



2004
CONFERENCE ON RACE
ETHNICITY &
PLACE

Presentation Abstracts

September 16-18, 2004
Howard University Campus, Washington, DC



Cynthia Adom, Clark University, and **John W. Frazier**, Binghamton University Department of Geography, "Racial Identity and Assessment of Place in a College Town"

The strength of racial/ethnic identities varies among groups for a variety of reasons. Racial identity also involves a developmental process, which can contribute to the variation in one's perception of a place. Place, a subjective construct, evolves based on information, direct experiences and other factors. When strong racial/ethnic identity occurs among college students of different racial/ethnic groups in a single community, do their perceptions of that place converge? Also, does the strength of racial identity vary between the members of a single racial group based on the type of ties to that community? For example, do college students and permanent city residents of the same race have different perceptions of the same city? Does their strength of racial identity also vary by their different ties to the community?

Binghamton, New York, once a prosperous industrial city, has experienced severe declines in manufacturing employment and has become more dependent on its State University as an employment generator. The campus has become more racially/ethnically diverse in recent decades. The same time, the Binghamton region has racially diversified based on in-migration from New York City. As a result, this community provides an opportunity to address the questions raised above.

Two surveys were conducted during the 2002-2003 academic year, one of six racial/ethnic student groups on the Binghamton University campus and another of the local permanent black population. The first research question, regarding the strength of racial identity and perceptions of place, is addressed by factor and correlation analyses of 1,033 student surveys. The remaining questions are answered by comparing survey results of the black permanent residents with those of black university students.

**This research was completed while Ms. Adom was a graduate student at Binghamton University. She is now a Ph.D. student at Clark University.*

Harriet Aikens, Binghamton University, "Racial/Ethnic Disparities in Health Status: An Examination of Low Birth Weight in Suffolk and Monroe Counties, New York."

The Infant mortality rate (IMR) is a highly sensitive measure (proxy) of a population's health status. In 1990 and 2000, the infant mortality rate for whites was much lower than the overall national rate; the rate for blacks and other racial/ethnic groups in the USA was much higher than the white IMR. Low birth weight (LBW) is closely linked with infant mortality and is a strong predictor of other adverse outcomes, such as childhood morbidity and developmental problems. LBW acts either

as a direct risk factor or as an intervening variable, which in turn is affected by medical, biological, demographic, and socioeconomic risk factors. Although the USA has experienced massive and impressive declines in IMR and LBW across populations over time, unfortunately high disparities continue to persist between racial and ethnic groups in many large USA cities and across geographic regions.

This study maps and analyses differentials in low birth weight rates with respect to a variety of environmental, healthcare and medical, and socioeconomic, demographical among racial/ethnic groups in Suffolk and Monroe Counties, N.Y., using year 2000 data. Analytical approaches include GIS analyses for visualization and proximity analysis, spatial clustering analysis for identifying areas of significant spatial clustering and logistic regression for the assessment of the risk factors that best explain low birth weight rates.

Eric K. Aikins, Binghamton University, "Regional and Ethnic Differentials in Child Malnutrition in Ghana"

Keywords: Ghana, Child malnutrition, Underweight, Ethnic group

Malnutrition is one of the major health problems that impact child health and child development in developing countries including Ghana. Child malnutrition leads to poor mental health, underweight, and risk of mortality (Center for social policy studies; Melvin, D., 2004). High rate of child malnutrition is indicative of a country's poor health and socioeconomic status. In an effort to address this problem, the government of Ghana has over the years collaborated with local and international agencies to initiate studies and programs to reduce child malnutrition rates.

Despite these efforts, child malnutrition rate is relatively high (24.9%) in Ghana (World Development Indicators database, 2002). This is because most of these studies consider child malnutrition as a product of a single variable such as poverty, poor hygiene, or illiteracy. On the contrary, child malnutrition results from complex and interrelated sets of variables.

This study will use GIS, spatial clustering, and discriminant analyses to examine the relationship that exists between selected socio-economic, health, and environmental factors and their impact on child malnutrition. It is expected that significant clusters of malnutrition will be found among ethnic groups in northern Ghana where illiteracy, poor nutritional status, poverty, and soil degradation persist.

** This research was conducted while Mr. Aikens was a graduate student at Binghamton University. He is now employed by ESRI, Vienna, Virginia.*

Derek H. Alderman, East Carolina University Department of Geography, "Martin Luther King, Street

Naming, and the Scaling of Memory: Struggles within the African-American Community"

Keywords: Martin Luther King, commemoration, scale, intra-racial struggle

Streets named for slain civil rights leader Martin Luther King, Jr. (MLK) are increasingly common features in cities and towns across the United States. The naming of streets for King is part of a larger movement on the part of African Americans to address the exclusion of their experiences from the national historical consciousness. The growing prevalence of Martin Luther King streets should not divert our attention away from the controversies and struggles that often surround the naming process. Geography figures prominently in these debates as proponents attempt to find a "place" for King's memory not only within the American public consciousness but also within the cultural landscape. In this paper, I analyze the naming of MLK streets as a "scaling of memory"—a socially contested process of determining the geographic extent or resolution at which to memorialize the civil rights leader. The scaling of King's memory revolves around the size of the named street, the street's level of prominence within a hierarchy of roads, and the degree to which the street transcends the spatial confines of the black community. Debates over where to commemorate Martin Luther King are not just between whites and African Americans. A street-naming struggle in Eatonton, Georgia (USA) exposes how the scaling of memory can become a point of division and contest within the African-American community as activists seek to fulfill different political goals. Analyzing these intra-racial contests allows for a fuller appreciation of the historical consciousness and geographic agency of African Americans rather than seeing them as a single, monolithic group.

James P. Allen, California State University at Northridge Department of Geography and **Eugene Turner**, California State University at Northridge Department of Social and Behavioral Sciences, "The Economic Status of Immigrant Ethnic Enclaves"

Some scholars have assumed that modern ethnic enclaves (immigrant residential concentrations) are found only in poorer sections of cities, as was the case among European immigrants a century ago. Eugene Turner and I test to what extent this idea is true by measuring economic characteristics of enclave residents with 2000 census data.

We define enclaves for any ethnic group as tracts containing a certain minimum percentage of the group within the total tract population. To determine if today's enclaves are found only among poorer ethnic groups, we use tract-level SF4 data on income and housing to compare enclave residents with both the total population and the ethnic group as a whole in each of the nine largest metropolitan areas (CMSAs). For this conference we pay particular attention to the enclave situation in the Washington, DC, area; and we and provide maps

showing enclave locations of Hispanics, Asians, and the larger specific national groups within these aggregations.

Our findings demonstrate substantial variation in economic status among enclaves. For example, the median household income of Asian enclave residents is 8 percent above metropolitan averages, while the income of Hispanic enclave residents is 29 percent below metropolitan averages. On the other hand, rates of homeownership and residence in a detached single-family house are lower in both Asian and Hispanic enclaves than for the total metropolitan population. In the Washington area the household income of Asian enclave residents is 21 percent higher than the metropolitan average.

Adewumni Alugbin, Binghamton University McNair Scholars Program; **Trudy-Ann Hunter**, Binghamton University McNair Scholars Program; and **Ester Oforio**, Binghamton University McNair Scholars Program, "Racial Identity and Place Perceptions: A Case Study of Binghamton University Students"

Racial identity can be a powerful influence in the lives of some college students. We posed the question: How strong is racial identity among Binghamton University's major racial/ethnic groups. The university consists of approximately 15,000 students and has about a 25 % non-white student population, including Asians, blacks, and Hispanic Latinos.

We are also curious whether or not strong racial identity is associated with student perceptions of place, in this case of the greater Binghamton area. These questions are addressed through analysis of data based on 1,034 interviews of Binghamton University students in 2002. We use indices of racial identity and of place perceptions to address these questions.

Samuel Aryeetey-Attoh, University of Toledo Department of Geography and Planning, "Regional Stewardship: How Universities Contribute to the Socioeconomic Well-being of a Place"

Stewardship refers to the careful and responsible management of an institution, ensuring that other people's needs are being met, and committing to the long-term well-being of a place. Also, embedded in the concept of stewardship are such virtues as humane leadership, collaboration, and inclusivity. This paper combines the idea of "regional citizenship" with "stewardship of place" to examine the roles that universities play in enhancing the long-term social and economic well-being of their surrounding communities. Two case studies are presented from the University of Toledo, a state-assisted institution, and Carnegie Mellon University, a private institution, to demonstrate how universities can serve as regional stewards to build strategic coalitions and diverse networks, to formulate a holistic and shared vision, and to promote an inclusive culture of civic and social entrepreneurship for the benefit of their surrounding communities and regions.

Universities that succeed in fostering regional stewardship do so by broadening their research horizons to encompass areas of knowledge of pressing social value as well as intellectual significance, and by having visionary leaders commit to working with state and local leaders, regional economic organizations, diverse community groups, area universities, and business and industry. In doing so, university leaders must demonstrate a capacity for responding in a timely fashion to community, regional, and state priorities, while understanding the strengths and limitations of their teaching and research enterprise.

Holly R. Barcus, Morehead State University Institute for Regional Analysis and Public Policy, "New Destinations for Hispanic Migrants: An Analysis of Eastern Kentucky"

Keywords: Migration, Hispanic population, Kentucky, Rural, Appalachia

The Hispanic population in the United States grew from 22.4 million in 1990 to 35.3 million in 2000. The rapid growth of this population was complemented by a declining geographic concentration in traditional states such as California and Texas and the emergence of new destinations throughout the country. Of those states experiencing the greatest percent change in total Hispanic population, North Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, South Carolina, Alabama, and Kentucky were among the top ten. Within these southern states rural Appalachian counties witnessed significant growth. In 2000, counties in the Appalachian region captured 1.3 percent of the total US Hispanic population. Given the rural environment and high levels of distress in parts of this region, it seems an unlikely destination for migrants. One explanation is that moderate sized metro areas flanking the region attract migrants who then make a second move to more rural, peripheral, Appalachian counties. Lexington, Kentucky is one of these metro areas and has drawn a noteworthy number of Hispanic workers to the state.

This paper assesses the geographic redistribution of Hispanic populations to rural areas in Kentucky between 1990 and 2000 using US Bureau of Census data and the Public Use Microdata Samples. Preliminary results suggest that the growth of the Hispanic population in Eastern Kentucky is partially attributable to secondary moves from urban centers to more rural counties; however, a moderate percentage of the new residents previously lived in a foreign place suggesting that for some migrants, rural Kentucky may be the primary destination.

Joost Gideon Berman, University of Illinois at Chicago, Urban Planning and Policy, "Ethnicity and Fairness of Representation in Israel's Regional Councils"

Keywords: Israel, local government, electoral geography, ethnicity, representation

This study focuses on the tension created between various principles of representation and their actual implementation, dealing empirically with the low political participation and inequality in apportionment of political representation at Israel's regional councils. The study established four major goals: (1.) It surveys the research approaches in the geography of elections, political representation, and the division of political power. (2.) It analyzes the development of representation and political participation in the national Israeli and rural regional councils systems. (3.) It examines the fairness of representation of all councils in Israel, assessing six councils in greater detail. (4.) It discusses and suggests possible solutions for election systems, districting and apportionment.

A new fairness of representation model was developed within the framework of the research. The extensive analysis showed that the Arab population is underrepresented. The discrete analysis revealed that Misgav, the regional council exemplifying the Arab-Jewish cleavage and a high representation quota, the Arab population, a third of the general population, was apportioned a tenth of the representatives. The origin of the Jewish population, however, did not significantly influence the fairness of representation. A small number of women represented their communities. The quantitative analysis of the representation-quota indicates that election distortion is increasing over time. Dichotomization of the quotas into high and low allocations revealed the relative importance of the social cleavages in Israel's rural space, in descending order of magnitude: the rural-suburban cleavage, the Arab-Jewish division and the cooperative-collective divide.

Charles L. Betsey, Howard University Department of Economics, "Credit Outcomes: The Importance of Race, Family Background and Urban Location"

Keywords: Credit, disparity, race, ethnicity

Access to credit is an important factor in determining upward social mobility, or the ability to maintain social standing, since for most individuals it determines whether they can buy a home, an automobile, or make a variety of large (and small) consumer purchases. Access to credit is largely based on credit scoring, the assessment of credit risk based on past credit behavior. Numerous studies have documented the large disparities that exist in credit scores across racial and ethnic groups, and a few have attempted to measure the impacts such disparities have on outcomes such as loan denial rates and homeownership.

Using data from the 1999 Consumer Credit Survey (CCS) conducted by Freddie Mac (Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation) we will examine the factors that explain credit disparities across racial and ethnic groups. The CCS data are unique in providing information on individuals' credit standing, attitudes and knowledge about credit, as well as detailed demographic information.

Our analysis of the CCS data will be two-fold. First, because preliminary results suggest that family background factors matter little when educational attainment is accounted for, we will estimate the determinants of educational attainment using family background variables. In the second stage we will estimate the determinants of “good” credit using estimated education, family background, and other variables such as urban location. We hypothesize that there will be significant differences in creditworthiness across race and ethnic groups by location (central city vs. suburban). We discuss the policy implications of our findings.

Karenjot Bhangoo, George Mason University, The Institute for Conflict Analysis and Resolution, “The Politics of Space: The Punjab Region of India and Pakistan”

Keywords: Politics, Geographical Space, India, Religion, Partition

Is religion a cure or disease? Most recently, scholars and theoreticians have been prompted to delve into deeper issues surrounding the role of religion in conflict in part due to an increase in terrorist attacks around the world. By understanding the complexity of religion theoreticians are striving to unlock clues to some of the key protracted conflict of our time.

This poster will outline the role of religion in both conflict and peacebuilding in the region of Punjab, India. A creative timeline map and pictures will be included in the presentation, as well as a summary of some of the interviews conducted in the region, outlining the case of Malerkotla in the Punjab region of India. Within this unique place in which riots did not take place during Partition, we can understand how a community can move from a state of conflict to peace based on the politics of the region and the historical space within which conflict occurs. The essential transformative process that occurs within a community needs to be understood if conflict practitioners, policymakers and theorists are to prevent deadly religious conflict from erupting. An application of this study to some other current cases will be explored and conclude the presentation, illuminating the importance of this investigation to the study of religion and conflict.

James J. Biles, Western Michigan University Department of Geography and **Larry Fishell**, Western Michigan University Department of Geography, “Public Housing and the Geography of Race: A Spatial Analysis of Section 8 Housing in Grand Rapids, MI”

Keywords: public housing, segregation, spatial analysis

The Section 8 housing program was initiated in the early 1970s as a means of promoting greater mobility and choice among low-income households that received government rental assistance. Ideally, the program would allow minority families relegated to substandard housing in distressed neighborhoods to relocate to communities

that offered greater opportunities and a higher quality of life. To date, however, research on the effects of programs such as Section 8 on the mobility and dispersion of the urban poor has produced varying results, depending primarily on the spatial scale of analysis. This study employs a number of basic spatial analysis techniques to assess the locational patterns of Section 8 households in Grand Rapids, Michigan. In general, we find that the residential patterns of black Section 8 voucher recipients do not vary markedly from other low-income black households in Grand Rapids. However, the location of white Section 8 households differs markedly from both other low-income white households and black Section 8 voucher recipients. Consequently, we conclude that race and a host of systemic factors associated with race, rather than poverty, is the primary determinant of the residential patterns of Section 8 households in Grand Rapids.

Joseph C. Blalock Jr., Ball State University Department of Landscape Architecture, “Make way for the Park: The removal of Seneca Village from Central Park and the loss of this African-American community.”

Keywords: African-American History, Central Park, Eminent Domain

Seneca Village was a living and viable community consisting mostly of free African-Americans between 1825 and 1857 in current day Central Park. These were not tramps and squatters, as some would argue. Most were landowners, the community comprised of three churches, several cemeteries and at least one school. The 1855 New York State Census reported the population of Seneca Village to be approximately 264 people. In 1853 the city claimed the right of Eminent Domain for the creation of a public park. 1600 people spread throughout current day Central Park on over 7500 lots were affected by this decision. All but one institution vanished. The All Angels Episcopal relocated west of the park but with the old congregation scattered. After their removal there is not a record of Seneca Village ever reforming.

This paper will discuss the history of this community and its end. It will also seek to answer these questions:

What was the extent of the community? And where did the residents go after being removed? The geographic location of Seneca Village was between 81st and 89th streets and 7th and 8th avenues, but what of its role in New York? In 1850, 20% of the cities black landowners and 10% of its eligible voters resided in Seneca Village. What was the role of the early founders of Central Park? The community received one push earlier for the creation of the Croton Reservoir. Was this another “public improvement” as New York faced racism in the coming Civil War? What was the community participation in the eminent domain battle?

Emily C. Blank, Howard University Department of Economics; **Padma Venkatachalam**, Howard University Center of Urban Progress; **Lawrence McNeil**,

Howard University; and **Rodney Green**, Howard University Department of Economics, "Racial Discrimination in Mortgage Lending"

In this paper, we attempt to measure mortgage discrimination in several ways. First, we calculate both the simple dissimilarity index (an index of how tract loan approvals vary from those expected if approvals were simply proportional to applications in each tract). We then adjust this index for factors that, it could be argued, legitimately impact the profitability of loans in each tract, such as income, vacant houses in the area, etc. We find that the adjusted index is not significantly different from the simple index.

We perform cross-tabulations between race and proportion of loans approved for a number of income brackets. We found that race did not impact the proportion of loan approval for individuals with incomes below \$40,000, but that for those with incomes above that level, blacks faced a statistically significant disadvantage.

We also run logit regressions with a categorical variable for the loan being approved as the dependent variable. Some of the independent variables were categorical variables for large banks that processed the application.

Finally, we interviewed the lenders themselves about their lending practices. They all admitted that predatory practices existed, but claimed that the prime lenders do not practice discrimination.

Thomas D. Boswell, University of Miami Department of Geography; **Terry Ann Jones**, University of Miami; and **Damion Dunn**, University of Miami, "West Indian Immigration to the United States"

By 2000, there were almost 1.9 million people of West Indian ancestry living in the U.S. For the purposes of this paper, we define West Indians to include all non-Hispanic persons who trace their ancestry to one of the islands in the Caribbean, or to Belize, Guyana, and Suriname. This paper is divided into 5 components. The first part provides maps of the distributions of all West Indians living in the United States and nine of their constituent nationalities: Bahamians, Barbadians, Belizeans, British West Indians, Dutch West Indians, Haitians, Jamaicans, Trinidadians and Tobagonians, and all other West Indians lumped together. The second part compares the socioeconomic status (SES) of these nine nationalities to each other, to the U.S. African American population and to the total U.S. population. The third component compares the SES characteristics of West Indians living in the states of New York and Florida (where approximately two thirds of all West Indians live) and the rest of the states lumped together to determine if degree of ethnic concentration affects the SES of West Indians. The fourth looks specifically at West Indians living in the metropolitan areas of New York and South Florida (Miami-Dade County, Broward County, and Palm Beach County). The fifth component considers the

degree of assimilation or acculturation of West Indians in both metropolitan New York and Miami by analyzing their citizenship status, ability to speak English, their spatial residential patterns by census tracts, and the degree to which they have intermarried with non-West Indians.

In addition, a brief description will be provided of plans for a pilot interview study of West Indians living in South Florida, the New York metropolitan area, and Toronto, Canada that will cover the following items: (1) their motivations for leaving their islands of origin, (2) their motivations for moving to the United States, (3) their adjustments to living in the U.S., (4) their job and social networks in the United States, (5) their experiences with the U.S. Department of Citizenship and Immigration Services (the former U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service), and (6) their transnational connections to their home countries.

Christine Thurlow Brenner, Rutgers University Department of Public Policy and Administration, and **Irasema Coronado**, University of Texas at El Paso, "Offices of Latino Affairs: State Initiatives Addressing the Intersection of Race/Ethnicity and Place in the United States"

Keywords: bureaucratic responsiveness; Latino affairs; changing demographics

Changing community demographics present challenges to state governments and public administrators. The American states are experiencing a burgeoning growth of their Latino communities. Mexican-origin Latinos comprise the largest portion of this growth, followed by Cubans and Puerto Ricans. Others of Latino heritage have immigrated in increasing numbers from Central and South America as well as the Spanish-speaking Caribbean. In some states there are long-established Latino communities which trace their roots back through multiple generations. Other states saw a rapid influx of Latinos who are culturally and linguistically different from the dominant culture during the past decade. At both ends of this immigrant spectrum, states are presented with both challenges and opportunities regarding inclusive governance vis-à-vis the Latino community. Administrative responses may unwittingly confound the transaction of public service delivery and constrain civic engagement if they are not carefully thought out in the appropriate cultural context. How elected officials and state administrators respond to this change can lay the groundwork for collaborative community building or plant the seeds for future unrest. This paper addresses that gap through an investigation of the growth of state-level Offices of Latino Affairs. The paper will trace the historic development of Offices of Latino Affairs, including the conditions which supported their development, the primary missions of the office and their structural relationship to state bureaucracy and elected officials. It will also explore the intersection of race/ethnicity and place thereby helping us understand

why some states have pursued this administrative response while others have not.

