

Indiana Political Science Association 2007 Annual Meeting Conference Participants

March 29 & 30, 2007 • University of Southern Indiana

KEYNOTE ADDRESS:

Dr. Stephen Bennett

University of Southern Indiana
Time to Look Again at Young People & Politics

Biography: Stephen Earl Bennett is an Adjunct Professor of Political Science at the University of Southern Indiana, where his wife is the Provost and Vice President for Academic Affairs. Bennett is also an Emeritus Professor of Political Science at the University of Cincinnati, where he was on faculty from 1969 to 2001. He is the Associate Editor of *Critical Review*, a journal that deals with economic, social, and political issues, and he writes a column, "From the Heartland," for the on-line magazine, *PublicOpinionPros.com*.

Bennett's Ph.D. is in Political Science from the University of Illinois at Urbana/Champaign. His fields of concentration are American public opinion, electoral behavior, and political communication. Bennett has authored, co-authored, or co-edited half a dozen books, and roughly 100 articles, book chapters, and essays. He has presented papers at over 100 international, national, and regional conferences. Several of his publications focus on young people and politics.

PANEL 1: PUBLIC POLICY & PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

Chairs: Fred Meyer and Ralph Baker
Ball State University

Amber Sells

Regent University
*Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002:
Is Congress as Simple as "I'm Just a Bill"?*

Abstract: The Schoolhouse Rock version introduces the idea of the legislative process, but is Congress that simple? The importance of investigating the legislative actions of the Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002 relates to demonstrating the complexity of Congress. The following case study addresses the problem of simplistic perception of congressional procedure. The purpose of this case study examines whether workings of congressional procedure with the

Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002 conclude complexly or simply. The results of the case study include the complexities of the House and Senate systems. In brief, the Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002 emphasize the complexities of congressional procedure. Schoolhouse Rock's rendition falls short of describing the legislative process adequately.

Robin Irwin

Murray State University
Does the University Own My Web Course?

Abstract: This paper will discuss the "work for hire" doctrine in federal copyright law as applied to copyrightable works created by faculty members who are employed by public universities. The paper will also explore various methods by which universities handle the copyright ownership of faculty created works, including the ownership of web course content. The survival of the common law "teacher's exception" to the work for hire doctrine will be discussed in light of the Copyright Act of 1976. Also covered are a variety of federal cases, including the seminal "work for hire" Supreme Court opinion, *Community for Creative Non-Violence v. Reid*. Finally, the paper examines how a State Supreme Court handled the ownership issue in *Pittsburg State University/Kansas Nat. Educ. Ass'n v. Kansas Bd. of Regents/Pittsburg State University*.

James Chappell

Western Kentucky University
Conflict Avoidance for the Public Sector

Abstract: Briefly, the paper looks at existing methods of addressing conflict in the public sector and identifies a new approach. Clearly, existing methods of addressing conflict in the public sector is reactionary and places public administrators in a defensive posture. This paper offers a more proactive approach and suggests that public administrators can actually move ahead of the curve and take steps to avoid or at least minimize the impacts of conflict. This paper identifies origins of conflict (triggers) and provides outlets (paths) to defuse conflict. This new platform (Conflict Avoidance) for addressing and assessing conflict before

it actually occurs offers a wider range of options for public administrators.

PANEL 2: INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Chair: Charles Barber

University of Southern Indiana

Edward Yager

Western Kentucky University

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher & President Ronald Reagan: Measuring Their Rhetorical Leadership

Abstract: The proposed paper is derived from collaborative research I conducted with Professor Schonhardt-Bailey of the London School of Economics. We applied a computer-assisted content analysis to all major speeches delivered by Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and President Ronald Reagan to identify primary and secondary themes. The major empirical finding of the research was Reagan's emphasis on civil religion as an important unifying theme in American political discourse. The theme was absent in Thatcher's rhetorical leadership. Although presidential rhetorical leadership often includes an emphasis on civil religion, Reagan emphasized this imagery more than most American presidents. This theme in the Reagan presidency is examined in some detail in describing the nature and significance of civil religion to American presidential leadership.

