



RACE, ETHNICITY, AND PLACE IXth CONFERENCE

ENGAGED SCHOLARSHIP:
FOSTERING CIVIL AND
HUMAN RIGHTS

October 23-25, 2018

Emma S. Barrientos

Mexican American Cultural Center

Austin, Texas

Conference Program

TEXAS  STATE
UNIVERSITY
The rising STAR of Texas



 **TEXAS**
The University of Texas at Austin

www.reconference.org

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Sarah Blue, Texas State University

IX REP Conference Coordinators

Sarah Blue, Texas State University
Rebecca Torres, University of Texas at Austin

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TEXAS STATE UNIVERSITY

Sarah Blue
Alberto Giordano
Yongmei Lu
Jennifer Devine

UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS-AUSTIN

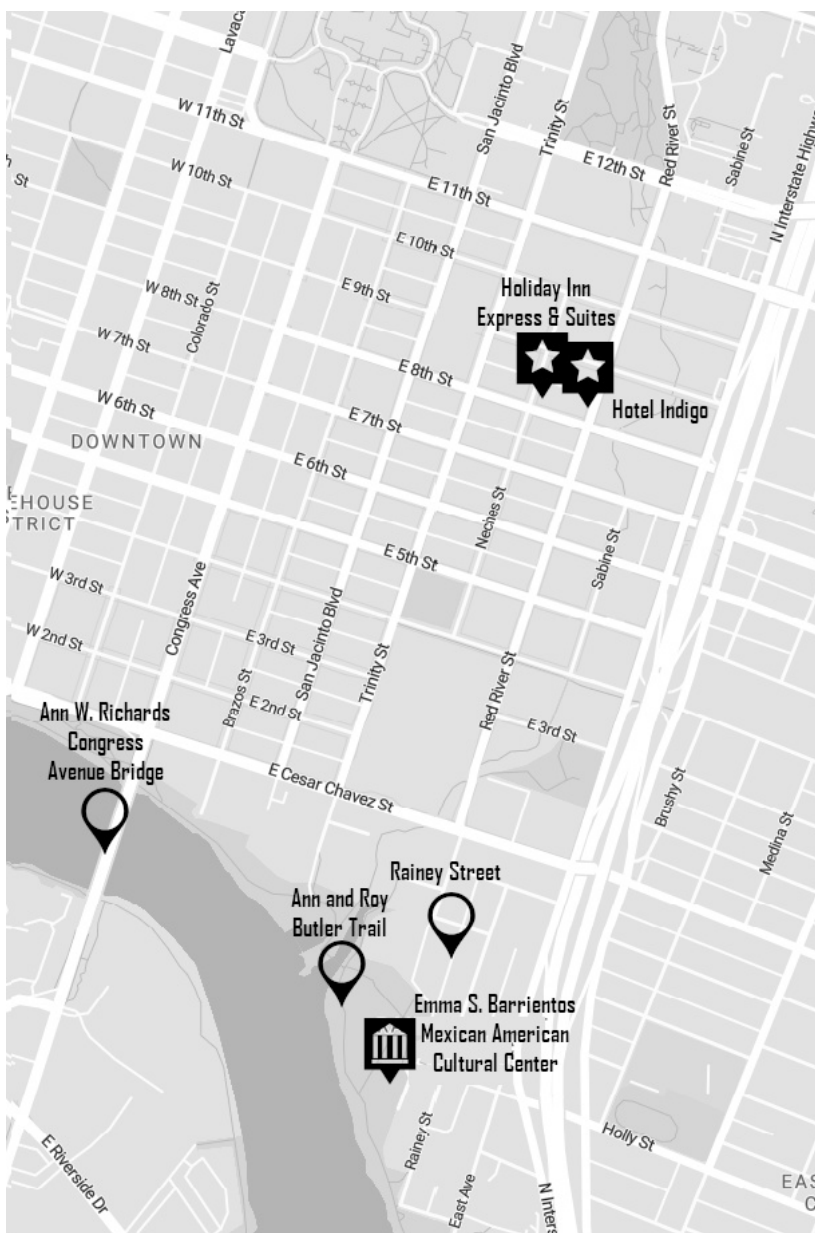
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Schedule Overview

Tuesday, Oct 23		Wednesday, Oct 24		Thursday, Oct 25		Friday, Oct 26	
8			Concurrent Sessions	Concurrent Sessions			
9			Coffee Break				
10			Concurrent Sessions	Concurrent Sessions	Coffee Break		
11						Field trips	
12							
1			Lunch	Lunch			
2			Concurrent Sessions	Concurrent Sessions			
3							
4			Concurrent Sessions	Concurrent Sessions			
5							
6			Academic Keynote	Community Activist Keynote			
7			Free Evening				
8				John Frazier Honorary Dinner			
9							



Things to do in Austin around the Emma S. Barrientos Mexican American Cultural Center

Bat Watching

From March to October, 1.5 million bats emerge nightly from narrow crevices in the underside of the Ann W. Richards Congress Avenue Bridge. They usually start to emerge from the bridge around 20 minutes before sundown. The walkway on the east side of the Congress Avenue bridge offers the best vantage point for watching the bats emerge and fly eastward over Lady Bird Lake.



Rainey Street

Renovated houses turned into bungalow bars reign supreme on this increasingly popular tucked-away street. Day or night, you'll find relaxed bar-goers strolling from bar to food trailer to bar again, often with their dogs in tow looking for a kicked back sip and a bite.

Ann and Roy Butler Hike and Bike Trail

10 miles of trails border Lady Bird Lake in downtown Austin and serve as a social hub for runners, walkers and cyclists. A memorial at Auditorium Shores honors the late bluesman Stevie Ray Vaughan. The Ann and Roy Butler Pedestrian Bridge crosses Lady Bird Lake between W. Cesar Chavez St. and W. Riverside Dr.



Acknowledgements

The IX REP Conference is was co-sponsored by **Texas State University**, **the University of Texas at Austin**, and **the City of Austin**. Special thanks to the many universities who have continued to support the attendance of faculty and students to the REP Conference over the years:

Binghamton University
Texas Christian University
Temple University
The George Washington University
Bowling Green State University
University of Colorado Colorado Springs
Kent State University
University of North Texas
Michigan State University
Huston-Tillotson University
University of Connecticut
The University of North Carolina at Greensboro

We would especially like to acknowledge the following institutions whose generous support underwrote the IX REP Conference:

The University of Texas at Austin:

Department of Geography and the Environment
Beach-Butzer Labs
CB Smith Sr. Centennial Chair in U.S.-Mexico Relations
Population Research Center
Center for European Studies
Center for Middle Eastern Studies
Center for Russian, Eastern European and Eurasian Studies
Teresa Lozano Long Institute of Latin American Studies
Center for Mexican American Studies
Center for Asian American Studies
Department of Spanish and Portuguese

Texas State University:

Office of the Provost
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Center for the Studies of the Southwest
Department of Anthropology
Department of Psychology
Department of Sociology
Department of Modern Languages
Department of Political Science
Department of History
Office of Research and Sponsored Programs
Office of Equity and Access

The opportunity to hold the IX REP Conference in the wonderful Emma S. Barrientos Mexican American Cultural Center is due to the efforts of Laura Esparza, who worked over several months to obtain the City of Austin Co-Sponsorship. We are very grateful to her leadership and the collaboration of the staff at the EBS-MACC, including Lorie Martinez, Marina Islas, and Ernesto Garza and Frederico Geib. A special thanks to Laura Esparza, Frederico Geib, Dr. Ted Gordon, and Dr. Eric Tang for their assistance in leading and coordinating the field trips.

-

Student Registration Waiver and Travel Grant Award

We would like to give special thanks to the individual donors who sponsored the registration and travel grants for 22 student presenters. Thanks to the generous donations from:

Derek and Donna Alderman
 Sheryl Beach
 Tim Beach
 Lawrence Estaville
 John Frazier
 Alberto Giordano and Marta Mastroianni
 Richard Jones
 Jay Newberry
 Rickie Sanders
 Joe Wood

Student Registration Waiver and Travel Grant Award Recipients

Melisa Argañaraz, Department of Geography and Environmental Systems, University of Maryland Baltimore County
 Guillermo Dominguez Garcia, LBJ School of Public Affairs, UT Austin
 Mikaela Gillman, Department of Geography, The University of Tennessee, Knoxville
 Joshua Gonzalez, Geography Department, Binghamton University
 Leslie Gross-Wyrtzen, Graduate School of Geography, Clark University
 Jama Grove, University of Arkansas, Fayetteville
 Hanieh Haji Molana, Kent State University, Department of Geography
 Kathryn Hannum, Geography, Kent State University
 Angeline Johnson, Geography and Planning Department, University of Toledo
 Joseph Lasky, Political Science, Villanova University
 Winnie Ngare, Geography Department, Binghamton University
 Keri Revens, Public Health Sciences, University of North Carolina at Charlotte
 Sarah Riva, History, University of Arkansas
 Carlos Serrano, Department of Geography at UNC Chapel Hill
 Ishrat Sultana, Sociology, York University
 Yining Tan, School of Geographical Sciences and Urban Planning, School of Social Transformation & Arizona State University
 Morris Thompson, Department of Public Policy and Administration, West Chester University
 Kristy Tillman, Geography Department, Binghamton University
 Frank Tolbert, Geography Department, Binghamton University
 Ki'Amber Thompson, Geography, UT Austin
 Ligia Vasquez-Huot, Academy for Population Health Innovation, University of North Carolina Charlotte
 Alex Webb, Department of Geography, The University of Tennessee, Knoxville

Student Poster Competition

The Association of American Geographers (AAG) generously provided funds to offer monetary awards to the winners of the student poster competition. The award winners will be announced during the closing ceremony.

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REP Early Career Scholar Mentorship Workshop

The Early Career Scholar Awards were selected through a competitive process and are given to outstanding graduate students and adjunct or tenure-track scholars with an active research interest in the conference themes. The Award provides a strong professional development opportunity for early career academics—meeting experts in the field, interacting with colleagues from other parts of the world, and creating networks and lasting connections. Early Career Scholars receive free registration and hotel accommodation and special recognition during the conference.

The Conference Co-Organizers, Sarah Blue and Rebecca Torres, are grateful to the National Science Foundation (NSF) for funding that allowed us to develop and implement the inaugural REP Early Career Scholar Mentorship Workshop. Funds from the NSF paid for travel and lodging for 14 mentors and 26 early career scholars (nontenured early career faculty, ABD graduate students and recent post-graduates) to participate in a one-day workshop designed to help early career scholars succeed and thrive in the academy. Through panel presentations and small-group breakout sessions, the Early Career Scholars receive advice and individualized feedback on developing a research, writing and publishing plan; grant seeking; navigating institutions; finding an academic job and securing tenure and promotion. Special thanks to Tom Baerwald, NSF Program Director, for participating in the workshop and conference and giving three tailored presentations.

We are indebted to our graduate assistants, Mary Stycos and Traci-Ann Wint-Hayles, for their creativity and excellent organizational skills and to Dr. Skyller Walkes of Texas State University who provided valuable input and facilitated the workshop. We also acknowledge and appreciate the advice and feedback of Dr. Holly Hapke in the development of the workshop. The workshop could not have happened without the excellent guidance and participation of our mentors and the efforts of our early career scholars, who are listed below.

NSF Early Career Scholars

Katia Avilés-Vázquez, Adjunct Professor, The University of Puerto Rico, Cayey
 Kelsey Brain, PhD Candidate, Pennsylvania State University
 Alex Colucci, PhD Candidate, Kent State University
 Kalli Doubleday, PhD, The University of Texas at Austin
 Claudia García Louis, Assistant Professor, The University of Texas, San Antonio
 Alexandra Giancarlo, Adjunct Professor, Queen's University
 Rachel Goffe, Postdoctoral Fellow, Temple University
 Kevin Lynn, Adjunct Professor, Troy University at Montgomery
 Aaron Malone, PhD Candidate, The University of Colorado, Boulder
 Jamila Moore Pewu, Assistant Professor, California State University, Fullerton
 Carmen Mosley, PhD Candidate, The University of New Mexico
 Carrie Mott, Assistant Professor, The University of Louisville
 Solange Muñoz, Assistant Professor, The University of Tennessee
 Magie Ramirez, Postdoctoral Fellow, Stanford University
 Kaitlin Reed, PhD Candidate, The University of California, Davis
 Kevon Rhiney, Assistant Professor, Rutgers University
 Mark Rhodes, PhD Candidate, Kent State University
 Ana L. Sanchez Rivera, PhD Candidate, The University of Maryland, College Park
 Stevie Ruiz, Assistant Professor, California State University, Northridge
 Edgar Sandoval, PhD Candidate, The University of Washington-Seattle
 Pavithra Vasudevan, Assistant Professor, The University of Texas at Austin
 Kanika Verma, PhD, Texas State University
 Traci-Ann Wint, PhD Candidate, The University of Texas at Austin
 Willie J Wright, Assistant Professor, Florida State University
 Shaolu Yu, Assistant Professor, Rhodes College
 Wan Yu, Assistant Professor, Binghamton University

NSF Early Career Workshop Mentors

Derek Alderman, The University of Tennessee at Knoxville
 Sarah Blue, Texas State University
 Scott Bowman, Texas State University
 Joe Darden, Michigan State University
 Caroline Faria, The University of Texas at Austin
 Audrey Kobayashi, Queen's University
 Wei Li, Arizona State University
 Minelle Mahtani, The University of British Columbia
 Aimee Roundtree, Texas State University
 Rickie Sanders, Temple University
 Emily Skop, University of Colorado at Colorado Springs
 Nikoleta Theodoropoulou, Texas State University
 Rebecca Torres, The University of Texas at Austin

Finally, we would like to thank the REP Board, the Planning Committee, the supportive geography department chairs of Texas State and UT-Austin and the assistants whose efforts made this conference possible. Special thanks to Alberto Giordano, Sheryl Beach, Yongmei Lu and Bill Doolittle for their support. We have immense gratitude for the staff who contributed countless hours to ensure the conference's success: Angelika Wahl, Patricia Hell, Dan Hemenway, Charles Robinson, Allison Glass-Smith, and Joyce Wilkerson at Texas State's Department of Geography and Teal Reid at the University of Texas-Austin's Department of Geography and the Environment. Student assistants from Texas State and UT-Austin were immensely helpful in arranging logistics and securing funding—the beautiful website and program were designed by Maël Le Noc. Marshia Paulton, Jeanett Bosarge, Mary Stycos, Traci-Ann Wint-Hayles and Tim Trujillo provided invaluable logistics support. An extra special acknowledgement to Angelika Wahl, whose super-human effort, skills, expertise and endless positive energy carried us across the finish line.

Tuesday, October 23

Shuttles will depart conference hotels at 8:30 a.m.

9:00 a.m.- **Pre-Conference Workshop**

4:30 p.m. *DANCE STUDIO*

4:00 p.m.- **Registration**

7:00 p.m. *COMMUNITY GALLERY*

5:00 p.m.- **Concurrent Sessions**

7:00 p.m.

**Panel on Teaching
Race and Ethnicity**

BLACK BOX THEATER

Chair and Organizer:

Madhuri Sharma

Sponsored by Binghamton
University

Panelists:

*Rickie Sanders, Paul McDaniel, Wan Yu, Madhuri
Sharma, Emily Skop, and Ibopo Johnston-
Anumonwo*

**Routine Forced
(Im)Mobilities: Keeping
people and bodies in
and out of place**

CONFERENCE ROOM

Chair: Solange Muñoz

**The Wolf in Sheep's Clothing: A Personal Reflection
on International Organizations, the State, and
Humanitarian Control in Southern Mexico**
Jorge Choy-Gómez

**Missing Voices: ICE and the Implementation of
NEPA**

*Michelle L. Edwards, Hannah Edwards, and Briana
Luna*

**Technologies of containment and transgression:
Informal migrant spaces in the Euro-African
borderlands**

Leslie Gross-Wyrzten

**Understanding potential re-traumatization of
immigrant survivors of crime when assembling
their U nonimmigrant status petitions;
identifying issues in training and developing
best practices for legal advocates**

Mikaela Gillman

**Mapping Spatial
Disparities**

DANCE STUDIO

Chair: Edris Montalvo

Cartographies of Genocide

Alberto Giordano

**The Geography of Retail Clinics Post Affordable
Care Act**

Ethan Portillo

**Latinos in Texas: Economic Inequality and Basic
Human Rights**

*Lawrence Estaville, Mark Deka, Kanika Verma,
and Edris Montalvo*

**Multiscalar Assessment of Flood Zone Occupation
and Environmental Justice: A Case Study of
the Charlanta Megaregion**

Neil Debbage

Mapping Bias and the Contributions of Design
Omar Souza

**Panel: The Intersection
of Disaster with Race,
Ethnicity, and Place**

RAUL SALINAS ROOM

Chair: Elyse Zavar

Organizers: Elyse Zavar and
Brendan Lavy

Panelists:

*Christine Glynis, Mogahid Hussein, Brendan Lavy,
Shadi Maleki, Ronald Schumann, and Elyse Zavar*

5:00 p.m.-
7:00 p.m.
cont'd

**Existence and
Resistance: Indigenous
and Afro-descendant
Peoples' Struggles for
Life, Territory and
Identity in the Southeast
Andes, Guatemala and
Mexico**

CARLOS PINEDA
VISUAL ARTS ROOM
Chair: Jennifer Devine

**Peleoneras, Cerradas y Gritonas: Ethic Dress and
Nationality of Polleras-Women in the Altiplano
Region**

Angela Tapia

**Indigeneity, Ethnicity and Racism: Historic
Processes that have led to the near-
disappearance of Xinka People in Guatemala**
Blanca-Azucena Pacheco

**Narco-Cattle Ranching or Subsistence Agriculture?
Debating drivers of deforestation in
Guatemala's Maya Biosphere
Reserve**

Jennifer A. Devine

**Drug Trafficking and racial processes in the
Tarahumara Mountain**

Fatima Valdivia

**Rights without guarantees: Territorial struggles,
implementing Inter-American Court of Human
Rights judgements, and liminal legal
geographies in Paraguay's Chaco**

Joel E. Correia

7:00 p.m.-
9:00 p.m.

Welcome Reception with music by Javier Jara

SAM Z. CORONADO GALLERY

Welcoming remarks:

Sarah Blue and Rebecca Torres, Conference Coordinators

Opening remarks:

*William E. Doolittle, Chair, Department of Geography and the Environment,
University of Texas at Austin*

Mary Brennan, Dean of the College of Liberal Arts, Texas State University

Yongmei Lu, Chair, Geography Department, Texas State University

Laura Esparza, Manager, History, Arts & Nature Division, City of Austin

Wednesday, October 24

Shuttles will depart conference hotels at 7:30 a.m.

8:00 a.m.-
9:45 a.m.

Concurrent Sessions

Panel: Advancing Women in Geography

BLACK BOX THEATER

Chair: Selima Sultana

Organizers: Selima Sultana
and Sarah A. Blue

Panelists:

*Fenda A. Akiwumi, Elizabeth Chacko, Emily Skop,
Heather Smith, and Selima Sultana*

Disappeared in Place: Historical Geographies of Race

RAUL SALINAS ROOM

Chair: Derek Alderman

Esteemed equal if not superior: Race, Ethnicity, and
Development in Western Maryland, 1830-1860
Nathaniel Conley

Whitening the Mountains: Creating the Racial
Mythology of the Southern Highlands
Jama Grove

The municipal abattoir and Austin's sacrificial zone
Jonathan Lowell

Rights Denied: SNCC efforts to integrate Phillips
County, Arkansas
Sarah Riva

Jim Crow Journey Stories: Exploring the Affective
Politics of Racialized Car Travel through a
University-Community Partnership
Derek Alderman

Demographic Shifts and Questions of Cultural Identity

CARLOS PINEDA

VISUAL ARTS ROOM

Chair: Eugene Tettey-Fio

Afro-Latinidad: Language, Race, and Resistance in
U.S. Classroom Spaces
Aris Moreno Clemons

Tenaciously Proud: AfroLatinx Students Resisting
Their Marginalization
Claudia Garcia-Louis

A More Inclusive Examination of Interracial
Marriage Opinions
Hayden Price

Intolerance Toward African Religions in Texas
Today
J. Brent Crosson

Institutional Presence and Latino Voter Turnout in
Texas
John Ponstingel

Spaces of Exclusion and Displacement

DANCE STUDIO

Chair: Eliot Tretter

Organizers: Joshua Long and
Eliot Tretter

Who can Afford Austin's Affordable Housing?
Amanda Masino

#ReclaimDunbar: Combating Gentrification
Through Cultural District Designation in the
Historic African American Dunbar
Neighborhood
*Shetay Ashford, Eric Sarmiento, Colleen Myles,
and Steven Rayburn*

30 years of Gentrification in East Austin
Eliot Tretter

Where have all the Neighbors Gone? East Austin's
Experience with Gentrification
Gregory B. Putle

The State of Black Lives in Texas: Texas' Affordable
Housing Crisis
Lauren Lliveras

Proposal-Writing Strategies for the National Science Foundation

AUDITORIUM

Tom Baerwald, NSF Program
Director

This session will provide information about the range of
opportunities available from the National Science Foundation
(NSF) as well as ways to approach identifying which competitions
to enter and strategies for writing strong and compelling
proposals. The session moderator, a 30-year veteran of NSF,
will provide an overview presentation, but time will be left for
questions, answers, and discussions among those participating.

8:00 a.m.-
9:45 a.m.
(cont'd)

Active and Engaged: Transformative Scholarship

CONFERENCE ROOM

Chair: Jamila Moore Pewu

A Long Way to Go: Collective Paths to Racial Justice in Geography
Caroline Faria, Bisola Falola, J. Henderson, Rebecca Torres

Living Black Land: Informal Settlements and the Jamaican State
Rachel Goffe

Research and Engagement in the Struggle for Nairobi City Park
Bettina Ngweno

Jews and Public Spaces in Occupied Paris
Maël Le Noc

Free Music and Public space: a comparative case study in Memphis, TN.
Abbey Judd, Shaolu Yu, Natalie Peterson, Claire McCullough, Allie Swanson

"It's a rude bwoy town": Recontextualizing Tourism in Postcolonial Kingston
Traci-Ann Wint

9:45 p.m.-
10:00 p.m.

Coffee Break

COMMUNITY GALLERY

10:00 a.m.-
12:00 p.m.