Lawrence A. Brown, Ohio State University Department of Geography and **Su-Yeul Chung**, Ohio State University Department of Psychiatry, "Racial/Ethnic Clustering at an Intra-Urban Scale: Columbus Ohio, SMA, 1990 and 2000"

This paper examines spatial clustering within the Columbus Ohio MSA for 1990 and 2000, focusing on Asians, Blacks, Hispanics, and Whites. Using the location quotient and Moran's I applied to block groups within the MSA, patterns of clustering for each ethnic/racial group are identified; where it occurs, where it does not, and change over time. These patterns are first discussed in a qualitative fashion drawing on knowledge of the MSA and its evolution over time. Attention then turns to statistical analyses of the clustering measures for each group, employing a vast set of independent variables pertaining to dimensions such as socio-economic-status, employment opportunities, accessibility, housing characteristics, and the like – all subject to principle components analysis for parsimony and to address multicollinearity issues. The object of these analyses is ultimately to address three dominant explanations for racial/ethnic clustering – the assimilation, stratification, and resurgent ethnicity hypotheses. The result will be greater understanding of intra-urban residential clustering processes as they pertain to Asians, Blacks, Hispanics, and Whites; but also a roadmap for more in-depth investigation of the ground level reality of segregation.

Scott S. Brown, Francis Marion University Department of Political Science and Geography, "Folk Houses as Symbols of Culture and Region in Mexico"
Keywords: folk housing, Mexico, culture history, cultural landscape, region

Folk housing is one of the elements of material culture which geographers often employ in understanding the cultural landscape. The purpose of this research is to demonstrate folk housing as a key to understanding the culture history and the overall geographic expression of culture in Mexico. Due to the vast ethnic diversity and the existence of traditional modes of life in Mexico, I use the folk house as an appropriate tool in which to interpret the cultural landscape and distinguish geographic regions based on culture. Extensive field surveys and ethnography have demonstrated that folk houses serve as strong symbols of culture and region. They portray both the ethnicity of their occupants and character of the places in which the dwellers live.

The rural folk house in Mexico is largely a product of two major cultural traditions, pre-Columbian and Spanish. The unique apse-ended folk dwellings of the Huastec region resemble those of their Mayan counterparts in the Yucatan Peninsula. While thatch-

roofed dwellings of varying styles reflect mainly the influences of the indigenous cultures, the flat-roofed folk dwellings common throughout the northern half of the country represent both Mesoamerican and Spanish civilizations. The flat-roofed houses especially reflect the diversity of Spanish culture history, in particular those influences from North Africa and the Middle East. Spanish influence is commonly portrayed also in the tile-roofed dwellings, all too common throughout central and southern Mexico. Additional folk housing styles include Anglo-American and northern European contributions, as in the case of corner-notched log and plank dwellings. The blending of these cultural influences has been evident in Mexico's folk architecture for over the last four hundred years.

Stan Brunn, University of Kentucky Department of Geography and Lucius S. Willis, Binghamton University Department of Geography, "Cartographic and Methodological Challenges in Mapping Changing Urban "Ethnic Geologies"

GIS enables geographers to map multivariate data in some innovative and creative ways that help us understand the complexities of human existence. The concept "ethnic geology" or the multiple "layers or strata" of ethnic groups in a political unit, such as a city, is illustrated using several GIS programs to illustrate the diversity of racial and ethnic groups in a sample of U.S. metropolitan areas. We also use these programs to illustrate the changing "ethnic geologies" census years and suggest some additional research directions.

Caitlin Cahill, City University of New York Graduate Center, Department of Environmental Psychology, "Stuck in place? "Ghetto" productions in a globalizing city and social constructions of young women of color"
Keywords : Race, Young Women, Neoliberalism, Gentrification, Participation

This presentation will trace the relationship between the production of stereotypes and urban development in the Lower East Side neighborhood of New York City. Drawing connections between public representations of young urban women of color, white privilege, and the related disinvestment, privatization, and destabilization of a community, this presentation will shed light on the ways in which neoliberalism impacts everyday life. Consideration will be given to the downscaling of state responsibilities for social reproduction in order to understand how social problems at the intersection of race, class and gender are defined and wrapped around real and hypothetical bodies (bodies which become even more prominent in a neoliberal context). I will report on the findings of a participatory action research project entitled "Makes Me Mad: Stereotypes of young urban women of color" in which young women researchers challenge distorted representations and identify their community building needs. The presentation will

showcase the project website www.fed-up-honeys.org, stereotype stickers, and report.

Elizabeth Chacko, George Washington University Department of Geography and International Affairs and **Ivan Cheung**, George Washington University Department of Geography, "Little Ethiopia: Creating Ethnic Space in Multiethnic Cities"

This paper analyzes factors affecting the capacity of Ethiopian immigrants to create city-authorized ethnic enclaves in the primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSAs) of Los Angeles and Washington, D.C., areas with the largest populations of foreign-born Ethiopians in the United States. For this study, demographic data at the level of the census tract were obtained from the U.S. Census 2000, data on the location of ethnic enterprises from the 2002-2003 Ethiopian Yellow Pages, and information on political activism from media reports and communications with Ethiopian community leaders. We use descriptive and geostatistical measures such as the entropy and exposure indices and ethnographic research to demonstrate that for a city-designated enclave to come into being nowadays, some of the factors that engendered the formation of ethnic enclaves at the turn of the last century still hold true. These factors include a relatively undiluted spatial presence of the group and a concentration of ethnic enterprises and institutions. We consider the will and political capacity of the immigrant community to carve out a neighborhood that officially bears its name an additional and critical factor in recent times. Moreover, new enclaves can only be located in spaces that are not claimed by other ethnic groups. This study attests to the complexity of establishing officially approved ethnic enclaves in highly diverse urban environments in the United States, while underscoring the fact that ethnic enclaves are more than expressions of ethnic concentration; they also are spatial manifestations of ethnic consciousness and pride.

Jayajit Chakroborty, University of South Florida Department of Geography and **Martin Bosman**, University of South Florida Department of Geography, "Revisiting the Digital Divide: Race, Region and the Everyday Uses of Internet Technologies"

While 'digital divide' research has focused on measuring racial differences in computer ownership and Internet access rates, few studies have examined how disadvantaged groups are using digital technologies in their everyday lives. The objective of this paper is to examine the nature and extent of Internet use for various online activities at the regional scale, with a specific focus on White-African American disparities. We investigate four major everyday uses of the Internet: (a) job search, (b) product/services purchases, (c) product/services information search, and (d) Internet banking.

Information from the U.S. Census Bureau's September 2001 Current Population Survey (CPS) is used to estimate and compare the proportion of White and African-American Internet users going online for these four activities, in the four census regions of the U.S. Logistic regression analysis is utilized to examine racial differences in Internet usage for each activity in each region, after controlling for contextual factors such as age, gender, income, educational attainment, and other explanatory variables.

Our results indicate that African-American Internet users are more likely to go online for certain activities than White users, in several regions of the U.S. The findings suggest that the digital divide is far more complex than bipolar White-African American formulations popular in the mainstream media and research literature. This study breaks new theoretical and empirical ground by exploring how different racial and socioeconomic groups use Internet technologies in their everyday lives.

Shanglin Chang, University of Maryland Department of Natural Resource Sciences and Landscape Architecture, College Park, "Melting into Suburban Pot: Asian and Latino Immigrants' Emerging Suburban Identities in the DC Area"

Key words: Landscape identity, Asian immigrants, Latino immigrants, Home landscape, Suburbanization

When new immigrants arrive in America, they want to search for the landscape identity of this new country and be part of this landscape. The way they shape their new home landscapes is essential to their journey of searching for their immigrant identity in this new homeland, the United States.

This study reveals the transformations of immigrants' emerging suburban identities in the new homeland. Based on the comparisons of 12 house images, this study surveyed one hundred and fifty individuals among three groups of residents in the Maryland-DC area. The three groups include: (1) Asian immigrants, (2) Latino immigrants and (3) American-born residents (including white and non-white). The survey results disclose what types of houses the three survey groups identify as their dream homes as well as the favorite forms of the communities they prefer. The intriguing result is that Asian and Latino immigrants much more adore newly built single-detached suburban houses than American-born residents.

This study reveals that "melting into the suburban pot" is the ultimate goal for both Asian and Latino immigrants in the Maryland-DC region. Although more than seventy percent of the survey respondents among the Asian and Latino immigrants grow up in urban landscapes in their home countries, they pursue the White suburban landscape as the destination of their American dream after they move to this new homeland. This study contributes to the knowledge of immigrants'

identity transformations through the lens of re-shaping their everyday residential landscapes.

Deborah Che, Western Michigan University Department of Geography, "Heritage Festivals in the Multicultural U.S: Balancing Representations of Ethnic Heritage with Tourist and Societal Expectations"

Keywords: authenticity, ethnic tourism, festivals, heritage tourism

Heritage festivals have often been criticized as unauthentic or staged in order to allow visitors to gaze at "others." Regardless of historical accuracy, tourists may perceive ethnic heritage celebrations as authentic, if event participants match visitors' preconceived notions of the celebrated ethnic group in terms of physical attributes, dress, behavior, etc. This paper examines two community festivals which celebrate the heritage of historic or prehistoric populations, but in which a large percentage of event participants visibly differ from that population. Holland, Michigan's Tulip Time Festival, which was established to celebrate the heritage of one of North America's largest Dutch Reformed settlements and spur economic development, has long involved individuals of English and Irish descent. However as Holland has become increasingly Hispanic, to some community members and tourists there is a dissonance between the expected Dutch festival and one more multicultural in appearance. Tionesta, Pennsylvania's Indian Festival, which was established to recognize the town's original Native American heritage has both been derided as "Indian Festival without Indians" and supported in an anti-PC backlash when the "Indian" was going to be dropped from the festival name. By examining these two festivals, one with declining Dutch-American participation in a Dutch heritage festival and one with few Native American participants in an Indian festival, this paper suggests that community festivals play a role in formulating and reinforcing who belongs in particular places/lands, but also delink for tourists and society as a whole the celebrated culture and the race/ethnicity of its origin.

Darryl Cohen and Nicholas Jones, both of the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census, "Race and Space: Using Census Bureau Data to Visualize Race in Geographic Context"

Keywords: United States, geography, population distribution, race, ethnicity, Census 2000.

Understanding census geography and the concepts of "race" and "ethnicity" as used in Federal statistics are key to the interpretation of race and ethnicity data published by the U.S. Census Bureau. This presentation will introduce the audience to the basics of census geography, illustrating how geographic frameworks inform the quality of demographic data collection, presentation, and interpretation. An overview of the concepts of race and ethnicity will be presented, using illustrations from various census data products. Finally,

examples of how cartographic visualization can inform the analysis of race and ethnicity data will be offered, along with a discussion of the distributions of selected race and ethnic populations using data from Census 2000.

Nir Cohen, University of Arizona in Tucson Department of Geography & Regional Development, "Class and racial identities among second-generation Ethiopian immigrants in Israeli neighborhoods"

Keywords: Identity Formation, Race, Second Generation Immigrants, Ethiopian Jews, Israel

Over the last two decades Israel has absorbed thousands of Ethiopian immigrants. In 2001, Ethiopian Jews in Israel numbered 85,000, roughly 25% of which were second-generation, Israeli-born youth. Presently, despite government policies aimed at geographic dispersion, through which immigrants were directed to economically viable communities, and efforts to prevent residential clustering, almost half (40,000) of the total Ethiopian population is concentrated in low-class, inner-city neighborhoods in a handful of Israeli cities. The settlement of a disproportionately high number of Ethiopian immigrants in disadvantaged neighborhoods has changed their long-established demographic landscape, effectively transforming many of them to ethnically homogenous enclaves, socially distinct and spatially segregated from veteran Israeli neighborhoods.

In this paper, I conceptualize the Ethiopian neighborhood as *a place* - a unique and spatially interconnected local geographic unit - in which class and racial identities amongst second-generation Ethiopian immigrants are constructed and negotiated through daily encounters with veteran Israelis and fellow immigrants in and out of the neighborhood. 'Ethiopian' neighborhoods are analyzed as sites in which individual and collective identities converge with and diverge from those of veteran Israelis along lines of class and race. The paper identifies a multiplicity of (often conflicting) identities among the immigrants and argues that variations in the construction of identities are linked to and affected by the level of exposure to and the composition of social networks in and out of the neighborhood.

Georgeta Stoian Connor, University of Georgia Department of Geography, "Landmarks of Education For Ethnic Minorities In Post-Communist Romania"

Keywords: Romania, Post-Communism, Ethnic Minorities, Education, Democratic Reforms

The complicated history of Europe and geographical location of Romania (South-Eastern part of Central Europe) has determined the presence on the Romanian territory of people belonging to several European and Asian nationalities. Consequently, in Romania are spoken a multitude of languages, many of them being taught in school as native or modern languages.

Education provided in the minorities' mother tongues has old traditions in Romania. Under the

communist regime, following a policy of forced assimilation many school units with tuition in the languages of the national minorities were closedown. After December 1989, several changes took place and some of the measures taken in the educational field by a paternalistic state were repaired. Whereas the new Romanian Law of Education (1995) created the legal educational framework, the Reform of Education (1999) started to put into practice the Law of Education's provisions, reflecting, at the same time, minorities' needs and wishes.

Romanian ethnic minorities are bridges between Romanians and European nations, especially, and education is an essential element in the preservation of their linguistic and cultural identity in the Carpatho-Danubian space. Teaching in the mother tongues of the ethnic minorities is a consequence of both the Romanian educational traditions and the present approaches of Romania's politics regarding its European integration. In this paper, after a brief overview of historical background, I consider some present achievements in the Romanian ethnic minorities' education, particularly in the restoration of their mother tongue instruction as part of the larger democratic reform agenda.

Meghan Cope, SUNY-Buffalo, "A Patchwork Quilt: Perceptions of Neighborhoods Among African American and Latino Children in Buffalo, N. Y."

In the context of an after-school program that draws from primarily African American and Hispanic neighborhoods in the highly segregated city of Buffalo, NY, children constructed quilt squares representing their homes and sewed them together to form a quilt/map of a neighborhood. The children were then interviewed about their real and fabric homes and neighborhoods and what they thought about urban space. The quilt/map was digitized and used to construct a multi-media representation of the quilting project, children's ideas of neighborhoods, photos of local sites, and spatial data from both the census and research project. The quilt/map serves as a metaphor for a collective group of children who are actually from quite different neighborhoods brought together in the after-school program, but also enables discussions around the idea of 'neighborhood,' how children perceive/shape differences in race and space, and how they themselves both negotiate and influence the social construction of urban space.

John Cromartie, USDA Economic Research Department

Chuck Croner, NCHS/Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, "Geographic Information Systems: Revealing Public Health Inequalities in African American Communities"

U.S. national statistics confirm the existence of African American public health inequalities but fail to convey the urgency to redress the issues. This talk

provides evidence that geospatial tools and visualization are indispensable to connect e.g., educate, energize and activate, stakeholders and policy makers to the inordinate and disproportionate social, economic and public health urgencies of African American citizens and communities.

Michael E. Crutcher Jr., University of Kentucky Department of Geography, "Public Housing to Public Art: Reassessing Lexington Kentucky's Dynamic Doors project"

Key words: Public Housing, African-American, Public Art

The joining of art, architecture, and design concerns with those of the city, social space and urban space, what Deutsche identifies as the "urban-aesthetic" or "spatial-cultural" discourse, attempts to make sense of the efforts of artist and arts councils, local governments and developers in reshaping city spaces in the post-industrial urban economy. The reshaping of urban spaces includes altering long formed landscapes of race and power. Typically, those with little power and those not White have found themselves removed or deterritorialized at the expense of these development projects. Chicago's "Cows on Parade" public art exhibition in 1999 is an example of how cities, artists and local governments have worked to bring tourists to downtowns. The projects success inspired similar efforts in cities across the United States. In 2003 Lexington Kentucky followed up its successful "Horse Mania" public art project with "Dynamic Doors: Portals to Creativity. The project used doors from demolished units of public housing projects previously inhabited by African Americans as canvases for local artists. The doors were hailed from the start as an innovative twist on the public animal art concept. This paper challenges the wisdom of using public housing doors for the project. The point is made that the project reproduces unpopular images of public housing while neglecting the personal stories that underlie all communities. At the same time the project compounds local initiatives to relocate public house from the city's urban core.

Arthur W. Dakan, University of Louisville Department of Geography and Geosciences, "Becoming Middle Class in Louisville – The Place-Time Trajectory of Recent Immigrants"

Keywords: Immigration, class development, PUMS 2000, Occupational niches

The surge of international migration has recently reached the interior small and medium metropolises of the United States. From a number of sources, it appears that the internationalization of the interior of the country, even in very small towns, has shown a dramatic increase throughout the 1990's and shows no signs of abatement. This paper examines the differential effect of past and recent immigration on various national-origin groups in Louisville.

The theme of the paper is taken from W.A.V. Clark's seminal work on the increasing middle class nature of immigrants, *Immigration and the American Dream*. His criteria for entry into the middle class are income 2 to 5 times the poverty level and home ownership. To those criteria I would add the evolution to citizenship. This paper examines the eighteen immigrant groups, and their households, in Louisville that constitute at least 1% of the total foreign-born population in the city. There are significant differences among the groups in occupation, family structure and educational levels. However, for those individuals with a relative longer tenure in the United States, the slow progress toward the middle class and citizenship is evident in all groups arriving in the early 1990's.

Joe T. Darden, Michigan State University Department of Geography, "Concentrated Poverty, Race, and Mortgage Lending: Implications for Anti-Predatory Lending Legislation"

Unlike the poverty of individual families, which is defined merely on the basis of income, concentrated poverty has a spatial dimension. It is defined as the percentage of a population living in neighborhoods (census tracts) where the poverty rate is 40 percent or higher. Since blacks and non-Hispanic whites are more likely to reside in neighborhoods with such characteristics, there is also a racial/ethnic dimension to concentrated poverty. Both dimensions may influence inequity in mortgage lending patterns by determining whether a population receives a disproportionate share of sub-prime loans. Since some sub-prime loans may be predatory, resulting in economic exploitation and discrimination, they are increasingly the concern of policy makers.

The objectives of this paper are two-fold. First, the extent of sub-prime lending in each state is determined. Second, the factors that may be related to state passage of anti-predatory lending legislation are explored. Census tract data from the 2000 Census of Population and Housing were used for the first objective. Data for the second objective were based on a state-by-state assessment of legislative actions related to anti-predatory lending. The results shed more light on the relationship between the problem of mortgage lending inequity and state passage of legislation.

Sara Davanzo, Binghamton University, "Racial and Ethnic Variations in Infant Mortality Rates for New York Counties"

This research will evaluate variations in the infant mortality rate for New York Counties by race and ethnicity. There are several factors that contribute to the infant mortality rate including: age, race/ethnicity, mother's socioeconomic status, availability of prenatal care, proximity to environmental hazards, and geographical location. Preliminary research indicates that there is a great disparity in the infant mortality rate

among blacks and whites in New York State. For example, the 2001 New York State infant mortality rate was 5.8. However for black babies the rate was 9.7. The research will attempt to answer several questions: (1) What is the geographical variation in the infant mortality rate for all races in New York State? (2) What is the geographical variation in the infant mortality by race and ethnic group in New York State? (3) Are there geographical variations in the infant mortality rate within and between racial and ethnic groups in New York State? By answering these questions the research will identify areas where policies to reduce infant mortality should be implemented.

DeWitt Davis, and **Sinjoyla Townsend** both of the University of the District of Columbia, "A Spatial Analysis of Crime in Washington, D.C.: 1990 and 2000"

The purpose of this paper is to examine Washington, D.C. from a spatial perspective with the use of maps showing change of certain index crimes, i.e., serious crimes, during the 1990 and 2000 decades. The study will attempt to determine if the crimes were continuous and spread to other areas of the city in relation to geographic units, such as, census tracts, wards, and neighborhoods. The city, euphemistically recognized as the capital of the world, is one of the highest crimes ridden cities in the United States. This paper will not directly analyze the social, cultural, or psychological aspects of crime although they are essential in elucidating causes to establish cause and effect. The maps will show spatial relationships between certain crime and socioeconomic variables with essential locations of federal and local government institutions, such as the Capitol and the Library of Congress.

Mabaye Dia, Winthrop University Department of Geography, "Islam Versus Christianity in West Africa"
Keywords: Islam, Christianity, Colonization, "Fulanization", "Wolofization"

Islam is one of the three main components of what is known as the triple heritage of Africa. My presentation examines Islam in West Africa, notably in Mauritania, Mali, Senegal, Gambia and Guinea. It explains how this Arab-Muslim religion did spread in these countries and southward. Back from the Middle East where he went to pilgrimage, Hajj Sheikh Omar Tall (1797-1864), a Fulani descendant of Futa Toro in Senegal, will fight European colonialism largely affiliated with Christianity. Hajj Omar will declare a holy war, Jihad, in 1852. Known as the armed prophet, Hajj Omar will mysteriously disappear in the Cliff of Bandiagara in Mali. El Hadji Malick Sy (1855-1922), the spiritual founder of Tidjania and Sheikh Amadou Bamba (1857-1927), the spiritual leader of Mouridism, each of them in his own way, will continue the religious aspect of the work of Hajj Omar. My research and it reviewed literature confirm that Islam was more politically correct than the colonial religion, Christianity, with regard to black-African cultures.

Jason Dittmer, Georgia Southern University, "Race, White Flight, and School Accountability"

Keywords: education, white flight, assessment, segregation, Jacksonville

In 1999 Florida instituted a performance-based school accountability program for K-12 public schools that tied state funds to a formula heavily weighted towards standardized test scores. This paper quantitatively compares the program's claims to race-neutrality with the program's actual award money flows through a combination of univariate and multivariate measures. This case study of the elementary schools in Jacksonville, Florida finds that as a result of the highly segregated school system the new allocation system distributed public funds with a bias against predominantly African-American and poor neighborhoods while not necessarily meeting its own objectives of encouraging better teaching.

Jualynne E. Dodson, Michigan State University Department of Religious Studies, "Sacred Spaces of Oriente Cuba"

Key Words: Cuban religions, Oriente, sacred spaces, AfroCuban.