Young C. Kim

University of Evansville

Protest Potential in East Asian Democracies

Abstract: This study attempts to explain the determinants of political protest in East Asian democracies in the 1990s. While a vast literature has addressed political protest in Western democracies, there is a dearth of empirical analysis on protest politics in new democracies. To allocate this gap, this study test competing models of political protest in three East Asian democracies – Japan, South Korea, and Taiwan. The protest models include Socioeconomic Status, Dissatisfaction, Cognitive Skills, and Value Change approaches that were traditionally applied to Western democracies. This study analyzes the data relating to unconventional political participation from the third *World Values Survey* in 1995-97. Inferences are estimated using OLS regression. The results support three of four approaches: the socioeconomic status, the cognitive skill, and the values change approaches. Therefore, despite the divergent political cultures, institutions, and histories between the Western democracies and East Asia, there do seem to be some striking commonalities in terms of factors that prompt their citizens to engage in political protest activities.

PANEL 3: COMMUNITY PLANNING & PARTICIPATION, PART I

Chair: Paul Raymond

University of Southern Indiana

Roger Richardson

Kentucky State University

The Taxonomy of Planning

Abstract: Planning has become a crucial part of organizational development and growth. It enables an organization to focus its limited resources toward the achievement of both short and long-term organizational goals. Planning as a separate and unique discipline has emerged out of the need for government agencies to engage in large multiyear capital improvement programs. This type of urban and/or government planning has contributed significantly to planning theory. There is however a large body of literature on business and nonprofit planning. Each of the sectors has simultaneously developed bodies of literature to train managers on how to engage in planning for their type of organization. Upon analysis of the literature on the subject there are striking similarities and differences. Within the literature authors differ on how they approach planning based on the three factors. Those factors are: type of organization, the scope of the planning effort, and the duration of the plan. It is the purpose of this research to use these factors to develop a coherent classification system. A coherent system of classification that establishes a nomenclature will enable both theoreticians and practitioners to make meaningful comparisons. Such a system greatly enriches dialogue and provides a construct for future analysis.

Chevone Baxter, Todd Quire, and Darnell Owens

Kentucky State University

Economic Development Planning: Methods for Revitalizing Underdeveloped Communities

Abstract: Through economic development initiatives communities enhance their abilities to secure new jobs, expand tax base, promote population growth, and develop new industries. Through these initiatives communities are able to realize their short and long-term growth goals. As these goals are realized the economic vitality of families and communities significantly improve. Economic development planning is the process by which communities not only develop these initiatives but also find creative ways to implement them effectively. Through this process the quality of life residents is significantly improved. This research will identify several techniques employed by economic development planners to: (a) create viable development projects, and (b) successfully implement development projects in underdeveloped communities. By analyzing various success stories this research will

compare and contrast techniques employed in the field by practitioners.

David Chindo, Marc Myrtil, and Tierria Wilson
Kentucky State University

A Critical Analysis of Non-Participants & Under-Represented Communities in the Planning Process

Abstract: Planning is the process where by communities seeks to improve the quality of life of residents. Planning enables communities to identify problems, set priorities, collect and interpret data, and ultimately achieve long-term community goals. The creation of a plan enables the community to galvanize the residents behind particular programs and projects that will improve the community. For a plan to be effective, it is necessary to have community participation in the planning process. Stakeholder participation ensures that the decisions taken reflect the will and concerns of the residents. Not everybody in the community participates in the planning process and as a consequence, the plans that emerge do not reflect the needs and concerns of the communities. As a result of this phenomenon the planning process consistently creates a pool of winners and losers. Those winners are those whose interest, goals, and desires are represented in the plan. The losers are those who will help to bare the financial and social burden of implementing the plan but will derive little benefit. This problem has existed for many years. This research will seek to determine what are the social, economic, and demographic characteristics of those who are non-participants and under-represented in the planning process. An exploration into who the non-participants and under-represented groups are will help to determine why they consistently fail to participate in the process.