Concurrent Sessions

Panel: Active and Engaged: Transformative Scholarship for Resilient Communities

CONFERENCE ROOM

Chair: Jamila Moore Pewu

Panelists:

Jamila Moore Pewu, Euraldo Gonzalez, Margie Brown-Coronel, Ayanda Manqoyi

Black and Brown Experiences in Higher Education

RAUL SALINAS ROOM

Chair: Audwin Anderson

An Examination of Cultural Competency Pattern Among College Students: A Multilevel Model Approach
Debarun Majumdar, Audwin Anderson and Mithun Asher

Creating a structure of support for undergraduate response to race, place and power: The case of the Levine Scholars Program at UNC
Charlotte Heather Smith

A Brief History of La Casita: Space as Sanctuary for Latinx Students
Jackie Pedota

Increasing the Success Trajectory of Black Male Students at a PWI
Richard Mosholder

Geography and college access: A critical analysis of rural Latina/o youths' experiences in Texas
Vanessa A. Sansone

In Limbo: Supporting Undocu/DACAmented Students in Higher Education
Michelle Sotolongo

Everyday Racism in East Austin (past and present perspectives)

DANCE STUDIO

Chair: Eliot Tretter

Organizers: Joshua Long and
Eliot Tretter

Spaces of Resistance: Chicana Activism and Feminism in Austin Since the Movement Era
Brenda Sendejo

Disparities and Inequities in Austin: Stories of Race and Housing
Chelsi West Ohueri

Do They Belong Here? Race and Contested Public Spaces in an East Austin Neighborhood
Maria Lowe, Madeline Carrola, Dakota Cortez, and Mary Jalufka

Pending title
Darwin Hamilton

Wednesday Schedule

10:00 a.m.-
12:00 p.m.
(cont'd)

Fitting In and Standing Out: Immigrant Incorporation and Communities

CARLOS PINEDAS
VISUAL ARTS ROOM
Chair: Marie Price

Placing DACA: Context of reception and incorporation in rural and urban Colorado
Aaron Malone

Geographies of Disidentification: UndocuQueers Navigating Space in Seattle
Edgar Sandoval

Fitting in and standing out: Identity and transnationalism among 2nd generation African Immigrants in the Washington Metropolitan Area
Elizabeth Chacko

Korean Community in Charlotte, North Carolina: the alternative path of creating an ethnic community
Jaeho Ko

The Socio-Economic Impacts of Higher Education on DREAMERS/DACA Recipients in Virginia
Marie Price

Green Card Youth Voices: Immigration Stories from an Atlanta High School
Paul McDaniel, Lara Smith-Sitton, and Darlene Xiomara Rodriguez

Impacts of the Current State of US Immigration Policies and Practice

BLACK BOX THEATER
Chair: Alisa Hartsell
Organizers: Alisa Hartsell and Sarah Blue

Central American women and children refugees and trauma
Guillermina Gina Nunez-Mchiri

Discourses of Policing and Humanitarianism in Immigrant Detention: A study of The South Texas Family Residential Center
Leanne Purdum

Resilience, Trauma and Social Supports among Refugees and Migrants from Central America and Mexico
Mark Lusk

Landscapes of migration, violence and crime along the Tamaulipas-Texas Border
Oscar Hernandez Hernandez

Refugee Studies and the End of Neutrality
Emily Skop

The New Landscape of Humanitarian Relief for Mexican and Central American Asylum Seekers
Sarah Blue and Alisa Hartsell

Mellon Mays Fellows: Research Scholars Diversifying the Academy (I): Race and Place

AUDITORIUM
Chair and Organizer: Almeida Jacqueline Toribio

African American Spaces in the Dominican Republic: White Women and Black Abolitionists Fashion Neo-Colonialism Through Travel Writing
Sophia Monegro

Free Within Ourselves: The Creation of Harlem's Black Spatial Reality and Imaginary During the Harlem Renaissance
Zaria El-Fil

Deportation and Ethnic Identity: Assyrian deportees' cultural retention from an Israelite perspective
Demorick Green Sr.

Lessons of Mass Incarceration: The School-to-Prison Pipeline in East Austin
Octavian Moten

Moving from the Margins: Blackness, Podcasts and Racialized Audio Space
Briana Barner

12:00 p.m.-
1:30 p.m. **Lunch with music from Texas State University and Wallace Middle School Mariachi Bands**

ZOCALO

1:30 p.m.-
3:15 p.m.

Concurrent Sessions

Access, Environmental Justice and Food Justice in Austin

DANCE STUDIO

Chair: Joshua Long

Organizers: Joshua Long,
Eliot Tretter

Spaces of Exclusion and Displacement in the Era of Climate Urbanism: The Case of Austin, Texas

Joshua Long

Artistry as Abolition: Creative Methodologies for Environmental Justice

Pavithra Vasudevan

Addressing Health Disparities Through a Food Justice Lens

Simone Benz

The Shifting Goals of Public Transportation: A Case Study of Austin, TX

Simone Yoxall

Colorblindness, Race, and Public Accommodations Discrimination

Reginald A. Byron

Colonial Perspectives on Nature

CARLOS PINEDAS

VISUAL ARTS ROOM

Chair: María Belén Noroña

Who speaks for the Trees?: Cooptation, White Male Elite Knowledge, and Local Environmental Goals

Jayne Walenta

Gold Rush to Green Rush: Marijuana Cultivation on Yurok Tribal Lands

Kaitlin Reed

Oil subjectivities and social justice at extractive frontiers

María Belén Noroña

The National Land for People Movement and Environmental Justice

Stevie Ruiz

Europe's Migration Dilemmas

CONFERENCE ROOM

Chair: Moira Di Mauro-Jackson

Europe's Migration Dilemma

Moira Di Mauro-Jackson

Transnational Understandings of Race and Ethnicity

Hewan Girma

Africa begins beyond the Pyrenees: Understanding Refugees and Exiles through and in Spain

Louie Dean Valencia-García

Charybdis: Migration, the Mediterranean, and the World We Live In

Robert T. Tally Jr.

Healthcare Inequalities

RAUL SALINAS ROOM

Chair: Norah Henry

Race/ethnic Differences in Rates and Predictors of E-cigarette Use among Young Adults in the San Francisco Bay Area

Kristy Tillman, Louisa M. Holmes, and Pamela M. Ling

Missing Minorities in Medicine: Building the Pipeline of Diverse Healthcare Leaders

Joy L. Jones

Ozone Air Quality, Socioeconomic Status, and Race/Ethnicity in Dallas County, Texas

Kari Northeim

Prisons, Policing & Pollution: Toward an Abolition Framework within Environmental Justice

Ki'Amber Thompson

Racial-Ethnic Group Differences in the Impact of Hiring, Firing, and Promotion Discrimination on Mental Health

Megan Robinson

Panel: Theoretical and Methodological Diversity in Geography

BLACK BOX THEATER

Chair: Jennifer Devine

Panelists:

Caroline Faria, Jennifer Devine, David Kaplan, Wei Li, and Joseph Oppong

Wednesday Schedule

3:15 p.m.- 5:00 p.m.	Panel: Building Bridges: Talking Across the Discipline on Approaches to Studying Race and Confronting Racism <i>BLACK BOX THEATER</i> Chair: Joshua Inwood Organizers: Joshua Inwood and Rebecca Maria Torres	Panelists: <i>John Frazier, Rickie Sanders, Melissa Gilbert, Audrey Kobayashi, Minelle Mahtani</i>
	Socio-Spatial Determinants of Health <i>CONFERENCE ROOM</i> Chair: Madhuri Sharma	Race/Ethnicity and American Suicide: The critical confounding variable <i>Katherine Lester</i> The Geography of Health Disparities: Collecting innovative data among hard-to-reach populations <i>Louisa Holmes</i> Racial/Ethnic Diversity, Segregation and Health Outcomes: A Social and Ecological Approach to Examining Health Inequalities in US Counties <i>Madhuri Sharma</i> Are Global Neighborhoods in Houston Less Polluted? A Preliminary Analysis <i>Matthew Clement and Chad Smith</i> Health Disparity among Minority groups, the case of Gene Modification from Environmental Media <i>Theresa Abah</i>
	Environmental justice in a more-than-human world <i>RAUL SALINAS ROOM</i> Chair: Kalli Doubleday	Milk, Torture, and Tigers: Hidden Costs of Human-Carnivore Conflict in a Patriarchal Community <i>Kalli Doubleday</i> Spoiled Soil and the Spoil Sport: Blocking Out Superfund Site Expansion in North Birmingham, Alabama <i>Kevin A. Lynn</i> Human-Jaguar Becomings and Racial Capitalism in Belize <i>Melissa Johnson</i> Intersectional Borderlands: Co-mingled Precarity and Multispecies Justice on the U.S.-Mexico Border <i>Sharon Wilcox</i>
	Global Questions of Cultural Identity and Sport <i>CARLOS PINEDAS VISUAL ARTS ROOM</i> Chair: Kefa M. Otiso	At Play: Futbol in the Land of Football, 1900 – 2010 <i>John Mckierman-Gonzalez, Adam Clark, Carlos Flores</i> One man, four nations: The commemorative landscape of Alfonso R. Castelao <i>Kathryn L. Hannum</i> Who Between France and Africa Won the 2018 World Cup in Russia? The Dialectics of Citizenship and Triumph <i>Kefa M. Otiso</i>
5:15 p.m.- 6:30 p.m.	Academic Keynote: Dr. Ted Gordon, University of Texas at Austin "Jim Hogg and the Changing Landscape of Commemoration at UT" <i>AUDITORIUM (AND OVERFLOW IN BLACK BOX THEATRE)</i>	
7:00 p.m.	Free evening <i>WALK TO FOOD AND MUSIC IN DOWNTOWN AUSTIN</i>	

Current Exhibition at the Emma S. Barrientos Mexican American Cultural Center

"La Yerba Buena" by Peter F. Ortiz

SAM Z. CORONADO GALLERY

Peter F. Ortiz was born on December 20th, 1960 in Austin, TX and was raised in the Southeast Austin neighborhood of Montopolis. He developed his artistic style while living in L.A. and New York between 1981-1992, and his experiences in the richness of the arts and cultures in those cities added texture, depth and perspective to the experiences he had while growing up. Ortiz's current studio is in the same Montopolis neighborhood, adding an important artistic voice to the cultural legacy of his family and to Latino Arts community in Austin.

"I feel my art is to be explored allowing for some interpretation. I absorb information or inspiration on a constant basis and believe subconsciously at the right time, this information will reflect in my work. Inspiration may be the structure of a plant and blossom, light, water or humankind at it's best or worst, capturing an emotion at that time. I find pleasure in the application of mediums, watching the paint as it leaves my brush, ink as it bleeds into a puddle of water, pastels as they melt onto the surface or pencil appearing to be soft on a surface. This sensory experience even has an influence on the artwork itself. In my images or stories, I describe some as spiritual or earthly matters using people in not so ordinary colors to connect with all races, fish, water and plants. I try not to use contemporary elements or clothing in belief this keeps my work timeless." - Peter F. Ortiz



Gallery hours:

Monday - Thursday: 10am to 6pm

Friday: 10am to 5:30pm

Saturday: 10am to 4pm

Thursday, October 25

Shuttles will depart conference hotels at 7:30 a.m.

8:00 a.m.-
9:45 a.m.

Concurrent Sessions

Panel: Ethnic Studies K-20: A Contemporary Analysis of the State of Ethnic Studies

BLACK BOX THEATER

Chair: Richard Thomas

African American Heritage and Pedagogy

AUDITORIUM

Chair: Derek Alderman

Panel: Building Geography Programs at Historically Black Institutions

DANCE STUDIO

Organizer: Joseph Wood

Chair: Rickie Sanders

Immigrant Belonging and Identity

CARLOS PINEDAS

VISUAL ARTS ROOM

Chair: Selima Sultana

Cultural Identity and Place

CONFERENCE ROOM

Chair: Rebecca Sheehan

Panelists:

*Richard Thomas, Orlando Lara, Rosangela Boyd,
Hue Woodson, and Gloria Howerton.*

**The Struggle Towards Abolition Education:
(Re)Thinking Chapel Hill-Carrboro Education**
Carlos Serrano

**SNCC's Delta Curriculum as Radical Regional
Pedagogy: A Neglected Chapter in Geographic
Education**

*Derek Alderman, Shaundra Cunningham, and
Joshua Inwood*

**Creating "The Memory Tree:" visitor interpretation
of aesthetics and atmospheres of racial
meaning at plantation museums in South
Carolina**

Emma Walcott-Wilson and Derek Alderman

**The Tragedy of the Commons in Black and White:
Imagineering Heritage Identity and Ruin of
Cultural Resources in Nacogdoches, Texas**

Jeffery E. Roth

Communicating difficult heritage on guided tours
Velvet Nelson

Panelists:

*Mark Barnes, Joseph Wood, Rickie Sanders, and
Michael Hirsch*

**Rohingya Refugees' Ethnic Identity: Perplexed by
Statelessness?**

Ishrat Sultana

**Promoting Latinx Leadership and Representation:
Findings from a Civic Engagement Project**

Ligia Vasquez-Huot

**Migrant Latinx Youth in cities: the spatial
construction of the sense of belonging**

Melissa Arganaraz

**Immigrants and Neighborhood Change Dynamic:
Assessment from a lesser-known gateway city,
Greensboro, NC**

Nabeela Farhat and Selima Sultana

**Not Your Model Minority: Disaggregating and
Debunking the Model Minority Myth through a
Logistical Analysis on Disparities in the Asian
American Pacific Islander Community**

Thai Le

**Let us all come together: Boucheries, sustenance,
and placemaking among Louisiana Creoles**

Alexandra Louise Giancarlo

Marronage as a Landscape of Possibility

Willie Wright

**Intersectionality in Place: Post-Katrina Marching
Krews and Progressive Socio-Cultural Change**
Rebecca Sheehan

8:00 a.m.- 9:45 a.m.
(cont'd) **Environmental Precarity and Climate Change Justice: Situated Dialogues on Activisms, Education and Policy**
RAUL SALINAS ROOM
Chair: Fikile Nxumalo

Climate change education and young children:
Unsettling water pedagogies
Fikile Nxumalo and Pablo Montes
'1.5 to Stay Alive'? Climate change, justice and the Caribbean development problematique
Kevon Rhiney
Protecting Sacred Spaces and Tibetan Identity through Environmental Activism
Patricia Schiaffini-Vedani
Perceptions of Flooding in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania
Sarah Smiley
Translating Simulations into Policy
Aimee Kendall Roundtree

9:45 p.m.- 10:00 p.m. **Coffee Break**
COMMUNITY GALLERY

10:00 a.m.- 12:00 p.m. **Concurrent Sessions**

Panel: Academia Cuauhtli: Epistemological Spaces for the Exploration of Cultural Activism in an Out-of-School, Cultural Revitalization Program
AUDITORIUM
Chair: Christopher Milk

Panelists:
Christopher Milk, Liliana Batista, Randy Bell, Anthony Martinez, and Manuel Martinez

Displacement, Assimilation, and Civil Rights- Refugee and Minority Group Rights
CONFERENCE ROOM
Chair: Stavros T. Constantinou

Seeing Through Their Eyes: Refugee Integration and Resettlement Experiences in the U.S.
Emily Frazier and Alex Webb
From Tribe to Nation: Assessing the Influence of Political Exclusion and Access to Mobilization Resources on Kurdish Ethnonationalism
Joseph Lasky
Residential Relocation of Resettled Karen in San Diego
Minori Yuda
Ethnic Communities as Population Categories and the Lesser Citizens of Cyprus (Maronites, Armenians, and Latins)
Stavros T. Constantinou
Identificational assimilation: an intergenerational analysis of ancestry shift among ethnic immigrants groups in Australia
James Forrest
The Role of Local Media in Shaping Local Perceptions of Refugees
Susan Hume

Race, Inequality, and Urban Diversity
RAUL SALINAS ROOM
Chair: Wan Yu

Affluent Minority Home Ownership Patterns in the Urban United States... A Function of Race or a Function of Household Income?
Angeline Johnson
The Suburbanization of Poverty and Minorities: Two parallel or interrelated processes?
Fabian Terbeck
More than just Class: School Mobility among Black Children in the Great Recession
Kfir Mordechay
The Immigrant Unemployment Ratchet in the US Recession and Recovery
Richard Jones
Spatial Distribution and Location Choices of Temporary Highly Skilled Migrants in The United States
Wan Yu
Can In-State Tuition for Undocumented Students Contribute to Higher Graduation and Income Levels?
Mushipe, Tonderai

Thursday Schedule

10:00 a.m.-
12:00 p.m.
(cont'd)

Housing Policy and Segregation

CARLOS PINEDAS
VISUAL ARTS ROOM

Chair: Joe T. Darden

The Measurement of Neighborhood Socioeconomic Characteristics and Hispanic and Non-Hispanic White Residential Segregation in Metropolitan Detroit

Joe T. Darden and Luis Rubalcava

Political and Cultural Displacement in Columbia Heights

Guillermo Dominguez

Social Cohesion and Neighborhood Opportunity: Surveys of Subsidized Housing Families in Charlotte

Michael Webb

Poverty and the growth stunt of the Black Middle Class: A history of race-based housing policies in the San Francisco Bay Area

Morris Thompson

A Study of Chinese Settlement in Denver County, CO Using Real Property Ownerships from 1980 to 2018

Ryan Ballard

Lost in Place

DANCE STUDIO

Chair: Joseph Wood

Is it History or is it Place? Exploring How the Construction of Places through History

influence identification with a racial/ethnic group in Puerto Rico

Ana I. Sanchez-Rivera

Racial conflict, water rights, and the American West: the story of Ahtanum Creek

Carrie Mott

Colonial Xenoforming in South Texas, 1904-1930

John Morán González

Cardiff and the Confluence of Memory Work: Welshness in the Nation's Capital

Mark Rhodes

White Women's Politics and the Crisis of Settler Social Reproduction in Late Colonial Kenya

Max Andrucki

Between White and Black: Chinese immigrants in the American Mid-South

Shaola Yu

CO2lonialism and the politics of recovery in post-Maria Puerto Rico

BLACK BOX THEATER

Chair and Organizer: Katia R Aviles-Vazquez

Special Discussant:
Elizabeth Yeampierre

The Politics of Survival in Puerto Rico: The Balance of Forces in the Wake of Hurricane Maria

Fernando Tormo

Commoning (in) the tempest: Performing multiple sovereignties in the face of the colonial-climate-austerity disaster in Puerto Rico

Gustavo A Garcia Lopez

Regrowing Caribbean Sovereignty

Katia R Aviles-Vazquez

Reflections on Puerto Rico: Recent Hurricanes and US Policy

Kevin Heard, John Frazier, Norah Henry, and Carlos Guilbe

Hurricane Maria Relief Efforts: Reality versus Policy

Omar Perez-Figueroa

12:00 p.m.-
1:30 p.m.

Lunch with music from Austin's Bronze Band Community Project

ZOCALO

1:30 p.m.-
3:15 p.m.

Concurrent Sessions

Panel: Exhibiting Cultures

RAUL SALINAS ROOM
Chair: Laura Esparza

Panelists:

Laura Esparza, Bamidele Demerson, Sona Shah, and Herlinda Zamora

1:30 p.m.-
3:15 p.m.
(cont'd)

Immigration and Identity: International Experiences

CONFERENCE ROOM

Chair: Weronika A. Kusek

Race, Coloniality, and Global Amenity Migration to
Costa Rica's Caribbean Coast

Kelsey Brain

Transnational lives of Ukrainian migrants in Poland

Weronika A. Kusek

Skills, Privilege and Identity: Exploring Skilled U.S.
Professionals in China

Yining Tan

Evaluation of Migrants' Socio-Spatial Segregation
in Cities of China

Zeliu Zheng

Silent Voices: Notes from a Young Muslim Woman

Hanieh Haji Molana

Spatial Patterns of Health Disparities

CARLOS PINEDAS

VISUAL ARTS ROOM

Chair: Joseph R. Oppong

Spatial Patterns of Air Pollution and Child Obesity
in Texas

Agnes Asubonteng

Childhood blood lead poisoning in the Louisville
metropolis: Exploring racial economic injustice

Charlie H Zhang

Supermarket Site Selection in South Dallas

Edward T Rincon

Cervical Cancer Disparities in Texas, 1995-2011

F. Benjamin Zhan

Racial/Ethnic Disparities in HIV/AIDS Prevalence
and Survival in Texas Counties

Joseph R. Oppong

Racism and Anti- Racism in Brazil and the U.S.

DANCE STUDIO

Chair: Alida Perrine

Black Women, Structural Racism and Stress: A
Preliminary Analysis

Karen D. Johnson-Webb

From Assimilationist Narratives to "Regular
Stories": Race and Gender Representation in
Two Post-Network Television Romantic
Comedies

Ashlynn d'Harcourt

Black Female Intellectuals in Brazil and the Quest
for Space

Ana Claudia dos Santos Sao Bernardo

Black Faces in White Spaces: Black Women's
YouTube Channels as Cultural Resistance

Alida Perrine

Race, Ethnicity and Geographers on Social Media

Aimee Roundtree

Challenges in Teaching Race and Ethnicity in the 21st Century

AUDITORIUM

Chair: Jay L. Newberry

Sponsored by Binghamton
University

Taking anti-racism into the classroom - and back out

Audrey Kobayashi

Addressing Race and Ethnicity in The College
Classroom: Challenges in the Era of Trump and
Fake News

Edris Montalvo

White Supremacy, White Counter-Revolutionary
Politics and the Rise of Donald Trump

Joshua Inwood

Teaching Race and Place: Finesse and Positionality
in the Age of Trump

Jay L. Newberry

The Political Economy of Teaching Race and Ethnicity

Jim Tyner

NSF Funding Opportunities for Students

BLACK BOX THEATER

Tom Baerwald, NSF Program
Director

This session will provide some basic information about National
Science Foundation (NSF) funding opportunities directly
available to students, especially Graduate Research Fellowship
and Doctoral Dissertation Research Improvement awards.
Opportunities also will be provided to enable participants to share
ideas and information about ways to involve students in basic
research activities like those supported by NSF.

3:15 p.m.-
5:00 p.m.

**Mellon Mays Fellows:
Research Scholars
Diversifying the
Academy (II): Otherness
in Texas**

DANCE STUDIO

Chair and Organizer: Almeida
Jacqueline

**Panel: Precarious
Transnational
Childhoods along
Mexico's U.S. and
Southern Borders:
Displaced
Unaccompanied Migrant/
Asylum Seeking
Children**

AUDITORIUM

Chair: Amy Thompson
Organizers: Amy Thompson
and Rebecca Maria Torres

**Race and the Carceral
State**

RAUL SALINAS ROOM

Chair: Ashley Arnio

**Health and Educational
Inequalities**

CARLOS PINEDAS VISUAL

ARTS ROOM

Chair: Mark Deka

Scientific Racism and Ethnic Cleansing in the
United States: (De) Constructing the 'Mexican
Threat'

Angie Núñez Rodríguez

Cambiando Curanderismo: An Oral History Account
of Border Medicine

Anneleise Azua

Border Health Disparities Presented in Ito Romo's
"Splinter in the Gut"

Angela Vela

Ponte la verde: 21st Century Style Politics in Texas
María Fernanda Palomares Carranco

Analyzing Informal Political Discourse: Texas #SB4

Jesus Adolfo Hermosillo

Panelists:

*Amy Thompson, Tamara Sefura, Jorge Choy-
Gómez, and Montserrat Valdivia*

Extrajudicial Capital Punishment: Towards a
Conceptualization of the Informal Economy of
Lynching

Alex R. Colucci

Racial Disparities in Prison Admissions During the
Mass Incarceration Era: A County-Level
Analysis

Ashley Arnio

Reproducing Societal Hierarchies: Shaping and
Perpetuating Language Ideologies in a Prison-
based English as a Second Language Program

Jim Sosnowski

Incarcerated Juvenile Education: Moral Reconation
Therapy and Philosophical Dialogue

Jonathan Lollar

Labor Geographies of African-American
Correctional Officers

Naiima Khahaifa

Fear of Deportation and the Potential Impacts on
Latinx Undocumented Immigrant Health
Geographies

Aida Guhlincozzi

Allostatic load and health outcomes in New
Mexicans of Spanish-speaking descent

Carmen Mosley

The influence of cultural factors on resilience in
Latino immigrants

Keri Revens

Migratory and Seasonal Farmworker Health in
Colorado: A Mixed-Method Exploratory
Analysis of Chronic Disease

Mark Deka

Rural-urban Place Based Group Variances in
Geospatial Thinking Domains of Undergraduates
in the United States: Geospatial Pattern and
Transition, Direction and Orientation

Kanika Verma

3:15 p.m.-
5:00 p.m.
(cont'd)

Panel: Experiences from International Fieldwork

BLACK BOX THEATER
Chair: Weronika A. Kusek

Gentrification, Displacement and Transitions: Diverse Perspectives

CONFERENCE ROOM
Chair: John Frazier

Panelists:

*Weronika A. Kusek, David H. Kaplan, Velvet
Nelson, Sarah Smiley, Elizabeth Chacko, and
Marie Price*

Defending Gentrification as a Valid Collective
Conception: Utilizing the Metanarrative of
"Suburbia" as a Common Axis for the Diversity
of Middle-Class Reurbanization Projects

Miguel de Oliver

Coming to Terms with Socio-Spatial Fragmentation
and Racial Iniquities in Small City Planning and
Placemaking: Past and Future?