For more than forty years, research of Cuban religions has been conducted in Havana, Matanzas or other areas of western Cuban. For the last five years, I have conducted field research with religious communities of the eastern, Oriente region. The purpose was to understand, from the perspective of practitioners, the distinctive nature, customs, as well as how Oriente believers use space to express their religious tradition. I have taken more than 200 high-quality, color photographs of sacred spaces of four religions and have incorporated 25 of these into a forthcoming book.

This proposal for an illustrated paper will excerpt representative images from the four traditions for presentation at the Conference on Race/Ethnicity and Place. The paper is titled, "Sacred Spaces of Oriente Cuba. It will present visual findings from my field research of Cuban religious traditions as they are practiced in the eastern region of Oriente. The traditions studied were Regla de Ocha/Lucumí, Regla Conga/Palo, and Espiritismo. The paper and illustrations will highlight the distinctive characteristics of the religious practices, based on the constructed spaces. There can also be a brief

discussion of commonalities of these traditions.

Mark Ellis, University of Washington, and Margaret Hudson, University of Georgia, "Placing Race in Mixed-Race Households: The Neighborhood Context of Parental Reporting of 'White' for Multiracial Children"

Lawrence Estaville, Texas State University-San Marcos Department of Geography; **Edris Montalvo**, Texas State University-San Marcos; and **Brock Brown**, Texas State

University-San Marcos Department of Geography, "Place Utility in the Texas Great Plains: Anglo and Latino Discordance, 1970-2004"

U.S. census data during the past thirty years show trends of a decreasing Anglo population in the West Texas Great Plains and a corresponding increase of Latinos. This study focuses on the fundamental question: Why does one ethnic group perceive declining economic opportunities in their long-time home in West Texas and express these concerns by leaving, while another ethnic group evaluates the economic opportunities positively in the same place and decides to move into a new homeland? To try to understand these contradicting geographical perceptions and experiences, we secured both quantitative and qualitative data for the period 1970 to 2004 and undertook multivariate analyses.

Harley Etienne, Cornell University, Department of City and Regional Planning, "Universities/Community Partnerships, Regional Development, Neighborhood Change and Race"

Keywords: universities; regional economic development; race; neighborhood change; spatial analysis; GIS; knowledge economy; creative class

For many declining or economically stagnant regions, colleges and universities are viewed as the potentially most dynamic and sustainable catalysts for economic growth. The rise of the discourses of the "creative class", "the learning region" and "knowledge-driven economy" mirrors the reality that interregional competition for highly skilled talent is increasing the importance of research-intensive universities in regional economic development. Simultaneously, the focus of economic development planning and policy has shifted away from issues such as housing affordability, job creation for the low-skilled, the unemployed, the underemployed, and racial inequity in urban form and development to the "brain drain", talent attraction and retention. Historically, critiques of university-community partnerships have analyzed the power dynamics inherent in the interaction between institutions and neighborhoods or summarized the qualitative benefits of their existence. In an age where the forces of global economic competition can easily thwart sub-regional development efforts through investment and disinvestment, what benefits do university-community partnerships focused on local neighborhood development achieve? Moreover, are those achievements tied to the accelerated displacement of established inner-city communities and the demographic and economic restructuring of U.S. cities/regions? Lastly, do the economic benefits to the region outweigh the costs of inner-city community displacement?

This paper presentation will provide an overview of a proposal for doctoral dissertation research that will focus on the confluence between local university/community relations, regional development

and the phenomena of neighborhood change as it pertains to race.

Using spatial analysis methods, this research will map neighborhood demographic change between 1990 and 2000 in urban areas surrounding research-intensive universities engaged in neighborhood development. Regional economic data will be used to identify correlations between dynamically growing regions and significant neighborhood change identified by the spatial analysis. The theoretical contributions of this work would be to critical analyses of “successful” university-community partnerships and their relationships to neighborhood change and to locating race and racism in discourses of the “knowledge-driven” region, and “creative class”.

Carolyn Finney, Clark University Graduate School of Geography, ““Mr. Audubon was a Brotha”: African-Americans, Environmental Narratives and Place”

Key Words: African-Americans, racialization, national parks, representation, South Florida

Representations and racialization inform the way we approach the "business", the "science", and the "conservation" of the outdoors. They affect the way these spaces and places are constructed, and the institutions that maintain these constructions. National parks and forests, as spaces and places that reflect national identity, environmental values, and American history are not immune to these processes. In particular, national parks can unintentionally become sites where African-Americans experience insecurity, exclusion and fear borne out of historical precedent, collective memory, and contemporary concerns. This research seeks to broaden our understanding of African-Americans and environment interactions by exploring how the attitudes and perceptions of African-Americans are influenced by racialized constructions and representations, informing how African-Americans participate in the use of national parks.

Using qualitative and quantitative methods, this study addresses how African-Americans are portrayed in popular outdoor magazines, the experiences of African-Americans with specialized environmental knowledge, the perceptions of those working for the National Park Service, and African-Americans who are part of the general population in South Florida.

While the NPS appears to embrace diversity, they hold on to their vision of outdoor places/wilderness as one that is unchanging. But findings suggest that for African-Americans, creating a deep-seated sense of feeling and responsibility regarding the environment means supporting the recovery and public acknowledgement of their presence in these spaces. More importantly, it's not about assimilation or attaching the "black" story onto an outdoor space, but incorporating it in a way that changes how the entire space is viewed and understood.

Andrew Fodor, Binghamton University, “Geographical and Racial and Ethnic Variations in Breast Cancer Incidence in New York State”

This research will evaluate variations in the breast cancer rate for New York Counties by race and ethnicity. There are several factors that contribute to the breast cancer rate including: age, race/ethnicity, socioeconomic status, proximity to environmental hazards, and geographical location. Preliminary research indicates that there is a great disparity in the breast cancer rate among blacks and whites in New York State. For example, the State rate for white women is 29.68 and for black women is 29.73. However, these rates vary significantly by geographic location. For white women Nassau County has the highest rate at 35.22. For black women the breast cancer rate in Fulton County is 110.37. The research will attempt to answer several questions: (1) What is the geographical variation in the breast cancer rate for all races in New York State? (2) What is the geographical variation in the breast cancer rate by race and ethnic group in New York State? (3) What are there geographical variations in the breast cancer rate within and between racial and ethnic groups in New York State? By answering these questions the research will identify areas where policies to reduce breast cancer should be implemented.

Benjamin Forrest, Dartmouth College Department of Geography, “Scale and Racial Segregation in Affirmative Action Law”

Keywords: Affirmative action, legal geography, race, scale, racial segregation

The Supreme Court has used a "logic of scale" to analyze affirmative action policies from Regents of California v. Bakke (1978) through the 2003 University of Michigan cases. The arc of cases shows how the legal system has used institutional and geographic hierarchies to evaluate the constitutionality of racially-conscious programs. During this period, the Supreme Court recognized both diversity rationales and remedial justifications for affirmative action. The Court began with a contentious, qualified endorsement of diversity in Bakke, then shifted its attention to remedial justifications during the 1980s and 1990s before returning to diversity issues in the Michigan cases. Under remedial theories, courts have used a logic of scale to separate cause, effect and remedy. The separation by scale restricted affirmative action policies to institutions and jurisdictions seen to be directly responsible for discrimination without regard to the scale of discrimination's effects. These cases illustrate that the American legal system remains deeply ambivalent about racial classification, although the net effect has been to limit the policies available to address the effects of past and ongoing discrimination.

Jim Forrest, Macquarie University Department of Human Geography and **Kevin Dunn**, University of New

South Wales Faculty of the Built Environment, "Constructing Racism in Sydney, Australia's Largest Ethnicity"

Keywords: racism; social construction; spatial variation; Sydney

Immigration to Australia was constrained by a White Australia policy from the time of federation to the early 1970s. Even so, the experience of non-English speaking background immigrants from Europe in the 1950s and 1960s was often marked by discrimination and disadvantage. Post-White Australia immigrants from Asia, or who were Muslims, have become especially identified as key Others in the national imaginary. This process is fed especially by the 'new racisms' (focusing on issues of cultural difference and national identity). The 'old racisms' (largely socio-biological) are much less relevant, contrary to some commentaries on the US scene. Bonnett (1996) suggests a combined social and spatial approach to analysis of racism, and emphasizes the value of social constructionism as an approach to eliciting sociospatial meaning. Based on results from an area stratified sample of Sydney residents on attitudes to racism, we show for 43 local jurisdictions that racism in Australia's largest ethnicity has important cultural and spatial elements. Compositional variables such as age, birthplace and education vary markedly in their influence of racist attitudes by area in Sydney; people of similar social backgrounds have different attitudes in different places. Comparison with aspects of the US experience on racism highlights the 'everywhere different' nature of race, ethnicity and place interrelationships.

John Frazier, Binghamton University Department of Geography, "Race/Ethnicity and Place: Institutional Challenges to the Integration of U. S. Geography"

Geography, like other academic institutions, is challenged to diversify its faculty to be more representative of a rapidly changing racial/ethnic mix of the United States. Integration of racial/ethnic perspectives in geography, however, involves more than headcounts of minority faculty. Our discipline is charged to make changes in numerous ways, including being more inclusive in its research initiatives, student body, its professoriate, and curriculum. This presentation considers a few of these challenges, first by focusing on the nature of black geographers in institutions of higher learning in the United States and the types of black geographies they produce, and then, by raising a few curricular issues.

Keith Galligano, Binghamton University, "The Evolution of Latino Communities in New York City: 1970 to 2000"

Due to the changing of American immigration policy in 1965 to favor non-European immigrants, migrants from a larger number of countries of origin began entering the United States. Of these areas, Latin America has produced the most migrants, thus altering the

landscapes of many urban areas in the United States. However, since "Latinos" differ in reasons for migration, socioeconomic status and culture, one can infer that settlement patterns and equity issues are not uniform. As a result, it is important to identify these discontinuities, so proper urban reform is initiated by public administrations in areas of large Latino concentrations. The proposed research project will analyze the changing neighborhood structure of one of the largest and most diverse Latino communities in the United States, New York City, between 1970 and 2000, in order to determine the spatial changes in settlement patterns of Latino ethnicities. Also, the changing socioeconomic statuses of each group will be analyzed, and interethnic comparisons will be presented. U.S. Census, PUMS and Geo-lythic Data will be used to analyze the above mentioned phenomena at the tract level, in the 5 New York City Counties—Bronx, Kings, New York, Queens and Richmond Counties. Maps and statistical tables (created from ArcGIS and SPSS) will be created to present the findings of the research.

Peter R. Galvin, Indiana University Southeast, Department of Geography, "Ethnicity and Place as Portrayed in Popular American Film"
Keywords: ethnicity, place, cultural landscape, immigrants

This poster explores the link between ethnicity and place as portrayed in popular American cinema. A comparative analysis of five films demonstrates that American ethnic cultural identity, and cultural mainstream perception thereof, derives substantially from landscape and sense of place. The selected films include *Do the Right Thing* (1989), portraying Italian and African Americans in New York City, *Snow Falling on Cedars* (1999), depicting Japanese Americans in the Pacific Northwest, *Mi Vida Loca (My Crazy Life--1993)*, featuring Hispanics in Los Angeles, *Gangs of New York* (2002), focusing on Irish Americans in New York City, and *The Joy Luck Club* (1993), depicting Chinese Americans in San Francisco.

Bradley Gardener, State University of Binghamton University, "East vs. West: A Comparative Analysis of The Spatial Distribution of Asian Americans and Amerasians in Two Urban Counties"

In the 2000 census, for the first time ever, data on racially mixed persons became available. Individuals were allowed to check off more than one racial box, if they wished. This new information provides an opportunity to seriously look at the distribution of these mixed individuals. The data shows that the number of mixed individuals in the United States is definitely on the rise. Another group that shares this population growth, are Asians. Since the Immigration Reform Act of 1965, the number of Asian individuals in this country has showed a significant increase. Up until recent years, almost all of the Asian American population was situated

either on the west coast or in very large cities. This is definitely changing. Looking at Hudson County, in New Jersey, and San Mateo County, in California, I will try to determine how Asian population are developing and what their impact on racial mixing are. The individuals that result from a mixture of White and Asian persons are called Amerasians. This mix constitutes the most significant percentage of inter racial individuals in the study areas. Will areas with the highest Asian percentages produce the most Amerasians, or conversely, will Amerasians be highly concentrated in overwhelmingly white communities? How are these incredibly fast growing Asian populations settling? Are they living in traditional living arrangements, or is this changing? If there are new patterns emerging, how do they relate to the mixing of races? How will time and more specifically, acculturation, affect these patterns in the near and distant future?

Melissa R. Gilbert and Michele Masucci, Temple University Department of Geography and Urban Studies, ““Race,” Gender, and Place: Reconceptualizing the “Digital Divide” from the Perspective of Poor Women’s Economic Empowerment.”

Keywords: “Digital Divide”, Information Technologies, Poor Women’s Empowerment, Philadelphia

This paper argues that conventional accounts of the “digital divide” which suggest that inequalities of access to information technologies (IT) and important information flows based on race, gender, income and geographic location can be overcome through providing IT to those not yet privileged are inadequate to understand the relationship between IT and poor women’s economic empowerment. By suggesting that access to IT is both the problem and the solution, conventional accounts wrongly assume that the “haves” and “have-nots” use of technology will be the same because the only real difference in the experiences are the resources needed to achieve access. Rather, we argue that a feminist geographic and critical race studies approach to IT and women’s economic empowerment forces us to move beyond the conventional account to explore how people’s experiences of, uses of, and access to information technology occur in particular places, within the context of a changing political economy and public policy, and are shaped by a constellation of power relations including “race”, gender, and class. Drawing on ethnographic analyses of two case studies of different technology use contexts in North Philadelphia, a poverty rights organization and a community technology center in a public housing development, we reconceptualize the digital divide as the interrelationships among technology use contexts, social networks and the social policies and institutions regulating IT use. This reconceptualization allows us to better examine the role of IT in exacerbating and/or alleviating economic and social polarization in the United States.

Ruth Gilmore, University of Southern California (invited)

Jonathan Glick, University of Washington Department of Geography, “From DC to the CD: Historically black neighborhoods and the professionalization of the inner-city in Washington and Seattle”

Keywords: race, gentrification, translocality, professionalization, Washington DC, Seattle

Historically African American neighborhoods near the centers of Washington, DC and Seattle have come to be decreasingly populated by African Americans between 1970 and 2000. A 30-year Census data study of these areas suggests some of the change corresponds to a professionalization of these areas in a manner consistent with global cities theorizing. While inequality does seem to be growing, a clear pattern of social polarization (beneficiaries versus victims of external

forces) is difficult to ascertain. The inconsistent change might be read through a theory of neighborhoods as translocalities, where neighborhood actors draw on extra-local forces in multiple ways.

David Goldberg, Modern Language Association, “Linguistic Tools for Race/Ethnicity and Place Research: the MLA Language Map”

The Modern Language Association Language Map interactively depicts the linguistic and cultural composition of the United States. Available online at www.mla.org/census_main, the MLA Language Map uses data from the 2000 United States census to display the locations and numbers of speakers of the first 30 languages about which the Census published data and also seven language groups which comprise scores of other languages that respondents reported speaking. The census data are based on responses to the question, "Does this person speak a language other than English at home?" This presentation familiarizes the audience with the resource, including five main features: (1) a single map that shows numbers of speakers of a selected language at county and zip code levels; (2) two parallel maps that operate like the single map and facilitate comparison of two languages in one place or one language in two places; (3) a Data Center, that creates tables on the fly, showing numbers of speakers of thirty languages (one at a time, as requested) by zip code, county, state, city, or town, as well as pie charts of the top ten languages per state, and tables listing numbers of speakers of each of thirty language per each of the states; and breakdowns of data in terms of age groups, above and below 18 years of age; (4) a page of frequently asked questions that includes links to related sites about languages, migration and immigration, and other census materials; and (5) a tutorial that demonstrates the site's functionalities.

Mario Gomez-Lopez, DOJ, GIS Section

Lisa Marie Goodson, Howard University Department of Nutritional Sciences, "Comparison of the Intake of Cruciferous and Dark Green Leafy Vegetables and Specified Sociodemographics Among African American Adult Females With and without Breast Cancer"

Keywords: African Americans; dietary traditions; United States; breast cancer

Epidemiological studies show that the intake of cruciferous and dark green leafy vegetables may protect against breast cancer. Traditional dietary patterns of African Americans, such as the consumption of these vegetables, are derived from southern and rural regions of the United States. However the incidence of breast cancer among African American adult females is high with a rate of 101.5 per 100,000. Has this population maintained their dietary tradition? Does residence in a certain region influence the frequency of consumption of these vegetables? This study investigates the frequency of consumption of cruciferous and dark green leafy vegetables and the relationship of specified sociodemographic variables in African American adult females with and without breast cancer. Sociodemographic variables include residence in the rural and urban, and in the southern and northern region of the country, as well as age, income and educational level. The monthly frequency of consumption was obtained from the third National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES III). A cross-sectional design of 34 African American females, with and without breast cancer of ages 20-77 years was studied. Statistical analysis utilized the student t-test with significance at $p \leq 0.05$. Age, income and educational level showed significance. However, no significant difference was identified in the frequency of consumption of the vegetables in subjects with and without breast cancer, nor in residence of the specified regions of the country. The lack of significant findings may relate to the small sample size. The study should be repeated using a larger sample size.

Pierre Goovaerts, Biomedware, Inc., "Analysis and Detection of Health Disparities using Geostatistics and a Space-Time Information System"

Keywords: prostate cancer, geostatistics, space-time information system

Geographic Information Systems (GIS) facilitate digital cartography, and Atlases of health outcomes for both infectious and chronic diseases are now published by national and state health agencies. These have proven useful for quantifying patterns in health outcomes such as incidence and mortality, for documenting access to health care, providing tools for risk communication and for assessing disparities in cancer burdens in underserved populations. Notwithstanding these benefits, there are substantial limitations that arise from using conventional GIS technology, especially for the mapping, representation, and analysis of health, socioeconomic, and environmental information for populations that are

dispersed or mobile and in which space-time relationships are dynamic.

Capitalizing on the recent development of Space-Time Information System (STIS) technology, Biomedware, Inc is currently developing the first GIS-based software to offer tools that are specifically designed for the spatial analysis and detection of health disparities, providing: description of spatial patterns of cancer mortality rates and identification of scales of variability, spatial smoothing and filtering to correct for statistical instability caused by the smaller size of minority populations, statistical tests to detect significant differences in cancer rates among sub-populations, detection of clusters and hotspots of significantly high or low health disparities, and visualization of changes in disparity through time.

This paper describes the different steps of the proposed methodology and presents an application to the detection of disparity in prostate cancer mortality between black and white males over the continental US. Decomposition of observed rates into local and regional components directly supports the identification of local hotspots and coldspots from the map of local components and larger-scale trends and differences from the map of regional components (e.g. high rates among whites in farming communities in the north central and western states, and for black farmers in the southeastern states). Local clusters analysis also revealed clusters of high disparities along the East coast, while clusters of low disparities are mainly located in the central part of the US.

Sue C. Grady, University at Albany Department of Epidemiology "Racial Disparities in Low Birth Weight and Other Reproductive Health Outcomes"

Racial disparity in low birth weight is partially explained by the environmental context in which women live. Women living in poor neighborhoods generally have poorer reproductive outcomes than women living in areas of higher socioeconomic status. One conceptual model is that residential segregation, along with rising income inequality, leads to concentrated poverty, and it is hypothesized that these neighborhood effects leads to stress related conditions in women, which later puts her at higher risk of low birth weight. Another conceptual model is that African-American women experience early health deterioration as a result of social inequalities, which leads to poorer reproductive health outcomes during the prime of her reproductive years. This paper explores the ages at which African-American women experience low birth weight in comparison to other women living within the same neighborhood and across all neighborhood environments. Multi-level modeling will be used to study low birth weight by (1) determining the presence of a health deterioration effect with maternal age using medical condition(s) at time of birth, (2) measuring the effect of concentrated poverty, and (3)

examining how concentrated poverty changes a health deterioration effect with maternal age.

Bruce Ormond Grant, Howard University Department of African Studies, "Black Identity and Well Being: Untangling Race and Ethnicity."

Keywords: Race, Ethnicity, Black Identity, Self-Esteem, Self-Concept

Central to the discourse on Black identity is a conceptualization of the self-concept as divisible by two domains: [1] A personality component that reticulates general personality traits, general ego mechanisms, and general personality dynamics, which, taken together, make possible a person's self-description, using only personality descriptors ("I am defensive; sharing and caring; full of energy, forgetful, etc."); and [2] variously labeled group identity, social identity, and reference group orientation-this second component speaks to the group or groups to which the person makes reference to in a description of self that relies solely on group identity descriptors ("I am a tennis buff, I am male, I am black/african american/african, etc."). Black identity/race research asserts that individuals exhibiting positive general personality dynamics, good levels of self-esteem and interpersonal competence, tend to be connected and show a sense of belonging toward one or more social groups. Well being, positive mental health status and positive ego identity go "hand in hand" with group affirmation and a sense of group belonging.

This presentation will offer information on quantifiable black identity types, and will explicate how "race-sense" and a "sense of self" is objectified and maintained via multiple pathways and group affiliations of African Americans/Black individuals. Attention will be paid to the measures aimed at "tapping" into "race" and "ethnicity."