PANEL 4: AMERICAN POLITICS

Chair: Brian Posler
University of Southern Indiana

Elgie McFayden
Kentucky State University
Weak Mayor Systems and Voter Apathy

Abstract: This study posits several critical research questions relative to voter apathy in local elections. The first issue addressed is the perception voters have of weak mayor systems and government responsiveness. The second is the impact, if any, of weak mayor political systems on voter turnout in mayoral elections. The contemporary literature on voter apathy centers on the changing social, economic and political factors. This research examines the political system itself to determine the extent to which a form of governance impacts voter apathy and the perception of government responsiveness to citizen needs.

Thomas Glover
Murray State University
Political Gerrymandering in the 21st Century

Abstract: This paper will explore the state of the law in the United States, as to a challenge to redrawing Congressional districts utilizing the grounds of political gerrymandering. On June 28, 2006, the United States Supreme Court issued the opinion in *League of United Latin American Citizens et al. v. Perry, Governor of Texas, et al.*, No.05-204 (2006). This case reflects the latest thinking in this area by the Supreme Court. This paper will discuss the direction the law is likely to take after *Perry*.

Fred Meyer and Ralph Baker
Ball State University
Media Views of Correctional Policy

Abstract: The criminal justice policy literature indicates that it is very costly to continue to pursue punitive correctional policy with its high recidivism rates. The media have been blamed for maintaining a climate of fear that perpetuates punitive policy. We examine the views of those who present news in a medium-sized Midwestern community. Included are print, audio and video sources of the news. The media are important purveyors of reality to the public and the political elites. We use Q-methodology to see if the media respondents are supportive of an evil person or an evil society view of crime. We conjecture about the type of resulting policy options.

PANEL 5: INTERNATIONAL POLITICS

Chair: Jonathan Swarts
Purdue University - North Central

Isabella Christensen
University of Louisville
Interpreting a Failed Transnational Advocacy Campaign: The Case of Ecuador's Oleoducto de Crudo Pesado

Abstract: The transnational campaign against the construction and design of Ecuador's second oil-transporting pipeline, the *Oleoducto de Crudo Pesado*, had no impact on that state's endorsement of the pipeline project and only a negligible effect on related social and environmental policies. This outcome is at odds with theoretical formulations, such as the one advanced by Keck and Sikkink, that hold that certain forms of transnational advocacy campaigns can act as effective agents of state-level policy changes. In Fact, the Ecuadorian anti-pipeline campaign can be considered a "most likely case" of effective campaigning under Keck and Sikkink's approach. Consequently, the implications of campaign failure are theoretically and practically important. Analysis of the

significance of the *Oleoducto* campaign, however, should not disintegrate into endless tinkering with the original formulation so as to facilitate a reconciliation of theory and empirical fact. Not only has such an approach historically proven to contribute more, in the long run, to undermining theoretical robustness than to expanding predictive power, but the transnational social movements literature has already provided a strong basis from which to analyze a given campaign. Instead, the *Oleoducto* case signals the need for a shift in analytic focus to one that values both campaign-level and international-level dynamics and it encourages the integration of theoretical approaches that have hitherto focused on one level to the near exclusion of the other.

Matthew Evans

University of Louisville

Being on a Reality Show and Not Knowing It: Tragedy, Comedy, and Dramaturgical Theory

Abstract: Within international relations theory, realists have played an extremely important role through their pessimistic assessment of international anarchy as “nasty, brutish, and short,” a system of self help among states. Decades ago, liberals challenged these notions of the international system as negating different logics and structure of cooperation; decades later, constructivist attacked realist and liberal assumptions for missing the point of ideas; a few years ago, post-positivist and critical theories challenged the international relations project for its objective, non-critical stance towards itself. Going back to some of the realists core assumptions, critical theorists now impugn realists for their tragic narratives they apply to the international system. Rodger Payne and Nayef H. Samhat suggest that international relations exists not tragically, but comically. Taking international relations as comedy allows for critique and transformation, a core intent of critical theory. They suggest a comedic turn for a variety of reasons. Rather than taking a comedic turn, I suggest a dramaturgical turn; that is, using dramaturgical theory as a means to explain international relations, which in an indirect way the field already employs. What is dramaturgical theory? How can it help the enterprises of realism and critical theory? I hope to answer these questions.

