia y maximización de utilidades, sino también respondiendo a conductas y asumiendo actitudes sociales innatas o adquiridas en el entorno en que se desenvuelven. Dicho lo anterior, el objetivo de la investigación es analizar al empresario como sujeto social y como tomador de decisiones ante un entorno altamente competitivo y vulnerable. Más aún se pretende explicar que la cultura empresarial representa un elemento que condiciona la vinculación de empresas locales a Corporaciones Globales del sector automotriz.

Nayla Bejarano,
University of Texas at El Paso

“Análisis del tono de la cobertura periodística de los candidatos presidenciales de México”

Esta ponencia examina cómo los principales medios impresos norteamericanos cubrieron a los candidatos presidenciales de México en relación al tono -positivo/negativo/neutral- periodístico que utilizaron los reporteros en sus notas informativas. Se realizó un análisis de contenido de las noticias electorales publicadas desde el 31 de marzo del 2018 al 2 de julio del 2018 en el New York Times, Washington Post, USA Today y Wall Street Journal. Por medio de la teoría de framing se examinaron cómo Anaya Cortés, López Obrador, Meade Kuribreña y Rodríguez Calderón fueron presentados a los votantes mexicanos radicados en Estados Unidos. Los resultados indican que la prensa favoreció a Anaya Cortés refiriéndose a este candidato desde una perspectiva más positiva.

Lourdes Camarena-Ojinaga,
Universidad Autónoma de Baja California, México, El Colegio de La Frontera Norte

Guadalupe Concepción Martínez-Valdés,
Universidad Autónoma de Baja California, México, El Colegio de La Frontera Norte

Evarista Arellano-García,
Universidad Autónoma de Baja California, México, El Colegio de La Frontera Norte

“Mujeres indígenas y el trabajo agrícola en las Californias”

En el contexto global las inequidades traspasan las fronteras nacionales y se comparten múltiples violencias hacia los grupos más vulnerables. Los indígenas conforman uno de los grupos poblacionales que históricamente han sido discriminados y explotados. Este trabajo muestra las condiciones laborales de mujeres indígenas jornaleras del Valle de San Quintín, Baja California y de la ciudad de Oxnard California. En ambas localidades existen mínimas protecciones legales en comparación con los trabajadores de otros sectores, como la libertad sindical y la cobertura médica, entre otros. Las jornaleras quedan bajo las decisiones de los corporativos, de los administradores y supervisores. Se presentan resultados de dos investigaciones independientes las cuales contaron con diseño cualitativo con entrevistas abiertas grupales. Entre los resultados se destaca el tiempo de la jornada, el salario, la exposición a agroquímicos, las horas extra, el tiempo de descansos y la cobertura de salud. Caracteriza a estos grupos la pobreza, las prolongadas jornadas de trabajo, la exposición a agroquímicos, la discriminación y el limitado acceso a la atención sanitaria. Hay desconocimiento de derechos laborales y de salud.

Fernando Manuel Castro-Figueroa,
Universidad Autónoma de Baja California, Campus Mexicali

Lozano Zavala,
Universidad Autónoma de Baja California, Campus Mexicali

Jesús Javier,
Universidad Autónoma de Baja California, Campus Mexicali

Juan Fernando Estrada Márquez,
Universidad Autónoma de Baja California, Campus Mexicali

Sahid Harvey Sánchez Fimbres,
Universidad Autónoma de Baja California, Campus Mexicali

Miriam Lizeth, Ayala Gallardo,
Universidad Autónoma de Baja California, Campus Mexicali

“The Human Right to a Vital Minimum for Living, Scope and Quantification”

The vital minimum for living as a Human Right has been developed by doctrine and jurisprudence. However, there are a number of international laws that state the importance of satisfying basic necessities to reach human dignity. Article 23.3 of the United Nation’s Universal Declaration of Human Rights, provides clue disposition stating that “Everyone who works has the right to a just and favourable remuneration ensuring for himself and his family an existence worthy of human dignity, and supplemented, if necessary, by other means of social protection.”

In the case of Mexico’s minimum wage, in comparison with the wages from our neighbors in the United States and Canada, we become aware that it is far from being fair and equivalent to the job performed. Moreover, it results insufficient to insure living in accordance to human dignity. Our proposal is to create a specific regulation that determines and quantifies what should be considered as the minimum wage and the gradual increase, needed to reach a dignified existence, not only for an individual head of a family, but for the living of all his/her economical dependents as well.

Marisol Fernanda Chávez-Soledad,
University of Texas at El Paso

“Análisis de las características de liderazgo del candidato Andrés Manuel López Obrador por juntos haremos historia presentadas a través de la prensa escrita norteamericana”

Esta investigación examina cómo los principales medios impresos norteamericanos cubrieron al candidato presidencial Andrés Manuel López Obrador. Se realizó un análisis de contenido de las noticias electorales publicadas desde el 31 de marzo del 2018 al 2 de julio del 2018 en el New York Times, Washington Post, USA Today y Wall Street Journal. A través de la teoría de liderazgo de transformación (transformational leadership) fueron examinadas las características personales de liderazgo de AMLO que fueron presentadas en las notas informativas. Los resultados indican que, sí presentó todas las características del líder transformador, pero con intensidades variadas.

Araceli Colín-García,
Universidad Autónoma del Estado de México /Facultad de Ciencias Políticas y Sociales

Alma Delia García-Ensástegui,
Universidad Autónoma del Estado de México /Faculta de Lenguas,

Miguel Ángel Silva-Carbajal,
Universidad Autónoma del Estado de México /Faculta de Ciencias Políticas y Sociales

“Acoso en redes sociales”

Esta ponencia describe el fenómeno del acoso cibernético en UAEMex. Se basa en un sondeo realizado entre jóvenes mayores de 18 años. Los hallazgos revelan que la red social más utilizada para el acoso cibernético es Facebook, y las mujeres son las que realizan más acoso cibernético que los hombres. Otro descubrimiento interesante fue el hecho de utilizan mensajes tanto públicos como privados para acosar a las víctimas.

Ismael Colín-Mar,
Universidad Autónoma del Estado de México y Universidad de Ixtlahuaca CUI

“Comunicación, construcciones socioculturales y espacios simbólicos: Un acercamiento conceptual a su potencialidad relacional y explicativa”

El planteamiento de este trabajo busca conectar conceptualmente elementos que no son excluyentes y/o incluyentes por antonomasia, es decir, la comunicación como proceso de intercambio independientemente de su ruta disciplinaria, las construcciones socioculturales como un elemento que corresponde a otra ontología disciplinaria y los espacios simbólicos, que tienen cercanía epistémica con los aspectos socioculturales. Esta relación en principio, expresa una complejidad conceptual, ya que vista desde un escenario teórico cada uno de estos conceptos, se constituye como una expresión propia de la realidad que representan, y, por otro lado, la posibilidad explicativa que en ellos se manifiesta cuando ya están articulados en una teoría. Por ello este esfuerzo, plantea explorar teóricamente el vínculo epistémico de los conceptos antes enunciados y su posibilidad explicativa, con la pretensión de ejercitar conceptualmente la discusión y el debate epistémico de la comunicología.

Angélica Stefania Comparán-Orozco,
Universidad de Guadalajara-Centro Universitario de la Ciénega

“Situación actual de las áreas protegidas en México y sus condiciones ambientales: Estudio del área estatal 27 de protección hidrológica en la subcuenca del lago de Chapala”

Las circunstancias por las que están pasando las áreas naturales en México, son críticas, debido a la explotación que padecen como parte del extractivismo. En la región Ciénega de Jalisco, se encuentran distintos poblados con abundantes colinas o cerros como coloquialmente se les conoce. Son parte vital de la conformación del ambiente y equilibrio ecológico, por ello en febrero de 2018 se decretó como Área Natural protegida la número 27 conformada por la Sierra Condiro-Canales y cerro San Miguel Chiquihuitillo, colindantes como tal del lago de Chapala. La importancia de su preservación, es debido a que cumplen una función de “protectores” del ecosistema, gracias a ellos se preserva el clima y como tal el lago, aunado a ello beneficia a los habitantes locales, tanto económico, social y ambientalmente. Pese al decreto, colinas aledañas al cerro San Miguel Chiquihuitillo, han sido explotadas para la venta de material de construcción, situación que contribuyó a su parcial desaparición. No obstante, al no existir una regulación en el proceso de explotación, estos podrían ir desapareciendo paulatinamente, a la vez que se degradaría el ambiente y por ende las condiciones climáticas e hidrológicas entrarían en un periodo crítico. La cuestión latente es sin duda, la participación de actores clave que han contribuido en el deterioro, además del papel de las autoridades correspondientes encargadas de velar por la preservación del medio ambiente. Sin embargo, la apropiación de reservas naturales y las repercusiones de su destrucción, impactarán en la transformación del contexto.

Rosa María del Consuelo Rivera-Villegas,
Benemérita Universidad Autónoma de Puebla, Complejo Regional Sur Tehuacán, México

“Estructura y realidad del financiamiento público y privado a las micro, pequeñas y medianas empresas (MiPyMes) en México”

En México, la tasa de mortalidad de las micro, pequeñas y medianas empresas (MIPYMES) se estima en alrededor de dos años debido a la poca capacidad que tienen para financiar sus actividades. Dado que la generación y consolidación de las MIPYMES se reconoce como una estrategia para el desarrollo económico, en el presente artículo revisamos el entorno financiero en el que las MIPYMES mexicanas se desenvuelven. Por esto, se recopilan las fuentes de financiamiento públicas y privadas, con lo cual se hace una comparación de los mecanismos de obtención y su estructura al interior y exterior del país. Se observa que, aunque es posible la obtención de microcréditos a través de apoyos federales, el proceso de obtención incentiva la búsqueda de créditos en la banca comercial; esto genera presiones económicas adicionales que impiden la consolidación de las MIPYMES en sus respectivos mercados. Concluimos con las áreas de oportunidad para mejorar el acceso al financiamiento de las MIPYMES por medio de recomendaciones de política pública.

Leticia Contreras-Orozco,
Universidad Autónoma del Estado de México

“La innovación abierta y el uso de las TIC, una alternativa para la construcción del gobierno abierto en los gobiernos locales en México”

Actualmente, los gobiernos locales enfrentan grandes retos y desafíos, pero también tienen oportunidad de generar importantes cambios, mismos que pueden transformar no sólo los procesos de trabajo con la finalidad de prestar mejores servicios, sino también revitalizar la relación entre gobierno y sociedad. En ese sentido, la innovación juega un papel muy importante si consideramos que mediante este proceso pueden generarse mejores condiciones de gobernabilidad y una mejor gestión. La gestión pública está inmersa en los procesos de transformación que se viven actualmente en nuestra sociedad, buscan día con día ofrecer mejores servicios a la sociedad, de ahí que en esta exploración de mejores propuestas se lleven a cabo acciones innovadoras en el quehacer administrativo. Hoy en día, en el contexto del llamado gobierno abierto es necesario conocer qué papel juega la innovación, o aún más es necesario otro tipo de innovación?

En este trabajo se propone abordar la innovación abierta como una expresión diferente en los procesos de cambio e innovación porque se busca integrar el conocimiento y las ideas de mejora gubernamental en conjunto con la academia, el sector productivo y la sociedad a fin de lograr mayor bienestar. Por lo anterior, a partir de la explicación teórica de cómo puede entenderse un proceso de innovación y cambio, el trabajo que se presenta busca mostrar las acciones que deben llevar a cabo los gobiernos locales a fin de lograr mejores resultados.

Leticia Contreras-Orozco,
Universidad Autónoma del Estado de México

Delia Gutiérrez-Linares,
Universidad Autónoma del Estado de México

Eduardo Rodríguez-Manzanares,
Universidad Autónoma del Estado de México

“El gobierno electrónico en los gobiernos de Querétaro, Morelos y Estado de México, avances, retos y el fortalecimiento de la relación entre gobierno y sociedad”

El uso de las Tecnologías de la Información y Comunicación (TIC), ha venido a revolucionar el quehacer del Estado y de sus instituciones, frente a la complejidad que presentan las demandas y/o necesidades del colectivo social. En ese sentido, el gobierno electrónico (GE) se ha convertido en un referente necesario para lograr mejoras en la gestión y por lo tanto ofrecer mejores servicios, así como alternativas para fortalecer las relaciones entre autoridades y ciudadanos. Es evidente que las TIC ofrecen grandes recursos de cercanía, proximidad y transparencia, así como de prontitud en la respuesta y que por lo tanto hoy en día, permitir que los ciudadanos se relacionen con sus administraciones a través de medios tecnológicos no es una voluntad sino una obligación. Por ello, en este trabajo se pretende analizar los avances en materia de gobierno electrónico en Querétaro, Morelos y el Estado de México, mediante un estudio comparativo con la finalidad de conocer las mejoras a la gestión y la forma en que se establecen los vínculos con la sociedad a través del uso de las TIC. Se consideraron estas entidades federativas porque son gobernadas por diferentes fuerzas políticas, el PAN, PRD (al momento de realizar la investigación) y PRI.

José Cortéz-Godínez,
Universidad Autónoma Baja California

“Importancia de la subcompetencia extralingüística en la formación del estudiante de traducción”

Aunque la traducción/interpretación surgió como mediadora interlingüística con las primeras diásporas de los grupos sociales y la creación de dialectos, los Estudios de Traducción, son una disciplina científica joven Holmes (1972). Aunque la traducción es ubicua, en México existen menos de una decena de licenciaturas. La importancia de esta investigación empírico-descriptiva (2017 y 2018) es precisamente: 1).- El reconocimiento de la diversidad lingüística de los pueblos originarios de Latinoamérica, y 2).- El eventual impacto en la formación y el desempeño del estudiante de traducción. Al explorar y estimular el desarrollo de la Subcompetencia Extralingüística (SE) en los estudiantes de traducción en la Facultad de Idiomas-Campus Mexicali, creemos que el conocimiento del mundo que poseen, que no es el idóneo para el desarrollo de su competencia traductora holística (PACTE, 2000, 2001, 2003, 2005, 2008, 2009, 2011), los hará concientizarse de su entorno cultural multilingüe. Con la ayuda de un baremo tomado de las guías de estudio del sistema de preparatorias Cobach (Colegio de Bachilleres), se buscó registrar el conocimiento general del mundo que los sujetos activan en la llamada “base de conocimiento” (Gile, 1995). Los resultados muestran que: La SE se manifiesta y evoluciona de un estadio de regular a bueno en los sujetos, y que además existe un desarrollo paralelo equilibrado entre la Subcompetencia Lingüística en L2 (SLL2) y la SE. Los datos obtenidos apuntan a la necesidad de reforzar los contenidos de las materias impartidas en licenciatura que nutren la SE y que integran el bagaje del futuro traductor.

Edith Cortés-Romero,
Universidad Autónoma del Estado de México

Daniela Hinojosa-Arago
Universidad Autónoma Metropolitana

Teresita Cortés-Romero,
Universidad Autónoma del Estado de México

“La construcción de un espacio femenino. Jóvenes deportistas en el Estado de México”

En México han existido pocos proyectos en el fútbol femenino, por lo que resulta de interés aproximarnos al trabajo realizado por la liga mexicana de fútbol femenino para comprender el

enorme paso que se ha dado con la creación de dicha estructura deportiva. La presente ponencia se estructura con tres ejes: los estudios de género, la historia del deporte femenino y la liga del fútbol femenino mexicano, caso Las Diablitas del Toluca. Esta es una investigación que está en desarrollo y que nos brinda la posibilidad de acercarnos al deporte femenino en el Estado de México, donde se puede conocer la práctica y capacidad de mujeres jóvenes en un deporte como lo es el fútbol.

Hilda Irene Cota-Guzmán,
Universidad del Claustro de Sor Juana / Colegio de Gastronomía

“Configuraciones para y desde las cocinas nacionales en el continente americano”

Esta ponencia se propone comparar los principales elementos económicos, políticos y culturales que han influido en la pervivencia y transformaciones en las cocinas nacionales en el continente americano, dando relevancia a enfoques de multiculturalidad y poscolonialismo. Los hábitos alimentarios y/o costumbres alimentarias de una comunidad dependen de una combinación de factores psicológicos, económicos y político-sociales. Siempre hay mezclas físicas y simbólicas. En ese sentido incluyen distintas interacciones sociales como el no comer juntos hombres y mujeres, no verse mientras se come, prohibiciones o celebraciones. Son determinantes los aspectos sociales que basan las costumbres alimentarias como la determinación de estratos sociales, de ahí la configuración de capacidades culturales colectivas. Se asume que la manera de cocinar revela la(s) cultura(s) acotando espacialmente y marcando los procesos de identidad colectiva, cada nación es reflejada en “sus” comidas. En ese sentido se han ido desarrollando las clasificaciones de alimentos comestibles y no comestibles, la educación en la mesa y las normas de etiqueta, la moda en alimentos, las técnicas de conservación, entre otros tantos aspectos que definen el cambio específico de una cultura a otra. La propuesta acota tres escenarios: Norteamérica, Centroamérica y Sudamérica. Estos se abordarán con ejemplificaciones de los siguientes aspectos: El surgimiento de las naciones (Segunda mitad siglo XIX primera mitad siglo XX); Contextos económico-político actual; Culturas alimentarias y particularidades nacionales; Cocinas nacionales, regionales y étnicas; Recetarios, cocineros y gastrónomos

Marisol Cruz-Cruz,
Universidad Autónoma de Zacatecas, México

Humberto De Luna-López,
Universidad Autónoma de Zacatecas, México

“Los ámbitos de acción de las mujeres y los hombres rurales latinoamericanos para el desarrollo familiar”

El acceso a la educación, salud y alimentación de los miembros de las familias se explica por las actividades de los hombres y las mujeres en diversos entornos. Si bien en la familia tradicional los hombres tienen el rol de proveer de los bienes y servicios básicos a la familia, la mujer con su trabajo invisible genera condiciones de provisión de alimento, salud y educación para los integrantes de la familia. En este trabajo se indaga en las actividades propias como los huertos, la parcela y aquellas vinculadas con las acciones gubernamentales que terminan por trastocar la recuperación de la fuerza gastada en los procesos productivos directos e indirectos con el capital, para lo cual, la población rural se relaciona y participa con partidos políticos y organizaciones no gubernamentales; y las que aparentemente no impactan en el ciclo del capital como la recolección de flora y fauna comestible.

José Luis Cummings-Bernal,
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Alán Moreno-Rico,
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Jesús Antonio López-Leal,
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Sofía Fernanda Saldivar-Amezola,
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Rafael Obregón-Orendáin,
Universidad Autónoma de Baja California, Mexicali

“The Tendency of Federal States Toward Centralism”

Federalism is present when there are a set of political groups that coexist and interact as sovereign entities, joined by a common order that has also its own political autonomy. To consider a State as Federal it becomes necessary to have the following elements: 1. The existence of federal powers (Centralized) and Local powers (Regional) with their own autonomy as established by its Constitution; 2. Constitutional distribution of competencies between centralized and local powers; 3. Existence of a form of representation of local entities in the federal government and the participation in the political jurisdiction. Taking Mexico as reference, we could say that it is a Federal Country as stated by its Constitution, the truth is its political scene is totally different, proof of this is what recently has been legislated for there has been: 1. An instauration of a Criminal Procedure National Code; 2. The enactment of the General Law for Fiscal Coordination; 3. The creation of a National Electoral Institute; 4. One unified Family Code. These types of actions create a kind of State that hinders and obstructs the functioning of government dependencies concentrating faculties in one public organism.

Yolanda Viridiana Chávez-Flores,
Escuela de Ciencias de la Salud Valle de las Palmas, Universidad Autónoma de Baja California, México

“Dimensiones de la calidad de vida asociadas a la presencia de autolesión no suicida en adolescentes mexicanos”

La autolesión no suicida (ANS) son conductas de daño que el individuo realiza a su cuerpo sin la intención de morir. En México pocos estudios la han abordado y menos aún en población adolescente, a pesar de ser el grupo etario con mayor vulnerabilidad. En este trabajo se presentarán los resultados de un estudio de asociación entre la baja calidad de vida y la presencia de autolesión no suicida en 1,613 estudiantes de ambos sexos entre los 12 y 19 años de edad habitantes de Ciudad Guzmán, Jalisco, México. En los resultados se identifican las dimensiones de la calidad de vida que explican en mayor medida la presencia de ANS y se analiza el por qué una baja calidad de vida puede tener un efecto negativo en el desarrollo psicológico de los adolescentes, que los sitúa en riesgo de autolesionarse. También se presentan algunas pautas para su prevención e intervención.

María Teresa Dávalos Romo,
Universidad Autónoma de Zacatecas

Monica Olmos Esparza,

Universidad Autónoma de Zacatecas

María Carmen Farfán García,
Universidad Autónoma del Estado de México

Enrique Navarrete Sánchez,
Universidad Autónoma del Estado de México

“La violencia psicológica en el noviazgo. Más allá de los aspectos sociodemográficos”

La violencia de género es considerada un problema social de interés internacional y nacional. En el informe 2017 de la ONU, América Latina y el Caribe es la región del mundo con mayor violencia hacia las mujeres, situación que es más crítica en Centroamérica y México. Según un informe de la OMS titulado “Estimaciones mundiales y regionales de la violencia contra la mujer”, la tasa de violencia en la pareja es de 19.3% en América Latina, de 40.63% en la región andina, 29.51% en América Central y 23.68% en América del Sur. Estudios mexicanos, señalan que la violencia de género inicia en el noviazgo; 5.51% de varones ejercen violencia verbal o física en el noviazgo, se mantiene o incrementa en el matrimonio hasta un 88% a lo largo de los años de convivencia. Sin embargo la gravedad de la situación, ha sido poco estudiada y clarificada; su dificultad radica en ser un fenómeno multicausal, en este periodo de enamoramiento, suele ser más normalizada que en otra etapa de vida. Existen varios instrumentos y metodologías que la abordan, en el noviazgo y en población mexicana sólo se encuentra el propuesto por el INEGI, y el Instituto Mexicano de la Juventud en 2007, considerando fundamentalmente aspectos sociodemográficos. La finalidad de este trabajo es desarrollar y validar un cuestionario sobre violencia psicológica hacia la mujer en el noviazgo, integrando las áreas: relación entre los padres, relación de los padres a los hijos, relación de los/las jóvenes con su novio/a. Se presenta un cuestionario de 75 ítems.

Leonor Guadalupe Delgado-Guzmán,
Universidad Autónoma del Estado de México

Adelaida Rojas García,
Universidad Autónoma del Estado de México

“Derechos humanos con perspectiva de género”

En la presente comunicación, se dan a conocer algunos resultados de una investigación de corte cualitativo, que tuvo como objetivo: Explorar la significación del homicidio en contra de las mujeres, perpetrado por su pareja heterosexual en sentenciados del Estado de México. Se sustentó teóricamente en la fenomenología sociológica y la perspectiva de género. Se entrevistaron a seis varones homicidas de pareja, se consultaron los expedientes jurídicos correspondientes. Las categorías de análisis fueron el rol y la violencia. Los hallazgos sugieren como factores de riesgo de acción homicida la pobreza, la limitada educación, el exiguo acceso a los recursos, y los trabajos poco remunerados y de nulo o escaso reconocimiento social. Se muestra el patrón de interacción violenta entre la pareja, así como los factores de riesgo, vulnerabilidad-siniestralidad de género, lo anterior ilustra, desde una óptica de género, el peligro para la mujer y los alcances de la violencia del varón, la relación víctima-victimario en los casos de feminicidio de pareja.

Ulises Osbaldo De la Cruz-Guzmán,
Universidad de Guadalajara

Tania Parada-Gallardo,

Universidad de Guadalajara

“Representations of Water by Children of Private Preschool Education in Guadalajara, México”

Social representations within social sciences play an important role since they contribute with elements that conceptualize the scientific terms of how they are perceived by a certain social group, in this case children about water. These representations are relevant within the theme of sustainability. The objective of this work was to study the representations that children have of a private preschool institution in Guadalajara (Mexico) in relation to water. For this purpose, a qualitative research was carried out with an ethnographic approach. The instruments implemented were the drawing and analysis of the speech. The results show that the representations of children around the mentioned topic is positive (since they consider that this vital liquid is determinant for the existence of life), but also negative, since they relate water to potential situations of danger and death.

Humberto de Luna-López,
Universidad Autónoma de Zacatecas, México

Marisol Cruz-Cruz,
Universidad Autónoma de Zacatecas, México

“Los espacios de representación social de las mujeres campesinas en América Latina”

Las actividades de producción y consumo en las que se involucran las mujeres campesinas de América Latina manifiestan una diversidad de formas que se inscriben dentro y fuera de sus hogares, y que van dirigidas a fomentar la cohesión de sobrevivencia de la unidad familiar, cuyos integrantes se insertan de manera heterogénea al mercado laboral tanto en condiciones formales e informales, como en actividades sin remuneración de carácter familiar. El objetivo de este trabajo es mostrar la relevancia que tiene la mujer campesina latinoamericana en aspectos diferentes a la producción y consumo tradicionales de sobrevivencia. Para ello, primero se hace un seguimiento de las investigaciones de mayor relevancia sobre el tema, sin dejar de lado la propuesta teórica utilizada para sustentar el trabajo. En segundo lugar se presentan las condiciones prevalecientes del contexto latinoamericano tomando como referente las ciudades donde se llevo a cabo el análisis. Posteriormente se exponen los hallazgos donde el 85.3% de las mujeres campesinas realizan este tipo de actividades sin remuneración alguna. Finalmente se presentan las conclusiones a partir de reconocer que a la mujer campesina como tal la define su relación de trabajo con la tierra, pero además con lo producido en el entorno y los márgenes del hogar.

María del Carmen Farfán-García,
Universidad Autónoma del Estado de México

Enrique Navarrete-Sánchez
Universidad Autónoma del Estado de México

Ma. Teresa Dávalos-Romo,
Universidad Autónoma de Zacatecas

“La Alianza del Pacífico; análisis de sus políticas compensatorias para la educación superior”

La Alianza del Pacífico (AP) es una iniciativa de integración regional conformada por Chile, Colombia, México y Perú, y creada el 6 de junio del 2012. Si bien es cierto la alianza se crea con objetivos fundamentalmente de cooperación económica internacional y como consecuencia, en aras de la integración internacional en relación a la educación Superior establece un programa de movilidad estudiantil y académica de becas que se otorgan de manera recíproca, con el propósito de contribuir a la formación de capital humano de alto nivel en los cuatro países miembros. tiene como objetivo apoyar a estudiantes y docentes a cursar materias o realizar actividades académicas durante un semestre en universidades de los cuatro países que participan en el programa. De esta manera se tiene acercamiento a las políticas compensatorias que buscan la equidad en Educación Superior por lo tanto el objetivo de este trabajo es hacer un análisis de las políticas compensatorias en Educación Superior de la AP en general y en particular de los países miembros a partir de su integración.

Ángel Lorenzo Florido-Alejo,
Universidad de Guadalajara

“Geopolítica de la integración en América Latina”

Hay una nueva configuración de gobiernos latinoamericanos que han de tomar decisiones entorno a su política de integración en la región. Ante esquemas integracionistas que se han debilitado, justo por la falta de apoyo de ciertos gobiernos como el UNASUR por ejemplo, el presente trabajo plantea la necesidad de revisar que pasa con los otros esquemas y el papel que están jugando los gobiernos latinoamericanos para impulsarlos o plantear una redefinición que impulse una agenda de integración acorde a los intereses de cada país. Se pretende revisar las agendas en estos ámbitos de países como México y Brasil en Sudamérica, pero también de los países centroamericanos.

Eva Lilia García-Escobar,
Universidad Autónoma del Estado de México

“Factores de Riesgo Académico en un Plantel Rural de Nivel Medio Superior”

En esta ponencia se reflexiona desde la acción los desafíos de la práctica educativa en el nivel medio superior para encontrar los factores que producen riesgo académico. México es el país miembro de la OCDE con la proporción más baja de jóvenes que estudian el nivel medio superior, apenas el 38 % de los jóvenes en México tienen acceso al Bachillerato. A ello se suma la problemática de deserción escolar, derivada de varios factores entre los que destacan el contexto personal, familiar, social, biológico y académico, factores que se vuelven determinantes en el riesgo académico de los alumnos. La problemática de fracaso escolar repercute a nivel personal, familiar, social y económico en el país, pues estos adolescentes no obtienen los conocimientos, habilidades y actitudes para desempeñar un trabajo, evitando el crecimiento personal y profesional elevando las posibilidades de migración y delincuencia, afectando de manera significativa en los contextos rurales y evitando el crecimiento en estas regiones del país. La investigación se realiza en un plantel de la Universidad Autónoma del Estado de México ubicado en la región sur del estado. De acuerdo al INEGI, el municipio pertenece a una zona considerada de alta marginación. Se llevará a cabo una investigación de carácter cualitativo bajo la metodología de la investigación acción, derivado de las propuestas del modelo de Elliot, Whitehead y Rodríguez realizadas en el texto de Navarrete y Farfán (2016) se toma este modelo para investigar los factores de riesgo académico.

Adriana García-Meza,
Escuela Normal Superior del Estado de Puebla

“Teníamos todo, ahora no tenemos nada’. Narrativa de estudiantes de la Escuela Normal Superior del Estado sobre el sismo de 2017”

El 19 de septiembre de 2017 un sismo sacudió el estado de Puebla y sufrió daños que se vieron reflejados en casas, edificios históricos como iglesias, oficinas y escuelas. Aproximadamente 1,614 escuelas sufrieron daños, entre ellas el edificio que albergaba a la Escuela Normal Superior del Estado de Puebla (ENSEP) que tuvo que ser reubicada en las instalaciones de otra escuela normal. En ese contexto, el presente trabajo busca acercarse a la realidad que viven los estudiantes de la ENSEP a partir de los cambios experimentados por el terremoto; la ponencia está dividida en dos partes: en la primera, se describe su experiencia sobre el sismo y en la segunda los efectos del sismo en su vida escolar. Metodológicamente se optó por una investigación cualitativa puesto que describen los momentos habituales, problemáticos y los significados en las vidas de los individuos (Vasilachis, 2013, p. 25). De manera particular se utiliza la investigación narrativa. Se analizaron los escritos de 12 estudiantes de tercer año, puesto que, hasta el momento del sismo, habían permanecido más tiempo en el edificio escolar. Al mismo tiempo, por la interacción cotidiana con ellos; referían una constante molestia de estar en una escuela que no era la suya. Narrar la experiencia de un fenómeno natural da cuenta de los cambios en la vida de las personas, permite conocer cómo se vive y significa un evento, así como la forma en que una persona organiza su experiencia en términos afectivos, sociales y contextuales.

Damián Emilio Gibaja-Romero,
Universidad Popular Autónoma del Estado de Puebla

Rosa María del Consuelo Rivera-Villegas,
Benemérita Universidad Autónoma de Puebla

“Optimal Funding for Entrepreneurship Development”

The international community recognizes that self-employment can increase societies' welfare. In this sense, governments motivate people's participation in economic activities through public policies that provide guidance and resources for the development of entrepreneurs. Even though governments closely collaborate with universities to consolidate new entrepreneurship, the empirical evidence of developing countries indicates that such businesses require financial resources, additional to the ones provided by the government, to consolidate their market position. In this paper, we analyze the role of financial intermediaries in the provision of funding for those entrepreneurs that need financing to start activities in a market with consolidated firms. We model the interaction between consolidated firms, financial intermediaries, and entrepreneurs following a two-stage game where firms that ask for an amount of funding to initialize their productive activities, to financial institutions that set the interest rate considering that such businesses present a high risk. Assuming that consolidated firms own a more significant market share than entrepreneurs, we analyze their impact on the interest rate and optimal funding at equilibrium. From this model, we derive some public policy implications for the regulation of financial institutions that provide funding to entrepreneurs.

Martha Esthela Gómez-Collado,
Facultad de Ciencias, Políticas y Sociales /Universidad Autónoma del Estado de México

“Comparación del servicio profesional docente en Chile y México”

De acuerdo a los resultados de las mediciones PISA 2006 – 2015 efectuadas a los estudiantes de la República de Chile y México, se pretende conocer la razón del por qué en las últimas mediciones Chile reporta los mejores resultados en el contexto latinoamericano en las áreas de español (lectura), matemáticas y ciencias. Derivado de esto, surgen las interrogantes a investigar ¿Cuáles son los factores que hacen que Chile reporte mayor promedio en evaluaciones PISA para colocarlo en el primer lugar latinoamericano? ¿Por qué existe mayor calidad educativa en Chile que en México? ¿Cómo influye el Servicio Profesional Docente en la actividad educativa en Chile y México? Para dar respuesta a las interrogantes, se realizará una comparación del Sistema Profesional Docente en ambos países, con la finalidad de conocer si la preparación y actualización de los docentes son los factores principales que influyen directamente en los resultados de los estudiantes para que tengan altos índices en las pruebas PISA y con ello dar mejores resultados educativos y lograr la calidad que cualquier país latinoamericano desea obtener. La finalidad es mostrar argumentos y evidencias de cómo mejorar y elevar la calidad educativa en México.

Magdiel Gómez Muñiz,
Universidad de Guadalajara

Alma Jéssica Velázquez Gallardo,
Universidad de Guadalajara

María Soledad Castellanos Villarruel,
Universidad de Guadalajara

“Gobernanza y redes sociales en México”

Las redes de gobernanza parten del supuesto de una solidaridad democrática basada en la participación ciudadana para la construcción de las agendas públicas. El papel protagónico de los colectivos sociales dan pie hacia nuevas formas de tomar decisiones. Sin embargo, la poca capacidad de impulsar temas de estado, obedece al entramado jurídico que poco aborda tópicos de participación ciudadana e inclusión.

Salvador González-Andrade,
El Colegio de la Frontera Norte

“Cadenas globales de valor: Sector automotriz mexicano en el marco del NAFTA”

En un mundo tan interconectado como el actual, tanto los costos del proteccionismo comercial y de las inversiones como los beneficios de la apertura multilateral en los sectores agrícola, manufacturero y de servicios, son muy superiores. En el mundo, los países y las empresas están cada vez más inmersos en una intensa competencia económica global por ofrecer las mejores condiciones para establecerse. Las empresas siempre buscarán aprovechar y maximizar los factores de la producción en sus procesos, lo que derivará en la obtención del mejor costo de producción, un costo bajo de organización de las cadenas y el control del costo internacional del transporte. Las políticas comerciales nacionales resultan determinantes para que un país se vuelva atractivo a los ojos de los inversionistas privados. Cada día es más complejo delinear una “geografía” de las CGV, ya que existe una serie de cambios constantes, derivados de la búsqueda de más y mejores ventajas comparativas por parte de las empresas, las líneas de producción, las plantas o los centros de distribución. Para México, que tiene poca presencia global o una masa crítica proporcionalmente menor de empresas transnacionales, el reto es encontrar la forma de insertarse en estas cadenas globales. El documento analiza la inserción del sector automotriz en la CGV en el marco del TLCAN y reflexiona sobre las posibles consecuencias del recientemente firmado A-MEC en el flujo comercial México-Estados Unidos.

Raquel González-Baltazar,
Universidad de Guadalajara

Silvia León-Cortés,
Universidad de Guadalajara

Mónica L. Contreras-Estrada,
Universidad de Guadalajara

Vanessa I. Rivas-Díaz De Sandi,
Universidad de Guadalajara

Gustavo Hidalgo-Santacruz,
Universidad de Guadalajara

“Calidad de vida en el Trabajo relacionada con depresión y ansiedad en empleadas administrativas de una universidad pública en México”

La Calidad de Vida Laboral (CVL) ha sido estudiada en diferentes contextos y relacionada con otras variables como satisfacción, autoestima, estrés laboral y factores psicosociales entre otros; ha sido abordada por diferentes autores desde hace décadas. También el bienestar psicológico en el trabajo ha sido relacionado con la evaluación de la CVL, incluyendo otras dimensiones para el análisis del problema. El objetivo de este trabajo fue analizar la relación entre la Calidad de Vida en el Trabajo (CVT) y la presencia de depresión o ansiedad en las empleadas administrativas de una universidad pública en México. El estudio fue analítico y se realizó con empleadas administrativas de una universidad pública en México, con muestra probabilística de 225 personas ubicadas en 20 dependencias universitarias. A todas se les aplicaron los cuestionarios CVT-GOHISALO y Escala de depresión y ansiedad de Goldberg para medir su CVT y la presencia de síntomas de depresión o ansiedad. La confiabilidad del CVT-GOHISALO es de 0.9527 y la de la escala de ansiedad y depresión de Goldberg de 0.89 medidas con Alpha de Cronbach. Se satisficció de cada dimensión del CVT-GOHISALO se relacionó con la presencia de síntomas de ansiedad o depresión detectados por la escala de Goldberg. Solo en la dimensión de Soporte institucional para el trabajo, del CVT-GOHISALO, el mayor porcentaje de satisfacción estuvo en nivel alto (49.3%), en el resto de dimensiones (6), el mayor porcentaje de satisfacción fue en nivel bajo. En cuanto a la presencia de síntomas de depresión, el 20.9% de las empleadas los tuvieron y los síntomas de ansiedad se presentaron en el 59.1%.

En todas las dimensiones se relacionaron la satisfacción alta con la CVL y la ausencia de síntomas de depresión o ansiedad, así como la satisfacción baja o media con la presencia de síntomas de depresión o ansiedad. Todos los cruces resultaron significativos estadísticamente, con valores de p que variaron para cada dimensión entre 0.000 a 0.046. Para el personal administrativo universitario, existe relación entre estar satisfecho con la CVL y la ausencia de síntomas de depresión o ansiedad.

La alta satisfacción con la CVL, es un factor protector para no presentar síntomas de depresión o ansiedad. Es importante que las instituciones de educación superior, realicen programas para elevar la satisfacción con la CVL de sus trabajadores, sobre todo por la responsabilidad social de estas instituciones.

Adriá Velia González-Beltrones,
Universidad de Sonora

“Mexico Towards a Republican, Democratic, Secular, Centralist State?”

In this document it is intended –objective- to examine, in light of the latest reforms to the CPEUM, the legal situation that exists in Mexico, in relation to the non-observance of the Rule of Law (Article 40). In order to do this, a methodology is used going to two legal figures whose design has emerged, at different times, perhaps from possible legal-political arrangements, in the Mexican constitutional system, such as the National Anticorruption System versus the National Fiscal Coordination System SNCF, derived systems and subsystems, and the General Laws issued by the federal Legislative Power, in relation to the run over to sovereignty of the states, when adjudicating faculties, as if it were a national authority and not a federal one.

Cándido González-Pérez,
Universidad de Guadalajara

“El éxito en la preparación de bachilleres, el caso de cuatro escuelas en Los Altos de Jalisco”

Producto de una investigación cuantitativa, se recabó información sobre el éxito en la aplicación de un examen de admisión a la universidad por parte de cuatro escuelas de una treintena en total de donde proceden los aspirantes a un centro regional de la Universidad de Guadalajara. A manera de complemento se visitaron las cuatro escuelas de donde provenían los aspirantes más exitosos y se pudieron conocer las prácticas educativas que realizan para mejorar la calidad de la enseñanza.

Ernesto Guerra-García,
Universidad Autónoma Intercultural de Sinaloa

“Una historia de la educación superior indígena e intercultural en México. ¿Porqué surgieron las universidades interculturales?”

La creación de las Universidades Interculturales (UUII) en México obedece a complicados procesos históricos que el país ha vivido desde la época de la Conquista. A su vez, la trama de la creación de cada una de estas instituciones no ha sido simple, dinámicas gubernamentales en el ámbito nacional, estatal y municipal han dado como resultado Instituciones que en su conjunto son diferentes a pesar de los intentos de homogeneización de sus fines. La tarea de educar o no a los indios y de qué forma debían ser educados han traído cuestionamientos que perduran hasta nuestros días.

Se presentan los resultados de un estudio socio.histórico de carácter etnográfico sobre cómo es que se dio el surgimiento de estas instituciones en México. Para explicar esta compleja trama en la historia reciente, se rema el inicio del periodo revolucionario en el que se plantearon las principales políticas indigenistas, que en la práctica se han ido modificando con el tiempo. Se presenta brevemente resumidos los asuntos más importantes que a la postre pudieron haber influido en la conformación de las actuales UUII en México. La ponencia consiste en demostrar, entre otras cosas, que la generación de las UUII en México obedeció a una larga historia de hechos que fueron conformando una compleja trama y que no se puede asegurar que haya sido consecuencia del movimiento zapatista aun cuando desde luego que ha influido.

Delia Gutiérrez-Linares,
Universidad Autónoma del Estado de México

“La calidad de los servicios públicos en el gobierno local desde la perspectiva de los ciudadanos”

Evaluar la calidad en los servicios públicos es un fenómeno que recientemente ha cobrado interés en la administración pública debido al cambio generando en su relación con los ciudadanos, quienes hoy en día demandan servicios de calidad que satisfagan sus necesidades, resuelvan problemáticas y contribuyan al desarrollo de su localidad. Considerar la calidad en la gestión de las organizaciones se ha convertido en un referente necesario para fortalecer el vínculo entre autoridades y ciudadanos, permitir innovaciones en la gestión y la oferta de servicios y sobre todo contribuir al desarrollo de la región. El estudio que se realiza tiene la finalidad de analizar la percepción que los ciudadanos de la Ciudad de México, Hidalgo y el Estado de México tienen respecto de la prestación de servicios públicos básicos, a partir de la incorporación del concepto de calidad en la gestión de las organizaciones gubernamentales como una herramienta que adopta instrumentos gerenciales de manera organizada y planificada para obtener mejoras en sus actividades.

Paola Andrea Henríquez-Lagos,
Universidad de La Frontera, Chile

“Análisis crítico del discurso político sobre la construcción de fronteras simbólicas en el contexto de las pandemias del siglo XIX y principios del siglo XX”

El sur de Chile vivió los embates de la campaña militarista denominada Pacificación de La Araucanía. Finalizada esa campaña, la frontera que se había impuesto entre el mundo mapuche y el chileno, se vio desvanecida. Pero la frontera cultural persistió durante los siglos XIX y principios del siglo XX, época en que las pestes (cólera, viruela y alfombrilla) atemorizaron al nuevo mundo tras la frontera, afectando la relación entre mapuche, criollos y colonos. Los registros de este periodo se encuentran en los discursos de las primeras autoridades del sur de Chile (ministros, intendentes, gobernadores y médicos), en las Memorias Ministeriales de la época, que dieron cuenta de una doble caracterización sobre los habitantes mapuche, en ciertos territorios eran percibidos como “estrategas, desconfiados y belicosos” y en otros territorios como “frágiles, ignorantes y vulnerables”. La mayor atención política prestada a la población indígena fue por ser considerados un peligro para la salubridad pública por los altos índices de alcoholismo, debido a que el aseo y el ornato de las ciudades eran temas de relevancia nacional para frenar los brotes de pestes. De este modo, esta investigación busca comprender los procesos de construcción de las fronteras simbólicas que marcaron la relación entre la cultura mapuche y chilena, sobreviviendo hasta nuestros días como estigmas.

Paola Andrea Henríquez-Lagos,
Universidad de La Frontera, Chile

“El derecho del pueblo mapuche a los propios medios de comunicación”

El surgimiento de movimientos sociales heterogéneos ha impulsado la creación de nuevos medios de autocomunicación (Castells, 2009), a través de la apropiación tecnológica que realizan individuos empoderados que están marginados de los grandes conglomerados mediáticos por ser oprimidos por instituciones estatales. Los nuevos medios les dotan de autonomía para crear la información y decidir a los receptores potenciales, atacando con ello al modelo unificador de los principales medios de comunicación masivos. Los pueblos indígenas, y el pueblo Mapuche, no ha sido ajeno a este fenómeno, realizando desde hace años prácticas de apropiación tecnológica, destacándose el trabajo del colectivo de comunicación mapuche Mapuexpress, que por 18 años a ejercido el derecho a la comunicación indígena en Chile.