Rodney D. Green, Howard University Center for Urban Progress, "HOPE VI in Washington, D.C.: People versus Places and Community Development"

Keywords: Public housing, community development, urban revitalization

HOPE VI is a federal program designed to replace the most distressed public housing in the nation with mixed income housing. The goal of the program is to improve the nation's affordable housing stock, overcome isolation, enhance self-sufficiency, and stimulate local economic development, thus enhancing U.S. democracy. The District of Columbia Housing Authority has received five HOPE VI grants from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development to carry out this process in distressed neighborhoods. Is it achieving its goals? This paper studies the local economic development aspect of the goals by measuring the impact of HOPE VI programs on property values and business development in census tracts affected by the HOPE VI project and comparing them to census tracts not so affected. The paper uses real estate data at the parcel

level from the D.C. Office of Tax and Revenue, business data at the firm level from Dun and Bradstreet, and demographic data at the block level from the Census. Before and after distributions are compared using a t test. The findings are that, for the two completed HOPE VI projects, substantial increases in property values, business activity, and residential economic profiles have occurred compared to non-HOPE VI areas. For the other three projects, the findings are more mixed; however, there is some evidence to suggest that similar changes are beginning in two of these three sites. A more disquieting finding is that, in the completed HOPE VI areas, apparent economic progress is associated with a decline in the share of African Americans in the local area's population relative to the comparison areas, suggesting a possible displacement process at work as well.

Susan W. Hardwick, University of Oregon Department of Geography, "The Geography of Whiteness: Russian and Ukrainian 'Coalitions of Color' in the Pacific Northwest"

This paper reports on the preliminary findings of an ongoing multi-method analysis of the shifting identities; spatial patterns; and social, cultural, and economic adjustments of Russian and Ukrainian refugees in Oregon and Washington. These post-Soviet migrants from the former USSR now comprise the largest refugee group in the Pacific Northwest. Along with a shared ethnicity and linguistic heritage, they also share a common fundamentalist Christian religious identity. By all accounts in the literature to date, it could be predicted that the white skin color and Protestant religious belief systems of these two groups would help ease their adjustment to life in the Pacific Northwest, a region long dominated by a homogeneous white Protestant political and social culture.

Findings from survey questionnaires, structured and unstructured interviews, participant observation, and fieldwork, however, provide evidence that the majority of the residents of the study area who were born in the former USSR are holding onto their Slavic identities with surprising vigor in the first decade after resettlement in the U.S. The primary two reasons for this include: (1) the powerful social constraints of their strict religious beliefs and ties; and (2) the politically motivated decision to declare themselves members of regional "Coalitions of Color" (to increase opportunities for additional social and economic support).

Thus, the whiteness and majority-culture religious beliefs of these two groups of refugees create a stage for acting out and clinging to identities brought from home while also embracing the dominant ethnic identity of their new place of residence. At the same time, the political climate of the host society provides the impetus for forging new identities based on self-declarations of non-whiteness. As a fascinating spatial footnote to the findings of this study, the increasingly heterolocal patterns of Ukrainians and Russians in the region, as well

as their relatively stable economic situation, would seem to run counter to these unexpected pathways toward adjustment and adaptation.

Milton E. Harvey, Kent State University, and **Stavros Constantinou**, Ohio State University, "Ethnic Identity, Motivation and Intergenerational Participation: Spatial Manifestations of an Ohio Greek Population"

This paper examines aspects of participation in ethnic activities by three generations of Greek-Americans in three communities: Cleveland, Akron, and Massillon, Ohio. The analysis is based on data collected from personal interviews. First, we constructed a measure of participation rates based on 52 ethnic-related activities. Second, we developed a socioeconomic model, using variables such as education, gender, community, and age of housing, to explain participation rates. Third, we used linear multiple regression to model participation rates on eight measures associated with each of the constructs of *Cultura*, *Lingua*, and *Politika*. We also tested a composite model that consisted of the significant indicators in each of the construct models across the three generations. Finally, the group representing each generation was subdivided into three "motivation-to-participate groups" based upon the odds of participation in these 52 ethnic-related activities. Then, for each generation, ordinal regression was used to explain the differences among the three participation groups using the variables from the composite model.

The results from the socioeconomic model were disappointing but the *Cultura*, *Lingua*, and *Politika* models did significantly explain participation rates for each of the three generations. However, the importance of each indicator varied across the three Greek-American generations. The results are presented in detail.

Elizabeth Hines, University of North Carolina at Wilmington Department of Earth Sciences, "A True Friend of His State: Jackson, Mississippi's Memorials to the Life and Work of Medgar Wiley Evers."

Keywords: Commemorative Landscapes, Civil Rights, Mississippi, Medgar Evers

Medgar Evers belonged to the vanguard of America's Civil Rights activists. Shaped by a rural Mississippi childhood that ended with distinguished WWII service, he became Mississippi's first NAACP Field Director. His tireless dedication made him a hero to Mississippi's blacks but his highly visible opposition to all segregation, advocacy of voting rights, economic boycotts and lunch counter sit-ins, and his daring litigation for public school desegregation incurred animosity and death threats from some whites. His 1963 assassination went unpunished for 31 years until white supremacist Byron De La Beckwith, after two hung juries, was finally convicted in a stranger-than-fiction third trial in 1994. Whites who came of age between the murder and the reopening of the case had grown up in the most benign racial climate that Mississippi had hitherto

known and they had little memory of the man whose life and death had helped to bring it about. But Jackson's African American community never forgot him. Among their tributes are a public library with a memorial park and statue, the renamed Delta Drive, the main branch of Mississippi's Federal Post Office, the Medgar Evers Institute, and symposia and festivals dedicated to his memory. Medgar Evers's early efforts in the Civil Rights struggle left an indelible imprint on Mississippi and America. The people of Mississippi have created a landscape of commemoration in their state capital to honor this great friend of their state.

Steven R. Holloway, University of Georgia Department of Geography; **Richard A. Wright**, Dartmouth College Department of Geography; **Mark Ellis**, University of Washington Department of Geography; and **Margaret Hudson**, University of Georgia Department of Geography, "Placing Race in Mixed-Race Households: The Neighborhood Context of Parental Reporting of "White" for Multiracial Children."

Multiracial children embody the ambiguities of racial categorization. Their corporeal existence can lay bare the fiction of racial purity and challenge racial hierarchies. Drawing from perspectives that articulate the socially constructed and malleable nature of racial identity, we contend that the mixed-race household is an important and understudied site of racial formation for multiracial children. Households and families increasingly encompass differently racialized persons and thus provide a venue for inter-racial contact that can distinctly differ from that of the street or neighborhood. Through a unique and confidential version of 1990 Census long-form data, we investigate the choices that parents of multiracial children must make when reporting the racial identity of their children. In light of the pervasive power of whiteness in US society, we focus on the choice of mixed-race couples to report their children as "White". Our analysis of twelve large metropolitan areas specifically attends to the influence of neighborhood context in light of the deeply inscribed patterns of racial neighborhood segregation.

Catherine Hoover-Castañeda, University of Texas at Austin & Shaw Environmental, Inc., "Environmental Change and Uncertainty in Coastal Communities of Northern Honduras"

Keywords: Environmental change, Garifuna, Mestizo, Honduras

There is growing concern that the accelerated pace and increasing complexity of environmental change may be challenging people's ability to test, refine, and adjust livelihood strategies. This would be particularly challenging for poor households in hazardous environments, generating greater vulnerability to disasters. The context for this concern was examined in four rural communities from two different cultural realms along the Caribbean coast of Honduras. This region was

considered a useful model for assessing hazards associated with contemporary environmental change due to its ecological diversity, the historic influence of tropical storms, and a steeply skewed distribution of wealth among a rapidly growing and multicultural population.

An ethnographic approach was used to understand how women household managers, community leaders, and elderly residents from Garifuna and Mestizo communities perceive and respond to hazards and other challenges in their environment. The analysis revealed how economic pressures combine with political context to contribute to an intensification of local land and resource use in the four communities. The consequent matrix of environmental hazards generates troubling uncertainties for these small-scale socioecological systems, particularly as the local ecological resources once available for livelihood adjustments become scarce. To make matters worse, institutional efforts to resolve environmental and economic challenges generating vulnerabilities for some rural communities are perceived as authoritarian, superimposed, and even culturally inappropriate. Confused or frustrated by so many uncertainties, households from both cultural realms try to adjust by increasing their dependence on an evolving web of political and financial resources beyond their communities, indeed from outside Honduras.

Damie T. Horsey, SUNY College at Brockport Departments of Afro & African-American Studies and Sociology, “Modern Day Jezebels: Racialized Sexuality and the Images of Black Women in Contemporary Hip-Hop Videos”

Background: Hip-hop music emerged in the 1970’s as a countercultural strategy to deter inner city youth from the influence of violence and gangs; it was a form of social expression. The dominant images in early hip-hop music videos were reflective of black urban culture with an emphasis on black empowerment. Current hip-hop music videos differ substantially from those of the past. Today the dominant images and symbols in these videos are less about empowerment and social justice and more about materialism and the exploitation of black women. The purpose of this research is to recognize/investigate how contemporary hip-hop music videos simultaneously reflects and reproduces race, gender, and class oppression of Black American Women.

Methods: A qualitative investigation was conducted with nine Black American Women between the ages of 18-24 attending the University of Missouri. The face to face interviews were to assess how they felt and what they thought about the images that appear in contemporary hip-hop music videos. Questions focused on topics such as: meanings imbedded in the images and their relationship to stereotypes of black women, rationales for the use of particular images, attributions of accountability, and the consequences of these video images for the lives of Black women. The interview

transcripts were analyzed for common themes in responses to the questions.

Preliminary Findings: Several themes emerged from the data. A few of them are: (1.) Images of Black women in music videos differ from “everyday” Black women – women in music videos are “other” Black women. (2.) The respondents felt that the men (both black and white) they interact with in their everyday lives expect them to act, dance, and dress like women in music videos. (3.) Many of the respondents attribute the use of these images to the notion that “sex sells” and do not see these images as the exploitation of black women.

Jacqueline Housel, SUNY at Buffalo, “Placing Police: Spatial Strategies of African Americans in Buffalo, New York”

Keywords: racial profiling, policing, time-geographies, qualitative research

The 1991 Rodney King beating and the 2001 Cincinnati riots recall images of violent citizen responses to the actions of police. These events are not isolated incidents, but join a list of individual high profile cases that have helped bring racial profiling into focus as one of today’s urgent urban problems. Recent research has found that attitudes of citizens toward police are negatively affected by these renowned incidents and that these effects are more pronounced among African Americans. What remains largely unexplored is how perceptions of the mundane regulation of place (particularly through state organized policing) affect how individuals move in everyday space. Through an analysis of interviews and discussion groups with African American adults in highly segregated Buffalo, New York, this paper explores some ways that local knowledge about police is used by individuals to make choices about routes and destinations as they move through/around urban and suburban space. This study disrupts the notion of a singular racial construction of identity emphasizing the multiple identities of individuals who are members of particular social groups and offering new insights into the nature of obstacles/constraints that underlie movements in space.

Holli Howard, and **Michael W. Parsons** both of Casey Trees, “A Comparison of the Urban Forest and Demographic Patterns, Washington, DC”

Keywords: GIS, demographic patterns, urban forest, city planning

Historically, Washington, DC’s urban forest has been considered a positive facet of the city. It was formerly known as the City of Trees. The quality of the Washington, DC urban forest has been steadily declining for decades but the spatial patterns of decline have not been uniform. This research investigates the patterns of urban forest and the relationship to demographic patterns.

The quality of the urban forest is based on tree frequency, size, health condition, and species diversity.

These tangible aspects contribute to the city's sense of place and may reflect the extent of care and investment on the part of the local community or government agencies. By comparing the spatial patterns of DC's urban forest with demographic patterns, we will examine the extent to which factors such as income, education, crime and age correlate with the condition of the urban forest. The results of this analysis can provide a basis for strategic planning for Casey Trees projects as well as for community organizations and city planners. For example, if areas of violent crime exhibit lower street tree density, this condition could create the political will to increase the care or maintenance of the urban forest in such areas.

Casey Trees has developed a large geodatabase of over 130,000 street tree locations and supporting attribute data. We will use a GIS to integrate and analyze street tree and census information. Statistical techniques will be used to summarize and clarify tree/demographic relationships where appropriate.

Susan E. Hume, Southern Illinois University, "The Racialization of African Students in the United States"
Keywords: identity construction, race, ethnic geography

People from post-colonial, Black majority, Black-led countries often do not share Americans' conceptions of racial categories and identities. Though they might construct a shared panethnic 'African' identity with others from Africa, newcomers usually resist being 'lumped together' with African Americans, or even being labeled as 'Black.' However, upon arrival they are thrust into the racial dichotomy that continues to dominate American life. Based on thirty-six semi-structured in-depth interviews with community college and university students from nineteen African countries, this paper compares the experiences of individuals living in the small, racially homogenous city of Eugene, Oregon with those of students living in the racially and ethnically diverse Washington, DC metropolitan area. Participants in this study describe in their own words the tensions between identities that they claim for themselves versus those imposed upon them by the receiving society. Findings from this research serve as a reminder that race is socially constructed and American society has created a vision of race not held by people the world over. This has significant implications for interactions among Africans, African Americans, and White Americans as a growing number of African immigrants, refugees, and sojourners settle in the United States.

Yulanda Y. Hwang, Binghamton University, "Regional and Ethnic Disparities Between the Aboriginal Population and Han Chinese in Taiwan"

The Ming Dynasty, Ching Dynasty, Dutch, Spanish, and Japanese colonized the aboriginal population of Taiwan before the Kuo-Min-Tang (KMT) government moved from Mainland China to Taiwan in 1949. The KMT consisted largely of Han Chinese. The aboriginal

inhabitants of Taiwan have suffered from social pathologies such as poverty, alcoholism, and violence. They have lost their national identity, cultural patterns, and structures because of the mistreatment and oppression of the various colonial regimes. The indigenous people of Taiwan have been the major losers during all periods of colonization of the island.

The purpose of this research is to provide a substantial description of Taiwan's aboriginal population in terms of socioeconomic and demographic characteristics. Using data for 2000 acquired from the Census Bureau in the Executive Department of Taiwan, the age and sex structure, educational attainment, employment characteristics, and marital status of the various aboriginal groups and the Han Chinese are examined. Comparisons and contrasts are made between indigenous populations located in urban settings and those located in rural areas. In addition, variations between the Han Chinese and the aboriginal population are explored. Results indicate that there are significant differences in the socioeconomic and demographic variables between the Han Chinese and the indigenous people. A spatial variation in the variables between urban and rural aboriginals is also evident.

Derek Hyra, University of Chicago Department of Sociology, "Racial Uplift? Intra-Racial Class Conflict and the Economic Revitalization of Harlem and Bronzeville"

Key Words: Community Revitalization, Ethnography, Class Conflict, Economic Development

Class conflict within Black America is a controversial and debated topic.

Several scholars claim that a common experience, based on white racism, has led to social and political unity among African-Americans. However, others predict, with greater economic differentiation, shared feelings of social and political commonality and homogeneity will decrease within this racial group.

Harlem in New York City and Bronzeville in Chicago, arguably the most culturally significant African-American communities in the United States, provides valuable insight on the economic transformation occurring within Black America as a whole. After decades of economic abandonment, these areas are experiencing a resurgence of residential and commercial investments, triggered, in part, by the return of the black middle-class to these communities. As the middle-class moves in, the poor are being displaced. While the displacement is associated with government interventions, the political action of community groups composed of more affluent and middle-class blacks is also contributing.

Based on a four-year, comparative ethnographic investigation, using extensive participant observation, interviews and archival data, this study reveals the internal conflict between lower and upper-income residents. I argue that intra-racial class antagonism is

playing a critical role in the economic development of these communities, and ponder whether or not the redevelopment of Harlem and Bronzeville can be considered "racial uplift." This study supports the notion that class conflict is essential for understanding community change and the black experience in urban America.

John Iceland, University of Maryland Department of Sociology, "The Effect of Immigration on Residential Segregation in U.S. Metropolitan Areas, 2000"

Keywords: Race, ethnicity, immigration, segregation

A number of recent studies have shown that residential segregation among various Asian and Hispanic groups has remained the same or increased in recent decades, even while African American segregation has declined. High levels of immigration likely affect patterns of segregation, as new immigrants often settle in ethnic enclaves even as longer-term residents may disperse into outlying areas. This paper analyzes patterns of residential segregation in 2000 using decennial census data for various racial/ethnic groups in all U.S. metropolitan areas by nativity, country of origin, and length of time in the U.S. Two common measures of segregation are used: the dissimilarity index and the isolation index.

Results provide qualified support for the "spatial assimilation" model in that immigrants of all race groups are more segregated from native-born Whites than native-born members. In addition, the most recent arrivals from specific countries also tend to be more segregated than those who have been in the U.S. longer, particularly among Whites

and Asians, and to a lesser extent Hispanics. However, results also indicate that spatial assimilation is an uneven process: segregation of the foreign-born varies considerably by race and country of origin, and differences in segregation among the foreign-born by year of entry are modest for Hispanics and slight, if at all, for Black immigrants.

Joshua F. J. Inwood, University of Georgia Department of Geography, "White Wash: Investigating the Role of White Privilege in the Production of the Landscape of the University of Georgia"

Keywords: white privilege, race, production of space

Research both within geography and in other disciplines has focused on the social construction of race and the production of space. This paper seeks to connect these two ideas by investigating the ways in which whiteness or more specifically "white privilege" is manifest on North Campus on The University of Georgia. North Campus is part of the main campus located in Athens, Georgia and was built during the Ante-Bellum period, a time in which the state of Georgia was economically and socially dependent on slavery. Indeed, the majority of the buildings date from the

1850's or before and were built using the profits garnered through slavery or

through slave labor itself. However, no mention is made of

this in campus literature and there is no public memorial commemorating this fact, even though North Campus is registered on the National Register of Historic Places. The University of Georgia, recently renamed a building on North Campus the "Hunter/Holmes Academic Building" in memory of the first two African American students who integrated the University in the early part of the 1960's, so the only formal recognition of race on campus is one of integration.

Nonetheless, through the use of open-ended interviews and focus groups this paper argues that a "white identity", though silent, is also "built into" the landscape on North Campus.

Decoteau J. Irby, Temple University, Department of Geography and Urban Studies, "Hip Hop, Urban Labor Markets, and "The American Dream": A Study of Young Black Men in Philadelphia"

This research examines the relationship between urban labor markets and hip hop production by exploring the decision making processes of young black male hip hop producers in Philadelphia, PA. Specifically, I explore how their decision to be hip hop practitioners relates to their educational and employment opportunities. Race, class, education, and labor intersect to shape hip hop production and the lives of young black males that are striving to succeed in an inherently oppressive capitalist society.

I collected qualitative data from in-depth interviews to answer questions about what conditions and situations arose that made informants decide to pursue hip hop as a career as opposed to working a traditional nine to five job. The men were divided into two groups based on education and work experiences: B-boys and Breakers. Both groups faced issues in the labor markets that informed the decision to opt out of the formal labor market, where autonomy, respect, individuality, and creativity are difficult to achieve.

Exploring the political economy of hip hop contributes to the expanding discussion of the topic and begins to reconsider the role of hip hop in the context of the urban environment. It offers an alternative view of hip hop that moves away from culture as the centerpiece of the discussion. Secondly, it ties hip hop to larger structural socio economic issues, thus broadening our understanding of the meaning of hip hop in the lives of young black men in inner cities. In so doing, we can start to examine the transformative potential of hip hop beyond a limited understanding of culture and identity.

Ibipo Johnston-Anumonwo, SUNY-Cortland Department of Geography, "Race, Location and Access to Employment in Buffalo, N.Y."

As the third most segregated city in the US in the year 2000, Buffalo, N. Y. is used as a case study to examine the connection between race and access to jobs among urban residents. Research on racial differences in locational access to employment fall under the umbrella of the spatial mismatch hypothesis and findings about differences in work trips could inform urban analysts whether the 1960's thesis of differential racial access to jobs is still tenable or not. Using census data, the study investigates racial differences among Buffalo residents after controlling for several variables and finds evidence of persistent constrained access of African-Americans to suburban employment. Employment opportunities continue to expand in the suburbs; increasing numbers of African-Americans commute outward to suburban workplaces; much of the new suburban jobs have been low-skilled or service jobs; and even when they have access to an automobile, African-Americans are unable to find work close to home. Furthermore, there are important qualitative racial differences between suburban residents who work in the central city and inner city residents who reverse commute to suburban workplaces. The results for low-income women workers especially, suggest that policy efforts to move people from welfare to work must address the transportation difficulties of low-income minority groups. The findings for Buffalo could be used as an indicator for other U. S. cities with high and persisting levels of residential segregation.

Richard C. Jones, University of Texas at San Antonio Department of Political Science and Geography, and **Shannon Crum**, University of Texas at San Antonio Department of Political Science and Geography, "Changing Spatial Patterns of Ethnic and Immigrant Groups in San Antonio, 1990- 2000"

While less ethnically diverse than many large immigrant receptor cities, San Antonio is representative of medium-sized cities in the U.S./Mexico borderlands that are experiencing rapid immigration. Guided by an emerging literature, we ask how the processes of segregation, suburbanization, and substitution of immigrants for domestic minorities played out in the city over the decade. Based on census tract data, we find that San Antonio does not fit expectations based on national patterns. Both Hispanic and Black segregation declined markedly, along with that for "Anglos" (non-Hispanic whites); only Asian segregation increased. Suburbanization increased markedly for all groups. We also find evidence for the "filling in" by foreign-born Latinos of tracts vacated by suburbanizing Hispanics, Blacks, Asians, and Whites. Despite rapid suburbanization for all groups, suburban segregation (outside Loop 410) actually increased for Blacks, Asians, and non-Hispanic whites, suggesting that these groups seek out co-ethnics. This suburban segregation was more than offset by increasing ethnic heterogeneity in the inner city. This research has important implications for social movements between Latino and Black groups, whose traditional inner

city power base (and attention to downtown issues) erodes as their leadership is removed by suburbanization. In addition, our ethnographic work indicates that a new Mexican immigrant underclass may be emerging in inner city San Antonio. This group is identified by low socio-economic status, legal insecurity, limited cultural adaptation to Anglo or Mexican culture, and discrimination at the hands of both Anglo and Mexican American employers and public servants.