Henry Way

Sonic Geographies & gentrification in a borderland
city

Margaret Ramirez

Could Gentrification Become Integration? Evidence
from Washington D.C.

Kfir Mordechay

Poster Session

See the poster abstract pages (pp 74-78) for a list of posters.

COMMUNITY GALLERY

5:15 p.m.-
6:30 p.m.

Activist Keynote:

Ms. Cristina Tzintzùn, Jolt

"Changing Our World through Latinx Power and Story!"

Ms. Rebecca Flores, Pro Immigrant Coalition

"Organizing and Organization for Social Justice: From United Farm Workers (UFW)
to Immigrant Rights"

AUDITORIUM (AND OVERFLOW IN BLACK BOX THEATRE)

7:00 p.m.

John Frazier Honorary Dinner

ZOCALO

Presentation of Students Poster Awards:

Sarah Blue

Closing Remarks:

Sarah Blue and Joe Wood

Field Trips

Post-conference field trips are a great way to get to know some of the nuances of Austin life, history, and culture. Costs will cover the transportation and entrance fees into museums (when applicable). Meals are not included. All field trips will leave from the MACC on Friday morning.

Ethnic Austin: Murals Tour: In Austin art is everywhere

Coordinated in collaboration with the Mexican American Cultural Center and led by local mural artists, this tour will visit some of the city's iconic art created in public spaces.

Ethnic Austin: Museums Tour

Explore some of the smaller Austin museums that highlight Latino, African American, Asian American, and Feminist art. Coordinated in collaboration with the City of Austin, the tour will be led by local expert Dr. Laura Esparza.

Race, Power, and Urban Change in Austin

Tour some of Austin's rapidly gentrifying areas with a local expert and meet with local community leaders to learn about current policy debates regarding zoning and affordable housing.

Austin's Racial Geographies

Tour the UT campus and surrounding neighborhoods to learn about local endeavors to remove Confederate street and school names and statues and efforts to preserve historically Black and Latino neighborhoods. The tour will be led keynote speaker and chair of the UT African and African Diaspora Studies Department Dr. Edmund T. Gordon.

Panel Abstracts

Panel on Teaching Race and Ethnicity

Organized and chaired by Madhuri Sharma, sponsored by Binghamton University

Panelists: Rickie Sanders, Paul McDaniel, Wan Yu, Madhuri Sharma, Emily Skop, and Ibopo Johnston-Anumonwo

Geography has traditionally employed place and space in understanding geographies of race and ethnicity. When teaching these topics to undergraduates and graduates, we approach the topic conceptually, methodologically, and empirically.

Ideological differences among students in the classroom along with continuing violence against racial/ethnic minorities and immigrants make it increasingly more difficult to discuss issues pertaining to race and ethnicity with honesty and integrity and demand creative, pedagogically precise, and nuanced approaches. This is especially the case depending on regional location, the broader vision and mission of the department/university, and the political, social and cultural inclination of the students.

In this panel session, we reflect on the challenge of teaching geographies of race and ethnicity in geography classrooms. Specifically, we examine why it is important to teach race/ethnicity in geography curriculum; the topics we should focus on OR avoid-and why; methodological and pedagogical challenges; how to maintain an open, unbiased environment without losing the critical perspective and richness of the course material; and issues that arise based on our positionality. Participants will discuss strategies, topics, and pedagogies that were successful as well as those that were not.

Panel: The Intersection of Disaster with Race, Ethnicity, and Place

Organized by Elyse Zavar and Brendan Lavy, chaired by Elyse Zavar

Pannelists: Christine Glynis, Mogahid Hussein, Brendan Lavy, Shadi Maleki, Ronald Schumann, and Elyse Zavar

In the United States and internationally, 2017 bears the distinction as one of the most costly and damaging years for disasters on record. Yet 2017 is only one of many years over the past couple decades to earn such a distinction. Communities have experienced soaring losses from disasters due to a variety of social and environmental processes. As communities continue to recover from this latest historic year of loss and destruction, this scholar/practitioner panel examines lessons emerging from the 2017 disasters as well as previous events. Specifically, we consider the ways in which those social and environmental processes contribute to increased disaster risk as well as inform

recovery trajectories with special consideration for the role of race, ethnicity, and/or place in disaster vulnerability and resilience.

Panel: Advancing Women in Geography

Organized by Selima Sultana and Sarah A. Blue, chaired by Selima Sultana

Pannelists: Fenda A. Akiwumi, Elizabeth Chacko, Emily Skop, Heather Smith, and Selima Sultana

This panel reflects on the past and present status of women in the traditionally male-dominated discipline of Geography and discusses strategies to promote the professional advancement of women in the discipline. Women's under-representation in geography is not new (e.g., Lee, 1990; Winkler, 2000; Brinegar, 2001; Monk, 2004), but a recent AAG (2016) report has shown that women remain under-represented even though they are slowly closing the gender gap in the discipline. Under-representation of women of color and certain areas of the discipline such as physical geography and GIS, and particularly at the upper-level professions in the discipline are even more striking. Closing the gender and race gap should, therefore, be considered as a crucial means in the discipline of geography to mirror the current student body and community. Women geographers can create a positive, engaging, and intellectually productive environment with supporting and mentoring each other to promote the professional status of women in our discipline.

Panel: Active and Engaged: Transformative Scholarship for Resilient Communities

Chaired by Jamila Moore Pewu

Pannelists: Jamila Moore Pewu, Euraldo Gonzalez, Margie Brown-Coronel, Ayanda Manqoyi

The conditions that make urban spaces livable, walkable, affordable and hospitable for communities of color are ever changing, thereby making the process of fully belonging to the urban environment tenuous for some and impossible for others. Ultimately these feelings of unbelonging are indicative of larger human rights abuses which limit and shape urban outcomes for racial and ethnic minorities as well as quasi-minorities such as the aged. Papers in this session place questions of unbelonging at the heart of modern discussions of human rights in post-industrial and or post-colonial landscapes. They also explore how the often conflictual processes of redevelopment, reimagining and even remaining in the city compel scholars to adopt a community centered

research praxis. This panel session with scholars working in the U.S., Europe and the Global South expands upon the complexities of engaged scholarship.

Panel: Theoretical and Methodological Diversity in Geography

Chaired by Jennifer Devine

Panelists: Caroline Faria, Jennifer Devine, David Kaplan, Wei Li, and Joseph Oppong

This panel will feature scholars involved in research that integrates various approaches such as mixed methods, epistemologies, theories and techniques (i.e. large-scale mapping and spatial analysis combined with spatially contingent ethnography). Panelists will discuss the theoretical and methodological approaches they use in their current or recent research. Discussion will focus on how geographers can build bridges between qualitative and quantitative approaches, or more critical analysis with positivist empiricist approaches, and the opportunities and challenges of doing so.

Panel: Building Bridges: Talking Across the Discipline on Approaches to Studying Race and Confronting Racism

Organized by Joshua Inwood and Rebecca Maria Torres, chaired by Joshua Inwood

Panelists: John Frazier, Rickie Sanders, Melissa Gilbert, Audrey Kobayashi, Minelle Mahtani, University of Toronto

Geography has a long tradition of scholarship on race and ethnicity much of which emerged in response to the discipline's colonial and imperial roots. More recently scholarship on race and ethnicity has expanded in scale and scope, and the discipline is challenged to incorporate new and varied approaches to research and scholarship as well as broader debates around the role of activist praxis. In addition, profound ontological and epistemological differences exist between approaches to the study of race and ethnicity. At times this has hindered discussions across the depth and breadth of scholarship in this field. These differences have taken on added significance in the current political context and concerning debates over race, ethnicity, immigration in the US and European society. This panel brings together diverse voices in the field to talk across the range of approaches to the study of race and ethnicity. This panel is meant to carry forward essential concerns, points of convergence and also areas where varied approaches to the study of race and ethnicity are in tension. In so doing we hope to illuminate the broad and diverse ways the study of race matters and how the study of race and ethnicity is enhanced through Geographic scholarship.

Panel: Ethnic Studies K-20: A Contemporary Analysis of the State of Ethnic Studies

Chaired by Richard Thomas

Panelists: Richard Thomas, Orlando Lara, Rosangela Boyd, Hue Woodson, Gloria Howerton

In the late 1960's, as a by product of the Civil Rights activism, many college students of color throughout the country began to critique education curriculum. They accused traditional fields of being grounded in Eurocentric values & culture. The steady stream of protest eventually led to the development of Ethnic Studies programs including; African American, Latino/ Chicano, Asian American, and Native American Studies departments. These burgeoning fields examined traditional areas of research such as history, sociology, literature, and anthropology from the perspective of traditionally marginalized racial and ethnic groups. The purpose of this panel is to examine the state of ethnic studies today from grade school through graduate curriculum. Several topics that will be covered in this panel include; the state of Mexican American Studies and Ethnic Studies in Texas public schools, the ongoing challenges of developing Ethnic Studies curriculum in higher ed, and the impact that Ethnic Studies curriculum and pedagogy can have on academic achievement for students of color.

Panel: Building Geography Programs at Historically Black Institutions

Organized by Joseph Wood, chaired by Rickie Sanders

Panelists: Mark Barnes, Joseph Wood, Rickie Sanders, Michael Hirsch,

Panelists will share current efforts to build geography programs at Historically Black Institutions and other Minority Serving Institutions and ask participants to comment on, offer ideas, and identify possible institutions for expanding geography programs.

Panel: Academia Cuauhtli: Epistemological Spaces for the Exploration of Cultural Activism in an Out-of-School, Cultural Revitalization Program

Chaired by Christopher Milk

Panelists: Christopher Milk, Liliana Batista, Randy Bell, Anthony Martinez, Manuel Martinez

In this panel, we describe how an out-of-school, cultural revitalization program at the Mexican American Cultural Center has provided epistemological spaces for the exploration around issues of cultural activism for Latinx

teachers, researchers, students and families of students. In this panel, three researchers and two teachers will present three papers that describe three of these epistemological spaces that this program has opened up. Cultural activism in these papers are described as intentional educational explorations of advocacy for a group's oppressed cultural values, beliefs and knowledge through collective cultural expression. These epistemological spaces explore how oppressed forms of cultural knowledge have been revitalized and revalued through critical explorations of cultural identity, curriculum and pedagogy in spatial crossroads reimagined as cultural activist educational spaces.

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Panel: Experiences from International Fieldwork

Chaired by Chair: Weronika A. Kusek

Panelists: Weronika A. Kusek, David H. Kaplan, Velvet Nelson, Sarah Smiley, Elizabeth Chacko, Marie Price

The goal of this panel session is to discuss the challenges and benefits of doing international fieldwork. A group of American-based geographers will discuss the biggest challenges they experienced while conducting research abroad. They will also share the joys and high points of collecting data in a foreign country. Planning for international fieldwork, being in the field, as well as unexpected challenges will be discussed.

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Panel: Exhibiting Cultures

Organized and chaired by Laura Esparza

Panelists: Laura Esparza, Manager, City of Austin History, Arts & Nature Division; Bamidele Demerson, George Washington Carver Museum and Cultural Center; Sona Shah, Asian American Resource Center; Herlinda Zamora, Mexican American Cultural Center

Programming at Austin's Cultural Center sites focuses on creating a safe place to reinforce cultural identities and create a sense of belonging for all of Austin's cultural groups. Austin's cultural centers were built through the community will of Austin's minority cultures.

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Panel: Precarious Transnational Childhoods along Mexico's U.S. and Southern Borders: Displaced Unaccompanied Migrant/Asylum Seeking Children

Organized by Amy Thompson and Rebecca Maria Torres

Chaired by Amy Thompson

Panelists: Tamara Segura, Jorge Choy-Gómez, Montserrat Valdivia, and Guillermina Gina Núñez-Mchiri.

During summer 2018 images of "children in cages," and clandestine audio recordings of traumatized pre-schoolers shocked the nation, exposing the ugly underbelly of President Trump's draconian "zero tolerance" immigration policies. While the mass separation of children from parents takes enforcement and deterrence to a new level: the incarceration, rights violations, failure to protect, mistreatment, and criminalization of migrant/asylum seeking children/youth from Mexico and Central America is not new. Children migrate due to multiple, often intersecting factors that combine with the aggressive territorial expansion of U.S. homeland security state migration control into Mexico to (re)produce precarious childhoods along Mexico's borders. Precarity is manifest in vulnerable but resilient children who navigate multiple forms of insecurity that affect their material, psychological, and physical well-being.

Through politicization of immigration and security "crises", both the United States and Mexico have constructed a state of exceptionalism in which bureaucracies and enforcement agencies routinely and extra-legally suspend/violate the rights and protections due to children. This panel focuses on child refugees/migrants who exist in a state of precarity: subject to everyday forms of informal migration restriction despite legal entitlements. Specifically, we examine: 1) children/youth's experiences with, and conditions of displacement; 2) the realities and outcomes of children/youth's interactions with actors in border, carceral/detention, legal and social welfare spaces across borders; 3) the impacts of these interactions on the well-being of the child; and 4) potential areas of policy, advocacy, activism, and research to improve access to protective services for unaccompanied migrant children/youth in Mexico and the U.S.

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Paper Abstracts

Health Disparity among Minority groups, the case of Gene Modification from Environmental Media

Abah, Theresa

Minority health is disproportionately affected by diseases at a higher level than other groups. Low socio-economics, environmental exposures, poor health access, poor health policies and deliberate neglect by government are contributing factors. In the United States, health status of minority Americans are worse than those of non-Hispanic Whites, with higher incidence and death rates for cancers, heart diseases, diabetes and birth defects. While previous studies focused on identifying the harmful chemical agents causing disease in the environment, this study compares the impact of these chemical agents within minority and majority groups. The difference in health outcomes is explained with other underlying factor such as gene modification which is higher within the minority groups. Findings will influence novel approach to intervene in minority health

GENE MODIFICATION, HEALTH DISPARITY,
ENVIRONMENTAL MEDIA, GEOGRAPHIC
PATTERN

Jim Crow Journey Stories: Exploring the Affective Politics of Racialized Car Travel through a University-Community Partnership

Alderman, Derek

Automobile travel during the Jim Crow era offers an important context within which to study the racially oppressive and contested nature of spatial mobility, allowing us to understand the institutionalized discrimination that faced African American travelers and the subversive practices they employed to survive that racism. At the core of the practice of racialized driving was an "affective politics," a black bodily and emotional negotiation of the atmospheres of uncertainty, fear, and intimidation that characterized white supremacy. We focus on "emotional labor" behind resistant black automobility, using oral histories collected as a result of partnership between the University of Tennessee and the Beck Cultural Exchange Center, a Knoxville black heritage site devoted to restorative justice. We find that practical navigational decisions were always informed by the labor of regulating the affect of racism on the driver, particularly his/her children, and controlling the atmospheric politics of black-white interactions and white hostility.

AFRICAN AMERICAN, EMOTIONAL LABOR, JIM
CROW, MOBILITY, ORAL HISTORY

SNCC's Delta Curriculum as Radical Regional Pedagogy: A Neglected Chapter in Geographic Education

Alderman, Derek, Shaundra Cunningham, and Joshua Inwood

Our paper revisits an important but neglected chapter in geographic education. As part of their grass roots organizing in the Deep South, the 1960s civil rights organization SNCC created a curriculum for training activists not from the region and encouraging local black communities to reflect own and question the historical and geographical forces behind their oppression—all with the goal of fostering the confidence and hope to mobilize against white supremacy. Important to that curriculum was producing and teaching a geographic knowledge of the Mississippi Delta and its various environmental, economic, and political characteristics and inequalities. In effect, SNCC engaged in radical regional geographic education. Our paper highlights examples of this curriculum, the specific types of geographic and activist knowledge it sought to produce, and importantly how SNCC saw geographic education as core to progressive social change—a lesson that still rings with resonance today.

CIVIL RIGHTS, GEOGRAPHIC EDUCATION,
MISSISSIPPI DELTA, RADICAL PEDAGOGY,
SNCC

White Women's Politics and the Crisis of Settler Social Reproduction in Late Colonial Kenya

Andrucki, Max

The short period between the suppression of the Mau Mau insurrection in 1955 and Kenya's independence in 1963 was a particularly signal moment in which British settler colonial rule, fundamentally de-stabilized and reorganized after 60 years of control, was the subject of intense political and discursive contestation. This paper combines literatures on imperial history, critical whiteness studies, and feminist historical geography to explore how white women's organizations contributed to a concomitant fundamental discursive reformulation of the role of whites in Kenya's future through advocacy around a series of crises of social reproduction for whites in the Colony. Groups like The Housewives campaigned against the high price of meat, fish and vegetables, the role of working mothers, the availability of African domestic labor, and the morals of white Kenyan youth, organizing meetings, writing letters, and participating vigorously in the Colony's 1956 election. We argue that the work of the Housewives and others represents an early bourgeois feminist political movement articulating a crisis of reproduction of the white

Kenyan family during a time of transition and uncertainty for white settlers in the colony. Tracing the emergence of urban whites as a consumer class whose interests clashed directly with those of white agricultural producers, we argue that contests over the meaning and viability of whiteness in this period of Kenya's history are emblematic of a shift to a new articulation of race and power at this high-modernist moment of transition from the end of Empire to the cusp of neoliberal globalization.

KENYA, WHITENESS, SOCIAL REPRODUCTION,
DECOLONIZATION, WOMEN

Migrant Latinx Youth in cities: the spatial construction of the sense of belonging

Arganaraz, Melissa

Baltimore identifies as a welcome immigrant city. City government and advocacy organizations have worked together to improve the situation of thousands of Latinx immigrants. However, Latinx youth voices are absent in this city discourse. Following the Yuval-Davis' conceptualization of politics of belonging, this paper explores how migrant Latinx youth manage the construction of their diasporic identities and understand them as a mobile building process (Mavroudi, 2007), that takes place in the transnational but also in their localities (neighborhood). This study pays particular attention to the factors that influence this process, scrutinizes its implications for migrant Latinx youth values and perceptions on the debate of national/local divide (Antonsich, 2018). Utilizing semi-structured interviews and participant observation with immigrant Latinx youth, this paper will argue that Latinx youth are certainly concerned in their local negotiations of ethnicity and perceive what Amin has called interethnic intolerance (2002). This paper aims to contribute not only to current literature on Latinx youth immigration but also to wider debates on the sense of belonging and its implication on the formation of diasporic youth identities and spaces of political resistance.

DIASPORIC CITIZENSHIP, LATINX YOUTH, LIVING
WITH DIFFERENCE, COMMUNITY, HOME

Racial Disparities in Prison Admissions During the Mass Incarceration Era: A County-Level Analysis

Arnio, Ashley

Research examining aggregate-level racial disparities in imprisonment reveals significant variation in the magnitude of such disparities across the United States. While several scholars have explored possible explanations for the observed racial disproportionality during the mass incarceration era, they have focused on state-level data that may mask significant

variation in the outcome. What is more, while the few published studies examining contemporary racial disparities in imprisonment rates have documented several key social and political correlates, they have overlooked the role of history in explaining the observed patterns. The present study aims to redirect research on the mass incarceration era by describing and explaining spatial and temporal variation in racial imprisonment disparities using a county-level dataset constructed to capture a twenty-year stretch of the imprisonment binge in America.

RACIAL DISPARITIES, MASS INCARCERATION,
SOCIAL CONTROL

#ReclaimDunbar: Combating Gentrification Through Cultural District Designation in the Historic African American Dunbar Neighborhood

Ashford, Shetay, Eric Sarmiento, Colleen Myles, and Steven Rayburn

Current research indicates that while historic preservation of cultural assets may serve as a critical component of community economic development, such efforts must contend with the politics of urban development and gentrification. In this talk, we present an overview of our nascent research project examining the historic African American Dunbar neighborhood of San Marcos, Texas. Once marked as a "thriving community," Dunbar has been shattered by segregation, outmigration, business closures, and demolished buildings. Now a primarily Latino community, the area faces intense housing market pressure amidst extensive urban redevelopment efforts, raising the specter of further neighborhood change and gentrification. In partnership with neighborhood residents and several local organizations, we explore how a cultural district designation might be best utilized as part of a broader effort to combat gentrification and protect residents from further displacement while preserving African American cultural assets.

GENTRIFICATION, CULTURAL PRESERVATION,
PARTICIPATORY ACTION RESEARCH, CRITICAL
RACE STUDIES, ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Spatial Patterns of Air Pollution and Child Obesity in Texas

Asubonteng, Agnes

Obesity, a major factor in non-communicable diseases, is increasing rapidly in Texas. The prevalence of adult obesity doubled from 15.9% in 1995 to 31.7% in 2010. Among grade 9 to grade 12 children, the prevalence increased from 13.7% in 2005 to 15.7% in 2013. Previous research attributes this to diet, physical inactivity, socioeconomic status, education, race, and environmental factors such as chronic exposure to traffic related-air pollution. While some studies

have shown the relationship between child obesity and air pollution in Texas no such studies have been done on the spatial variation of child obesity and these factors. Therefore, using GIS and statistical analysis, this paper investigates the relationship between the above mentioned variables and child obesity. The results provide insights for targeting interventions to decrease child obesity.

CHILD OBESITY, GIS, TEXAS, AIR POLLUTION

Regrowing Caribbean Sovereignty Aviles-Vazquez, Katia R.

At the turn of the past century economic focus turned to European centered forest conservation strategies and scaling up production. Land became solely devoted to either "forest conservation" or agriculture, upending local economies and cultural paradigms. The changes in policy left Caribbean farmers to be considered backwards and particularly agriculture to be viewed as an inefficient use of land. The new millennium has ushered a new set of threats, with the Caribbean experiencing the brunt of climate changes despite its minimal contribution to its causes. It is my contention that local farming knowledge, with its familiarity of environmental subtleties and geographic context has allowed for the survival of Caribbean cultural knowledge, which particularly in the case of Puerto Rico, directly resulted in the survival of its people. Lastly, the exchange of resources, knowledge and work brigades was an essential part of Caribbean recovery.