Adriana Hernández-García,
Universidad de Guadalajara Centro Universitario de la Ciénega

Josselyn Adame-Ocegueda,
Universidad de Guadalajara Centro Universitario de la Ciénega

“Aplicación de la política pública de áreas protegidas en México; estudio del sistema agrícola en el área protegida Sierra Cóndiri Canales, Ocotlán, Jalisco”

En las últimas décadas en México se ha impulsado la declaración de zonas con gran riqueza biológica en áreas naturales protegidas con el fin de preservarlas y restaurarlas de cualquier actividad humana que pueda deteriorarlas. En Jalisco se localiza el área protegida Sierra Cóndiri Canales que pertenece a los municipios de Atotonilco el Alto, Ocotlán y la Barca, declarada como área natural en 2018 por La Comisión Nacional de Áreas Naturales Protegidas en acuerdo con la Asociación Intermunicipal para la Protección del Medio Ambiente y Desarrollo Sustentable del Lago de Chapala. La ponencia expone los resultados de investigación del ejido San Vicente de la labor vieja, en el municipio de Ocotlán, Jalisco, México, y su interacción con el área protegida, así como con la subcuenca del lago de Chapala. La investigación aplicada se realizó con un enfoque cualitativo, a partir del abordaje etnográfico, mediante el acercamiento con habitantes y ejidatarios para conocer las actuales condiciones en el sistema agroindustrial, los cambios productivos y territoriales, los retos que la declaratoria de área protegida cumple con el objetivo de proteger la riqueza y patrimonio bio cultural de la zona, municipios y región de Jalisco.

Isabel del Carmen Hernández-Sosa,
Universidad Autónoma Metropolitana

“La participación ciudadana como elemento potenciador de la cohesión social en programas sociales de la Ciudad de México”

Hoy en día los países latinoamericanos están padeciendo las consecuencias de las reformas estructurales que estuvieron plagadas de políticas comerciales, financieras y laborales que solo beneficiaron a pocos sectores de la población, y que, con el objetivo de mejorar su calidad de vida, orillaron a otros sectores a migrar de zonas rurales a zonas urbanas u otros países. Dichos desplazamientos generaron impactos sociales que debilitaron el tejido social y el sentido de pertenencia de las comunidades que dejaron. Aunado a otros impactos generados por la impunidad, la violencia, la delincuencia y el individualismo, que son también motivo para que la descomposición social no tenga freno y se siga reproduciendo. A pesar de esto, la política social no se ha quedado estática, ha presentado cierto dinamismo que incluye nuevas presencias y enfoques que le permiten compartir la responsabilidad del desarrollo que deben alcanzar las comunidades. En ese sentido, la participación ciudadana puede contribuir a mejorar estos impactos y recuperar la identidad social. El caso de la Ciudad de México es particular, en ella, el tema de la participación se ha institucionalizado en un marco normativo resultado de años de lucha por el reconocimiento de los derechos individuales y sociales ejercida por los movimientos sociales, grupos vecinales y ONG/OSC. Por lo anterior, la presente investigación expone cómo se promueve la cohesión social a través tres programas sociales gubernamentales de la Ciudad de México (Mejoramiento Barrial, Comedores Comunitarios, Sociedades Cooperativas), que por su diseño e implementación incluyen la participación de la población.

Ana Elizabeth Jardón-Hernández,
Universidad Autónoma del Estado de México

“Expresiones de la in-voluntariedad en el retorno migratorio contemporáneo de Estados Unidos a México”

Con la crisis económica mundial de 2008, los estudios enfocados en el análisis del retorno en México adquirieron una importancia mediática ante la posibilidad (alarmista) de que ocurriera un “retorno masivo” de nuestros connacionales (Martínez et al., 2010; Celade, 2010; Cruz & Zapata, 2013). El interés que el tema generó en el ámbito académico fue notable y giró en torno a diferentes tesis, de las que destacan las precisiones del concepto; así como el estudio de las características, tendencias y volúmenes de la población retornada; los motivos del regreso, los impactos de estos desplazamientos y los problemas para lograr una reinserción laboral y social en los lugares de asentamiento (Canales & Meza, 2016). En este contexto, el objetivo de este trabajo es analizar los procesos del retorno migratorio contemporáneo de hombres y mujeres mexiquenses establecidos en comunidades rurales del sur del Estado de México. Siendo nuestro particular interés profundizar en la discusión del retorno voluntario y forzado, como dos categorías analíticas utilizadas para diferenciar las modalidades del retorno migratorio. El argumento tiene que ver con la complejidad de comprender el retorno contemporáneo en contextos de crisis y de violencia antiinmigrante, con la presencia de retornos voluntarios que no son del todo excluyentes de otros motivos con tintes más bien involuntarios y forzosos.

Antonio Jiménez-Díaz,
Universidad de Guadalajara

Humberto Palos-Delgadillo,
Universidad de Guadalajara

Evangelina Elizabeth Lozano-Montes de Oca,
Universidad de Guadalajara

“Las consultas populares como mecanismos de construcción de la democracia representativa en el marco del Estado Constitucional y Democrático de Derecho”

En el ámbito político, la participación activa del ciudadano constituye un elemento necesario para la toma de decisiones de manera coordinada entre gobernante y gobernados. Entre los mecanismos mejor conocidos de participación se encuentran el referéndum, el plebiscito, la iniciativa popular, la revocación del mandato, el presupuesto participativo y, las consultas populares. Los gobiernos latinoamericanos han traído distintas dinámicas en materia de participación política. En la mayoría de los casos, la única estrategia utilizada ha sido la elección de gobernantes, dejando el ciudadano en libertad a las autoridades para que tomen las decisiones que generan un impacto directo o indirecto. A partir del siglo XXI, en el caso mexicano, algunos gobernantes han utilizado algunos medios de participación activa, como el caso del plebiscito, el presupuesto participativo, la ratificación -no revocación- del mandato y, la consulta popular. A pesar de los esfuerzos, los resultados aparentan ser limitados, los niveles de participación son ínfimos y, la manipulación deseada por los gobernantes es palpable. Se considera necesario modificar los instrumentos normativos y, sobre todo, la cultura política para lograr una auténtica participación.

Ángel Licona-Michel,
Universidad de Colima

José Ernesto Rangel-Delgado,
Universidad de Colima

“Comercio y pagos de regalías por el uso de propiedad intelectual en los países de la Alianza del Pacífico: Retos para la inversión en Investigación y Desarrollo”

Chile, Colombia, México y Perú desde el 2011 están integrados en la Alianza del Pacífico (AP). Los cuatro países forman parte de las naciones que se encuentran en procesos de industrialización que buscando consolidar e innovar procesos, así como bienes. Lograr la consolidación de procesos y la innovación requiere que los actores económicos de cada país inviertan en investigación y desarrollo (I&D) que permita pagar por el uso de propiedad intelectual, así como desarrollar conocimiento propio que contribuya al incremento de la economía y en diversificar las exportaciones e importaciones para que éstas ganen mayor presencia en el Producto Interno Bruto (PIB). Durante las últimas décadas del siglo XX estos países se han quedado rezagados en la inversión en I&D, destinando del PIB menos del 1 por ciento, poniéndolos en clara desventaja con los países industrializados; de igual manera, están limitados para crear patentes que les permita la explotación exclusiva de conocimiento, situación que los obliga al pago de regalías por la necesidad de utilizar el conocimiento que se crea en naciones que invierten más del 2 por ciento del PIB en I&D. El objetivo de la ponencia es explicar los pagos que se hacen por el uso de I&D propiedad intelectual y la participación de exportaciones e importaciones en el PIB, así como la inversión en que limita la creación de conocimiento propio afectando los procesos de innovación y con ello la economía y el ingreso per cápita.

Porfirio Loeza,
California State University Sacramento

Juan Carlos Andrade-Castillo,
Universidad Pedagógica Nacional Tehuacán, México

“El legado de Simón Rodríguez: El Primer Ministro de Educación de las Américas”

Simón Rodríguez fue el primer Ministro de educación de las Américas y maestro del libertador Simón Bolívar. Nos dejó un legado inconmensurable aun cuando la historia ha sido injusta con él. Su gran jornada educativa la llevo a cabo en la recién independizada y joven América, pero su legado duro menos de dos años. Las burguesías de la nueva América libre le apodaban “el loco.” Lo cierto es que Rodríguez tenía idea locas hace casi doscientos años. Creía, por ejemplo, que a los niños y niñas se les tenía que enseñar en su lengua natal y que tanto niños como niñas necesitaban educación. Su lema era querer "formar ciudadanos por medio del saber". Rodriguez fue autodidacta. Como muchos pensadores de su época, fue influenciado por Jean-Jacques Rousseau y una traducción de la Declaración de los Derechos del Hombre y del Ciudadano. Su afán era la creación de nuevas escuelas y la formación de buenos profesores con buenos salarios. Creía en promover la incorporación de más alumnos incluyendo a los niños pardos y negros, y la disminución progresiva de la enseñanza particular. Bolívar lo nombró en 1925 director de Enseñanza Pública, Ciencias Físicas, Matemáticas y Artes, y director general de Minas, Agricultura y Caminos Públicos de la República Boliviana. Su plan de enseñanza era muy original, ya que agrupaba a los alumnos y se concertaba en los métodos educativos, mezclando la técnica y el espíritu. Los niños eran observados individualmente para identificar las inclinaciones de cada alumno. Poco duro su cargo.

Fernando Mancillas Treviño,
Universidad de Sonora /Departamento de Ciencias de la Comunicación

“Paisajes de la cultura visual contemporánea en la frontera México-Estados Unidos”

A partir de las siete premisas básicas del paradigma de la cultura visual examinamos las conexiones simbólicas en las identidades culturales fronterizas advertidas en las contribuciones del cine independiente sobre la situación sociocultural en la frontera México-Estados Unidos. La primera comprende los medios de comunicación como medios sociales para representarnos ante los otros. En segundo lugar, se reconoce la visión como un sistema de retroalimentación sensorial donde abarca no solo la vista sino el cuerpo en su conjunto. Se reconoce la visualización como tecnología aerotransportada de representación del mundo como un espacio conflictivo. En cuarto lugar, se considera nuestro entorno corporal extensiones de redes de datos que realizan enlace a través de distintos dispositivos. La quinta premisa señala que reproducimos lo que observamos y comprendemos a través de pantallas omnipresentes en nuestra vida cotidiana. En sexto lugar, nuestra comprensión es una combinación de ver y aprender a no ver. Finalmente, la cultura visual (2016) no se restringe a observar lo que sucede, sino que también participa de nuestra intervención para generar cambios. Con dicho paradigma, desde una perspectiva interdisciplinaria (sociología visual (2015), heterotopología (2010) y antropología visual (2012)), analizaremos las diversas dimensiones de los procesos de comunicación visual en la filmografía documental y de ficción independiente como *Hostile Border* (USA, 2015, Dir. Michael Dwyer), *Who is Dayani Cristal?* (UK / México, 2013, Dir. Marc Silver), *El inmigrante* (USA / México, 2005, Dir. Dave Eckenrode, John Eckenrode, John Sheedy), entre otros.

Fernando David Márquez-Duarte,
Universidad Pedagógica Nacional

“Integrapp: Experiencias de investigación-acción en Baja California, entre la migración y el cross-cultural understanding”

En la ponencia se analiza la experiencia de la planeación del proyecto “Integr’app” como parte de un proyecto de investigación, que posteriormente se convirtió en un proyecto de investigación-acción. Las experiencias desarrolladas en el capítulo son relevantes para repensar las formas de estudiar fenómenos sociales desde la academia, para tener resultados tangibles en cuanto a las situaciones analizadas. Integrapp se diseñó para alcanzar una integración de la comunidad haitiana en Baja California (B.C.) sostenido en los ejes económico y social principalmente, con este proyecto se participó en una convocatoria binacional de innovación social, misma que se analiza en el capítulo. Adicionalmente, se utiliza el enfoque del cross-cultural understanding para argumentar sobre la integración de diferentes culturas, en conjunto con el concepto de ciudadanía global, así como el debate teórico de las corrientes de estudio de la globalización. La metodología usada para la elaboración de este capítulo fue la observación participativa principalmente, enteramente cualitativa.

Lilia Martínez-Lobatos,
Universidad Autónoma de Baja California

Laura Emilia Fierro-López,
Universidad Autónoma de Baja California

Rey David Román-Gálvez,
Universidad Autónoma de Baja California

“Formación para el empleo y la empleabilidad en el currículo”

La globalización y la apertura de mercados se extendió al campo de la formación profesional y al currículo. Los diagnósticos de necesidades y los estudios de campos profesionales de tipo global son respectivamente bases para el empleo y la empleabilidad (Martínez, L. 2011).

Aunado a los enfoques en competencias marcaron los cambios recientes en el medio académico (Díaz Barriga, A. 2014). Para la OCDE (2015) el desarrollo de habilidades diversas, entre ellas a la resolución de problemas se le encuentra entre los propósitos de las universidades mexicanas. El currículo de la Universidad Autónoma de Baja California (UABC) manifiesta los rasgos que señala la política educativa: planes de estudio flexibles diseñados en competencias. Situaciones que llevaron a problematizar el tema curricular, que para esta contribución se presenta un reporte parcial de una investigación que tuvo como objetivo general: analizar la opinión del estudiante de licenciatura sobre sus planes de estudio en términos de sus principales componentes e impacto socio laboral. Se realizó un estudio de tipo cuantitativo de diseño descriptivo bajo una encuesta aplicada a una muestra de estudiantes de la UABC. Entre los resultados, los estudiantes reconocen a la calidad y la acreditación como parte importante en sus planes de estudio y en su formación, que no son consultados ante las modificaciones y que solo son formados en algunas áreas de trabajo como parte de un conjunto ocupacional.

Guadalupe Concepción Martínez-Valdés,
Universidad Autónoma de Baja California, México

“Gestoras de sus derechos: estrategias organizativas de mujeres indígenas migrantes en el Valle de San Quintín, Baja California”

La migración y los procesos de globalización y transnacionalización imprimen características particulares a la manera en que las mujeres indígenas reconstruyen sus identidades de género, sus formas de organización y sus luchas en distintos espacios socioeconómicos y culturales. Ello implica estudiar las vidas y luchas de las mujeres indígenas en una multiplicidad de contextos, situando estas luchas desde las propias experiencias y estrategias organizativas de las mujeres. En esta presentación se propone describir la lucha organizada de un grupo de mujeres, provenientes de Oaxaca que laboran en los campos agrícolas del Valle de San Quintín, Baja California, en defensa de sus derechos laborales y de sus prácticas culturales. El objetivo es conocer cómo las mujeres van desarrollando estrategias autogestivas y cómo en ese proceso ellas van construyendo nuevas identidades en un contexto sociocultural y político diferente a su lugar de origen para abrirse espacios de participación y establecer una presencia pública. Estas identidades se construyen a partir de las experiencias vividas, el saber colectivo y compartido como mujeres. A través del accionar cotidiano y colectivo estas mujeres se van convirtiendo en gestoras de sus derechos.

Javier Medina-Ortega,
Universidad de Guadalajara

Angélica Basulto-Castillo,
Universidad de Guadalajara

“Destilados, globalización y América Latina”

En este trabajo discutimos las implicaciones del proceso de globalización para la producción de bebidas alcohólicas destiladas en América Latina. Nos centramos en las dos principales bebidas alcohólicas de la región, el tequila y el ron, el papel de las grandes empresas multinacionales y la dinámica económica que ha convertido a estas bebidas en productos globales. Nos centramos en como el proceso de globalización ha generado cambios importantes en la dinámica de consumo e intercambio que han propiciado cambios importantes en la producción, específicamente en la compra de empresas o marcas de la región para integrarse a los portafolios de bebidas de empresas globales como Pernot-Ricard y Diageo y exploramos algunas de las consecuencias para la dinámica de la industria regional.

Acela Montes de Oca Hernández,
Universidad Autónoma del Estado de México

“La sustentabilidad ambiental en territorios rurales e hídricos. retos y perspectivas en México”

Los sistemas de producción en territorios rurales que se enfrentan a dinámicas económicas exigen instrumentar una perspectiva de gestión de sus recursos naturales. Para ello, es importante visibilizar la participación social y comunitaria de los implicados. La pregunta es ¿Cómo los procesos de gestión y manejo ambiental e hídrico de los territorios rurales, con grado de marginación alta en la Cuenca Balsas, permitirán vislumbrar perspectivas de sustentabilidad? Se pretende registrar las características ambientales y sociales de los territorios rurales, cuyas actividades productivas están vinculadas con los recursos hídricos, apegadas a las necesidades de los habitantes con rasgos de marginación alta. El método utilizado es el cualitativo con base en metodologías participativas de Diagnóstico Rural Rápido y Diagnóstico Rural Participativo para relacionar condiciones sociales con el factor ambiental. El propósito es contribuir en la toma de decisiones bajo el marco de la participación perfilada en la gestión y manejo del agua.

Tania Morales-Reynoso,
Universidad Autónoma del Estado de México

Carolina Serrano-Barquín,
Universidad Autónoma del Estado de México

“Violencia virtual y género en jóvenes universitarios”

El arribo de las tecnologías para la información y la comunicación (TIC) y su masificación, continúan promoviendo, incesantemente, estereotipos de género en las personas y, sobre todo, los jóvenes no han sido la excepción; ya que ahora es normal verlos inmersos, en todo momento, utilizando diferentes tecnologías, tales como tablets, teléfonos celulares inteligentes o smartphones, videojuegos y consolas, así como su interacción en redes sociales, ente otras. De tal suerte que, cuando se introducen en el mundo de la tecnología, se alejan de la convivencia “cara a cara” y, eventualmente, prefieren interactuar más con la pantalla y menos con las personas; lo que, aunado a otras situaciones en el contexto actual, ha intensificado diversas problemáticas sociales y de vulnerabilidad, como es el caso del acoso virtual, la violencia de género, la discriminación y la intolerancia. Estos y otros consumos culturales coadyuvan en el fomento de las identidades de género estereotipadas. Esto, en gran medida, se fundamenta en que el momento histórico que vivimos, y sus características sociales y económicas, han dado paso a escenarios que merecen una investigación que analice la manera en que estas interacciones virtuales, puedan darse a conocer entre los jóvenes para que conozcan las implicaciones, consecuencias y hasta los funestos resultados, y pueden hacer que el individuo se aproxime a una formación integral y humana, más que al fomento de estereotipos inequitativos que llevan en su mayoría a la violencia de género.

Flor Morton,
Universidad de Monterrey,

Mariana Alba,
Universidad de Monterrey,

Ana Flores Zaira Guajardo,

Universidad de Monterrey

Alejandro Molina,
Universidad de Monterrey

“The Use of Sensory Stimuli to Reduce Alcohol Consumption in a Bar”

It is well known that an excess of alcohol consumption has negative consequences. Every year there are 3.3 million deaths worldwide due to alcohol consumption, this represents 5.9% of all deaths (OMS, 2018). In Mexico, there have been many campaigns to promote a responsible consumption of this substance; most of these campaigns have focused on providing information about the consequences of an the abuse of alcohol. But, what if we could tell people specific actions such as serving the drink on a container with a certain characteristic to control their consumption? Past research has found that eating food from transparent packages or containers makes people more conscious of their consumption. Additionally, music has been found to influence people’s buying behavior on stores and malls. However, there is no research addressing the effect of product visibility and music on the control of alcohol consumption; this working paper aims to address this issue through an experimental design. Specifically, based on a literature review on the influence of the senses on consumption, this research proposes that alcohol consumption could be diminished by serving the drink on a transparent container and playing music at a low volume. Findings from this study are expected to contribute both to the literature by providing evidence of the influence of the senses in the consumption of alcohol, and to the development of campaigns against alcohol abuse, indicating specific actions that can help to reduce alcohol consumption in a specific context.

Alejandra Moysén-Chimal,
Universidad Autónoma del Estado de México

Martha Cecilia Villaveces-López,
Universidad Autónoma del Estado de México

Julieta Concepción Garay-López,
Universidad Autónoma del Estado de México

Gloria Margarita Gurrola-Peña,
Universidad Autónoma del Estado de México

Elizabeth Estrada-Laredo,
Universidad Autónoma del Estado de México

“Percepción de la violencia en jóvenes universitarios”

La percepción de la violencia es el proceso de las interpretaciones generadas por lo estímulos, dándoles significado y organización. La percepción genera una experiencia del ambiente y permite actuar en ella. El propósito de este trabajo es analizar la percepción de la violencia comunitaria en jóvenes estudiantes, para lo cual la muestra se conformo por 900 alumnos universitarios, en un rango de edad de 15 a 22 años, el 60% mujeres y 40% hombres. La participación fue voluntaria, firmando una carta de consentimiento. Se aplicó la escala de victimización elaborada por Ruíz (2007) la cual presenta una lista de delitos, y la persona tiene que seleccionar si le han ocurrido a él o a algún familiar cercano. Se comparó la percepción de la violencia en hombres y mujeres de acuerdo al sexo, empleando la chi cuadrada. Los resultados muestran que las mujeres perciben una mayor percepción de agresión sexual hacia ellas, mayor secuestros. Con respecto a los eventos que les ocurren a otras personas son existe

diferencia significativa en el evento de vandalismo en el carro mayor frecuencia a mujeres, así como en el robo con violencia o intimidación, en el caso de los hombres perciben mayor extorsión económica.

Sergio Eduardo Muñoz-Esquer,
University of Texas at El Paso

“Análisis de las características de liderazgo de Anaya Cortés, López Obrador, Meade Kuribreña y Rodríguez Calderón presentadas a través de la cobertura electoral de Telemundo”

Esta ponencia examina cómo Telemundo -televisora en español norteamericana-realizó su cobertura informativa sobre las elecciones presidenciales de México. La teoría del liderazgo del servidor público (Servant Leadership) de Greenleaf (1970) fue utilizada para analizar las características de liderazgo presentadas a través de las notas informativas de cada uno de los candidatos. El análisis de contenido de todas las noticias transmitidas a nivel nacional a través del Noticiero Telemundo desde el 31 de marzo del 2018 al 2 de julio del 2018 determinó que las 10 características principales del tipo de liderazgo de servidor público fueron encontradas en los candidatos, pero cada uno presento un énfasis diferente.

Onésimo Núñez Sánchez
Universidad Autonoma de Baja California Mexicali

Castro Figueroa, Fernando Manuel
Universidad Autonoma de Baja California Mexicali

Gricelda Sagrario Lozano García
Universidad Autonoma de Baja California Mexicali

Victor Enrique González Nolasco
Universidad Autonoma de Baja California Mexicali

José Luis Cummnigs Bernal,
Universidad Autonoma de Baja California Mexicali

“Jurisdictional Control on Mexico’s Constitutional Amendments”

The possibility of having jurisdictional control over Constitutional Amendments has been a controversial issue not only for international doctrine, but for positive law and the practice at tribunals as well. In the case of Mexico, the supreme court has accepted the possibility of this control only under two circumstances, being our theme only the - Amparo trial- which has acquired special relevance due to the outcome of the presidential election, this past first of July 2018; for the political party that won the Mexican elections, called -MORENA- that stands for National Regeneration Movement, besides belonging to the left-wing, has won not only the presidential position but also a considerable majority of state governments and both Chambers of the Mexican Congress, meaning that this political force may amend the Constitution without approval or consideration of other political forces’ ideologies, needed to make a counterbalance in the decision taking. Although the Constitution is subject of being amended by the “Reforming Power” its faculty has been limited by the same Constitution establishing its own process of amendment, prohibiting the alteration and modification of some fundamental political decisions and human rights turned into positive law becoming fundamental rights. Not doing so would place us before an eternal constituent power. Having no jurisdictional control over constitutional amending may result in a violation of citizens’ access to an effective legal

recourse against those amendments, resulting in Responsibility of the Mexican State before the Inter-American Court of Human Rights.

Tomasa Ortega-Jiménez,
Universidad Pedagógica Nacional

Adriana García Meza,
Escuela Normal Superior del Estado de Puebla

“Historia de vida de un profesor rural de primaria. Desarrollo profesional y social”

El presente trabajo tiene la intención de exponer la trayectoria de vida profesional y social de un profesor rural de la sierra Nororiental del Estado de Puebla, México; apoyándonos del método biográfico o historia de vida; construyéndose un discurso desde la propia percepción de los protagonistas inmersos en situaciones y contextos históricos que permiten comprender e interpretar el mundo que les circunda, en este caso, el profesional y social del profesor en cuestión, tratando de ver desde su perspectiva la vida. Para incursionar en la vida del profesor, los criterios que se consideraron para recuperar y conocer las experiencias de vida fueron los siguientes: años de antigüedad en el servicio, permanencia en la escuela de la comunidad, liderazgo y reconocimiento social. Para este fin, la narrativa cobra sentido en la construcción de conocimiento que el propio investigador va generando a partir de la oralidad que permite incursionar en la vida del maestro, al recuperar sus experiencias, analizar e interpretar el contenido del discurso para comprender parte de esa realidad social que se ha ido construyendo a lo largo de su desarrollo profesional en la comunidad. Se recupera la interpretación que el profesor hace de su propia realidad social y la conducta de los demás en los diferentes espacios y momentos históricos que ha construido a lo largo de su vida profesional y que finalmente, nos permiten entender e interpretar su realidad social.

Andrea Itzel Padilla-Mireles,
Universidad Iberoamericana. México

“Políticas de desplazamientos y disidencia sexual en la frontera Tijuana-San Diego”

Nuestro tema se centra en las fronteras asumidas del cuerpo: adentro/afuera, espíritu/materia, naturaleza/cultura, esencia/contingencia, innato/aprendido, en su relación con la sexualidad y el género, entendidas estas tanto en su sentido discursivo médico-científico, así como expresión de la subjetividad de los sujetos. Abordar de esta manera los flujos de poder (heteronorma, institución, patriarcado etc.) en los cuales se insertan los deseos y las prácticas corporales de los sujetos, para así problematizar desde el feminismo estas fronteras como espacios liminales de tránsito y desplazamiento, lo que conlleva un análisis tanto de las hegemonías que se imponen y limitan, pero que también nos permite observar las tácticas de resistencia y la política inherente a las corporalidades como ejercicios performativos. De aquí se plantea la necesidad de articular propuestas que posibiliten trascender los “puntos de partida” y de “llegada” como espacios fijos y determinados, para intentar presentar algunas pautas analíticas que nos hablen sobre el movimiento y devenir de los cuerpos, rescatar esto en función de su potencial político particularmente en las disidencias sexuales (lo que escapa a la heteronorma y el heteropatriarcado), abordando las fronteras de la sexualidad y el género desde el diálogo entre feminismos (chicanxs, latinamericanxs, etc). Apuntar ideas para una posible hermenéutica de los desplazamientos en los devenires de las disidencias sexuales y sus implicaciones políticas, a partir del análisis de la relación entre cuerpo, política y frontera, problematizando esta última como algo más que un espacio físico o la división de categorías excluyentes entre sí.

Katrina Pimentel,
California State University Sacramento

“Transforming Rape Culture Through Social Justice Sexual Health Education”

Sexual violence is a pervasive problem that affects 20% of girls and 10% of boys across the globe (WHO, 2015). In the United States, every 98 seconds an American is sexually assaulted, and every 3 minutes that victim is a child (RAINN, 2016). Once a child has been victimized, they are 67% more likely to be re-victimized (Turchik et al., 2015). This can negatively impact academic achievement in the classroom and have life-long repercussions. Exasperating this problem is the failure to provide early and comprehensive sexual education, juxtaposed the social conditions that perpetuate toxic masculinity and passive femininity ideals. Consequently, this paper makes the case for early comprehensive sexual health education to transform perceptions about gender, the human body, relationships, and decision-making, as not doing so is a social injustice.

Adriana Romero-Tscheschner,
Facultad de Ciencias de la Conducta UAEMEX

“La mujer docente y su perspectiva de empoderamiento: Un estudio explicativo”

El proyecto obedece a previas investigaciones donde se reportan bajos niveles de empoderamiento en jóvenes universitarias y Techo de Cristal (barreras invisibles para acceder a puestos de alta dirección) en mujeres económicamente activas (Romero, Farfán y Navarrete, 2015, 2016). Los Modelos Educativos de las escuelas superiores deben tener una transformación que ponga énfasis en el mejoramiento y pertinencia de la enseñanza, estos desafíos deben dar respuesta entre otros, al nuevo papel de la mujer docente, clave para desarrollar alumnos con competencias transversales para la vida laboral. El objetivo del presente trabajo es explicar el proceso de empoderamiento en mujeres docentes. Para el cumplimiento de éste, la investigación se dividirá en dos fases, la primera de corte cualitativo que permitirá identificar un modelo con los indicadores que inhiben e impulsan el empoderamiento a través grupos focales y entrevistas profundas, las participantes son mujeres docentes con maestría y doctorado , se reportan resultados parciales con el Atlas ti, la segunda fase cuantitativa, con una muestra no probabilística de aproximadamente 300 mujeres docentes con maestría y doctorado, que ayudará a determinar las variables que explican estadísticamente las variables que impulsan el proceso de empoderamiento utilizando ecuaciones estructurales con el IBM SPSS Amos.

Carlos Emigdio Quintero Castellanos,
Universidad de Guadalajara

Édgar Ricardo Rodríguez Hernández,
Universidad de Guadalajara

“La evolución del asunto cañero en México a la vuelta del siglo XXI. Una perspectiva global”

El cultivo y procesamiento de la caña de azúcar es una actividad centenaria en México. Durante el siglo XX se convirtió en uno de los bastiones corporativistas del régimen político del país, pero, al llegar a sus últimas dos décadas, por cambió el papel que tenían los arreglos de intermediación de intereses, los fines de políticas que se perseguían, así como los instrumentos

en que se confiaba se llegó a una crisis en el Estado Mexicano. La liberalización del régimen en ambas esferas tuvo impactos negativos en el sector primario y especialmente en el subsector cañero. Después del año dos mil se esperaba un cambio sustantivo en el manejo y los resultados de toda la agroindustria cañera, sin que esto se presentara. En esta ponencia se analiza el proceso político de cambio evolutivo-institucional del sistema agroindustrial de caña de azúcar del año 2000 al 2016. Se identifican, desde la evidencia de la prensa mexicana e internacional, procesos de variación, selección y retención en los mecanismos de organización del sistema agroindustrial de caña de azúcar. Se enfatiza el efecto de la escala global en este proceso de cambio. Los resultados del análisis se cruzan con estadísticas de productivas y comerciales.

José Antonio Ramírez-Díaz,
Universidad De Guadalajara

“Análisis comparativo de los planes estratégicos sobre la ciencia y tecnología en la Argentina, el Brasil y México”

La presente ponencia deriva de la investigación: “El CONACYT como organismo rector de las capacidades de estado en la relación de la ciencia con el sector educativo” cuyo propósito es analizar la conformación de las políticas científicas a lo largo de un circuito creado y desarrollado por el Estado mexicano y con el cual ha logrado consolidar la institucionalización de la ciencia. La ponencia problematiza la conformación de un aparato administrativo y la inversión estatal para gestionar la producción y la circulación del conocimiento en vías de atender los problemas de los diferentes sectores sociales y económicos en México mediante una infraestructura burocrática, sus instrumentos de planeación y programación, así como su asistencia financiera. La problematización se efectúa mediante una comparación con los organismos de ciencia y tecnología de Argentina y Brasil revisando en cada uno de ellos y a partir de sus documentos y estadísticas disponibles: a) el aparato burocrático que lo genera y lo administra; b) los problemas especificados, definidos y jerarquizados; c) los montos de inversión destinados; d) el impacto en el sector educativo de cada país.

José Antonio Ramírez Díaz,
Universidad de Guadalajara

“El debate en torno a la investigación en México desde su institucionalización por medio del Consejo Nacional de Ciencia y Tecnología (CONACYT)”

Desde la creación del CONACYT y hasta la actualidad se han presentado una serie de confrontaciones en torno a la concepción de ciencia y a la manera en que se lleva a cabo su gestión. Estas disputas han sido mostradas públicamente en diversos medios de comunicación y de divulgación, pero no se ha llevado a cabo un análisis sobre los mismos. Con la presente ponencia, se dará cuenta de los principales debates históricos, el contexto en el que se generaron, los puntos centrales de discusión, los argumentos establecidos y los elementos implícitos sobre la conceptualización de la ciencia, la gestión del conocimiento y los ribetes políticos que tienen. El texto que se presenta es producto de la investigación: “El CONACYT como organismo rector de las capacidades de estado en la relación de la ciencia con el sector educativo” cuyo propósito es analizar la conformación de las políticas científicas a lo largo de un circuito creado y desarrollado por el Estado mexicano y con el cual ha logrado consolidar la institucionalización de la ciencia.

Carlos Riojas,
Universidad of Guadalajara

James W. Scott,
University of East Finland

“La idea de desarrollo y su occidentalización en el pensamiento económico: una perspectiva desde América Latina”

¿Cuáles son las principales ideas que giran en torno a la construcción del concepto de desarrollo; especialmente en lo que se refiere a sus acepciones económica y social? Es importante analizar el concepto de desarrollo desde una perspectiva histórica, y simultáneamente, establecer una conexión con el devenir socio-económico de América Latina, especialmente la influencia que la noción de desarrollo mexicana tuvo en el caribe continental e insular. El objetivo de la ponencia es proponer una reflexión crítica sobre la construcción del concepto de desarrollo con la finalidad de comprender sus principales postulados y argumentos que explica la consolidación de diversas interpretaciones a través del tiempo, así como, su impacto en contextos históricos específicos. Lo anterior se relaciona directamente con el desempeño institucional y organizacional que impacta directamente tanto en la economía como en la sociedad.

Benjamín Rodríguez-Castillo,
Universidad Autónoma del Estado de México

Enrique Navarrete-Sánchez,
Universidad Autónoma del Estado de México

“Los cuerpos académicos ante las funciones sustantivas en la Universidad Pedagógica Nacional, Unidad 151 Toluca: Un estudio de caso”

La investigación pretende reconstruir científicamente, los cambios económicos basados en políticas neo-liberales que legitimaron y otorgaron el control de los objetivos de la educación superior a la evaluación educativa; ello favoreció articular las funciones sustantivas y obligarlas a promover, generar y aplicar el conocimiento con criterios de calidad como atributo del servicio educativo. Para tal efecto, se impusieron formas de financiamiento que forzaron al trabajo académico a aceptar la evaluación como requisito para competir por recursos económicos y la estrategia laboral utilizada, consistió en la conformación de cuerpos académicos. En este contexto, la UPN implementa estímulos al desempeño que toman en cuenta la producción y la actividad académica individual; sin embargo, la nueva estructura laboral-académica, se realizó sin trastocar la estructura administrativa, ocasionando problemas que afectaron la vida institucional académica. Por lo anterior, se pretende analizar, comprender e interpretar el discurso legal legitimado y socialmente aceptado, de la institucionalización de la evaluación educativa a partir de criterios de calidad en la UPN y su relación con los cuerpos académicos, ello implica generar un espacio de duda para cuestionar los discursos de la calidad a partir de procesos burocráticos racionales como explicación única y exclusiva reducida a campos científicos propios de los expertos. El método hermenéutico-dialéctico permitirá, entonces, articular la información recuperada para analizar e interpretar las tensiones que emergen de la relación entre el saber y poder, y que subyacen en las reglas y procedimientos del discurso de calidad educativa, de evaluación educativa y de cuerpos académicos.

Luz Orieta Rodríguez González,
Universidad Autónoma de Guadalajara

Salomón Álvarez López,

Universidad Autónoma de Guadalajara

Ricardo Rodríguez Toscano,
Universidad de Guadalajara

“El mercado agrícola mexicano. Un análisis de su demanda interna”

La dinámica del contexto económico, político, social y ambiental se ha modificado; sin embargo, la demanda de alimentos por parte de la población no ha disminuido. En los últimos años, la apertura comercial y los procesos de globalización han permitido el intercambio de mercancías y servicios que hace años no podría haber ocurrido a tal velocidad. La apertura comercial también ha generado en algunos casos cambios en los patrones de consumo mundial así como incrementos en la producción, exportaciones e importaciones de algunos productos agrícolas. El jitomate, aguacate y berries son algunos de los productos agrícolas con mayor éxito en las exportaciones agroalimentarias de México. Los tratados de libre comercio que México ha firmado han permitido el incremento de dichas exportaciones; sin embargo, ello no ha asegurado su competitividad. Con base en el crecimiento que se ha visto en gran parte de los productos agrícolas mexicanos, la presente investigación tiene como finalidad determinar la competitividad relativa de las exportaciones agroalimentarias de algunos grupos de productos agrícolas específicos en el mercado interno haciendo uso del modelo de demanda casi ideal propuesto por Deaton y Muellbauer (1980).

Luz Orieta Rodríguez-González,
Universidad Autónoma de Guadalajara

Ricardo Rodríguez-Toscano,
Universidad de Guadalajara

“Los procesos de innovación como detonantes del crecimiento regional en Jalisco, México”

La dinámica de la sociedad, y el contexto político, económico y ambiental se encuentran en constante cambio; cada fracción de segundo se genera en el mundo información que debe ser considerada para la toma de decisiones. La competitividad de los territorios está determinada por distintos elementos que determinan su dinámica y capacidad entre los que destacan los procesos de innovación. Este factor ha representado uno de los mayores incentivos a través de los cuales tanto países, regiones, empresas y organizaciones han basado su crecimiento, sobre todo, sustentado en actividades con uso intensivo de alta tecnología. El objetivo de este estudio es analizar los procesos de innovación que se han implementado México y algunas regiones de Jalisco que han detonado procesos de crecimiento regional, así mismo determinar cuáles son los factores que tiene mayor efecto en la capacidad innovación de dichas regiones.

Mar Rojas-Santana,
Universidad de Guadalajara

“Beyond Drug Dealing: Forgotten Studies of Transnational Organized crime in Latin America”

Beyond drug dealing, there are the atrocious crime victims, there are lost resouces because of illicit acts and over all there are crime organitations that cross borders. The work's porpouse is to create an understanding where the scientific community can conceptualize to be able to work on more complex studies on Latin America's security problem. In despite of the biggest security problems of the region; it is conscience of different kinds of organized crime, the drug

dealing is not seen as part of the problem, more like the reason of it. It will present some forgotten cases of the organized crime within the region which a few look at but may cause many to suffer its consequences. It will be addressed from the sex tourism whose victims are South Mexican children to what it's known as the 'Triángulo de la muerte' in Central America, the arm dealing in Colombia and the peculiar case of 'Las Mariposas' in Venezuela, which works with the gas dealing at the Colombian border.

Karla Rojas-Santiago,
Escuela de Conservación y Restauración de Occidente

“Hey, What if we use Dynamite?: Conservation Decisions in Mexico”

One of the great conservation barriers in Mexico has been the decision making, which has been limited to the institutions for which it works for. This work's purpose is to present the conception of cultural heritage that is understood as sustaining a representative political discourse in some cases, through the history of Mexico, where conservation work and research work have been left aside and nowadays, we are facing the consequences of the decisions that favored a discourse, but not the materiality of the object or the interpretation of data. It is important to highlight that all research work is influenced by the historical context of what is considered prudent in the work with the heritage, but this should not go unnoticed to understand the current problem towards the approach and understanding of the material heritage in Mexico.

Jorge Abel Rosales-Saldaña,
Universidad de Guadalajara, México

“Resultados de la renegociación del TLCAN”

En esta ponencia se argumenta que desde que Donald Trump declaró que el TLCAN era el “peor tratado comercial jamás firmado” por los norteamericanos (atribuyéndole la pérdida de empleos industriales, por lo que era necesario destruirlo o renegociarlo a favor de sus intereses exclusivos) se observó una actitud sumisa y temerosa por parte del Ejecutivo mexicano y su gabinete. Por tal razón, a lo largo del proceso de renegociación del TLCAN, la parte mexicana no pudo estructurar propuestas de cambio que positivamente contribuyeran a modernizar el Tratado para que esté en función del desarrollo nacional. El gobierno mexicano estuvo a la defensiva, esforzándose por preservar la relación comercial actual con Estados Unidos, que ni ha causado las grandes pérdidas de empleo en los Estados Unidos ni las grandes ganancias económicas a favor de México.

Mara Rosas-Baños,
Instituto Politécnico Nacional

“La educación para la sustentabilidad y su verdadero reto de generar una formación para crear una economía ecológica y solidaria”

La educación para la sustentabilidad, actualmente se concibe como una reestructura de algunos contenidos que lleven a un nivel superficial de concientización ecológica. No obstante, su verdadero reto es la construcción de una reestructura del enfoque del diseño curricular de manera amplia, por un lado, porque se sigue concibiendo a la educación como una vía de impulso al desarrollo económico, -desarrollo causante de la crisis ecológica que amenaza nuestra sobrevivencia en el planeta-, y por otro, porque, la formación que se requiere para el impulso del desarrollo económico ha generado un abandono del desarrollo humano, lo que ha

dejado a las sociedades sin alternativas reales para trabajar por la superación de esta crisis ecológica. El individualismo y la competencia permean en todos los niveles de la formación educativa, esto con el fin de hacernos cercanos a lo que la teoría económica postula como única y más valiosa actitud en el mercado, el egoísmo. El objetivo de este documento es mostrar que la educación que se requiere en este siglo tiene que sustentarse en el impulso de una economía ecológica y solidaria, a la cual únicamente es posible llegar a través de una educación que impulse el crecimiento del ser humano. Para el análisis se presenta una breve revisión de lo que la UNESCO propuso como guía de una Educación para el Desarrollo Sostenible y la revisión de esta propuesta a partir de la economía ecológica y la propuesta que plantea Claudio Naranjo en términos de desarrollo humano.

Jesús Ruíz-Flores,
Universidad de Guadalajara /Centro Universitario de la Ciénega

Ivanis Monfredini,
Universidade Católica de Santos

Sergio Lorenzo Sandoval-Aragón,
Universidad de Guadalajara /Centro Universitario de la Ciénega

“Movilización del conocimiento e inclusión social en América Latina”

Ciencia politizada es un concepto relativamente novedoso para la discusión actual en América Latina en materia de política científica. “Cada nuevo tiempo histórico se vuelve a encontrar frente a las preguntas fundamentales acerca del para qué y para quién se deben orientar las ciencias sociales y las humanidades. Cuestionarse e interrogarse de esta manera es vital para comprender a qué proyecto político y social se corresponden las opciones preferidas de la política científica.” (Grupo de Trabajo Ciencia Social Politizada del CLACSo). A partir de dicho planteamiento de ciencia politizada, este trabajo presenta el resultado de un análisis del documento “Principios Rectores del programa de Ciencia y Tecnología en el marco del Proyecto Alternativo de Nación (2018-2024)” del en su momento candidato a la presidencia de México Andrés Manuel López Obrador. Buscamos identificar qué tanto concibe dicho documento “una ciencia comprometida con el cambio social en especial para las ciencias sociales” y discutir qué tanto se inscribe esa visión de la ciencia y la innovación en las expectativas de que México se reconstituya como un referente regional para la construcción de conocimiento que fortalezca la autonomía de las ciencias sociales ante los poderes económicos y políticos hegemónicos que obstaculizan un desarrollo equitativo.

Francisca Delia Sandoval-Moreno,
Universidad de Sonora

Dalia Cejudo,
Linguatéc

Martha Elena Llamas-Chaparro,
Linguatéc

“La enseñanza de una segunda lengua en escuelas preparatorias públicas de Hermosillo, Sonora: Una estrategia que abre puertas al mundo”

El presente trabajo de investigación surge de la observación y experiencia en escuelas de nivel Preparatoria del sistema público de la ciudad de Hermosillo Sonora, México con la materia de Inglés como segunda lengua y los resultados obtenidos durante 2015 a la fecha por parte de

los alumnos. En la actualidad, la lengua inglesa ha tenido mayor importancia debido a las necesidades que plantea el siglo XXI en la que los estudiantes requieren tener un dominio del mismo. La idea de enseñar Inglés es dar la posibilidad a las y los estudiantes de comunicarse en una segunda lengua, con personas dentro y fuera del país; brindarles herramientas necesarias para el conocimiento y el desarrollo de las cuatro habilidades lingüísticas básicas (escucha, habla, lectura y escritura), así como una serie de sub-habilidades, cuyo objetivo primordial es el dominio del idioma. En esta línea, el aprendizaje del idioma Inglés debe desarrollarse en contexto y las actividades deben proveer oportunidades para que al desarrollar un tema central, se logren integrar las habilidades por medio de actividades reales. Nuestro planteamiento inicial entre otros, ¿Por qué los resultados numéricos de exámenes en los alumnos no son los deseados en esta materia? ¿Las bases dadas en esta materia son suficientes para el aprendizaje futuro? Operaremos con una metodología de análisis descriptivo para buscar explicaciones. Proponemos implementar estrategias para mejorar resultados. Visión prospectiva en el entorno y fuera del país. Incremento de autoestima. Comparaciones. Visión global, son algunas herramientas analizadas. Estamos impulsando esto.