PANEL 6: COMMUNITY PLANNING & PARTICIPATION, PART II

Chair: Mary Hallock Morris

University of Southern Indiana

Crystal Cooley, Daniel Hulker, and Major Cooper

Kentucky State University

Effective Methods for Increasing Stakeholder Participation in Community Planning

Abstract: Stakeholder participation is very important in the planning process. When stakeholders participate they ensure that the issues, concerns, and goals of the plan represent the will of the people. While there may be a large number of stakeholders in most instances many do not participate in the creation of the plan. In order for a plan to be successful at meeting the needs of residents all components of society must have a voice in how the community will develop in the short and long-term. However, certain demographics are often able to lobby more effectively than others. This creates a disproportionate advantage in the planning process. Efforts have been made to more effectively reach those residents whose voice is not often heard in the planning process. The means of reaching traditionally underrepresented residents can vary depending upon the local circumstances surrounding the planning process. This paper will examine effective methods for increasing stakeholder participation in the community planning process. This examination will be achieved through research of literature and articles pertaining to the subject as well as interviewing practitioners. Research on stakeholder participation can yield insights into the planning process and how governments can more effectively serve their constituents.

Paris Ealy, Daryln Hopes, Audrey Pealver and Katrisha Waldrige

Kentucky State University

Planning for Natural Disasters

Abstract: Natural disasters are disasters cause by the forces of nature. These incidents are not only unpredictable but can be very deadly as well. Examples of natural disasters are tornadoes, earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, hurricanes and tsunamis. When natural disasters occur plans are needed for those who will be directly and indirectly affected. One of the most startling examples of the impact of a natural disaster on a community is Hurricane Katrina. Hurricane Katrina took place in New Orleans, Louisiana and has made a crucial impact on the lives of the residents of the Gulf States. In the aftermath of this disaster many questions have still not yet been answered about the way in which the disaster response was handled. One area of inquiry that has not yet been thoroughly undertaken is analyzing how the disaster plan was created and implemented. This research seeks to determine what lessons can be learned from this tragedy about the disaster planning process and the implementation of these plans. This will enable other communities to better prepare an effective plan that addresses natural disasters. An analysis of New Orleans’ disaster plan will be conducted with a focus on the planning process and implementation strategies.

Eslam Omer

Kentucky State University

Impact of Social Security on Poverty among Retirees

This study examines the effect of Social Security on poverty among retirees. Social Security is a pay-as-you-go system, with each generation of workers paying the benefits of current retirees through the process of paying taxes. It is already well known that by 2014, current tax revenues will be insufficient to pay current benefits for retirees, and by 2029, the Social Security Trust Fund will be exhausted. Demographic factors are accelerating Social Security's problems: Life expectancy is increasing faster than expected; the fertility rate is falling faster than expected, increasing the number of retirees from 34 million to 80 million, and the smaller working-age population and larger elderly population. These series of issues that affect Social Security's capability of supporting future retirees if not addressed may lead to poverty for a large portion of the population.

PANEL 7: POLITICAL BEHAVIOR

Chair: Jean V. Poulard

Indiana University – Northwest

Uisoon Kwon

University of Southern Indiana

Economy and Turnout

Abstract: There has been a question of the effects of economy on turnout for many years and many scholars have been trying to answer the question. Does economy matter? If it matters, how does the economy affect turnout and whom does it affect more? I address these issues by examining four states in the United States of America for the 2000 US presidential election. It is argued that the effect of economic adversity depends upon the degree of economic security and the lower class vote at lesser degree than the non lower class. Based on this, I would explore two hypotheses; the voting turnout of the lower class would be lower than that of the non lower class. The responsiveness of the lower class turnout to the macro economic conditions would be different from the non-lower class. The non-lower class would be demobilized at greater degree than the lower class when macro economic conditions are poor. These hypotheses are tested by the relatively new method, ecological inference.

Andrew Downs

Indiana University Purdue University Fort Wayne

The Missing 3,847: Strategic Voting in a Congressional Primary

Abstract: Research on strategic voting has focused on presidential and gubernatorial primary elections. We expand this literature to congressional primaries through an explanation of a voting anomaly in an Indiana Republican congressional primary. To identify strategic voting on the part Democrats, we ask 1) if the

apparent crossover voting occurred in precincts that generally support Democrat candidates and 2) whether those precincts tended to support the Democrat candidate in the general election. Lacking individual-level data, we employ an innovative research design and numerous measures to demonstrate that Democrats did crossover to support the more moderate Republican candidate. We present a counterfactual case from Georgia to support our findings that the strategic voting was a case of "second-best voting" rather than "raiding."