PUERTO RICO, HURRICANE MARIA,
AGRICULTURE

Cambiando Curanderismo: An Oral History Account of Border Medicine Azua, Anneleise

My project illuminates contemporary Latinx health and medical struggles and alternatives along the Texas-Mexico border. I rely on interdisciplinary American Studies and Medical Anthropology frameworks to elucidate the root causes for Latinx health disparities and investigate this population's use of ethnic folk medicine and other informal alternatives to biomedicine in the US and Mexico in the twentieth century. My study expands upon public health and historical literature by focusing on the quotidian ways Latinxs in the US and Mexico understand and practice health and medicine. While supplemented heavily by public health and archival data, the primary contribution of my work stems from oral histories conducted in the lower Rio Grande Valley of South Texas, where, regardless of reasons of need or novelty, residents embrace self-sufficient forms of healthcare and medicine in a variety of ways.

The use of traditional, informal, or alternative medicine does not necessitate an opposition to biomedicine and has always been a part of the rural self-sufficient border way of life.

BORDERLANDS, ORAL HISTORY, HISTORY OF MEDICINE, ANTHROPOLOGY, FOLK MEDICINE

A Study of Chinese Settlement in Denver County, CO Using Real Property Ownerships from 1980 to 2018 Ballard, Ryan

This study uses Denver County's records of housing warranty deeds from 1980-2018 with a list of 500 of the most common Chinese surnames to examine Chinese settlement within Denver County. The extracted addresses provide buyer and seller information and are geocoded and mapped within census tracts to review the spatial distribution patterns over time. Next, common trajectories of individual movement within the county are visualized to discover trends.

This study accomplishes two tasks: first, to draw more attention to cities, such as Denver, which do not receive as much focus, relatively, compared to other cities in the U.S; second, as an opportunity to use GIS and freely available administrative data for the use of research in spatial assimilation, segregation, and migration at a finer spatial resolution from data mining, as most data rely on aggregated areal units, whether at block level or census tract.

MIGRATION, CHINA, CHINESE, ASIAN, GIS

Moving from the Margins: Blackness, Podcasts and Racialized Audio Space Barner, Briana

In reflecting on a 2015 radio piece for the Transom Traveling Workshop on audio storytelling, scholar and hip-hop artist Chenjerai Kumanyika did not recognize the voice he was writing in or the voice that he was speaking in. Writing about this experience, in "Vocal color in public radio" Kumanyika would later realize, "As I read the script back to myself while editing, I realized that as I was speaking aloud I was also imagining someone else's voice saying my piece." This reflection sparked a larger panic within podcast and public radio spheres. The issues that shaped the conversations questioned if Kumanyika was on to something: Is there a particular radio voice, and is it White? The production of this raceless and placeless NPR voice raises many questions about the state of the voice. For this presentation, I am particularly interested in how race and gender are produced and spatialized within podcasts.

PODCASTS, SPACE, VOICE, SONIC COLOR LINE

Oil subjectivities and social justice at extractive frontiers

Belén Noroña, María

With the latest wave of oil development that has taken place in the Amazon of Ecuador, the government adopted policies aimed at compensating local populations living in extractive sites at the same time as integrating a neglected population into the national grid. Ten years later, these policies have created conditions for new ways of violence as access to compensations and modernization depend on access to land. By using a case study, this paper shows the ways in which state policies have complicated local subjectivities and understandings of social justice increasing certain ways of violence. Such subjectivities and understandings of social justice are continuously shaped by tradition, mythical thinking, modernization and hopes for a better future, generating a complex set of relations that escape state control and state efforts to integrate and compensate the population.

OIL, EXTRACTION, COMPENSATION, LAND, INDIGENOUS

Unequal Access to Humanitarian Relief for Mexican and Central American Asylum Seekers in the United States

Blue, Sarah, and Alisa Hartsell

Unaccompanied Migrant Children (UMC) from Honduras, Guatemala, El Salvador and Mexico have crossed from Mexico into the United States in unprecedented numbers since 2014. The violence sending these youth have not improved, and the flow of asylum seekers continues: almost 500,000 UMC are or have been in deportation proceedings in the US since 2005. These UMC are processed through the Office of Refugee Resettlement (ORR) and after often long periods of detention they are sent to live with sponsors throughout the United States, while they wait to go before a judge who will determine their future. Where these young migrants are resettled determines the two key factors influencing the outcome of their legal status: their access to legal representation, and which judges are presiding over their cases. This paper will map the uneven outcomes for Unaccompanied Migrant Children based on where they were originally resettled, and how those outcomes have changed since 2016. Utilizing statistics from the Department of Justice and Transactional Records Access Clearinghouse at Syracuse University, we will visualize in ArcGIS the US counties of UMC resettlement, the immigration court locations, and outcomes of their trials. The information presented in this paper will add to the current debate around the handling of immigration cases, arguing that our current system of appointing judges and dictating the number of cases they must handle in a short amount of

time unjustly affects the outcomes of their cases.

ASYLUM, MIGRATION, COURTS, UNACCOMPANIED MINOR CHILDREN, CENTRAL AMERICA

Race, Coloniality, and Global Amenity Migration to Costa Rica's Caribbean Coast

Brain, Kelsey

Over the past two decades, a growing number of middle- and upper-class, mostly white individuals from the U.S., Canada, and Europe have moved to high-amenity destinations in the Global South in search of a more fulfilling life. Recent literature has shown that this North-South flow of "amenity migrants" is a significant global migration pattern, impacting amenity migrants, receiving communities, and international networks. My dissertation research extends this literature by demonstrating that racialized and gendered power hierarchies, embedded in a colonial present, shape the everyday experiences and opportunities of different community members in an amenity migrant destination on Costa Rica's Caribbean coastline, home to the country's largest Afro-descendant population. However, my findings also suggest that amenity migration creates opportunities for the retelling of gendered and racial subjectivities by local community members. I call for deeper attention to intersectionality, colonial legacies, and racial power hierarchies in future global amenity migration research.

GLOBAL AMENITY MIGRATION, POSTCOLONIAL INTERSECTIONALITY, FEMINIST POLITICAL ECOLOGY

Colorblindness, Race, and Public Accommodations Discrimination

Byron, Reginald A.

Although public accommodations have long been sites of racial discrimination, surprisingly few studies address racism in public accommodations. Moreover, existing scholarship has not fully identified the relational character of racial contestation within these episodes, the perpetrators' legitimations, nor the role of the broader racial environment in how these incidents manifest. Using theories of colorblind racism and intersectionality along with 35 in-depth probable cause cases of public accommodations discrimination filed between 2000 and 2015 with civil rights commissions, I argue that the different social construction of African American men and women relates to their divergent experiences with public accommodations discrimination. Specifically, these data suggest that black men may be subject to more overt denials of service and calls to the police. Furthermore, I link respondents'

rhetorical attempts to deflect these discrimination claims to the theory of colorblind racism. Analyses also suggest that there may be a territorial character to racial discrimination in public accommodations because the most egregious denials of service within these data took place in predominantly white neighborhoods. I conclude by offering policy suggestions based on these nuanced findings.

RACE, COLORBLINDNESS, PUBLIC
 ACCOMMODATIONS, INTERSECTIONALITY

Fitting in and standing out: Identity and transnationalism among 2nd generation African Immigrants in the Washington Metropolitan Area Chacko, Elizabeth

In this paper I analyze the identities adopted by and assigned to 1.5 and 2nd generation African immigrants. Based on a focus group discussion and 30 semi-structured interviews with full-time undergraduate students at universities in the Washington Metropolitan Area, this study found that an emphasis on an African identity due to socialization by parents gave way over time to other identities that more closely aligned with the realities of the second generation. In college the second generation sought out African-based traditions and cultures, fusing these with American sensibilities to reflect their hybrid identities. Transnational connections were expressed through their tastes in Afrocentric music, fashion, art and dance rather than physical movements to the continent of origin. The second generation saw themselves as powerful future change agents, who through transnational activities could improve the global image of Africa in Western societies and help in the development of their ancestral homelands.

AFRICAN IMMIGRANTS, SECOND-GENERATION,
 IDENTITY, TRANSNATIONALISM

The Wolf in Sheep's Clothing: A Personal Reflection on International Organizations, the State, and Humanitarian Control in Southern Mexico Choy-Gómez, Jorge

The massive increase in forced displacement from Central America since 2014 has caused the hardening of migratory control right in the region. Right in the middle of the Central America-United States migratory corridor, the Mexican government has built a system of humanitarian aid for migrants and refugees with the main technical-judicial advice of the specialized agencies of the United Nations (UN), such as the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). However, despite the critical importance of this physical

and discursive system, there is little understanding of how the system works on the ground. Using my experience as a former public official and external consultant of such agencies, this article explores the strategic way in which the discourses and practices of the Mexican state and these agencies dissolve the limits of the neutrality in which humanitarian interventions theoretically must be carried out. Here, I argue that in this humanitarian aid system the Mexican government and the agencies that run it are part of the technical apparatus that reifies populations and territories in a neocolonial way using a "flexible management of sovereignty" or a graduated sovereignty (Ong 2006:78). Using the methodological reflection of observing the effects of the State's presence rather than the location (Trouillot 2001), this paper explores new forms of governance in contexts of humanitarian crisis, specifically in a detention center for minors, or as the Mexican Government calls, a ""shelter"".

HUMANITARIAN AID, MEXICO, MIGRANTS,
 REFUGEES, DETENTION

Are Global Neighborhoods in Houston Less Polluted? A Preliminary Analysis Clement, Matthew, and Chad Smith

Suburban metropolitan areas across the United States have become racially diverse. We examine this demographic shift in relation to pollution exposure at the level of the Census tract within the greater Houston area for the year 2015. While past environmental scholarship has focused on a single-group measure of race, we integrate a multi-group measure of racial diversity (the Entropy Index) with information on air pollution from the Toxic Release Inventory. Maps of these two variables show that racial diversity tends to be higher in the suburbs where pollution levels tend to be lower. Indeed, across five different spatial regression models, we find that tract-level racial diversity is negatively correlated with pollution levels, controlling for a host of other factors, including population size and land area. As a preliminary analysis, we speculate that recent demographic-geographic shifts, like the "back-to-the-city" movement, are modifying the dynamics of environmental inequality.

HOUSTON, NEIGHBORHOODS, ENVIRONMENTAL
 JUSTICE, BACK-TO-THE-CITY, SPATIAL
 REGRESSION

Extrajudicial Capital Punishment: Towards a Conceptualization of the Informal Economy of Lynching Colucci, Alex R.

Cogent and impactful studies in geography and the social sciences have illuminated the

connections between plantations, factories, ghettos, schools, and prisons on America's landscape. These studies meaningfully tie together the lived experience of non-white populations with the evolving modes of institutionalized exploitation inherent to state capital in the context of bringing lessons from the past into view so that we can analyze, understand, and actively challenge and change the present. In this paper, I argue that it is necessary to do the same for non-institutional techniques of exploitation, like lynching, that operate as a racist technology of subjection and agency directed at the production of disciplined social space. As a mode of extrajudicial capital punishment, the violence of lynching is understood dialectically as it connects to the social relations of governance and alienation through a proposed theoretical framework of the geographies of deterrence.

RACISM, VIOLENCE, LYNCHING, ALIENATION,
DIALECTICS
-

Esteemed equal if not superior: Race, Ethnicity, and Development in Western Maryland, 1830-1860

Conley, Nathaniel

During the antebellum period, western Maryland was an area of development on the periphery of the American economy in the national borderlands between slavery and freedom. Capitalists, both internal and external, created a system of labor exploitation that defied racial or ethnic boundaries. The use of free and unfree labor combined to develop the economy of the region provides insight into how capitalist market relations impacted the development of race, class, and ethnicity. This paper will explore how the geography of western Maryland precluded a predominant free labor or unfree labor system and encouraged the use of mixed forms of labor and mixed-race worksites. This paper will argue that in a borderland between slavery and freedom, free and unfree laborers were exploited without regard to race and ethnicity, ensuring capitalist exploitation of the region and exclusion of those exploited from capitalist development or American community members.

APPALACHIAN MOUNTAINS, CAPITALISM, RACE,
MARYLAND
-

Ethnic Communities as Population Categories and the Lesser Citizens of Cyprus (Maronites, Armenians, and Latins)

Constantinou, Stavros T.

The purpose of this paper is to explore the official changes in the definition of ethnic identity and its manipulation by the government to deprive certain groups of people of basic political

rights. The island of Cyprus is the study area. The draft constitution of the Republic of Cyprus proclaimed on August 16, 1960, and the census that followed is the data source. The 1960 constitution recognized two communities, the Greek Community, and the Turkish Community. The constitutional definition of community adopted a cultural approach by emphasizing common historical origin, language, and religion.

Furthermore, the constitution specified that citizens of the newly established state who were not members of the Greek or Turkish communities should opt to belong to either these two communities. These groups comprised the Maronites, the Armenians, and the Latins. They had the right to elect their representatives, but they had no right to speak or vote in Parliament like the rest of the citizens of the Republic of Cyprus. In reality, the new state respected their human rights, but they were lesser citizens with no political power.

GREEK COMMUNITY, TURKISH COMMUNITY,
OTHER, MARONITES, ARMENIANS, LATINS
-

Rights without guarantees: Territorial struggles, implementing Inter-American Court of Human Rights judgements, and liminal legal geographies in Paraguay's Chaco

Correia, Joel E.

Indigenous rights are at a crossroads. Since the 1980s, many countries across the Americas have codified indigenous rights as law, something bolstered by recent Inter-American Court of Human Rights (IACtHR) judgments that argue the communal property rights of indigenous peoples are fundamental to their human rights. Yet gaps between rights in principle and rights in practice persist, often exacerbating or creating new rights violations. Drawing from recent ethnographic research on the politics of implementing IACtHR judgments regarding Enxet-Sur indigenous land claims in Paraguay, this paper critically evaluates the everyday and extraordinary effects of human rights in practice, prizing apart the iterative relationship between place and the possibility for social justice. I argue that the haphazard implementation of the IACtHR judgments by the Paraguayan state are a form of legal abandonment that produces liminal geographies. I show that racialized relations of agrarian production and property threaten to undermine the legal advances Enxet-Sur peoples have made to regain portions of their ancestral territories. Despite having rights without guarantees, Enxet-Sur peoples are re-appropriating the liminal geographies they inhabit to advance their land claims and rework their relationships with the state and area cattle ranchers.

HUMAN RIGHTS, INDIGENOUS POLITICS,
LIMINALITY, PROPERTY, SOUTH AMERICA

Intolerance Toward African Religions in Texas Today

Crosson, J. Brent

In San Antonio and Dallas, recent arrests and legal cases have highlighted the continuing criminalization of practitioners of African religions. These cases often center on charges of "animal cruelty" and invectives against the offering of chickens and goats during religious ceremonies. Despite the fact that religious norms dictate the minimization of animal suffering in practices of ritual offering, the reactions to these practices often reproduce legal sanctions and attitudes of moral horror that often have been associated with African practices across the Americas. This paper examines the racial politics of such reactions in Texas today.

AFRICAN RELIGION, SANTERÍA, TEXAS,
RELIGIOUS FREEDOM

From Assimilationist Narratives to "Regular Stories": Race and Gender Representation in Two Post-Network Television Romantic Comedies

D'Harcourt, Ashlynn

Comedy is a significant space for the expansion and subversion of existing social constructions of otherness, including race, gender and sexuality. As women stand-up comics increasingly transition from stage to television in the post-network era, they are providing deeper and more complex representations of women on television. The comedian-writers Issa Rae and Mindy Kaling demonstrate varying degrees of resistance to cultural gender norms within the televisual worlds and characters they create. Rather than resist as women from the margins, these comedians stealthily center their identities and bodies using familiar television narrative devices. In doing so, they reposition their non-normative status as mainstream, further normalizing their subversiveness. This project explores the ways in which the comedians' television texts, *Insecure* and *The Mindy Project*, engage in normalizing strategies, distinct from both post-feminist and assimilationist storytelling, to frame their non-white identities as "the norm." Though their sitcom texts sometimes operate post-racial and post-feminist settings, each comedian brings her critical intersectional and feminist commentary into their respective television series.

TELEVISION STUDIES, REPRESENTATION,
COMEDY, INTERSECTIONALITY

The Measurement of Neighborhood Socioeconomic Characteristics and Hispanic and Non-Hispanic White Residential Segregation in Metropolitan Detroit

Darden, Joe T., and Luis Rubalcava

In the United States, past research has shown that Hispanics are less residentially segregated from non-Hispanic Whites than are Blacks. Such research has also shown that like Blacks, Hispanic households are located in poorer neighborhoods than are the average lower-income non-Hispanic White households. However, such studies have been limited for two reasons: (1) they have used a single variable, income, to characterize neighborhoods which is not sufficient to capture the complexity of such areas; and (2) such studies have not focused on Metropolitan Detroit where, unlike in many other large metropolitan areas, the Hispanic population is relatively small and concentrated within a large majority Black central city. This is the first study to examine Hispanic-non-Hispanic White residential segregation and the socioeconomic characteristics of neighborhoods in Metropolitan Detroit using multiple variables to characterize neighborhoods. The Modified Darden-Kamel Composite Socioeconomic Index was used to characterize neighborhoods and the index of dissimilarity was employed to measure Hispanic-non-Hispanic White residential segregation. The results revealed that the level of Hispanic-non-Hispanic White residential segregation was modest, but Hispanics were restricted to neighborhoods that are of lower quality than neighborhoods occupied by non-Hispanic Whites.

HISPANIC-NON-HISPANIC WHITE, HISPANIC-
NON-HISPANIC RESIDENTIAL SEGREGATION,
METROPOLITAN DETROIT, NEIGHBORHOOD
SOCIOECONOMIC INEQUALITY

Defending Gentrification as a Valid Collective Conception: Utilizing the Metanarrative of "Suburbia" as a Common Axis for the Diversity of Middle-Class Reurbanization Projects

De Oliver, Miguel

A long-standing problem in gentrification research is the increasingly diverse array of interests and agendas in the renewal of the inner city. The relocation of the middle class to the urban core has been portrayed in terms of varying actors and agendas, places and processes; their diversity has frustrated many scholars with respect to the collective characterization and comprehension of the phenomenon that has ventured well beyond racial displacement. Consequently, others have questioned the validity of the term "gentrification" itself. This paper contends that gentrification is a

phenomenon that still merits being collectively identified. When suburbia is perceived as a metanarrative, the collective character of gentrification becomes evident; for it is the process of the metanarrative's systemic erosion in the postmodern era that serves the long-standing desire to find an operant commonality to gentrification's apparent lack of coherence.

GENTRIFICATION, RACE, DISPLACEMENT,
METANARRATIVE

-

Multiscalar Assessment of Flood Zone Occupation and Environmental Justice: A Case Study of the Charlanta Megaregion
Debbage, Neil

Urban areas are particularly vulnerable to flood hazards. Although previous studies have utilized an environmental justice framework to address the socio-economic dimensions of this vulnerability, they have produced contrasting results due to their different methodological approaches. This paper evaluates the sensitivity of potential environmental injustices regarding urban flood risk by analyzing flood zone occupancy with three different dasymetric mapping techniques at four scales for numerous metropolitan areas within the Charlanta megaregion. Specifically, 2010 US Census block group data, FEMA flood zones, and risk ratios were used to evaluate if African Americans were overrepresented in areas at risk for flooding. Although the results varied according to the different dasymetric mapping techniques, the most sophisticated approach suggested that environmental injustices were systemic across the megaregion. At the metropolitan scale, African Americans were also significantly more likely to reside in flood zones. Finally, a more complex and spatially varying landscape of inequitable exposures was observed at the county and census tract scales.

URBAN FLOOD HAZARDS, ENVIRONMENTAL
JUSTICE, CHARLANTA MEGAREGION,
DASYMETRIC MAPPING

-

Migratory and Seasonal Farmworker Health in Colorado: A Mixed-Method Exploratory Analysis of Chronic Disease
Deka, Mark

Migratory and seasonal (MSFW) farmworkers contribute significantly to the U.S. economy. In recent decades their unique status has propelled research into various aspects of health and preventative measures, however even with an increased focus, an exploratory geographic analysis of chronic disease among this population has yet to be undertaken. This study explores the geospatial distribution of chronic

diseases and their related risk factors at community and migrant health centers (C/MHC) serving migratory and seasonal farmworker populations in Colorado from 2011 - 2015. The results of this study will serve to inform farmworker care providers and social advocacy organizations of high-risk localities in need of further epidemiological investigation and resource allocation. This research will help facilitate the development of geographic-based intervention programs to decrease farmworker morbidity.

MEDICAL GEOGRAPHY, SPATIAL ANALYSIS,
MIGRANT AND SEASONAL FARMWORKER
HEALTH, HEALTHCARE ACCESS, GIS

-

Narco-Cattle Ranching or Subsistence Agriculture? Debating drivers of deforestation in Guatemala's Maya Biosphere Reserve
Devine, Jennifer A.

Across Central America, drug cartels illegally ranch cattle inside of protected areas to launder money, claim territory and secure transportation routes. However, in Guatemalan decision-making circles, stakeholders debate the relative contribution of cattle ranching versus subsistence farming Maya Biosphere Reserve deforestation. There are an estimated 20,000 "squatters" living in the reserve, most of whom are indigenous Maya and have been forced to farm in protected areas following hundreds of years of racialized dispossession and genocidal violence. Due to corruption and the danger associated with denouncing narco-trafficking publicly, squatting communities and their subsistence agricultural practices often become the scapegoat of reserve deforestation, while narco-cattle ranching's contribution is rendered invisible through silence. Using a mixed methodology of remote sensing, GIS and ethnographic methods, this article contributes to this debate by quantifying narco-cattle ranching's contribution to land use change and demonstrates that narco-capitalized ranchers, and not landless peasant farmers, are driving reserve degradation.

NARCO-TRAFFICKING, CONSERVATION,
DEFORESTATION, GUATEMALA

-

Europe's Migration Dilemma
Di Mauro-Jackson, Moira

In October 2013, around 360 people fleeing African states died when their boats capsized a mile from Sicily. The tragedy focused world attention on the risks taken regularly by migrants and asylum seekers looking to enter Europe. After all this was not an unusual event: Between 2000 and 2014 more than 20,000 people died attempting to cross the Mediterranean. Managing

migration and asylum seeker flows into Europe is a major challenge for the European Union and its member states. What can be done to address the humanitarian situation on Europe's borders? To what extent could new EU proposals - such as the creation of processing centers outside of the EU - lead to meaningful improvement? And what would a balanced and comprehensive European migration policy look like? In this Panel we will look at the European countries and their individual geopolitical structure in regards to this serious dilemma.

REFUGEE, MIGRATION DILEMMA, EUROPE,
MEDITERRANEAN

Political and Cultural Displacement in Columbia Heights Dominguez, Guillermo

"This paper looks at the forces behind gentrification and the drawbacks that it causes for longtime residents in the demographically diverse neighborhood of Columbia Heights. Typically, studies on gentrification focus either on the real-estate side of neighborhood change or on physical displacement. However, through ethnographic research, data collection, and literature, I provide a holistic approach to gentrification that also encompasses the political and cultural displacement of longtime residents that have not been physically displaced. I find that in Columbia Heights, the history of political disenfranchisement in Washington, D.C., coupled with the "blank-slate" approach that gentrifiers adopt, the federal and local forces that incite gentrification, and the processes of cultural and political displacement, alienate many longtime residents.