James W. Scott,
East Finland University

“Globalismo y el desafío de nacionalismos revanchistas: Un análisis crítico del debate”

Globalización se entiende como marco teórico y normativo que relaciona procesos locales con cambios económicos, geopolíticos, sociales, culturales, etc. que se producen a nivel de un supuesto sistema mundial. Una importante variante ideológica de la globalización es el globalismo, un entendimiento que pretende revelar el sometimiento de contextos locales y la vida social a lógicas estructurales y relaciones sistémicas. Sin embargo, el reciente deterioro en las relaciones internacionales y la falta de confianza en instituciones internacionales son síntomas de un ‘redescubrimiento’ de la soberanía e identidad nacional como principios políticos. Lo problemático en estos procesos radica en que la hostilidad latente, por ejemplo contra supuestos enemigos de la autenticidad e identidad nacional, significa gran potencial destabilizadora para la convivencia entre comunidades, pueblos y naciones. Tendencias xenóforas no son consecuencias necesarias del neoliberalismo y hay que evitar el reduccionismo ideológico en el análisis comparativo de nacionalismos revanchistas. Por eso, el autor aboga por un entendimiento más amplio de lo (geo)político, utilizando el concepto de la “seguridad ontológica” como un factor emocional y psicológico en el surgimiento del populismo y el rechazo revanchista al globalismo.

Héctor Serrano Barquín,
Universidad Autónoma del Estado de México

Carolina Serrano Barquín,
Universidad Autónoma del Estado de México

“Neom masculinidades en Latinoamérica”

En esta disertación se pretende mostrar la diversidad de ángulos desde los que se debiera apoyar un análisis más integrado sobre la violencia de género en Latinoamérica, principalmente desde las llamadas nuevas masculinidades. Desde que se forjó la teoría feminista existe un debate dentro de las ciencias sociales de su proyección y relevancia en cuanto a la deconstrucción de la identidad e imaginario femeninos; surgen de tal debate los estudios sobre las masculinidades y es en ellos donde el replanteamiento, el cuestionamiento y los particularismos genéricos de “lo masculino”, dan paso a otro grupo de teorías vinculadas a las primeras, ya que en tiempos más recientes, conviven con enfoques científicos que postulan

el concepto de fluidez al conceptualizar la identidad de género. Es por ello, que después de la discusión que aquí se presenta, los autores proponen una postura flexible, diversa e incluyente para abordar los estudios de género. Todo lo anterior teniendo como objetivo de la presente ponencia el de evidenciar los procesos de naturalización identitaria que han desestimado los estudios sobre las masculinidades y proponer una perspectiva de género más diversa y desprejuiciada.

Rocío Serrano Barquín,
Universidad Autónoma del Estado de México

Emilio Ruíz Serrano,
Universidad Autónoma del Estado de México

“Empoderamiento de la mujer en el ámbito turístico”

En las últimas décadas, la incorporación de las mujeres al trabajo productivo se ha incrementado aceleradamente. Uno de los sectores en los que esta participación es mayor es el turismo; dependiendo del país y región el porcentaje de mujeres que trabaja en empresas turísticas fluctúa entre el 40 y el 70 %; no obstante, la mayor parte de ellas se desenvuelve en los puestos de menor rango, en aquellos que no requieren de capacitación como ayudantes de cocina o en la limpieza, en donde se replican las actividades que tradicionalmente se han asignado a las mujeres dentro del hogar. Además, los salarios también son más bajos y la permanencia en el trabajo responde a la temporalidad del turismo, por lo que en temporada baja disminuyen los puestos de trabajo. Sin embargo y a pesar de estas condiciones de precariedad las mujeres han logrado alcanzar diversos grados de empoderamiento que les permite mejorar sus condiciones de vida. Ante esta situación de contradicciones es indispensable investigar cómo se dan estos procesos y cómo se pueden resaltar los efectos positivos y minimizar los negativos.

Blanca Noemí Silva-Gutiérrez,
Universidad de Guadalajara

Ulises Osbaldo de la Cruz-Guzmán,
Universidad de Guadalajara

“Situación laboral de los estudiantes de Licenciatura: Su incidencia en la reprobación en el Centro Universitario de Ciencias Económico Administrativas de la Universidad de Guadalajara”

La condición de estatus irregular que otorgan los artículos 33, 34 y 35 se asigna a alumnos reprobados, término que se define como la acción de cursar en repetidas ocasiones una materia, ya sea por un bajo rendimiento por parte del estudiante o por circunstancias ajenas al ámbito escolar, como pueden ser las condiciones laborales de los estudiantes. Dependiendo del modelo curricular la reprobación se puede presentar en el ámbito de la educación superior de distintas formas; puede estar referida al conjunto de las actividades académicas de un determinado periodo o bien a una asignatura en particular. El fenómeno de la repitencia y la deserción forman parte del fracaso escolar, un tema que actualmente genera un profundo interés en los agentes encargados tanto de la planificación como de la investigación.

Jorge Soto-Ortega,
Universidad Autónoma del Estado de México, Facultad de Ciencias de la Conducta

Enrique Navarrete-Sánchez,
Universidad Autónoma del Estado de México, Facultad de Ciencias de la Conducta

María del Carmen Farfán García,
Universidad Autónoma del Estado de México, Facultad de Ciencias de la Conducta

“El sistema de admisión a los estudios profesionales de la UAEMEX y su impacto en las trayectorias escolares”

El presente trabajo es un avance de la investigación que se está desarrollando como parte de los trabajos del Doctorado en Investigación Educativa de la Universidad Autónoma del Estado de México. El objetivo es identificar los cambios ocurridos en las trayectorias escolares de los alumnos de estudios profesionales de la UAEMEX a partir de la implementación en 2006 del nuevo sistema de admisión. Se parte del supuesto que sugiere que el sistema debe abarcar un espectro más amplio de factores que permitan hablar de procesos concretos que apoyen la inclusión y equidad en el acceso a los estudios profesionales que ofrece la máxima casa de estudios mexicana.

Teresa Trevino,
Universidad de Monterrey

“Are Mexican Millennials Saving for the Future? Exploratory Study of their Attitudes and Perceptions Towards Saving for Retirement”

It is known that the millennial generation values present experiences, shows disinterest for the future, and spends most part of their income on technology, trips, and entertainment. Therefore, saving for retirement represents a challenge for this generation. In Mexico, this topic is important as this generation will rely mostly on their voluntary savings in order to sustain themselves on their senior years. Studies about savings by younger generations have not yet come to a consensus about how these generations perceive the future, and the plans they have for their retirement. Taking this into consideration, the objective of this research is to understand the attitudes and perceptions of Mexican millennials toward saving for their retirement. Specifically, this research sheds light on the motivations that millennials have to save for the future, the knowledge they have about available saving mechanisms in Mexico, and how does reference groups influence their attitudes towards saving. Following an exploratory approach, in-depth interviews were conducted with Mexican millennials, born between 1981 and 2000. Findings of this research contribute to the understanding of millennials saving habits and perspectives towards retirement, their motivations and attitudes towards savings for the future, and the identification of several reference groups that can impact their interest to start saving. Results also shed light on how communication strategies could address the topic in order to motivate millennials to start planning for their future.

Teresa Treviño,
Universidad de Monterrey

Ana Cecilia Zavala-Trejo,
Universidad de Monterrey

Elsa Catalina González-Berrueto,
Universidad de Monterrey

Martha Lucía Robinson-Bours,
Universidad de Monterrey

Gabriela Valdés-Recio,
Universidad de Monterrey

“Influencer Marketing in Mexico: Exploring Consumers’ Attitudes and Perceptions Towards Micro and Nano Influencers and their Impact on Purchase Intention”

Nowadays, the use of social media plays an important role on people’s life, and recent research has found that social media has changed the way, time, and places where people shop. For these reasons, companies are exploring new ways in which they can connect with consumers online. Influencer marketing is a strategy that emerged as a form of digital marketing, which focuses on using people - known as influencers - with certain popularity and followers on social media to promote products and services. Influencers generally publish their daily activities promoting different brands, and creating content for their followers, hopefully resulting on increasing purchase intention and sales. In Mexico, there are two new types of influencers that can be interesting to companies, considering their level of engagement with online users: Micro and nano-influencers. They are characterized by having a small base of followers -less than 100.000 and 10.000 followers respectively - but very segmented and highly engaged. Due to their local influence, they can build stronger relationships with their followers. Considering that there is no literature on the topic, the objective of this study is to understand the attitudes and perceptions of Mexican consumers towards micro and nano influencers. Using a qualitative approach, that integrates in-depth interviews with influencers and customers, as well as netnography on social media, results contribute to the literature by shedding light on how micro and nano influencers influences purchase intention. Furthermore, companies can use this knowledge to integrate influencer marketing on their digital marketing strategies.

Marcela Velasco,
Colorado State University

Stephen Mumme,
Colorado State University

“Ecological Modernization in Latin America: A Preliminary Comparison of Achievements and Trends”

The concept of Ecological Modernization has been employed to describe and assess environmental advances in the global north’s industrialized countries. Ecological Modernization (EM) is and remains a contested idea. While no consensus definition of EM exists, nor any unified theory, most accounts agree that EM entails significant state commitment to environmental protection that aims to reconcile or accommodate environmental values with neoliberal economic growth with an emphasis on the use of market mechanisms rather than centralized command-and-control policy techniques for attaining environmental policy objectives. EM assumes that less industrialized countries (LICs) have less incentive and less capacity to adopt and pursue EM policies. This paper examines the LIC assumption in EM theory with a focus on the Latin American region to include Mexico, Central America and the Caribbean, and South America. As mostly middle-income resource extractive countries whose governments have acceded to multilateral environmental conventions and adopted some forms of environmental governance since the 1972 Stockholm Conference on the Human Environment, Latin America presents an interesting case of LICs attempting to incorporate environmental values in national governance while heavily invested in neo-liberal approaches to national economic development. Our study explores the question as to what extent, if any, this set of countries has succeeded in both adopting and implementing EM policies. We also

reflect on what this data tells us that may contribute to refining EM theory as it applies to the global south?

Graciela Vélez-Bautista,
Universidad Autónoma del Estado de México

Patricia Zarza-Delgado,
Universidad Autónoma del Estado de México

“Género y poder: mujeres políticas, experiencias y expectativas Caso: Estado de México”

En México, la presencia de las mujeres en la política, específicamente en cargos de alto rango, aún es baja y poco significativa, lo cual representa un reto para las políticas de igualdad y la sociedad en su conjunto. El Estado de México como una de las entidades de mayor desarrollo económico representa un contexto de interés para reflexionar sobre algunos aspectos de la participación política de las mujeres. Por ello, el objetivo de esta ponencia es deliberar sobre los lugares que las mujeres ocupan en los cargos políticos de poder y lograr un acercamiento a ellas para conocer sus experiencias y expectativas acerca de la participación de las mujeres en la política mexicana. En copríncipio se hace referencia a conceptos básicos para fundamentar el estudio tales como identidad de género, política, administración pública, ciudadanía, y autonomía, violencia política. Enseguida se presenta un panorama breve sobre el Estado de México y sobre los cargos de poder que ocupan las mujeres. Posteriormente a través una metodología cualitativa y con el propósito de profundizar en sus experiencias y en los motivos que las impulsaron a seguir la carrera política se presentan los resultados de algunas entrevistas semi estructuradas realizadas a cuatro mujeres que participan tanto en la administración pública, como en cargos de elección popular.

Fernando Pedro Viacava-Breiding,
Instituto Tecnológico Nacional de México Morelia

Jesús Ruíz Flores,
Universidad de Guadalajara /Centro Universitario de la Ciénega

“Articulación de lo latinoamericano en la Western Social Science Association”

Antonio Santoni (1987) observa que las naciones latinoamericanas mantienen una sensibilidad reconstructiva de su realidad a través de la lente privilegiada del enfoque social, lo que implica al tiempo de lo social y económico, las aspiraciones, las expectativas, las visiones del mundo pequeño o grande de cada macro y micro grupo o incluso individuos, las relaciones entre los hombres ya sea de naturaleza artística, amorosa o afectiva. Esto es así, porque de México a la Argentina: las distancias entre las clases sociales, la dialéctica entre su cultura ancestral, los requerimientos recientes y sus condicionamientos ideológicos, económicos y otros más mantienen una relevancia viva.

En esta ponencia se reflexiona sobre el sentido de los Estudios Latinoamericanos en los Congresos de la Western Social Science Association WSSA como parte del esfuerzo que nos propusimos desde 2012 hacer para aportar a la mejora del diálogo entre el Norte y el Sur... entre el Anglo y el Latino... entre -y desde- diferentes disciplinas.

Ana Isabel Zermeño-Flores,
Universidad de Colima

Renato González-Sánchez,

Universidad de Colima

Mabel Navarrete-Vega,
Universidad de Colima

“Cibercultura para el desarrollo y jóvenes universitarios”

Desde la teoría sociocultural y la perspectiva de las tecnologías de información y comunicación para el desarrollo (ICT4D, por sus siglas en inglés), se analiza la cibercultura de los jóvenes universitarios --a través de los usos efectivos, significados y entornos relativos a las TIC-- con el propósito de conocer su incidencia en la autonomía individual, como necesidad básica de desarrollo humano. Se trata de un estudio descriptivo, diacrónico y cuantitativo; en el que se aplicó una encuesta a 300 estudiantes de dos universidades en México en los años 2015, 2016, 2017 y 2018. Entre los principales hallazgos está que ni el acceso al repertorio tecnológico ni las habilidades digitales constituyen condiciones suficientes para mover a estos jóvenes hacia una expansión de su autonomía individual que mejore su calidad de vida.

María Hortensia Zúñiga Sánchez,
Universidad de Guadalajara

Eduardo González Álvarez,
Universidad de Guadalajara

Alfredo Flores Grimaldo,
Universidad de Guadalajara

María Isabel Enciso Ávila,
Universidad de Guadalajara

“Estrategias en educación superior para reconocer aprendizajes no adquiridos en educación formal”

En este trabajo se presenta un ejercicio en el que se reflexiona en la forma en la que las personas aprenden y adquieren competencias en distintos espacios y momentos a lo largo de la vida, y cómo éstas experiencias son valoradas y reconocidas en el ámbito laboral, pero también son base fundamental para que las personas decidan continuar una formación profesional. La organización escolar en menor medida reconoce estos aprendizajes, ante la restricción de una organización curricular rígida. Sin embargo se han encontrado algunas experiencias en el que los aprendizajes no formales e informales son reconocidos y revalidan algunos contenidos de la malla curricular.

El documento se ha estructurado en tres partes, la introductoria en donde se describe el contexto actual de la educación y los retos o desafíos que impone el paradigma de aprendizaje a lo largo de la vida, en un segundo apartado se describe las implicaciones del paradigma para la organización de la institución, para después describir las estrategias que se han identificado como práctica en las instituciones para el reconocimiento de este tipo de aprendizajes. Se ha detectado que si existen estrategias para el reconocimiento de aprendizajes producto de la experiencia en el campo laboral, pero que poco han impacto en el ajuste de la ruta de formación para responder a una ruta personalizada, así como la necesidad de establecer mecanismos para su reconocimiento.

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Mary Jackson-Pitts
Arkansas State University

Lily Zeng
Arkansas State University

Najma Akhther,
Arkansas State University

“Mediated Versus Face to-Face Social Interaction: Impacts of Social Media on College Students’ Real World Relationships”

Definition of media has undergone a change as social media has reformulated the concept of social interaction. Social media has become an integral part of people’s life using a vital tool of different kinds of communication that endowed with the capability of uploading photos, videos, texts to share ideas, and experiences with others. According to Statista (2018), almost 4.2 billion people actively used Internet across the world, of them 3.3 billion people used social media. As adoption of technologies expand, it is important to examine whether social media usage has an impact on face-to-face (FTFs) interactions or real-life social relationships. Similarly, the widespread usages of social media have raised important questions about the social networking sites (SNSs). However, this study will explore the nuance of social media use among college students and its impact on their real life relationships (face-to-face interactions). By employing social interactionism theory, this research will administer a survey among college students to identify the effects of mediated communication in individual face-to-face social engagement. This study will also develop open-ended questions based on conceptual framework of mediated versus face-to-face social interactions, and to analyze student’s perceptions about whether time spent online displaces or affects time spent with friends, family, and social activities. Additionally, this study will explore the gender differences regarding the effects of social media on in-person social interactions.

Najma Akhther,
Arkansas State University

Khairul Islam,
Arkansas State University

“Ethnic Cleansing: An Analysis of Media Framing of Rohingya Crisis”

The violence in Myanmar that displaced over 0.8 million of Rohingya from their own home and livelihood has created a severe humanitarian crisis (IPPF, 2017). The alleged state-sponsored crackdown also killed several thousands of Rohingya children and women, what the United Nations (UN) termed as “textbook example of ethnic cleansing” (Gowen, 2017). Human right organizations and world leaders have raised their voices and concerns over the violence against Rohingya, a minority Muslim ethnic group in Rakhine that caused the fastest and largest human exodus in world history (Myrie, 2017). In such situation, the media could play a crucial role by giving a mediated voice in triggering factors linked to internal and external issues or ‘threats’ (Jager & Link, 1993). Examining the news coverage, this study will explore media framing of Rohingya crisis. To this, the authors will conduct a comparative content analysis of media coverage of four major transnational English newspapers that include New Light of

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Myanmar, Daily Star of Bangladesh, The Times of India, and The New York Times of the United States. Applying the media framing theory, this study will investigate the media's responses and impacts linked to the Rakhine violence. The study will draw a conclusion from the framing effects of the four major newspapers' contents as an impact of mediatized communication for ethnic cleansing.

Mesfer Alharethi,
Arkansas State University

“The Michelle Obama Campaign using the Propaganda Techniques”

Obesity is not only an American health crisis but a worldwide issue which needs proper health initiatives to help in curbing the obesity menace. The campaign was aimed at promoting healthier eating and physical activity among American children. Most of the health experts and medical practitioners encourage physical exercises. Physical exercises advocate for reduced obesity rates in children and even in the cases of adults suffering from the obesity epidemic. For the American people to choose the fresh and nutritious foods, these foods must be readily available. Accessing readily available fresh and nutritious meals reduces the chances of obesity and other health complications among people. This paper examines the effectiveness of the campaign by employing the ten techniques of propaganda put forth by Jowett and O'Donnell (2017). The Let's Move campaign has successfully reached a broader and more substantial number of people in America. Different campaign and media strategy are also a contributory factor that made the journey a success. The use of alliances was a clear indication that Michelle Obama was a determined woman, who was willing to bet against all the odds to achieve positive outcomes.

Asem Alomari,
Arkansas State University

“An Examination of Television as a News Source in The Social Media Age”

Traditional media, such as television, has played a significant role in our perception of national and international events. For many years, television has delivered media contents such as news and information addressing many topics. The pinnacle of television influence existed before the information technology revolution when it was a primary source of news. With the advent of social media however, there was an emergence of advanced tools changing how news content was disseminated and how information was communicated. The advent of social media also altered the means of consuming and presenting media materials. As a result, television was threatened by social media, features such as ease of accessibility, audience interaction, fast content dissemination, and mobilization. This paper seeks to examine the role of television in the accelerated social media age and to explore how television adapted to these changes. It focuses on how social media platforms, such as Facebook and Twitter, influenced television to a level where television perceived social media not as a competitor, but as an effective tool to prevent extinction and not lose its audience to social media platforms. Television utilized these tools to broaden its community of viewers and maintain its audience. Also, television has taken advantage of social media's capability in delivering news and receiving feedback in real-time.

Rayan Alotaibi,
Arkansas State University

Mary Jackson-Pitts,
Arkansas State University

“Friendship in the Age of Social Media in Saudi Arabia”

The use of social media platforms has grown in recent days. It is well known that social networks are one of the greatest methods that friendships are developed in this age of technology. The world has been reduced to a universal community with an increase in information technology that has influenced social forms such as relationships and friendship. This paper seeks to examine how the use of social media influences friendships in Saudi Arabia; further, this paper seeks to identify how the culture of Saudi Arabia influences the development of friendship. The study used an online survey which involved 407 people from Saudi Arabia. This study revealed that most Saudis use social media to enhance and to make new friendships. Moreover, Saudi people believed that online relationships are better than relationships in real life, however, Saudi friendships on social media are weakly associated to the culture of Saudi Arabia.

Hessah Alqahtani,
University of Southern Mississippi

Mary Jackson Pitts,
Arkansas State University

“Buy that in a Snap (chat): Saudi Users Purchasing Behaviors”

It seems that the people of Saudi Arabia have realized the power of social media to set agendas by influencing the views of the masses (de Alencar, 2016). While the public uses Snapchat as a tool for sharing information concerning their routine livelihoods, the business world has embraced this digital tool for marketing purposes. Snapchat helps businesses to communicate with their clients and suppliers, as well as employees. The use of Snapchat has been at an all-time high given that people are more confident when communicating their views and with the privacy that SnapChat affords.

The members of the public, business people, organizations, and celebrities have been using Snapchat as a platform for sharing videos, photos, texts, and other types of information with huge audiences. The Saudi Arabian nationals often use this platform for amusement as well as accessing critical data (Saudi Gazette, 2016). Snapchats business capabilities are an important focus of research and are explored in this paper. Specifically, the paper explores why Saudi Arabians use Snapchat,, their perceptions toward Snapchat as a purchasing conduit, and who the purchase influencers are among Snapchat accounts.

Musaed Alshammari,
Independent Scholar

“The Social Media’s Role in Promoting Volunteerism and Charitable Work in Kuwaiti Society”

Social networking touts an important role in supporting volunteering. This study aims to elucidate social media’s role in promoting volunteerism and charitable work within Kuwaiti society. The researcher chooses to utilize the quantitative approach by using a pre-designed questionnaire to cover the study objectives. This study targets a sample of those who work in voluntary charitable societies in the State of Kuwait. This study will connect their work to social media by using a questionnaire, which will be applied to a sample of over 200 people aged is between 18-36 years. The collected data will be analyzed using the Statistical Package for the Social Science (SPSS). To that end, the study results revealed that the majority of Kuwaiti participants strongly agreed that using social media can strongly promote

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volunteerism and charitable work through several ways, such as, discovering new non-profit organizations, increasing the number of participants, and finding and participating in volunteerism and charitable activities in an easy way. The study also recommends that the Kuwaiti government should encourage their community to engage in volunteerism and charitable work with various non-profit organizations by using social media.

Samara Anarbaeva,
California State University, Chico

“The Truth About Influencers”

In a world where influencer marketing is an integral part of PR strategy, it's important to know the pros, cons, and ethics. Samara will draw from her experiences as a consultant and professor of Public Relations Strategy for over seven years. This presentation will focus on how students learn about working with influencers, ethics, and transparency in social media strategy while still advocating for the client.

Anastasia Obomighie Omoze,
Arkansas State University

“An Analysis of African-American Netflix Films with Strong Female Lead Roles”

This paper peruses six African-American films projecting ironclad female lead roles displayed on Netflix. The movies were: Daughters of the Dust (1991), Middle of Nowhere (2012), The Dempsey Sisters (2013), Where Children Play (2015), Sister Code (2015) and Boy Bye (2016). Two research questions guided this research.

1) What were the typical stereotypes displayed in these movies from 1991-2016?
2) What kind of changes emanated from the depiction of the imagery of black female lead roles overtime? The methodology involved an in-depth synopsis and description of each movie. To answer research question one, the common stereotypes among the six African-American films were the portrayal of the female characters as being assertive, power-driven, dream chasers, “the sapphire”, “jezebel” (sex symbols), and “the mammy”. The second research question showed that from 1991-2016, the representation of black female lead roles has evolved over time due to civilization and recent trends in technological advancement in the movie industry. In addition, there was a showcase of positive and negative stereotypes among the six African-American films. However, this paper examines how leading female roles evolved over time and the place of the black woman in African-American films.

Lisa M. Boyles,
Southwestern Oklahoma State University

“Public Relations through Service Learning as Civic Engagement: Effective Outcomes for Students and Community”

This paper is a pilot study to test the effectiveness of a public relations service-learning project as a pedagogical option for students and as an effective outcome for community. Service learning is a progressive learning environment promoting critical thinking through authentic experiential learning situations grounded in civic engagement. Service learning effectiveness, outcomes and assessments have been tested in the literature and the results are discussed. The research study tested the efficacy of a service-learning project on students and the community. Outcome based criteria for students and community are analyzed and discussed.

Brant Burkey,
California State University, Dominguez Hills

Future Voices of the Past: How Cultural Heritage Communities Use Digital Media Platforms to Articulate Collective Memory”

Cultural heritage institutions play a prominent role as arbiters of collective remembrance. These museums, libraries, archives, and historical societies are often considered memory institutions because they select, preserve, exhibit, and interpret past cultural production and heritage. Their artifacts, commemorative practices, collections, and authoritative narratives can both direct and reflect a society’s cultural values and imperatives, as well as shape and reinforce versions of what societies collectively remember. Whereas cultural heritage institutions have long tried to retain their curatorial authority as repositories and keepers of these collective pasts, their increasing use of digital interfaces, social media applications, and multimodal platforms is reorienting the flow of information in the realms of remembrance. Authoritative versions of collective memories must now contend with new meaning conveyed, confronted, and extracted by broader cultural participation across multiple digital platforms. The public can now assign cultural value to the digital media content they contribute, interact with, and share, as indicators of their own interests, experiences, and what they want remembered. This shift toward a nascent ecosystem of memory practices in the digital landscape rewrites the unexplored boundaries of cultural remembrance and reveals newly contested terrain over whose versions of the past will be remembered. Based on qualitative studies involving interviews and participant observations with six cultural heritage institutions, the primary contributions of this research are how heritage communities use digital platforms and initiatives to articulate collective memory, as well as how these platforms can provide new venues and circumstances to observe, interpret, and research collective memory.

D. Jasun Carr,
Idaho State University

Kelly Lonergan,
Idaho State University

“A Friendly Face in a Scary Place: A Case Study of the *Be Your Own Superhero App*”

Taking a trip to the hospital is usually not considered a great experience. The cold, sterile medical environment and hectic atmosphere make for unsettled patients – a phenomenon only amplified with children. However, this does not have to be the rule. By changing the way children see hospitals, specifically children’s hospitals, we can improve diagnostics, get clearer and more accurate test results, and increase the efficiency of care provided – as well as mitigate the fear and anxiety associated with the experience. Drawing on the existing body of research into how changes in the routines set in place at children’s hospitals could deeply improve the medical world for both children and medical professionals, this paper lays the groundwork for one such improvement through the development and evaluation of a “Virtual Companion” app. This paper focuses on a system currently under development called Be Your Own Superhero (BYOS). BYOS will provide children in long-term hospital care a way to have a virtual friend with them as they navigate their day-to-day lives, appointments, and scans in an effort to curb fear, lower anxiety, and help doctors get the most accurate results. To achieve this goal, this paper presents the results of a series of user tests examining the reaction of children within a healthcare system to the BYOS app. Working in conjunction with the local hospital system, this data will ultimately be used to refine the BYOS system – as well as inform the practices and research of future app designers and digital communication professionals.

Kevin Curran,
Arizona State University

“Cross-border Targeted Radio in North America”

In the 1920s, Canada, the United States, and Mexico independently made a decision that set North America apart from most other parts of the developed world. While other nations viewed the newly-discovered airwaves of broadcasting as a government resource, these neighbors viewed the radio spectrum as a public resource and managed the development of an industry based on privately-owned, advertiser-supported stations.

Regulations in Canada, the U.S., and Mexico diverged from this common start. American regulations were based on the principle of “public interest, convenience, and necessity.” Mexican and Canadian rules were added to ensure preservation of a national culture and people’s access to the airwaves.

Radio waves do not recognize borders and stations along the U.S. borders with Mexico and Canada have been used to exploit loopholes in regulations. Regulators have at times facilitated these broadcasters and at other times come down hard on them.

This study reviews the evolution of cross-border targeted radio. When Mexico was left out of early plans, it got back at the U.S. through stations operated by Americans. Today, many of the top-rated stations in San Diego are licensed in Tijuana but operate in English from American studios. As the South Asian population in Vancouver grew, no stations served those transnational immigrants. Entrepreneurs used American stations to reach them, with a strong reaction from Canadian regulators. There is currently a controversy over a Tijuana station serving Chinese immigrants in Southern California.

Oluwayinka Dada,
Arkansas State University

Anastasia Obomighie Omoze,
Arkansas State University

“Media Frames Across Levels of Mental Health Issues: Examining News Coverage of Depression on Online Television News”

Mental health illness has become an issue in the United States of America and across the globe, thus bringing the problems nearing epidemic levels in the developed world. Mental Health America reported that 18% of adults have one mental condition, involving over 43 million people. Over recent decades, depression has become the most commonly diagnosed. According to the National Institute of Mental Illness, 16.2 million citizens of the United States suffer from depression and nearly one-tenth of the population aged 18 or older suffer from some type of depressive disorder in any given year. The role that the media play in conveying information on depression cannot be over-emphasized. They often select aspect of an issue and make them more salient than others. Media framing could therefore play a key role in the formation of public opinion and especially the development of mental health literacy in terms of issue understanding, responsibility attribution, and stigma alleviation. Numerous studies have been conducted on media framing and depression, but there are no researches on how news media outlets are reducing depression. In order to fill the gap in research, this study aims to analyze the media coverage of depression in television news media by conducting a content analysis on Vanderbilt TV News Archive. The result will offer an insight into the impact of TV news media on depression among the public as well as help scholars and advocates to better understand its importance.

Ahmed Deen,

Arkansas State University

“An Application of the Agenda-setting Theory: The Promotion of Vision 2030 by the Saudi Arabian Government”

On April 2016, less than a year after his selection, Crown Prince of Saudi Arabia Mohammed bin Salman delivered a speech through the Arab and international media, in which he outlined Vision 2030 for Saudi Arabia, in addition to he had personally presented several conferences and panels to illustrate his 2030 vision. This article critically examines how the Saudi Arabian government used the agenda-setting theory to promote the importance of its vision for the 2030 policy. The analysis reveals that the Saudi government used the agenda-setting technique of repeated and recurring coverage to promote the goals of Vision 2030. The regular promotion promoted the salience of the goals among the Saudi public, such that issues such as women’s rights to work, travel alone, and drive became what the public thought and talked about. By so doing, the government preempted the possibility of a public backlash against the vision.

Gil Fowler,
Arkansas State University

Samuel Noi,
Arkansas State University

“An Examination of the Mass Communication Comprehensive Exam in ASJMC Media Programs: Purpose, Procedures and Possibilities”

This study examined the purposes and procedures used to administer the Comprehensive Examination in American institutions of higher education offering the master’s and doctoral degrees in Mass Communication. Using the ASJMC (Association of Schools of Journalism and Mass Communication) listings of Journalism & Mass Communication programs, a 50+-item email survey was sent to graduate program directors in fall 2018. Survey questions gathered information on characteristics of degree granting institutions (size of graduate faculty, number of graduate students, university enrollment, master’s and/or doctoral degree offerings) and comprehensive examination processes and procedures (types of exams used, comprehensive exam graders, question grading and grading characteristics, what constitutes a “pass” or “failure”, and options available for those failing the exam). Respondents were also asked if they had plans on how to deal with students with disabilities or students who become ill during the exam process. The surveys also asked respondents to identify the one thing they would change about comprehensive exams, if anything at all.

Andrew Gay,
Southern Oregon University

Christopher Lucas,
Southern Oregon University

“Times Up in the Film School: Centering Consent and Bystander Intervention in the Production Curriculum”

In 2017, the #MeToo movement exposed an alarming scale of sexual misconduct occurring within the entertainment industry. Each new revelation shed light on accepted attitudes and practices within the industry that both enshrine abuse and protect the perpetrators. In response to these revelations, Mary Celeste Kearney, an Associate Professor of Film, Television, and Theatre at the University of Notre Dame, published an essay on the Women and Hollywood

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blog, “How Film Schools Lead to Pipelines Full of Weinsteins,” in which she observed: “Want to know how to eliminate sexual harassment in the Hollywood industry? Stop it in film schools. [...] Since the early 1980s, several studies of U.S. film schools have noted a persistent trend of gender inequality and sexual harassment among faculty and students.” In response to Kearney’s challenge, the Digital Cinema faculty at Southern Oregon University have worked in collaboration with our Women’s Resource Center to proactively address, within and across our curricula, strategies for preventing sexual violence, harassment, and misconduct in the larger discipline of media production, providing students with training and tools they will use throughout their professional careers. Beginning from the best practices outlined by EDIT Media, the Digital Cinema faculty have instituted policies and teaching modules in both our introductory and advanced production courses that embrace consent as a core professional competency and provide students with valuable bystander intervention skills. This paper will present both the actions we have taken as faculty and some of the early outcomes we have measured as a result.

Ralph E. Hanson,
University of Nebraska at Kearney

“Jeff Bezos and the Washington Post – Five Years Later”

On August 5, 2013, Washington Post owner Donald Graham announced he'd sold his family owned paper to Amazon.com founder Jeff Bezos. Bezos was reportedly recruited as a buyer because the Graham family believed he would be a good owner who could successfully bring the paper into the Internet age. While the Post has long had national importance, after five years of Bezos ownership the paper has emphatically become a national paper through its online and mobile presence. This paper will look at how the five years of being owned by the world's richest man has transformed the Post in terms of journalism, finances, national presence, and interaction with the political world.

James Hicks,
Arkansas State University

“Media is Everything to People: How Media Exposure Affects the Job of Law Enforcement”

This case study looks into media areas that affect law enforcement including news media, social media, and reality television. In-depth interviews were conducted of nine deputies in Greenville, South Carolina regarding their exposure and use of media as well as how that media affects their jobs as law enforcement officers. The data collected from the in-depth interviews show a consistency among a deputy’s consumption and experience with media. Some deputies embrace and use social media while others have limited use of these platforms. Some deputies have a positive view of shows like COPS or LivePD while others take a more critical approach. Most of the deputies are critical of the media’s handling of high-profile stories involving law enforcement. This study made findings based on the data gathered from the interviews. This study also proposes potential solutions to problems facing law enforcement as well as recommendations for how to improve these problems.

Andrew Joy,
Western New Mexico University

“The Proliferation of Media-Borne Stereotypes from Villainous Depictions”

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Since the 1900s, a confluence of factors – including the rise in literacy, the advent of new technology, and a greater understanding of the human mind – has made it necessary to consider how radical changes in the world we live might now be affecting society. Of particular interest is the question of whether everything from literature and comic books to film and video games might be reinforcing negative stereotypes, as countless examples in each of them demonstrate a tendency to rely on marginalized groups (LGBTQ, mentally ill, disabled, etc.) to signal villainy. This paper will focus on a variety of marginalized groups across a range of medium, highlighting specific examples of “vice signaling” in even the most cherished of creations, and attempt to decipher the implications inherent therein. This paper examines the research that supports an assertion of media-based stereotype reinforcement, efforts to address it (such as the British Film Institute’s recent announcement that it will no longer fund movies that depict villains with facial scars), and how to make creators conscious of such pitfalls without stifling creativity.

Kris Kodrich,
Colorado State University

“The Horrific Murder of Washington Post Journalist Jamal Khashoggi: How the News Media Reported on the Killing, as well as the Timid Response of U.S. President Donald Trump toward the Saudi Arabian Regime”

On October 2, 2018, Washington Post journalist Jamal Khashoggi walked into the Saudi Arabian consulate in Istanbul and was murdered. After weeks of denials, Saudi officials admitted that an intelligence officer had ordered Khashoggi killed but insisted Saudi Crown Prince Mohammed bin Salman was not involved. Reports in the Washington Post and elsewhere, however, stated that U.S. intelligence officials concluded the prince himself had likely OK’d the killing. Nevertheless, U.S. President Donald Trump refused to condemn the Saudi prince. "It could very well be that the Crown Prince had knowledge of this tragic event -- maybe he did and maybe he didn't," Trump said. The U.S. news media refused to let the story fade, pressing the president and administration officials about the U.S. government’s response. This study examines the extensive news and editorial coverage about the killing as well as the reaction by U.S. leaders and international media watchdog organizations. This study utilizes content analysis, including discourse analysis and framing analysis, to explore the reporting and editorial positions of the Washington Post, the New York Times, and CNN. From a political economy perspective, this study closely examines the battle that pits two powerful elite forces against each other: the mainstream news media and the government. How journalists cover the news impacts public awareness of political issues and affects attitudes. This study concludes that journalists, by keeping continuous pressure on the Trump administration, are serving an important watchdog role. Democracy is best served by a courageous press and a well-informed public.

Ahmed Makharesh,
Arkansas State University

Mary Jackson Pitts,
Arkansas State University

“The Arab Citizens' Satisfaction and Motivations Towards Investigative Journalism”

Investigative journalism has a significant history in the United States (Bebawi, 2016). However, investigative journalism in other parts of the world is often restricted, not by the marketplace but by government policies. Investigative journalism, which aims to provide the truth, can be classified as a ‘democratizing’ power where it aims to explore decisions and discourses that rarely come into the media. Investigative journalism in the Arab world is limited. Arab

MASS COMMUNICATION

Investigative journalism practice was carried out in the 1950s and 1960s by a few individual attempts. Yet, today, investigative journalism in the Arab World is often left to outside media outlets beyond the borders of the region. The purpose of this study was to study whether Arab citizens are satisfied with the role those Arab media outlets play in revealing serious and hard issues to uncover corruption, and what are the motivators for getting investigative reports in the Arab world. Using a quantitative survey method, the researchers sought to determine the Arab citizens' satisfaction and motivations to receive investigative reporting. The findings of this study were supported to be agreed that Arab citizens are not satisfied with the role those Arab media outlets play in revealing serious and hard issues, and investigative journalism does not assist them to uncover corruption. Further, the majority of respondents tend to receive investigative content because it helps to get news and knowledge and pays attention to the silent majority. The authors explore how the findings can best be used to help citizens in the region better understand the value of investigative journalism.

Ahmed Makharesh,
Arkansas State University

Lujain Bugshan,
Arkansas State University

“A Uses And Gratifications Study of the Use of Snapchat by Youth in Saudi Arabia”

In 2011, there were more than 1.22 billion users of social media, and this number has increased up to 2.46 billion users by 2017 (Statista, 2017). In addition to the usage of other social media sites, a report by CommsMEA (2017) illustrated that there are more than 158 million Snapchat users from all over the world, 8.2 million of which are in Saudi Arabia. This paper aims to clarify the Saudi youth perceptions, usage, and the gratifications that Saudi youth get from Snapchat. The sample of this paper consists of five Saudi youth participants. This paper found that Saudi youth perceive Snapchat as an entertainment tool. Additionally, they believe in the role of Snapchat in making business and they use it because of its simplicity. Three themes were found in this article, which is entertainment, simplicity, and advertising.

Stephen J. McConnell,
Colorado State University

“The Marriage of Twitter and Post-Truth Politics: A Rhetorical Analysis of Tweets and Media Coverage in the 2016 U.S. Presidential Campaign”

The unfettered dissemination of political rhetoric by politicians and the media through Twitter has far-reaching implications, beneficial and adverse. However, it is challenging to determine the truth or falsity of that rhetoric prima facie. This presentation offers a new model to subject tweets to a "truth" verification test. That model is applied to a corpus of tweets posted on the Twitter accounts of four candidates in the 2016 U.S. presidential race. Based on the analytic-synthetic distinctions developed by A.J. Ayer in his seminal work *Language, Truth, and Logic*, the model identifies an assortment of rhetorical characteristics inherent in each candidate's tweets. It also allows for the evaluation of their rhetorical tendencies, as well as determining whether a tweet can be empirically verified. An analysis of the model's data revealed that all of the candidates' Twitter rhetoric is ridden with ambiguous language and claims that are difficult, if not nearly impossible, to verify. This presentation will also explore the extent of media coverage the candidates' tweets received, with implications including global dissemination of hearsay and platitudes that serve as instruments of propaganda rather than politics of truth and reason.

Mary Jackson Pitts,
Arkansas State University

Michael Bowman,
Arkansas State University

“The Data Said So: Moving from Legacy to Non-legacy Curriculum”

Through a process developed by an accrediting agency, assessment data lead a program to do the unthinkable. When data from senior knowledge exams, senior exit exams, employer surveys, portfolios and an advisory board showed curriculum change was needed, a program faculty used the data to develop a nimble and flexible curriculum which will allow for program growth.

Neelam Sharma,
Idaho State University

“Narrative Performance: A Fresh Perspective on Understanding Narrative Engagement and Active Audiences”

Narrative performance, an unexplored construct in narrative processing literature, centers on the notion that media audiences actively derive meaning out of text by generating emotional and affective responses while consuming media messages. Based on Gerrig’s (1993) metaphor of performance, this paper examines the role active audiences play in processing of popular fictional narratives such as TV shows, novels, films, etc. Derived out of the work on reader-response criticism theorists, narrative performance entails how media audiences construct distinct mental models (story-worlds) as they process information contained in entertainment messages. People perform a narrative by bringing in various story elements to construct their own story-worlds that might include story characters and situations. Research has linked identification with story characters and their prominent placement in audience’s mental models. By summarizing both qualitative and quantitative research studies, this paper looks at audiences’ performance of a narrative in terms of how they participate in the unfolding of a narrative. This paper presents possible ways of measuring and manipulating narrative performance to understand its effects on media audiences.

Kelley Sorenson,
Colorado State University

“My Outfit Has Pockets”: A Case Study Using Diffusion of Innovation Theory to Examine How One Startup Company is Changing the Face of Women’s Athleisurewear”

Senita Athletics is a startup company that has been in business since December 2015 designing and manufacturing women’s athleisurewear. Senita Athletics was founded by sisters, Jenna and Maddie. They who wanted a more functional, high quality product at a price they were willing to pay. Its’ approach to product design, marketing, and its’ business model have been highly innovative, lending itself to examination through a diffusion of innovation lens. This case study explores the various aspects of Rogers’ (1962) diffusion of innovation theory and uses these aspects to explain the rapid growth and profitability of Senita Athletics. It also looks at the concept of a brand community and applies it to the company’s brand building and marketing strategies. The case study findings conclude that Senita Athletics hit the mark by creating an innovative product that fits the lifestyle and values of modern women, while also

building a supportive brand community that brings like-minded women together. They chose the right channels – Instagram, Facebook – to diffuse their product and achieve the highest rate of adoption possible.

Russell Stockard,
California Lutheran University

“Race(ing) Gentrification in Narrative Media”

This paper examines Hollywood films and other narrative (including) media and gentrification from the standpoint of race, ethnicity and class. Film has not infrequently taken on dwelling, a topic related to gentrification. Over its history, an initial wide range of political perspectives and viewpoints in Hollywood film became more restricted and circumscribed. Many different interest groups enjoyed access to the then-new medium of silent movies but over time, the presence of diverse voices has declined. In addition, the rise of neoliberalism has affected the film industry. Recently, following the #oscarsowhite movement, diverse stories have penetrated the medium. This paper investigates the development and various meanings of the notion of gentrification. The crux of the paper, is a critical analysis of the depiction of, and discourse associated with gentrification in the context of race, ethnicity and class. Finally, the paper includes an examination of how the emergence of social media has influenced new directions in film discourse about gentrification.

Peggy Watt,
Western Washington University

“Answer Me: Lessons on the 25th Anniversary of a Small Town Obscenity Trial”

Bellingham, Wash., population 60,000 in early 1996, was the site of one of the last criminal obscenity trials in the United States. The Whatcom County prosecutor brought criminal charges against the owner and manager of The Newsstand, which featured a wealth of eclectic and mainstream publications from around the world. The legal target: A limited-circulation “zine” that explored the subject of rape through articles, cartoons, essays and other material from sexual assault victims, convicted rapists and others. A shopper complained to the rape crisis center, which complained to the prosecutor, whose charges threatened a five-year jail term. The 25th anniversary of this trial, which drew nationwide attention, is approaching. The principals are all still in the community; this research seeks their insights with the perspective of two and a half decades.