J. Robert Shrode

University of Southern Indiana

An Age Independent Analysis of Youth Voting

Abstract: The failure of young American voters to engage in the electoral process has been well documented. Yet previous literature has failed to adequately explore the reasons behind this phenomenon. The question posited is: "Are there factors more proximate than age which disproportionately depress voter turnout among the young?" An analysis of American National Election Studies data attempts to discover the effects that education, efficacy, minority status, partisanship, and previous voting experience have on the electoral behavior of young citizens.

PANEL 8: ETHICS & PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

Chair: Jeremiah John

University of Southern Indiana

Peter Whiting

University of Southern Indiana

Media's Ethical Watchdog: Leased or Unleashed in Today's Society

Abstract: Media plays a big role in exposing ethical misconduct yet most people continue to have a huge mistrust of the intentions of the media in our society. The corporate collapse of Enron and the disclosure of CIA agent Valerie Plame have had a definite impact on the landscape of ethical news coverage. Those two cases, Enron and the disclosure of a CIA agent, provide a case study of media ethics in our society. Historically the media has been the ethical watchdog dealing with accountability, loyalty, privacy and the right to know. The media's aim is to expose ethical mishaps as it has a major responsibility to ask the tough questions without intimidation. Both of these cases have tested the public's awareness of ethics for accountability and trust. New sources of information in society include blogs, online newspapers & periodicals and even satirical television news programs have become the mouthpiece for ethical mishaps in society. Media must continue its role in how ethical issues are covered

because the media is one of the primary teachers of ethics in society.

Rebecca Patrick

University of Southern Indiana
The Abramoff Scandal

Abstract: The main focus of this paper will be the Abramoff Scandal, which “spurred one of the most episodic reform moments on Capitol Hill.” (A Clean Sweep). This scandal is related to the work done on behalf of the Indian Casino gambling interest that made over \$85 million in fees. Jack Abramoff headed this scandal. He “helped arrange the payment of half a million dollars from textile firms in the Mariana Islands in the Pacific, to a front group controlled by Tom DeLay.” (A Clean Sweep). While this was a major issue, it shows how people can corrupt government in many different ways. Abramoff was completely aware of what he was doing and his sole purposed was to make him and several other men very rich. Had he not been caught, this deception could have gone on for many, many more years unbeknownst to those parties involved in the matter. Some believe that it could have caused the casino to lose more money than it was bringing in and in turn have to close its doors.

Linda Bailey

University of Southern Indiana
Group Decision Making: Ethical Challenges and Considerations for Small Groups

Abstract: Phenomenon associated with group dynamics and their influences have been studied extensively by social psychologists. These phenomenon include social facilitation, social loafing, deindividuation, polarization, groupthink, and minority influence. Often, ethical decision-making is thwarted by these influences not easily recognized by group members. Historical examples of group decision efforts and problems in application will be presented. Sophisticated groups such as corporate board rooms, think tanks, and professional planning groups can all fall victim to thinking errors associated with polarization, conformity, and groupthink. The space shuttle Columbia mission disaster in 2003 will be used as a case example of problematic group dynamics. Not only was mission leader Linda Ham guilty of creating a toxic culture as leader of her mission, she intimidated and bullied those that expressed concern about the damage to the shuttle. As a result, many of those involved in the decision-making process distanced themselves and withheld vital concerns and information that the foam damage had likely compromised the safety of the mission.