DISPLACEMENT, GENTRIFICATION, URBAN
RENEWAL, COLUMBIA HEIGHTS, POLITICAL
DISENFRANCHISEMENT

Black Female Intellectuals in Brazil and the Quest for Space Dos Santos Sao Bernardo, Ana Claudia

After the harshest years of Brazil's dictatorship, there was a considerable shift back to activism against racism by the Brazilian Black movement. In this complicated setting, two scholar-activists called attention for and set the basis to understanding intersectional oppression in Brazil. In this presentation, I introduce the writings of two pioneering scholars on Black feminist thought in Brazil, Lélia Gonzalez and Beatriz Nascimento. I explore how they used their intellectual production to defy the idea of one's place in Brazil while critically appropriating "quilombo," or communities of runaway enslaved people, as an epistemic space where Black women could produce academic knowledge to generate movement for themselves. By

extending the reach of Pan-Africanism and Black international solidarity, they achieved an imaginable movement for that period: from universities to political offices.

SPACE, BLACK, BRAZIL, QUILOMBO

Milk, Torture, and Tigers: Hidden Costs of Human-Carnivore Conflict in a Patriarchal Community Doubleday, Kalli

The human-tiger landscape in and around Sariska Tiger Reserve in Rajasthan, India is deeply gendered. Not only are the living spaces in and around the villages gendered, but so are the places where daily activities bring people into close proximity with endangered Bengal tigers. Because of gendered division of labor and routines women bear an unequal risk of loss of life, and of household conflict due to tiger presence that can increase their exposure to domestic violence. Bringing together Feminist Political Ecology and human-wildlife interaction (HWI) studies, this research exposes previously unconnected hidden costs of HWI related to gender-based relationships within families and gender-based divisions of labor within a tiger landscape. Based on 52 Focus Group Discussions, this research outlines why gender is a significant consideration to any tiger conservation strategy in India and argues for efforts to improve women and girl's well-being that in the end influences conservation success.

FEMINIST POLITICAL ECOLOGY, CONSERVATION,
DOMESTIC ABUSE, LABOR, PATRIARCHY

Missing Voices: ICE and the Implementation of NEPA Edwards, Michelle L, Annah Edwards, and Briana Luna

The National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) requires federal government agencies to evaluate the environmental (and social) impacts of proposed federal agency actions prior to their implementation. The U.S. Department of Homeland Security is included among these federal agencies. In December 2016, U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) released the results of its Environmental Assessment (EA) for its proposed action to award a contract for a detention facility in the Houston, Texas area: a "finding of no significant impact." ICE noted that it received no comments during the 30-day public review period for the EA, though protests have been reported by local newspapers since the public review period. Using this example as a case study, I explore how the NEPA process systematically produces knowledge/ignorance in ways that ultimately exclude detainees from its consideration of

environmental/social impacts and limits the public's involvement. Linking issues of immigration and environmental justice, my paper explores what Hess calls "undone science."

DETENTION, ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT,
ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE, IGNORANCE

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Free Within Ourselves: The Creation of Harlem's Black Spatial Reality and Imaginary During the Harlem Renaissance El-Fil, Zaria

Langston Hughes states of his time in Harlem, "We younger Negro artists who create now intend to express our individual dark-skinned selves without fear or shame. If white people are pleased we are glad. If they are not, it doesn't matter... We build our temples for tomorrow, strong as we know how, and we stand on top of the mountain, free within ourselves." The present research seeks to address color lines in a Jim Crow segregated New York that ultimately restricted Blacks to Harlem (the "Black Spatial Reality") and the ways in which inhabitants transformed it into a vibrant cultural space where Black community members could be free of restrictions (the "Black Spatial Imaginary"). Homes, hair salons, corner stores, jazz clubs, and artistic expressions were curated in ways that allowed blackness to be defined, redefined, and expanded outside the White Western imagination— safe and free within themselves.

RACE, PLACE, NEIGHBORHOODS,
SEGREGATION, RACISM, ANTI-RACISM

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Latinos in Texas: Economic Inequality and Basic Human Rights Estaville, Lawrence, Mark Deka, Kanika Verma, and Edris Montalvo

The fundamental challenge Latinos face in Texas today is economic inequality. This serious economic disadvantage leads to deleterious outcomes in vital socioeconomic areas and basic human rights such as education, healthcare, housing, and poverty. Using the newly published Texas Economic Atlas, we highlight these tribulations via associated geospatial patterns for the state (counties) and selected cities (census tracts).

LATINOS, ECONOMIC INEQUALITY, TEXAS
ECONOMIC ATLAS

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Immigrants and Neighborhood Change Dynamic: Assessment for a lesser-known gateway city, Greensboro, NC Farhat, Nabeela, and Selima Sultana

Among the overarching ambitions of urban geographers and planners is to understand the

processes of neighborhood change and how this is shaped by race/ethnicity and economic factors. Despite the numerous studies on neighborhood change, few have focused on lesser-known new immigrant gateway cities like Greensboro, which is the third largest city in North Carolina located in Piedmont Triad area. Historically, Greensboro has had a large black population, but in recent years has become a host for foreign-born populations with its non-white population reaching 51.3%. Given the current political climate where recent immigrants may be viewed as less desirable to native-born residents, this study examines neighborhood change dynamics in Greensboro in terms of demographic, economic, and quality of life (QoL) changes during 2000–2016. Specifically, this research intends to determine: 1) how the new immigrant populations have changed the neighborhood dynamic of Greensboro; and, (2) how these demographic changes have impacted in the business landscape and QoL index of these neighborhoods. The NGHIS IPUMS, America Community Survey (ACS) five-year estimates summary file data of 2009 (2004–2008), 2011 (2005–2010), 2016 (2010–2015) and Reference USA business data of 2005, 2010, and 2015 are used to examine these questions. The results of Markov Chain analysis confirm that the inner city and West Market Street areas of Greensboro have experienced a succession of foreign-born populations from native-born populations. While economic vitality and the QoL index fell at initial invasion stage, a positive economic growth has occurred within Greensboro through immigrant entrepreneurship, especially at the West Market corridor. Similarly, an overall increase in QoL is shown within areas with high concentrations of immigrants. This study suggests that the process of economic incorporations of immigrants in the local economy depends significantly on ethnic and racial diversity of the area.

MARKOV CHAIN ANALYSIS, NEIGHBORHOOD
CHANGE, IMMIGRANTS, QUALITY OF LIFE,
ENTREPRENEURSHIP, IMMIGRATION URBAN
ASSIMILATION

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A Long Way to Go: Collective Paths to Racial Justice in Geography Faria, Caroline, Bisola Falola, J. Henderson, and Rebecca Torres

Despite decades of recognition and worry, our discipline remains persistently white. That is, it is dominated by white bodies and it continues to conform to norms, practices and ideologies of whiteness. This is a loss. At best, it limits the possibilities and impact of our work as geographers. At worst, it continues to render the discipline, its working environments, institutions, and knowledge production, violent. This remains deeply concerning for many geographers, and there has been important research, commentary, and institutional activity over the years. Yet,

research shows us little meaningful progress has been made. We know mentoring is one vital part of the journey towards change. As such we reflect here on our experience developing a research collective built on a transformative mentoring ethic. We outline the key challenges, strategies, and tentative successes of the collective in supporting women of color undergraduate, graduate and faculty geographers, arguing that such feminist formations are a vital part of the path to intellectual racial justice in our field.

RACE, DIVERSITY, HIGHER EDUCATION,
FEMINIST GEOGRAPHY

Identificational assimilation: an intergenerational analysis of ancestry shift among ethnic immigrants groups in Australia

Forrest, James

Identificational assimilation is arguably among the later stages of the assimilation pathways proposed by Milton Gordon (1964). Evidence from the 2016 Australian census across three generations of ethnic group movement away from their heritage ancestry to dual ancestral recognition with their new host society (hyphenated ancestry) shows very little change among adults in the second generation, but major change in the third generation. This is reflected in a more widespread distribution across the city, evidence of movement away from core ethnic areas into 'white' districts. But such change is not uniform, with further evidence of marked differences among immigrants from different ethnic or cultural backgrounds.

IDENTIFICATIONAL ASSIMILATION, ANCESTRY,
SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA

Seeing Through Their Eyes: Refugee Integration and Resettlement Experiences in the U.S.

Frazier, Emily, and Alex Webb

Record-breaking figures of global displacement and heightened politicization of asylum and refugee issues in the United States render the issues of refugee resettlement and integration particularly salient. Though scholars have long studied immigrant integration, it is now more urgent than ever to better understand this process from the bottom up. This presentation brings together literatures on civil society engagement, home-making and belonging to examine the resettlement experiences of refugees in Louisville, KY. The presentation concurrently examines the role of actors and organizations in the resettlement process in order to provide a multi-scalar perspective on refugee integration in the U.S. In addition to interviews with resettlement actors and refugees,

this research draws on participatory visual methods which allow refugees to express their integration experiences on their own terms and directly contribute to the ways in which integration is defined, conceptualized, and understood.

REFUGEE, INTEGRATION, CIVIL SOCIETY
ENGAGEMENT, REFUGEE RESETTLEMENT

Commoning (in) the tempest: Performing multiple sovereignties in the face of the colonial-climate-austerity disaster in Puerto Rico

Garcia Lopez, Gustavo A

Puerto Rico is a clear case of the multiple disasters brought by environmental colonialism, the kleptocracy of capitalism, and the shock doctrine of neoliberalism, austerity and disaster profiteering. The disaster of the country's modern-day 'plantation economy' had paved the way for massive austerity and 'emergency' rule. In the aftermath of the hurricane, it is evident that the state's (dis)organized 'response' seeks, rather than a 'return to normalcy', to further a 'disaster capitalism' strategy to entrench this colonial-austerity regime and impose new forms of capital accumulation and enclosures of the common(s). At the same time, long-standing grassroots organizations have been organizing their own responses to this disaster. These movements are challenging the return to 'normalcy' and call for structural changes that can generate an altogether different, truly just and sustainable country. Drawing on the concepts of autogestión and commoning as everyday performative praxis, this paper analyzes the potentials and challenges of these grassroots efforts to transform from below through counter-hegemonic common(s) senses about democracy, sovereignty, economy and ecology, based on a 'being-in-common'. It pays particular attention to the struggles of different grassroots organizations to challenge the country's fossil fuel cartel and to develop multiple sovereignties from below: „energy insurrections“ of democratic solar, agroecological communities, linked polycentrically to anti-colonial, climate justice and just transitions movements.

COLONIALISM, DISASTER, CAPITALISM,
COMMONS, COMMONING, INSURGENCY

Tenaciously Proud: AfroLatinx Students Resisting Their Marginalization

Garcia-Louis, Claudia

AfroLatinxs students find themselves in a constant identity negotiation process due to the intersectionality of culture, nation of origin, level of assimilation, language, phenotype, and social political climate. Given the dearth of research on the experiences of AfroLatinxs in higher

education, the purpose of this phenomenological qualitative study was to contribute to the body of literature on minoritized students in higher education by focusing on the experiences of AfroLatinxs. Moreover, it provides a new epistemological approach when assessing Latinx students' experiences in higher education by challenges the homogenous method researchers have traditionally adopted – effectively centering the study around the impact of racialization on AfroLatinx students. Findings illustrate how social-cultural factors such as the social construction of race, race relations, contemporary social perceptions of Blacks and Latinxs, and historically rooted discriminatory practices across systems impact the educational experiences of AfroLatinx students. It uncovers the blatant rejection of Blackness and underscores the resiliency and tenacity of participants.

RACE, ETHNICITY, HIGHER EDUCATION,
RACIALIZATION, AFROLATINX, LATINOS, LATINX
HETEROGENEITY

Understanding potential re-traumatization of immigrant survivors of crime when assembling their U nonimmigrant status petitions; identifying issues in training and developing best practices for legal advocates

Gillman, Mikaela

This study seeks to understand how the process of applying for U Nonimmigrant status (commonly called a 'U visa'), a form of immigration relief that allows non-citizen victims of serious crimes to stay in the United States, can re-traumatize undocumented people, specifically women who are survivors of intimate partner violence (IPV). I will approach the topic from the perspective of a legal services staff member who works with survivors of IPV to assemble and submit their U visa applications. I will analyze materials used to train legal service advocates, particularly attorneys, to work with U visa petitioners, including U visa reference guides and the United States Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) forms and their accompanying instructions. Because these resources were designed to help practitioners understand who qualifies for a U visa and how to best present their cases, I will use them to analyze ways advocates must navigate the U visa application process in order to achieve a positive outcome from USCIS regarding their clients' immigration cases. I argue that while the U visa's stated intention is to protect immigrant victims of crime, the path to obtaining this status re-traumatizes applicants because it forces them to disclose highly personal information, and it imposes agency over their narratives, and it provides them with no immediate tangible protections. As this path to legal status remains

the only option for many, I will explore ways in which applying can be made less exploitative and more client-centered.

IMMIGRATION, U NONIMMIGRANT STATUS,
INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE

Let us all come together: Boucheries, sustenance, and placemaking among Louisiana Creoles

Giancarlo, Alexandra Louise

Before the advent of refrigeration and the spread of grocery stores, Louisiana's rural Creoles—mixed-race French heritage people who usually identify as black—supplemented their diets through sustenance activities such as the rotating ritual of butchering of a hog and distributing its products amongst kin and neighbors (Smith and Post 1937; Maguire 1979; Spitzer 1986). Called a boucherie, this activity continues in the state's rural Southwest and is deeply linked to Creole identity. This research, collected through ethnographic and archival methods, argues that the practice of boucherie serves multiple, often overlapping, purposes today: to reunite family who are often scattered due to economic pressures, to prepare traditional foods in homage to their ancestors and Creole identity, and to supplement at-times meager diets. Drawing on research on black place making and cultural identity, I argue that these culinary rituals serve indelible culture-sustaining roles for residents and scattered kin who engage in a land-based practice of spatializing cultural identity.

CULTURAL IDENTITY, BLACK PLACE-MAKING

Cartographies of Genocide

Giordano, Alberto

In this presentation, I will discuss how cartographic representations have been used in the context of genocide. Maps and visual representations in general are powerful tools of propaganda and construction of the "other" that perpetrators of genocide employ in different ways and in different contexts and depending on audience, purpose, and stage of genocide. Maps and visual representations are also powerful tools to denounce genocide and are used by the victims to relate, remember, and communicate their experience. These topics will be discussed in the context of the Holocaust and focusing specifically on cartographic design. The role of propaganda, semiotics, the concept of "myth," and iconography will be briefly discussed to frame the presentation.

GENOCIDE, HOLOCAUST, CARTOGRAPHY,
PROPAGANDA, CONSTRUCTION OF THE "OTHER"

Transnational Understandings of Race and Ethnicity

Girma, Hewan

Understandings of race and ethnicity are not confined to a place, particularly as it concerns migrant groups. As migrants leave and return to racially and ethnically stratified societies, it is crucial to highlight that race and ethnicity are overlapping and pertinent aspects of the migration experience. Based on a qualitative study conducted in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia between 2014-2016, this paper untangles the ethno-racial identities and understandings of voluntary Ethiopian return migrants. Through their movement between different locations, migrants transform the home and host societies' understanding of racial and ethnic groupings. I will address the following questions: What are the historical and contemporary understandings of the ethno-racial categorizations of Ethiopians? What are the ethnic and racial formations of Ethiopian migrants and the Ethiopian diaspora? What happens to Ethiopian ethno-racial understandings when members of the diaspora return and resettle back to Ethiopia? This paper will shed light on how race and ethnicity are transnationally enacted and subverted by Ethiopian (return) migrants.

RACE, ETHNICITY, MIGRATION, AFRICA,
ETHIOPIA

Living Black Land: Informal Settlements and the Jamaican State

Goffe, Rachel

Understanding informal tenure as a relation between state, capital, the environment, and labor, all of which are racialized, this paper examines how emerging policy to curtail squatting in Jamaica produces and extends the uneven dispossession and development experienced by informal residents. While other research sees dispossession as a project of the neoliberal state, I argue that it is strategically necessary to elucidate that durable but insecure access to land is not novel, but rather is imbricated in the historical production of a Black labor force that is self-sufficient and yet ready at hand, reproducing themselves through what I—following Sylvia Wynter (1971)—call working a plot. The role of informal tenure in conceptualizing Blackness, and the tradition of land capture as a method of Black refusal together form a template for understanding land tenure as a human right.

LAND, POSTCOLONIAL, STATE, DISPOSSESSION,
RACIAL CAPITALISM, HOUSING INTERNATIONAL

Colonial Xeniforming in South Texas, 1904-1930

González, John Morán

My presentation focuses upon the ecological transformations wrought by Anglo newcomers to the lower Rio Grande Valley of south Texas between 1894 and 1997, a period in which wholesale state violence against the Texas Mexican population served as a catalyst for the implementation of a white supremacist colonial order. While powerful analytic frameworks from which to launch historical counter-narratives that contest the racialized dominant ones, critical class and race methodologies tend to gloss over the material changes to the environment as an inevitable and foregone conclusion to political, economic, and social change. I will suggest how revisiting this narrative through an environmentalist framework enhances an understanding of these events not only as a world-changing disturbance for Texas Mexicans, but also as a wholesale ecological apocalypse that fundamentally changed the landscape and therefore the extant communal relationships to the environment necessary for the land's exploitation via corporate agribusiness.

XENIFORMING METHODOLOGIES,
ENVIRONMENTALIST, SOUTH TEXAS

Deportation and Ethnic Identity: Assyrian deportees' cultural retention from an Israelite perspective

Green, Demorick, Sr.

During the Assyrian expansion, Israelites (Samaria) were deported to Assyria. Israel went from an autonomist governing body to a vassal to the Assyrian Empire. In 720/21 BCE Samaria unites with other vassal states, Hamath, Simirra, Damascus, and Arpad to rebel against the empire. This ignited a campaign by Sargon II that resulted in the beheading of Damascus's king and deportation of some of the rebelling nation's inhabitants. While much has been written about Assyrian deportation, my approach is to use Israelite deportees as a case study to examine the retention of ethnic identity in the Neo-Assyrian empire. How well did Israelites adjust to Assyrian life? Were the Israelites able to retain their ethnic identity? Lastly, how were they perceived by the native population? The sources I will utilize to address my research questions are Assyrian and Judean royal inscriptions, artifacts, and administrative texts, as well as scholarly articles.

ASSYRIA, DEPORTATION, 8TH CENTURY,
SAMARIA, ISRAELITE

Technologies of containment and transgression: Informal migrant spaces in the Euro-African borderlands

Gross-Wyrtzen, Leslie

Over the past two decades, anxieties surrounding African migration to Europe have moved to the center of member state and EU policy discussions and budgetary priorities. North Africa is a key battleground in the fight to secure Europe's borders against irregular migration, and Morocco was an early partner in programs aimed at containing transnational migrants within its territory. Morocco has been lauded by European and other international observers for eschewing widespread immigration detention and instituting extraordinary regularization programs that have provided migrants with one-year residency cards. Less attention is given to the ways that migrants' spatialities and mobilities are constrained and managed through government policies of push-back from the border and stop-and-frisk style policing of public spaces.

This paper examines how migration management policies and practices shape the mobility and spatiality of sub-Saharan migrants in Morocco. Drawing on 12 months of ethnographic research among migrant communities in Fes and Meknes, I argue that the combination of racialized policing and laissez-faire governance articulate to produce migrant spaces and (im)mobilities that exist on the margins of or parallel to Moroccan social space. The creation of these informal migrant spaces operate as technologies of containment in which migrants live and move in distinct social, spatial and economic spheres. At the same time, migrants transform these spaces into the means for their own survival and the grounds for collectively subverting the hardened borders of Europe.

AFRICAN MIGRATION, EU, MOROCCO, RACE, SPACE

Whitening the Mountains: Creating the Racial Mythology of the Southern Highlands

Grove, Jama

Despite decades of scholarship and activism to document and empower Afrilachian contributions to the mountain South, white supremacist place claiming continues to impose on Black Appalachians' ability to fully claim black identities rooted in the mountain South. The proliferation of neo-Confederate imagery in the southern mountains represents a contemporary recapitulation of the conspicuously raceless regional identity that whites created during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. By examining the successes of a regional agricultural cooperative in Western North Carolina, the Farmers' Federation, in profiting from the promotion of this mythological

racelessness, it is possible to discern the extent to which the Southern highlands as a region was built on a foundation of white supremacy. Thus, twentieth-century place claiming can help reveal the historical antecedents of contemporary racism in the region and aid in answering sociologist Leon Williams' call that scholars strive to illuminate "rampant "institutional" forms of racism" within the region.

APPALACHIA, MYTHOLOGY, RACE, PLACE, AFRICAN AMERICANS

Fear of Deportation and the Potential Impacts on Latinx Undocumented Immigrant Health Geographies

Guhlincozzi, Aida

This paper examines the specific factors of the healthcare context that can cause healthcare inaccessibility for Latinx immigrants. This group already lacks accessibility due to the Affordable Care Act's lack of coverage for undocumented immigrants. Theoretical frameworks such as the socio-spatial dialectic, thirdspace, and feelings of hypervisibility/invisibility are applied to undocumented U.S. Latinx immigrants' interactions with space. To identify barriers, Latinx immigrants were interviewed regarding their perceptions of healthcare facility spaces, and what factors, like fear, do or do not prevent healthcare access, or affect their usage of healthcare. These experiences address the effects of the citizenship status of a person and the governmental structures that make an undocumented person vulnerable, and how this relationship affects their comfort within healthcare spaces, and thus access to those spaces. Results showed that resources such as private insurance and community clinics alleviated the fear and stress of being undocumented in a healthcare space.

UNDOCUMENTED IMMIGRANTS, HEALTHCARE ACCESSIBILITY, HYPERINVISIBILITY, IMMIGRATION HEALTH

Silent Voices: Notes from a Young Muslim Woman

Haji Molana, Hanieh

This article addresses the importance of self-reflection and storytelling in studying immigrants' cultural change and identity adaptation in a host society. Specifically, it focuses on the intersectionality of the race, gender and nationality of a person in relation to understanding a new culture. In this regard, the author incorporates a part of her life in the United States as an Iranian, Muslim female student to uncover the complexity and importance of personal reflexivity in conducting geographic research. Since the paper is shaped by personal events, there are no research questions and

literature review in this article. The main references are to the books and articles that inspired the author in writing this piece. The author concludes by tying together the concepts of race, gender and nationality with her life events, to illustrate the intricacies and achievements that characterize the immigrant's experience.

AUTOBIOGRAPHY, IMMIGRATION, RACE,
GENDER, NATIONALITY

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One man, four nations: The commemorative landscape of Alfonso R. Castelao

Hannum, Kathryn L.

Alfonso Rodríguez Castelao (1886-1950) was a Galician politician, author, artist, and philosopher, now widely considered to be the father of the Galician nationalist movement, and a man who is purposefully memorialized in the landscape of several nations. Castelao's articulation of a Galician identity as something other than Spanish helped to propel the Galician national movement forward in the aftermath of the Spanish Civil War. Through his writing of the influential text *Sempre en Galiza* (1944), essays for the Galician republican journal *A Nosa Terra*, and other Spanish and Galician publications, Castelao unified Galicians, Galician exiles, and Galician emigrants into one trans-national Galician nation. This paper analyzes Castelao on the toponymic memorial landscape and utilizes methods of scaling commemorative place names to produce a transnational memorial geography of Castelao. Analyzing the spatial distribution and scaling of memorials dedicated to Castelao reveals two things: the strong transnational connections between Galicia and its Argentinian diaspora and the utilization of Castelao to satisfy national narratives within Spain. Analysis of the toponymic and commemorative memorials to Castelao in Spain and Argentina suggests that Castelao's presence as a memorial entity is dependent upon the political leaning of the Spanish locale in question and unites Galician diasporic communities through a solidification of a national hero abroad.