Terry-Ann Jones, University of Miami, "Ethnicity and Assimilation: Jamaicans in South Florida and Toronto" Paper Presentation: Ethnicity and Assimilation: Jamaicans in South Florida and Toronto
Keywords: Jamaicans, Migration, Transnationalism, Ethnic enclaves, Immigrant assimilation

Migration is embedded in Jamaica's history to the extent that international movement has become a part of the consciousness of the people. Patterns of emigration have changed over the course of Jamaica's history, and are in many cases related to such factors as the colonial past, as well as contemporary economic ties. Although there are records of early patterns of Jamaican emigration, the process has become increasingly significant. Recently, since the late 1950s, large numbers of Jamaicans have migrated to the United Kingdom, where they held citizenship at that time.

When Jamaican independence in 1962 and restrictive changes in British immigration legislation in 1965 coincided with more accommodating changes in Canadian and American immigration policies, these migratory patterns shifted. Migration from Jamaica to North America increased steadily, while migration to the United Kingdom declined, trends that persist today.

There are several factors that affect the dynamics surrounding the migrant's choice of destinations, and these choices have implications for the migrant's relative economic success, social mobility, and transnational linkages. This paper is part of a more extensive project that seeks to investigate the differences between Jamaican migration to the United States and Canada, focusing on South Florida and the Greater Toronto Area. This paper assesses the effects that the ethnic compositions of South Florida and Toronto have on Jamaican immigrants, in terms of their levels of assimilation, acculturation, and socioeconomic mobility.

Jin-Kyu Jung, SUNY at Buffalo Department of Geography, "Children's Conceptualization of Heritage and the Question of Community."
Key words: Community, Heritage, Children's geography, Qualitative GIS

The West side of the city of Buffalo is a cradle of multi-ethnic and multi-culture in Buffalo area although it has been struggling with its stagnated economic condition. The study was initiated to inquire the meaning of community to the children who live in those urban neighborhoods to find out their perspectives. Especially,

this poster focuses more on showing how children who have different ethnic backgrounds conceptualize their heritage, and how it affects their perception of community.

The poster will primarily display qualitative data collected from children during the research conducted at one Boys & Girls in Buffalo. In addition, Qualitative GIS as an endeavor to integrate quantitative and qualitative data in current GIS environment will be introduced partly.

Shawn Malia Kana'iaupuni, Kamehameha Schools, Honolulu, Hawaii, and **Nolan J. Malone**, Kamehameha Schools, Honolulu, Hawaii, "Got Koko? Hawaiian Racial Identity and Multiracial Diversity"

The case of indigenous Hawaiians provides a unique glimpse into a multiracial future. Historically high rates of intermarriage and small numbers of full-blooded Hawaiians have created an almost entirely multiracial population by demographic standards. Nevertheless, 400,000 plus individuals called themselves Hawaiian in the Census 2000. And, nearly one-third reported only Hawaiian, despite recent estimates that only 1,000-3,000 full-blooded Hawaiians remain alive today. Judging from these numbers, native Hawaiian cultural identity remains a powerful influence in the lives of many multiracial individuals and continues to shape individual racial identity processes accordingly.

The purpose of our research is to learn more about what strengthens the identity of mixed-race individuals. We seek to take advantage of the detail afforded by the multiple-race classifications in Census 2000 to examine whether racial identification choices differ between multi-race and single-race Hawaiians, while also examining differences among specific multiracial Hawaiian groups. This research will contribute to our growing understanding about racial identity processes among multiracial individuals.

*Dr. Shawn Kana'iaupuni is currently directing research and evaluation on the well-being of indigenous Hawaiians at the Kamehameha Schools, based in Honolulu, Hawaii. Dr. Nolan Malone is a senior Research Scientist at the Kamehameha Schools.

David Kaplan, Kent State University Department of Geography, "The Racial Geography of Predatory and Subprime Lending in Akron, Ohio"

Since the early 1990s, so-called predatory lending has increased as unscrupulous mortgage brokers target poor, vulnerable people with loans that charge excess interest and unnecessary fees. These loans often lead to foreclosures. This research, funded by the Ford Foundation, examines the geography of mortgage lending in Summit County, Ohio and discloses those neighborhoods where predatory lending is most likely to occur. Thus far, the findings indicate that the bulk of foreclosures occur within the central city of Akron and in a few specific neighborhoods with a disproportionately

high percentage of minorities. These neighborhoods also demonstrate a much higher percentage of prime lending. We are currently examining the degree to which particular neighborhoods are more vulnerable to foreclosure due to high loan-to-value or high loan-to-income ratios.

Charlotte Y. King, DePaul University, Department of Women and Gender Studies, "Fact, Lore and Mixed Blood in Navasota: An Historical Analysis of African-American Family in Reconstruction Era Texas"

Keywords: African-American Women history, Migration, Feminist Discourse

"Fact, Lore and Mixed Blood in Navasota: An Historical Analysis of an African-American Family in Texas during the era of Reconstruction" is an interdisciplinary research project combining the disciplines of women studies, African American history and art history. Research completed under the lens of a multiracial, identity politics feminist framework and conducted under the guidance of Dr. Ann Russo, chair of the women and gender studies department at DePaul University. This project seeks to construct an analysis of African-American women's lives in Texas, during the years of 1860-1912. The examination of specific place (Grimes County, Texas) is essential in constructing a complete analysis of African-American women's lives during reconstruction. This research seeks to find an understanding of the first major southwestern migration for African-American women post-slavery. It is my attempt in conducting this research to develop a complex assessment detailing the reasons for such a major migration. The inclusion of oral tradition is similarly essential in order to complicate the traditional notions of racial oppression in reconstruction era Texas. In the production of my research I seek to challenge the myths of African-American women's history by combining family lore, and historical fact. Inclusive in my project is the usage of original late 1800's family portrait. These photographs are included in order to give a physical examination of the contradictions of history.

Baldev Lamba, Temple University, Ambler College, Department Of Landscape Architecture and Horticulture, "Creating Ethnic Identity Inhabiting the Inner City Landscape"

Keywords: Place Making, Urban Revitalization, Ethnic Identity

In the after-shock of deindustrialization, cultural strategies have emerged as the primary means of reversing urban decline and envisioning possibilities of revitalization. Central to such strategies is the rhetoric of cultural identity and precincts, and promotion of local distinctiveness in the creation of a positive sense of place and belonging.

After the great immigration waves of the late 19th and early 20th century ended, cities changed from a population historically recognized as homogeneous to a

population of far greater ethnic and social diversity. Bringing new energy and vitality, these emigrant groups are now engaged in re-settlement of the abandoned inner city landscape. Although faced with limited resources, they have an unprecedented opportunity to shape the urban fabric into patterns that will absorb, reflect and celebrate their diverse identities.

Located in the West Kensington section of North Philadelphia, the Norris Square neighborhood has become home to a predominantly Puerto Rican population. Embodying the classic signs of post-industrial inner-city decline and decay, this neighborhood represents a compelling prototype for the discourse on community based urban revitalization. The Norris Square community is striving to build a sense of place that is expressive of the sights, sounds and rhythms of Latino culture.

Starting with a brief overview of the immigration patterns and strategies for post-industrial inner-city revitalization, this paper will focus on multi-faceted processes of transforming Norris Square from a dangerous ghetto into a thriving 'barrio' resistant to pressures of gentrification and displacement.

Victoria Lawson, Lucy Jarosz, Anne Bonds, and Jennifer Devine, University of Washington, "Geographies of Race and Poverty in the American Northwest"

Keywords: rural poverty, race, the American Northwest

This paper draws from a larger research project in which we reinterpret geographies of poverty across the American Northwest through the lens of the cultural and political-economic processes producing poverty differences. We begin from the idea that both popular and academic understandings of poverty are often constructed on the basis of racialized and geographically specific understandings of poverty, even as these are constructed as generalized knowledge. For example, rural white poverty is all too frequently understood through generalizing insights from Appalachia, whereas rural poverty is otherwise racialized through the invocation of African-Americans in the deep South, Hispanics in the Southwest and Native-American populations elsewhere (Fitchen, 1981; Tickameyer and Duncan, 1990; Oberhauser, 1995). Our research focuses on patterns of racialized poverty in the American Northwest both because this region has been relatively neglected in poverty research, and because looking at different regional productions of poverty by race, can reveal new understandings of poverty/race dynamics. In other words, we employ our 'geographical advantage': attending to the spatial variability and place-dependence of processes. By framing questions about poverty geographically – looking at material and discursive poverty processes in specific places -- we can reveal counterexamples and unexpected patterns and relationships that allow us to pose new theoretical arguments. We begin exploring geographies of poverty

across non-metropolitan counties of the American Northwest (Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Montana) by separately mapping and analyzing county-level patterns of white and Latino poverty across the region. We then examine each poverty pattern in relation to typologies of county-level economic restructuring during the nineties that measure the shifting importance of farming, manufacturing, retail, services and government employment and earnings. We also examine the ways in which discourses of poverty concerning these racial groups are constructed in the region. Through these analyses, we answer a series of questions about how understandings and experiences of white and Latino poverty are linked to specific processes of economic change across space.

Karima Legette, Binghamton University McNair Program, "Black Women Come to Binghamton, New York: A Case Study in Poor Female Migration"

The city of Binghamton has been undergoing significant racial ethnic change since 1970, as the white population declined and the non-white population increased. In addition to these migration patterns, the city also has been diversified due to the racial/ethnic changes of the local college student population during the same period. Slightly more than one-half of all Binghamton University students rent off-campus housing, primarily in the city.

While the student non-white population seems to have stabilized, the permanent non-white population continues to increase in number and proportion of the total population. The permanent black population has realized the highest growth rate. In 1970, blacks (permanent residents, not students) constituted only 2.2% of the total population. In 2000, the local permanent black population increased by 35%, to become 8.4% of the total population. Census data suggest that Binghamton's increasing racial/ethnic diversity represents a poor multiculturalism characteristic of many old industrial cities. Binghamton's growing black population includes a growing number of poor black females residing in public housing. This research examines the origins and destinations of Binghamton blacks and addresses the question: Why are poor black women moving to Binghamton, NY? The theoretical framework for this study is place utility, value assigned to a location in the context of migration theory. Environmental stressors like quality of housing, neighborhood crime, and access to services are among the factors that define place utility of a particular location of residence.

This study compares the place utility of black women at their origin with that at their new residence in Binghamton, NY. Methods of investigation involve personal interviews of local black females residing in Saratoga Apartments, a highly concentrated black neighborhood in Binghamton, NY. Preliminary results suggest that black women's place utilities vary by

location in interesting ways. They also reveal that these women are working poor, not welfare queens.

Jonathan Leib, Florida State University Department of Geography, and Gerald Webster, University of Alabama Department of Geography, "Civil War versus Civil Rights: Race and the Contested Meanings of the Confederate Battle Flag in the American South"

Keywords: Confederate Battle Flag, American South, Race

Race continues to be the most important socio-political fault line in the American South. No issue underscores this divide more clearly than the past decade's controversies over the interpretation of symbols (including monuments, street and school names, songs and flags) associated with the Confederate States of the America. The most strident of these controversies have pertained to the public display of the Confederate battle flag. In each of the region's controversies, attitudes about the battle flag have divided along racial lines with approximately two-thirds of white citizens viewing the battle flag as a symbol of honor and heritage and two-thirds of black citizens viewing it as a symbol of hatred and racism.

The purpose of this paper is to examine the origins of these contrasting perspectives. For example, what factors specific to the South have caused these debates to be so politically volatile? Have identifiable aspects of Southern culture led to the combustible nature of these debates? What impact does the use of Confederate symbols in the "Myth of the Lost Cause" and the Civil Rights Movement have upon contrasting racial perspectives on the meaning of the battle flag? To address these questions, we review and extend our past analyses of flag controversies in Alabama, South Carolina, Georgia and Mississippi. We conclude, in spite of strenuous arguments made by battle flag supporters to the contrary, that the battle flag controversies around the region are overwhelming about race, and have their origins in the South's historical circumstances.

Helga Leitner, University of Minnesota Department of Geography, "Immigration and Spaces of Whiteness in Small Town America"

Key words: Immigrants, whiteness, racialization, race relations

During the past ten to fifteen years, predominantly white towns throughout the rural Upper Midwest have experienced historic changes in their population composition, brought about by an influx of "new" non-white immigrants. The large number of generally poor and culturally/racially different immigrants entering rural towns has been welcomed by employers, but has been met with anxiety and hostility from some white residents, creating tensions and conflicts. The purpose of this paper is to examine the origins and content of white Euro-American reactions towards immigrants, in particular negative reactions. Starting with the concept of

whiteness, which seeks to make visible the operations of racial privilege and advantage that influence attitudes and actions of white people, I offer a more nuanced perspective on whiteness that highlights the heterogeneity and contingency of all racialized discourses, practices and spaces. Based on focus groups with white residents, and observations in a small town in Minnesota in 2000-2001, the paper demonstrates that whites articulated a diverse range of attitudes towards new immigrants, including racism. It shows how whites' differently classed and gendered experiences of local transformations (of the social, economic and material spaces in town), together with their interactions with new immigrants in different places (at work, at home, in the neighborhood, in public spaces), help shape attitudes at the local level. As a consequence, transformations brought about by larger scale economic and political restructuring and national discourses on immigration and race are reworked through local geographies of white-immigrant relations.

Ho Hon Leung, SUNY Oneonta Department of Sociology, "The family as a space of settlement: Chinese immigrants in small towns"

Key Words: Chinese immigrants, settlement, family

The purpose of this paper is to study some Chinese immigrants who reside in small towns. In particular, we explore their experience in immigration and settlement in the frame of the family: one of the core Chinese cultural and ethnic values. Serire's framework "from familial to familiar" on the Chinese social organizational style is used to analyze the pattern and sentiment of settlement among 17 interviewees from 11 families. The findings from the in-depth interviews suggest that the family serves as a space in which these immigrants find a sense of settlement. Our data indicate that one of the main reasons they chose to move to these small towns is related to family tie. Regardless how well they establish themselves in these towns, many interviewees do not feel they are settled until they can unify with the rest of their family members.

Wei Li, Arizona State University Asian Pacific American Studies Program, Department of Geography, "'Racialized Assimilation': Assimilation Theory and Immigration Integration."

This paper introduces a new notion of "racialized assimilation" among first generation adult immigrants. Similar to, but different from Portes's "segmented assimilation" (which mainly describes second generation's assimilation to mainstream society along class line with implied racial ramifications), we argue that "assimilation" can be defined along racial fault lines; i.e. race matters in immigrant integration process.

Most immigrants come to the U.S. with somewhat romanticized "American dreams." In initial years of settlement, many immigrants' simply struggle to make a living. In later years, after they have become more settled

and enjoy economic and personal freedoms most did not have in their countries of origin, many immigrants also unfortunately encounter firsthand racist events/nativist sentiments in their workplaces or neighborhoods where they have tried timelessly to fit in. Also, they begin to learn more about the racial history of America. These various encounters and different scenarios begin a reality check for many first generation immigrants. Some acknowledge that they will never be truly equal to native-born citizens, and retreat within themselves and their families to make a living and do well financially. Others become more politically active by identifying themselves with “people of color” in the U.S. and join the pursuit for equal opportunities and rights.

This paper, based on theoretical explanations and empirical examinations, develops the concept of racialized assimilation; and then explores its role in immigrants’ fluid self-identity transformation and their integration to urban/suburban communities and American society in general.

Pin-Shuo (Ben) Liu and **Monica Nyamwange**, William Paterson University Department of Environmental Science and Geography, “Perceptions Towards Urban Inequality and Employment Among Various Ethnic/Racial Groups in Selected Counties of Northern New Jersey”

Key words: urban inequality, employment inequality, and ethnicity

The West side of the city of Buffalo is a cradle of multi-ethnic and multi-culture in Buffalo area although it has been struggling with its stagnated economic condition. The study was initiated to inquire the meaning of community to the children who live in those urban neighborhoods to find out their perspectives. Especially, this poster focuses more on showing how children who have different ethnic backgrounds conceptualize their heritage, and how it affects their perception of community.

The poster will primarily display qualitative data collected from children during the research conducted at one Boys & Girls in Buffalo. In addition, Qualitative GIS as an endeavor to integrate quantitative and qualitative data in current GIS environment will be introduced partly.

John Logan, Lewis Mumford Center for Comparative Urban and Regional Research and the Center for Social and Demographic Analysis at University at Albany, SUNY; **Deirdre Oakley**, Northern Illinois University; and **Jacob Stowell**, University at Albany, “Public Policy Impacts on School Desegregation”

There has been much discussion about the long-term effects of court-ordered school desegregation on the racial mix of public schools. This paper shows that black-white segregation was sharply reduced between 1968 and 1990 across the country, but was somewhat lower in 1990 in districts that were under court order.

Since 1990, despite the rescinding of many court ordered plans, there has been almost no change in average levels of segregation. Surprisingly, other aspects of the organization of education exert stronger net effects. These include the average size of school districts, whether districts extend across the city-suburb boundary, and the proportion of students attending private schools.

Juliana Astrud Maantay, Lehman College/City University of New York (CUNY) Department of Environmental, Geographic, and Geologic Sciences, “Environmental Health and Justice Implications of Industrial Zoning Changes in New York City: A Case Study in “Expulsive Zoning”

Keywords: Environmental Justice; Industrial Zoning Changes; Expulsive Zoning; GIS (Geographic Information Systems); Environmental Health

Using New York City as a case study, this paper examines how zoning and the legal mechanism of zoning changes can contribute to environmental injustice, and offers recommendations for achieving justice through planning. Noxious uses tend to concentrate in poor and minority industrial neighborhoods due to re-zoning more affluent and less minority industrial areas to other uses, and expanding industrial zones in poorer neighborhoods and communities of color. This set of practices has been termed “expulsive zoning,” and is characterized by displacement of poor and minority people (and industry) from gentrifying industrial zones, the intrusion of additional noxious land uses into predominately poor and minority industrial areas, and the concomitant reduction of environmental quality there.

Zoning policy, it will be argued, can have adverse impacts on public health and equity, by disproportionately burdening poorer and more minority populations with noxious or environmentally risky land uses. The analysis is longitudinal, covering the years 1961 – 1998, and uses Geographic Information Systems (GIS) – computerized mapping and spatial analysis software – in conjunction with archival zoning and land use maps, census data on demographic and socio-economic characteristics, environmental and health data on locations of noxious land uses and associated health risks, as well as archival zoning change applications, planning reports, and other documents. A number of zoning experts were also interviewed for this study, and their candid commentary provides significant insights into how zoning decisions are made.

Alan P. Marcus, University of Massachusetts, Amherst Department of Geosciences, “Brazilians in the USA: Perspectives on “Color” and “Race”, Ethnicity and Identity”

Keywords: Brazil, Colors, Misrepresentations

The Portuguese language spoken in Brazil, the complexities of Brazilian ethnicities, and Brazilian culture are not interchangeable with the “Spanish/Hispanic/Latino” paradigm that is used among

U.S. scholars to study Latin Americans. The *Jeitinho Brasileiro* ("The Brazilian way"), the *Jogo Bonito* ("The Beautiful Game", a Brazilian reference to Brazilian-style soccer) and *Samba* (Unique Brazilian Samba music), are unique to Brazilians and are part of the "invisible" giant of non-Spanish-speaking Latin Americans. In a sense, the term: "Hispanic" has inaccurately "racialized" all Latin Americans, and has thus "latinamericanized" all of Latin America monolithically and homogenously. The implication is that there is an illusory Hispanic "race" or that there is a single imaginary country where Hispanics come from, and of course, neither is true.

There has been very little or no scholarly work completed in the U.S. on Brazilians currently working and living in Massachusetts. Brazilian racial and ethnic identities are misrepresented in the process of linguistic and cultural translations. In addition, cultural facets of race and ethnicity in Brazil are not easily translatable into the English language within the United States cultural context. The semantics of "racial" categories are particularly complex in Brazil, and furthermore convoluted within the context of a newly developing ethnic identity of Brazilian populations in the United States.

Florence M. Margai, Binghamton University Department of Geography, "Variations in Neighborhood Exposure to Lead and Patterns of Learning Disabilities Among School-Age Children"

Childhood placement in Learning Disability (LD) programs has tripled over the last few decades to six percent of all children enrolled in the public schools. The revision of educational laws to improve LD testing and reporting guidelines has been credited for these trends. However, emerging research also suggests that the increase in LD incidence may be due, in part, to chronic low level exposure to toxins such as lead, heavy metals, solvents and others chemicals in the physical environment. Minority and other disadvantaged children residing in segregated and polluted communities with a disproportionate exposure to these contaminants are at significantly higher risk of developing these health outcomes than their counterparts in affluent areas. Using primary data on childhood disabilities for 1997, this paper examines the relationships between lead pollution sources and the prevalence rates of LD by race/ethnicity in an urbanized environment. The role of housing quality, geographic concentration of poverty, low parental educational achievement, and other disadvantages are also examined as contextual factors in explaining the disparate patterns of health outcomes in the community. Taken together, the results suggest the need for a more inclusive socio-cultural research on LD that extends beyond the classroom context to the neighborhoods and communities in which these children reside.