Michael Worman,
California State University- Channel Islands

“Violent or Victim: Autism and Crime in California Newspapers”

Research on the prevalence of autism spectrum disorder and criminal activity produces limited and inconsistent results. For example, studies using delinquent populations reported a higher number of people with autism, compared to the general population. However, studies involving the general population show a lower rate of offending in people with autism. Additionally, some studies have concluded that particular characteristics and offenses are disproportionately represented among those with autism. Despite the conclusions of various studies, information involving autism and the criminal justice system remains disputable and scarce. The incomplete foundation of information involving autism and crime motivated a search that focused on articles written in major California news sources. By evaluating the content of California newspaper articles that involve autism and crime, this study examined what data is

being used by journalist to support information involving autism and crime. A search of five California newspaper databases found 297 articles that had mention of “autism” and “crime” in the text. 196 of these articles focused information only related to letters, opinions, public service announcements, podcasts, briefs, blogs, websites, arts, sports, movies, television, or books. Among the remaining 101 articles, only 26 included any form of data to support information involving autism or crime. Furthermore, most of the 26 articles used information from different sources that reported varying information. The reported data reflects the limited and inconsistent nature of information presented in the available literature as well as the complex relationship between autism and crime in California newspapers.

Zifei Yin,
Southern Utah University

“Use of Elaboration Likelihood Model on Precision Marketing: The Application of Location-Based Advertisements on Website”

Compared with traditional mass information push service, personalized location-based service (LBS) is more effective to locate information and push it to target merchants and users, and achieve precision marketing. This study used Elaboration Likelihood Model (ELM) to examine online booking sites using LBS. The target subjects were an important consumer group about Internet: college students. A 2 (online booking website with geographic location map or not) × 2 (personal relevance: low vs. high) × 2 (positive public comments or not) between-subject design was conducted. The impacts of LBS, friend recommendation (personal relevance), and positive public comment (psychological consumption of conformity) were tested in relation to purchase intention, brand memory and attitude. The results showed that participants had a positive attitude towards the application of LBS on online booking sites. In addition, this finding was consistent with most previous research in the U.S., which suggested that compared with multi-directional perception of offline consumption, positive public comment is more important for online consumption that can only be satisfied with visual judgment. Most people’s preference is conducive to creating a positive attitude towards online booking sites with LBS. However, the results of current study also indicated ineffectiveness of acquaintance society on online buying behavior. In this study, friend recommendation had a negative effect on attitude and purchase intention towards online booking sites with or without LBS. The implications of the results and recommendation for future research were offered.

NEW ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA STUDIES

William C. Schaniel

University of West Georgia and Global Scholastic Services

Suzanne Kelley

North Dakota State University

Suzanne Kelley,
North Dakota State University Press

Book Discussion: “Jane McCabe---Race, Tea and Colonial Resettlement: Imperial Families, Interrupted”, by Jane McCabe, (Bloomsbury, May 2017)

By the early 20th century, the ideology of racial distance predominated in British India. This simultaneously threw a spotlight on the 'Anglo-Indian problem' and sent intimate relationships between British colonials and Indian women into the shadows of history. One Scottish missionary's solution was to isolate and raise the mixed-race children of British tea planters in an institution in Kalimpong - in the foothills of the Himalayas - before permanently resettling them far from their maternal homeland as workers in New Zealand. Historian Jane McCabe leads us through a compelling research journey that began with uncovering the story of her own grandmother, Lorna Peters, one of 130 adolescents resettled in New Zealand under the scheme between 1908 and 1938. Using records from the 'Homes' in Kalimpong and in-depth interviews with other descendants in New Zealand, she crafts a compelling, evocative, and unsentimental yet moving narrative -- one that not only brings an untold part of imperial history to light, but also transforms previously broken and hushed family histories into an extraordinary collective story. (Winner of the 2018 Ian Ward Prize)

Thomas D. Isern,
North Dakota State University

Suzanne Kelley,
North Dakota State University Press

“Learning from the Lindis: A Fall Muster”

For nearly two decades, the authors have conducted a long-term study of the Lindis Region in Central Otago. This is detailed narrative history, but it is conducted with thoughtful reflection, and ongoing reconsideration, of the posture and method for regional history. Their approach derives from three sources: the intellectual predilections of the senior author, who first envisioned the study; the revisionist tendencies of the junior author, which tilted the project; and most important, what the two researchers together have learned from the Lindis. Postures and methods treated in this paper include the practice of bioregional history; attentiveness to technical detail; definition of the sense of place; exploration of memory, collective and historical; awareness of the gendered nature of experience; the importance of going over the ground, personally; and the virtues of listening, truly hearing what people themselves have to say about their history.

William C. Schaniel,
University of West Georgia & Global Scholastic Services

“How a Coal Scow became Captain Cook’s HMB Endeavour”

Captain Cook’s Endeavour is one of the iconic naval vessels. Its story of survival during Cook’s first “Voyage of Discovery” made it the blueprint for wooden ships sailed by explorers and whalers for over 100 years. The ship was derided by the British Admiralty as a “coal scow”, yet it was allowed to sail as a naval vessel. The political story of how the HMB Endeavour was commissioned is a story of infighting and intrigue between the British Admiralty and the Royal Society, the leading science organization in the 18th century. This paper will explore the events that resulted in a vessel considered unworthy by the Admiralty to be commissioned as a naval vessel.

Heather Steinmann,
Western New Mexico University

“Waru:” How women's narratives shape community discourse”

Eight female Māori directors have each contributed a ten minute vignette, presented as a continuous shot in real time that unfolds around the tangi (funeral) of a small boy (Waru) who died at the hands of his caregiver. The vignettes are all subtly interlinked and each follow one of eight female Māori lead characters during the same moment in time as they come to terms with Waru's death and try to find a way forward in their community. In Māori, waru means 8.

POLITICAL SCIENCE

Ignacio Medina-Núñez
Universidad de Guadalajara, México

Patrick G. Coy,
School of Peace & Conflict Studies--Kent State University

“Multi-track Diplomacy and Hostage Releases during the Persian Gulf Crisis: The Fellowship of Reconciliation’s Role in Unofficial Peacemaking”

Iraq occupied Kuwait on August 2, 1990, and held 1,750 westerners as hostages, using them as “human shields.” There were many attempts to resolve the crisis, including track one diplomacy by governments and by the UN and the Arab League. This official peacemaking is well-documented by political scientists and peace and conflict studies scholars. There were also unofficial, informal, or track two diplomatic missions by NGOs that tried to defuse tensions, increase understandings, influence public opinion, and organize resources to alleviate human suffering and help resolve the conflict. This track two diplomacy to forestall the Gulf War has been little studied. The Fellowship of Reconciliation (FOR) sent peacemaking delegations that visited Kuwait refugee camps in Jordan to understand the human costs of the Iraq’s occupation. They also attempted to document the effects of the UN’s economic embargo in Iraq, they delivered medical supplies to Iraqi hospitals in defiance of the embargo, and they advocated in Iraq and at home for a peaceful resolution. Notably, FOR delegations also successfully negotiated the release of US hostages. Based on archival research, document analysis, and on notes from my personal participation, this paper critically examines this case, interpreting its significance for our understandings about multi-track diplomacy, identifying its drawbacks, and describing its contributions to building theory on the potentialities of unofficial peacemaking.

David de Anda González,
Universidad de Guadalajara, Mexico.

“Moral Constitution: pedagogical solidarity action”

The President of Mexico, Andrés Manuel López Obrador, convened at the end of 2018 to different sectors to participate in the drafting of a Moral Constitution. The event seeks to shore up a political ethic that from the government's vision mitigates and curbs the excessive violence and social disintegration that the country is currently experiencing. This article proposes to review studies on social capital, solidarity economy and civic education based on Good Living (of pre-Columbian origin), in order to know how a program of this type can be applied and what its short and medium-term results could be term, in order to obtain democratic quality, construction of citizenship and social welfare. It is clear that a proposal of this nature, beyond its drafting and distribution in a corpus, requires a pedagogical follow-up and the articulation of concrete and transversal public policies that stimulate social capital and solidarity action.

Diane L. Duffin,
University of Nebraska at Kearney

Jane Ziebarth-Bovill,
University of Nebraska at Kearney

POLITICAL SCIENCE

Rochelle Hunt Krueger,
University of Nebraska at Kearney

“Building Civic Capacity in Undergraduates: Results from a Collaborative Research Project”

The role of higher education in preparing students for democratic citizenship is generally understood to be developing the knowledge, skills and dispositions needed for effective civic participation. From the standpoint of Political Science, course content can take students a long way toward mastering the requisite civic knowledge. Helpfully, gauging the extent of this mastery lends itself to ready assessment. Less certain is our ability to evaluate the degree to which students have internalized the values that underpin democracy – mutual respect, support for deliberative processes, support for majority rule -- or developed the skills needed to participate successfully in civic life: organizing, collaborating, speaking and critical thinking. In a deliberate effort to cultivate democratic skills and dispositions in students, faculty in Political Science, Teacher Education and the library at the University of Nebraska at Kearney created and continue to deliver a Collaborative Student Research Project (CRP). The assignment involves students in a half-semester-long, scaffolded, effort to study and prepare an argument on a controversial topic in education policy. This paper describes the CRP and presents an analysis of its impact on students’ democratic dispositions and perceptions of their own democratic skills. By administering a pre- and post-project survey gauging students’ attitudes, we learned that participating in the CRP had a measurable, statistically significant effect on most indicators of democratic skills and dispositions. However, the effect on students’ perceptions of improvement in their democratic skills was more powerful than the changes in their views respecting democratic norms.

Miriam Janely Herrejón,
California State University, Channel Islands

“#MeToo and Who Else?: Attorney Representations of Consent”

The #MeToo movement has recently provoked substantial public discourse regarding consent. Following the controversy surrounding the confirmation of Supreme Court Justice Brent Kavanaugh, much of this discussion has highlighted the salient issue of statutory rape. “Statutory rape” describes a situation in which decisions are made as to whether or not a minor can consent to sexual involvement. Frequently, much more confusion has occurred in situations of statutory rape and what is considered unlawful. Attorneys are expected to be mature, dispassionate, and serious actors in criminal proceedings surrounding statutory rape. In this paper, we examine the attitudes of criminal defense attorneys regarding statutory rape as displayed on their professional websites. The disconnect between the tone and tenor of the presented attitudes and the responsibilities of the attorneys involved in such serious cases are reflective of the major challenges surrounding the #MeToo movement in the United States.

Min Hua Huang,
National Taiwan University

Jason Kuo,
National Taiwan University

“Does Beijing’s Land Reclamation in the South China Sea Hurt Its Soft Power? A Difference-in-Difference Approach”

Does Beijing's land reclamation in the South China Sea hurt its soft power? Exploiting the coincidence that Beijing started land reclamation in South China Sea between the latest two waves of Asian Barometer Surveys, this paper designs a quasi-experiment to causally identify the effect of the land reclamation effort on how East Asians view China's growing influence on their country. Our empirical analyses show that the inception of Beijing land reclamation in the South China Sea has substantively made ordinary citizens in the five countries in territorial disputes with China over South China Sea— that is, Vietnam, Indonesia, Philippines, Taiwan, and Malaysia—less likely to view the influence China has their countries positively than without. Our results suggest that an emerging power's use of hard power can counterproductively undermine its pursuit of soft power for citizens of the targeted countries. This raises a broader question of what constitute a proper foreign policy mix for China's peaceful reemergence.

Francisco Javier Lozano Martínez,
Doctorado en Ciencias Sociales, Universidad de Guadalajara

“La calidad democrática y el aporte de los ejercicios parciales de la gobernanza metropolitana local: Comisión Interinstitucional para la implementación del Sistema Estatal Anticorrupción en Jalisco”

En la medición de la democracia se pueden identificar estándares de calidad asociados a los derechos políticos, económicos y civiles. Esto es posible si un determinado número de cualidades son garantizadas por las leyes e instituciones que gobiernan una sociedad. En este sentido, la calidad democrática se puede medir a través de sus estructuras políticas y procesos en un contexto de libertad y garantías ciudadanas (Morlino, 2011).

No obstante, es necesario indicar que la democracia también puede ser observada a partir de micro experiencias democráticas como un aporte cualitativo a la misma. Así, los ejercicios parciales de gobernanza metropolitana local pueden visualizar otras formas de interpretar la democracia en acción, su calidad o su deficiencia.

Este es el caso de la creación del Sistema Estatal Anticorrupción (SEA) en Jalisco, México. Dicho sistema tuvo en su arranque un indicio de generar la inclusión social para la formulación de la institución a partir de un ejercicio deliberativo y democrático incluyente, el cual se vio reflejado en la Comisión Interinstitucional para la implementación del SEA en el año 2017. Se ha realizado una investigación social sobre la conformación de la Comisión y sus ejercicios democráticos deliberativos.

A partir de dicha experiencia, se plantean las siguientes preguntas: ¿Qué tipo de calidad democrática puede ser observada en el ejercicio de gobernanza metropolitana de la Comisión Interinstitucional? ¿Cuáles son los alcances o límites de la democracia deliberativa a partir del debate entre distintos grupos de interés (ONG's, Universidades, Poderes del Estado, Sectores empresariales y Organismos Autónomos)?

Donna Lybecker,
Independent Scholar

“Promoting Innovation and Good Writing in Political Science: The Lamb Prize”

The Lamb Prize's inaugural award in 2015, its reputation and selectivity has been growing. The prize has always attracted strong competition among high performing students This is the 2019 Bert and Phyllis Lamb Prize promoting the value of education by rewarding undergraduate work that combines innovation and good writing in the field of Political Science.

POLITICAL SCIENCE

Ignacio Medina Núñez,
El Colegio de Jalisco, México

“Mexican open mining and the ecological destruction”

The rise in the prices of metallic minerals in the world market has led to an expansion of open-pit mining. It is a global trend that is expressed in Latin America by companies especially Canadians. This phenomenon has been causing numerous mining conflicts due to the resistance of many communities trying to defend their territories and their way of life, protesting for the few benefits that mining leaves, for the ecology destruction, the environment pollution and for the appropriation of large aquifer reserves. In Mexico, according to the Observatory of Mining Conflicts in Latin America (OCMAL), 37 mining conflicts were registered in 2015. This work focuses on the meaning of mining extractivism and several case studies in Mexican territory.

Brita Ossian,
St. Ambrose University

“The Terrorism Committed by the Women's Social and Political Union”

When most people think of a terrorist, they do not picture a white woman advocating for the right to vote. However, the Women’s Social and Political Union was nothing less than an extremist group, but from an earlier time. With many definitions of terrorism, it’s hard to reach a direct conclusion as to what is and what isn’t. But through comparison and evaluation, a conclusion can be made. This research paper discusses the actions and results of this militant group, as well as the convenient overlook of who they truly were. It adds a new topic of discussion to the study of terrorism, as well as examines preventative methods for the problem at hand.

Bailey Rider,
St. Mary's University

“The Failure of North Korean Denuclearization Talks”

This paper will examine the motivations for bilateral and multilateral talks on the denuclearization of North Korea and why these talks have failed. This paper will also argue that the regime security model explains why North Korea has sabotaged these talks. According to this model, North Korea has never intended to abandon their nuclear weapons because they provide security to the Kim Jong regime. North Korea has engaged in bilateral and multilateral negotiations as a way to not only buy time for building up its nuclear program but also receive economic incentives. This is an important issue to discuss because according to this model, North Korea will not agree to any denuclearization negotiations. Thus, negotiations should move from denuclearization talks to nuclear arms control talks.

Alexis Schlotterback,
Arizona State University

“American Deterrence Strategies During Cold War Confrontations”

After the devastation of the Second World War, the world transitioned into a period of uneasy peace brought on by the invention of nuclear weapons and their use as a security guarantee to prevent attacks. This was further complicated by the battle of ideologies, political beliefs, and

economic systems from the East and West, represented through the conflict between the US and the Soviet Union dubbed as the Cold War. The difficulties of the era further increased when the Soviet Union acquired the technology for nuclear weapons, creating a stand off between the two powers where each realized that an attack on the other would cause a devasta

ting counter-assault. As the condition of Mutually Assured Destruction (MAD) takes over the international stage, the strategies which the United States can take to maintain their enemies deterrence are varied. The three schools of deterrence through punishment, denial, and damage-limitation, all depend the credibility mechanisms at hand. Whether this is the commitment to the threat, the ability to control escalation, or counterforce superiority, the end goal is to deter an aggressive nation from committing a preemptive strike. U.S. policy has never been linked exclusively to either the belief that mutual destruction will always occur or either that a nuclear war could be winnable. Instead, the US doctrine focused having flexible options towards enemy behavior. This doctrine as well also hinges on the preparation for when deterrence will fail, undermining the condition of mutual destruction to prevent war.

Les Stanaland,
University of Texas at Dallas

“Black Gold: The Effects of Oil on the Shadow Economy”

Does oil dependence enlarge or diminish the size of the shadow economy? Specifically, how does the oil sector affect institutions and the rest of the domestic economy? I examine the effects of oil dependence on the shadow economy in developed and developing countries. First, I create estimates of the shadow economy based on a structural equation modeling approach as my central dependent variable. Then I test various hypotheses regarding the causal factors of the shadow economy, namely taxation and institutional strength. Lastly, I test oil dependence as a causal factor of the shadow economy. I base my argument on the fact that natural resources such as oil may affect the productive sector of the economy through the Dutch Disease mechanism. In addition, policymakers may rely on those resource rents to create laws that provide insufficient domestic taxation. They could also induce corruption, which is frequently seen as a predictor of a larger shadow economy. However, the relationship between the shadow economy and oil dependence has not been studied until now. I hypothesize that a country's oil dependence will enlarge its shadow economy. Utilizing exogenous variation in the amount of oil rents, I find strong support for my hypothesis.

Linda-Marie Sundstrom,
California Baptist University

“Political Economies and the Role of the Voluntary Sector”

If political economies could be plotted on a continuum from more government control to less government control, one might consider the former Soviet Union to be on the end of the continuum closest to “more government control” and the United States to be on the opposite end closer to “less government control” – with Scandinavia in the middle of the continuum. Each of these political systems has had an active voluntary sector – but each manifested quite differently. For example, in the former Soviet Union, Subbotnik was a national day of volunteerism, which started in Russia in 1919, and was institutionalized the following year by Vladimir Lenin. In Sweden, there was also a long tradition of volunteering and in the 19th century, the volunteer movement became even more energized. Similarly, the United States had a long history of charity that culminated in the late 19th century with visionaries such as Andrew Carnegie.

This comparative research explores the purpose of volunteerism in three political systems. This research explores the role of the 1) community volunteers, 2) underlying cultural norms & values, and 3) government policies that can encourage or hinder voluntary participation in a variety of economic models. With this understanding, political systems can identify appropriate roles for the voluntary sector that augments the established political structures and builds off societal values in the community.

Moana J Vercoe,
TURN Research

“Culture, Sovereignty and the Land: A Tale of Two Samoas”

What is the relationship between sovereignty, voting and the land? Although Samoa and American Samoa have very different colonial histories – with Samoa among the first South Pacific nation to gain independence in 1962, and American Samoa the only remaining unincorporated, unorganized territory of the United States – in recent years both have faced issues of sovereignty with respect to land tenure. The system of customary land holdings in American Samoa was potentially threatened by legal action in *Tuaua v. United States*. Tuaua sought recognition for American Samoans seeking full voting rights under the citizenship clause of the Fourteenth Amendment. American Samoans are the only people born on United States lands who are not granted birthright citizenship and are thereby denied the right to full political participation. In denying Tuaua, the Courts held that the Fourteenth Amendment did not apply to overseas territories. While Tuaua was ostensibly brought on questions of citizenship, it also raised issues of land tenure and the centrality of communal land holdings to the fa’a Samoa (Samoan traditions and governance structures). Less than 100 miles away in Samoa, within the fa’a Samoa there has never been a trade-off between citizenship and customary land holdings. The 2008 Land Titles Registration Act of Samoa formalized a system for registering title and paved the way for further reform. Since 2014 the Asian Development Bank has been pushing for further land reform in Samoa under the guise of financial development.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

Viola Fuentes
Northern Arizona University

Patsy Kraeger
Georgia Southern University

Chandra Commuri
California State University at Bakersfield

Diana AL-Fayez,
University of Texas at Dallas

Dr. Doug Goodman,
University of Texas at Dallas

“Predicting Organizational Performance in U.S. Federal Agencies: Can Family-Friendly Programs Make a Difference?”

This study examines whether family-friendly policies, diversity policies, and safety management programs have an influence on organizational performance. Findings from Federal Employee Viewpoint Survey (FEVS) show that there are significant and positive relationship between diversity policies, and safety management programs have an influence on organizational performance. However, the findings did not support the assumption that family friendly policies could improve organizational performance. Although many studies have been written on organizational performance, measuring performance in governmental organizations still vague and need more clarification. So, this paper is expected to contribute to this literature which still lacks knowledge about performance in the public sector.

Bruce Appleyard,
San Diego State University

“Teaching city planning through municipal-university partnerships”

The presentation addresses how city planning courses can make use of partnerships with municipalities through the the EPIC-N Model. EPIC connects cities and communities in need of support and technical assistance with the talents and energy of university students and faculty. EPIC programs create and maintain working relationships between cities and institutions of higher education, and provide many excellent learning opportunities for students. The presentation will discuss how the EPIC-N model has been integrated with city planning curricula.

David L. Baker
California State University, Santa Barbara

“The Social Equity Conundrum within Public Administration Internships: Rectifying the Economic Unfairness of Unpaid Internships”

This presentation kicks-off by referencing the prominence the Commission on Peer Review and Accreditation and NASPAA give to public service values, including equity. It also highlights the support for internship placement and experiential learning as means to develop professional competencies in students. The social equity perspective is used to cast a spotlight on the trouble with unpaid public administration internships. The discussion focuses on those less affluent and how they suffer the consequences of a competitive disadvantage when they can ill-afford an unpaid internship. Strategies for resolving the social equity issue of unpaid placements are suggested and include (1) increasing sensitivity to socio-economic diversity, (2) reconceptualizing internships, and (3) exploring novel financial strategies to breach the social equity barrier. The presentation concludes by underscoring the urgent need for more comprehensive data development and research to address policy issues undergirding unpaid internships.

Maria Eugenia Calderon-Porter,
Texas A&M International University

“The Changing Dynamics of Border Politics”

2018 has brought dramatic changes to the Public Administration process of governments in Mexico. President elect Amlo has assigned delegates at state and local governments that will work with the elected officials throughout the Republic. What should we expect as binational residents that commute or engage with each other's countries? Will these changes have an impact on expediting day to day business or could we end up with unexpected gridlock? To what extent will this new level of Federal oversight provide agility to border business?

Chandra Commuri,
California State University, Bakersfield

Patsy Kraeger,
Georgia Southern University

Viola Fuentes,
Arizona State University

“We are not bad: Nonprofit communications after a scandal”

Donors, board members, and other stakeholders seem to hold nonprofits to higher standards than they do for-profit organizations. One consequence of this is that stakeholders find it harder to forgive scandals in nonprofits. Yet, scandals and crises do occur in the nonprofit world. In these circumstances, how do nonprofit managers communicate to stakeholders? How do they attempt, through their messages, to recover their organizations' credibility post-scandal? We analyze five cases, focusing on the messages put out by nonprofit actors, and identifying the range of strategies adopted by nonprofits to communicate with important stakeholders. We also assess the relative effectiveness of these post-scandal communication strategies in rebuilding the reputations of the organizations. We close the paper by offering suggestions for nonprofit managers and board members.

J.W. Decker,
North Carolina State University

“Community Ecology in the Public Sector: Environmental Factors’ Influence on Special District Creation”

Increasingly, public goods and services are delivered by special districts that work within a larger system of governance. These special districts are formed to perform a specific function, usually something that the local government does not have the capacity to perform. In one state environment, there is the possibility for numerous special districts to form, but the number of special districts varies across states. This implies that environmental factors influence how open a population is for new public organizations. This study addresses the question: What factors of a state environment allow for the creation of special districts? To answer this question, community ecology theory is used to inform the view surrounding new organization creation. The elements outlined in a community ecology perspective include the open space environment, community stability, competition, and symbiosis.

Meriem Doucette,
California State University Santa Barbara

David P. Adams,
California State University Santa Barbara

“The Impact of Internships on Academic and Professional Outcomes for MPA Students”

Structured experiential learning opportunities such as internships can be transformative for any student, but particularly for students earning their master’s in public administration (MPA) as these experiences can help students launch their careers. These opportunities help students make meaningful connections between academic concepts and real-world situations, while also helping them discover their own passions and potential career paths. A recent survey of MPA graduates from a public California university shows how impactful these experiences are for both academic competencies and professional outcomes. MPA students who participated in an internship reported more development professionally and in NASPAA’s academic competencies than students who did not participate. However, these opportunities are not a panacea for post-graduation success, the analysis also demonstrates that individual efforts are strongly correlated with outcomes, so students must embrace these opportunities in order to receive all of the potential benefits.

Shawn Flanigan,
San Diego State University

“Teaching public policy through municipal-university partnerships”

The presentation addresses how public policy courses can make use of partnerships with municipalities through the the EPIC-N Model. EPIC connects cities and communities in need of support and technical assistance with the talents and energy of university students and faculty. EPIC programs create and maintain working relationships between cities and institutions of higher education, and provide many excellent learning opportunities for students. The presentation will discuss how the EPIC-N model has been integrated with public policy curricula.

Shawn Flanigan,

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

San Diego State University

Megan Welsh,
San Diego State University

Matthew Verbyla,
San Diego State University

Ryan Sinclair,
Loma Linda University

Marina Chavez,
San Francisco State University

Jose Calderon,
San Diego State University

“Homeless encampments and waterways: interdisciplinary potential for research and solutions”

This roundtable aims to examine multidisciplinary approaches, and explore the potential for interdisciplinary collaboration, in researching policy solutions for homeless encampments in waterways. Individuals experiencing homelessness often create encampments in waterways in arid and semi-arid environments for a variety of reasons, some of which are explored by the panel. In addition to the health and human services concerns faced by encampment residents experiencing homelessness, these encampments pose numerous broader environmental and public health challenges. Roundtable participants will discuss their own research related to homeless encampments in waterways, rooted in the disciplinary perspectives of criminology, environmental engineering, geography, public administration and policy, and public health and medicine. Roundtable members and the audience will then engage in a discussion of possible future interdisciplinary research collaboration across multiple institutions.

Viola Fuentes,
Arizona State University

“LeBron James Got Game and Leadership”

Most Americans think of LeBron James solely as an extremely well paid basketball player. LeBron received a great deal of media attention for the opening of an elementary school in Akron, Ohio. The unique public and nonprofit partnership between the City of Akron and the LeBron James Family Foundation represents the focus of this case study. Although LeBron is definitely a leader on the basketball court, he represents a type of leadership in the philanthropic community that needs to be emulated by other well paid athletes. Although athletes such as LeBron receive extensive media coverage for signing multi-year well paying contracts, LeBron founded a foundation which has received less attention. George (2003) identified the five qualities of an authentic leader. This paper examines LeBron’s leadership off the court through the lens of authentic leadership to examine if this type of leadership theory is useful in analyzing his leadership off the court in American society.

Mike James,
San Diego State University

“University-Municipal partnerships- perspectives from the City of Lemon Grove”

The presentation addresses how local municipalities can make use of partnerships with universities through the the EPIC-N Model. EPIC connects cities and communities in need of support and technical assistance with the talents and energy of university students and faculty. EPIC programs create and maintain working relationships between cities and institutions of higher education, and provide many excellent learning opportunities for students. The presentation will discuss how the EPIC-N model has been used in the City of Lemon Grove, California.

M. Ernita Joaquin,
San Francisco State University

Christopher Pflaumer,
San Francisco State University

“Technology and the Deconstruction of the Administrative State: The Decline and Resilience of Public Institutions and Values”

The "deconstruction of the administrative state" as the underlying philosophy of the Trump administration since 2016 has wrought some damage into the fabric of governance. It is reasonable to ask whether and what long-lasting consequences have been wrought on government capacity and the relationships between the American public, their society and their government. This paper examines the role of technology in deconstruction and some of the responses to it, how the political and technological dynamics of this era question some of our assumptions about institutional resilience, and the factors that may support or inhibit a positive role for technology in mending our civic life.

Xianlin Jin,
University of Kentucky

“Social-Mediated Crisis Communication and Information Dissemination: Social Network Analysis of Hurricanes Irma Tweets”

Current literature on social media usage in crisis settings has largely emphasized the impact of tweets' format (e.g., links and pictures) on retweets or several state emergency management accounts' Twitter usage. How crisis communication and information spreads in the chaotic systems of crises are still not clarified. This study utilizes social network analysis to identify the crisis communication pattern and information dissemination during Hurricane Irma crisis period. Specifically, 31,349 tweets regarding Hurricane Irma that were posted from September 1st to 14th, 2017 were collected with key words searching in NodeXL Profession. Top 10 influential users were identified. The relationship between a user's attributes (e.g., number of followers, tweets, and favorites) and the betweenness centrality was examined with a linear regression. The number of a user's followers significantly predict his or her central status in

the network. Furthermore, the information network of Hurricane Irma disperses, and information tends to be shared in subgroups. This study enriches the crisis literature through improving understanding of crisis communication patterns and information flow. Such knowledge will also help emergency management professionals, government officials, and decision-makers advance social media usage to disseminate crisis information, promote recommendations, and provide immediate disaster relief responses.

Ann Marie Johnson,
California State University Santa Barbara

“The Legal Limbo of Unpaid Public Administration Internships”

This presentation links service-learning internships to unpaid internship realities embedded in the current legal landscape for interns. The categories of student interns that are required to be paid in compliance with the Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA) is limited. In the private sector if the primary benefits go to the intern, or the intern is a volunteer, compensation is not required. If an intern is not compensated they cannot receive the protections of those with “employee” status. Although the private sector has more mandates, there is wider room in the law for unpaid internships in the public sector. As opposed to the unpaid for-profit internships, the FLSA permits students to “volunteer” their services to public agencies, and volunteers are not expected to receive compensation. Lack of employee status leaves students without recourse against harassment or other prohibited actions which are clearly illegal if interns were employees under Title VII of the Civil Rights Act, the Americans with Disabilities Act and the Age Discrimination in Employment Act. As a pathway forward, stakeholders can advocate for changes through accreditation requirements, forgoing facilitating unpaid internships, and lobbying Congress to amend the employee definition to carve out protection for unpaid governmental internships.

Patsy Kraeger,
Georgia Southern University

“Philanthropic Responsiveness: An Informed Governance Model for Decision-making”

Philanthropic organizations contribute to important work that solves complex problems to strengthen communities. Many of these organizations are moving toward engaging in public policy work, in addition to funding programs. This paper raises questions of legitimacy for organized philanthropy (i.e., philanthropic foundations in a pluralistic democracy). Philanthropic literature has focused on criticism relating to accountability and transparency in relation to the criticisms surrounding philanthropy as a legitimate actor in the public policy arena. Kraeger, in this paper expands the model to shift from accountability to responsiveness and community participation. Communities are defined and expanded beyond grant-recipients. Kraeger argues that organized philanthropy should seek be responsive to communities in developing a public policy agenda that is meaningful for community change. This paper suggests a new paradigm, called philanthropic responsiveness as governance model, which does not suggest shared governance but informed governance in decision-making. The Philanthropic Responsiveness Model can be empirically tested and used as a governance tool.

Patsy Kraeger,

Georgia Southern University

Chandra Commuri,
California State University- Bakersfield

Colin Karnes,
Georgia Southern University

“The Philanthropy Caucus of the United States Congress: A Story of Hope and Cooperation”

This proposal analyzes the relevance and policy work of the Philanthropy Caucus of the United States Congress. The Philanthropy Caucus is a bi-cameral, bi-partisan caucus starting in 2007-2008. The working hypothesis examines how the state and organized philanthropy work together to leverage intellectual, financial and social capital towards solving common societal issues. The paper will look at the outcomes of the authorizing Senate and House legislation from policy shaping to creating a legislative agenda as well as cooperative work with philanthropic foundations and philanthropic serving organizations. The methodology for the paper is a content and narrative analysis examining the work of the Philanthropy Caucus from its founding in the 110th Congress through the 114th Congress (2007-2016). Primary congressional documents, legislation as well as secondary records from the philanthropic and nonprofits sectors including but not limited to trade journals and news outlets both print and other media will be assessed to examine the cooperative work of a bi-cameral and bi-partisan caucus with organized philanthropic organizations (i.e., private foundations and philanthropic serving organizations.)

E. Scott Lee,
Indiana University East

Monica Argandona,
California State University, Long Beach

“Jumping the Gun in California: What Happens to Existing Stakeholder Groups When the Antiquities Act is Used Prematurely?”

Stakeholder groups in California had been working with Senator Feinstein for an extended period of time on a wilderness and national monument proposal covering the Mojave Desert. The legislation had been introduced several times and was waiting for committee action. Before the bill could move, however, the Conservation Lands Foundation convinced President Obama to create a national monument covering the same land pursuant to the Antiquities Act. Under this Act a president may unilaterally create a national monument by written proclamation without consent or input from any party, including Congress. This article reviews the effects that the Antiquities Act use had on the existing stakeholder groups, the provisions they had agreed upon at the time of the presidential proclamation and the other conservation pieces of the bill.

Louis C. Liu,
Tunghai University

“A Study of Learning and Internship Satisfaction on Student’s Intent to Stay Current Job: A Survey Examination on Students Participating in Taiwan’s “Dual System”

This research attempts to evaluate the real effectiveness of “system” a vocational training project in Taiwan. By surveying 722 participants who are randomly selected, we investigate the relationship between student’s learning and intern satisfaction on future intent to stay current job. We employ the analytical tool of Structural Equation Modeling (SEM) to analyze association among factors. We also avoid the so-called common method variance (CMV) by surveying participants at different point of time. Our empirical outcome reveals that students participating in dual system tend to exhibit positive relationship between learning satisfaction, job involvement, dual system satisfaction and intent to stay the current job. However, participants’ learning satisfaction and learning engagement inversely associated with their future intent to stay the current job. Our explanation suggest that students who are highly devoted themselves to studying usually expect better career choice, i.e. higher education degree or higher paid job, and would thus be less likely to stay the current job. Our research also came up with some policy recommendations for future policy ramification on dual system.

Matthew L McClellan,
University of Massachusetts Boston

“Supporting LGBTQ+ students in promoting inclusive practices”

Organizational inclusivity creates fair and equal treatment for all individuals. A review of NASPAA values by Molina and McKeown (2012), found inclusivity important, as one of the “democratic values.” Previous literature has discussed ways to promote inclusive organizational change. For example, Woods et al. (2015) reviewed their practices in creating a vision of diversity, inclusive excellence, and student-focused equity. Pless & Maak (2004) proposed a four-pillar model; integrity, trust, standpoint plurality and mutual enabling, and reciprocal understanding. However, while public universities strive to create an inclusive campus atmosphere, the effort is impaired by limited resources, education, and policy, specifically for the LGBTQ+ community. In this paper, I used the results from an Interpretative Phenomenological Analysis that explores twenty-four public university student’s experiences of LGBTQ campus resources through in-depth interviews. Despite the presence of a student organization and the universities’ commitment to inclusion, I find that students had feelings of a lack of representation, understanding, and policy, leading to a sense of invisibility. Based on these findings, I recommend promoting LGBTQ+ representation, facilitating campus education, and creating inclusive policies. This study has implications for public administration because it draws lessons on developing inclusive administrative cultures in complex and large public organizations.

Cate McNamara,
Maricopa Community Colleges

“The Democracy Wall: Examining the role of libraries and how they support civic engagement”

This paper examines the outcomes of the 2017/2018 installation of The Democracy Wall Project in 12 Phoenix Public Libraries. This project used simple white boards and dry erase markers to invite library customers to participate in reading and responding to questions posed. A total of 15 questions were asked and over 2000 responses collected. Questions reviewed citizen input to City of Phoenix services and neighborhood issues. Over 90% of those who had participated in the Democracy Wall felt that overall, libraries played a role in the support of civic engagement. 94% of survey respondents indicated a strong desire in keeping the Democracy Wall within their library as a means to further civic engagement and civil discourse. Implications are discussed for using tools like this as a loop back to provide citizen feedback into local government strategic planning, decision making and resource allocations.

Christina A. Medina,
New Mexico State University

“Teaching Cultural Competency in Public Affairs”

This paper summarizes findings from a qualitative study conducted with faculty and administrators in public affairs programs at four U.S. higher education institutions’ two in urban planning and two in public administration’ the integration of culturally relevant pedagogy within their degree programs, colleges, and universities. Other studies have examined the prevalence and effectiveness of cultural competency (CC) curriculum and the role diversity plays for students and faculty in achieving a meaningful CC education. This study focused specifically on faculty and administrator perspectives on the experience of conceiving, planning, and implementing measures to integrate CC into their teaching. The authors’ early findings show that teaching students to be aware of their own bias, integrating hands-on coursework, and requiring diversity curriculum offered strategies for building CC among students. However, barriers to teaching CC in higher education public affairs programs continue to exist in large part because of a lack of diversity and shared values, lack of institutional support, and a fractured system of teaching and administration devoid of a shared vision. The study also found preliminary evidence that informs strategies for developing cohesive systems of support for building culturally competent environments in higher education public affairs programs.

Norma Mouton,
Hope Unlimited

Lynda Buehring,
Hope Unlimited

“Exploring the Intersectionality between Bullying and Human Trafficking”

The purpose of this work is to offer a new perspective on both bullying and human trafficking by analyzing the intersectionality between the two. Trauma theory is just one of the theoretical perspectives that illuminates both of these areas of study. Both bullying and human trafficking are traumatic experiences because of the repetition of events, whether bullying that is repeated relentlessly or childhood sexual abuse that seemingly never ends, they both traumatize the victim. But neither of these problems is unidimensional and they respond better to a multi-

theoretical approach that includes attachment theory, systemic family therapy, body-oriented Psychotherapy as well as trauma theory. As the director of a division of an FBO that focuses on building community awareness, offering methods for prevention and educating students on the hazards of trafficking, the battle is not limited to youth between 12 and 16 because law enforcement has noted that perpetrators are requesting children as young as 5 years of age. Given this reality, we who are concerned about the welfare of our children must address the void that exists in the education of younger children. Addressing the intersectionality between bullying and human trafficking offers just such a perspective

Tracy Nicholson,
University of Texas at Dallas

“Deserving and Discretion: A View from the Front Lines of Nonprofit Organizations”

This study examines how front line staff in community-based nonprofit organizations make decisions regarding clients’ access to social programs and services. Using Michael Lipsky’s (1980) study of street-level bureaucrats’ use of discretion and the framework of resource dependency Pfeffer and Salancik (1978) front line staff use their discretion and judgments about clients’ deservingness is explored. The data consist of 17 interviews with frontline staff in a multi-case study of four nonprofit organizations in a large city and region in the southwestern United States. The preliminary findings indicate front line staff respond positively to client efforts, client needs and clients’ ability to build a relationship with the front line staff, which led staff to use their discretionary power to provide more services to “deserving” clients. The implications of the study are front line staff perceptions of deserving criteria for worthy clients results in services to a limited few, with unintended consequences to clients who need the service most.

Amber Overholser,
Southern Arkansas University

Carrie Sampson,
Arizona State University

“We are the Changemakers: Creating the next generation of volunteers”

The role of volunteers in providing services to communities has long been recognized as critical to the well-being of a community. While research related to volunteer motivation is extensive (Barker, 1993; Einolf, 2011; Son and Wilson, 2011; Penner, 2004; Wilson, 2000; Hustinx et al. 2010; Musick and Wilson, 2007) the literature related to how nonprofit organizations may inculcate volunteer aspirations and motivations into youth are limited.

This case study explores how pro-social behavior and service orientation has been woven into the fabric of a nonprofit serving marginalized youth in a large urban center in the Western United States. By challenging discursive resources, engaging in critical consciousness development and involvement in social justice projects, the organization attempts to create life-long community activists and volunteers who will specifically serve their local, underserved communities.

Kristofer Patron,
San Diego State University

“University-Municipal partnerships through the EPIC-N model- perspectives from Tijuana”

The panel addresses how MPA programs can partner with the Educational Partnerships for Innovation in Communities (EPIC-N) Model, a revenue-generating model in place at twenty-four universities. The presentation addresses how local municipalities can make use of partnerships with universities through the the EPIC-N Model. EPIC connects cities and communities in need of support and technical assistance with the talents and energy of university students and faculty. EPIC programs create and maintain working relationships between cities and institutions of higher education, and provide many excellent learning opportunities for students. The presentation will discuss how the EPIC-N model has been used in the City of Tijuana, Mexico

Julia Puaschunder,
The New School, Columbia University, Princeton University

“Dignity and Utility of Privacy and Information Sharing in the Digital Big Data Age”

Today enormous data storage capacities and computational power in the e-big data era have created unforeseen opportunities for big data hoarding corporations to reap hidden benefits from individual’s information sharing, which occurs bit by bit in small tranches over time. This paper presents underlying dignity and utility considerations when individual decision makers face the privacy versus information sharing predicament. Thereby the article unravels the legal foundations of dignity in privacy but also the behavioral economics of utility in communication and information sharing. For Human Resources managers the question arises whether to uphold human dignity in privacy or derive benefit from utility of information sharing. From legal and governance perspectives, the outlined ideas may stimulate the e-privacy discourse in the age of digitalization but also serving the greater goals of democratisation of information and upheld humane dignity in the realm of e-ethic s in the big data era.

Rhucha Samudra
SUNY, Brockport

Dawn Footer
SUNY, Brockport

“State TANF Spending: The role of Need, Capacity, and Race”

Using a 20-year panel (1997 to 2016) for all 50 states and DC, we focus on the following research questions to assess the state variation in spending on the Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF). How are states spending TANF funds on various activities that satisfy the goals of PRWORA? What factors are associated with state variation in overall TANF expenditures?

The results of this study will examine whether TANF is a truly a part of the federal safety net and making work pay mantra of the program has been implemented by states by providing funding for work-related activities to support those families and individuals who are seeking greater self-sufficiency.

What factors are associated with state variation in expenditures on TANF cash assistance and TANF work support assistance? We use Ordinary Least Squares (OLS) to estimate the following equation: $Y_{st} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \text{need} + \beta_2 \text{state political ideology} + \beta_3 \text{State Fiscal Capacity} + \beta_4 \text{state TANF case composition} + \beta_5 \text{state TANF caseload} + \epsilon_{st}$

Where,

Y_{st} = Spending per capita per state per year,

Cash Spending per capita per state per year,

Work Support Spending per capita per state per year

Daniel Schugurensky,
Arizona State University

Norman Paul Gibbs,
Arizona State University

Lauren Kinzle,
Arizona State University

Omer Keidan,
Arizona State University

Neelakshi Rajeev Tewari,
Arizona State University

“School Participatory Budgeting: The Arizona Experiment”

Participatory budgeting (PB) is a democratic process of deliberation and decision-making on budget allocations that started in 1989 in Porto Alegre (Brazil) and currently is being implemented in over 7,000 cities around the world, including Mexico City, Montevideo, New York, Madrid, Paris, Lisbon and Seoul, to name a few. Prior studies have shown that PB increases transparency, accountability, citizen empowerment, self-governance and civic learning. School participatory budgeting is a more recent phenomenon. To the best of our knowledge, the first school PB process in the U.S. started in 2013 at Bioscience High School (Phoenix). Since then, the process has expanded to 15 schools in Phoenix, 3 schools in Chandler and one school in Mesa, involving over thousands of students. The Arizona school PB experiment is peculiar because it began a before municipal PB (on the contrary, it inspired it) and because it used an incremental and experimental approach to growth. In this roundtable, we will address theoretical issues and share empirical findings of our research in progress, with a focus on process issues and on the impact on students, teachers, and school climate.

Patrick Scott,
Missouri State University

“Leadership and Organizational Culture: Exploring the Limits of Transformational Change”

Over the past several years researchers have explored the concept of leadership and its centrality to organizational change. Some streams of research have shown the efficacy of leadership while others have demonstrated its limitations in terms of achieving effective change. What factors in an organization’s environment (internal and external) tend to facilitate or limit

the ability of leaders to engage in organizational change? To what degree might these relationships be influenced by the sector to which an organization belongs (public, private, not-for-profit)? What might these findings suggest for managers trying to induce organizational and cultural change?

The purpose of this paper is to shed light on the nature of these variables and on the dynamics that influence cultural and organizational change. A secondary purpose is to provide a greater understanding regarding the potential limits of leadership as an influence in such change. Lastly, the paper hopes to provide insights into the larger literature regarding the degree to which the nature of leadership is dependent upon public/private differences.

Megan Welsh,
San Diego State University

“Teaching research methods through municipal-university partnerships”

The presentation addresses how social science research methods courses can make use of partnerships with municipalities through the the EPIC-N Model. EPIC connects cities and communities in need of support and technical assistance with the talents and energy of university students and faculty. EPIC programs create and maintain working relationships between cities and institutions of higher education, and provide many excellent learning opportunities for students. The presentation will discuss how the EPIC-N model has been integrated with research methods curricula.