MEMORY, SPAIN, ARGENTINA, LANDSCAPE,
COMMEMORATION

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Reflections on Puerto Rico: Recent Hurricanes and US Policy

Heard, Kevin, John Frazier, Norah Henry, and Carlos Guilbe

Multiple factors affect hurricane recovery – physical damage, economic policies, and various social issues. This paper examines these contemporary issues for Puerto Rico's hurricane recovery. In early April, 2018, the authors spent time interviewing San Juan locals about the

hurricanes and their impacts. In addition, video was captured of some of the hardest hit neighborhoods documenting damage and existence of electricity. However, it is important to reflect on US and Puerto Rico policies that placed the Island in bankruptcy prior to Hurricanes Irma and Maria. For example, the evolution of the IRS tax policy 536 and Puerto Rican tax policy at the same time. The reflections on the post-Maria hurricane also are important because they include Puerto Rican attitudes about recovery and the consequences for institutions, especially on the university system in Puerto Rico.

PUERTO RICO, RECOVERY, POLICY, NATURAL
DISASTER

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Analyzing Informal Political Discourse: Texas #SB4

Hermosillo, Jesus Adolfo

Informal political discourse has become a valuable resource for researchers and politicians alike, as it can be considered a potential reflective source for understanding public opinion. When on May 7th, 2017 Governor Greg Abbott signed into law the Texas Senate Bill 4, Texans came out in support and in opposition. The Texas SB4 calls for an effective ban on sanctuary cities and, although many politicians deny it, it intends to normalize the abuse of power against Latinxs and immigrants. The easy access to social media platforms afforded online communities the option to express their positions on this issue. In this presentation, I draw on computational techniques to analyze how different communities across Texas reacted to the passage of Texas SB4. In particular, I utilize twitter data from various regions to perform sentiment analysis tasks in order to visualize the Texas online political landscape.

ONLINE POLITICS, COMPUTATIONAL LINGUISTICS,
SOCIAL SCIENCE

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Landscapes of migration, violence and crime along the Tamaulipas-Texas Border

Hernandez Hernandez, Oscar

The purpose of this paper will be to show how the phenomenon of clandestine migration (Mexican and Central American) along the border that Tamaulipas and Texas share, has been articulated with the social violence that exists in Mexico, especially that derived from organized crime. It will try to show the risks that migrants face when crossing this border, especially risks of being assaulted or kidnapped, but also how criminal groups such as the Gulf Cartel or the Northeast Cartel have monopolized and disputed the smuggling of migrants in this border region.

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The Geography of Health Disparities: Collecting innovative data among hard-to-reach populations Holmes, Louisa

Social scientists have been formally studying neighborhoods for more than a century, focusing on the importance of the "neighborhood," variably defined, to human organization and its influence on human behavior. As spatially and socially coordinated areas of settlement, often representing particular labor market, political or ethnic affiliations, neighborhoods are natural units of measurement. In recent years, neighborhoods have been increasingly posited as important for understanding disparities in population health; structural, social and individual processes tend to coalesce at the local area level, generating or cementing areas of concentrated wealth or disadvantage, wellness or disease. However, this research also inspires debate, not least because appropriate multilevel data among diverse areas and within hard-to-reach populations is difficult to obtain. In this talk, I will review several of my studies that have been designed to contribute to the debate surrounding neighborhood effects on health disparities, in particular among hard-to-reach populations.

HEALTH GEOGRAPHY, HEALTH DISPARITIES,
NEIGHBORHOODS, SURVEY RESEARCH,
UNDERSERVED POPULATIONS

The Role of Local Media in Shaping Local Perceptions of Refugees Hume, Susan

Local media coverage can play a powerful role in shaping how a receiving community perceives the arrival, presence, and integration of refugees. This case study focuses on how St. Louis, Missouri's leading city newspaper, the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, depicts local refugees. Rather than simply covering breaking news events, the Post-Dispatch, has taken an active role in educating the receiving community about refugees' lived experiences, cultures, and contributions through feature articles and editorials. This content analysis begins with the Post-Dispatch's coverage of Bosnian refugees in south St. Louis City in the late 1990s and continues through the newspaper's more recent focus on the city's small but growing Syrian refugee population. An awareness of the role local media can play in easing a receiving community's tolerance and acceptance of refugees may provide a useful tool for refugee advocates and resettlement agencies in other places in the United States and beyond.

REFUGEES, RECEIVING COMMUNITY, NEWS
MEDIA, ST. LOUIS

White Supremacy, White Counter-Revolutionary Politics and the Rise of Donald Trump Inwood, Joshua

To understand and contextualize Donald Trump's election as President of the United States we must place his election in the context of a white counter-revolutionary politics that emerges from the specific geographic configurations of the US racial state. While academics and political commentators have correctly located the election of Trump in the context of white supremacy, I argue we need to coordinate our understanding of white supremacy and the electoral politics that fueled Trump's rise in the context of anti-Black racism by examining how the US racial state turns to whiteness to prevent change. Throughout the development of the United States, whiteness has long stood as a bulwark against progressive and revolutionary change so much so that when the US racial state is in economic and political crisis, bourgeoisie capitalism appeals to the white middle and working classes to address that crisis.

ANTI-BLACK RACISM, WHITE SUPREMACY,
RACIALIZED CAPITAL, COUNTER-REVOLUTION,
ELECTORAL POLITICS

Affluent Minority Home Ownership Patterns in the Urban United States... A Function of Race or a Function of Household Income? Johnson, Angeline

The United States of America is a country that prides itself on being the proverbial land of milk and honey filled with opportunities for the attainment wealth for all. But how real this classic cliché when used to describe the ability of affluent minorities in obtaining the proverbial American Dream of quality home ownership comparable to that of their White peers of a similar household income bracket? To answer that question, utilizing census data coupled with the application of Geographic Information Systems (GIS), my research applies the theories of Spatial Assimilation and Place Stratification in identifying patterns of residential segregation of affluent minority headed households in the urban United States. Having identified the presence of a pattern of racial segregation, my research further explores if that pattern was primarily a function of the race/ethnicity or more so a function of household income. Research found patterns of racial and ethnic residential segregation in the urban United States that supported the notion that residential segregation of minority homeowners in the United States is primarily a function of race/ethnicity over that of household income. minority homeownership, urban, housing patterns, socioeconomic disparities

HOUSING, URBAN DIVERSITIES AND
INEQUALITIES

Human-Jaguar Becomings and Racial Capitalism in Belize

Johnson, Melissa

Jaguars are a threatened species with dense concentrations in Belize, where they have attracted the attention of international biodiversity conservation interests from the whitened global north. The lower Belize River Valley home to Belizean Creole villages, boasts high jaguar populations. Here, jaguars, people and other more than human elements all bring each other into being. These assemblages are shaped by the racial capitalism that has generated differences in value here since the 1600s. The violence of British white settler colonialism and enslavement of African peoples, and the emergence and resilience of Belizean Creole livelihoods have all contributed to relationships found here. This place was the site of a timber industry and today is home to transnational circuits of biodiversity conservation, ecotourism and migration. Understanding how human and jaguar becomings emerge out of this complex matrix can provide insight for creating futures in which both humans and jaguars can thrive.

RACIAL CAPITALISM, MORE THAN HUMAN,
BELIZE, AFRO-CARIBBEAN, JAGUARS,
CONSERVATION

Black Women, Structural Racism and Stress: A Preliminary Analysis

Johnson-Webb, Karen D.

This study is a qualitative, intersectional study of a sample of black women of childbearing age in Lucas County, OH. The aim of this study is to expand the understanding of the impacts of stressors that result from the structural racism that black women experience in their daily lives. The data were collected in in-depth interviews. Questioned focused on various aspects of their lives and their experiences. Preliminary results suggest that in most cases, their lives were rife with stressful events, experiences and circumstances, some from the very start. Race, gender and class intersect in many of these experiences. Stress that is produced by these experiences impacts their lives in a myriad of ways and their responses to these experiences and the stress were varied as well.

STRESS, STRUCTURAL RACISM,
INTERSECTIONAL ANALYSIS

Missing Minorities in Medicine: Building the Pipeline of Diverse Healthcare Leaders

Jones, Joy L.

Increasing the number of underrepresented minorities (URM) in the health professions is

critical to promoting health equity by building a healthcare workforce that represents the nation's diverse population. Multi-dimensional means of support can encourage URM students to enter health professions training programs and provide invaluable opportunities to build social capital that can help them navigate their pathways to careers in medicine.

National Medical Fellowships (NMF), the only national organization solely dedicated to providing scholarships and support to URM physicians and other health professionals, is committed to building a diverse national healthcare workforce. NMF identifies promising students early, provides support and invests in their development during school and throughout their careers.

Between 2008-2017, NMF provided scholarships and support to 1239 URM and socioeconomically disadvantaged health professions students across the US. Of these, 61% went to African American students, 24% to Hispanic/Latino, 8% to Asian American/Pacific Islander, and 2% to Native American students.

DIVERSITY IN MEDICINE, UNDERREPRESENTED
MINORITIES IN MEDICINE, HEALTH EQUITY,
HEALTH WORKFORCE PIPELINE

The Immigrant Unemployment Ratchet in the US Recession and Recovery

Jones, Richard

Business Cycle theory suggests that immigrants are pawns of both Recession and Recovery--- losing out to natives in recession, and regaining their position in recovery as a function of structural changes in labor markets. To test this theory, I compare changes in unemployment and wages for immigrants and natives over the three years of recession (2006-2009) and the subsequent three years of recovery (2009-2012), drawing upon the PUMS one percent sample from the American Community Survey (ACS) for the individual years 2006, 2009, and 2012. I find that immigrants lost employment position relative to natives in the recession but more than gained it back while maintaining income position in the recovery. I refer to this process as the immigrant (un)employment ratchet, and it describes unskilled and Latino immigrants as well as immigrants overall. Supported by a shift-shares analysis of unemployment, the conclusion is that immigrants were not pawns, but possessed considerable agency.

GREAT RECESSION, IMMIGRANTS, BUSINESS
CYCLE, IMMIGRANT UNEMPLOYMENT RATCHET,
US IMMIGRATION EMPLOYMENT

Free Music and Public space: a comparative case study in Memphis, TN.

Judd, Abbey, Shaolu Yu, Natalie Peterson, Claire McCullough, and Allie Swanson

"The non-profit organization Levitt Shell in Memphis annually provides over 50 free concerts at an outdoor bandshell in the heart of Memphis, Tennessee. In partnership with the Memphis Public Libraries, The Levitt Shell additionally sponsors the "5 Fridays of Free Jazz" concert series, bringing in over 300 attendees each event. Although the two events are both free and open to the public, these events took place in different public spaces and attract contrasting audiences, reflected in race and socioeconomic statuses. By using random sample surveys, informal interviews, and GIS mapping, this research compares the geographies, motivations, marketing methods, the demography and experience of the attendees, and the use of urban public space of the two different free concert series. In general, this project enables further discussion of urban public spaces and the assessment of urban cultural events. This research is a collaborative project between local colleges, the public library, and the non-profit organization. Thus, it also has pedagogical implications by providing a case study of teaching, research, student involvement, and community engagement.

PUBLIC SPACE, ART, MEMPHIS

Labor Geographies of African-American Correctional Officers

Khahaifa, Naiima

Much work in geography has not looked at the role of Correctional Officers (COs) in the making of the prison-industrial complex. This paper presents initial ideas on why a labor geography of African-American COs is important for understanding the broader spatial implications of the prison system.

PRISON-INDUSTRIAL COMPLEX, AFRICAN-AMERICAN, LABOR

Korean Community in Charlotte, North Carolina: the alternative path of creating an ethnic community

Ko, Jaehoo

At the turn of the new century, immigrant scholars have begun to pay attention to the emergence of new gateway cities in the South and the West, but most of their research is still limited to Latino immigrant cases. To provide a multifaceted understanding of the New Gateway cities, this paper explores the process of forming the Korean community in Charlotte, North Carolina. Koreans are now spreading their

footsteps nationwide as part of the current flow of Asian immigrants, and Charlotte, a city with little or no previous experience of Asian immigrants, offers an implication of the alternative path of creating ethnic communities. The analysis utilizes temporal and spatial data from the census to track Korean community formation in Charlotte and investigates how the process differs from that of the traditional gateway cities. The article then raises fundamental questions about why ethnic communities are created in cities without ethnic elements that attract immigrants.

KOREAN, CHARLOTTE, INTERNAL MIGRATION, ETHNIC COMMUNITY FORMATION

Taking anti-racism into the classroom – and back out

Kobayashi, Audrey

It is difficult for many students to come to terms with the effects of racialization, especially in classrooms dominated not only by white faces but by an ethos of whiteness. This paper will discuss some of the hard challenges of coming to terms with anti-racism without provoking anger, resentment, superiority, or patronizing attitudes. Taking such achievements outside the classroom is even more difficult, since it can only involve participatory action, which is fraught with ethical and practical challenges. At the postgraduate level, however, research students can benefit from immersion in communities where they can overcome the sense of otherness that so often pervades geographical writing.

Transnational lives of Ukrainian migrants in Poland

Kusek, Weronika A.

This paper focuses on the construction and development of diasporic networks by Ukrainian migrants to Poznan, Poland. Since the 2004 EU expansion that resulted in large-scale emigration of nearly 700,000 Poles to the United Kingdom, Poland has been facing labor shortages. As a result the Polish labor market opened up for employees from the Ukraine, and today it is estimated that nearly 1.7 million Ukrainian workers live and work in Poland. This talk presents preliminary results of a research project that was based on participant observation and interviews. It presents insight into the experiences of the Ukrainian immigrants in Poland, and the nature of their connections to their home country. This research identifies ways in which migrants create and maintain diasporic networks and lead transnational lives.

MIGRATION, DIASPORA, TRANSNATIONAL NETWORKS, UKRAINIAN MIGRANTS, POLAND

From Tribe to Nation: Assessing the Influence of Political Exclusion and Access to Mobilization Resources on Kurdish Ethnonationalism

Lasky, Joseph

More than nine of every ten ballots dropped into ballot boxes scattered across Iraqi Kurdistan in September of 2017 affirmed a national desire for independence. The referendum was denounced by regional and global actors alike, and the central government in Baghdad quickly moved to weaken and silence the Kurdish separatist movement. How are we to understand the 2017 referendum, and how might this moment be contextualized within the broader trajectory of Kurdish ethnonationalism? The referendum was the most recent effort to create an independent homeland for Kurds – a singular point along a timeline dotted with ethnonational developments. Separatism has waxed and waned throughout the Kurdistan region, with state responses to Kurdish ethnonationalism varying in Iraq, Iran, and Turkey. Considering relationship dynamics between ethnonationalist groups, separatist groups, and central governments, I ask the following: how do state attempts at political inclusion or exclusion influence the form and goals of ethnonationalist mobilization? I find support for a correlation between political exclusion and both ethnonationalist identity salience and collective goal coherence. The internal variation evident in the cases I examine support a causal relationship: salience and coherence are reactions to state policies. In brief, ethnonationalism has been strengthened and prioritized by Kurds when politically excluded from state power structures.

KURDISH ETHNONATIONALISM, POLITICAL EXCLUSION, CONSTRUCTIVISM

Not Your Model Minority: Disaggregating and Debunking the Model Minority Myth through a Logistical Analysis on Disparities in the Asian American Pacific Islander Community

Le, Thai

The Asian Pacific Islander American (APIA) community is a diverse racial group with many distinct ethnicities facing unique challenges of social mobility and life satisfaction. These challenges and struggles, however, are often hidden by aggregated data that largely represent the success of other more established Asian ethnic groups in urban areas. This analysis utilizes the 2012 data from the Pew Research Center's initial report on "The Rise of Asian Americans" and a binomial logistic model to assess different Asian ethnic groups' likeliness of well-being measured through satisfaction of life and higher educational attainment. The results

confirm that East Asian and South Asian ethnic groups are significantly more likely than Southeast Asian ethnic groups to be satisfied with life and to achieve higher socioeconomic status including obtaining at least a Bachelor's degree. This supplements the Pew Research Center's generalized results of Asian Americans as a "model minority" with more nuanced indications of growing disparities and disadvantages within the AAPI community.

ASIAN, PACIFIC ISLANDER, AMERICAN, DISAGGREGATION, LOGISTIC REGRESSION

Jews and Public Spaces in Occupied Paris

Le Noc, Maël

The field of Holocaust studies has recently taken a spatial turn, borrowing concepts and tools from geography. Spatial studies of the Holocaust focus mostly on killing site and places of persecution specifically created by perpetrators and typically rely on data produced by them. Conversely, places of everyday life and public spaces, such as homes and streets, have been generally overlooked. In this paper, I rely on four diaries written by Jews who lived in Paris during the German Occupation to explore Jew's perceptions and experiences of public spaces during this period. First, I explore how anti-Jewish persecution, in particular measures of identification, contributed to make Jews more visible in Paris public space and the impact it had on their daily life. I then turn to an examination of the progressive exclusion of Jews from public space, and the exclusion of public space from Jewish life.

HOLOCAUST, PUBLIC SPACE, PERSECUTION, VISIBILITY, EXCLUSION, GENOCIDE

Race/Ethnicity and American Suicide: The critical confounding variable

Lester, Katherine

In 2016, 44,965 Americans died of suicide, but the burden is not evenly distributed across race/ethnicity groups. Decades of American suicidology research have produced little in the way of guidance largely because race/ethnicity is routinely ignored. Rates of suicide among non-Hispanic whites and native groups are two to three times higher than among Hispanics, blacks, and Asian/Pacific Islanders. Unfortunately, researchers typically compute only the overall county rate. The resulting maps show where white people live, not necessarily where suicide risk is elevated above expectations. Using mortality data from the Centers for Disease Control, this paper presents case studies of four counties to show how aggregated rates hide the struggles of black, Hispanic, and Asian/Pacific Islander populations. Additionally, I

show how ignoring race/ethnicity greatly inflates the difference between urban and rural suicide risk. Minority mental health issues are often ignored or misunderstood. This paper shows how our methods may contribute to this disparity without us even noticing.

MENTAL HEALTH, SUICIDE, HEALTH, UNITED STATES, STATISTICS

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Incarcerated Juvenile Education: Moral Reconation Therapy and Philosophical Dialogue

Lollar, Jonathan

Moral Reconation Therapy is intended to increase moral reasoning amongst incarcerated adults and juveniles. It has been shown by studies to have good retention rates and reduce recidivism. However, this program is done mainly through various expensive and outdated workbooks and is administered by instructors only certified by a 36-hour course.

In coordination with the Transitional Program Coordinator at the Hay's County Juvenile Detention Center, we have created a "Philosophy for Incarcerated Youth" program that is designed to achieve the same end as the MRT program. Our program functions as a traditional philosophy course and seeks to cultivate moral reasoning, identity, intellectual freedom, and dialogue skills using ethical theory and case study applications within in a much more personalized and student-oriented type program.

It is our belief that this type of personalized and philosophy driven instruction can function as a much cheaper, up to date, and personalized alternative.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE, RACE, INCARCERATION, EDUCATION

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The State of Black Lives in Texas: Texas' Affordable Housing Crisis

Liuveras, Lauren

Our report looked at statewide data on affordable housing, homelessness, access to mortgages, and evictions in relation to the state's Black population. Further, our report suggested policy solutions to drive equitable housing results in Texas.

AFFORDABLE HOUSING

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Spaces of Exclusion and Displacement in the Era of Climate Urbanism: The Case of Austin, Texas

Long, Joshua

Despite political divisiveness and inaction at the federal level in the United States, climate

change has become the most significant driver of urban infrastructural investment and economic development. In the neoliberal urban landscape, however, that development is focused on neighborhoods where specific labor pools, industries, and amenities are prioritized. Infrastructure development in the name of "climate resilience" or "climate friendly living" is increasingly focused on elite districts that simultaneously promote goals of public safety, economic resilience, and the preservation of ecological services. This paper argues that the previous decades' push for "sustainable urbanism" has led to significant issues of environmental racism and environmental gentrification. I argue that in an era of heightened concern about climate change, this will allow the environment to be used as a wedge to further deepen social divisions and spatial segregation. In this presentation, I discuss the situation of Austin, Texas, where increased focus on climate resilient and sustainable development has led to significant displacement and environmental gentrification among Austin's minority populations. Access to environmental amenities, access to public transportation, and access to "green" or "sustainable living" is increasingly the privilege of wealthy and/or specific labor demographics while the vast majority of minority, working class, and immigrant communities are being displaced to areas that are more vulnerable to the hazards associated with climate change."

CLIMATE JUSTICE, CLIMATE URBANISM

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Do They Belong Here? Race and Contested Public Spaces in an East Austin Neighborhood

Lowe, Maria, Madeline Carrola, Dakota Cortez, and Mary Julufka

Our qualitative study examines the relationship between race, public spaces, and boundary formations in a relatively new neighborhood in east Austin that we refer to as "Rockford." Rockford offers many attractive public amenities, including parks, swimming pools, and a hike and bike trail, that were designed for all in the city to enjoy. In fact, they regularly attract a mixture of residents (predominantly white, upper middle-class individuals) and visitors (people from a wide variety of racial and economic backgrounds). Interestingly, the City of Austin does not pay for the regular maintenance of these spaces; Rockford's property owners do. This arrangement contributes to a potentially fraught dynamic: Unlike in a gated community, the residents of this upper middle class predominantly white neighborhood pay for amenities that non-residents use. One consequence has been that the public spaces in Rockford have, at times, become contested sites where boundary formations (residents/visitors)

are constructed and monitored, and often, marked by race. This process of boundary maintenance regularly occurs on Rockford's closed Facebook page where some residents use the site to voice their concerns about the perceived misuse of the neighborhood's public amenities by "outsiders." We analyze these attempts at boundary formations as well as the efforts by other residents to challenge such efforts. By doing so, our work contributes to the scholarship on racialized boundary maintenance in urban public spaces, swimming pools as contested racialized places, and the use of social media to monitor neighborhood boundaries.

RACE, NEIGHBORHOOD, PUBLIC SPACES, EAST AUSTIN, SURVEILLANCE

The municipal abattoir and Austin's sacrificial zone

Lowell, Jonathan

In the wake of early 20th century progressive reforms and discourses, Austin's civic leaders sought to ensure a sanitary meat supply for the city. The abattoir, or slaughterhouse, ended up getting funded and sited in the same swath of reforms of the city's infamous 1928 master plan, which segregated city services and rendered large swaths of city's East side a "sacrifice zone" for later industrial development. At the time though, industrial land use was minimal, and it was only with the establishment of the municipal abattoir that we begin to see a more widespread industrial use. The abattoir, though acting as a public good for the ostensible benefit for all the city, became enrolled in a process of preparing the East of Austin, now also inhabited mostly by people of color, for further industrial use. The labor dynamics of the plant as well, with white management and mostly Black and Latino butchers and other processors, similarly reflected a process of racializing bodies and landscapes together through spaces and practices rendered invisible in the name of the public.