Kris Marsh, University of Southern California Department of Sociology, "The Spatial Separation of Black Household Types in Five Counties"

Keywords: Race, Family, Segregation, Spatial Location, Mapping

Considerable research has shown changes in size and composition of Black households. Both the average size and proportion of households headed by married-couples have decreased, and the proportion of households headed by females has increased. Little is known regarding the spatial location, distribution and Black household types. Researchers have theorized that married-couple family households are located on the outskirts of the city, while single-headed households are congregated in the central cities. This paper uses the residential segregation indices to compare the spatial patterns of different Black household types within central counties of five metropolitan areas and analyzes maps to show the spatial separation of Black household types. The highest degree of separation is found between Black households containing married-couple families with children and non-families. Spatially, relatively high proportions of Black married-couples with children are found outside of or on the periphery of the core areas settled by Black households.

Julia Maxted University of Pretoria South Africa Department of Geography, Geoinformatics and Meteorology, "An analysis of desegregation and ethnic diversity changes in post Apartheid Tshwane (Pretoria), South Africa."

Keywords: Desegregation; post Apartheid South Africa; Tshwane (Pretoria); Ethnicity; Residential Integration

The changing population patterns in the Tshwane (Pretoria) Metropolitan Area over the decade following the repeal of the Apartheid Group Area Acts in 1991 are presented and analyzed. This is the first research to compare data from the 1991, 1996 and 2001 South African censuses by rationalizing the underlying areal units. An overall steady increase in the number of Black, Indian and Coloured residents in formerly white areas is observed. However, such mobility is strongly influenced by ethnicity, housing type and income. The ethnic diversity is characterized using the entropy index and maps displaying the changing patterns of diversity are used to analyze the progress towards integration in post Apartheid South Africa.

Karla M. McLucas, University of Missouri-Columbia Department of Rural Sociology, "Social Capital Relationships and community development projects at four 1890 land-grant institutions in their local communities".

Key words: Social capital, Rural policy, philanthropy and community development; Historically Black Land-grants

Historically Black 1890 land-grant institutions have provided unique community development and outreach

services to their communities. All of the 1890 institutions were established and located in segregated, rural communities of color.

The purpose of this paper is to discuss the effects of social capital interactions and networks among and between faculty and staff at four 1890 Land-Grant Historically Black Colleges and Universities in their local communities. I will discuss my use of the concepts and theories of social capital, community building, community economic development and race and class. I will present information as to whether, absent the bonding and bridging elements of social capital, the 1890 Land Grant institutions and local community organization(s) can leverage philanthropic funding for sustainable community economic projects.

My research required a mixed-methodological approach to analyze the bonding and bridging aspects of the various social capital relationships. I used quantitative and qualitative research methods to examine the social capital relationships at the 1890 institutions and in the community. These methods included network analysis, in-depth personal interviews, participant observation and detailed analysis of secondary data sources.

I conclude that social capital relationships and networks can influence the design and implementation of community building and community economic development projects in poor, rural communities of color. In addition, race, history, location and culture does affect the decisions philanthropic funders make to provide or withhold funding and other resources for community and capacity building in communities of color, whether rural or urban.

Matthew L. Mitchelson, East Carolina University Department of Geography, "Of Bridges or Boundaries? An Analysis of Non-Residential Establishments on Streets Named in Honor of Martin Luther King, Jr."

Keywords: Martin Luther King, commercial development, street name

Streets named after Martin Luther King, Jr. have a unique duality, functioning as corridors of commerce in a vast transportation and economic network, and commemorative messages inscribed onto that network.. This duality has made the street naming process especially controversial. Business owners and operators are frequently the most vocal opponents to renaming streets in honor of King. They cite the cost of changing their address and the potential social stigma of being associated with Dr. King and, as they see it, the African-American community. Despite the important role that commercial actors play in the street naming process and the negative stereotypes that often surround MLK streets, there has been no systematic examination of non-residential development along these streets. This paper presents a statistical analysis of more than 10,000 non-residential establishments located along streets named in honor of Dr. King in the United States. I analyze these

non-residential establishments in terms of location, scale, and type to determine how they fit into the economic hierarchy of their respective cities, regions, and the national pattern of commercial development. Ultimately, this study is devoted to documenting the types of places that serve as the context for contemporary African-American cultural expression and struggle. In particular, I am interested in determining to what extent MLK streets function as bridges versus boundaries in American society. Does a MLK address signal the integration of King's memory with the larger economic and social geographies of the city? Or does it simply signal the reinforcement of traditional racial and economic boundaries found in communities?

Ines M. Miyares, Hunter College Department of Geography, "Removing the "Face-to-Face": Race, Ethnicity and the Virtual Classroom"

Key words: teaching ethnic/race geography, e-discourse, virtual classroom

David Crystal, in his recent (2001) work, *Language and the Internet*, argues that one of the benefits of e-discourse, including discussion board posts, is that it can produce greater freedom of expression, although the lack of "face-to-face" can also have the detrimental effect of becoming inflammatory. In this paper, I discuss the experiences of a racially and ethnically mixed group of 21 advanced undergraduate and graduate students who participated in an online seminar entitled "Mapping Ethnic New York." The group included both native-born and foreign-born students – White, African American, Afro-Caribbean, and Hispanics and Asians from various national origins. The course was 75% asynchronous, using Blackboard discussion board postings in four ways. First, students posted responses to selected readings on the dynamics of race and ethnicity among recent immigrants to New York. Second, students posted field observations of ways race and ethnicity manifest themselves on neighborhood streetscapes. Third, students worked in e-groups to conduct in-depth case studies of selected neighborhoods. Fourth, and most importantly, students interacted with each other by responding to each other's postings. Using selected examples of student writing and responses to a survey conducted toward the end of the semester, I examine how removing the "face-to-face" affected the progression of freedom of expression. I argue that the students who actively participated in the seminar felt freer to express their opinions and their own experiences and to invite the opinions of others because the asynchronous setting removed preconceived expectations of opinions by course participants according to race or ethnic origin.

Sharlene L. Mollett, University of Toronto Department of Geography, "Race, Place and Discourse: Examining the Complexity of Miskito-Ladino natural resource struggles in the Rio Platano Biosphere Reserve"

Keywords: race, land tenure, discourse, indigenous people

The Honduran Rio Platano Biosphere Reserve, a United Nation's World Heritage Site, has recently become a place of struggle over land and natural resources. This paper draws upon 12 months of ethnographic participant observation and archival inquiry to articulate how claims to natural resource access and control are imbued with racialized discourse used to justify both formal and customary property rights. The Honduran Miskito, the Reserve's largest indigenous group, possess no legal tenure to their ancestral territories. Despite the lack of formal tenure, the Miskito share a pacific history of cohabitation with native ladino farmers (non-indigenous residents). However, the recent arrival of "*Nuevo Colonos*" (new ladino colonists) into indigenous agricultural regions fuels Miskito contempt for ladinos as tenure anxieties mount over customary natural resource access and property rights. The ensuing concomitant land contests are primarily discursive struggles by which longstanding discourses and practices that underpin racial identity are exposed. Meanwhile the contradictions in Miskito-ladino relations complicate indigenous-ladino dichotomies and disclose the nuances of social racial hierarchies in the Reserve.

Burrell E. Montz, Binghamton University Department of Environmental Studies, "The Chicken or Egg: An Empirical Analysis of Environmentally Noxious Facilities and Racial/Ethnic Neighborhood Characteristics"

Some researchers have attempted to document whether environmental inequities exist because noxious facilities were sited in poor or minority neighborhoods or because market forces following siting of noxious facilities devalued the neighboring areas, thus making them accessible to poor or minority populations. It has been difficult to track changes in areas neighboring such facilities, in part, because census tracts have changed over time, thus making longitudinal analyses difficult if not impossible. Thus, the scale at which previous studies were undertaken made it difficult to draw useful conclusions. This project attempts to address the earlier problems by utilizing the Neighborhood Change Database by Geolytics to track changes in the census tracts surrounding those industries in New York that are on the United States Environmental Protection Agency's Toxic Release Inventory and that were sited between 1970 and 1985. In particular, the nature and timing of changes in neighborhood composition of those census tracts in the vicinity of these facilities are the subject of this longitudinal analysis. The conclusions allow for evaluation of temporal and spatial factors that influence property value dynamics associated with proximity to noxious facilities, at least as they play out in New York.

Toby H. Moore, U.S. Department of Justice, "Misuse of the 'Neighborhood Model' in Voting Rights and the

Danger of the 'Location Centric Approach' for Policy Inputs."

Voting rights litigation has witnessed an effort to link a context-based "neighborhood model" to the estimation of polarized voting. This is similar to efforts to link context effects to outcomes, such as linking racial segregation per se to various health and environmental problems. In voting litigation, the context-based "neighborhood model" has been applied to the estimation of polarized voting. The history of these "location centric" approaches provides the opportunity to discuss the utility and dangers of this analytical framework.

Petronella Muraya, Howard University Department of History/Geography, "Kikuyus vs. Luos: Ethnic Conflict in Mathare 4 A Housing Project, Nairobi, Kenya"

Mathare Valley Squatter Settlement is one of Nairobi's largest and oldest low-income residential areas. After Kenya gained independence in 1963, migrants from rural areas settled in the low-income area in the eastern part of the city, which had been reserved for Africans during colonial rule. This area quickly filled and Mathare Valley became the main squatter area in Nairobi. Mathare Valley is divided into four sections, namely, Mathare 4A, the area under study, Mathare 4B, Mathare 10 and Mathare North. In Mathare 4A, residents are benefiting from a squatter rehabilitation project which is a joint effort between the Federal Republic of Germany and the Government of Kenya. The Project's main goal is to rehabilitate the squatter settlement and provide Mathare 4A residents with better shelter and basic services including water and sewerage. At the same time, Mathare 4A also encourages residents to retain their informal enterprises, thus, creating jobs. The Project began encountering problems in 2000 due to tribal conflict between Kikuyus and Luos, two of the largest ethnic groups in Kenya. The Luos instigated the conflict because they believe that there are too many Kikuyus in charge of managing the Project, which is perceived to favor Kikuyu residents over other ethnic groups. The Project has managed to benefit many people and there is need to resolve the conflict that has led to a halt in the construction of new housing.

Hatem Ezzat Nabih, Helwan University Department of Architecture, Cairo, Egypt, and **Debra A. Budiani**, Michigan State University Department of Anthropology, "Bodies In and Out of Place: Local Readings of Displaced Bodies within a Low-Income Residential Area of Cairo"

While bodies are increasingly fixed with places, readings of the body get employed to distinguish which bodies are considered "in" or "out of place." Social science literature on readings of the body and its markers and scholarship on readings of place (particularly within urban studies, geography, and architecture), address these concerns in examinations of in- and ex-clusiveness amongst social groups within urban settings (Blakely and

Snyder, 1997; Day 1999 and 2000; Imrie and Hall 2001; Lewis, 1990; Lozano, 1990; Mohanram 1999; Nabih 1999 and 2001; Relph 1976 and 1997; Tuan 1980; Williams 1996). Viewing place not as a “passive, abstract arena where events occur” but as a site saturated with social relations and identity constructions, we rely on the premise that subjects have close relationships with the landscape that surrounds them, one that “shapes their bodies and perceptions... and participates in identity formation of the individual” (Mohanram 1999, xii). Mohanram also explains that the concept of “blackness” is a discursive practice exercised by the convergence of “history, culture, economy, geography, and language...” (xiv) and that “the category of the ‘black body’ can come into being only when the body is perceived as being out of place, either from its natural environment or its national boundaries” (xii). She maintains that the emergence of modern nation-states has reified these correlations of nation, physical identity and race and that “raced bodies, nations, ideas about places, passports and visas are all inextricably linked” (4).

Like other forced migrants within Egypt, Sudanese and Somalis share the experience of seeking asylum and the similar situatedness entailed in this status. This includes exclusion from the work force, schools and other social services, the struggles of obtaining a residency permit and the uncertainties of residing without it. Unlike other asylum seekers in Egypt such as Iraqis, Palestinians, Yemenis, and Afghanistans however, Sudanese (particularly Southerners) and Somalis as well as other sub-Saharan Africans, are constructed as “black,” in the various ways that Egyptians give significance to this concept. This illustrated paper presents a study that has employed in-depth interviews and observations to examine local readings of Sudanese and Somali displaced persons and their bodies within a densely populated low-income area of Cairo where many of them reside. We simultaneously explore these displaced persons perceptions’ about the way they are read and the meanings they ascribe to these readings from their interactions with Egyptians. We base our research within a specific settlement where asylum seekers commune in order to locate the place of interaction between local residents and these transient immigrant groups. In so doing, we demonstrate that the process of “othering” results from these readings of displaced persons, the places they are perceived within, and the activities in which they are engaged.

Zvia Segal Naphtali, Carlos E. Restrepo, and Rae Zimmerman, all of New York University, Wagner Graduate School of Public Service, “Demographics and Waste Transfer Stations in South Bronx, New York”

GIS is used to analyze the demographic characteristics around waste transfer stations in the South Bronx section of New York City. The purpose of the analysis is to characterize the demographic composition of minority populations in proximity to South Bronx

waste transfer stations, and examine the extent to which these local communities may bear disproportionate burdens caused by the siting of these transfer stations. Block-group and block data from Census 2000 are used in the analysis. Rings of different radii were drawn around each waste transfer station: 1/8 mile, 1/4 mile and 3/8 mile (boundaries may be readjusted depending on geography). The percentage of Blacks and Hispanics in the selected areas are calculated from total area population counts. The data are then aggregated across all transfer stations along the 1/8 mile, 1/4 mile, and 3/8 mile groupings, and compared to average percentages of Black and Hispanic residents in reference areas such as the South Bronx, Bronx County and New York City to determine if localized disparities exist. Additional variables examined include housing values, poverty and median household income.

Joseph Oppong, University of North Texas Department of Geography, “Racial Disparities in Health Outcomes in Texas: HIV-AIDS and Tuberculosis Vulnerability”

HIV-AIDS affects Blacks disproportionately in Texas. At the end of 2002, while the case rate was only 10.7 and 15.3 per 100,000 respectively for Whites and Hispanics, for Blacks it was 53.6. Black Texans are more than five times more likely to contract HIV than white Texans. Black women are close to 13 times more likely to contract HIV than white women. Modes of transmission and survival rates also vary markedly between races. Blacks with HIV convert to AIDS much quicker than Whites and once diagnosed with AIDS, survive for a much shorter time.

Using case data from Texas Department of Health, this paper examines race and gender characteristics of HIV-AIDS patients in Texas. The result suggests that Texas may have different AIDS epidemics for different races reflecting differences in vulnerability.

Kefa M. Otiso, Bowling Green State University Department of Geography, “Divided Loyalty: Urban House vs. Rural Home and the Challenge of Urban Development in Kenya”

A major but uncelebrated obstacle to effective urban development in Kenya is the divided loyalty among many urban Kenyans between “urban house” and “rural home”, the former being the “temporary” but more often than not permanent urban residence, and the latter being the “permanent” but often temporary rural residence. This divided loyalty has created the widespread belief that urban areas are temporary habitations for wealth accumulation before retiring to ones’ rural ancestral home. This perception, which has its origin in traditional African culture and exclusionary colonial urban management practices that were meant to keep Africans out of urban areas for the benefit of Europeans, has produced apathetic urban dwellers that are more concerned with their rural homes than their urban ones. Consequently, they spend most of their resources on

“rural homes”, which they seldom use and retire to live, than on their “urban houses” (homes) where increasingly many spend their lives. I argue that this thinking has to be changed before effective urban and national development in Kenya can occur.

Veronica Ouma, Brown University Center for the Study of Race and Ethnicity in America, “The Racial and Ethnic Minority Disparities Project in Rhode Island”

Keywords: Rhode Island, racial/ethnic disparities, public and private institutions

In Rhode Island, great strides have been made to address racial and ethnic minority disparities in health, education, economic development and safety. These four variables encapsulate the most important issues affecting people of color communities in the state. It is evident that racial/ethnic disparities do exist spatially in Rhode Island and efforts to address them have been met with some obstacles. From March to August 2004, the Racial and Ethnic Minority Disparities project sponsored by the Rhode Island Foundation and Brown University collected and analyzed reports on disparities from public and private institutions, develop an annotated bibliography of the relevant scholarly literature, and created a final report. The final report presented research findings and provided comprehensive recommendations which synthesized the gaps in community programs and public initiatives as well as assessed the quality of the present data. This paper will be a summary of the research methods and final report. This project is the first of its kind on Rhode Island and it will be of particular interest to social activists groups, public institutions, and policy makers for they are the key stakeholders of social, economic and political justice.

Thomas Owusu, William Patterson University Department of Geography, "An Explanation of Differentials in Economic Status Among Native-Born and Immigrants in the Unites States: The Case of Patterson, N. J."

Using 1% Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) from the U.S. Census of Population and Housing (1990), this paper examines the differences in the economic status of the native-born and immigrants in Paterson, New Jersey. Economic status is measured in this study in terms of several factors including income, occupation labor force participation, occupation, and rate of unemployment. Differences in economic status of the native-born and immigrants are explained in terms of several factors including education, attainment, occupation, period of immigration, age, gender, race, marital status, and proficiency in English language.

David Padgett, Tennessee State University Department of History, Geography and Political Science, “GIS and Service Learning in Assessing the Impacts of Rapid Urban Growth Upon Nashville's African American Communities”

Keywords: geographic information systems, service learning, urban geography, African American community

The Nashville, Tennessee Metropolitan Area (MA) has experienced significant growth during the past two decades. The region was named the fastest sprawling region in the U.S. in a 2001 study by USA Today. A 2001 Brookings Institution study ranked Nashville as the 11th fastest growing city in the U.S. While its suburban regions have been rapidly developing, Nashville's predominantly African American inner-city neighborhoods appear to be exhibiting negative impacts associated with the early symptoms of urban decay. The North Nashville area, where Tennessee State University's (TSU's) campus is located, is generally recognized as being the historical and cultural "heart" of the city's African American community. It is home to two other historically black colleges and universities (HBCUs), Fisk University and Meharry Medical College. Along the Jefferson Street corridor where there were once grocery stores, restaurants, and nightclubs during the 1950s and 1960s - abandoned buildings, illegal dumpsites, undesirable land uses, and under-used properties are becoming increasingly common.

Projects sponsored by the TSU Geographic Information Sciences (GISc) Laboratory (<http://www.gislabsu.freehomepage.com/gislab.htm>), involve the application of geographic information systems (GIS) and global positioning systems (GPS) to graphically document evidence of urban/environmental problems in North Nashville and other African American enclaves. Undergraduate students are engaged in community-based service-learning projects with local stakeholders, government agencies, and non-profit organizations. They are also gaining experience in effective public participation, environmental communication, and grant writing. Elements of various GIS-supported projects have been incorporated into Urban Geography, Physical Geography, and Cartography course curriculums.

Kyuwon Park, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee Department of Geography, "Redlining Black Neighborhoods in Milwaukee: Evidence Using Spatial Statistical Modeling."

Keywords: redlining, local variation, spatial non-stationarity

Mortgage redlining is not a new social issue in the U.S. There have been a number of different policies and social movements including the Community Reinvestment Act (CRA) to diminish redlining against minority neighborhoods.

And yet, the allegations against mortgage lenders have continued to arise as a critical social issue in the contemporary U.S. metropolitan areas, including the Milwaukee metropolitan area, Wisconsin.

Although previous redlining studies used logit models which were proven to be adequate methodology utilizing applicant-level information on loan disposition,

they reported only one global parameter estimate as the evidence of redlining and did not consider locally varied parameter estimates.

Following continuous developments in the field of spatial statistics, this study seeks to incorporate spatial non-stationarity in the previously attempted redlining models to identify the existence of potential redlining practices against black neighborhoods in the Milwaukee metropolitan area in the last decade.

The intuitive local clustering of the neighborhoods with high mortgage denial rates, which is verified by the local Getis-Ord statistic, is spatially associated with predominantly black neighborhoods. Based on the confirmation of statistically significant local clusters of the high loan denial rates, a spatial logit model is constructed to find out if percentages of blacks are significantly correlated with loan denial probabilities, controlling other loan underwriting variables. Statistically significant local parameter estimates of percentage blacks are considered as the evidence of redlining.

Charles Patton, DePaul University, "The Segregation of Chicago"

Keywords: Chicago, Great Migration, segregation, housing policies, poverty

The purpose of my research is to evaluate the history, policies and causes of Chicago's system of institutional segregation. The research focuses specifically on the era of the Great Migration between the years of 1890 through the 1930's. Within this era, factors such as the Jim Crow atmosphere of the South pushed, while World War I's impact on the northern job market pulled, blacks out of America's southern states. As these migrants moved into cities such as Chicago, white apprehension to their new job and housing competition, as well as the real estate agencies manipulation of this apprehension, led to the funneling of blacks into a narrow belt of impoverished ghettos. This white apprehension initiated the use of organized covenants that detailed repercussions for any agent who sold a home to an African American. Real estate agents manipulated this white apprehension by increasing the rent for blacks who had no other alternative for housing in the entire metropolis. The research conducted was a result of a literary review on the unjust housing policies of this historical period and an analysis of segregation and employment statistics of the time and region. My findings allowed me to conclude that these policies of exclusion, combined with low wage jobs and high unemployment rates for black Chicagoans, produced an institutional system of poverty for these migrants of the South.

Jennifer Pomeroy, University of Maryland Department of Geography, "Reflections of Residential Choice by Factorial Ecology and Cluster Analysis of Asian Americans in Washington D. C."

Keywords: factorial ecology, cluster analysis, Asian American, Washington D.C.

Residential patterns of Asian Americans remain in substantial flux due to a variety of historical, cultural and economic factors. Through use of 2000 Decennial Census data at the census tract level, this paper examines scrutinizes, and analyzes various Asian American ethnic groups with respect of the broader socio-economic and historical factors via factorial ecology and cluster analyses approaches. Both statistical analyses demonstrate self segregation and high socio-economic status have strongly explained spatial dedifferentiation of residence structure segregated and stratificationally. Furthermore, as partial comparison with data obtained from 1990, it is suggestive that the underlying structures of Asian American have experienced rather drastic changes reflecting by residential choices in the Suburban Washington, D.C. metropolitan area, which certainly assembles the same trajectory with general nation features. It is certain that these Asian Americans concentrated areas would function as pull factors attracting more and more past and recent Asian immigrants joining the area. Also, landscape features that serve as indicators of these elements are noted.