Dick Winchell,
Eastern Washington University

Ning Li,
Eastern Washington University

Landon Baldwin,
Eastern Washington University

“Patterns of State-Tribal Relations: Evidence from Nine States”

Indigenous peoples controlled North America prior to Colonial contact. The federal government recognized, interacted with the tribes as separate nations, often taking their land in exchange for creating reservations and federal “trust” responsibilities. The tribes’ are empowered through direct relationships with the federal government as sovereign nations--governments within the United States. Little structure or definition of the relationships between federally recognized tribal governments, state governments and programs exists. American Indian reservations are not generally subject to state control, and state-tribal relations differ between each state and each tribe across the country. Coordination between state governments and each tribe would benefit from relationships and common goals across the region.

This study explores how state governments interact with tribes through programs and services based on evidence from nine Western states through a combination of internet research and analysis of state and tribal programs. A comparative analysis based on each state’s programs

highlight state and tribal relations and the variation between states. This was the first phase of on-going research to assess the structures and effectiveness of state and tribal relations to identify models of state-tribal relations and highlight examples that are working effectively with well-defined structures and those that need improvement.

Stephanie L. Witt,
Boise State University

“Don’t Ask . . . Don’t Test: Personnel Implications for Interstate Disparity in the Legalization of Marijuana”

The legalization of marijuana in some, but not all, of U.S. states creates an interesting dynamic in American federalism in which federal law prohibits the use of marijuana but state laws allow it. This project examines the impact of the legalization of marijuana on state and local government human resource management. Interviews with state/agency-level human resource directors explore the development of new policies regarding marijuana use and drug testing of employees; changes in recruitment and selection of employees; and what governments are using to assess marijuana use/impairment when testing employees.

Yizhi Zhu,
University of Connecticut

Lloyd Blanchard,
University of Connecticut

Tyler Terbrusch,
University of Connecticut

“Measuring the Teaching Effectiveness using SETs”

Student Evaluations of Teaching (SETs) are controversial as measures of teaching effectiveness, because they can affect the reappointment of instructors under the questionable assumption that students are good judges of teaching effectiveness. Critics argue that SETs measure student satisfaction rather than teaching effectiveness. Weinberg et al (2009) developed a novel method that isolates the impact of student learning (as opposed to grades) on SET ratings. They used student performance in subsequent economics courses that can be attributed to prerequisite courses as a measure of learning, and correlated it with the SET ratings to test the hypothesis of teaching effectiveness. Our paper takes a broader view using this method by gathering data on SETs, student grades and characteristics, and instructor characteristics across seven subjects (Accounting, Biology, Chemistry, Communication, Microeconomics, Macroeconomics and Psychology). Our preliminary results find no positive effects of student learning on their SET scores; we find some negative effects between student learning and their SET scores; and we find some positive effects between student grades and SET scores. These results are similar to those by Weinberg et al (2009) and suggest caution in the use of SETs for high-stakes instructor evaluations.

Varaidzo Zvobgo,
University of Texas at Dallas

“The Effects of Emotional Labor on Future Career Interests and Plans in Federal Government Employees”

A substantive body of literature has revealed the important contribution of emotional labor to the workplace. Emotions are a state of the mind that comes about as a result of circumstances, experiences, moods or how we interact with others. Emotional labor involves regulating emotions in order to achieve organizational goals and requires workers to suppress their truly felt emotions and create a fake emotional display. Employers have stipulated rules of emotional displays that they require employees to use when engaging with clients, or customers, and this involves suppressing or evocation of a person's emotions in order to complete a job. Emotional labor has negative consequences for workers including psychological distress and lowered job satisfaction. Whilst the study of emotional labor has been shown to be related to performance in organizations, there still appears to be little research that has looked at emotional labor and how it contributes to future career interests and plans in federal employees. This study employs the 2016 Merit System Protection Board survey data, to explore the relationship between variables. Results will contribute immensely to the study on emotional labor, and how it affects future career plans of employees.

PUBLIC FINANCE AND BUDGETING

Tatyana Guzman
Cleveland State University

Sarah E. Larson
University of Central Florida

Romeo Abraham,
University of Texas at Dallas

“Sustainability as a buffer to shocks from natural disasters at the local government level”

The benefits of sustainability practices by local government as a mechanism for addressing the impacts of natural disasters is a relevant research topic in the field of public management. Research suggests that the frequency of occurrence of natural disasters are on the ascendency because of climate change. As a result, there is the need for disaster management which entails risk avoidance, prevention and mitigation. Previous studies empirically find that natural disasters cause substantial damage to life and property. Scholars assert that the events of natural disasters are inevitable and disasters do not discriminate in choosing its locations of attack, yet we do not understand the importance of proactive preparation such as sustainability in aiding mitigation and quicker recovery of areas from natural disasters. Do local governments that score higher in terms of sustainability practices recover faster than the others? Focusing on natural disaster and sustainability scores, this study examined how local governments that scored higher in sustainability practices perform in terms of recovery during and after the events of natural disasters.

Diana AL-Fayez,
University of Texas at Dallas

Evgenia Gorina,
University of Texas at Dallas

James Harrington,
University of Texas at Dallas

“Managing Financial Crisis: Do Cities Managers Make a Difference?”

This study examines the fiscal efficiency of the council-manager form of government during a budget deficit. Findings from both The International City/County Management Association Municipal Form of Government Surveys (ICMA, August 2006 and August 2011), and the U.S census bureau capturing the period from 2007 to 2012 show that there is a significant and negative relationship between council- manager form of government and total expenditures per capita. However, the study also found that cities managers are associated with an increase of the total revenues of their cities. Although many studies have been written on the fiscal efficiency of the form of local governments in the United States, the results are still vague and need more clarification. So, this paper is expected to contribute to this literature which still lacks knowledge about the relative efficiency of cities leaders.

Benjamin M. Brunjes,

University of Washington

“Reducing Risk and Leveraging Markets: The Impact of Financial Structure on Federal Contractor Performance”

This paper analyzes how contract financial controls, as established through the financial payment structure, are used and whether they influence federal contractor performance. These payment structures include variants on three primary types of contracts: firm fixed price, cost-reimbursement, and time-and-materials. Each of these payment structures creates different performance incentives for contractors, provides government contract managers with varying levels of information on contractor activities, and alters the dispersion of risk between the partners. The Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR) prefers fixed-price contracts whenever possible, as they theoretically place the risk on the contractor, who is required to finish the work for the allocated price. Based on an analysis of nearly 25,000 federal definitive contracts that concluded between 2005 and 2014, findings indicate the federal contracting officials tend to use payment structures in expected ways – to limit exposure to risk, leverage market forces, and reduce transaction costs when possible. Findings also indicate that there are important performance differences between contracts that use different financial structures, even when accounting for information asymmetries, asset specificity, and the complexity of the contracted work.

Deborah A. Carroll,
University of Central Florida

“Examining the Federal Deductibility of Charitable Contributions: Implications for the Distribution of State and Local Taxes”

A body of literature across several fields of academic inquiry has developed over time exploring the nature of relationships among the government sector, nonprofit sector, and individual contributors to charity. Much less attention has been paid to the implications of charitable giving and its deductibility from federal income taxes on state and local tax structures. However, most state income taxes begin with federal adjusted gross income as the starting point for determining state income tax liability. As such, depending on the distribution of income among individuals most likely to deduct itemized charitable contributions, this federal tax policy in application might have an effect on state and local tax structures in terms of the distribution of tax burden. Using data from the U.S. Census Bureau and Institute on Taxation and Economic Policy, this paper analyzes state and local tax systems in all fifty U.S. states over a time period of 20 years. Specifically, the progressivity of state and local tax structures is estimated as a function of the percentage of federal income tax returns filed by state taxpayers with itemized deductions, the average amount per itemizer of charitable deductions, and exogenous control variables.

Can Chen,
Florida International University

Hao Sun,
University at Albany, State University of New York

“An Empirical Analysis of the Timeliness of Government Financial Disclosures: Evidence from States”

One of the greatest concerns in the municipal sector is the timeliness of government financial reporting. This matter is particularly important considering the \$3.8 trillion municipal bond

market, which comprises more than 44,000 state and local bond issuers. Given the fact that timeliness is an important characteristic of the usefulness of financial information in the GASB framework, understanding how state and local governments produce and issue timely financial statements is highly valuable.

In current literature, there is a growing number of empirical studies examining the determinants of government fiscal transparency, yet research addressing the timeliness of government financial reporting is scarce. To fill this void, this study explores two main questions: (1) How long after the end of fiscal year does it take state governments to issue their annual Comprehensive Annual Financial Reports (CAFRs)? (2) What are the factors explaining the timeliness of government financial reporting by state governments? Drawing from theories of information transparency and financial reporting, we will first develop a theoretical model of government financial disclosure and then devote to empirically test the hypothesized determinants related to the timeliness of issuing state financial statements.

Andrew Duggan,
Virginia Commonwealth University

“Business Interest Moderation of Air Pollution Effects on State Environmental Agency Budget Policy: Exploring Differences between Federal and State Funding”

Public policy research spanning 30 years finds that environmental pollution is a key determinant of environmental agency responsiveness in the US though there are myriad factors, actors, and subsystems that have been identified that can facilitate or constrain the fiscal commitment represented in environmental agency’s budget policy. Due to delegation, devolution, and compensatory federalism, environmental governance falls largely to the states, and the effects of special interests on environmental agency budget policy have been noted in the literature. Using a novel composite measure of air pollution, the key aim of this paper is to explicate the role of environmental pollution on budget policy disaggregated by federal and state governments from 2013 to 2015 by examining the business interest conditions that moderate this impact.

Drawing on the elite theory of technocracy, ecological citizenship theory, and the general theory of state policy activity framework, my study aims to explore also the linkages between political, policy, and socioeconomic characteristics and environmental budgets. Given the recently proposed drastic cuts to federal environmental funding, flat trends in state-level funding, and the importance of fiscal resources to facilitate environmental protections, this is the first empirical study to assess budget policy responsiveness based on the grouping of indicators and specified models.

Carol Ebdon,
University of Nebraska at Omaha

Yunseung Kim,
University of Nebraska at Omaha

“The Organizational Structure of City Finance Functions: Does It Matter?”

Finance operations are structured in different ways. The Chief Financial Officer in some cities is responsible for the standard traditional functions, while other cities include additional services (e.g., information technology). Operations are centralized in some cities but more dispersed in others. Finance officers are typically appointed but sometimes elected.

These differences may reflect variations in predominant values across cities. For example, cities with stand-alone budget offices may be more focused on efficiency and planning, while those with elected CFOs might be more interested in accountability. These variations may then affect financial outcomes. While the effects of other structural features related to form of government have long been studied, though, little attention has been paid to the role of the structure of finance operations.

We develop a taxonomy of the finance function, based on analysis of the 50 largest U.S. cities. We then test the relationships between structure and outcomes related to fiscal health. The results will contribute to literatures in both public budgeting and financial management and public administration more broadly, as well as being of value to government officials considering changes in organization structure.

Aimee Franklin,
University of Oklahoma

“A Distal Theory of Policy Design: How Sub-national Regulatory Environments Condition the Impacts of Federal Policy”

Scholars have examined how the design of public policy translates to specific outcomes for target populations. We propose a distal theory of policy design arguing that policy benefits to target populations diminish as sub-national regulatory environments differ from the original intent of national initiatives.

We test this theory by examining how restrictions in state gaming compacts condition the intended impact of the 1988 Indian Gaming Regulatory Act (IGRA) on Native American communities. The IGRA provides the legal framework for gaming in Indian Country with the intention of promoting tribal self-determination and self-sufficiency. However, under the IGRA tribal governments must sign gaming compacts with states that can include several provisions ranging from revenue sharing to specific market restrictions. As a result, the regulatory environment surrounding Indian gaming differs from state-to-state with some compacts imposing relatively few restrictions while others restrict tribal operations considerably to promote sub-national interests.

In this paper, we explore how different sub-national regulatory environments surrounding the treatment of revenue sharing and market restrictions differentially influence the impact of gaming on tribal income levels and employment from 1990 to 2010. Distal theory can be useful in examining changes between intent and implementation and estimating changes in intended outcomes.

Tatyana Guzman,
Cleveland State University

Obed Pasha,
Cleveland State University

Ben Clark,
University of Oregon

“Can Budget Transparency Improve City Fiscal Performance?”

Transparency is an enduring concern in government functioning at all levels. Previous research on the impact of budgetary transparency study fiscal balance, democratic participation,

financial markets, human development, economic and social equity, debt accumulation, and accountability (Jarmuzek, M. 2006; Sedmihradská, L., & Haas, J. (2012); Fukuda-Parr, S., Guyer, P., & Lawson-Remer, T. (2011)). It is surprising to note, however, that all existing research on the topic has been conducted in the international context. In the proposed paper we study if budget transparency can improve fiscal performance on the example of large US cities. We measure fiscal performance with credit ratings. Our contribution is at least twofold. First, to the best of our knowledge, our work is the first attempt in the literature to study the relationship between budget transparency and credit ratings. And, second, our work would be the first study of budget transparency in the United States.

We argue that cities with more transparent budget processes and procedures are likely to have better credit ratings. We test this hypothesis on a sample of 150 large cities in the U.S. by collecting primary data on budgetary best practices employed by these cities over a 20-year period (1995-2015).

W. Bartley Hildreth,
Georgia State University

Justina Jose,
Georgia State University

“State Oversight of Local Government Debt Issuance”

State governments vary in their oversight of local government debt issuance. Drawing from a content analysis of state statutes of all 50 states, this study offers a framework for understanding the different state debt oversight rules applicable to general purpose local governments. Some states require their local governments to receive approval from state institutions before they issue debt while others allow their local governments to issue debt without being bound to explicit oversight rules. The difference also lies in the institutions undertaking the review and/or monitoring process, such as the elected state attorney general or a body of local officials appointed by the governor. A careful review of state statutes yields an original framework of state oversight rules. Since these rules influence perceptions of risk among investors, this study then empirically tests the impact of these rules on the interest rates that local governments encounter when they issue debt.

Trang Hoang,
The University of Texas at Dallas

“Policy Learning and Implementation Environment: State Adoption of Pension Reforms”

Using the fiscal policy diffusion framework, this study examines pension reforms across 50 states between 2012 and 2015. Fiscal policies regarding financial management and state fiscal health may spread via another well-known mechanism, policy learning. If previous adopters demonstrate policy effectiveness, potential adopters which share a similar implementation environment such as financial and political conditions are likely to replicate the success. Over the past decade, government fiscal stress and the upcoming growth in pension beneficiaries have triggered a wave of benefit-reducing retirement system reforms. Using data on pension reform for 50 states, I estimate a single event history model for each reform to investigate whether state learns from one another in adopting pension reforms. The preliminary mapping of reforms has shown that states adopt pension reforms when the successful neighbor states operate in a similar political environment. The results of this study are notable for its fiscal implications as much as its recent political debate over the state’s financial promises to their

employees and pressure from the voters or the taxpayers who may ultimately have to foot the bill for the public pension fund.

Daniel Hummel,
University of Michigan, Flint

“Financial Condition of Ten Shrinking and Growing Cities in the United States”

Since the 1960s several cities in the United States have been continuously growing and shrinking in population. It is assumed that shrinking cities are under perpetual fiscal stress due to these population dynamics. This study compares five continuously growing and five continuously shrinking cities over the last 10 years on financial condition (2008 - 2017).

Mikhail Ivonchyk,
University of Georgia

“The Effectiveness of Local Economic Development Policies in Encouraging the Expansion of Businesses and Attraction of New Investment”

Local economic development policies are used to expand local tax base and enhance the overall economic well-being of communities. The extent to which such efforts are effective in attracting new businesses and encouraging the expansion of existing ones remains unclear. Early research suggested that local economic development efforts are ineffective in attracting new investment and noted that the costs of such policies may outweigh the benefits. Subsequent studies provide inconclusive evidence. Extant literature, however, has several shortcomings including short time periods, cross-sectional datasets, or data aggregated at the state level. This study seeks to overcome these weaknesses by using 18 years' worth of data for all cities and counties in the state of Georgia indicating the type and frequency of economic incentives used in each city and county each year. The main outcome of interest is the number of business establishments registered in each jurisdiction as well as the number of paid employees per establishment. The main hypothesis suggests that the economic incentives used to attract new businesses will be positively related to the number establishments, whereas the incentives used to encourage business expansion will be positively related to the number of employees per company.

Hyewon Kang,
University at Albany, State University of New York

Gang Chen,
University at Albany, State University of New York

“Evaluating the Impact of New York State Fiscal Monitoring System on Local Governments Fiscal Performance”

A number of states have established fiscal health monitoring systems to keep track of local governments' financial performance. In these monitoring systems, states utilize performance measures (constructed using financial indicators) to evaluate the financial status of local governments (Gerrish & Spreen, 2017).

Although state monitoring systems are designed to improve local government fiscal performance, performance management literature poses the possibility of unintended dysfunctional consequences – goal displacement and effort substitution (Smith, 1995) – as a

result of these monitoring systems. Goal displacement hypothesis indicates when local governments endeavor to meet the targeted level of financial indicators rather than the fundamental organizational goal – fiscal health and well-being of residents (Bohte & Meier, 2000). Effort substitution hypothesis expects that local governments put efforts only to improve what is measured while neglecting the unmeasured indicators (Kelman & Friedman, 2009). If a state monitoring system uses short-term performance measures, local governments may seek to improve only short-term indicators, even at the expense of long-term indicators.

To test the proposed hypotheses, we conduct an empirical analysis using the New York State Fiscal Stress Monitoring System (FSMS), initiated in 2012. We construct a panel dataset (1995 – 2017) to assess how local governments' financial performance change after the implementation of FSMS.

Christelle Khalaf,
Ohio University

Jason Jolley,
Ohio University

Kristen O'Donovan,
Wayne State University

“Measuring the Effect of Major Disasters on Tax Revenues”

In this paper, using sales and use tax revenue data from 100 North Carolina counties for 2001-2017 and a difference-in-differences estimation strategy we examine the effect of major disasters on tax revenues. We supplement the tax revenue data from the North Carolina Department of Revenue with data from the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) on major disaster declarations. FEMA data includes information on designated counties by type of assistance (individual, public, or both) as well as number of applications and approved dollars. The heterogeneity that exists in North Carolina's local tax structure (point of delivery allocation, per capita allocation, ad valorem method, and per capita method) allows us to examine how the impact of disasters on tax revenues varies by tax structure. This has direct policy implications in terms of informing policy makers on which tax structure is most conducive to jump starting an economy post disaster.

Jiseul Kim,
University of Nebraska at Omaha

“Don't Pass Deferred Maintenance Costs to the Next Generation!—The Effects of Politics on State Highway Maintenance Spending”

Maintenance spending for public infrastructure assets is critical to reduce asset life-cycle costs, improve infrastructure conditions, and enhance economic productivity. However, almost one-half of the states were found to be weak in asset maintenance (Ebdon, 2007). In 2014, 32% of urban roads and 14% of rural roads had poor pavement condition; 20% of the nation's highways were in poor condition (ASCE, 2013). On one hand, deferred maintenance is driven by the lack of government resources. On the other hand, it is also driven by politics. Yet, there is extremely limited empirical research to explore how politics affects highway maintenance spending decisions.

According to political business cycle theory, incumbent politicians increase voters' disposable income by adjusting tax, expenditure, and fiscal reserve levels (Alesina, 1988). Thus, literature

confirms that government has been faced with tight budgets in pre-election period (e.g. Persson and Tabellini, 2003). Delayed maintenance spending is often selected as a cutback and expenditure strategy under fiscal stress (see Maher and Deller, 2007). Thus, I hypothesize that states cut funding for state highway infrastructure in pre-election period, hence reducing the level of highway maintenance spending. This research employs path analysis using panel data from 1995-2009 with 47 states.

Junghack Kim,
Wichita State University

Jongmin Shon,
Rutgers University, Newark

“Does a Form of the Education Board Affect Debt Position? Examining School Districts in New Jersey”

Extant literature in public management has paid attention to various structures of local governments in the U.S. Mainly concerned about form of government, mayor-council or council-manager, theoretical modeling has suggested that professional public managers have more incentives to better manage financial conditions and thus the council-manager form marks greater fiscal health indicators. However, this implication may be more important for school districts that financially rely on state governments, but have been main issuers in the municipal bond market. This research extends the implication of form of government to debt position, as presented by debt ratios and debt levels, in school districts.

Our empirical analysis focuses on New Jersey school districts in the period of 2002 through 2013. School districts in New Jersey provide a unique opportunity to apply the implication of form of government to school districts. Since 1903, school districts in New Jersey have shaped two forms of the board of education: mayor-appointed boards of education (Type I) and elected boards of education (Type II). The two forms of board education, determined by referendum, are equivalent with form of government; and thus, school districts switching from Type I to Type II or vice versa have been observable.

Youngsung Kim,
University at Albany, State University of New York

Gang Chen,
University at Albany, State University of New York

“Financial Condition and Collaborative Public Service Delivery”

Governments often collaborate with other entities including neighboring governments and private organizations for the provision of better public services (Emerson, Nabatchi, & Balogh, 2012). To date, many studies have found that local governments use collaboration to provide public service more efficiently in response to varied fiscal constraints (Bel & Fageda, 2007; Bel & Warner, 2016; Kim, 2018; Valle de Souza & Dollery, 2011). This study aims to examine how financial conditions influence the ways in which local governments choose collaborative public service delivery.

This study includes the following data sources: (i) public service delivery data from the International City/County Management Association (ICMA)’s Alternative Service Delivery (ASD) Survey, (ii) local government financial data from the U.S. Census State and Local Government

Finance and Comprehensive Annual Financial Reports (CAFRs), and (iii) socioeconomic and demographic data from the U.S. Census American Community Survey.

The research methods are as follows. First, we measure financial conditions of local governments through the operating position per capita and the year-end fund balance per capita. Second, we construct variables that represent three stages of collaborative public service delivery – agenda setting, implementation, and termination. In particular, implementation methods are classified into three categories – cooperation, for-profit privatization, and not-for-profit privatization.

Olha Krupa,
Seattle University

Sarah Larson,
University of Central Florida

“The Effect of Property Tax Levies on Municipal Fiscal Health in Washington Counties”

By examining a panel of financial data from Washington counties over 2000-2015, this study seeks to determine how voter preferences shape revenue and expenditure profiles of the local governments, and how these preferences affect municipal fiscal health. This research consists of two parts. Part one of the study broadly examines the system of local voter-approved property tax levies in Washington State including the descriptive statistics, and part two examines the relationship between the voter-approved property tax levies (or voter preferences) and fiscal health indicators of Washington counties. The unit of analysis is a county and the study period is 2000-2015. The data are organized into an unbalanced panel.

Sarah E. Larson,
University of Central Florida

“Do Special Districts Affect Commercial Property Values”

Previous research on special districts has focused on the effect of the creation of these districts upon infrastructure spending (Nunn & Schoedel 1997, Porter et al 1992) as well as the overall growth of special district formation throughout the United States (Foster 1996, Stephens & Wikstrom 1998). In addition, research has suggesting that use of local special districts provides an alternative revenue source for local governments (Dye & McGuire 1997, Nelson 1986). The literature has yet to address the effects of these local special districts upon resale value of commercial property within municipal governments. Through the analysis of a comprehensive data set of parcel level data for the state of Florida between 2011 and 2017, this research highlights the effects of special districts within Florida upon the resale value of commercial property focusing on the effects based on type of property.

Soomi Lee,
University of La Verne

Hao Sun,
University at Albany, State University of New York

“Discover and Diffuse a New Tax Base: Spatial Analysis of School Parcel Taxes in California”

This paper examines a spatial interdependence of parcel taxes—non-ad valorem real property tax on a parcel of land—across school districts in California. Since local ad-valorem property tax rates were replaced with the statewide one percent in 1978, fiscally distressed school districts have pursued innovative ways to finance public school from local sources. Voters in school districts have adopted a parcel tax for additional school funding. It is the direct outcome of the policy effort to discover a new local tax base without violating the ad valorem property tax cap.

Since the first parcel tax election in 1983, school districts have increasingly adopted a parcel tax yet the geographical spread of the innovation has been uneven. Previous studies have pointed out a heavy presence of parcel tax adoption in the San Francisco Bay Area (the Bay Area), suspecting the geo-concentration is due to high income, liberal political ideology, and highly educated population. In this paper, we investigate why a parcel tax so much more appealing to voters in the Bay Area school districts as a local revenue source.

Felipe Lozano-Rojas,
Indiana University

“An Inquiry on the Heterogeneous Effects of Soda Taxes”

Taxes on sugar sweetened beverages (SSB) are proposed with the promise to improve public health outcomes as people curtail SSB consumption and thus, sugar intake, with price hikes, but they also come with an embedded equity concern due to their regressive nature. We evaluate the soda tax introduced by Berkeley in 2015 with two questions in mind: What has been the effect of the policy in actual sugar intake, and what are the differences in treatment effects across income groups. This article is the first to get closer to the aim of the policy by looking at actual sugar intake, feeding retailer POS data with the matched Nutrition Fact information on sugar. I find that sugar intake has fallen, but at a lower rate if compared to liquid content changes, an indication that the policy has provided an incentive to buy SSBs with higher sugar concentration. Furthermore, the evaluation is incomplete if equity is not addressed as well, especially when the public health concern affects low-income households disproportionately. By taking advantage of the richness in POS data, I follow baskets representing income groups' SSB consumption.

Craig Maher,
University of Nebraska at Omaha

Sungho Park,
University of Alabama

Wei-Jie Liao,
University of Nebraska at Omaha

“Revisiting the Question: Do Objective Measures of Fiscal Health Relate to Subjective Measures?”

In 2011, Maher and Deller published a piece that examined the extent to which self-reported measures of fiscal condition were consistent with commonly identified measures of fiscal condition using secondary financial data. They found limited evidence of a relationship between self-reported and objective measures of fiscal condition. This unique study has been an important contribution to the fiscal condition literature. The study, however, is limited in scope to communities in Wisconsin and the fiscal condition measures available in the budget-reporting documentation. This study seeks to answer the same question but is expanded both

in terms of sample size and measurement. The sample drawn from winners of GFOA's CAFR award program (N=900), where 385 completed the survey (43 percent response rate). A team surveyed city managers and included questions that asked respondents to assess their current financial condition, the communities financial condition compared to three years ago and expected financial condition five years into the future. These questions will be assessed relative to audited financial data reported for years 2010-2018.

David S.T. Matkin,
Brigham Young University

“The structure of municipal bonds”

For more than 20 years, the nearly canonical approach to studying municipal bonds has been to examine the effects of various issuer and issue characteristics on true interest costs (TIC). This approach has many advantages but also a few potential limitations that are not well understood. For example, the TIC is the average return (time weighted) of several individual bonds within a single bond issue, and the averaging process potentially obscures salient conditions that only affect some of the bonds – such as those bonds with durations in the so-called “belly” of the yield curve. The purpose of this paper is to expand our study of municipal bonds by examining the structure of bond issues. The specific aim of this paper is exploratory. I use the Mergent Municipal Bond Securities Database to examine and categorize the structure of municipal bonds in order to set up further studies on the effect of structuring decisions.

Bruce D. McDonald, III,
North Carolina State University

J.W. Decker,
North Carolina State University

Brad A. M. Johnson,
North Carolina State University

Michelle M. B. Allen,
North Carolina State University

“You Don't Always Get What You Want: The Effect of Financial Incentives on State Fiscal Health”

The competition for economic expansion into the boundaries of a government are significant, as evidenced by the incentives offered to Amazon by state and local governments across North America. In exchange for locating Amazon's HQ2 within their communities, governments offered tax breaks. Chicago, for example, offered at least \$2 billion in incentives and Maryland and New Jersey have offered \$5 billion and \$7 billion, respectively. While having Amazon establish its new HQ2 within a community is expected to provide economic growth for the region, concern has been raised as to whether the governments can afford the financial incentives they have offered. This paper intends to address the issue of the financial incentives offered to businesses when they are making their location decisions through the perspective of affordability. Using a panel of 33 states from 1990 to 2015, we seek to address the question of how do the incentives offered by states effect their fiscal health. After controlling for the demographic, economic and political characteristics of each of the states, we expect that the new business locating in a state may produce an economic benefit, but this benefit is offset by the cost of the incentives to the governments overall condition.

Bruce D. McDonald, III,
North Carolina State University

Brad A. M. Johnson,
North Carolina State University

“Citizen Engagement and the Fiscal Health of Local Governments”

One of the challenges that local governments face is the allocation of resources according to citizen preferences. In the absence of true information on citizen preferences, public administrators may make budget decisions that maximize the public services offered. While over providing may ensure that citizen preferences are met, it may also place unnecessary financial hardship on the government. To improve their decision making processes, local governments have sought ways to improve the engagement of their residents. The extant literature has frequently researched the mechanics of improving citizen engagement, but little is known about its effectiveness as a decision making tool during the budget process. We aim to fill this gap in the literature using a panel dataset comprising each of Florida’s 67 counties for the period of 1973 to 2016. Specifically, we address the question of whether citizen engagement efforts have influenced the overall fiscal health of the local governments.

Suzette Myser,
University of Central Florida

“Transparency in Nonprofit Budgeting”

Transparency is important for nonprofit organizations. How transparent is budgeting in nonprofit organizations? Public budgets are very transparent by comparison. Thorough and full budget narratives accompany figures and detailed budget materials that are often posted online and archived for public access. Research on accountability and transparency has found that nonprofit organizations provide financial and performance information online (Saxton and Guo 2009), but does not distinguish between budgeting information and other financial information. This research examines a nationwide sample of nonprofit organizations’ budget information. Preliminary findings indicate that while nonprofit tax documents and financial statements might be readily available, budget documents are less accessible. Annual reports may include high level budgetary information, but they lack the necessary detail to be considered ideal.

Milena Neshkova,
Florida International University

Can Chen,
Florida International University

“The Effect of Citizen Participation on the Size and Allocation of Budgetary Expenditures: A Panel Cross Country Analysis”

Citizen participation in government budgeting process has been widely advocated by both academicians and practitioners of public management. Despite citizen involvement in budgeting has become increasingly popular around the world, empirical analyses of whether and how citizen input actually affects budgetary outcomes are very limited. This study examines whether greater citizen involvement affects the size of the total budget and distribution of funds among different budgetary categories.

To achieve our research purpose, we use a panel data set of 100 countries from 2012 to 2016. We operationalize citizen participation in budgeting using the new created Public Engagement Index from the International Budget Partnership (IBP). The index offers a consistent cross-country measure of involving citizens in the public budgeting process. The models control for various political, fiscal, economic, and cultural context in each country. The data sources mainly come from World Bank, IMF, and OECD.

This study makes contributions to the literature on citizen participation in three important ways. First, the study expands the theoretical understanding of the determinants of budgetary resource allocation. Second, it explores how citizen inputs matters for setting budgetary priorities. Third, it offers policy recommendations for engaging citizens in the budgeting process to enhance fiscal accountability of governments.

Young Joo Park,
University of New Mexico

Nicholas Edwardson,
University of New Mexico

“A Framework of Financial Vulnerability of Nonprofit Organizations: Evidence from Nonprofit Hospitals in the U.S.”

While financial vulnerability of nonprofit organizations has received increased attention from nonprofit scholars, there is no widely accepted measure of financial vulnerability, and its validity against objective outcomes is not well documented. This article presents a conceptual and empirical framework of financial vulnerability indicators developed by Tuckman and Chang (1991) – equity ratio, revenue concentration index, administrative costs, and operating margins – along the program effectiveness dimension in nonprofit organizations. Analyzing standardized financial and quality reporting datasets from a 5-year panel of nonprofit hospitals using multivariate regression analysis, we find that revenue diversification and operating margin are predictors of the program effectiveness; but equity ratio and administrative cost ratio are not significantly related to the program effectiveness. This suggests that each indicator explains different aspects of financial vulnerability (e.g. organizational slack, a diversified revenue strategy, and profitability), thereby may be differently related to program effectiveness.

Young Joo Park,
University of New Mexico

Youngsung Kim,
University at Albany, State University of New York

Gang Chen,
University at Albany, State University of New York

“Fiscal Condition and Expenditure Stabilization in Local Governments”

Stabilizing local governments’ expenditures over time is essential to ensure the continuity of public service provision in downturn years. Although deteriorating financial condition is considered a major factor leading to the volatility of expenditures, there is little agreement on which elements of financial condition are relevant to expenditure stabilization, given that there are multiple dimensions of financial condition.

In this study, we aim to identify (1) which aspect of financial condition contributes to stabilizing expenditures and (2) how long the effect of financial condition on expenditure stabilization lasts. We analyze general-purpose local governments in New York State from 1996 to 2016 using the following data sources: (1) local government financial data from the Office of New York State Comptroller, (2) population data from the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, and (3) the unemployment rate from the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. We use multivariate panel regression analysis with local government- and year-fixed effects. Financial condition of local governments is operationalized by financial indicators from the four main categories: cash solvency, budgetary solvency, long-term solvency, and service solvency. We measure expenditure stabilization by using expenditure gaps, the difference between actual expenditures and predicted expenditures projected by a linear trend.

Rahul Pathak,
City University of New York, Baruch College

Komla Dzigbede,
State University of New York, Binghamton

“Tax Increment Financing, Property Tax Revenues, and Economic Development”

Tax increment financing (TIF) is an economic development tool that designates an area for development and uses potential future growth in tax revenue as a leverage to finance the current costs of capital projects in the area. The current research on TIF presents mixed evidence on whether it has positive or negative impacts on property tax revenue growth and other economic outcomes.

Using the unique variation created by a policy change in the State of New York (2012) and Michigan (2007), this paper investigates the impacts of TIF on property tax revenues and economic development outcomes. First, using a combination of interrupted time series and difference-in-difference approach, the paper examines the volume changes in tax increment financing within the two states and vis-à-vis the issuance volume in the neighboring states. Second, the paper examines the impact of TIFs on two key economic outcomes – property tax collection and median household income using difference-in-difference approach.

Preliminary results indicate that TIF is associated with a significant growth in property tax revenue in designated districts but has no clear impacts on other economic development outcomes, such as growth in median household income. These findings weigh into policymaking in state and local governments.

Vincent Reitano,
Western Michigan University

Craig Maher,
University of Nebraska at Omaha

Sungho Park,
University of Nebraska at Omaha

“Triangulating Budget Methods Research: A Mixed Methods Approach”

Researchers classify budget methods based on theories of incrementalism, rationalism, or garbage cans (Cohen, March, and Olsen, 1982; Lynch, 1989; Reddick, 2003; Velazquez et al., 2010). This typology, however, may not account for the range of budget methods practitioners

can select from (e.g., incremental, zero-based, performance-based, etc.). A recent survey from the Government Finance Officers Association (GFOA) of almost 400 local governments reveals that only 40% use one budget method while the remaining 60% use multiple budget methods. As a result, there appears to be a tension between the literature on budget methods and practitioner responses to the GFOA survey.

This paper will triangulate the findings of the GFOA survey data. To do so, it uses a separate panel data set of local governments from the GFOA Financial Indicators (FI) database spanning 1995 to 2015 and matches it to the survey data. Then, it will use panel unit root tests and check for the significance of variables in dynamic panel models to test for the presence of incremental, rational, or garbage can budgeting relative to survey responses from each individual local government (Reddick, 2003; Velazquez et al., 2010).

Seeun Ryu,
University of North Carolina, Chapel-Hill

“Do Tax and Expenditure Limits Dampen State Political Manipulation in Fiscal Reserves?”

This research investigates whether and to what extent strict tax and expenditure limits discourage politicians’ ability to manipulate fiscal reserves for reelection. Slack resources can help state government deal with economic uncertainty and cover cash flow problems. However, precautionary saving seems often difficult to implement in reality, since it is affected by reelection-minded politicians’ fiscal policy behavior. They tend to save “too little” and use savings for purposes other than stabilization in election years than in non-election years. Empirical literature provides mixed results of such cycles in fund balances, though. The mixed findings might suggest that politicians’ ability to manipulate fund balances might be “context conditional”. Once elected, the incumbents’ ability to manipulate the budget depends on institutional contexts. If institutions such as TELs restrict the flexibility of incumbents, then states with and without restrictive limitations should differently save money for fiscal shocks. To our best knowledge, no PBC research has been sought regarding the strictness of TELs. Using the dataset of 49 US states from 1986 to 2013, we find that strict TELs dampen the electoral cycles, but the effect of the limits varies to the type of fiscal savings.

Bill Simonsen,
University of Connecticut

Eric Brunner,
University of Connecticut

Mark Robbins,
University of Connecticut

“Are Happier People More Likely to Vote Yes for Bond Referenda?”

There has been substantial scholarship on the factors that determine whether people vote yes on bond referenda. These factors include question wording, timing of the referenda vote, demographics such as income and age, and party affiliation and ideology. We add to this literature by testing whether people’s perception of their life circumstances influences their propensity to vote yes on school bond referenda. Specifically, we measure happiness using Cantril’s (1965) happiness scale which asks respondents to rank their life on a scale of 0 to 10 where 0 is the worst possible life and 10 is the best possible life. We use a representative sample conducted during the Spring and Summer of 2018 and find a strong and significant

relationship between individual happiness and the propensity to vote yes on school bond referenda. This relationship persists across multiple specifications.

Bill Simonsen,
University of Connecticut

Mark Robbins,
University of Connecticut

Eric Brunner,
University of Connecticut

“Experimental Evidence About the Effects of Question Wording on Support for Ballot Referenda”

There is heterogeneity across states with respect to specific bond referenda wording requirements. Some states do not require local bond referenda to address the implications of passage on property taxes; some make this connection but do not provide specific amounts; and some states require providing the estimated change in the property tax burden. Further, no state requires that expected outcomes be included on the bond referenda. We report on the results of a representative sample survey where respondents were placed in experimental conditions that reflected different bond referenda property tax impact and service outcome wording. Our results show that the probability of voting yes decreases by between 6 and 10 percentage points depending on the treatment. These results are robust across multiple specifications.

Samuel B. Stone,
California State University, Fullerton

Christie Gardiner,
California State University, Fullerton

“What Institutional and Community Characteristics Affect Pressure on Local Law Enforcement Agencies to Generate Revenue through Fines and Forfeitures?”

Recent cases of local government abuse of fines and forfeitures has attracted national attention and scrutiny. The existing literature points to institutional and programmatic incentives to produce revenue from fines and forfeitures. This literature assumes that agencies feel pressure but does not explicitly demonstrate that they do or where the pressure originates. The present study attempts to answer the following questions: Do law enforcement agencies experience pressure to produce revenues from fines and forfeitures? And what institutional and community factors influence that pressure? Preliminary analysis indicates that agency type and agency size influence the pressure that agencies feel to generate fine and forfeiture revenue and that a variety of community characteristics influence the pressure that agencies feel to generate forfeiture revenue in particular.

Min Su,
Louisiana State University

“Discretion at Traffic Stops: Exploring Local Governments’ Revenue Motive for Traffic Fines”

Traffic citation is the primary traffic law enforcement tool. The rationale is to use monetary punishment to deter traffic offenses. It has been proved to be an effective tool to improve road safety (Luca 2015). Yet a growing body of anecdotal evidence in California, Nevada, Louisiana, and Georgia suggests that governments may have a revenue motive for traffic fines. The Department of Justice's investigation on Ferguson, MO brought national attention to local governments' misuse of law enforcement to generate revenues.

Police officers in the United States practice a "catch and release" policy. This policy gives police officers the discretion whether to give a stopped driver a ticket or a warning. The discretion at traffic stops thus gives researchers an opportunity to examine local governments' revenue motive for traffic fines. If governments see traffic fines a revenue source, they will implement tougher traffic law enforcement during fiscally stressed time by issuing more traffic tickets instead of giving warnings.

This study uses traffic stops information in Florida from 2010 to 2016 to examine the relationship between local fiscal condition and traffic law enforcement discretion. Preliminary results show that counties increase the number of traffic tickets in the year following a tax revenue loss.

Jinhai Yu,
Shanghai University of Finance and Economics

"Emergency Debt Management: Natural Disasters and Municipal Government Borrowing"

Natural disasters represent critical external environmental shocks for local governments, often calling for emergency management. While collaboration and intergovernmental relations are focuses of the literature on emergency management, less is known about the fiscal dimension. Natural disasters create fiscal shocks for local governments by destroying local economy and revenue bases and generating higher expenditure demand in a short time. In addition to intergovernmental fiscal transfers, local governments may resort to debt financing to acquire additional revenues. While natural disasters increases the need for borrowing, the negative shocks of natural disasters to government finance may also increase the costs of borrowing.

We examine debt financing as a strategy of emergency management after natural disasters. Do natural disasters cause local governments to borrow? Do natural disasters influence credit ratings and borrowing costs of local governments? We seek to integrate the literature on emergency management and fiscal consequences of natural disasters. We focus on a panel of U.S. county governments between 1999 and 2015, combining natural disaster data from the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and the primary bond market data from Bloomberg. Because of the randomness in occurrence, natural disasters present a unique setting for studying fiscal responses to exogenous environmental shocks.

Wie Yusuf,
Old Dominion University

David Chapman,
Old Dominion University

Khairul A. Anuar,
Old Dominion University

Lenahan L. O'Connell,
Kentucky Transportation Center, University of Kentucky

Meagan M. Jordan,
Old Dominion University

“How Do Willingness-to-pay For and Behavioral Responses To Tolls Change Over Time? Insights from Recent Experiences in Hampton Roads, Virginia”

This paper analyzes tolling experiences in the Hampton Roads region of southeastern Virginia to better understand how residents’ and drivers’ willingness-to-pay tolls and their behavioral responses to tolls change over time. There is a long history of tollroads that date back to the 1960s, including the Chesapeake Bay Bridge Tunnel. Most recently, tolls were introduced in the Downtown and Midtown Tunnels connecting two major cities in the region – Norfolk and Portsmouth. The tolls went into effect in February 2014. In 2018, high occupancy toll lanes were also implemented. The region’s growing reliance on tolls mirrors the national trend of growing use of public-private partnerships to provide transportation infrastructure and the use of toll revenues to pay for transportation projects. As such, findings from our study will provide insights that, while specific to one region, has implications for policies regarding tolling across the nation. We analyze data from multiple years of the Life in Hampton Roads Survey, an annual telephone survey of Hampton Roads residents. Starting in 2010 these surveys have included various questions about support for and willingness to pay tolls, in addition to questions about toll avoidance behaviors.

RURAL AND AGRICULTURAL STUDIES

Andrea (Mott) Glessner
Cowley Community College

Lisa Payne Ossian
Des Moines Area Community College

Anthony J. Amato,
Southwest Minnesota State University

“The Mystery of the Vampire Bees in the Dead Forests of the Carpathians”

The Carpathian honeybee is a specific breeding line of the Western Old World honeybee. Its home territory stretches along the Carpathians Mountains in Ukraine and Romania, and over the last century, bee breeders have spread the line to sites in such far-away places as Provence, Siberia, and North Korea. While the bee’s genetic belonging and origins are cause of much disagreement, its cultural and ecological place in the mountains is more mysterious yet. The mysteries surrounding it upset simple ecological schemes of flowers and bees and people and plants in agricultural environments. By operating on different scales, apian and plant populations relegated human intentions to a side story in the mountains.

Jessica Clark,
Western Wyoming Community College

“Can Higher Education be Netflixed?: Innovation and Transformation of Higher Education in Rural America”

Higher education in the 21st century, especially in rural America, is lagging behind the consumers – students and industry alike. In a digital era, institutions of higher education are not maximizing the technological opportunities afforded them on a universal scale. A review of the literature, as well as original interviews and materials, regarding the integration of technology in the 21st century college classroom reveals that the academy is largely overwhelmed by options and rooted in a that’s not the way we do it here mentality. The research indicates a hesitation to try something new, especially at institutions with high persistence and completion rates. In addition, most faculty in higher education are not well-versed in best practices for pedagogy, much less educational technology. Thus, the disruptive innovation opportunities with online education, Massive Open Online Courses (MOOCs), social media, gaming and badging, competency-based education (CBE), experiential learning, immersion learning, and artificial intelligence have yet to be reached. There is an urgent need for something to change in higher education, as enrollments are declining nationwide. Without a disruptive innovation (a transformative innovation), higher education runs the risk of being Netflixed in the upcoming years.