LANDSCAPE, RACE, MEAT, SACRIFICE ZONES

Resilience, Trauma and Social Supports among Refugees and Migrants from Central America and Mexico

Lusk, Mark

Over the past 8 years, interviews hundreds of migrants and refugees from Central America and Mexico have documented great adversity, trauma, and hardship, not only in the country of origin, but also on the journey northward, and upon arrival in the US-Mexico border region. This paper summarizes the experiences of refugees and forced migrants who have fled the Central American Triangle countries of

Guatemala, El Salvador and Honduras as well as Mexicans who have fled violence and adversity to seek sanctuary in the United States. Migrants were re-traumatized en route by Mexican authorities, gangs, and organized crime. In the States, they were mistreated by coyotes and by federal immigration authorities, and detention officers. Yet, they persevered with remarkable resilience, bolstered by faith, hope and as a sacrifice for their children.

MIGRATION, REFUGEES, TRAUMA, RESILIENCE

Spoiled Soil and the Spoil Sport: Blocking Out Superfund Site Expansion in North Birmingham, Alabama

Lynn, Kevin A.

When thinking of resource extraction, and in particular coal, we think of rural areas. In Appalachia, coal is both mined and processed in urban areas. Burning coal for electricity generation or to burn off impurities emits harmful particulate matter that poisons people, soil, and water and this poisoning can be problematic for decades. Birmingham, Alabama is part of urban Appalachia where coal is mined and processed and eventually burnt as fuel. The processing and burning have polluted a number of neighborhoods in north Birmingham and a neighboring predominantly African American suburb. Through a combination of qualitative research techniques, I have been able to investigate and record resident concerns and lifestyle changes related to coal pollution. I have also been able to capture their feelings about Oliver Robinson, a former Alabama State Representative who is from Birmingham, was a basketball star for a local university, and eventually played for the San Antonio Spurs. He has been indicted for bribery and other offenses for trying to convince north Birmingham residents not to pursue Superfund designation and the accompanying environmental remediation.

URBAN APPALACHIA, COAL PROCESSING, SUPERFUND SITE EXPANSION, ENVIRONMENTAL BRIBERY, ALABAMIAN ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE

An Examination of Cultural Competency Pattern Among College Students: A Multilevel Model Approach

Majumdar, Debarun, Audwin Anderson, and Mithun Asher

Cultural competence is knowledge of and sensitivity to the accumulated store of symbols, ideas, and material products associated with multiple group experiences. Additionally, awareness of one's own identity and group memberships is a critical component of cultural competence. It is known that cultural competence of college students is related with academic and non-academic university

experiences, such as enrolment in courses with multicultural attributes and participation in diversity-related events on campus. In this analysis, we use a sample of first time in college students and we follow these students each year since the beginning of the 2014 fall semester. We measure the students' baseline cultural competence and assess it through time using data from three waves. We expect a generally positive relationship between duration of university experience and cultural competency; but, this relationship will be dependent on factors such as enrolment in courses with multicultural attributes and participation in diversity-related events on campus.

CULTURE, IDENTITY, ACADEMIA, DIVERSITY,
MULTICULTURALISM

Placing DACA: Context of reception and incorporation in rural and urban Colorado

Malone, Aaron

This paper presents preliminary results from a statewide survey of DACA recipients in Colorado, emphasizing comparisons between three key reception contexts – urban areas, agricultural communities, and mountain-amenity towns. The survey focuses on education and employment outcomes, and on experiences of incorporation or exclusion. The DACA program has received considerable academic attention, but there is a need to diversify the locations of this research and to engage more specifically with the importance of contexts of reception. Colorado and the Mountain West provide an ideal case, as a re-emergent migrant destination with significant numbers of migrants found in urban, agricultural, and mountain areas. In addition to the survey results presented here, the larger collaborative project includes an in-depth interview component and site visits to key communities.

DACA, DREAMERS, 1.5 GENERATION,
COLORADO, CONTEXT OF RECEPTION, RURAL
MIGRATION

Who can Afford Austin's Affordable Housing?

Masino, Amanda

The City of Austin must supply its growing population with a range of Affordable Housing options to meet resident demand. Currently, Affordable programs are targeted to specific income levels based on the overall Austin-Round Rock area. These targets do not reflect income diversity across Austin ZIP codes and demographics. Further, myriad City-monitored programs do not consistently collect and report critical resident data to properly assess program impact. We wanted to know how City-supported programs are impacting their intended

beneficiaries. We explored this question by directly surveying residents of Affordable rental units in the gentrifying East Austin ZIP code 78702 that are supported, and monitored, by the City. We also analyzed resident data and home health assessments from the Green Healthy Homes Initiative (GHHI), a multi-partner effort to enact affordable home repairs for Affordable residents across Austin. We will describe program impacts and beneficiaries, identify gaps and opportunities, and relate these to the history of demographic shifts in Austin. This type of resident data is critically needed continue to assess program impact and plan strategically for the future of Affordable housing programs in Austin.

Green Card Youth Voices: Immigration Stories from an Atlanta High School

McDaniel, Paul, Lara Smith-Sitton, and Darlene Xiomara Rodriguez

The Atlanta metropolitan region, an emerging immigrant gateway, contains a diversity of immigrant populations from around the world, all with their own unique stories of how they came to live in the U.S. and in Georgia. A university-community partnership among Kennesaw State University (including faculty and undergraduate/graduate students), Green Card Voices, the Latin American Association, DeKalb County Public Schools, and Welcoming America formed in 2017 to convey some of the stories of immigrant youth in Atlanta. As a result of this collaboration, a new book, Green Card Youth Voices: Immigration Stories from an Atlanta High School, was published in May 2018. The book, part of a series published by Green Card Voices, is dedicated to sharing the immigration stories of young, new Americans. The Atlanta book is a collection of over 20 personal essays written by immigrant and refugee high school students in the Atlanta area. Included with each essay is a first-person video narrative, highlighting each student's personal journey. Previous collections featured the voices of immigrants and refugees from St. Paul, Minneapolis, and Fargo; however, the Atlanta book is the first in the series to focus on the southeastern US and the first featuring the voices of DACA-impacted individuals. This presentation is an opportunity for the faculty leaders of this partnership to discuss the process, pedagogy, outcome, and impact of this project. The presentation will feature the publication itself and examples of the multi-media aspects of the project. The hope is that this project will provide insights for others interested in developing multi-dimensional community-engaged projects, particularly those exploring topics related to individuals impacted by immigration and refugee concerns in the US.

IMMIGRATION, IMMIGRANT INTEGRATION,
RECEPTIVITY, IMMIGRANT YOUTH

At Play: Futbol in the Land of Football, 1900 – 2010

Mckiernan-Gonzalez, John, Adam Clark, and Carlos Flores

In the United States, soccer is both global and local, global in its un-American history and its alleged players, and local in the minivans and repurposed fields that make youth soccer the sport with the widest participation in the United States. The *At Play: Futbol in the Land of Football* project decided to explore the historical geography of this form of organized leisure, tracking the history, place and self-described meaning of organized adult soccer in Central Texas.

The project started by collecting 50 open-ended oral histories of contemporary participants in recreational soccer in both Co-ed, Women's, and Men's Soccer. The project then looked for overlapping experiences among the players; the overlapping experiences with soccer then defined the cohorts for further analysis.

The *At Play* analysis supplemented the oral history dimension analysis with research into digitally available Spanish and English language newspaper collections seeking shifts in the places and the players whose participation entered the public record. We then looked for place names and places in the interviews where people played soccer, be it in Texas or the world. We looked for sites in the newspaper collections to mark where people played, to put these games and players in the Central Texas landscape.

Findings: What mirror into public life did this broad history of soccer provide? The search for geographic markers in interviews and archival collections gave us a sense of where people played in the segregated spaces of Jim Crow and Sunbelt central Texas; the stories of people becoming soccer players gave us a sense of changes in the institutions that enabled adult play across the world as well as Central Texas. Soccer has provided Texans a place where people connect the United States to the world. In the 1920s, cities and schools created soccer leagues for both boys and girls; the women's leagues disappeared from public record by the late 1930s. Soccer organizers created spaces with blurrier racial boundaries than football or baseball, partly because local businesses, neighborhood associations and army bases provided the brunt of support through the 20th century. The 1921 and 1924 Immigration Acts had a deeper impact on English-language recreational play; the 1928 (Austin) Master Plan eliminated soccer in public spaces in Austin through World War II. In San Antonio, local businesses and military bases sponsored and maintained playing spaces for organized soccer through the Great Depression.

After WWII, Cold War initiatives like international student recruitment, the desegregation of armed forces, and the desegregation of higher education brought

soccer communities back into existence in Austin. Civil Rights victories, the rise of the knowledge economy and the accompanying dot.com housing boom created the conditions of possibility for adult soccer in Austin. Oral histories point to the ways current young players grew up in soccer as part of their everyday landscape, using language very similar to adult participants who became soccer players outside the United States. Soccer once was and is once again part of the language of organized leisure in Central Texas.

SEGREGATION, ETHNICITY, HISTORY, SOCCER,
STIGMA
-

Building African American Spaces in the Dominican Republic: White Women and Black Abolitionists Fashion Neo-Colonialism Through Travel Writing Monegro, Sophia

In the years leading up to the Civil War, U.S. politicians, diplomats, and land speculators set their sights on the Dominican Republic as ripe for colonization. Among a host of economic incentives, those who supported the project also sought to ease racial tensions in the U.S. by establishing a colony for freed African Americans. This presentation traces how U.S. travel writers fashioned the Dominican Republic as a "free space" where freed Black people could realize unrestricted freedom. Reading *A Summer on the Borders of the Caribbean Sea* (1860) by Joseph Dennis Harris, a Black member of the American Colonization society, and *Our Winter Eden* (1878) by Jane McManus Cazneau, architect of the term 'manifest destiny,' I argue that these narratives do the ideological work of justifying U.S. imperialism in the Caribbean through racial stratification that subordinates Dominicans, a people with a Black majority, to Black Americans.

FREE SPACES, 19TH CENTURY GEO-POLITICS,
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, CARIBBEAN-U.S.
RELATIONS; IMPERIALISM, TRAVEL WRITING
-

Addressing Race and Ethnicity in The College Classroom: Challenges in the Era of Trump and Fake News Montalvo , Edris

Teaching race and ethnicity is not without significant challenges. In addition to the complexities and intricacies of teaching race and ethnicity in geography, class room environment, backgrounds of students, and current events pose additional challenges when providing instruction. This presentation explores two methods for using current events as a method for teaching race/ethnicity specifically rooted in a classroom environment where students may have incorrect/misperceived notions about race

and ethnicity, may have strongly rooted political affiliations, or may even be hostile to the topic.

RACE, ETHNICITY, POLITICS, RACISM, TRUMP

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Could Gentrification Become Integration? Evidence from Washington D.C.

Mordechay, Kfir

Gentrification is generally associated with revitalized neighborhood amenities, but we know little about whether the improvements extend to local public schools. Since gentrifying neighborhoods have the requisite residential integration necessary for school integration, this study asks whether or not the potential educational and social benefits that could come from greater race and class diversity are being realized in some of the nation's fastest gentrifying neighborhoods in Washington D.C. Drawing on data from the Decennial Census, the American Community Survey, and the National Center for Educational Statistics, this study finds evidence that although gentrifying neighborhoods in Washington D.C. remain predominantly nonwhite and highly segregated, they have become more diverse and less segregated since 2000. Research and policies implications are discussed.

URBAN EDUCATION, RACE AND ETHNICITY, SEGREGATION, GENTRIFICATION, DIVERSITY

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More than just Class: School Mobility among Black Children in the Great Recession

Mordechay, Kfir

The United States experienced the Great Recession between 2007 and 2009 and many American cities, suburbs, and communities are still suffering from its legacy. Using administrative data from a large urban high school district located in San Bernardino, California, an area considered an epicenter of the housing market collapse; I examine the extent to which the recession affected school mobility for Black students. Findings show that during the economic downturn, race and class together interacted in ways that made Black students particularly vulnerable to school changes. Research and policies implications are discussed.

RACE AND CLASS, URBAN EDUCATION, RECESSION, SCHOOL MOBILITY, INEQUALITY

-

Afro-Latinidad: Language, Race, and Resistance in U.S. Classroom Spaces

Moreno Clemons, Aris

Though Spanish has been marked as the

"fastest-growing" language in the United States, with a 233% increase since 1988, its growth has been contextualized not only by increased Latinx immigration and population growth, but also by the number of non-Hispanics who are beginning to use Spanish at home and in professional settings (Pew Hispanic Center, 2013). Despite the growth in Spanish language learning and use, dominant race and language ideologies that circulate in formal educational spaces often mark Spanish heritage speakers as highly racialized and unassimilable, while praising Anglo-American Spanish language learners as progressive innovators for the future (Rosa, 2015). Through a series of semi-structured interviews, the present study examines the experiences of 3 Spanish-English bilinguals who identify as Afro-Latinx and 3 Spanish-English bilinguals who identify as White. Using a raciolinguistic framework, I explore the relationship between historically developed power structures, racial and ethnic identification, language use, and classroom success.

RACE, EDUCATION, AFRO-LATINIDAD, HERITAGE LANGUAGE

-

Increasing the Success Trajectory of Black Male Students at a PWI

Mosholder, Richard

Black males have been described with such disparaging terms as endangered, uneducable, incorrigible, and dangerous. Other researchers have found that these characterizations have a negative impact on Black male academic achievement and inclusion in society. We have undertaken a long-term intervention at our primarily White Metropolitan University in the Southeast that could improve Black male students' perceptions of themselves and the campus culture and thereby increase their probability of success. We are attempting to instill a sense of community and belonging that will keep Black male students connected to campus, each other and the larger community. We conducted focus groups and found that the young men have been subjected to similar negative characterizations indicating a need to create socially catalytic spaces where students and successful Black men come together to enable role modeling, mentoring, and support. The team created an activity interest survey of events featuring Black male professionals that could serve this purpose. After three of these events, the young men decided to form a community of interest based on goal setting in key life areas, mutual accountability, and positive social interaction. We are measuring the effects of our intervention using instruments found to be predictive of success.

BLACK MALE STUDENTS, AFRICAN-AMERICAN MALE STUDENTS, COLLEGE SUCCESS, CULTURAL CAPITAL

Allostatic load and health outcomes in New Mexicans of Spanish-speaking descent

Mosley, Carmen

Allostatic load (AL) is based on a model in which exposure to repeated external and internal stressors leads to biological impairment across multiple physiological systems and accumulates over the life course. AL is used to understand underlying factors that contribute to racial and ethnic disparities in health. AL has not been widely used to explore causes of poorer health outcomes in U.S. populations of Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin (HLS) compared to non-Hispanic Whites. Here, we investigate correlates of AL in a sample ($n = 439$) of New Mexicans of Spanish-speaking descent (NMS) who self-identified with various HLS subgroups, some of which are particular to New Mexico. Summary AL scores were calculated from nine biomarkers relevant to disease risk. Using multivariate regression models, we: 1) examined AL patterns by household income, education level, birthplace, age, perceived discrimination, continental ancestry, and skin pigmentation; 2) assessed differences in AL among seven self-identified NMS ethnic subgroups; and 3) examined the association of AL with six chronic health conditions (abdominal obesity, hypertension, diabetes, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and gallbladder disease). Mean AL scores increased significantly with increased age, except for participants over 80. Education level and continental ancestry were significantly associated with AL. However, mean AL scores did not differ significantly between males and females, between any of the NMS ethnic subgroups, or by household income. In NMS, AL was significantly associated with abdominal obesity and gallbladder disease, but none of the other chronic conditions examined. This study provides 1) the first profile of the sociodemographic and biological correlates of AL among NMS; 2) quantitative evidence supporting the body of literature that suggests a link between AL and increased morbidity in an HLS sample; and 3) presents trends in AL that may be useful for identifying demographic groups at risk of experiencing cumulative biological risk.

ALLOSTATIC LOAD, HISPANIC, ETHNICITY,
ETHNIC SUBGROUPS, NEW MEXICO, HEALTH
OUTCOMES

Lessons of Mass Incarceration: The School-to-Prison Pipeline in East Austin

Moten, Octavian

The school to prison pipeline is a phenomenon built into the U.S. public education system that primarily targets students of Black and Latinx communities and transforms public schools into detention centers that limit curiosity,

creativity, and culture for the sake of uniformity in student bodies. In this presentation, I expose the layers of hyper-criminalization of Black and Latinx students in the public education system. I do so by looking at the zero-tolerance policy and rampant use of law enforcement in Texas schools, the negative cognitive consequences of this hostile climate for marginalized students, and the role of this trauma in students' relationship with the U.S. penal system. This study is conducted through interviewing in several East Austin schools of Austin ISD, consulting archives for research data, and looking through parental comments on various forums and social media.

SCHOOL-TO-PRISON PIPELINE, EDUCATION
REFORM

Racial conflict, water rights, and the American West: the story of Ahtanum Creek

Mott, Carrie

Through looking at the legislation of historical conflicts over property rights and access to water between Native American groups and white settlers, I show how racialized nation-state processes that began in the 18th and early 19th centuries have shaped access to, and management of, Columbia Basin waterways. This presentation will specifically explore the racialized history of agricultural irrigation along the Ahtanum Creek, a tributary of the Yakima River (a tributary of the Columbia River) in Eastern Washington. Ahtanum Creek was designated by an 1859 treaty as one of the boundaries of the Yakama Reservation. However, decades of conflict and legal battles between white settlers on the north side of the creek, and Yakama people on the south side of the creek show that the lack of specificity in the treaty provided multiple avenues for white settlers to divert waters away from Yakama Reservation lands.

SETTLER COLONIALISM, WHITENESS, WATER,
RECLAMATION, WASHINGTON STATE, YAKAMA
NATION

Routine Forced (Im)Mobilities: keeping people and bodies in and out of place

Muñoz, Solange

The current historical moment is characterized by an increase in the movement of the world's population in search of better opportunities and/or escaping situations of violence, poverty, drought and other hardships. In recent years, the reaction to this movement has become one of increased fear, intolerance and violence, with many governments and communities employing narratives, technologies and practices to control certain peoples and bodies' mobility and access

to places and resources, either by keeping them out of certain spaces and in turn, keeping them in others.

These spatial movements and reactions to them can be understood as part of systemic economic transformations in which a large part of the world -people and spaces- are viewed as "surplus populations", global populations that remain outside the purview of the current economic model (Sassen, 2013). Sassen explains that these populations are warehoused in distinct spaces and conditions, their bodies "expelled" or moved out of the way for global, elite interests (Sassen, 2013). The current global economic moment notwithstanding, race and its intersections with class and gender have historically determined which bodies, people and identities are included, controlled, valued and (dis)possessed, and highlight the myriad ways that identity is tied to ideas of place, who has power over place and as such, over others. McKittrick (2006) for example, has argued that, "the legacy of racial dispossession underwrites how we can come to know space and place, and that the connections between what are "real" or valuable forms of ownership are buttressed through racial codes that mark the black body as ungeographic".

IMMIGRATION, URBAN GEOGRAPHY,
(IM)MOBILITIES, GENTRIFICATION, INFORMALITY

Can In-State Tuition for Undocumented Students Contribute to Higher Graduation and Income Levels? Mushipe, Tonderai

Twenty-one states currently extend in-state tuition to undocumented immigrants. This study examines if states with the in-state tuition policy have spillover effects on overall graduation rates and median income. A confluence of federal laws has guaranteed undocumented immigrants a K-12 education, but post-secondary education remains in limbo for immigrants. States have been proactive by passing in-state tuition laws. This study finds states with the in-state tuition policy for undocumented immigrants perform better on average. These findings may give more states incentives to adopt similar policies. However, only six of the 21 states provide financial aid, which is a factor to consider in future research.

UNDOCUMENTED, IMMIGRANT, TUITION, STATE,
POLICY

Communicating difficult heritage on guided tours Nelson, Velvet

Difficult heritage, as grounded in difficult knowledge, draws attention to the process of heritage-making that must consider the

challenges faced by both those tasked with representing the past as well as those who encounter these representations. This paper focuses on tour guides as crucial actors with regard to difficult heritage. These individuals are not only responsible for representing various topics as well as managing a complex range of visitor responses to those representations. The case study for this research involved participant observation of guided tours and interviews with guides, or interpreters, at Sam Houston Memorial Museum in Huntsville, Texas. Interpreters express concerns about approaching topics that could be perceived as difficult by visitors, from representations of the Texas Revolution to those of the enslaved on the Houston farm and Huntsville community. The study considers strategies to increase guides' confidence in conversations about difficult topics.

DIFFICULT KNOWLEDGE, DIFFICULT HERITAGE,
HERITAGE TOURISM, HERITAGE MUSEUM, TOUR
GUIDES

Teaching Race and Place: Finesse and Positionality in the Age of Trump Newberry, Jay L.

This presentation entails my philosophy and methods for teaching a low-level general education course pertaining to race and place. The students range from freshman to seniors from varied disciplines. Furthermore, from a regional context, the majority of students in the course come from conservative backgrounds. With this in mind, the employment of finesse and the cultivation of positional perspectives becomes a necessity for reaching the course's learning objectives.

The topic I address concerns finesse and positionality. This is paramount in today's America where population divisions are heavily aligned along racial, ethnic, and political lines. Given the extreme class diversity and the polarizing nature of the topics covered, it is easy for one group to feel targeted while another group feels ignored. The application of these concepts tends to relieve any fears students may have of being singled out or subordinated thus maintaining an atmosphere for learning.

TEACHING, EDUCATION, LEARNING, STUDENTS,
PERSPECTIVES

Research and Engagement in the Struggle for Nairobi City Park Ngweni, Bettina

I am at a public meeting about the future of my city, Nairobi, in the form of a 20-year overdue Master Plan. I am there on two accounts, on account of the road that will go through my parents' house and as a friend of City Park. I am there because the other volunteers at Friends of

City Park are at their real jobs and no one from City Park, nor the Museums who oversee the park or the different city officers who run the park are there, and I am on sabbatical. At the same time, I am here to do research on the process of Master Planning and participation as outlined by the new 2010 Kenya constitution. However, I am not there just to study the process but to shape it. How should I do this and to what consequences for research?

NAIROBI, CITY PARK, URBAN PLANNING,
PARTICIPATION, RESEARCH

Ozone Air Quality, Socioeconomic Status, and Race/Ethnicity in Dallas County, Texas Norheim, Kari

Ozone (O3) aggravates existing conditions of asthma and can cause premature death (Samek, 2016). The EPA requires pollution sensors to monitor and measure an array of different environmental pollutants, including O3, for health advisories and pollutant reduction. In the Dallas-Fort Worth (DFW) Metroplex, large areas with high-density population lack pollution sensor data. My previous research suggests a spatial mismatch exists between the population and sensor placement. High-density population areas with no sensors often are occupied by lower socio-economic status and minority races. Addressing this environmental racism requires a new look at the spatial coverage of pollution sensors in DFW and a decision matrix for future sensor placement. In this paper, I examine the relationship between the geography of current O3 pollution sensors and population density using quad-tree analysis. The results provide insights for optimizing sensors placement to address environmental biases.

ENVIRONMENTAL RACISM, OZONE POLLUTION,
SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS

Central American women and children refugees and trauma Nunez-Mchiri, Guillermina Gina

This work provides information of a research project in south Texas on Central American women and children refugees and their multiple traumatic incidents influencing their decisions to migrate and seek refugee status in the U.S. This is work conducted by a team of researchers trained in anthropology and psychology through the use of ethnographic methods and through the use of the Harvard Trauma Survey. The findings have been prepared in a policy report and has been shared widely with human and immigrant rights organizations to call attention to family detention facilities and the conditions experienced by refugees during their pre-migration, migration, and refugee-seeking

efforts.