Marie Price, George Washington University Department of Geography and International Affairs, "Placing Transnational Migration: The Sociospatial Networks of Bolivians in the United States"

According to the Census 2000, over 50,000 foreign-born Bolivians were recorded in the U.S., which is nearly double the 1990 figure. In contrast the Bolivian Embassy estimates that over 100,000 are in the United States. Of the foreign-born Bolivians found in the census, over one third are in the Washington metropolitan area. This study examines the spatial pattern and social networks of the Bolivian colony in the Washington area and the close ties it maintains with rural communities in Bolivia. It will rely on data from the Census, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Bolivian Census and administrative data from the Bolivian embassy. Bolivian immigrant organizations and individuals are also interviewed. By blending quantitative and ethnographic techniques, the sociospatial networks of a relatively new immigrant group will be better understood as will there strategies for maintaining ethnic identity while integrating (albeit partially) into U.S. society.

Douglas Reardon, Coppin State University, Department of History, Geography, and Global Studies, "The Middle Passage Project: Space Age Explorations of Geography and African-American Heritage"

Keywords: human-environment relations, education, remote-sensing, GIS, African-American history

The Middle Passage Project is an agenda for research in Geography with the dual purpose of contributing to contemporary understandings of human-

environment interactions and of enhancing post-secondary education and the training of aspiring teachers at a historically black university by creating innovative teaching materials and research opportunities with resonance for those interested in African-American heritage.

The project employs the Middle Passage, the most significant trans-Atlantic route of the slave-trade, as a theme to stimulate research questions and to promote Geography education. A rationale for this use of historical and cultural phenomena as a vehicle to prompt research and to foster education is the successful employment of heritage themes elsewhere, notably in recent activities centered upon the bicentenary of the exploration of Louisiana Territory by Lewis and Clarke.

Two Middle Passage investigations are underway at Coppin State University in Baltimore. Both provide research opportunities for undergraduates. The first project employs NASA's new global orthorectified Landsat data set and GIS to explore the variability of land cover along the Cape Coast in central Ghana, where the development of African-American heritage tourism centered on the region's slave-trade era forts is among the important forcing conditions. The second investigation employs NASA data on winds and ocean currents and a database of slave-ship logs to explore the environmental influences upon the lethality of the passage. Visualizations of data aid the studies and enhance teaching materials derived from the research. These Geography standards-based materials will be piloted in undergraduate courses including a requisite in the teacher-education curriculum.

Mark Reisinger, Binghamton University; **Eugene Tettey-Fio**, Binghamton University Department of Geography; and **John W. Frazier**, Binghamton University Department of Geography, "Latino Settlement and Resettlement Down the U. S. Urban Hierarchy: An Examination of Southeastern Pennsylvania"

The resettlement of Latinos outside of Megalopolis, down the urban hierarchy, has transformed communities that have not encountered racial/ethnic diversification for decades. Of particular interest are the relatively small cities of southeastern Pennsylvania.

Our research includes a brief review of changing Latino settlement patterns in Megalopolis and the northeast United States, 1990 – 2000. We then focus on Allentown, PA to investigate various dimensions of this relocation process, both in terms of impacts on the city of Allentown and the experiences of Latino migrants.

After exploring county-level Latino population changes in the northeast, we review our previous findings related to the place utility model of migration, Latino cultural landscapes, and the apparent ecological settlement pattern of Latino migrants in Allentown. We also present our findings related to the dynamics of Latino migration by reporting the out-migration of Latinos from this region. Additionally, based on

extensive interviews, we explore the effects of the growing Latino population on a variety of social institutions and the role of those institutions in shaping the Latino experience in Allentown. Finally, we discuss Latino perceptions of their new home.

Meredith A. Reitman, University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee Department of Geography, "The racialized hierarchy of belonging: Navigating the contested workplace"

Keywords: Race, belonging, workplace

In this paper, I develop both theoretically and empirically the notion of belonging in place as central to understanding racialized oppression. In doing so, I respond to the call among feminist geographers to investigate "being 'in' and 'out' of place." Theoretically, I build on Young's theory of cultural imperialism and Kanter's theory of tokenism to explore racialized oppression as a result of everyday relationships. Cultural imperialism details how oppressed groups are both marked as different and stereotyped, while tokenism discusses how these groups actively respond to such a pattern of oppression. I suggest Ford's allegory of black Odysseus provides a focal point for locating this oppression in place in the form of belonging. The oppressed wanderer must constantly face physical and emotional challenges to his presence when he moves in space where he does not belong.

Empirically, I examine the case of belonging in the high-tech workplace, drawing on in-depth interviews with thirty African-American, Asian and white male employees. These interviews support a theoretically developed notion of belonging by bearing witness to a racialized hierarchy of belonging in the high-tech workplace. Black employees felt scrutinized and deviant, their belonging regularly contested. Asian employees sometimes felt they fit in, sometimes felt stereotyped into particular roles, resulting in a constantly negotiated sense of belonging. White employees rarely if ever felt their belonging challenged, leading to a sense of entitlement toward their workplaces. Toward the end of the paper, I explore these groups' struggles within and resistance toward this hierarchy.

Carlos Restrepo, New York University, Wagner Graduate School of Public Service/Institute for Civil Infrastructure Systems, "The Salvadoran Population in the United States"

Keywords: El Salvador, international immigration, Hispanics

The Hispanic population is now the largest minority group in the United States. Salvadorans are a rapidly growing Hispanic group. Immigration of Salvadorans to the United States has been fuelled by lack of economic opportunities for a rapidly growing population in El Salvador and, during the period 1980-1992, civil war. Today, the Salvadoran economy is dependent on this migrant population. Their remittances are equivalent to

approximately 12-15% of the country's gross domestic product (GDP). This poster uses Geographic Information Systems (GIS) to describe the Salvadoran population growth and distribution in the United States with data from the 1980, 1990, and 2000 U.S. Census and the Decennial Supplementary Surveys. The distribution of the Salvadoran population by county is also shown for California, Texas, New York, Washington, D.C., Maryland, Virginia, Florida, New Jersey and Massachusetts. In addition, information about the Salvadoran illegal immigrant population from the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) is provided. Although Salvadorans have traditionally settled in states such as California, Texas, New York, and Washington, D.C., today they are also growing in states such as Nevada, North Carolina, and Georgia. A comparison of the Salvadoran population to other Hispanic groups in terms of income, education, and fertility rates is also presented.

Micheline van Riemsdijk, University of Colorado Department of Geography, "The Sami in Norway Today: Processes of De-Racialization and Re-Racialization."

Keywords: Sami, Norway, racialization, revitalization

The Sami in Norway, Sweden, Finland and the Kola Peninsula, formerly known as Lapps, have endured harsh processes of assimilation for several centuries. This study focuses particularly on the Sami in Norway, since Norway is generally known as a homogenous country with high tolerance, with little research focus on Norway's indigenous population. Traditionally, the Sami were regarded a racialized Other, and were forced to adapt to the norms and values of the majority population. This started to change after the Second World War, when the Sami started to organize themselves socially and politically, and the Sami started to gain support from the Norwegian government. Since the 1970s, the Norwegian government has actively supported efforts to revitalize Sami culture and heritage. This project investigates processes of de-racialization, when racial difference between the majority population and the Sami is de-emphasized, and re-racialization, when the Sami emphasize their differences from the majority population and stress their indigenous status. This study shows that processes of de-racialization and re-racialization are currently at work in Norwegian society, and investigates the consequences of these processes on the position of the Sami in Norway today. The study finds that processes of de-racialization involve among others the recognition of Sami as Norwegian citizens, the establishment of a Sami parliament, and efforts by the Norwegian state to revitalize Sami heritage. Processes of re-racialization include acknowledgement of indigenous status and connections with other indigenous groups to attract support in disputes over rights to land and water.

Todd Rogers, Environmental Research Systems Institute, "Ethnicity and Place: The Role of Geographic Information Analysis"

GIS has a special role in today's rapidly changing world. Professionals utilizing GIS to build the information systems and infrastructure are needed to guide important activities and projects. GIS professionals are already making their own organizations more successful through strategic planning and spatial analysis. Geography can be integrated into any job, whether it is a nonprofit organization, a for-profit corporation, or University research projects. These professionals also help to address issues in minority and ethnic communities like Economic Development, Health, Justice, Human Rights, Resettlement, Redistricting, and Business Development. This presentation will focus on the Role of Geographic Information Analysis to improve research and activism related to ethnicity and place in our world.

Dereka Rushbrook, University of Arizona, "Placing Hate Crimes: Matthew Shepard and the dragging death"

In 1998, two violent hate crimes shocked Americans, drawing international attention and media coverage, eventually leading to a number of films, videos, plays, and books centered on the events. In June, James Byrd was dragged to his death behind a pickup truck; Matthew Shepard was beaten to death in October. While both deaths sparked similar condemnation and calls for community and government action, there were also significant differences in responses to the crimes. Matthew Shepard's life was quickly fleshed out, and reports focused on the young student; James Byrd, on the other hand, was almost invisible in coverage of 'the dragging death.' At the same time, the media tended to pathologize Jasper, Texas, rooting racism in the particularities of place while individualizing the homophobia of the Laramie, Wyoming, murders. In both instances, the treatment allowed the U.S. public to distance itself from the racism and homophobia associated with the crimes. In this poster presentation, I draw on Agamben and Mbembe to explore the ways in which these representations of place, racism, and homophobia intersect and function.

James C. Saku, Frostburg State University Department of Geography, "A demographic characterization of Aboriginal Canadians"

Key words: Aboriginal people, Canada, demographic indicators.

Aboriginal Canadians are the largest minority group in Canada. As a minority group, they are disadvantaged within the Canadian society. In its report of 1996, The Royal Commission on Aboriginal People attributed the current economic and social conditions of Aboriginal people to a number of factors including disruption of traditional livelihood, displacement of a rich land and resource base, and restrictions by the Indian Act.

The question is what demographic indicators are exhibited by Aboriginal Canadians? Are these indicators different from the larger Canadian society? What changes have occurred within Aboriginal population over the years? Using the 1996 and 2000 census data, this paper examines the demographic characteristics of Aboriginal Canadians. In particular, the paper focuses on the changes in the definition of Aboriginal Canadians by Census Canada and its impact on their total counts. The geographic distribution of Aboriginal Canadians and selected demographic indicators are also analyzed. The analysis shows that within the framework of demographic indicators, Aboriginal Canadians are unique. Compared to the rest of Canada, Aboriginal population is much younger and increasing very rapidly. While Ontario is the province with the highest concentration of Aboriginal Canadians, the bulk of them reside in the Prairie and Western Provinces.

Rickie Sanders, Temple University Department of Geography/Urban Studies, "Narratives of Change in Neighborhood of Philadelphia"

Philadelphia is a "city of neighborhoods." In the last 30 years, it has also been a city of enormous political, economic and demographic change, characterized by precipitous periods of "boom" and "bust" that have wrought havoc on some of its neighborhoods. In this paper, I draw on newspaper accounts, published stories, photographs, census data, and elementary cartographic analysis to demonstrate the complex interrelationships people have with the dialectics of neighborhood change. I use narratives produced by residents of 3 Philadelphia "communities" to suggest that people's stories of what is happening to their neighborhoods are extremely complicated and fluid. They intertwine ideas about sense of place, actual lived experiences, and power. In some instances, the story is one of success; in other instances, the story is one of failure, peppered with anger and frustration.

Richard Schein, University of Kentucky Department of Geography, "Racialized Landscapes"

Key Words: race, cultural landscape, racial formation

This paper will explicate the concept of racialized landscapes. It will, first, present a theoretical basis for the claim that cultural landscapes are normative and implicated in the ongoing practices of racial formation in everyday life. As discourse materialized, cultural landscapes can be interrogated as the tangible, visible record of racialized and racist practice, as symbolic mediators of the very processes that brought the landscape into existence, and as a point of intervention into those socio-spatial processes. The paper will, second, explore these claims through case studies of specific cultural landscapes drawn from the American scene.

Erica Schultz, University of Maryland, Graduate Program in Historic Preservation, "Evolving Significance at 1106 U Street"

Key words: U Street, historic preservation, African American beauty culture

A succession of beauty shops occupied the space at 1106 U Street in Washington, D.C. for over four decades beginning in the early 1930s and provided a social and economic outlet for African American women in the community. The activity of women in this space reflects the role of beauty culture and beauty parlors in the act of disseminating knowledge and culture for those who participated. These beauty shops also provided opportunities for African American women to become entrepreneurs and possibly become financially independent. Women like Mary Harrison, Bessie Robinson, and Mrs. Chaney Lake each took advantage of the opportunity to become business owners at this site. The beauty shops in operation at this site also reflect the central role businesses had within the economic development of the U Street/Shaw Neighborhood as a source of commerce and entertainment catering to the African American community during the period of racial segregation.

The building at 1106 U Street now houses the Madjet Ethiopian Restaurant, and the significance of the space has evolved for its owners. The owners of the building value its significance as a restaurant, while the woman who patronized the beauty shops in past decades might recognize its value as a social center of the neighborhood. Therefore, a space can hold multiple significances depending on its relationship to a particular person or group. This poster examines the intersection of the historic significance of the building in relation to African American beauty culture and to its current use as a Ethiopian restaurant within the neighborhood of U Street.

Earl P. Scott, University of Minnesota Department of African American and African Studies, "The New African Americans: Liberians Of War in Minnesota"

This study examines the curious diaspora of Liberians in Minnesota after the coup of 1979 and the bloody reprisals that followed until around 1986, prompting the great out migration to neighboring and overseas countries. Interviews with displaced Liberian families and entrepreneurs revealed their settlement pattern and culturally nuanced transformations of existing urban spaces, their self-constructed knowledge of and interaction with African-Americans with whom they share a distant but common heritage, and their connectivity with the Liberian homeland. The study concludes that while Liberians and African-Americans experienced cultural divergence due to time and space, an awareness of their common heritage as expressed in food taste and preparation could promote cultural

convergence, resulting in the creation of a new type of African- American.

John Rennie Short, University Maryland Department of Geography and Environmental Systems, Baltimore County, "Race and Ethnicity in Megalopolis, 1960-2000"
Keywords:

This paper will explore the main elements of racial and ethnic segregation in the urbanized northeastern region known as Megalopolis. Data from 1960, 1980 and 2000 will be used to look at the major changes in racial and ethnic segregation at the level of counties and metropolitan cores and suburban rings. Three measures will be used index of segregation, index of dissimilarity and location quotients to identify the changing nature and distribution of racial segregation.

Analysis will be presented at a variety of scales including counties, census places and census tracts.

Bernita Sims, City Council of High Point, NC, "The Political Roadblocks to Naming a Street after Martin Luther King, Jr.: Observations from a Community Activist."

Keywords: Martin Luther King, political struggle, race relations, activism

African Americans in High Point, North Carolina have tried, unsuccessfully, on several occasions since the early 1990s to name a street for Martin Luther King. The case of High Point provides insight into an ongoing street naming struggle and how this struggle is not simply about whether the slain civil rights leader should be commemorated but also where in the city he should be honored. Like activists across the country, street naming proponents in High Point have long sought to place King's name on a prominent thoroughfare. However, they have consistently encountered political roadblocks—including opposition from business owners, a local university, and a new, restrictive street naming ordinance. Bernita Sims, elected city official and African-American community activist, has been actively involved in High Point street-naming struggle. Ms. Sims describes what street naming means to her community's black population, the types of roadblocks she (and others) have encountered in attempting to rename a street for King, the important role that a street's location and characteristics play in the naming struggle, and what she envisions as future strategies and solutions. Ms. Sims's participation in the conference represents an effort to establish a greater engagement between academicians who research the connections between race and place and those activists who live, experience, and struggle over these connections.

Audrey Singer, The Brookings Institution, "Metropolitan Immigration Trends: Washington, D.C. in Context"

In the last decades of the twentieth century, immigrant settlement patterns began to shift away from

more traditional settlement areas to many places with little history of immigration. The impact at the metropolitan level has been great, as many cities and suburbs have had to adjust to new populations that place immediate demands on schools and health care systems, particularly with regard to language services.

In terms of absolute numbers, the bulk of immigrants are still going to a handful of metropolitan areas. However, the very rapid, recent growth in the foreign-born in large metros such as Washington D.C., Atlanta, Dallas, Fort Worth and Las Vegas, are transforming many new destinations into emerging gateways as well as continuing to change the character of more established ones.

This paper describes the new geography of immigration, and highlights how immigrant destinations in the 1980s and 1990s differ from earlier settlement patterns. Special attention is given to Washington, D.C, at the forefront of the class of "emerging immigrant gateways." In these newly emerging gateways, overall population growth tends to be high, immigrants are settling largely in the suburbs, and the most recent arrivals tend to be poorer than the native born, have low English proficiency rates and low rates of U.S. citizenship.

Emily Skop, University of Texas at Austin, "Collectivity, Cooperation and Conflict in America's Multiethnic Suburbs"

Highly skilled immigration from India and China is prompting the rapid metamorphosis of primarily white suburban neighborhoods to multiethnic communities. Yet research on these suburban communities is still scant, and a sizable gap exists in the immigration literature that specifically focuses on *how to measure* evolving interethnic relations in newly emergent multiethnic neighborhoods in the U.S. This paper presents a qualitative research methodology to evaluate the ways in which local landscapes are transformed and interethnic relations are reconfigured with the arrival of new residents from India and China. The paper emphasizes the particular importance of focus groups in exploring racial attitudes and stereotypes, preferences regarding the ethnic/racial mix of communities, and measures of neighborhood quality and satisfaction. The paper then discusses the methodological and ethical issues in focus group design, implementation, and analysis, highlighting the particular challenges of doing cross-cultural research. The results provide valuable insights into articulating ways to understand the changing relationships between immigration, urbanization, and interethnic relations.

James R. Smith, Towson University Department of Geography, "Little Tokyo: Creating a 'Place' Under Harsh Realities"

This paper places the socioeconomic and political experience of Japanese-Americans in Southern California within the framework of society and place. From the

period of earliest migration during the last third of the 19th century to the present, Japanese-Americans have struggled within the twin structures of U.S. capitalism and racism. More than an ethnic neighborhood, Little Tokyo is a living landscape manifestation of how Japanese-Americans created a place for themselves, despite the often harsh socioeconomic and political realities that structured their experiences.

Heather A. Smith, University of North Carolina - Charlotte, "Black, White and Hispanic: Transitioning Ethnic Geographies in a New South City"

Once a quintessential bi-racial southern city, Charlotte, North Carolina has become a magnet for a growing immigrant - especially Hispanic - population. Drawn by robust economic growth and perceived quality of life, the city's Latino population grew an astounding 932 percent between 1980 and 2000. Given Charlotte's history as a non-immigrant, non-Latino city, the reception and settlement experience for the city's newly arrived Hispanic immigrants is likely to be very different from that experienced in cities with social, institutional, cultural and economic infrastructures developed by waves of previous immigrant groups. It is also likely to be affected by the fact that for most of its history Charlotte's racial and ethnic geography has been framed by black versus white constructs.

This paper explores the process, pattern and geographic effects of Hispanic migration to Charlotte NC over the last decade. After charting Charlotte's changing ethnic and racial composition over the 1990 to 2000 period, the paper: uses data from the decennial censuses to assess the transitioning characteristics of the city's Latino population; employs cartographic and statistical analyses to evaluate the ways in which settlement patterns reflect transitions and diversity found in the descriptive census examination; compares these to changing patterns experienced by the city's black and white communities; and uses field based and qualitative methodology to illuminate the finer scaled, and often obscured, patterns and relationships within the few neighborhood districts where Charlotte's Hispanics have most densely settled and where the city's transitioning ethnic geographies are the most acute and complex.

Gregory D. Squires and Charis E. Kubrin, George Washington University Department of Sociology, "Privileged Places: Race, Uneven Development and the Geography of Opportunity in Urban America"

Keywords: sprawl, poverty, segregation, policy, opportunity

David Rusk, former Mayor of Albuquerque, New Mexico, has observed that "bad neighborhoods defeat good programs." This paper identifies the underlying causes of bad neighborhoods along with their costs to local residents and residents throughout the region. It is a critical essay that traces recent patterns of uneven metropolitan development, the social forces generating

these patterns, their many costs, and potential remedies. It demonstrates how the interrelated processes of sprawl, concentration of poverty, and racial segregation shape the opportunity structure facing diverse segments of the nation's urban and metropolitan population. In so doing, it draws on recent scholarly literature from various disciplines, government data and documents, research institute reports, and the mass media. Topics addressed include income and wealth disparities, employment opportunities, housing patterns, access to health care, and exposure to crime. While recognizing the role of individual choice and human capital, the paper focuses on public policy decisions and related private sector activities in determining how place and race shape the opportunity structure of metropolitan areas. Finally, the paper explores various policy options to sever the linkages among place, race, and privilege in the nation's urban communities.

Anthony C. Stevenson, Rowan University Department of Geography, "Fifty Years After Brown v. Board: The impact of suburban housing patterns on the desegregation of urban schools in America"

Keywords: Race, Education, and Housing

As America celebrates the 50th anniversary of Brown v. Board of Education, the Supreme Court ruling, which outlawed legal segregation, the nation's school systems find themselves still challenged with segregated schools. According to recent statistics, seventy percent of African-American students attend predominately minority schools throughout their secondary educational experience today.