Tamsen Hert,
University of Wyoming Library

David Kruger,
University of Wyoming Library

“Professors of Wool: Promoting Knowledge of a Natural Fiber to a World Beyond Wyoming”

At the turn of the twentieth century, when Wyoming sheep outnumbered Wyoming people by nearly forty to one, a young agricultural student at the state’s only university saw a pressing need to improve the quality and reputation of natural wool fibers. After John Arthur Hill completed his unusual studies in 1907, the University of Wyoming immediately hired him as their first “Professor of Wool,” and the Wool Department he created would go on to not only assist Wyoming sheep ranchers in wool production, but provide the sheep industry with a better understanding of how wool fleeces and fibers could be improved across the nation and the world. Under Hill’s leadership and his later protégé Robert Homer Burns, the Wool Department developed a global reputation for wool fiber research and education that dynamically spanned more than sixty years of the twentieth century, generating not only a unique and extensive laboratory, but a comprehensive “pre-digital” library to establish and build a knowledge repository of wool science. By 1952, the Wool Department was offering the world’s first PhD in “Wool,” while providing outreach to countries as disparate as Australia and Afghanistan. Despite the Wool Department’s decline in the 1980s and its complete demise in 2012, the University of Wyoming Libraries and University of Wyoming Extension have made joint efforts to document and preserve the Department’s historical impact and legacy.

Matthew Hild,
Georgia Institute of Technology

“Arkansas’s Gilded Age: The Rise, Decline, and Legacy of Populism and Working-Class Protest”

After Reconstruction, the overwhelmingly poor, agricultural, and racially fractured state of Arkansas became a center of significant economic and political activism by farmers’ organizations and labor unions, sometimes breaching the Jim Crow racial segregation that spread across the South in that era. Groups with odd but often meaningful names, such as the Grange, the Greenback-Labor Party, the Agricultural Wheel, the Brothers of Freedom, the Knights of Labor, the Farmers’ Alliance, the Union Labor Party, and the People’s (or Populist) Party, challenged the “robber barons” and political kingpins that dominated Arkansas during the Gilded Age. These groups allowed farmers and industrial workers to mount significant, if not always successful, challenges to the status quo, through cooperative enterprises, strikes, and the ballot box. The significance of these challenges lasted well beyond their own time, as many of their demands would be enacted by the state or federal government during the early twentieth century. The roots of some farmer and labor organizations that still exist in Arkansas today can be traced back to this era. In addition, these Gilded Age movements influenced later radical movements in the state, such as the interracial Southern Tenant Farmers’ Union of the 1930s and even the civil rights movement of the 1950s and 1960s. In an era in which many of the gains made by the labor and civil rights movements during the twentieth century are under attack, the early history of these struggles in Arkansas still resonate with meaning and inspiration more than a century later.

R. Douglas Hart,

Purdue University

“The Rural Irish in the Midwest”

The rural Irish remain an overlooked ethnic group in the Midwest. Yet, Irish immigration from the Famine in 1845 to the turn of the twentieth century contributed substantially to the settlement and agricultural development of the region. Nearly all Irish-born men and women who acquired land during the last half of the nineteenth century called themselves farmers. They had gained American agricultural experience in the Mid-Atlantic States and the Old Northwest before they migrated to the Midwest. Assisted by the Irish American Colonization Society, they acquired railroad or government land and began farming, primarily during the 1870s and 1880s.

This paper offers research-in-progress observations about the viability of Irish colonization and agriculture in Minnesota and Nebraska. After briefly surveying the acquisition of land and farm development by Irish-born farmers, I will turn to the essential, and until now, unstudied question about persistence. Simply put: Did the Irish-born farm men and women remain of the land? Preliminary evidence suggests considerable turn over when drought, crop prices, and farming expenses became discouraging. It also indicates a high rate of persistence among these Irish-born farmers.

This study is based on state and federal manuscript census schedules for population and agriculture, records of the Irish American Colonization Society, and contemporary newspapers. I emphasize representative Irish agricultural settlements in Nebraska and Minnesota, which had large numbers of Irish-born settlers. I conclude with observations about the significance of Irish settlement and agricultural development in the Midwest.

Lisa Payne Ossian,
Des Moines Area Community College

“Food Will Win the Peace’: Rural Voices during Global Famine of 1946”

President Truman appointed former President Herbert Hoover as chair of the Famine Relief Committee because his expertise and diligence had saved millions of European lives during the Great War. On March 17th, Hoover set off aboard a C-54 transport for a six-week “food study” through thirty-nine countries to examine conditions, assess damages, and report needs directly to President Truman. Hoover, his name synonymous with Belgium relief, would now be visiting the children of the children he had saved thirty years ago. As Hoover responded with rare emotional expression, Europe’s scenarios now appeared to him as “the grimmest spectre” and “heartbreakingly sad.”

In February a headline proclaimed “The Famine Specter Stalks Old World in Footsteps of War, Crop Failure.” The world crisis escalated as spring approached. The British Control Commission forecast that month the German British zone’s possible fate, “By April, at the outside, we will face a really grave situation. The population will be without bread and potatoes and will be dying in the streets in very large numbers.” Publications such as the pamphlet “World Food Situation, 1946,” (a Department of Agriculture report) along with articles titled “The World’s Market Basket” by Raymond Moley and “Food and Peace” by Ernest K. Lindley further described the world in the midst of its worst “modern” famine with an urgent but hopeful message that “Food will win the peace.”

Lisa Payne Ossian,

RURAL AND AGRICULTURAL STUDIES

Des Moines Area Community College

R. Douglas Hurt,
Purdue University

Kathi Nehls,
Peru State College

Suzanne Kelley,
North Dakota State University Press

“The Fourteenth Annual Rural and Agricultural Studies Section Roundtable Book Discussion of Thomas D. Isern's book ‘Pacing Dakota’ (Fargo: North Dakota State University Press, 2018).”

In the Fourteenth Annual Rural and Agricultural Studies Section, discussants will be discussing and reviewing Thomas D. Isern's recently published work "Pacing Dakota." Professor Isern, a well-traveled historian and acclaimed writer, provides a fascinating collection of human interest stories that originate from his "boots on the ground" research to communities around the northern plains. This collection of essays focuses on rural community history and the events and people who help shape these community histories.

SLAVIC AND EURASIAN STUDIES

Patrick Patterson
University of California San Diego

John E. Ashbrook,
University of Virginia's College at Wise

"European Conditionality Reconsidered: Croatia and the Western Balkans"

This paper is a critical assessment of Croatia's and the Western Balkan's roads to EU membership from the 1990s to the present. It focuses on the changing criteria of conditionality for these states and examines the various Eurosceptical reactions to the process. The paper questions the validity of the "moving target" approach by the EU and posits that the rhetoric of equality touted by Brussels is belied by this shifting conditionality. It also analyzes the differences and congruences among values based, utilitarian, and political Euroscepticism.

Jim Bjork,
King's College London

"The Catholic Church, Migration, and Local Integration after the Second World War"

In the aftermath of the Second World War, the territories that Poland acquired from a defeated Germany underwent a dramatic demographic transformation. As millions of German-speaking inhabitants fled or were expelled, millions of Polish-speakers moved into the region. The population that emerged was, according to standard accounts, "ethnically homogeneous"—a solid mass of Polish-speaking Roman Catholics. And yet the leaders of the Catholic church, the institution that ostensibly embodied and presided over this cohesive community, described the new reality in very different terms—as a heterogeneous and often mutually hostile patchwork of immigrant communities drawn from across Europe, sometimes living alongside a large native population. Far from seeing post-war religious community as a reversion to pre-existing ethnic identification, church leaders saw the reestablishment of local parish life as requiring forceful social engineering and the re-forging of communal identities. In my paper for the Western Slavic and Eurasian Association, I want to explore how the Catholic church in Poland's "recovered territories" approached these challenges. In particular, I will be elaborating on the power relations that shape any attempt to integrate diverse people, customs, and backgrounds into a common community with a shared story: Who was assimilating whom? Who came to define post-war Polish Catholicism, and who had to adapt to and identify with the practices and stories of others? Understanding post-war Polish Catholicism as a constellation of interest groups rather than a monolith opens up fruitful comparisons other complex and evolving Catholic communities within and beyond Europe.

John Bukowczyk,
Wayne State University

"Europe's Other Heart of Darkness: Race and Nation in the Inner Periphery"

This paper synthesizes historical literatures on race and colonialism in European history as a background for the study of race and immigration in the United States. The paper focuses on east central Europe and, more particularly, on the Polish partitions and examines thematic issues involved in Polish nationalism in the nineteenth and early twentieth century, crystallized in the establishment of the Second Polish Republic. As a summary of the first, background

chapter for a book that I am writing titled "White Men and Foreigners": Immigrants and Others in the Land of the Free and the Home of the Brave (working title), this paper challenges the monolithic construction of "whiteness" that has emerged in contemporary American political discourse and in many Ethnic Studies scholarly approaches to the problem of race and racism. The paper discusses colonial relations within Europe involving European imperial powers (and emerging nation-states) and subaltern European peoples. In discussing the Polish case, the paper is especially interested in examining the place Polish/Jewish relations has occupied in the development of Polish nationalism.

Cristian Capotescu,
University of Michigan

"When Europe's Middle Class(es) Discovered How to Do Good in the East"

This paper explores natural disasters in socialist Romania as moments of transnational humanitarian intervention of "private humanitarians"—e.g. private donors, volunteers, and association workers from East-Central Europe. In particular, the paper unearths the virtually unstudied campaigns of private citizens that mobilized humanitarian relief in response to a series of natural disasters in Ceausescu's Romania. In the wake of two devastating floods in 1970 and 1975 as well as a catastrophic earthquake in 1977, private disaster assistance functioned as a crucial supply conduit for emergency aid to Romania. While in the world of professional humanitarianism extensive aid apparatuses were set in motion to coordinate funding, manpower, resource allocation, transport, and aid distribution behind the Iron Curtain, private humanitarians drew on loosely organized transnational provisioning networks. This gave informal aid campaigns an important degree of flexibility to maneuver within a coercive regime that banned international aid organizations, but it has also rendered these subterranean activities invisible to subsequent historians. Significantly, Romania's natural disasters gave way to a new type of humanitarianism that was not solely based on the mere witnessing or symbolic recognition of human suffering. Rather, humanitarian action across cultural, geographic, and political borders became possible for many individuals who did not have formal affiliation, expertise, or training in the humanitarian sector. Doing good, in other words, became an achievable ethical project for the rising middle class in East and West.

Eugene J. Clay,
Arizona State University

"Russian Spiritual Christianity between the Revolutions of 1905 and 1917"

From the middle of the 18th century, Spiritual Christianity [dukhovnoe khristianstvo], which rejected the icons, hierarchy, and sacraments of the official state church, offered a different vision of the Christian life and the Christian community. After the edict of toleration in 1905, Spiritual Christians (often called Molokans because they drank milk [moloko] during the Orthodox fasts) developed their own periodical press in which they sought to express their theology to the broader world. Drawing from these published works and from archival materials, this paper explores the development this minority religious movement in the period between the 1905 and 1917 revolutions.

Evguenia Davidova,
Portland State University

"Patriotic Cure for National Heroes: Nursing in Bulgaria and Serbia during WWI"

This paper examines the provision of nursing services by both professional nurses and volunteers during the long bellicose period (1912-1918) and its immediate aftermath. Grounded in archival materials, it seeks to offer comparative insights into the social history of nurses in two countries that found themselves at the opposite ends of the wars. The paper addresses the following set of questions: What was the social composition and what were the tensions between the two categories of nurses? What was the role of the state in military mobilization? How did non-governmental institutions, such as the Red Cross Societies and other associations, participate in the process of militarization of public health? What was the impact of WWI on professionalization of nursing? How were gender and nationalism entwined? Through an analysis that intertwines gender, class, and nationality, I would suggest that there were more commonalities in the social history of nursing in both countries than expected. Wars contributed to both establishing professional nurse training and maintaining patriarchal regimes.

Josef Djordjevski,
University of California, San Diego

"Managing the Seaside: Spatial Planning, Tourism, and State-Socialism on the Yugoslav Adriatic Coast, 1964-1972"

By the early 1960s the Adriatic coast in socialist Yugoslavia was transformed into a major mass tourism destination. That decade was a turning point for the coast as tourism brought the previously underdeveloped region up to a higher social standard. The problem the Yugoslav leadership faced, however, is that the development of mass tourism has the potential to not only collide with other industries, but also to destroy its own natural resource base—the environment itself. How did Yugoslav leaders seek to solve this dilemma? The 1960s became a decade of awareness among Yugoslav leaders that the environment needed to be managed properly. They firmly believed that "rational" planning could lead to a more harmonious co-existence between tourism and other industries, as well as tourism and the natural and built environment. While the country's spatial plans in the 1960s were grandiose and involved teams of foreign experts and organizations, environmental planning in Yugoslavia was ultimately informed by the logic of state-socialism and self-management, which had a direct impact on the way the seaside was shaped and managed.

Kelly Evans,
Eastern Washington University

"Exporting Revolution: Lenin's Letter to American Workers"

This paper discusses Lenin's 1918 "Letter to American Workers"—his call for American labor to join the Bolsheviks in the worldwide workers' revolution to overthrow capitalism, imperialism and the bourgeoisie. This letter condemned capitalism, imperialism, the bourgeoisie, World War I and the Allied Expeditionary forces then in Russia. He defended the Bolsheviks' actions in the revolution and in the civil war, the signing of the harsh Treaty of Brest-Litovsk to end the war with Germany and the Bolsheviks' treaty with "imperialist" France. The Letter was full of condemnations of World War I and name calling, including condemning socialists who supported the war, President Wilson and to American war profiteers. He accused Britain of grabbing former German colonies and of carving up the Middle East and accused "Anglo-French and American bourgeois newspapers" of spreading "lies and slander about Russia." He defended the "mistakes" made by the Bolsheviks. He also conceded that the U.S. may not have a proletarian revolution soon but ended by stating that the proletarian revolution would be invincible. This paper also briefly discusses the Letter's impact, a 1915 letter to the Socialist Propaganda League, shorter letters in 1918 and 1919, a 1917 demonstration Lenin attempted

at American Embassy in Petrograd and Lenin's 1919 interviews in the American press that echoed the themes of these letters. Conclusions include the theory of "American exceptionalism" as to why workers failed to heed Lenin's call.

Maria Fedorova,
University of California, Santa Barbara

"Experimental Ground: Harold Ware and the Russian Reconstruction Farms, 1925-27"

This paper examines an American-Soviet agricultural project, the Russian Reconstruction Farms (1925-1927) and its mission to transform the geographical space of Northeastern Caucasus into a farm "laboratory." Organized in 1925, the Russian Reconstruction Farms, Inc., operated 15,000 acres of Soviet land in the Tersky district of southeastern Russia. When American agrarian organizers proposed this plan to Soviet officials at the International Peasant Conference in October 1923, they promised to equip the farm with the most up-to-date agricultural machinery, to establish a farm school, and to provide "constructive" agricultural relief according to the latest "scientific methods." The Soviets readily accepted. As the New Economic Policy (NEP) was now in full swing, Soviet state officials perceived foreign agricultural communes and concessions as a welcome and essential contribution to the reconstruction of the Soviet countryside. As for the Americans themselves, the Russian Reconstruction Farms were not merely a charitable project. Organized by members of the Workers' Party of America and other progressives, this venture represented a "laboratory" to experiment with large-scale farming, to find solution to future famines, to test socialist theories, and to try out new educational ideas.

Amelia Glaser,
University of California, San Diego

"Translating Shevchenko"

In 1939, the Ukrainian Romantic poet Taras Shevchenko (1814-1861) was celebrated on the occasion of his 125th birthday. A monument to Shevchenko was erected in Kyiv, and new translations of Shevchenko appeared in a variety of languages. This paper will consider the poetic interpretations of Shevchenko in the 1930s, focusing on Boris Pasternak and Kornei Chukovsky's Russian translations and Dovid Hofshyteyn's Yiddish translations. As I shall demonstrate, the many 1930s reinterpretations of Shevchenko provided a forum for a discussion of Soviet internationalism.

Ulia Gosart,
University of California, Los Angeles

"Consequences of Structural Violence Against Indigenous Peoples in the Contemporary Russian State"

This paper examines the effects of structural violence on indigenous populations living in the contemporary Russian Federation. It focuses on the situation of the groups falling within the legal category of korennye malochislennye narody or "native small-numbered peoples." It specifies the meaning of indigeneity within the Russian legal context. It uses evidence from the Russian and Western studies of indigenous demographics, and provides socio-economic indicators to demonstrate how the infringement on the political rights of indigenous communities affects the indigenous lifespan by shaping difficulties of economic survival for these communities. It emphasizes that structural violence toward indigenous peoples, as enacted through the

workings of contemporary institutions of governance of the Russian state, recreates the oppression characteristic of the Soviet era. This work advocates for the widening of political opportunities for indigenous peoples at the regional and local levels of the contemporary Russian state.

Marta Grzechnik,
Harvard University

"Imperial Aspirations: The Colonial Discourse in Interwar Poland"

Interwar Poland, the country facing numerous political, economic and social problems, and just emerged as independent after over a century of foreign domination, was in dire need of (re)defining itself on the world map as well as for the citizens at home. To this end new narratives were needed, aimed at establishing Poland as a country aspiring to take a position among world powers, and at consolidating the former citizens of three different empires in one, modern nation state. Among them were narratives of Polish overseas exploration and expansion. Although the project was not successful, an imperial space emerged as a space of expectations based on circulation of ideas. These were, firstly, the racial and social ideas; secondly, ideas of international relations, which aimed to produce an equal place for Poland among the European states; finally, narratives directed at the Polish population, helping to alleviate Poland's numerous economic and social problems. The most eminent proponents of Poland's overseas expansion, for example an organisation called Maritime and Colonial League, underlined the need to fight the country's pauperisation, to build a wealthy nation, as well as to "fight the Polish dawdling, and to reforge the Polish psyche in the fire of competition with the world's most powerful nations" (Pankiewicz 1936). This paper discusses the aspirations of colonial expansion which appeared in interwar Poland, arguing that the system of European colonialism affected also the nations not directly involved in overseas expansion.

Beth Holmgren,
Duke University

"Conspiracy Begins at Home: Educating Polish and Jewish Girls in Late Nineteenth-Century Warsaw"

This paper highlights a little-studied phenomenon in Slavic Studies and Women's Studies and launches a new comparative analysis between Polish and Jewish women's history. In late nineteenth-century Russian-occupied Warsaw, when the tsarist government had mounted an active russification campaign targeting boys' education, social philanthropy, and national resistance, Polish, acculturated Jewish, and unacculturated Jewish Varsoviennes undertook education for girls (and, eventually, young women) through meticulously organized and largely covert home schooling. The curricula of these schools blended basic subjects with differing courses on "national" education in language (Polish, Hebrew), literature, and history. Because the Russian authorities were most suspicious of Polish underground activities before the 1905 protests, educators of Polish "sets" for girls trained their students in conspiratorial behavior, orchestrating their arrivals to and departures from their home schools in private apartments so as not to attract police surveillance. The Polish schools, which purposefully did not include religious education, ultimately evolved into a "flying university" for women, graduating over 5000 students. Pu'ah Rakovsky's Yehudiya private secondary school for Jewish girls remained open through the interwar years, and one of its most famous instructors, Emanuel Ringelblum, subsequently organized the Oneg Shabbat archival group in the Warsaw Ghetto during World War II. My paper outlines the origins and activities of these different girls' schools in 1890s Warsaw and specifically analyzes the roles of Stefania Sempolowska (1869-1944) and Pu'ah Rakovsky (1865-1955) in the development of their schools' curricula and social modeling.

Daniela Ivanova-Nyberg,
Bulgarian Cultural and Heritage Center of Seattle

"Why Performing? Field Studies Among Bulgarian Folk Dance Communities in Bulgaria and in North America"

This research discusses motives to perform on stage of two kinds of groups: Bulgarian dance groups in Bulgaria and Bulgarian dance groups in the United States and Canada. What do these have in common? At what ways are their motifs similar and how do they differ? What attracts Bulgarians to perform in the homeland and how does this differ from Bulgarians living and performing in North America? With a brief overview of publications from the fields of anthropology and ethnochoreology, the analytical part first discusses what compels people to dance on stage. Second, it describes the profiles of the two groups under investigation: the Bulgarian folk dance club for recreational dancing in Bulgaria (a 21st century cultural form) and the Bulgarian folk dance group in North America (also a 21st century phenomenon). Both types of groups began their lives as a recreational activity (as practicing "participatory dance"—after Nahachewsky) and gradually develop "presentational dance" (stage repertoire). Analysis based on fieldwork data suggests that, although these groups have much in common, something is significantly different for Bulgarians living abroad. This is related to recognition of the Bulgarian music and dance as a powerful way to sustain one's cultural heritage and to communicate with "others" presenting one's living folk tradition. Because of today's social media, performances with costumes are also a means to communicate with relatives in Bulgaria and to maintain a close relationship with the homeland.

Krzysztof Jasiewicz,
Washington and Lee University

"Generation '68 in Poland: Myth or Reality?"

The year 1968 left its mark on the minds and souls of those who lived through it. In the United States, this was the pinnacle of both the Civil Rights Movement and the Vietnam War protests. In both movements students were a leading force. Similarly, students took off to the streets in protests in many Western nations, from France to Mexico. In the communist-controlled East, the year 1968 is almost synonymous with the Prague Spring. Less known internationally, but also ripe in consequences, were student strikes in Poland. The concept of generation understood as a sociological phenomenon dates back to Karl Mannheim (1929). The theory suggests that values and opinions are shaped by events occurring during the formative years (De Vries 2005). Many scholars have pointed out that the developments taking place in the West in the 1960s had such generation-forming effect on people who were then in their early twenties or late teens (Inglehart on "silent revolution," 1971, 1990). My research question is whether the 1968 events in Poland had indeed generation-forming effect similar to that in the West. To address this question, I will perform secondary analyses of existing survey data and public opinion polls. I will compare the views and attitudes of people who in March 1968 were (or could have been) students with people of older and younger generations. I will focus on attitudes related to the assessment of the communist rule in Poland, "socialist" economic and social policies, and perceptions of nationalism.

Lana Krys,
MacEwan University

"European Integration and Reforms in the Contemporary Ukrainian Literary Imagination"

The Revolution of Dignity in Ukraine (2013-14) and its reforms are topics of Andrii Liubka's recent novel *Karbid* (Carbide, 2015). Employing Voltairean laughter and neo-Gothic aesthetics, Liubka presents the idea of European integration (one of the expected outcomes of reforms) being implemented practically by the corrupt elites of the imagined Transcarpathian town of Vedmediv as a money-laundering enterprise—an underground tunnel for smuggling drugs and people's organs from Ukraine to Europe. I argue that these elites personify Julia Kristeva's concept of abjection (through their absolute corruption and allegiance to evil) and represent social spheres that are in dire need of reform in Ukraine. Contrary to the Euromaidan goals, they desire even stronger borders between Ukraine and the EU, as these facilitate their shadow economy, and they subject the local population of Vedmediv to economic and social downfall, even turning them into disposable human waste. In this paper, I propose that Liubka's tragicomic novel accomplishes several things: it points to Ukraine's struggle to define itself as "West" and shed its totalitarian, corrupt legacy of the Soviet "East"; brings attention to the reforms needed in Ukraine; and, finally, galvanizes support for democratic initiatives, contributing to the development of active civil society in Ukraine.

Lynn Lubamersky,
Boise State University

"From Partisan Resister to War Criminal: Three Women and the Memory of the Holocaust in Lithuania"

Sara Ginaite's memoir, *Resistance and Survival* begins with an iconic photo of her smiling broadly with a rifle slung across her body. She is the epitome of the victorious female partisan who fought back against the Nazis during World War II in defiance of their attempt to murder the Jews of Lithuania. Ginaite wanted "to chronicle the daily life of the guerilla detachment, Death to the Occupiers." Rachel Margolis published *A Partisan from Vilna* about how the *Litvaks*, had gone to their deaths, as Ginaite put it, "Not as Sheep to the Slaughter" but as Partisan resisters and that the world would want to hear their story. But unfortunately, some Lithuanians did not wish to hear it, and used events related in their memoirs to charge them with war crimes. Ginaite and Margolis were accused of crimes against humanity. In the period post 1991, the Lithuanian government for the most part did not prosecute Lithuanian war criminals, focusing on those formerly considered Jewish partisan heroes, but now framed as war criminals. Ruta Vanagaite, working with Dr. Efraim Zuroff, wrote a controversial revisionist history of Lithuanian resistance in order to reframe Lithuanian memory of that period. This paper will explore the multi-faceted ways that the wartime memoirs of Ginaite and Margolis were interpreted and what these differences in interpretation reveal about the memory of the Holocaust in Lithuania.

Alex Maxwell,
University of Virginia

"Writing "po poniatiiam": Prison Slang as a Literary Device in Victor Pelevin's Work"

What is the linguistic legacy of Soviet-era mass imprisonment? By examining how prison slang is treated throughout seminal works of Russian literature, from Chekhov to Pelevin, this paper helps shed light on the evolution of prison slang not only as a cultural phenomenon, but also as a literary device. It focuses specifically on the post-soviet era and the re-conceptualization, re-contextualization, and appropriation of prison speech by Victor Pelevin. This paper also provides commentary on Pelevin's readership and the implied levels of familiarity with prison slang on their part.

Christopher Monty,
California State University Dominguez Hills

"The Smolensk "Signal," Stalin's Criticism/Self-Criticism Campaign and the End of the NEP"

This article reexamines the unfolding of the highly publicized purge of party and soviet organizations in Smolensk that occurred in 1928. Using new archival evidence—internal records of the Central Committee Organization Bureau and the Organization-Assignment Department of the Secretariat—it will demonstrate that the so-called "Smolensk Affair" can be understood properly only in relation to an emergent Stalinist political ritual, criticism/self-criticism. This re-examination of the Smolensk Affair is necessary because most scholars have misinterpreted this event as a corruption scandal fabricated by Stalin in order to discredit Bukharin and others who defended continued to defend the New Economic Policy after the return of forcible grain requisitioning in January 1928. This research shows there is no direct evidence to support the orthodox interpretation. By demonstrating the close public association between the Smolensk Affair and the campaign for self-criticism initiated by the Fifteenth Party Congress in December 1927 this paper suggests that the purge reflected prevalent concerns about bureaucratism in the party and government.

Marianna Muravyeva,
University of Helsinki

"Abusing Mothers: Gender and Power in Early Modern Russia"

The abuse of parents is regarded to be an increasing problem in contemporary society. It is often seen as a new phenomenon marking the dysfunctional nature of the modern family. This article provides arguments to the contrary, focusing on the analysis of the abuse of mothers and matricide in early modern Russia, where the concept of the patriarchal and traditional family served as a basis for the prosecution of any disrespect to parental authority. The article offers an in-depth analysis of the normative concepts of family relationships, the criminal prosecution of mother-killing, and the abuse of mothers based on an examination of court records. The paper highlights the major developments in the construction of parricides within normative legal, social, and political discourses to argue that parricide challenged the established patriarchal hierarchy; the authorities thus normalized it through normative gender-appropriate behaviour, constructing responses to male and female behaviour based on the common understanding of their respective abilities and limitations in respect to violence.

Robert Niebuhr,
Arizona State University

"A Yugoslav Communist in India: Vladimir Dedijer's Journey to India in 1948"

For the first decade of its existence, Yugoslav relations with the outside world—at least beyond its immediate neighbors—was mostly a product of imagination or dreams of future possibilities. When Yugoslavs did host foreigners from Asia or travel there, these early meetings or conversations represented merely the idea of effective policy. This paper examines one of the earliest global connections that the Yugoslavs engaged in—Vladimir Dedijer's trip to India in 1948—and surveys how that intersected with and created policy over the following few years. By 1953 when the meetings in Rangoon began to crystallize ideas that would reemerge as official Yugoslav pronouncements regarding Asia, we can see a coherence in thought and action

with Dedijer's observations. The purpose then of this talk is to understand better the continuity of an emerging global Yugoslav foreign policy from 1948 until 1955.

Jesse O'Dell,
University of California Los Angeles

"The Brothers Strugatskii in the Post-Soviet Context"

Arkadii and Boris Strugatskii were among the most active and widely read Russian science fiction authors of the post-Stalinist period. Although their writing was regularly suppressed by the Soviet bureaucracy in the 1960s, 70s, and early 80s, they became icons of dissident culture and played a critical role in the evolution of late-Soviet and post-Soviet cultural identity. My paper will explore the influence of the Strugatskys' oeuvre on the development of contemporary Russian culture. Through an examination of six film adaptations and two video games based on their works, I will show how the Strugatskys' ideas have continued to effect the Russian sociocultural space from the late 1980s to the present day. In my analysis, I will examine both big budget blockbusters (including Fedor Bondarchuk's *Obytaemyi ostrov* and *Obytaemyi ostrov: skhvatka*) and low budget auteur film adaptations (including Konstantin Lopushansky's *Gadkie lebedi* and Aleksei German's *Trudno byt' bogom*). I will also underscore the role of the "Stalker" (the Strugatskii's most famous fictional character) in the development of the Russian video game market.

Joel Palhegyi,
University of California San Diego

"Socialist Pilgrimage or European Sin? Changing Memorialization of the Jasenovac Concentration Camp"

This paper investigates the changing memorialization of the Jasenovac concentration camp in Croatia from 1968 to present day. Between 1941 and 1945, the fascist Ustaša government embarked on a campaign of ethnic cleansing against various minorities, chief among them ethnic Serbs. Roughly 100,000 people lost their lives at the Jasenovac concentration camp, the largest of its kind in Croatian territory. In the postwar period, the site became a crucial lieu de memoire for the socialist Yugoslavia as it embodied a foundational state-building myth: the liberation and unity of the Yugoslav peoples by the communist Partizan forces. In 1969, a memorial site and museum opened to commemorate the site, which was subsequently updated in 1988. With the collapse of Yugoslavia and the outbreak of civil war in the 1990s, the site was severely damaged and only reopened in 2006. This paper therefore investigates the changing memorial landscape of Jasenovac in two oppositional state contexts: the supranational socialist Yugoslav state, and the modern Croatian nation-state. This study pays particular attention to the intersection of New Museology popularized in the late 1960s, the universalization of the Holocaust memorial genre over the past half-century, and the competing historical imperatives of communist and nation states. It will be argued that each of these forces heavily influenced (re)construction and (re)imagining of the Jasenovac memorial site, culminating in a modern universalized memorial site that neither undermines nor directly confirms the national mythology of the present Croatian state.

Patrick Hyder Patterson,
University of California San Diego

"Branding in Socialism and the Socialist Brand: The Packaging of Prosperity in Communist Eastern Europe"

This study addresses branding and related name-carrying practices of trademarks and promotional packaging in the distinctive retail settings of socialism. Stereotyped images of the commercial culture of communism portrayed it as grey and featureless, offering shoppers little choice. But the lived experience of communist-era commerce could be different, especially in the most prosperous and consumer-oriented systems. Although the branding practices of Eastern Europe did remain less robust and refined than in the West, the commercial establishments of Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, and Yugoslavia nevertheless all adopted—with far-reaching consequences—what I analyze here as the brand logic of modern business. Drawing on primary sources from four countries, and focusing on the "mature" decades of socialism beginning in the 1960s, it analyzes the spread of these key techniques of market differentiation, showing how various name-carrying practices grounded in the concept of the brand were adopted as natural and unproblematic methods of modern, rational commerce. Typically, socialist commercial leaders, planners, and political authorities viewed the brand and its companions as system-neutral devices—and, importantly, not as the corrupted tools of capital, as these techniques are habitually interpreted in contemporary cultural criticism and scholarship on business and consumption. I argue (1) that brands, trademarks, and promotional packaging are not, in fact, inherently capitalist, and (2) that brand logic nevertheless helped create a market culture based on expectations of variety, novelty, change and improvement, and above all, choice. Ultimately, such cultural preferences undermined socialist values, damaging socialism's own "brand" as an alternative to capitalism.

Andrej Radic,
University of New Mexico

"Inequality and Instability in the SFRY: The Effects of Diverging Economic Outcomes on Security and Stability in Socialist Yugoslavia"

Relatively little has been written about the economies of the non-Warsaw pact socialist countries, particularly when compared with the wealth of academic works written on the economy of the Soviet Union. This paper aims to investigate the social effects of Yugoslav economic policies and outcomes, particularly the rise of wealth and income inequality from the mid 1960's to the end of the 1980's. In doing so this paper demonstrates that wealth and income inequality in the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, which began to rise in the 1960's had a deleterious impact on economic productivity as well as employment levels, perceptions of security, stability, and faith in the state and its institutions down to the local level. I hypothesize that the negative effects of rising wealth and income inequality, even down to the local and personal level, were the largest contributors to the instability that led to the disintegration of the Yugoslav state. In a world where economic inequality is sharply increasing, an examination of its effects on a past state is ever more relevant and topical.

Sasha Razor,
University of California Los Angeles

"Two Lezginkas and One Foxtrot: On the Genealogy of the Funeral Dance in Georgian Animation and Cinema"

The release of Armando Iannucci's film, *The Death of Stalin* (2017), renewed a discussion about the representation of Joseph Stalin's death and funeral in the Soviet cinematic tradition. Largely informed by Mikheil Chiaureli's *Staliniana* and Andree Bazin's essay "The Myth of Stalin in Soviet Cinema" (1958), this discussion leads us to speculate why Soviet and post-Soviet filmmakers were unable to produce something akin to *The Death of Stalin*. This paper argues that, in spite of censorship, depictions of funerals in Georgian animation and cinema

from the 1920s to the 1960s highlight the subversive potential of Soviet film. In particular, I discuss the genealogy of the funeral dance in the following scenes: the funeral of a Chechen refugee in *Eliso* (1928) by Nikoloz Shengelaia (1903-1943); a funeral dream sequence in *Khabarda* (1931) by Mikeil Chiaureli (1894-1974); and the lezginka dance in Chiaureli's animated film, *How the Mice Buried the Cat* (1969). There is a direct lineage between all three segments. The scripts for *Eliso* and *Khabarda* were both written by Sergei Tretiakov (1892-1937), chief editor of *Novyi Lef* after Mayakovsky; Chiaureli would borrow Tretiakov's invention and use it in his own work thirty-eight years later. My analysis covers the interrelationship between dance and the cinema of the silent period, the Soviet tradition of showing the bodies and funerals of political leaders on screen, and the genealogy and transformation of the lezginka on. I consider how the funeral dance motif has transformed from a subversive element to a parody.

James Robertson,
University of California Irvine

"Colonization through Translation: The Politics of World Literature in Interwar Yugoslavia"

In 1932 a polemic erupted in the Kingdom of Yugoslavia. Pitting the Comintern-aligned social literature movement against modernist writers on both the left and right, the polemic turned on the use of translation in the cultural development of peripheral literatures. The central contention concerned social literature's translation of US, German and Soviet texts as a strategy of primitive accumulation of literary capital. The strategy was attacked from the far right by the Serbian novelist, Milos Crnjanski, who accused communist activists of transforming Yugoslavia into a colony of foreign publishers and called for tariffs to protect national literary production. From the far left, the Croatian writer, Miroslav Klrza, attacked social literature's translations as an explicit effort to impose Comintern-approved realism over local literary experimentation. The polemic offers fascinating insights into the ways in which translation and world literature were practiced and critiqued on Europe's periphery. While socialist ideas clearly informed these debates, they were one strand of a much wider discourse of development that fused economic and aesthetic registers. If Marx and Engels had sought to draw an analogy between world literature and world markets, Yugoslav intellectuals understood literature and markets as imbricated layers of the one peripheral modernity. Their rival strategies of development presupposed competing models of world literature that challenged the Eurocentric models of Western European liberalism.

Kyeann Sayer,
University of Hawai'i at Manoa

"Western Eurasian Diplomacy in the 1730s: Russians, Ottomans, and Austrians at the 1737 Nymeriv Peace Congress"

Recent literature has emphasized Russia's integration into the European diplomatic system in the seventeenth century, as well as Austria's new parity with the Ottoman Empire in terms of diplomatic gift-giving and ceremonial at the beginning of that century. Meanwhile, there is an 18th-century gap, in that most literature overlooks the Russo-Turkish war of 1736-39 and its associated diplomatic activities, focusing instead on the powers' conflict over the Crimea during Catherine II's reign (1762 - 1796). This paper focuses on diplomatic maneuvering and ceremonial among Austria, Russia, and the Ottoman Empire at the Nymeriv Congress of July - October of 1737. While Russia was a relative outsider as the Ottomans and Austrians controlled negotiations, the events of the congress had little bearing on parties' decisions or the course of the war. That decisions were made primarily outside of the auspices of the Congress

raise questions about the importance of integration into a "European diplomatic system," and the role of formal diplomacy in demonstrating parity among empires.

Lee G.K. Singh,
University of California Riverside

"Soviet Ballet's Big Breakthrough: "The Red Poppy" at the Bolshoi Theater (1927)"

"The Red Poppy" premiered at the State Academic Bolshoi Theater in 1927. I argue that this ballet is an early example of what Katerina Clark terms the "Great Appropriation"—the deliberate incorporation of modernized versions of cultural traditions from Russia and Western Europe into Soviet culture ("Moscow, the Fourth Rome," 8). Nineteenth-century Russian ballets had loose plotlines set in the vague and distant past and often starred mythical beings rather than real people. One innovation in "The Red Poppy" was its presentation of a contemporary setting (China, circa 1927) with contemporary characters, including the Captain and crew of a Soviet ship. Another innovation was the foregrounding of contemporary political ideas—British imperialism in China, oppression of the working class, the subservient position of Chinese women in Chinese society, communist revolution—on the ballet stage. Where nineteenth-century ballets relied on pantomime scenes (interspersed among dancing scenes) to explain to the audience what was happening in the story, the choreographers for "The Red Poppy" experimented with using dance itself to perform the heroine's political enlightenment through a symbolic balletic battle danced between representatives of Chinese traditions and Soviet ideals. Taking its structure and dance vocabulary from late nineteenth-century Russian ballets, "The Red Poppy" initiated a new era in Russian ballet: it marked a change in what stories ballet could tell and a change in how ballet told stories. Through this combination of appropriated tradition and innovation, the first Soviet ballet "The Red Poppy" secured a role for ballet in Soviet socialist culture.

Ana Stojanovic,
University of California Los Angeles

"Performing Yugoslavia: The Embodied Culture of Remembering in the Post Yugoslav Space"

The research investigates the concepts of nostalgia and utopia in the context of the former Socialist Federative Republic of Yugoslavia and focuses on the social aspects of dancing and singing through a case study of the song Jugoslavijo. Its attractiveness caused to become an unofficial anthem and one of the most famous patriotic songs even nowadays. Civil and ethnic wars in the former country caused disruption of the song for more than thirty years. However, the revival of Jugoslavijo started a couple of years, and it deeply facilitates the understanding of the way how people, and in broader sense communities, remember, overlook and reinvent their own past. The study deals with the question of how memories are constructed and mediated through movement and exposes the phenomenon of Yugonostalgia and Utopia as bodily expressed practices. The research is built on the belief that nostalgia can be seen as a dynamic arena of interactions between dance, emotions, memories, and imagination. It emphasizes how new approaches to understanding nostalgia, can be manipulated to disclose the role of the arts in fostering or imagining transnational post-YU communities. Reflection on the complex relationships between dance/longing, body/memories, past/present, reality/imagination, can give an immense contribution to expanding interpretations and evaluations of the politics of memory. Fieldwork was conducted in several parts of the former Yugoslavia and Serbian Diaspora in Hungary in 2015.

Linda-Marie Sundstrom,
California Baptist University

"Comparing Voluntary Practices in the Former Soviet Union with Free Market & Blended Economies"

When Karl Marx wrote "from each according to his ability, to each according to his needs" he believed in the ideal of communism where people would be motivated to work for the good of society without being compelled to do so. This research begins with the connection that Marx's ideal is the essence of volunteerism around the world. For example, in the former Soviet Union, Subbotnik was a national day of volunteerism, which started in Russia in 1919, and was institutionalized the following year by Vladimir Lenin. The tradition became wide spread during the time of the Soviet Union as a day of volunteering to help the community. In Sweden there was also a long tradition of volunteering and in the 19th century, the volunteer movement became even more energized. Similarly, the United States had a long history of charity that culminated in the late 19th century with visionaries such as Andrew Carnegie. This comparative research explores the purpose of volunteerism in three economic models -- from stronger government control of the economy, to a free-market economic model, and a blended economic model. With countries moving away from "absolute" economies (only free-market, only communism, etc.) and continue blending their economic models, the role of the voluntary sector may need to adapt as well. This research explores the role of the 1) community volunteers, 2) underlying cultural norms & values, and 3) government policies that encourage or hinder voluntary participation in a variety of economic models.

Danilo Udovicki,
University of Texas Austin

"The Vibrant Resistance of Modern Architecture under Stalin's "Revolution from Above": 1932-1938"

My paper argues that, far from driven into extinction soon after the 1932 Central Committee decree on the abolition of independent artistic societies, Soviet modern architecture not only survived but even branched into new vital modern forms to the end of the decade. This argument is supported by no less than the leader of the Constructivist movement himself—Moisej Ginzburg. In an essay titled "Liberated Creativity," published in *Arhitektura SSSR*, in September 1934, Ginzburg wrote: "The work of the architect and the results of the Mossovet Workshops have reached enviable social and creative heights. Instead of the messy work that characterized all previous years of architectural activity, we have achieved an atmosphere of genuine creativity." Ginzburg referred to the so called *Arhplan Kaganovich*, Stalin's right hand, created in 1933 as a system of twelve workshops, five of which were headed by the avant-garde leaders Ginzburg, Melnikov, the Vesnins, Ladovsky and Golosov. The paper will demonstrate these claims through iconic works as Dushkin's 1936 metro station with its "white on white" composition emulating Malevich's 1919 work, or his 1938 station boasting the Black Square on its floors; the Vesnins 1937 Palace of Culture; Iofan's 1936 Barviha hospital, or else Ginzburg's sanatorium completed in 1938. Iofan, Stalin's official architect, synthesized both Malevich's 1923 suprematist "skyscrapers" and Raymond Hood's Rockefeller Center in his own architecture--including the final version of the Palace of the Soviets and, most important, his Pavilion at the 1937 Paris Fair where he even used prominently Malevich derived "Arhitektony."

SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY

Peter J. Martini
Manchester University

Courtney Arbogast,
Case Western Reserve University

Allison Gales,
Ohio State University

“The Graduate Student Mental Health Crisis”

Graduate students are a population that experiences high levels of distress, depression, and anxiety (Garcia-Williams, et al., 2014); some have asserted graduate students are currently experiencing a mental health crisis. A recent study demonstrated that graduate students are about six times more likely to experience depression and anxiety compared to the general population (Evans, et al., 2018). Moreover, about 56 percent of graduate students disagreed with the statement, “I have a good work-life balance.” This sheds light on the fact that mental health issues are a very real problem for graduate students, and perhaps graduate programs are not conducive to mental health. In a survey of nearly 3000 graduate students at a large university, 11.3% screened positively for depression. (Eisenberg, et al., 2007). When examining biosciences in particular, nearly 40% have moderate to severe depressive symptoms (Evans, et al., 2018). In one study, graduate students described feelings from their periods of depression as nervous, stressed, and lonely (Garcia-Williams, et. al, 2014). Eisenberg et. al. (2007) report that almost four percent of graduate students have screened positively for either panic disorder or generalized anxiety disorder. Evans et. al. (2018) assert greater than 40% of graduate students experience moderate to severe anxiety. This sheds light on the fact that mental health issues are a very real problem for graduate students, and perhaps graduate programs are not conducive to mental health.

Madison O. Danton,
University of Nevada, Reno, Murray, Colleen I., University of Nevada, Reno

“Are Millennials Really Different? Birth Cohorts, Gender, and Warmth toward Racial Groups”

Popular media and scholars alike have indicated that Millennials differ from other birth cohorts in their value structure. Informal comments from Millennials often suggest that race, gender, and sexuality are no longer relevant issues for them. This study used social identity theory to examine whether birth cohorts differ in the warmth with which they view racial groups, and whether there are within cohort gender effects. Data from the 2016 American National Election Studies (ANES) was used. Results suggest several birth cohorts (Greatest/Silent, Boomers, Generation X) reported more warmth toward Whites than other racial groups, although Millennials did not. Women of all cohorts rated Whites, Blacks, and Hispanics with higher warmth than did men. Boomers and Gen Xers rated their own racial group (Black, Hispanic, or White) with the highest warmth. When gender and participant’s own race were entered into the same regression, Boomer females rated all races with more warmth, and there were no gender differences within Gen Xers. Controlling for race, female Millennials rated Blacks with higher warmth but there were no gender differences in rating of Hispanics or Whites. Results suggest Boomer and Millennial generations share racial values. Discussion will explore similarities and differences across cohorts.