Come to the 2008 Meeting!
Friday, March 28, 2008
Purdue University – North Central

PANEL 9: PUBLIC POLICIES IN AMERICA

Chair: Paul Raymond

University of Southern Indiana

Lana Abel

University of Southern Indiana
The Kyoto Protocol & the United States: How Cities & Their Citizens are Doing the Right Thing When the Federal Government Won't

Abstract: In 1992, world leaders came together for a conference in Rio de Janeiro to discuss the environment, in particular the earth's atmosphere and danger of greenhouse gases to the atmosphere. Also known as the Earth Summit, this global conference and subsequent meetings produced provisions, or a framework, legal and binding which would limit the amount of greenhouse gases being released into the air by the nations signing it. These provisions later morphed into what is now known as the Kyoto Protocol. As the Kyoto Protocol gained signatures from governments around the world, opponents began to attack the feasibility of adherence to the protocol and reliability of the science behind the protocol and ultimately this lead the United States under George W. Bush's administration not to sign onto the Kyoto Protocol. Knowing the importance of responsible earth stewardship, American cities and towns and their leaders began to adopt the Kyoto Protocol in spite of the lack of action by the Federal government. U.S. mayors have taken the lead and accepted the responsibility for curbing the output of air pollutants within their jurisdictions.

Deborah Howard and Robert Dion

University of Evansville
Title VII Turns Forty: A Mixed Record of Progress Toward Equality

Abstract: Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 has always been a statute that opened doors and created promises of equal treatment for women in employment matters. Title VII has turned forty and is advancing toward fifty. This paper traces the development of the statute and discusses its impact on equal rights for women in employment. It also discusses various obstacles that threaten the effectiveness of the statute.

Michelle White

University of Southern Indiana
Natural Disaster Reduction and Preparedness in Evansville

Abstract: Evansville is not a stranger to natural disasters. In the early hours of November 6, 2005, an F-3 tornado passed through Evansville, leaving a trail of devastation in its wake. Just under a year later, from September 12 – 14, 2006, severe weather caused flooding throughout the city, which was declared a

federal disaster area. After each event, the City, the Emergency Management Agency, and voluntary organizations worked together to help Evansville bounce back and move on. But moving on requires looking back. These incidences resulted in Evansville evaluating disaster mitigation, policies, and procedures, while considering how to prevent the widespread damage and devastation of natural disasters, such as those in 2005 and 2006, can cause.

UNDERGRADUATE POSTER SESSION

Chair: Gerald Morris

McLean (KY) County High School

Andrew N. Bailey

University of Evansville

*The Education Systems of Japan and the United States:
How to Grade Academic Posture?*

Abstract: This study attempts to explain the similarities and differences between the educational systems of Japan and the United States. In an attempt to ultimately grade the comparative academic posture of each system, America's highly decentralized structure as authorized by the Department of Education (DOE) will be studied in light of Japan's centralized system as dictated by the Ministry of Education (MEXT). This study illustrates how the Japanese MEXT is rapidly evolving into an organization composed of individual students who affirm an information revolution, consumerism, and strictly postmodern value orientations. Statistics reveal such a trend. Similarly, the public, private, and collegiate American institutions are concurrently experiencing an increasing level of government involvement, conflicts over teacher salaries, a growing number of sex scandals, and an ever-prevalent sharp decline in moral development on college campuses. Despite the sharp discrepancies of American and Japanese cultures, the governing institutions, and historical bearings, research reveals that quite similar failures, successes, and potential remedies exist within each system. Initial research encompasses the educational reform of entrance examinations, the prevalence of self-centeredness as an effect of globalism, and the balance to be achieved between individualism and individuality in learning. In the end, a remedy is proposed for the overall purpose to be professed by both educational systems in order to progressively bestow primary concern to the moral character of both student populations.

Jeremy R. Taylor

University of Evansville

Political Corruption in Japan and South Korea

Abstract: This comparative case study attempts to account for the difference and similarity in the levels of

political corruption in Japan and South Korea. While many scholars have addressed Japan and South Korea individually, few have engaged in a comparative analysis of the two. Expanding upon the levels of corruption provided by Transparency International's Corruption Perceptions Index, this study analyzes the various contributors to corruption that may explain the disparity in the scores of these two leading Asian states. Relying upon a plethora of scholarly publications and presentations, this study evaluates such contributors to corruption as feudal traditions, Confucian traditions, lack of land reforms, bribery of officials, newness of democracy, and governmental ties with big business. Emerging from the study of these factors is a clearer picture of the nature of corruption in both countries. In determining the prevalence of these factors, the disparity in the corruption scores of Japan and South Korea is accounted for.