Before the Brown ruling, students were barred from attending neighborhood schools based on their ethnic origin. Minority students were instead forced to attend separate and often inferior schools. Today, however, one of the major factors that has contributed to school desegregation is residential housing trends.

Over the past three decades, the trend of residential segregation has been largely due to white flight from the cities to the suburbs. Beginning in the 1970's, many middle class whites left the cities and settled in suburban enclaves. These housing patterns continued through the 1990's, which led to legal segregation of many urban schools due residency requirements which required students to attend neighborhood schools.

The purpose of this paper is to present a critical analysis of the residential housing patterns of families in urban and surrounding suburban areas since the Brown ruling. The focus will be on the impact these housing patterns have made on the resegregation of schools.

Rennard Strickland, University of Oklahoma, "Driven from the Graves of Our Fathers: Comparative Emotional and Economic Responses to Native American Removal, Relocation and Termination Policies."

Native American life and culture has a deep historic and spiritual connection to place. The history of

American Indian policy is rich with examples of federal programs and legislation designed to break that connection. Among these policies, removal, termination and relocation particularly struck at the connection of people and place. This keynote explores the impact of such policies and the Native American response from the Trail of Tears to the seizure of Alcatraz.

Bryan T. Swanson, Western Michigan University Department of Geography, "Saginaw Chippewa Tribal Relations and the Social Production of Space in Isabella County, Michigan"

Keywords: Native American tourism, gaming, casinos

The Saginaw Chippewa Indian tribe, which is located in Isabella County, Michigan, is one of nine tribes in Michigan that operate 17 casinos. In the case of the Saginaw Chippewas, their Soaring Eagle Casino not only brings jobs to the tribal members, but also generates revenues for the tribe and the local municipalities surrounding the casino. Casino gaming has been called the new sacred "white buffalo", which is bringing stability, jobs, and respect back to some Native American communities. The casino revenues enable the Saginaw Chippewa to both acquire former tribal lands that were sold off and play a greater role in the local economy. Of the 138,240 original acres that were granted through treaty by the United States to the tribe, only 450 remain. However since 1983, the tribe has acquired hundreds of acres of land in the area and has returned them back to tribal possession. Additionally the Soaring Eagle Casino has supplanted Central Michigan University as the number one employer in Isabella County. In addition to jobs and increasing tribal land holdings, the City of Mount Pleasant and other municipalities surrounding the casino receive 2 percent of the casino revenues. This paper argues that the Saginaw Chippewa Indian tribe and their casino revenues are changing the social and physical landscape of Isabella County, Michigan.

Lee Swartz, Department of State

Diane T. Thompson, HUD

Jonathan Tilove, Newhouse News Service, "Along Martin Luther King: Travels on Black America's Main Street."

Keywords: Black America, Martin Luther King, Main Street, nation within a nation.

There is a road that wends its way through the heart and soul of black America. It may be called a boulevard, a drive, an avenue, a street or a way, but it is always named Martin Luther King. It happened without grand design but with profound, if unrecognized, consequences. Together, the circumstance of segregation, the martyrdom that made Martin Luther King the every-hero of a people, and the countless separate struggles to honor him have combined to create a black Main Street from coast to coast. Some 650 streets are named for King in

cities and towns from one end of the country to the other, with more added every year and no end in sight. Map them and you map a nation within a nation, a place where white America seldom goes and black America can be itself. It is a parallel universe with a different center of gravity and distinctive sensibilities, kinship at two or three degrees of separation, not six. There is no other street like it. Over the course of more than two years, Jonathan Tilove, who for the last 13 years has been writing about race for Newhouse News Service based in Washington, D.C., and free-lance photographer Michael Falco, traveled King streets of every size and description across America. The result was an award-winning six -part newspaper series that appeared in 2002, and the book, "Along Martin Luther King: Travels on Black America's Main Street." (Random House, November 2003). Mr. Tilove's presentation will draw from these travels as he broadens our understanding of the racial and spatial complexity of these streets and the important role that journalists play in the interpretation of the American landscape.

Lizandra Torres-Cuevas, Binghamton University, "An Analysis of Latino Migration Flows and Settlement Patterns in Three Connecticut Cities"

The differences in geographical distributions, migration histories, socioeconomic and political achievements suggest that the migration of Latinos to the United States varied not only in where they decided to settle but also in the factors that influenced their decision to migrate. The Latino, especially Puerto Rican, population of Hartford, Bridgeport, and Waterbury, CT has increased dramatically since 1980. Using U.S. Census data this research analyzes the Latino migration flows into and out of these three cities. In addition, the research explores the settlement patterns of Latinos in the three cities. Generally, the paper addresses three questions: (1) What are the origins of Latinos moving into Hartford, Bridgeport, and Waterbury? (2) What are the destinations for Latinos leaving the three cities? (3) From the previous two questions can any possible circulation patterns be identified? (4) What are the settlement patterns of Latino in each of the three cities?

James Tyner, Kent State University Department of Geography, "Nightmarish Landscapes: The Orwellian World of Malcolm X"

Responding to the "I have a dream" speech of Martin Luther King Jr., in 1964 Malcolm X articulated his own reading of America's racialized landscape. And whereas King envisioned a better place, Malcolm X presented an Orwellian view of dystopic racial relations. Following the work of Philip Porter and Fred Lukermann, and drawing on the literature of dystopias, this paper examines the contours of the racialized landscape of Malcolm X's world. In so doing, this paper forwards a distinctly geographical understanding of

Malcolm X's ontology and thus establishes a new direction for the study of ethnic geographies.

Anneliese Vance and **Jennifer Scully**, SUNY, University at Buffalo, Department of Geography, "South Africa: transitions seen through gender"

Keywords: gender, South Africa, apartheid, race, policy

Gender norms serve as a lens through which one can witness the underlying power relationships and institutional changes that control other aspects of society. Using Robert Connell's framework of gender regimes, numerous intersecting institutional dimensions of gender construction are illustrated and patriarchal systems revealed. During times of institutional and societal change, the norms associated with gender and the realities often diverge. Accordingly, barriers and norms relating to gender are challenged. Issues of class, race and ethnicity can further complicate matters. The extent to which gender norms and realities diverge (or the manner in which they change) serves as a tool that can be used to address broader societal and institutional changes.

In this study, we will evaluate institutional gender relationships within the context of post-apartheid South Africa. Since the dramatic political shifts in 1994, the South African government has addressed needed changes in race-relations within social, economic and political dimensions. Today women in South Africa still face discrimination, despite efforts of the new South African state to promote universal equality. The proposed research will assess not only gender issues, but also the interplay between gender and race within a country that is undergoing considerable change.

Robert Vanderbeck, University of Vermont Department of Geography, "A White State? Contested Narratives of Race, Ethnicity, and Place in Vermont, USA"

Key words: Vermont, narrative, New England

Vermont is widely perceived as one of the "whitest" places in the United States, an image reinforced by innumerable forms of popular representation which emphasize the rustic, quaint, "Yankee" character of the state. This notion of whiteness is also implicit (and sometimes explicit) in many enduring place narratives within the state which construct particular individuals as "real Vermonters" in contrast to more recently arrived "flatlanders". Within the last several years, there has been considerable public attention to the changing demography of the state (including the relatively rapid increase in the size of the state's Asian, Latino, and African American population). In addition, high profile discussions are currently taking place regarding racial harassment in schools, housing discrimination, and the impacts of refugee resettlement on the state, among other issues. This paper begins with a brief overview of patterns of demographic change within the state, and then turns to an examination of the ways in which dominant narratives of race, ethnicity, and place are currently being

contested and challenged by local activists and others. The paper draws on a mixture of media analysis, archival materials, in-depth interviews, and participant observation to argue that contemporary debates about Vermont's growing levels of diversity can be seen as part of a longer history of debates about place and belonging within the state. The paper also addresses some of the disjunctures between the emerging (and increasingly high profile) geographies of racism within the state and Vermont's self-image as a liberal, tolerant, and progressive place.

Padma Venkatachalam, Howard University Center for Urban Progress, "The Geographic Distribution of HIV/AIDS in the District of Columbia"

Key words: D.C. Wards and AIDS cases, Female AIDS cases in D.C., Displacement, Race and AIDS in D.C.

This paper looks at the disproportionate distribution of AIDS cases in D.C. as compared to the US and the uneven distribution of AIDS cases within the Wards of DC.

District of Columbia accounts for 0.25% of the total US population but for 2.44 percent of all AIDS cases reported in the country. AIDS case rate per 100,000 population in the US as whole and D.C. in 2001 was 14.9 and 152.1 respectively. Blacks account for just 12.8 percent of the U.S. population but constituted 47.6 percent of the adult and adolescent AIDS cases reported in the year ending June 30, 2001. We observe this disproportionate incidence of AIDS within the District of Columbia too. Blacks account for 60 percent of the population but 75.7 percent of AIDS cases reported in 2001.

We also observe an uneven distribution of AIDS cases geographically within the District. A Ward by Ward analysis of AIDS cases brings out these facts: Wards 1 and 2 have the highest number of cumulative AIDS cases and Ward 3, the Ward with the highest per capita income, has the lowest; Compared to the 1983-1995 period, between 1996 and 2000, the number of reported cases fell in Wards 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 and rose in Wards 5, 7 and 8. The rise in Wards 7 and 8, the two Wards with the lowest per capita income, was nearly 50%; Female AIDS cases is the lowest in Ward 3 and highest in Ward 8. In 1996-2000 period, the geographical distribution of male AIDS cases showed that only 16 percent of male AIDS cases lived in Wards 7 and 8, while 34 percent of female cases resided in these two Wards.

Findings: One of the causes for changing HIV/AIDS epidemiological profile among the District Wards is the increasing rate of displacement of low-income blacks due to gentrification in certain Wards; HIV/AIDS in D.C. is today a disease of poverty. Higher poverty levels make costly treatment and support services unattainable to the population living in certain Wards; Poverty affects female AIDS cases disproportionately; and A rise in the HIV transmission due to heterosexual contact in 1996-

2000 as compared to 1990-1995 is a contributing factor for rise in female AIDS cases.

Qingfang Wang, University of Georgia Department of Geography, "Effects of Residential Locations on Ethnic Labor Market Concentration: A Case Study of the San Francisco CMSA"

Keywords: Ethnic niche, residential location, Labor market concentration, human capital, ethnic resources

Ethnic labor market specialization and concentration have been drawing considerable attentions in recent years. Different perspectives are offered to explain employment niche formation. In most studies, however, residential locations are seldom in the framework of analysis. Using data from 5% Public Use Microdata Samples in 2000, the case study of San Francisco Bay Area reveals that the robust growth of new economy and high-tech industries in San Francisco areas did not blur divisions of ethnicity/race, gender and class in the urban labor market. Personal socioeconomic status and human capitals to a large extent determine the job sectors for each ethnic group to niche in. At the same time, central city residency and living in ethnic communities have significant influences on their work concentration choices. I argue that living arrangements could provide a mechanism through which personal characteristics, social networking, and ethnic resources interact with macroeconomic trend in local context; thus, carve out local labor markets across urban space. Linking home to the framework of labor market study can greatly improve our understanding of ethnic labor market concentration process.

Barry Weisberg, University of Illinois at Chicago Department of Criminal Justice, Violence Prevention Peace Promotion Strategy (VPPPS), "Preventing Homicide In North Lawndale, Chicago"

Keywords: Homicide, Prevention, North Lawndale, Theory, Human Security

Homicide rates are rising in most medium and large cities of the world. Chicago had 598 homicides in 2003, the murder capital of the United States. The African American Community Area of North Lawndale (1 of 77 Community Areas) suffered 28 homicides. This is a rate of 50 per 100,000 as compared to 28 in Chicago, 8 in the United States and 1.85 in Canada. This paper describes the social and economic epidemiology of North Lawndale and the 28 homicides of 2003. The paper argues that that understanding "hyper violent" communities requires a global macro, meso and micro perspective. This is contrasted with the official explanation of "guns, drugs and gangs." Current sociological and sociological explanations for homicide, including race, class, gender and "collective efficacy," are rejected. The article then proposes an emerging foundation for an effective strategy to reduce homicide, prevent violence or promote peace. This perspective is rooted in contemporary United Nations based initiatives

to insure human needs, human rights and human security, with community appropriate indicators of homicide, crime, violence and poverty. This approach integrates perspectives on places, people and power. Presented with power point slides.

Bobby M. Wilson, University of Alabama Department of Geography, "Race in Commodity Exchange and Consumption: A Political-Economic Perspective"

This paper examines the social and geographical effect of blacks moving from the status of a slave to that of a consumer in the post-bellum South. Slaves were not possessors of money and did not engage the commodity circuit. Emancipation elevated blacks to wage laborers and consumers. The commodity circuit produces social relations that were problematic for race relations in the post-bellum South. The geographical and social solution to this problem was neither integration nor exclusion of blacks from the commodity circuit, but segregation. While the model of consumption may be white, the way of capitalism is not to deny anyone access to the commodity circuit. Exclusion would have provided too rigid a boundary for the commodity circuit. The *Plessy* decision satisfied the structural imperative of capital to expand consumption while also retaining race as a social marker. It provided for the right amount of inclusion and exclusion in the commodity circuit, reducing just enough of the racial obstacle to expand the sphere of consumption to include the former slaves.

Ronald E. Wilson, National Institute of Justice, Mapping & Analysis for Public Safety Program, "Uncovering Segregation using Spatial Data Analysis and the Resulting Complications"

Keywords: Segregation, Violent Crime, Model Misspecification, Scale Issues & Spatial Data Analysis

During an analysis of a Federal violent crime intervention program of public housing communities in Wilmington, NC the presence of segregation became evident. Because of this, analyzing and explaining the spatial distribution of violent crime became difficult.

Global results from a geographically weighted regression (GWR) model revealed a very large coefficient for African Americans compared to the others. This prompted an exploration of why that value was so large. A thematic map revealed that African Americans were primarily living in the downtown area, which is where most of the violent crime was taking place; this was verified with a distribution showing a severe bimodal split. Local t-values from the GWR model further substantiated this showing the greatest spatial variation between African Americans and violent crime along a northeast to southeast band of area separating the downtown and rural areas.

However, because of the analysis scale, trying to discern if segregation was racial and/or economic became a central factor confounding further analysis. While the spatial residuals demonstrated that the model

worked well, the use of block level geography provided no socio-economic status data needed for modeling the spatial patterns necessary to determine segregation type. As a result, the use of African Americans as an explanatory variable would be unfair because socio-economic status variables could not be controlled for and possibly explain away the significance of African Americans, whom are the predominant residents.

This poster will demonstrate how scale, missing variables and segregation can complicate the spatial data analysis of crime.

Rudolph Wilson, Norfolk State University Department of Political Science,

“Tracking Race, Ethnicity and Social Economic Status using Web-based GIS Maps”

This project identifies, through the use of GIS maps, race, ethnicity and social economic status variables at the neighborhood and street levels of analysis. The database is powered by maptitude for the web, a Caliper Corporation product. The data is posted and maintained by Norfolk State University and William Cooper a GIS consultant based in Richmond, Virginia. The poster exhibit provides a range of demographic factors that are commonly used to describe most neighborhood and community population characteristics. The data file covers the entire U.S. and is built on U.S. census block groups units of analysis. The data file can be accessed through <http://www.fairdata2000.com/Projects/index.html>. The state of Virginia is used as a case study for this poster presentation.

Jamie Winders, Syracuse University, “Latino Migration to the US South and the Changing Politics of Race and Region.”

Keywords: Latino migration, race, region, US South, urban geography

This presentation will examine Latino migration to the US South and its impacts on racial and ethnic politics and formations across the region. Since the early 1990s, growing numbers of Latino men and women have migrated to the US South to work and, increasingly, to settle; and this new population is challenging the black-white racial binary that has historically been a powerful organizer of southern social, political, and economic relations. Drawing on my ethnographic research on Latino migration to Nashville, Tennessee, as well as existing studies of Latino communities in the region, the presentation will discuss how dramatic demographic shifts across southern cities have precipitated equally strong shifts in the ways that racial and ethnic politics and relations operate both at the scale of the city and at the scale of the low-wage workplace. The presentation will argue that through the arrival of Latino/as from across the US and Latin America, southern cities face not only a new set of urban issues associated with expanding immigrant communities but also a new set of urban politics produced in response to a Latino population that

sits uneasily within the region’s racial binary. As more and more Latinos are recognized not only as workers but also as community members in these cities, this growing Latino community holds the potential to re-orient the US South’s system of racialization away from a rigid black-white binary and toward a more transnational framework that can account for the new racial and ethnic configurations emerging across southern cities.

David Wong, George Mason University Earth Systems and GeoInformation Sciences School of Computational Sciences, "Measuring the Spatial Extent of Local Segregation: Exploring Local Variability"

Most measures of segregation attempt to provide a summary level of segregation for the entire study regions. This approach was adopted during the dawn of segregation studies in the 1950s. Recent spatial segregation research has moved from global measures to measuring segregation levels at the local level in order to evaluate the spatial variability of neighborhoods. In this paper, I propose to evaluate local segregation at various neighborhood scales. Then, by heuristic methods that examine the changing segregation levels at different neighborhood sizes, this research identifies the geographical extent of a specific segregated neighborhood. The results provide a more comprehensive description and understanding on the geography of ethnic and racial relationships.

Kathleen Woodhouse, Kent State University, “Diasporic Landscapes: Latvian Symbols and Images from Riga to North America”

Keywords: Latvian, landscape, ethnicity, symbols

Toronto and Chicago have served as destinations for numerous ethnic groups seeking to settle in metropolitan areas. These two cities have seen changes in their landscapes as ethnics have left imprints particular to them. While many of the larger ethnic groups have been observed by researchers, the smaller communities have received less attention. The Latvian community in North America is small, but the group has maintained itself over the years, passing down ethnic identity through the generations. Large numbers of Latvian immigrants have chosen Toronto and Chicago as their home, and in the process have molded the landscape to reflect their presence.

The purpose of this study is to compare how iconic elements of Riga’s landscape are mirrored in the Toronto and Chicago communities. Symbols of the Latvian sun, images of traditional dress and figures, special monuments or symbols of occupation and war, emphasis on nature, and symbols of the diaspora are all elements which may be seen in the three cities. I will be showing pictures taken in each location that illustrate how the landscape of the homeland is mirrored or altered in the ethnic communities. I expect to find that many of the symbols found in Riga will reappear, adapting themselves to the new locations. For instance, images

relating to the diaspora and exile of Latvians may be more prominent in the Canadian and US examples than in Latvia itself. Comparing the three cities, and the two immigrant cities to one another will provide a good visual feel for how these landscapes are similar and/or different.

Nathaniel Wright, Binghamton University, “Not Race, Nor Class African American Residential Segregation in Broome County, NY”

Race and income normally contribute to the residential segregation existing between groups. Norman R. Cloutier’s research on urban residential segregation and black income for the 1960’s and 1970’s suggests that black income acts to offset factors that account for high levels of residential segregation. This study traces changes in patterns of racial residential segregation for Broome County, NY residents for the period 1980-2000. In the past, researchers have utilized numerous indices of segregation and isolation including the index of dissimilarity, isolation index, and exposure index. Most existing literature on racial segregation has drawn conclusions that hold to large cities in metropolitan areas, in contrast Broome County includes a relatively small metropolitan area surrounded by rural towns. This study hypothesizes that African Americans tend to live with like neighbors without taking into account income and class, whereas whites are inclined to live with like neighbors based on income and class.

Robert Yarbrough, University of Georgia Department of Geography; **Christopher M. Smith**, University of Georgia Department of Geography; and **Joshua F. Inwood**, University of Georgia Department of Geography, “Murder, Race, and Place: The Racialization of Space in Athens, GA.”

Keywords: race, discourse, racialized space, place identity

In November of 2003 two murders took place within a 24 hour period in Athens, Georgia, home of the University of Georgia. The first victim, an 18 year-old white male visitor from Sewanee, TN was gunned down outside of a downtown nightclub typically patronized by African-Americans. The following evening, an African-American woman was brutally beaten and murdered on her front lawn by her boyfriend in a neighborhood southeast of the downtown/campus area. Newspaper coverage subsequent to these tragic events highlights a drastic discrepancy in the discourses surrounding these murders. The discourse around the murder of the eighteen-year-old visitor dominated local coverage in the Athens’ daily newspaper, *The Athens Banner-Herald*, while the murder of the female African-American resident received sparse coverage. In this paper we attempt to connect the discourses surrounding these events to a larger discussion of the construction of racialized spaces Athens. Using discourse analysis as our methodological tool we argue that these discourses

were framed in a way that ultimately caste downtown Athens as a white, safe space vis-à-vis those spaces wherein the other eight murders occurred in Athens-Clarke County in 2003.

Edmund Zolnik, Binghamton University Department of Geography, “Native Lands and Best Use: Economic and Other Development Issues.”

The academic literature on Native American ethnicity attributes a strong attachment to place, or tribal lands, to Native tribes. For individual members, group identity is a function of residence on the land of their ancestors, which makes their land priceless and nontradable. This conception of group identity being tied to a specific site is counter to the Anglo-American conception of private property as a tradable good which represents an integral component of wealth accumulation for individuals and groups. This research argues that the romanticized conception of the interaction between Native populations and their tribal lands is antiquated and in need of revision given the enormous impact various Native tribes are having on local and state economies across the United States. Using as a case study the miraculous economic development of the Mashantucket Pequot Tribal Nation in southeastern Connecticut, I discuss the potential theoretical applications of various land use models to tribal lands under sovereign control of groups whose very cultural identity and longevity is predicated on economic self-sufficiency. I conclude by providing a framework for a reconceptualization of native lands as priceless to their inhabitants, but geographically skewed in value to the surrounding land market.

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