Peter J. Martini,
Manchester University and Elliott, Marta, University of Nevada Reno

“Some Flocks Hurt the Birds: Homophily and Mental Health in Lesbian, Gay, and Bisexual (LGB) Individuals”

The theory of functional specificity in core discussion networks (CDN), proposed by Perry and Pescosolido (2010), suggests we match the people in our discussion networks to the stressors we encounter. The current project tests the assertion that lesbians, gay males, and bisexual males and females (LGB individuals) have functionally specific CDNs to address stressors related to their minority sexual identity. Additionally, the characteristics of this network (i.e., sexual orientation homophily) moderate how these functionally specific CDNs impact mental health. Results from this project suggest that the characteristics of people in your network can impact how helpful the network is at reducing stress. Closeness, frequency of contact, and homophily had a direct impact on mental health and a moderating impact on minority stressors. However, this moderating influence was not the same for all LGB folks. In particular, homophily was shown to have a negative effect on mental health and well-being for bisexual females, whereas homophily was shown to have a positive effect on mental health and well-being for gay males. This work suggests that, when dealing with a sexuality-related stressor, increased LGB ties may negatively impact the mental health of some queer folks, while positively impacting the mental health of others.

Jenny Reichert,
Rocky Mountain College

Peter J. Martini,
Manchester University

“Exploring the Appeal of Conservative Politics to White Women”

Media coverage paints a picture of an American electorate deeply divided along partisan lines, and much of the recent social scientific research on political participation focuses largely on tribalism within political parties. At the same time, researchers grapple with the complex ways that women within these groups interact with the democratic process. In this study, participants completed a questionnaire online that included key social and political attitude measures, including measures on patriotism, geography, education, status motives, and attitudes toward race, traditional gender roles, and the federal government, etc. Results indicate that compared to women, men scored higher on a measure of symbolic racism, disregard for political correctness, and prejudice toward the poor. Compared to Democrats, Republicans scored higher on the same measures. Interestingly, although women were more likely to identify as Democrat than Republican in the sample, Republican women scored higher on measures of symbolic racism and prejudice toward the poor than Republican men. Implications and limitations are discussed.

Maria Dolores Tapia Galindo,
Autonomous University of Baja California

Ernesto Israel Santillán Anguiano,
Autonomous University of Baja California

“Emotional Pedagogy”

This paper is about the importance of including teaching activities that promotes emotional skills in students from K-12. This will give the students the opportunity to choose assertively on several aspects of their life project. It is being shown that emotions are bound to intelligence because complex process are being used to interpretive facts in order to solve problems. The school is a good ambient for the students to understand, identify and regulate their emotions through subjects and activities destined to achieve those skills. The importance of emotional intelligence and emotional competencies is recognized internationally by various organizations. For example, the OECD (2011) states that "the changes that have taken place both in companies and in the economy are placing an increasing emphasis on the elements of Emotional Intelligence". Delors said in 1997 that education must have four main aims, learn to know, to do, to live together and to be, these last two very important in the development of emotional skills. But also, Goleman in 1995, offers information about emotional intelligence, as well as students with a high IQ, but a low EI (emotional intelligence) and vice versa, hence the importance of emotional education, to level these skills. Our very human evolution has led us to adopt and demand an emotional education to be able to give answers to our simple or complex problems through the experimentation of our own emotions, if we know how to identify and understand our emotions, we will find the answers in ourselves.

Martha Cecilia Villaveces Lopez,
Autonomous University of the State of Mexico

Alejandra Moysen Chimal,
Autonomous University of the State of Mexico

Elizabeth Estrada Laredo,
Autonomous University of the State of Mexico

Patricia Balcazar Nava,
Autonomous University of the State of Mexico

Julieta Garay López,
Autonomous University of the State of Mexico

“Quality of Life Related to Health in Adults”

The quality of life related to health HRQOL is the level of wellbeing derived from the evaluation that the person performs on various domains of his/her life considering the impact that his/her health status has on him/her. In this research, HRQOL in adults was compared by marital status, work and sport. A sample of 290 adults was used along with the instrument SF36 (Short Form 36 Health Survey). The results indicate that adults have a low level of health. When comparing HRQOL between those who perform sports and those who do not, statistically significant differences were found in terms of body pain. Likewise, significant differences were found between HRQOL and work in terms of physical function, physical role and emotional role. On the other hand, significant differences were found in HRQOL, marital status, and physical function, being the singles those who presented a better state. Therefore, it can be thought that working adults have a lower quality of life related to health in terms of physical function, physical role and emotional role. Adults who do not practice sport indicate greater body pain, in contrast with singles who have a better HRQOL.

Keywords: Quality of Life Related to Health, Adults, Sport, Work, Civil Status.

SOCIAL WORK

Moises Diaz
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Iliana Figueroa,
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Crystal Hamilton,
Northern Arizona University Yuma

Cristina Rocha,
Northern Arizona University Yuma

L. Ruth Whisler,
Northern Arizona University Yuma

“The Hide Out: Ground Breaking Work of Social Work Students and City Government”

In this ground breaking community endeavor social work students have created and partnered with the housing authority of a city government to create and provide an after school group for students, ages 13-17. The group is planned and run by social work students, to assist students of lower socio-economic financial status to find their way through a border city environment. Students are working with city government and other groups to bring this dream to fruition.

Audra Attaway,
Northern Arizona University Yuma

Kimberly Kern,
Northern Arizona University Yuma

“Systemic Voter Suppression on the United States-Mexico Border: The Socioeconomic Consequences of Involuntary Political Silence”

Voting is guaranteed to United States citizens as a constitutional right, yet access to voting has become increasingly partisan, with legislation directed at dissuading and deprecating minority voters. While national trends indicated a 28% increase in Hispanic voters between 2004 and 2008, regressive and oppressive voter legislation introduced after the 2010 midterm elections contributed to record low minority voter turnout in 2014. Nationwide, 27% of registered Hispanic voters cast a ballot in the mid-term elections, yet only 21.5% in Arizona. Arizona’s 3rd Congressional District, a largely rural and Hispanic border region, reports statistics from the 2018 mid-term elections which illustrate the issue: precincts with predominantly Hispanic populations reported an average of 16.2% voter turnout, while predominantly white precincts saw 38.1% of registered voters at the polls. This data highlights a harsh reality—Hispanics

along the U.S.-Mexico border are disproportionately affected by harmful voter legislation. Using data compiled from the nine congressional districts along the U.S.-Mexico border, our research provides an in-depth examination of voter suppression among minorities on the border. Our research will demonstrate that the introduction of punitive legislation has marginalized and negatively impacted minority voter turnout, which has significant social, political, and economic ramifications for minority populations along the border. In congruence with the frameworks of mezzo and macro-level social work practice, voter suppression along the border will be explored for its impact upon social work practice and our ability to advocate for social and economic justice.

Stephen Baldrige,
Abilene Christian University

Jenn Rogers,
Abilene Christian University

“Using IPE Simulations to Increase Professional Skills in the Classroom”

Interprofessional Education (IPE) is becoming an increasingly popular and recommended feature of professional curricula (Halupa, 2015). In addition to imparting content knowledge, it introduces the concept of teamwork and, for students, contributes to the development of professional identity and interprofessional respect. Simulation is a component of IPE programs (Palaganas, Epps, & Raemer, 2014). Learning clinical skills in a simulated environment can drive engagement of learners by providing clinically relevant or valid tasks. For IPE simulation to be beneficial, simulation-based education must be relevant to all professions of the participating students. The simulation task can then be tailored towards the learning needs of the participants to optimize their learning (Palaganas, Epps, & Raemer, 2014). Outside of medical simulations, there is largely a gap in the literature surrounding the integration of IPE into the social work and educational classrooms. Given the increasing need for social workers currently working within the school setting (NASW, 2018), teaching both social workers and educators how to interact together is a critical skill that is largely untaught. This paper will detail the experiences of one university in developing mutual content across both the teacher education and social work curriculum to begin to introduce these skills. Specifically, the use of interprofessional simulations in the classroom will be detailed. Initial results will be discussed, including qualitative observations, anecdotal information, and impact on accreditation for the two fields. Limitations and implications will be discussed.

Shawna Bendeck,
Colorado State University

“The Effects of Aging Out of Foster Care on Social Capital and Life Outcomes: A Mixed Methods Study of Experiences and Outcomes”

The foster care system is designed to provide care and protection for youth at risk of abuse or neglect. While many of those in foster care gain permanence with a foster family, kin placement, adoptive family, or reunification, approximately 23,000 of these youth “age out” of the system each year. While outcomes for emancipated youth are known to be negative compared to the general population, the causal mechanisms are less well understood. The purpose of this research is to examine the life outcomes of youth aging out of foster care and how reoccurring displacement within the system decreases the resilience of youth, their social capital, and their life outcomes. This study uses mixed methods, combining secondary survey data regarding foster care experiences, independent living services, and post-foster care outcomes, and qualitative interviews with adults who aged out of foster care. Secondary data

sources include the Adoption and Foster Care Analysis Reporting System (AFCARS) 2016 and the National Youth in Transition Database (NYTD), including Services and Outcomes files. Multiple regression analysis of the data show that as the number of placements increases, social capital decreases, thereby decreasing life outcomes. To validate these statistical findings, sixteen qualitative interviews were conducted with individuals who experienced foster care as children and aged out at adulthood. Coding and analysis of these interviews corroborate and add a voice to the statistical evidence. These findings lead to suggestions for policy changes within the system for older foster care youth at risk of aging out.

Kathleen Bergquist,
University of Nevada, Las Vegas

“It’s Just Easier: Reflections on the Intersections of Kinship, Race and Ethnicity in Asian American Adoptive Families”

This paper is a report of Phase II findings of an exploratory study of Asian American adoptive parents. During Phase I sixty-eight parents completed surveys that explored their motivations to adopt, how their children might experience being adopted, and the ways in which they navigate race and ethnicity with their children. Twenty-four of the surveyed parents agreed to indepth semi-structured interviews. To date there have only been a handful of studies that have examined the experiences of Asian American adoptive parents, and they are further limited in their focus solely on the intercountry adoption of Chinese children (Dorow, 2006; Jacobson, 2008; Louie, 2015). The research on intercountry adoption has largely excluded in-race or intra-ethnic placements, presumably because the majority of adoptive parents are White and many of the children are non-White (Groze & Ileana, 1996; Jacobson, 2008; Linville & Lyness, 2007; Robinson, McGuinness, Azuero, & Pallansch, 2015). This study that interrogates the experiences of families who have adopted children with Asian heritage, where at least one parent is Asian American, may add to the important discussion about the role of race and ethnicity and notions of kinship.

Alexandria Bisson,
Abilene Christian University

Alan J. Lipps,
Abilene Christian University

“Food Insecurity and Mental Health Correlations and Barriers on a College Campus”

Universities and colleges were established to educate citizens to become the professionals, researchers, innovators, and workers who would ensure continued economic prosperity. However, University and College policies and practices centered on academics, and did not give much thought to addressing psychosocial needs (e.g., poverty, food insecurity, and mental health needs). Research shows that poverty and food insecurity can negatively influence students’ academic performance, mental and social health, and reduce retention rates. Additionally, poor diet poorer overall health is linked to poverty and food insecurity. Unsurprisingly, academic success and risk of dropout are also related to these variables (Goodman, 2017). Because of the manner in which academic institutions are structured, meeting basic needs (e.g., nutritious meals) of students is problematic. Some of these problems include establishing methods for identifying those students who are truly in need, how to secure resources to help alleviate these needs, and feasibly meeting these students’ needs in a dignified manner. This presentation will describe a mixed methods exploratory survey study investigating a convenience sample of young adults attending a small, rural Texas university during the Spring of 2019. The study allowed participants to voice their financial and food

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insecurity needs, mental health problems, and to express opinions on the creation of a university food pantry. order to improve the students' well-being and their ability to succeed. The presentation will give voice to students' ideas about how best to meet these needs informing university policy makers.

Blake Beecher Bleecher,
California State University San Marcos

Jacky Thomas,
California State University San Marcos

“Resilience and Adversity in Master of Social Work Students”

The concept of resilience, defined generally as the experience of having relatively good outcomes in the face of adversity (Rutter, 2007), has received increasing attention within the research literature. In Social Work particularly, work-associated stress is high, and stress disorders such as burnout, vicarious trauma and compassion/empathy fatigue take a significant toll on individual workers, on the clients they serve, and on the stability of the professional workforce (Bride & Figley, 2007; Grant & Kinman, 2012). Prior trauma is consistently considered a risk factor for the development of stress related disorders among helping professionals (Zotsky, 2013), and many social workers come to the profession with personal trauma histories. This presentation will describe an exploratory study that examined the relationship of resilience to adverse childhood experiences in a convenience sample of 139 Master of Social Work students. The study also looked at perceived stress, religious faith, experiential avoidance, and mindfulness as correlates of resilience, and inquired about students' motivation to enter the social work profession. The presenters will discuss results and implications for social work education and the social work profession.

Haley Brock,
Abilene Christian University

Alan J. Lipps,
Abilene Christian University

“Implementation and Evaluation of Mindfulness-based Interventions to Improve Mental Health and Overall Wellbeing of College Student-Athletes”

College athletes often experience mental illnesses, but, for many reasons, are often hesitant to seek help. Barnard (2017) stated, "An estimated 10%-15% of college student-athletes suffer from clinically significant psychological distress. Research shows that an average of only 8%-9% of student-athletes seek help from campus mental health services" (Barnard, 2017). Compared to non-athletes, many college athletes have experienced adverse or traumatic experiences. Literature shows that many student athletes have substance abuse issues, academic problems, emotional and relational problems, and difficulty making career decisions (Lu, Chan, Cheen, & Kao, 2012). Furthermore, college athletes are often very reluctant to seek social or mental health services which increases their vulnerability to mental illness or early withdrawal.

The purpose of this study was to implement and evaluate a mindfulness-based intervention focused on improving mental health and overall well-being in college athletes. This study aimed to introduce mindfulness skills to college athletes to reduce anxiety, and improve overall well being. The mindfulness intervention involved exercises designed to bring awareness to, and acceptance of, thoughts and feelings that may be interfering with optimal mental, academic, and athletic functioning. The mindfulness exercise is delivered in a 60-minute class that it is

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held and taught at the Fitness Center at a medium-sized West Texas University. A pretest/posttest, paired sample t-test, was used to determine whether the intervention showed promise as a tool to enhance well-being in college athletes. This presentation will review the theory, the intervention, and the results of this study.

Paul Burger,
University of Nebraska Kearney

Julie Campbell,
University of Nebraska Kearney

Suzanne Maughan,
University of Nebraska Kearney

Christina Sogar,
University of Nebraska Kearney

Jody VanLaningham,
University of Nebraska Kearney

Timbre Wulf,
University of Nebraska Kearney

“Understanding Juvenile Reentry: An Evaluation of Detention Staff Perceptions”

Youth housed in detention facilities often exhibit complex and concerning risk factors for continued offending. They are likely to have suffered violence in the past, have dysfunctional family relationships, live in violent neighborhoods, face mental health and substance abuse problems, and have had little academic success (Moore, Indig & Haysom, 2014). Upon returning to their homes and communities after months or years of detention, their educational and employment outcomes are bleak. Research has indicated that up to 85 percent of youth in detention will reoffend within 5 years and fewer than 20 percent earn a high school diploma or equivalent educational certification (Bullis & Yovanoff, 2002; Osgood, Foster & Courtney, 2010; Todis et al, 2001; Trulson, Marquat, Mullings & Caeti, 2005). This paper presents the first phase of a two-phase project exploring youth reentry in a largely rural Midwestern state. Specifically, the youth detention staff are surveyed regarding their perceptions of youth service needs, availability and potential usage of services during the reentry process. In addition, analyses include perceptions of concerns and challenges facing youth during this period of adjustment, along with comparisons of staff perceptions employed in male and female youth detention facilities, and staff perceptions of services available to youth in rural and urban areas.

Sharon Chun Wetterau,
California State University, Dominguez Hills

“Using Critical Race Theory to Improve Social Work Practice”

In light of recent events related to the inhumane mistreatment of immigrants of color at the U.S. border, a Muslim “ban” and on-going police brutality, the notion of race and its impact on the differential treatment of Latinx families, Muslims, and African Americans continue to capture the nation’s attention. These events serve as a “call to action” for social workers to look critically at the impact of structural oppression on marginalized communities. Critical Race Theory is a useful and dynamic theoretical framework that has been utilized in social work to

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assist practitioners to look critically at themselves and at the structural inequities impacting the well-being of clients and their communities

Erin K. DeOtte,
Abilene Christian University

Alan J. Lipps,
Abilene Christian University

“Substance abuse, Intimate Partner Violence and Sexual Assault Among University Students in a Medium-Sized Faith-Based University”

Numerous studies demonstrate linkages between substance abuse, intimate partner violence (IPV), and/or sexual assault (e.g., Nabors, 2009; Rivera, Phillips, Warshaw, Lyon, Bland, & Kaewken, 2015; Santana, Raj, Decker, & Silverman, 2006). For ages, college students have been associated with substance abuse (e.g., Hingson, Zha, and Weitzman, 2009; O'Malley & Johnston, 2002). Substance abuse has been associated with IPV and sexual assault (Nabors, 2009; Rivera, Phillips, Warshaw, Lyon, Bland, & Kaewken, 2015; Santana, Raj, Decker, & Silverman, 2006). Although much research has been conducted on the relationships between substance abuse and intimate partner violence (including sexual violence), little research has been conducted to examine how big of a problem these variables are on small, religiously affiliated college campuses. In light of the current #MeToo climate, there seems to be a ripe context for exploring this topic. The purpose of this study was to find out if correlations exist between substance abuse, IPV, and sexual assault on a sample of students enrolled in a medium-sized religiously affiliated college campus. If findings are as predicted, a prevention and intervention program can be developed. Participants in the study were students, at a medium-sized Christian university, participating in a Brief Alcohol Screening and Intervention for College Students (BASICS) program. This presentation will briefly review literature, discuss the study methodology, and involve participants in a discussion regarding implications of findings.

Moises Diaz,
Utah State University

“Inviting Community Practitioners to Increase Cultural Competence: Intent, Content and Methods”

Tremendous value can be found in university programs collaborating with community agencies. In social work, community engagement such as service-learning initiatives, field education partnerships, promoting volunteerism, and offering consultation create reciprocal training experiences and are a critical resource for local communities. Providing training and consultation as university professionals can support agency staff, forge valuable connections and pay long-term dividends for social work programs. This presentation will consider methods for providing a cultural competence training for community mental health professionals. Elements of intentionality, critical content, as well as guiding methods and theories will be addressed.

Briseyda García,
Northern Arizona University Yuma

Marisol Jiménez,
Northern Arizona University Yuma

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Gabriela Pérez,
Northern Arizona University Yuma

Jovany Sánchez,
Northern Arizona University Yuma

Sheslie Urias,
Northern Arizona University Yuma

“A preliminary study of labor rights violations against migrant workers”

The question of migrant worker labor rights being violated emerged when two students identified family members who were having their labor rights violated while working on the fields. Consequently, there was no literature to be found on the violation of migrant labor rights being violated. The purpose of this study was to do a pilot qualitative exploratory study to find out from farm workers if they perceived their rights to be violated. This study will report those findings and identified areas for further research. Furthermore, the following paper will address how the students engaged with migrant workers, their assessment, intervention, and evaluation of the study.

Alan J. Lipps,
Abilene Christian University

Melissa Murray,
Abilene Christian University

“An Evaluation of a Crisis Team Model with Law Enforcement Deputies to Humanely Respond to Mental Illness-Related Criminal Behavior”

Community mental health entities and police departments have recognized the need for collaboration. Through this collaboration, a variety of models have been developed and are still developing to act as an intervention during a crisis situation. Models vary according to the needs of the community and the level of cooperation between mental health entities and police departments. Crisis intervention teams (CIT), mobile crisis units, and street triage models have been implemented in variety of communities. These programs are designed to help prevent mentally ill persons from unnecessary conviction and incarceration for crimes that are mental illness symptoms. These intervention methods and models need to be examined to determine how well they work. In particular, this study sought to determine if mental illness crisis teams, in conjunction with law enforcement officials, responded humanely in mental crisis situations and how well they de-escalated situations diverting mentally ill persons to treatment facilities. Criminalization of the mentally ill does occur; therefore, it is necessary to identify the contributing factors as well as examine interventions for prevention. This study answered the following research questions: 1. Where do mental health crisis clients end up?; 2. Is it beneficial to have a mental health deputy accompany crisis calls?; 3. What is outcome of collaboration between police officers and mental health crisis workers? This presentation will briefly review the problem, describe the Crisis Team model used, briefly describe research methods, and present results of the study. Audience participation will be encouraged to discuss strategies for decriminalizing mental illness.

Alan J. Lipps,
Abilene Christian University

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Adela Robinson,
Abilene Christian University

“Anxiety, A Growing Social Problem: A Systematic Review of the Literature”

Anxiety disorders as a stand-alone diagnosis are not recognized as a treatable mental health issue within the social services mental health realm. There are mixed results regarding if anxiety disorders are linked to suicide ideation and suicide attempts. The aim of this systematic review was to discover if there is a link between anxiety disorders and suicide ideation and suicide attempts within the current literature. All anxiety disorders were looked at, except for selective mutism and separation anxiety disorder due to these both typically only affecting those in very young childhood. The rest of the anxiety disorders affect those from childhood to adulthood and therefore were included in this meta-analysis. Meta-analysis was used to analyze empirical research showing the correlation or lack of correlation between anxiety disorders and suicide ideation/suicide attempts. All age groups were included, and those articles used for evaluation were all within the past 10 years. Effect sizes were represented with Odds Ratios and Confidence Intervals were represented using p value ≤ 0.05 to show statistical significance.

Of the beginning 81 research articles, only four met criteria for inclusion for the meta-analysis. All anxiety disorders were found to be statistically significant in Odds Ratios and p values with most having p valued of 0.001. The only anxiety disorders that did not have statistical significance were agoraphobia without panic disorder, social phobia (from the DSM-V) and anxiety disorder versus no anxiety disorder.

Alan J. Lipps,
Abilene Christian University

Jessica Snow,
Abilene Christian University

“Evaluation of a Trauma-Sensitive Yoga Program for Persons with Mental Illness”

Recent research indicates traumatic memories are stored in the peripheral nervous system and are mostly affective memories (Porges, 2011; van der Kolk, 2014). Following traumatic events, the autonomic nervous system can become optimized for survival in a dangerous world. In essence, trauma survivors become hypervigilant, or in a constant state of alert, for danger. Many new forms of therapy now focus on methods for accessing these emotional memories. Mindfulness-based approaches have become popular for treatment of a variety of mental disorders including anxiety disorders, depression, and PTSD. Mindfulness approaches can help to decrease hyperarousal, avoidance symptoms, and re-experiencing symptoms (Thompson & Waltz, 2010; van derKolk, 2006; Vujanovic, Youngwirth, Johnson, & Zvolensky, 2009;Wahbeh, Lu, & Oken, 2011). Traditional talk therapies focus on the logical, cognitive, part of the brain but do not address the traumatic memories stored in the affective part of the brain or in the body. One new approach to treatment of persons with posttraumatic stress disorders uses trauma-sensitive-yoga as a way of helping trauma survivors work out traumatic memories stored in the body. Research shows that trauma-sensitive-yoga can produce superior results to cognitive behavioral therapy. This presentation will discuss a trauma-sensitive-yoga program implemented at a Mental Health organization in rural West Texas. The presentation will briefly discuss the theory underlying trauma-sensitive-yoga, the structure of the program implemented, and preliminary results of an outcome-based evaluation of this program.

Susan Mansfield,
Utah State University

Derrick Tollefson,
Utah State University

“Off the Beaten Path: Delivering Hope to Peers Far and Wide”

The State of Utah has had Certified Peer Support Specialists (CPSS) since 2010, but nearly all lived and worked in an eighty-mile long urban area containing roughly 80% of Utah's population. During the past three years, Utah State University (USU) has provided high quality CPSS training to trainees in all parts of the state and increased employability from 33% to 66%. This presentation will report on how we achieved the two objectives of finding those individuals in recovery desiring to work in this field, and of providing each student at a distance-learning location a cost-effective, personal, supported and connected classroom experience. We will discuss how USU met three additional objectives, namely, creating individualized practicum sites according to student interest, introducing agency staff to the concept of peer support, and increasing both practicum and employment opportunities for CPSS. This was done through partnering with public and private behavioral health agencies throughout the state and enlarging the type of settings in which CPSS work. Through this training program, opportunities for CPSS training and employment are expanding rapidly in all locations in the state, bringing peer support, and the very concept of recovery, to many more peers.

Emilia E. Martínez-Brawley,
Arizona State University

“What Happened to Theory in Social Work Thinking? An Analysis of the Road Taken”

Observers of the current turmoil of social and cultural values will notice that social work seems to have discarded theorizing and de-valued its capacity to apply “judgments” to decisions outside a “technical rationale” (Schon, 1999). In spite of decades of documented struggles between scientific and philosophical paradigms, social work remained stuck in Newtonian interpretations of the world. Instead of looking at theory as a way to arrive at different understandings of society, today, social work seems to refuse to engage in alternatives. But this was not always so. While earlier thinkers did not instantaneously affect the way in which knowledge was being constructed in social work, At the end of the 20th C., thinkers were at least questioning the primacy of single world views.

This paper will examine what brought forth a return empirical positivism, technical management and metrics as the “ideal” social work paradigm. It is incongruous, however, that all this happened at the same time that social work was growing in acceptance of diverse groups and changing its own cultural awareness.

Jennifer Muñoz,
The University of Texas El Paso

“Ex-convicts' Gang Engagement and Life Transition”

The purpose of this study is to examine ex-convicts' experience with gang engagement (before, during and after incarceration) and the challenges they were facing after their release from prison. Data were collected from personal interviews with ex-convicts recruited from a local support group that helps facilitate ex-convicts' re-integration to society. Each interview took approximately 50 minutes to an hour. At the end of the interview, participants were given an incentive (i.e., a coffee mug) as an appreciation for their participation. Preliminary research findings show that peer pressure led ex-convict participants to join prison gangs as they faced

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dreadful experiences while incarcerated. Moreover, their experiences affected their transition to the community that limited them from job opportunities and social services due to their criminal background. The support from their family motivated these participants to pursue personal goals, however.

Kate Nettles,
Abilene Christian University

“The Effects of Outdoor Behavioral Healthcare on the Mental Health of College Students”

This paper details research around using Outdoor Behavioral Healthcare (OBH) as a protective factor for college students. OBH, also called wilderness therapy or adventure therapy, has many definitions, but essentially can be defined as a mental health treatment method that uses therapeutic techniques in outdoor settings. OBH uses the gradual development of self-sufficiency and self-efficacy through the completion of real tasks related to problem-solving and wilderness skills that become increasingly difficult as time goes on to help promote the same self-efficacy in the participant’s mental health, as well as building community and emphasizing peer influence and group cohesion playing a role in healing (Russel, 2003; Dobud, 2016). This project utilized OBH by taking participants on three separate trips to National Parks in Texas of varying distance, length of the trip, and wilderness skills needed and learned on the trip. Small groups of students, led by a Licensed Marriage and Family Therapist, Marriage and Family Therapy intern, and social work student researcher engaged in hiking, camping, solo time, team-bonding activities, self-discovery activities, and fellowship. Participants took a pre- and post-test to discover if the OBH treatment had any effect on participant’s mental health, and will take the test two months after treatment is over to see if the OBH trips made a long-term impact on participant’s mental health. This paper gives initial outcomes of the study (both qualitative and quantitative), discusses limitations, and gives implications for future research, practice, and policy.

William B. Pederson,
Northern Arizona University Yuma

Diane Calloway-Graham,
Utah State University

Carl J. Sorenson,
Utah State University

“Flipping The Classroom: Group Leadership Competencies for Undergraduate Social Work Students”

The focus of this paper is on a flipped classroom model for teaching social work group practice courses. Ideas and guidelines will be discussed regarding the pedagogical method and outcomes of flipped learning. Social work programs today use a competency-based education framework to prepare students for professional practice guided by pedagogical approaches, educational activities, and various forms of technology that provide learning opportunities for students to demonstrate the competencies. The reality of today’s world is that social work training takes place using an assortment of pedagogical and technological mediums for the development of competencies. Group work practice courses are a core feature of the social work curriculum required for accreditation. The Association for the Advancement of Social Work with Groups (AASWG), identified standards for group work practice based on the National Association of Social Work (NASW) values. According to MacGowan (2017) studies indicate a decline in quantity and quality of education on foundational group-work principles and lack of

general attention to such standards, principles and practices by faculty and students – concluding that students were graduating without basic skills for facilitating groups. Moving from teacher-centered to student-centered learning increases the probability that students will be more active in acquiring knowledge and skills, more aware of what they are doing, and more focused on interaction and transferable skills. Implementing new innovative best practices in teaching and learning can be valuable for supporting student competency development in professional social work programs

Jessy K. Pérez,
Metropolitan State University of Denver

“(How) Does Cultural Taxation Impact Community Practice: The Narratives of LGBTQ and Undocumented Paid Community Organizers”

Identity taxation refers to the unique and additional burden that faculty of marginalized identities experience when mentoring and advocating for students of color and of all marginalized identities, in addition to serving on diverse committees and as a liaison between an academic institution and students of marginalized identities (Hirshfield and Joseph, 2012). Thus far, identity taxation has been extensively studied in higher ed, but not in other contexts. This study aims to examine whether the phenomenon of cultural identity manifests beyond higher ed into the realms of community practice, particularly its effects on paid LGBTQ and undocumented community organizers. The current literature provides limited investigation about the intersectional experiences of LGB and people of color because the vast majority of LGBTQ research has been centered on the experiences of white people, and similarly, research on people of color has been dominated by the experiences of non-LGBTQ people (DeBlaere et al., 2010). This empirical study has the purpose to fill in these gaps in the literature. For this purpose, in-depth, semi-structured, qualitative interviews with 10 LGBTQ paid community organizers who are or have been undocumented immigrants for a period of at least 5 years in their adult lives will be conducted. Recruitment will include visiting regular community organizing spaces to discuss the study with potential participants (Padgett, 2017). Interviews collected will be coded, transcribed and translated for analysis. Overall, this study intends to develop recommendations for community practitioners in governmental and non-profit entities.

Aloha A. VanCamp,
University of Detroit Mercy

“Evaluating Digital Mental Health: A Social Work Call to Action”

With the growth of organizations and companies providing online mental health services (tele-mental health), concerns have been raised regarding the professional, legal, and ethical implications of these services. Digital counseling services can be both synchronous and asynchronous. Synchronous means interacting with a mental health professional in real time, with asynchronous indicating the client sends a message regarding a problem and at a different time, the therapist responds to the message. Another form of tele-mental health is the use of videoconferencing or face-to-face interaction apps. There are reportedly over 10,000 apps which have been developed for this purpose-- some are free and some have costs associated with them. These apps can range from simple discussions to in-depth psychotherapy available 24/7. The social work profession is faced with issues regarding the value and efficacy of the apps both for clients and for their work. This paper will focus on developing a framework for evaluating apps – both for social work practitioners and for clients. Challenges include hardware constraints, a lack of clinical involvement in the development of these apps, client confidentiality issues, and clinical risk that has not been studied. Social work professionals and social work educators should be at the forefront of establishing standards --- actively

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involved in providing insight, research and policy development on the emerging practice. The presentation will discuss strategies for social work to evaluate the development and use of digital social work and tele-mental health.

Amy Ward,
University of Southern California

“Tribal Family Healing Court: A Culturally-Sensitive Approach to Child Welfare in Tribal Communities”

The purpose of this paper is to explore an innovative way of addressing dependency cases in the tribal child welfare system and to help solve the grand challenge of ending family violence. This innovation is called Tribal Family Healing Court. The Tribal Family Healing Court model purposes to do something different from what is presently being done in tribal communities to address child maltreatment. The goal of Tribal Family Healing Court is to implement the family court model in tribal communities, with two specific unique differences, a focus on incorporating tribal specific customs and traditions into the court experience as well as incorporating a psychoeducational component to remedial services.

Nielan Barnes,
California State University Long Beach

“Human Rights for LGBT Persons in Mexico: Have Country Conditions Changed after the 2015 Supreme Court Gay Marriage Ruling?”

This paper uses qualitative, intersectional action-based methodology to investigate the historical, social and legal-policy dimensions of the increasing flow of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender persons from Mexico to the US. This phenomenon is representative of a larger pattern of out-migration of LGBT individuals from countries with high levels of violence with impunity against LGBT persons to countries with relatively better conditions. Mexico ranks second among the most deadly and homophobic countries globally, behind Brazil, and hate crimes and violence toward LGBTQ individuals is widespread, endemic and frequently goes unpunished. Ironically, hate crimes and murders have increased markedly as gay rights issues have become publicly visible and politically recognized, as occurred on June 12, 2015, when the Mexican Supreme court ruled that laws preventing same sex marriage were not legal. This paper asks why is homo/transphobic violence on the rise, driving increasing numbers to immigrate north, despite that Mexico has experienced significant legislative gains for LGBT rights? While there is a significant amount of applied literature and data on the topic of LGBT human rights violations and population flows, this project offers the first in-depth sociological analysis of the phenomenon. This project contributes new knowledge relevant to social science theory(s), and to LGBTQ immigrants and asylum seekers, their legal advocates, and policy-makers/programs in North America.

Isis Arlene Díaz-Carrión,
Universidad Autónoma de Baja California

Adriana Guillermina Ríos Vázquez,
Universidad Autónoma de Baja California

Jesús Amparo López Vizcarra,
Universidad Autónoma de Baja California

“Tourism and gender: embodied experiences off female pedestrians in El Chaparral-San Ysidro-Puerta Mexico Port of Entry (Tijuana, Mexico)”

The use of public spaces has been revisited by Social Sciences and gender studies. Due to insecurity in Mexico, it has also been actively revisited during the last decades. Regardless the relevance, gender issues has not always been considered as an important issue in the use of public spaces in Latin American cities until recent years. Due to violence and insecurity in Mexico, tourism has also starting considering the issue in destinations; nevertheless the lack of gender considerations prevail. Located northern Mexico, Tijuana (Baja California, Mexico) has been considered as the main cross-border destination in the country. The city experienced a wave of violence about a decade ago, but tourism activity has been recovering during the last years. El Chaparral crossing into Tijuana is one of the most important touristic spaces in the city. It was opened in summer, 2016 and gives access from Mexico to US (opened 24/7) or vice versa (in this case the border crossing is called PedWest and it is open 6 to 22 hrs.). The

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Mexican side of the facility leaves pedestrians north of Plaza Viva Tijuana (close to Tijuana Downtown), while the U.S. side leaves them in the Virginia Ave. Transit Center where different public transport bus services are available. In order to explore the perception of female pedestrians in safety issues we conducted a qualitative research during summer-fall, 2017, our sample was composed either to pedestrians going to San Diego (U.S.) or to those arriving to Tijuana (Mexico) but with tourism motivation in both cases. Among our relevant findings is the highest perception of insecurity in the Mexican side mainly early morning and late afternoon due to the lack of illumination and vigilance. Unlike either men and women perceive the insecurity, it is more prevalent in the case of women who avoid the use of the facility alone.

Teresa F. Divine,
Central Washington University

Cody Stoddard,
Central Washington University

“Housing Rights in a Rural College Community”

Central Washington University is centered in the small city of Ellensburg. In 2017, its population was estimated at 20,300. It is located just east of the Cascade Range and is two hours east of Seattle. Many have complained the rising rents is because the close proximity to city of Seattle. However, the housing laws are very different in Ellensburg when compared to Seattle. After listening to students complain about their housing issues, two examples being the lack of heat in the winter or deposits not being returned, a seminar was created to assist students with their housing concerns. The seminar covered the topic of tenant rights. At the end of the seminar the students held a workshop and presented what they learned in the course and their own research. In addition, during the workshop we surveyed those who attended the event to determine whether the housing complaints were wide spread among the students at Central Washington University. Our paper will analyze all the surrounding pressures that have caused the housing problem in the Ellensburg. This presentation will discuss the results of the survey and what changes need to occur in the community.

Hung Cam Thai,
Pomona College/Claremont University

“Money, Power, and Inequality in Vietnamese Transnational Families”

This paper examines the monetization of migrant return activities in contemporary Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam. The presence and dramatic return visits in recent years of low-wage workers from the diaspora have created numerous social contradictions and personal inconsistencies in the spatial typologies of the city. While they may not be able to purchase private properties in fortified enclaves such as where foreign expats and their high-wage overseas peers live, the low-wage overseas population can be seen in consumptive transactions at high-end cafes, bars, and restaurants within fortified spaces. This precariat diasporic group is thus visible in different hubs of the city for which they sometimes intersect with other global aspirants. I draw on existing evidence that suggests low-wage immigrants are increasingly turning to the homeland, as one response to their postcolonial predicaments of racial and economic exclusion as well as a response to their precarity in the West in order to valorize status at a time when global capitalism has diminished their economic and social worth in core nations of the world. These overseas relatives are returning to a homeland now free from the postcolonial power dynamics and racialized exclusions they confront in the United States, yet they bring these dynamics with them and exercise them at the family level through monetary circulation. This paper utilizes more than 100 depth interviews and seven years of

ethnographic data to analyze the pleasures, contradictions, and tensions in the consumptionscape of the city from the vantage of the overseas working class.

Jose Humberto Alvarado,
Universidad Autónoma de Baja California

“The lack of representation of LGBTTTIQ characters in Japanese animation as a way of discrimination”

Japan is one of the most influential Asian countries in the west part of the globe; as we see in anime conventions throughout the whole year in America, establishment of official merchandise stores, idols gaining more ground outside of their country, gastronomy, literature, history. Between teenagers Japan is so interesting because its Japanese animation better known as Anime, similar to us “Cartoons”, but with slight differences that lead them complete opposites: the animation style, the depth of the story’s, sexism and the emotion that is transmitted through them. There are a lot of types of anime, aimed for specific types of people: action, mystery, fantasy, love, science fiction, etc. Although that there are anime aimed for Lesbians, Gays, Bisexuals, Transgendered, Transsexual, Transvestite, Intersexual or Queer (LGBTTTIQ) people, there really aren’t characters referred to them in mainstream Anime. The problem is, that in popular shows like: Naruto, Bleach, Fairy Tale or One Piece that aren’t aimed for a group of people in particular, don’t feature LGBTTIQ characters. Television is a way through which people learn about the current situation that the world is in or just use it to entertain themselves; regardless of the way they use it, it’s viewers are being educated. This influences in their daily lives, it can get to the point where people merely believe that what they see in television is the only truth; therefore the lack of representation that minority.

Dory Quinn,
Pittsburg State University

“The Nature of Margin: The Bidirectional Influence of Families on First-Generation College Students”

First-generation college students confront a number of challenges in their pursuit of higher education and despite strong representation in college, they often leave higher education without a degree. Extant literature addresses a multitude of factors that influence the experiences of first-generation students. This mixed-methods study explored first-generation student experiences through the application of McClusky’s theory of margin. McClusky identified life factors that influence one’s level of load (demands) and power (resources), and therefore, margin in life (surplus of power above load). He further postulated that the nature, rather than simply the presence, of life factors is key to understanding margin in life. The purpose of this study was twofold. First, the study tested the ability of McClusky’s suggested life factors to predict margin in life scores for first-generation students. Second, the study explored the nature of margin in life as described by current first-generation students. Study findings support McClusky’s claim that the nature of life factors is crucial in understanding margin, as the quantitative results revealed that life factors alone do not predict margin in life. The qualitative exploration revealed salient life factors that contribute to load and power for participants. A prominent theme that emerged from the study was the bidirectional influence of families, which participants commonly described as functioning as both load and power factors. While previous literature suggests that families can function in positive or negative ways for first-generation students, this study demonstrates that families can simultaneously function in both capacities.

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Julie Beicken,
Rocky Mountain College

Jenny Reichert,
Rocky Mountain College

“Substance Abuse Prevention with American Indian Youth: Reflections on the SPIRIT Program”

The purpose of this study is to examine open cases of missing children in Texas to assess differences in media publicity based on race and gender. Results indicate that minority children with the exception of black children were more frequently publicized. White children, including white females are portrayed less often than most minority children.

Esther Lamidi,
University of Colorado Colorado Springs

“Household Composition and Experiences of Food Insecurity in Nigeria: The Role of Social Capital, Education, and Time Use”

The relationship between family structure and economic wellbeing has been widely documented. However, recent demographic shifts necessitate further exploration of the interrelationship between household composition and socioeconomic resources in relation to food insecurity. I used the Nigerian General Household Survey data to analyze three mechanisms (social capital, education, and time use) by which the number of children and presence of older adults with a disability in the household relate to household food insecurity. I found significantly higher risks of severe food insecurity among households with children and those with elderly persons living with a disability. Financial support from friends, relatives, and money lenders was associated with higher, rather than lower, risks of food insecurity. The longer it took a household to collect cooking fuel, the higher the risks of food insecurity. Time spent collecting cooking fuel significantly modified the relationship between number of children and food insecurity. The more the time spent fetching cooking fuel, the smaller the gap in food security status between households reporting no children and those having children. The findings call for intervention programs aimed at combating poverty and hunger to develop programs specifically targeting households with children and those with elderly persons living with disabilities. Also, addressing the relatively high unmet need for contraception in Nigeria may help reduce the rate of unplanned childbearing thereby improving household food conditions in the country. The findings further showcase the importance of reducing the amount of time it takes for households to access cooking fuel.

Joy Crissey Honea,
Montana State University Billings

“Suicide Prevention in Montana: Lessons from the Finnish Mental Healthcare System”

Montana is the U.S. State with the highest suicide rate in the country. At nearly 30 per 100,000, it is more than double the national average of 13.4. The factors that contribute to Montana's high suicide rate are many and include social isolation in rural areas, lack of access to mental health care, long and dark winters, high alcohol use rates and easy access to firearms. Finland faces many of the same risk factors as Montana. It is sparsely populated, situated in a similar northern climate, has high rates of alcohol use and the 3rd highest rate of firearm ownership in the world. Prior to the 1990s, Finland had one of the highest suicide rates in the world. Since then, the nation has redesigned its mental health system and developed

holistic and integrative suicide prevention programs and has cut its suicide rate nearly in half. This paper reviews Finland's intervention programs for potential implementation in Montana and other areas of the U.S. The focus is on analysis of the following successful Finnish programs: 1) internet-based mental health counseling services, 2) suicide prevention training for mental health care providers, 2) the KiVa, school-based, anti-bullying program and 4) psychosocial support interventions, especially gender-specific programs.

Michelle Phillips,
University of California Berkeley

“Repairing (and Exploiting) the Underclass Image: the Blurring of Borders”

As the largest migrant domestic worker market in the world, the Asia-Pacific is a site of constant renegotiation and contesting of nation-state borders – not in territory, but rather in the control and protection of citizens. As temporary workers only welcome as long as the host state needs their labor, maids themselves hold an identity that is inherently unstable, forged out of a blurring of boundaries and a compromised identity of citizenship. Citizens of one state but residents of another, these women are in a constant state of physical and abstract (im)migration. This situation paves the way for rampant abuse of a vulnerable population. However, recent studies show some nationalities of migrant maids to be consistently more vulnerable to exploitation than others – such as Indonesians. Current sociological theories of states, gender and immigration are inadequate to explain the differential conditions of Indonesian maids in this pan-Asia market, often focusing exclusively on one aspect of their lives rather than the interplay of each one. This paper thus attempts a systematic exploration of how macro forces (inter-state and market) shape individual identities of Indonesian maids in the host country of Hong Kong, as well as the reciprocal impact of the myriad individual maid cases on the identities and positions of both sending and receiving states. This research also speaks to larger debates surrounding the role of the state in migration, as well as how states negotiate power and borders through the lives and bodies of their citizens.

Leah Gillion,
Princeton University

“Examining Racial Biases in Schools through Political Ideology”

Can the political leanings of communities and educators impact students' educational advancement, and thus inequality? In the current political climate, race is a divisive issue that affects how policies are discussed, written, and passed. While the hope is that the political climate does not spill over into educational institutions, the reality is public education is a part of political institutions. Given the increased political polarization (Pew Research 2014), this study explores the ways political ideology informs educators and its association with educational outcomes of racial and ethnic minority students. This study uses original experimental data of 389 educators, to understand how ideology affects student placement in advance classes. Specifically, educators are provided identical report cards and only the name and student's race (suggested by a photograph) differs. Educators are asked to make recommendations for class placement of students into honors, regular, or remedial class. I find educators use students' race as a factor in evaluating students' academic merit for honors class. Conservatives show a strong racial preference in advancing white students over black and Hispanic students, while liberals, are more likely to advocate for black students in comparison to white students. A second analysis examined only white educators in order to disentangle the effect of race and political ideology, and found similar patterns of racial preferences among conservatives and liberals. The empirical analysis demonstrates that there is heterogeneity in the racial attitudes of white educators and these differences can have

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profound effects on the educational outcomes of students.

Foster Amey,
Middle Tennessee State University

Ami R. Moore,
University of North Texas

“Polygyny and the Health of Living Children: An Analysis of DHS Data from West Africa”

Previous studies of the effects of polygyny on the health of children have focused on the analysis of infant and child mortality. Most of these studies have found substantial risk of mortality in the early years of life associated with polygyny net of other factors that are known to challenge the health of infants. The evidence suggests that the higher risk of mortality is due largely to underinvestment of paternal resources in infants. The principal question we raise in this research is whether the effects of polygyny on the well-being of infants and children manifests in the growth and development of surviving children. We raise this question in order to extend the analysis of child well-being under conditions of polygyny to living children. If underinvestment is the key to understanding the deleterious effects of polygyny, it must be case that surviving children will also show differences in physical well-being as evidenced by various anthropometric indicators. We use data from the Demographic and Health Surveys of various West African countries to address this question.

India Luxton,
Colorado State University

“Mapping Movements: A Call for Qualitative Social Network Analysis”

In recent years, we have entered what scholars deem to be a global food crisis. In regions across the United States, food movement activists are pursuing alternative food initiatives such as community gardens and setting local food goals to challenge this global food regime. While existing literature primarily focuses on particular initiatives or organizations, we expand this focus to analyze the collaborative relationships amongst actors involved in food system change work. Drawing upon interviews conducted with organizations involved in the Denver alternative food movement, as well as social network surveys, we suggest that interpretation of network measures without qualitative research lends itself to a simplistic understanding of the network structure. Used in conjunction, social network analysis and qualitative in-depth interviews facilitated an understanding of not only the structure of collaboration within the Denver food movement but also the structural factors that shaped relations amongst organizations. Our findings suggest that qualitative social network analysis allows researchers to 1) understand the context and content of the network structure, 2) provide information to better interpret the quantitative measures, and 3) allow researchers to better understand the implications of the network structure. For social movement scholars, qualitative social network analysis provides a deeper understanding of the ways in which organizations collaborate to transform the existing structures of inequality.

Cole Cooper,
Westminster College

“The Biomedicalization of Schizophrenia and Depression”

This paper explore how the racialized capitalist disciplinary system produces delinquents. Yet

society also produces a subgroup of precarious delinquency known as the “mentally disabled.” This subgroup is not only strictly disciplined through traditional forms of oppression such as the carceral system but also through tools of medicalization. According to Foucault “doctor-judges” use these biopolitic tools. These judges, as wardens of “normality,” use a range of disciplinary methods to enforce these “norms,” which serve capitalist, hierarchical, ableist and racialized interests. This paper points towards this problematic history of disability as exception. The evolution of schizophrenia from an environmentally initiated white housewife disability led to a biologically rooted masculinized and violent black body disability. An important facet is how the chemical-disciplinary method used on black schizophrenic bodies was refined and used upon the wider white populations who were diagnosed as depressed. To highlight this, this paper points to DSM-II, which was pivotal in contributing to the racialized punishment in the biomedical community. DSM-II not only weaponized the diagnosis of schizophrenia against precarious black folk but also expanded, chemicalized, and simplified the modern category of depression as exception. DSM-V marks a new era in which depression is seen as treatable only through chemical medicalization via psychotropic antidepressants. The problematic function of DSM serves as an example of how disciplinary institutions refine their punishment on precarious black bodies, before expanding it onto the wider societies in a variety of insidious disciplines.

Thomas Drabek,
University of Denver

“Faces of Fear: Using Fictions to Enhance Student Understanding of Disaster Consequences”

On July 31, 1976, a deadly flash flood ripped through the Big Thompson Canyon of Colorado. An original fictional story reflecting this event--“Faces of Fear”--is used as a learning strategy to enrich student understanding of disaster warning responses. Tourists occupying several motel rooms received various types of flood warning messages, and quite predictably, responded very differently. Through analysis of the varied responses by the characters in this story, readers gain an enhanced understanding of numerous scientifically documented behavior patterns. Portions of the story comprise the Appendix of this paper.

TRANSDISCIPLINARY STUDIES

Christopher Brown
New Mexico State University

Christopher Brown,
New Mexico State University

Francisco Lara-Valencia,
Arizona State University

Mark Melichar,
Tennessee Technical University

Rosário Durão,
New Mexico Tech

Christopher A. Erickson,
New Mexico State University

Chelsea Schelly,
Michigan Technological University

Jesús Ruíz-Flores,
La Universidad de Guadalajara la Ciénega

Donna L. Lybecker,
Idaho State University

“Making the Case for the Relevance of Social Science in Addressing Current Global, National, and Regional Challenges”

The intent of the session is to provide a venue for interested scholars to share some brief ideas on how their section/area of interest can contribute to research into solutions to address current global, national, and regional challenges. The ideal outcomes of the session are a heightened awareness of what various sections/areas of interest can contribute, and some partnerships across sections to develop and explore collaborative research ideas

UNION FOR RADICAL POLITICAL ECONOMICS

Geoffrey E. Schneider
Bucknell University

Scott Carter
Univeristy of Tulsa

Shu-Heng Chen,
National Chengchi University

“Agent-based Modeling: The Right Mathematics for Radical Political Economics?”

We argue that agent-based computational models can be a right mathematics for radical political economics (RPE), especially when the latter is understood by its sixteen principles, as articulated by the URPE Steering Committee. Taking Borrill and Tesfatsion as a starting reference, we begin with the general argument that agent-based modeling can be the right mathematics for radical political economics because of the social-complexity link. We then show that the above argument is even more applicable to RPE than that it to the mainstream economics. In this regard, we use Sakoda’s checkerboard model, which can read as a way to find the right mathematics for social theory, as a concrete demonstration. The Sakoda model encompasses many essential concerns of RPE, specifically, injustice, oppression, discrimination, racism, civil right, exploitation, globalization, immigration, international conflicts, nationalism and imperialism. We then introduce Schelling-Axelrod model as a special case of Sakoda model to study the nature of ideology, an essential element in RPE, such as cultural hegemony, appearance of master narratives, the hermeneutics turn and post-modernism. These models show that agent-based modeling has a root in radical political economics. We then cover other agent-based models dealing with macro dynamics, income inequality and financial instability.

Ariane Hillig,
Goldsmiths University of London

“‘We all have to do it’ Construction of the Everyday Risk Manager”

Since the 1970s, the UK government has been on a neoliberal agenda, nurturing a ‘free’ ownership society and shifting responsibilities from the public to the private sector. Supported by indirect benefits in the form of tax reductions or subsidies, households are called upon to take personal responsibility over their future with the help of asset accumulation rather than relying on direct income transfers during periods of income shortfall, as in the case of ill health, unemployment or retirement. By drawing on an embedded mixed methods approach including semi-structured interviews with UK households and secondary sources, the paper shows how the intersection between discourses and practices transforms households into everyday risk managers. UK households negotiate and translate asset norms into a three-pronged asset accumulation strategy consisting of homeownership, savings, and pension investments. To be able to save and invest, households increase work hours, choose a job solely based on income and make sure to work hard. Norms of asset accumulation represent a power technology, reinforcing existing power relationships incorporated in the capital-labor inequalities. Nevertheless, far from fully succumbing to financial pressures, households react as discerning actors resulting in different dimensions of asset accumulation.

Josefina Y. Li,
Bemidji State University

“Capitalism and Ecological Sustainability”

One must be careful not to confuse the incompatibility of market capitalism and sustainability with the incompatibility of the theories of market capitalism and sustainability. While the author believes that the various competing theories of market capitalism, whether it is mainstream economics or heterodox economics, such as Post Keynesian economics, Institutional economics, and Marxian economics, all fall short on some ground to adequately address the issues of sustainability. The focus here is how the market capitalist mode of production itself as a system of provisioning and the resulting social relationships are incompatible with a sustainable world going forward.

Zhongjin Li,
University of Missouri - Kansas City

Hao Qi,
University of Missouri - Kansas City

“Putting Precarity Back to Production: A Case Study of Didi Kuaiche Drivers in the City of Nanjing, China”

This article addresses why and how precarity should be conceptualized in a Marxian framework. We argue that precarity should be put back to production. First, the labor process is of crucial importance for conceptualizing precarity, and precarity in the labor process is interrelated with precarity in the labor market and labor reproduction. Second, precarity should be understood through the relationships of production, particularly through the capital-labor conflict. Using one case study on Didi Kuaiche drivers in Nanjing, China, we examine the nature of precarity in the flexible labor of the digital economy and present a nuanced micronarrative of the precarious work in the ride-hailing service. We demonstrate that by controlling market access, building up information hegemony, and undertaking the stratification of labor, capital has succeeded in establishing and intensifying the subordination of drivers to the platform, which has crucially constituted the precarious nature of the drivers' work. In this era of rising digital and financial capital, introducing the wave of flexibilization and selling it as liberation has produced new rounds of labor control, surveillance, manipulation, and stratification. The fluid relations of production and the landscape of precarious work politics should be rebuilt for new forces of labor resistance and solidarity.

Geoffrey Schneider,
Bucknell University

“Food, Farming and Sustainability: Towards a healthier, more sustainable food system”

The food industry displays all the hallmarks of the ugly side of capitalism. Industrial food companies use misleading marketing and packaging to sell products laden with salt, sugar, fat and addictive flavorings. Industrial meat processors abuse workers and sell unsafe and unhealthy products. Industrial agriculture companies produce and use pesticides and herbicides that can be toxic to people and to the environment. The competition for profits promotes all of these unsavory attributes of the food industry. However, the solution to the food industry is not an obvious one. Can local, organic agriculture organized along a non-capitalist basis-the Community Supported Agriculture model-be scaled up? Can technology be designed

and utilized in a manner that is less destructive to the environment? This paper will explore the dark side of the industrial food model, and suggest some alternatives that better address sustainability and meeting the needs of people.

Yavuz Yasar,
University of Denver

Gamze Cavdar,
Colorado State University

“Women's Health in the Age of Neoliberalism & Islamic Conservatism in Turkey”

Women's reproduction has always been an interest for the state including the Turkish state that has demonstrated a strong interest in setting the parameters of women's reproductive rights since the beginning of the republic. In that regard, health is one of the areas where gender discrimination has always been great in Turkey. We examine the ruling party, AKP's gender policies pertaining to health. We argue that these policies have largely failed to reverse the gender inequities in health and even created new ones. The AKP's advocacy of the traditional gender division of labor and its resistance to empowering women as individuals have largely failed in ensuring women's well-being and stopping the insurmountable violence against them.

Geoffrey Schneider,
Bucknell University

Nathan Sivers Boyce,
Willamette University

Paula Cole,
University of Denver

Jerry Gray,
Willamette University

Barbara Hopkins,
Wright State University

“Roundtable on Schneider's Microeconomic Principles and Problems: A Pluralist Approach”

At this roundtable, participants will discuss the new, pluralistic textbook written by Geoff Schneider. The book attempts to cover mainstream economics as well as all heterodox perspectives. The book begins by covering economic history and the history of economic thought, followed by chapters which compare and contrast mainstream economics with various heterodox approaches.

URBAN STUDIES

Thomas Sammons

University of Louisiana at Lafayette

Del Bharath,
University of Nebraska at Omaha

“How Housing Policy Has Created an Environment Where Gentrification Can Flourish”

Gentrification has been an identified phenomenon since the mid-1960s. Since this time, academic research has debated its cause and effects, its benefits and costs, and whether it is even a real urban issue. Despite these debates, gentrification has been shown to be beneficial to the economic development of urban areas while disadvantaging the community building aspects. In the United States, a review of housing policy shows how our current political environment has created a foundation for gentrification to flourish as a public policy. Past housing policies have disadvantaged minority and low-income populations, creating disinvested urban cores that are ripe for redevelopment efforts. This further perpetuated the victimization of the resource-poor, who can no longer call home home in this neoliberal society where those with financial power can displace those without. It is essential to understand our history so as not to repeat the mistakes of the past. This can impact future policies to counteract the ills of gentrification while fostering its benefits. A review of US Housing policy is presented to demonstrate how our past has impacted our present, and provide recommendations to address future housing challenges.

Lynn Craig,
Clemson University

“Urban Sketching”

The session begins with an architect illustrating the freehand drawing tools of his trade to provide images which can be drawn in a limited timeframe as broad strokes or finer detailed drawings where more time is available. No digital software, no mouse is illustrated, it's all about freehand urban sketching. Hand drawing is still the most effective tool for quickly expressing and developing ideas about architectural design and urban design. This presentation explores the belief that freehand sketching is not an obsolete skill, but a skill that can be developed by all levels of ability and a skill which can be reignited in the seasoned practitioner. Freehand drawing allows us, as architects, planners and designers, the ability to visually engage the world around us.

Doug Graf,
Knowlton School, Ohio State University

“United or Divided by A Common Language? ...Art/Architecture/Urban Design”

United or Divided by a Common Language?: The Graphic and the Spatial-a look at the relationship between the formal strategies shared by art, architecture, urban design, with emphasis on the last 100 years. The course of the established five-year architecture program at Cooper Union either started with John Hejduk and ended with Robert Slutzky ,or vice versa. The fact that one was an architect and the other a painter seemed a bit quirky, but understandable, since it was commonly accepted that the ability of the use of abstracted form

to stretch between both disciplines was a reasonable proposal. With the deaths of both Hejduk and Slutzky, one might argue that the program has greatly reduced its visibility within the profession. The question might be asked, "What IS the relationship between the 2D and 3D use of formal structures on the one hand and the suggestions of spatial organization on the other?" The question includes not just art and architecture, but also urban design, particularly as the discipline was so transformed in the mid-twentieth century primarily by architectural practices.

Zhongjin Li,
University of Missouri at Kansas City

“A Spatial Fix or A Welfare Challenge? Understanding China’s New Urbanization”

The specter of slowing down has recently been haunting China. In the hope of fueling economic growth by creating and transforming more urban space, the Chinese government started to implement ambitious programs, for example, China’s National New Type Urbanization Plan. Our understanding for its connection to the macroeconomic performance and its deeper implication on income inequality and individual well-being is still limited. In this paper, we adopt an institutional approach to explore whether China’s new urbanization process serves as a spatial fix for the economic slowdown or brings a new welfare challenge for social development. We argue that the investment-led urbanization proposals obscure the root cause of sluggish domestic demand and reveal the policy priority to search for profitable outlets of capital rather than to provide "the right to the city" for the large population. The striking dimension of these geographic pursuits has already taken on significant consequences for capital over-accumulation exemplified in a few emerging ghost cities.

Dr. Andrea Kapell Loewy,
University of Louisiana at Lafayette

“The History of the San Diego Symphony”

The presenter will focus on the history of the San Diego Symphony Orchestra. Musical elements such as the eminent list of conductors from the symphony’s inception up to the present day will be examined. The presenter will spotlight the artistic background of these noted conductors from the earliest symphony schedule up to the present. The structures and arenas used by the symphony during its ninety-year history will be reviewed. There will be an examination of the move to Fox Movie Theatre with its complete renovation and subsequent renaming to Copley Symphony Hall in 1985 as well as the recent structural renovations such as the expanded auxiliary areas and more acoustically pleasant orchestra shell and stage ceiling units. Information concerning the background, philosophy towards music making, and musical/artistic plans of the next conductor, Rafael Payare, who will begin in 2019, will be noted. The presentation will thus be a focus on the varied musical directors, including the recently named next Director, Rafael Payare, and their substantial artistic contributions as well as on the fascinating venue/building/structural physical history of the organization. The presentation will conclude with future endeavors and plans of the San Diego Symphony.

Andy F. Loewy,
University of Louisiana at Lafayette

“One Drop at a Time Makes an Ocean of Water”

There exists an obvious connection between urbanization and quantity of impervious surfaces. Roofs, parking lots, roads, and driveways are all an integral part of the urban environment. It has been established that impervious surfaces contribute to the lack of water quality and immediate water surges during rain events contributing to the contamination of waterways and regional flooding. In our area, the data shows that flash flooding and the swelling of the Vermillion River above the 10-foot flood stage is happening far more frequently in recent years. Given the fact that citizens have traditionally had little impact on change to the local infrastructure, this paper is about how we can make a positive change to our property. Most residences have driveways that are impervious to water and contribute to the quality and quantity of water run off. It is the intent of this paper to explore a do-it-yourself approach to creating a pervious green driveway. I have documented a project converting my own impervious driveway to an esthetically pleasing, pervious, maintenance free, functional surface. Material and labor cost will be addressed comparing this case study to alternative solutions.

Vandna Mathur,
University of Delhi

“Space/Power/Gender Fictions of Home: Reading Contested Space”

This paper explores the dynamics of domestic space and space-use in fictional narratives to unravel the politics of gendered contestations that create the process and product called home. Scholars contend that creating the self is analogous to creating place, thus reiterating the symbiotic relation between the individual and their environment. This paper draws research to substantiate a spatial reading of fictional narratives. Early readings of domestic space tended to reflect the popular notion of home as have by associating it with the concept of freedom, security, identity, etc. Recent scholarship, particularly feminist approaches, critique the early readings for their romanticized and masculinist definitions. Rather than being a benign refuge, home may well be a place that becomes a contested or disciplined space. Moreover, a political understanding of home would be alert to the processes and resistance embedded in the ideas and processes of home. This paper examines Shakti Niranjachana's novel *The Web of Silk and Gold* (2001) and Akhil Sharma's *An Obedient Father* (2000), two novels where the home is experienced as a threatening and restrictive space. The paper examines how the respective protagonists negotiate these intimate spaces of violence and abuse.

Galen Minah,
University of Washington

“Louis Kahn's Salk Institute for Biological Studies: A Close Look”

In April, 1955, successful trials for Jonas Salk's new polio vaccine were completed. Funding from the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis soon followed. UC San Diego wanted a research institute to complement their campus and offered a site overlooking the Pacific. Richards Medical Center by Louis Kahn had just been completed and was the size of the new institute's program. Salk met Kahn in 1959. Salk wanted more than just space, but a link between science and the humanities, and a place to invite Picasso. This presentation will discuss the development of the early schemes and the final design, as well as the design of the Meeting House, that was never built. The success of this masterwork by Louis Kahn can be attributed to a collaboration with Jonas Salk, and the excellent technical consultants: August Komendant, Fred Dubin, Earl Walls, the project architects from Kahn's office - Jack MacAllister and Fred Langford, and advice from Luis Barragan

Mark O'Bryan,

University of Kentucky

“Representations of Representations”

This presentation takes a look at notions of historical representation as applied to community design. Like the obvious examples of contemporary "New Urbanity" inspired from images of early American town planning and other European urban precedents, the author presents some alternatives which radically extend the use of historic style representation and at the same time transforming it into something new and fresh. The author presents some new and innovative approaches to design with the process representative of historic representational graphic media, books, drawings and video in historic locations.

Giancarlo Panagia,
Westminster College

Kiana Avlon,
Westminster College

“Challenging Media Frames of Homelessness in Salt Lake City, Utah”

The research in this paper studies how stakeholders shape the rhetoric surrounding homelessness in Salt Lake City, Utah and how this discourse, in turn, impacts as precarious the experience of homelessness. The mainstream narrative of homelessness often follows a deficit framework which places the blame on the precarious individual or uses a dehumanizing framework both of which result in the marginalization of the homeless by the community. The rhetoric surrounding homelessness frames parameters for how the public views homelessness. A dominating narrative limits the frame of the discourse in ways that call into question the economic context, spatial exclusion, and the need to politically recognize those who live in a state of exception. The rhetoric of homelessness reproduced by media frames will be compared and critiqued with findings of additional qualitative research including data from interviews and focus groups.

Grace Wang,
University of Southern California

“From Silicon Valley to Silicon Delta: Shenzhen, the Innovation City in Form”

This paper proposes a tentative model of innovation in Shenzhen, China. Shenzhen, as a Special Economic Zone in the southern province Guangzhou, China, has been developing under the special national economic policy since its establishment in 1979. The transformation from a fishing village to electronic manufacturing base and innovation city reflects the success of special economic policy as well as the success of city development in Shenzhen. In this paper, it is hypothesized that Shenzhen's success is derived from its informational development, which will advance its development into an innovation hub in China and in Asia. Government support, R&D center, speed and price advantage, transportation, infrastructure, and talent base including both highly skilled knowledge workers and cheap factory labor are the factors contributing to Shenzhen's existing informational development and innovation success.

WOMEN'S AND GENDER STUDIES

Barbara Bonnekesen
Pittsburg State University

Leena A Ali,
San Diego State University

“Organizing and Moving Beyond a Nation-State’s Grasp”

I will be analyzing strategies and techniques of a few community-grassroots based organizations and platforms, such as alQaws, Western Service Workers Association. and Queer Xicano Chisme. I will be moving with Jasbir K. Puar and her work *Terrorist Assemblages: Homonationalism in Queer Times*, while applying feminist, post-colonial, and queer theory. I will also apply works and theories from bell hooks, Frantz Fanon, and Judith Butler to obtain a better understanding of how these organizations/platforms are working to build sustainable avenues for our communities and our lives.

Jessica Clark,
Western Wyoming Community College

““Why Not You?” An Auto-Ethnographic Examination of Gender in Rural Higher Education”

The infamous glass-ceiling and good ole boys’ club are alive and well in rural institutions of higher education. Indeed, research indicates it is not just a rural phenomenon – but rather a reality of American higher education in general. In 2011, Susan R. Madsen of Utah Valley University noted that “great strides have been made when it comes to the enrollment and graduation of female students in undergraduate and graduate programs across the United States and beyond” (Madsen, 2011). Yet, Madsen, reveals some discouraging statistics from the White House Project of 2009, “women are 57 percent of all college students but only 26 percent of full professors, 23 percent of university presidents, and 14 percent of presidencies at doctoral-degree granting institutions” (Madsen, 2011). Current literature indicates there are several reasons for the diminishing presence of women in higher education leadership: from internal to external barriers. Furthermore, academicians are highly concerned by the gender imbalance that continues to exist in our institutions of higher education in the 21st century. Reflecting on my own experiences in this auto-ethnographic study, as well as the experiences of four recent or current women leaders from rural America, reveals, on a micro-level, that barriers are indeed creating gender inequality and a lack diversity in today’s higher education leadership.

Isis Arlene Díaz-Carrión,
Universidad Autónoma de Baja California

Ma. Cruz Lozano Ramírez
Universidad Autónoma de Baja California

Adriana Guillermina Ríos Vázquez
Universidad Autónoma de Baja California

“Work-Life Balance in Travel Agencies in the Global-South: A Question Without Answer?”

Balance of life is regarded as vital for tourism due to its characteristics of a highly time-consuming sector. Several scholars have evidence the importance of addressing work-life balance strategies in hotels, restaurants as well as in other companies related to travel and tourism industry. In Mexico work-life balance strategies have been largely neglected, but this can be changing during the last years. Public policies and personal demands might be playing a relevant role in demanding a balance between work and family life in the country. Considered as a basic element in the travel and tourism sector and characterized as small businesses, travel agencies have been to adapt to the TICs challenge probably more than any other in the sector, but TICs have not being used to promoted balance. In Latin America, travel agencies are feminized business, in a region where women experience an important imbalance in daily life, therefore care work that remains predominantly performed by them, so the promotion of balance between job and family is crucial. Located northern Mexico, Tijuana (Baja California. Mexico) has been considered as the main cross-border destination in the country. The city experienced a wave of violence about a decade ago, but tourism activity has been recovering during the last years.

In order to explore the perception of work-life balance and job satisfaction among employees in travel agencies in Tijuana we conducted a qualitative research. Among our relevant findings are the importance of work-life balance in job satisfaction mainly among women, the presence of informal work-life balance arrangements, the importance of life-cycle as relevant for prioritizing the different strategies and, unless the increasing participation of men, the concentration on women as main care work providers.

Wendy Harvey,
New Mexico State University

“Challenging Patriarchy in *Como Agua Para Chocolate*”

One of the most important relationships between food, gender and culture is the way that women have transformed cooking from an example of domestic submission to an act of collective empowerment. As Abarca mentions (2006), women's creative use of kitchen space represents a shift away from their confinement to kitchen place. It is important to note that this is a process that still requires collective effort if the full creative potential of women is to be achieved. This paper uses the film *Like Water for Chocolate* (1993) to argue that the liberating power of women's cooking is also related to broader struggles for social change. I chose this film because it combines historical narrative and literary technique to dramatize women's resistance to patriarchal traditions in Mexico. The film is based on a popular novel written by Mexican author Laura Esquivel which was first published in Spanish as *Como Agua Para Chocolate* (Esquivel, 1989) and translated to English as *Like Water for Chocolate* (Esquivel, 1992).

The film is set in the period just before and during the Mexican Revolution of 1910-17 and is situated in Mexico's northern border region where Pancho Villa's army confronted the landed oligarchy. This context is symbolically important as it highlights the interactions and conflict that occur in a border region during a period of revolutionary change.

Myrna Carolina Huerta Vega,
Universidad Pedagogica Nacional

“La Ñua: messenger of gods and goddesses”

This article is clear from the research I did to obtain the degree of doctor in education. The general objective seeks to understand the relationship between its sacred plant, its worldview,

its culture and shamanism in this indigenous community. Therefore the hypothesis that sustains this work understands that the *ñua* is the base that unites the worldview with the shamanic knowledge with which the community is recognized internationally. After four years of field work in this ethnic group where as part of the rules to allow me to carry out this project I was asked to take this plant as they usually do (one day yes and one day no). In this way I was able to observe the function of this plant as part of the healing work among the *huotonöjäs* shamans and as part of the community's worldview. Given the comprehensive nature of the project, it was decided to work with the methodological proposal of horizontality (Corona and Kaltmeier, 2012) to understand how the consumption of *ñua* during field work is part of the horizontality in the *huottöjä* context.

Aleksandra Jacubczak,
Columbia University

“Aggravating For Contemporaries’ Eyes But Invisible To Historians: Single Women And Jewish Migration, 1880-1914”

Between the 1880s and 1914, young Jewish women in Eastern Europe became mobile on an unprecedented scale. They left their parental homes in search for better professional and educational opportunities in bigger urban centers in Eastern Europe and overseas. Rising presence of young single Jewish women in public spaces, such as railway stations, ports, restaurants, theaters, as well as in the labor market, including the prostitution industry, intensely preoccupied contemporaries, in particular, the Jewish elites.

The present paper examines the migration of single young Jewish women who, though constituted a small portion of the Jewish migrant population, stirred up a commotion among Jewish secular and religious elites at the turn of the twentieth century. Migration studies and Jewish historiography have tended to highlight the family character of Jewish migration in the modern era. As a result, not much is known about the movement of a tiny, yet as it turns out conspicuous, group of the Jewish migrants – single young Jewish women traveling on their own from *shtetls* to big industrial centers of the Russian Empire and overseas. Some of them entered the labor market, including prostitution; others entered universities hoping to achieve socio-economic and physical mobility back at home in Russia. Turning our attention to this group of migrants, widely disregarded by scholars, allows us to illuminate Jewish anxieties provoked by the tremendous transformations of the Jewish life at the turn of the twentieth century – industrialization, urbanization, and overseas migration.

Shayda Kafai,
California State Polytechnic University, Pomona

“Crip Beauty as Self-Production”

This paper explores the spaces that are opened when disabled folks *crip* beauty, when they trouble Western beauty norms that are inherently racist, sexist, ableist, and capitalistic. By using *crip* as both identity and verb, I will examine the modes of resistance that disabled folks engage in as a way to decolonize and reclaim their body-minds from intersecting and oppressive systems. I will explore how the *crip* self is made and how *crip* body-minds confront nondisabled supremacy through *cripping* beauty. What is disabled artist Sandie Yi’s “*crip couture*” and what narratives does it sever? What does it mean to, as disability justice activist Mia Mingus argues, “move toward the ugly?” What does beauty outside of capitalist, racist, ableist, cis-heteropatriarchy look like? I will argue that *cripping* beauty, particularly if it is queer and of color, produces a radical self, that is will liberate all our body-minds.

Beyza Lorenz,
UCLA

“How did Ottoman Turkish Women Claim Public Space?: The Case of Fatma Aliye”

Studies on the nineteenth-century novel are often based on stereotypical male figures such as the dandy and the flâneur. In “The Invisible Flâneuse: Women and the Literature of Modernity,” Janet Wolff argues that in the nineteenth century, women’s mobility was more constrained than that of men in the public sphere, and this, in turn, confined women to the domestic world of home in daily life and in literature. A closer look at the female characters in Ottoman novels offers a different perspective that could possibly reconceptualize the ways we think about how women achieved visibility in public space.

This paper examines the Ottoman woman novelist Fatma Aliye’s novels *Muhadarat* (Stories) (1892) and *Refet* (1898) from the perspective of gender and space. I discuss how women claim space in a patriarchal world through geographical and spatial mobility. The questions I seek to answer are: can the novel be considered a space of resistance? How do female characters use space and how does this change the narrative? I argue that the ways Aliye’s women characters lay claim to space in a patriarchal world also sheds light on their creator, Aliye’s ambition to carve out a counter-space for herself in a male-dominated Ottoman literary market. An examination of Ottoman Turkish women characters offers an alternative way to understand how women lay claim to space and to appreciate the novel as a counter-space where women became visible in the public realm

Vandna Mathur,
Dehbandhu College, University of Delhi, Delhi

“Space/Power/Gender Fictions of Home: Reading Contested Space”

This paper explores the dynamics of domestic space and space-use in fictional narratives to unravel the politics of gendered contestations that go on to create the process and product called ‘home.’ In fact, scholars contend that creating the self is analogous to creating place, thus reiterating the symbiotic relation between the individual and their environment. This paper draws upon the vast body of research across disciplines as varied as Architecture and Sociology, Environmental Psychology and Archaeology, Geography and Phenomenology, and so on, to substantiate a spatial reading of fictional narratives.

Early readings of domestic space tended to reflect the popular notion of home as ‘haven’ by associating it with the concept of ‘freedom,’ ‘security,’ ‘identity,’ etc. Recent scholarship, particularly feminist approaches critique the early readings for their romanticised and masculinist definitions.

Rather than being a benign ‘refuge,’ home may well be a place that becomes a contested or disciplined space. Moreover, a political understanding of home would be alert to the processes and resistance embedded in the ideas and processes of home. This paper examines Shakti Niranjachana’s novel *The Web of Silk and Gold* (2001) and Akhil Sharma’s *An Obedient Father* (2000), two novels where the ‘home’ is experienced as a threatening and restrictive space. The paper examines how the respective protagonists negotiate these intimate spaces of violence and abuse, whether trapped in an abusive marriage in the case of the former, or dealing with an incestuous father proving a threat to the granddaughter in the latter narrative.

Anastasia Obomighie Omoze,
Arkansas State University

"IVF and Infertility: A case study of women's narratives through blogs and the National Infertility Awareness Week"

In-Vitro fertilization and Infertility are core issues that have been recurring in our society. This research paper examined different couples' stories through the blog "Dreaming of Diapers - A Tell All Infertility blog" (November, 2017-March, 2018) and selected threads from the "National Infertility Awareness Week" site slated on April 22 - 28th, 2018. Ten threads from both platforms were used for analysis. The purpose of the study was to analyze themes inherent in couples' narratives in the blog "Dreaming of Diapers" and also to identify the factors encountered by couples when undergoing IVF treatment in their shared personal life experiences on the site, "National Infertility Awareness Week."

Two research questions were designed:

- 1) What are the themes derived from couples narratives in "Dreaming of Diapers?"
- 2) What are the factors encountered by couples when undergoing IVF procedure on the site

"National Infertility Awareness week?" This research is a qualitative method that adopted Owen's (1984) modes of thematic analysis. The findings revealed that five themes emerged in response to the first research question. They were: themes of emotional instability and gratitude, self-acceptance and optimism, wishful exuberance, self-appraisal, solitude and fruitful exploration. The second research question identified both emotional and sociological factors inherent in the personal stories described by couples on "National Infertility Awareness Week." Implications are also discussed in the study.

Jennette Ramirez,
California State Polytechnic University, Pomona

"Beautiful Monsters: Production of the Monstrous Self as First Lady"

This paper seeks to understand how First Ladies of the United States Michelle Obama and Melania Trump create the self in visual culture through my developing theory, the Beautiful Monster. Beautiful Monsters circumvent state violence because they are beings that exist in proximity to what society deems as beautiful. They bend structures that attempt to regulate their bodies and identities. The position of First Lady places her beside arguably the most powerful person in the United States, yet she is not immune to societal expectations of acceptable beauty. On the contrary, she is under a relentless spotlight which assesses every choice she makes—such as how she presents herself and the messages she tries to convey. Michelle Obama in her memoir, *Becoming* (2018), explains that she was fed to the public as "some sort of pissed off harpy,"- while in a 2018 ABC News interview, Melania Trump stated, "I could say that I'm the most bullied person on the world." Upon further analysis, I seek to understand how Michelle Obama and Melania Trump intentionally produce the self through beauty, knowing every decision they make will be globally scrutinized; while evaluating how society dissects the portrayed beauty of the First Ladies and ascribe meaning to their existence. Do the First Ladies bend to the aggressive ridicule society lashes at them or are they able to confront and deconstruct toxic norms? Do the First Ladies meet the criteria of Beautiful Monster, and if they do, how do they reshape our world?

Cindy Paola Rangel Pérez,
Universidad Autónoma de Nuevo León

Joana Cecilia Chapa Cantú
Universidad Autónoma de Nuevo León

“Redistributive Effects of the National Financing Program for Micro-entrepreneurs and Rural Women in México. A study with gender approach.”

This paper assesses the impact of the National Financing Program for Micro-entrepreneurs and Rural Women (Pronafim) on the generation and redistribution of income in Mexico, adopting a gender approach. For this, the accounting multipliers model is proposed to endogenously characterize the income-expenditure relations between: 31 economic sectors, two types of households (male-headed and female-headed), four types of occupation (salaried workers, employers, self-employed, and unpaid workers), and unpaid domestic work by gender. The production activities that are more benefited in terms of increased income and better position in the country's income distribution are trade and temporary accommodation and food and beverage preparation services. Regarding households, while income increases in both types of households, only male-headed households get a better position in income distribution.

Tamar V. Salibian,
Claremont Graduate University

“Branding the Self: Exploring Self-Commodification in Reality TV”

This paper investigates the commodification of the self as it is revealed in the televisual text. I examine the ways this commodification is underwritten in reality television. In the examples I offer, the use of self-reflexivity, metacommentary, and an emphasis on the self creates an onscreen illusion of transparency to co-opt the viewer with the suggestion of authenticity, familiarity, and openness to effortlessly inscribe the televisual and its visual codes with meaning that perpetuate ideologies of consumerism, hegemony, and power. By situating my study within a Marxist understanding of labor and alienation, I connect my study of practices seen on television with self-commodifying acts in everyday life. My emphasis in this paper is MTV's Teen Mom OG, a revival of the Teen Mom and 16 and Pregnant programs. Like other reality programs, this series includes the production crew within the narrative of the story. By breaking the “fourth wall,” the series simultaneously uncovers and reinforces the ideologies I examine in my paper. The production, editing, and narrative tools in this series reflect a new direction in this television genre, and complicate questions of commodification, enforce capitalist modes of exchange, emphasize hierarchies of labor and power, and support ideologies of consent to surveillance by connecting compulsive personal expression and publicizing private labor to success. This paper examines a TV program branded primarily for consumption by youth and considers the themes of celebrity, labor, surveillance, and a public emphasis on the self.

Alma Alejandra Soberano Serrano,
UABC

José Humberto Alvarado Ortiz
UABC

“Cultural and Female Social Capital in Migrants. A Methodology in Development”

The migration of indigenous women is related to the social networks of trust and solidarity (Social Capital) that they have before, during and after departure from their place of origin, which have differentiated cultural and traditional characteristics and continuity, know these networks allows us to dimension aspects such as social cohesion and the empowerment of these women, recognizing their cultural aspects.

Current research locates social capital for aspects such as the health sector or integration to the arrival areas but does not consider the need to recognize basic aspects of associations, support and development coupled with the common cultural life, to which they are becoming involved new experiences as a result of migration and that should be adapted to the destination.

This project develops a methodology that locates the social networks of migrant women and their cultural and gender changes in daily life, for this the Migrant Female Social Capital questionnaire will be designed (based on the modifications made to the Capital Measurement Questionnaire). Social of the World Bank) which will be applied to a selected sample for once the data is analyzed; elaborate a text that allows us to dimension the Culturally Differentiated Female Migrant Social Capital.

This research will allow having a methodology applicable to indigenous migrant women that will show the existence of their support networks and their sociocultural impacts, which in turn will facilitate the processes of application of public policies inherent in Migration, Gender and Culture.

Arzelia Williams,
Michigan State University

“Equal Treatment Access for Female Offenders”

Huron Valley Correctional Facility, Michigan's only women's prison is overcrowded and underfunded in rehabilitation programming for current female offenders housed in their facility. I did a case study analysis of various correctional programs in the United States, such as the program held at the Bedford Hills Correctional Facility in New York that has exclusively focused on women's ability to mother behind bars and the Texas Department of Corrections Safe program to eliminate sexual assault within the prison system. The goal of this analysis was to provide a framework for a policy that could be adapted and maximize the success of female offenders within an evolving economy.

This proposal recommends creating mandated sexual abuse training for all entering female offenders and correctional staff as well as initiating a Motherhood Behind Bars program in the Michigan Department of Corrections (MDOC) that expands beyond a one-day event. According to the Justice Department, approximately 25% of women currently incarcerated in the MDOC were sexually abused as children and two-thirds of them are mothers with children under the age of 18. Through implementation of the suggested programming female offenders have the opportunity to counsel through former trauma and identify the signs of sexual abuse, be taught parenting skills to eliminate the number of children who remain in foster care, and reduce the recidivism rates of women returning to prison for lack of access to resources needed to provide for their families.

Sophie E. Yang
Portland State University

Nicole Lauzus
Portland State University

Mary Oswald
Portland State University/Regional Research Institute

“A Conceptual Framework of the Impact of Female Stereotypes in Math Within Research”

As female doctoral students in social work, we wanted to critically examine the stereotype that women are not good at math, which is widely accepted in the United States. Our specific purpose is to examine the possibility that social science researchers may perpetuate such stereotype if careful consideration is not given to the underlying researcher motives and values influencing the research questions and methods. Thus, this paper highlights the importance of researcher self-reflexivity, which we conceptualize as critical thinking and self-awareness. We offer a conceptual framework to explain how we view the power dynamics of the setting in which the research is conducted, and to emphasize and explain the importance of researcher reflexivity. This study incorporates critical theory, social construction theory, and stereotype threat theory to guide our discussion of the role of researchers. We will highlight key arguments that the research process can be empowering or oppressive for females in math, depending on the researchers' reflexivity with the research questions being asked and the methods being used to ask these questions. Our aim is to apply a social work research lens in an effort to reduce the risk of bias influencing research around women and STEM education.

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William C. Schaniel

University of West Georgia and Global Scholastic Services

Angélica Stefania Comparán Orozco,
Universidad de Guadalajara

“Preservation of Natural Areas in Mexico: Transcendence of the Declaration of Protected Areas adjacent to the sub-basin of Lake Chapala”

The circumstances of the natural areas in Mexico are critical, due to the exploitation they suffer as part of extractivism and tourism. In the Ciénega region of Jalisco, there are different villages with abundant hills or hills as colloquially known. They are a vital part of the conformation of the environment and ecological balance, for that reason in February of 2018 it was decreed as Protected Natural Area the number 27 formed by the Sierra Condiro-Canales and San Miguel Chiquihuitillo hill, adjoining as such of the Chapala Lake. Its preservation is crucial, because, in 2009, the lake was declared a Wetland of International Importance and was added as protection for Ramsar Sites due to its abundant biodiversity. Despite the decree, neighboring hills have been exploited for the sale of construction material, a situation that has contributed to the partial disappearance of a fragment of the San Miguel Chiquihuitillo hill. However, as there is no regulation in the exploitation process, these could gradually disappear, while the environment would be degraded and therefore the climatic and hydrological conditions would enter an alarming period.

Jerrold Gales,
University of West Georgia

“Labor Force Outcomes: Wage Differentials among Graduates of U.S. Universities”

This work examines the impact of the racial composition and various measures of elite status of universities within the U.S. on the expected wage differential among graduates of the respective universities. Little information is available regarding the expected pay differentials that exist among graduates from universities of varying types. This work examines the wage differences that exists between top universities and colleges (in general, technical and land-grant) and those that remain. I also examine the impact that the racial and gender composition of the school has on expected wages. The results from my work can be used by prospective college students to better inform their post-secondary education choices in terms of expected returns to their degree.

Kimberley Klein,
University of South Dakota

“Attributing Child Misbehavior to Mental Health Issues: Stigmatization of Family Structures”

Research has shown children living in poverty are significantly more prone to psychiatric disorders and are less likely to utilize mental health services (Kim, Garcia, Yang, & Jung,

2018). Also, children residing in neighborhoods with lower socioeconomic status (SES) are much more likely to display conduct problems through externalizing and internalizing behaviors in comparison with their more advantaged peers (Edwards & Broomfield, 2009). Children that display behavioral issues, often diagnosed with ADHD and DBD or left undiagnosed, show less prosocial behaviors and empathy than do their peers, often being labeled as problem children (Deschamps, Schutter, Kenemans & Matthys, 2015). The relationship between poverty and psychiatric disorders is well known, however the possibility of bias toward family structures associated with lower SES and children's referral to mental health services is not. Our research group believes the misbehavior of children of lower SES parents are more often attributed to familial/disciplinary issues than mental health issues in comparison to their more advantaged peers. This study could shed light on the possibility that many children of lower SES are being denied the mental health services they need creating a social justice crisis for these children.

Maria Isabel Martinez Mendez,
Benemérita Universidad Autónoma de Puebla

“The Maize”

(Zea Mays) It is a plant monoecious (or hermaphrodite) as the same specimen presents both sexes. The "Male flowers" are on the tip while the "female flowers" are born from the stem, the so-called mazorcas. is annual; Usually grows up to 2.5 m. The seeds are used as food and dry rods as fodder (the so-called zacate).

The Máz proceeds evolutionary from the Teosinte or teocintle, a wild plant that originated in Coxcatlán, Tehuacán Puebla. Its oldest traces date back to 7000-5000 BC. It was domesticated by the Popolocas, cultivated, selected and disseminated throughout Mesoamerica. (According to Richard Stockton Mac Neish).

The origin of the maize is located in the municipality of Coxcatlán, in the Tehuacán Valley, state of Puebla, in central Mexico. This valley is characterized by dryness of its climate, with a very low annual average rainfall; It houses mainly plant and animal species of hot and dry land. The region has many endemic species, which makes it a unique territory ". Indications of the processes that led the native people of this valley to dominate the cultivation of this cereal, have been found in the cave of Coxcatlán, Ajalpan and other sites in the area.

Sean Teters,
University of West Georgia

“Factors Influencing MLB Attendance: Performance Measures that Affect the Fan Experience”

This work focuses on measures of on-field performance by the home team and the influence these measures have on attracting attendees to home baseball games for the Atlanta Braves. In 2017, the Atlanta Braves moved from Turner Field, located in the center of Atlanta to Suntrust Field in Smyrna. The stated purpose of the move was to increase fan access to nearby restaurants and entertainment, and move the team to the center of the Braves' fan base. Over the past 50 years, the Braves have been housed in three different stadiums. This work uses time-series data to examine the impact of team performance along with the first-year impact of

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a new stadium on attendance. This work is expected to inform local policy makers and MLB team officials in understanding the relative importance of team performance versus the amenity value of a stadium as it relates to game attendance.