CENTRAL AMERICAN WOMEN, CHILDREN,
TRAUMA

Scientific Racism and Ethnic Cleansing in the United States: (De) Constructing the 'Mexican Threat' Núñez-Rodríguez, Angie

The perpetuation of anti-Mexican sentiments in the U.S. is fueled by racism, xenophobia, and political anxiety. Historically, people of Mexican origin have been scapegoats for U.S. social issues and a focal point in practices of ethnic cleansing. Through archival research, literature reviews, and historical analysis, this paper discusses the ways in which scientific racism and ethnic cleansing have influenced the politicization, racialization, and medicalization of Mexicans and Mexican Americans. As will be shown, the sterilization of Mexicans, both the literal process of making something free from bacteria and the medical technique that leaves a person unable to reproduce, has shaped the reproductive choices, medical treatment, and health of Mexicans and Mexican Americans. Additionally, the concepts of violence as a continuum and the clinical gaze (Foucault) are used to highlight the ways medical technologies have medicalized the oppression of Mexicans and intensified the rhetoric of threat and infestation.

RACE AND ETHNICITY, RACISM, MEXICANS,
ETHNIC CLEANSING, MEDICAL VIOLENCE,
BIOPOLITICS

Climate change education and young children: Unsettling water pedagogies Nxumalo, Fikile, and Pablo Montes

This paper is situated within a growing body of work in early childhood studies that has pointed to the need to firmly situate early childhood education (not just specialized and privileged ecocentric programs) within current ecological challenges and their unevenly inherited impacts. Drawing from a participatory research project on children's and educators' pedagogical encounters with a creek that borders their school in Austin, we engage with the question of how early childhood pedagogical practices might move away dominant romanticized and developmental approaches to learning about the natural world. These romanticized approaches are pervasive in early childhood environmental education and even if inadvertently, reproduce human/non-human dualisms that are implicated in extractive relations with the more-than-human world. Our interest is in making visible the inadequacies of dominant child-centered water pedagogies and in animating possibilities for different kinds of pedagogies for young children. Putting to work

transdisciplinary decolonizing feminist perspectives, we pay particular attention to possibilities for challenging human exceptionalism and coloniality through situated ethico-political pedagogical engagements with current watery precariousities.

CLIMATE CHANGE, ENVIRONMENTAL
EDUCATION, WATER, DECOLONIZING RESEARCH

Racial/Ethnic Disparities in HIV/AIDS Prevalence and Survival in Texas Counties

Oppong, Joseph R.

Although minorities are the primary concern for HIV/AIDS in the US and Texas, Blacks have been most targeted for interventions due to the higher disease burden and prevalence rates. Yet, in Texas, the relatively lower HIV prevalence and infection rates among Hispanics/Latinos conceal troubling but understudied trends. This paper examines the racial/ethnic and spatial disparities of HIV/AIDS in Texas. Using Kaplan-Meier survival measures and spatial analysis, it examines the spatial and racial/ethnic disparities among people with HIV/AIDS by socioeconomic status. The results suggest that Hispanics/Latinos have much poorer survival rates and the rate of increase is also much higher. Moreover late diagnosis, higher rates of other sexually transmitted infections, and other challenges fuel higher rates of infection. The results underscore the need for prioritizing HIV interventions in the Hispanic/Latino populations of Texas.

HIV/AIDS, SURVIVAL, SOCIOECONOMIC
STATUS, HISPANIC/LATINOS

Who Between France and Africa Won the 2018 World Cup in Russia? The Dialectics of Citizenship and Triumph

Otiso, Kefa M.

France's 2018 World Cup win in Russia has been claimed by the French and many black people of African and African ancestry from around the world. This claim is especially strong in Africa because the majority of the players on the triumphant French team are the offspring of first-generation African immigrants. Understandably, this claim has been strongly rejected by France which argues that it not only validates the axiom that success has many fathers, but also fails to recognize that the victorious players are French only and not hyphenated French citizens or African immigrants. This paper uses historical and content analysis approaches to examine the competing and intertwined national, racial, ethnic, and regional claims on the winning 2018 World Cup French team.

2018 WORLD CUP, FRANCE, AFRICA, RACE,
ETHNICITY, CITIZENSHIP, POLITICS

Indigeneity, Ethnicity and Racism: Historic Processes that have led to the near-disappearance of Xinka People in Guatemala

Pacheco, Blanca Azucena

This paper examines historical processes that led to the near-disappearance of the Xinka peoples in eastern Guatemala. The near-extermination of the Xinka pueblo is the product of ethnicity-based racist processes which take different forms during the various historic periods. This reflection will focus on historical moments from the colonial period to the creation of the Guatemalan liberal state, and the current struggle against transnational mining corporations in this neoliberal period. I will analyze the state discourses and practices related to ethnicity and culture, as well as the social and quotidian racisms that contributed to the negation and invisibilization of indigenous populations in southeastern Guatemala. This analysis also incorporates the resistance of the Xinka people to state-led processes of extermination through reappropriating what it means to be indigenous in this time and place. This analysis considers the multiple racisms that have developed and continue to exist in Guatemalan society including those rooted in colonialism, and structural and everyday racisms.

INDIGENEITY, ETHNICITY-BASED RACISM,
CULTURAL RACISM, STATE RACISM,
RESISTANCE

Ponte la verde: 21st Century Style Politics in Texas

Palomares Carranco, María Fernanda

Every day we express who we are. Through the clothes, accessories, makeup, and body art we opt to adorn our bodies with, we form part of visual culture(s). The recent assault that Chicago resident Mia Irizarry experienced for wearing a t-shirt bearing the Puerto Rico flag demonstrates that racism is given carte blanche and that what we wear can become a marker that reinforces otherness. What we wear, however, can also be an alternative way of resisting white supremacy. In Texas, where Mexican-origin populations have been historically racialized and marginalized, wearing identity-based clothing such as graphic t-shirts has the potential to become another visual marker of foreignness. Examined within the context in which these shirts are worn, the shirts are more than clothing: they are political statements. Thus, what we wear is style politics, an alternative form of resistance.

VISUAL CULTURE, IDENTITY, TEXAS,
RESISTANCE

A Brief History of La Casita: Space as Sanctuary for Latinx Students

Pedota, Jackie

Latinx students are the largest growing ethnic minority group to enroll at colleges and universities, particularly for universities in Florida (Campus Diversity Index Database, 2018). In 1994 the University of Florida administration created La Casita, a Latinx culture center, as a resource to ease the transition of college life for this growing population. Within the last couple years, questions about the future of culture centers on UF's campus has prompted student unrest and civic engagement. This paper incorporates participatory research methods in the form of oral histories to create a complex narrative about the history of La Casita, its ties to the greater student activism movement, and the connection between institutional history and administrative actions.

QUALITATIVE, ORAL HISTORY, LATINX,
UNIVERSITY, ADMINISTRATION

Hurricane Maria Relief Efforts: Reality versus Policy

Perez-Figueroa, Omar

All disasters are political. Moreover, political considerations are major factors in the design, response and recovery efforts in a disaster event. Hurricane Maria has brought to light the limitations of the U.S relief policy and the public perception of what the policy "should do". The consequences of Hurricane Maria have also resurfaced social, political and economic conflicts between the U.S government and Puerto Rico. While these tensions are not new, they were exacerbated by divergent perceptions FEMA's role in relief efforts versus the actual response. To understand these divergent perceptions, I conducted an exploratory content analysis using Twitter as my primary data source juxtaposing it with a review of the "2017 Hurricane Season FEMA After-Action Report". The twitter data revealed that during this time period (the month following Hurricane Maria's landfall), most tweets were focused on critiques of the U.S. government's recovery efforts, while review of the After-Action Report shows a clear distinction of Puerto Rico's deferential treatment within U.S relief policy. Understanding the tensions between people's perceptions versus policy-directed relief efforts following the hurricane can shed light on where there were problems in recovery efforts (and suggest places to focus/build resilience for future events).

POLICY, HURRICANE MARIA, PUERTO RICO

Black Faces in White Spaces: Black Women's YouTube Channels as Cultural Resistance

Perrine, Alida

This paper explores several YouTube channels created by black women in Brazil and analyzes the content produced in the month of November 2016, significant because Brazilians commemorate November as a month of black consciousness. I explore the ways in which YouTubers mobilize blackness to empower themselves and their online communities as black women and intellectuals, examining the ways they respond to reiterations of white supremacy in the context of national and international political crises that empower leaders who are overtly racist, misogynist, and homophobic. I claim that the ways in which YouTubers make themselves visible on their own terms in a society that prefers to see black women as domestic workers or prostitutes is a strong political statement on its own. These self-representations, whether overt anti-racist critiques or simply empowerment through promoting healthy lifestyle, mobilize black woman-ness as a source of power and pride in a society that has shaped itself on the exploitation and denigration of black women. I demonstrate how YouTubers ultimately appropriate traditional white spaces both online and offline in order to empower and affirm themselves, each other, and their followers as creative and active black women.

BLACK WOMEN CULTURAL PRODUCERS, ANTI-RACISM

Institutional Presence and Latino Voter Turnout in Texas

Jonstingel, John

The U.S. Latino population has grown by two percent every year since 2010, and Latinos currently account for almost 20 percent of the total U.S. population. Yet, despite the significant number of Latinos in the U.S., Latino electoral participation tends to be quite low relative to other ethnic groups. While existing literature has found significant associations between Latino electoral participation and a host of socioeconomic variables, few studies have investigated the role that social institutions—for example, neighborhood associations—play in Latino voter turnout. This paper uses a combination of King's method of ecological inference (EI) and weighted least squares (WLS) regression to study links between the presence of neighborhood associations and Latino voter turnout in Texas counties. The findings uncover a significant, positive association between the density of neighborhood associations and Latino turnout, after controlling for relevant socioeconomic variables. These novel results offer circumstantial evidence that social institutions might be leverage points that can

influence Latino electoral participation. These broad quantitative findings open the door for more targeted, mixed methods studies that seek to demonstrate and explain the ways in which specific institutions influence voting behavior among Latino persons in the U.S.

INSTITUTIONS, LATINOS, TEXAS, VOTER
TURNOUT, KING'S E.I., WLS REGRESSION
LATINO VOTING

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The Geography of Retail Clinics Post Affordable Care Act Portillo, Ethan

Retail clinics are low-cost, walk-in clinics designed for convenience and for servicing minor health issues and certain acute conditions. The model began as a way of bringing both convenience and care to areas that traditionally have lower levels of access to healthcare resources. However, research has shown that these clinics tend to be located in areas with higher incomes and, generally, greater access to primary care. With the implementation of Affordable Care Act (ACA) in March 2010, populations that were previously uninsured were now required to have access to some level of health insurance. These populations present a new potential new market for retail clinics. This study accounts for differences in state and local policies by evaluating retail clinic locations within the states of Texas, Massachusetts, and Florida. Using GIS and spatial analysis techniques, we observe a greater dispersion within retail clinic locations in a strict regulatory state such as Massachusetts when compared to Texas, which tends to have more leniency in policies overseeing retail clinics.

AFFORDABLE CARE ACT, RETAIL CLINICS,
PRIMARY CARE, HEALTHCARE ACCESS

-

The Socio-Economic Impacts of Higher Education on DREAMERS/DACA Recipients in Virginia Price, Marie

The study relies upon over 225 surveys collected from 2014-2017 among students who participated in The Dream Project Scholarship program. The Dream Project, a not-for-profit foundation dedicated to mentoring and financially supporting undocumented youth in Virginia. The Dream Project empowers students – ninety percent of whom are from Latin America – whose immigration status creates barriers to education by working with them to access and succeed in college through renewable scholarships, mentoring, family engagement, and advocacy. This study aims to address the dearth of knowledge about Dreamers during their college years and afterwards, especially from new destination states such as Virginia. Using

survey data and focus groups we examine the factors that contributed to graduation and their post college employment and activities. While these students face serious obstacles, collectively their socio-economic outcomes are more positive than those in other studies (Gonzales, 2016). Eighty-five percent of the students stayed in college or graduated, eighty percent of college graduates reported working in a job related to their careers, and fifty-eight percent of graduates earn more than \$40,000 per year. Theoretically, we are interested in understanding how this population responds to oscillating precarity, as their legal status faces on-going challenges. The data show that having DACA—or something like it—is fundamental to their achieved socio-economic attainment, hence the urgency of resolving the DACA question is highlighted by these results.

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A More Inclusive Examination of Interracial Marriage Opinions Prince, Hayden

The United States lifted the ban on interracial marriage nearly fifty years ago, with the ruling of *Loving v. Virginia* (1967). Since then, there has been both a steady increase in interracial marriages as well as an ever-increasing population of multiracials and multiethnics. Despite the increased occurrences of interracial marriages, there is evidence these unions are still considered non-traditional or “taboo.” Using data from Pew Research Center’s Survey of Multiracial Adults from 2015, this study examines how people reflect on the impact interracial marriage—whether it has positively, negatively, or has had no impact on society. These opinions of interracial marriage are examined not only across single-racial and single-ethnic groups but also by multiracial and multiethnic groups. The addition of multiracial and multiethnic groups is a key component to this study because this population is a largely ignored demographic in social research, but especially in regard to being included in trends and studies of interracial marriage. The results from this study indicate that there are some significant differences of how multiracial people feel about the impact interracial marriage has on society compared to single-race groups.

INTERRACIAL MARRIAGE, MULTIRACIAL IDENTITY,
MULTIETHNIC IDENTITY, RACISM,
COLORBLINDNESS

-

Where have all the Neighbors Gone? East Austin's Experience with Gentrification Pulte, Gregory B.

This session will discuss the effects of gentrification in East Austin and its impact on Austin's longtime communities of color and the

schools. Much of the gentrification and schools' literature focuses on the experiences of the middle-class and Anglo families who have increasingly moved to historically undervalued communities. The focus of this paper session will be to discuss the lived experiences of longtime residents of Austin.

GENTRIFICATION, REVITALIZATION,
REDEVELOPMENT, RACISM, SCHOOLS

Discourses of Policing and Humanitarianism in Immigrant Detention: A study of The South Texas Family Residential Center Purdum, Leanne

The detention of immigrant children in the U.S. has called the attention of activists and resulted in a complex legal argument over conditions under which children and mothers can be detained. This summer, children and parents crossing the border were the subject of international uproar as the Trump administration separated thousands of children from their parents. In my presentation I discuss the complex discourses of policing, helping and care found in practices of family detention. How do these discourses shape policy and the day-to-day workings of detention, in "family" detention centers and beyond? What are the implications of these discourses for advocates and those involved in efforts to end detention and challenge immigration policing in general? My work centers on my volunteer work in the South Texas Family Residential Center (STFRC), in Dilley Texas, as well as advocacy in Athens, Georgia.

IMMIGRATION, POLICING, HUMANITARIANISM,
FAMILY, CHILDREN, LAW, DETENTION

Sonic Geographies & gentrification in a borderland city Ramirez, Margaret

Oakland has become a borderland; in Gloria Anzaldúa's words, "una herida abierta where the Third World grates against the first and bleeds" (Anzaldúa 1987: 25). A spatial theory of power and difference, Anzaldúa's Borderlands reveals the ways that spaces are divided and violently restructured through forces of dispossession such as gentrification. I draw from Anzaldúa's theories to make sense of the spatial tensions that exist in the city of Oakland as geographies of dispossession are underway. This paper builds a theory of the city as borderlands by unraveling two events that occurred in the fall 2015 in which the cultural practices of Black and Brown long-term Oakland residents were policed by white newcomers. Drawing from cultural and urban theories, I consider how the criminalization of the sonic and cultural geographies of a community serves to further gentrification and to exhaust the

population experiencing dispossession.

BLACK GEOGRAPHIES, GENTRIFICATION,
POLICING, CULTURAL GEOGRAPHIES, URBAN
SPACE

Gold Rush to Green Rush: Marijuana Cultivation on Yurok Tribal Lands Reed, Kaitlin

Yurok tribal lands, in northwestern California, are under siege by marijuana production. Cultivators divert our water until our streams run dry; our river and wildlife have been poisoned by human waste and chemical pollution. Gatherers face threats, physical violence, and intimidation from marijuana growers. The surge in marijuana production – dubbed the Green Rush – is a direct legacy of the California Gold Rush. For Yurok – and other indigenous groups of California – the Gold Rush was an apocalypse, engendering widespread genocide and ecocide. I connect the historical and ecological dots between the Gold Rush of the 1850s and the contemporary Green Rush. Both Rushes constitute ecological colonialism – an imposition of settler colonial land management practices and ideologies. Parallels between Rushes include indigenous land dispossession and removal, attacks on cultural sovereignty, destruction of water, plants, and wildlife for monetary profit. The rush mentality views the landscape as monetary value; the extraction of wealth necessitates violence against land, water, indigenous bodies, and future generations.

YUROK TRIBE, MARIJUANA CULTIVATION,
SETTLER COLONIALISM, ENVIRONMENTAL
JUSTICE

The influence of cultural factors on resilience in Latino immigrants Revens, Keri

Background: Latino immigrants are at an increased risk for mental health disorders and experience disparities in treatment services. Cultural factors protect against mental health disorders and contribute to resilience in other populations. Resilience has also been associated with lower levels of mental disorders but has not been assessed in Latino immigrants.

This was a descriptive study examining the associations between cultural factors, resilience, and psychological distress in Latino immigrants through a partnership with a Latino serving agency. Community-based participatory research approaches were used to consider the needs and perspectives of the Latino community. Participants were recruited using respondent driven sampling, a technique that leverages community dynamics to recruit hard to reach populations. In-person surveys were conducted at the community agency by a bilingual research assistant. SPSS Version 24 will be used for

regression analysis to examine the associations between cultural factors, resilience, and psychological distress.

Data collection is currently ongoing; results will be available for the conference presentation and will be disseminated back to the agency to inform culturally appropriate mental health treatment services.

RESILIENCE, MENTAL HEALTH, LATINO/
HISPANIC, IMMIGRANT HEALTH, LATINO/
HISPANIC CULTURE

-

'1.5 to Stay Alive'? Climate change, justice and the Caribbean development problematique Rhiney, Kevon

The past two decades have seen a significant shift in the Caribbean's development landscape, with climate change becoming the focal point of regional policy and planning. This shift is premised on the transformational, if not apocalyptic, implications that climate change seem to pose for the Caribbean. This was reflected in the CARICOM-led '1.5 to Stay Alive' campaign that ran primarily in the months leading up to, and during the Paris Climate Talks. Basically, the long-term temperature goal of 1.5C has been coined as an existential issue for the Caribbean, and has become the hallmark of the region's current position on climate change adaptation and mitigation issues. The discourses that have shaped this policy shift and their wider implications for the region's future development trajectory are the central focus of this paper. I will provide an overview of the current climate change science literature for the Caribbean and discuss some of the main implications for regional development, paying keen attention to the region's own state of readiness to respond effectively to such an unprecedented challenge. I conclude by critically exploring the notion that global climate change could pose an 'existential threat' to the Caribbean, amidst its potential to erode or even reverse whatever developmental gains the region has achieved since the post-independence era and its wider justice implications.

CLIMATE CHANGE, JUSTICE, DEVELOPMENT,
NATURAL HAZARDS, CARIBBEAN

-

Cardiff and the Confluence of Memory Work: Welshness in the Nation's Capital Rhodes, Mark

Since the decision to establish Cardiff as the Welsh capital in 1955 and the subsequent referendum placing the new Welsh Assembly Government in Cardiff Bay, the city's grasp on the national narrative has only intensified. This paper approaches the various agents of memory work around the city through a landscape analysis that encompasses the National

Eisteddfod (festival), redevelopment of Cardiff Bay, and the memorial landscapes in public spaces throughout the city to better understand the processes of Welsh memory at work in Cardiff. This paper further focuses on Butetown, the historically multicultural docklands community of Cardiff, and its role as both the center of these national landscapes and how it has been continually excluded from the Welsh national narrative. What has long been taken as given as Welsh identity (choral singing, poetry, sheep, dragons, etc...) has always been contested in Butetown. This multiethnic, polyglot, multicultural, and poor community helped build the coal industry which propelled Cardiff towards the wealthy capital and colonial enclave it is today. However, these redevelopments and subsequent gentrification continue to squeeze Butetown into an ever-smaller core of what was (and technically still is) the entire southern district of the city. Utilizing landscape analysis this research indicates that while this cosmopolitan culture vibrantly continues in many forms, its relationship with wider Welsh identity in the context of (the) capital continues to complicate Cardiff and its shifting relationship with the history and cultural of Wales.

WALES, MEMORY, NATIONAL IDENTITY, URBAN,
LANDSCAPE

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Supermarket Site Selection in South Dallas Rincon, Edward T

Food deserts are lower-income communities with limited access to mainstream supermarkets and healthier food choices, a problem that often leads to increased levels of diabetes and obesity. In 2018, The Department of Agriculture identified 88 food deserts in Dallas County, 51 percent of which were concentrated in three southern sectors of the City of Dallas. Despite offering a \$3 million incentive and tax abatements, the City of Dallas has made little progress in attracting a mainstream supermarket to South Dallas, a community that is often associated with higher crime and poverty rates, and minimal economic potential. Using a non-traditional site selection strategy that included economic indicators that are often overlooked, we identified three food deserts in South Dallas that showed sufficient potential to sustain a mainstream supermarket with annual sales that are typical of U.S. supermarkets.

FOOD DESERTS, SITE SELECTION,
SUPERMARKET, MULTICULTURAL GROUPS

-

Rights Denied: SNCC efforts to integrate Phillips County, Arkansas Riva, Sarah

The Student Nonviolent Coordinating

Committee (SNCC) worked in the Arkansas Delta for four years to undermine white supremacy that controlled much of the unspoken workings of society in the region. Phillips County has been a notorious area for African Americans since the 1919 Elaine Race Riots that left untold dead and instilled a sense of fear of a black uprising. With the arrival of SNCC to the county in 1963, tensions rose once again as the local black population, with the aid of outside white agitators, sought to demand their rights as citizens of America. Among their demands were access to lunch counters, meaningful school integration, as well as the ability to vote without fear. SNCC struggled to overcome entrenched ideas about race that permeated the region and were ultimately unsuccessful in their attempts for integration until after the passage of the 1964 Civil Rights Act.

RACE, ARKANSAS, AFRICAN AMERICAN, SNCC

Racial-Ethnic Group Differences in the Impact of Hiring, Firing, and Promotion Discrimination on Mental Health

Robinson, Megan

The primary goal of this research is to examine racial/ethnic differences in the relationship between three distinct forms of workforce discrimination-- in hiring, firing, and promotions, and self-reported mental health in an effort to determine if different yet similarly discriminatory acts produce significant mental health consequences. By examining the relationship between mental health and experiences of workforce discrimination across three racial groups- whites, Blacks, and Hispanics- the present research seeks to explore what differences, if any, exist between races in mental health responses to instances of institutional discrimination. The findings indicate that whites see significantly negative mental health outcomes across all three discrimination types, with Hispanics being negatively impacted only by hiring and promotion discrimination, and African-Americans experiencing no significant mental health impacts. These findings indicate that in the context of work, groups in positions of relative advantage within the labor queue are less primed to expect discrimination than others, to the detriment of their mental health.

WORK, DISCRIMINATION, RACE, MENTAL HEALTH, INEQUALITY, HEALTH

The Water and The Body: Black, Indigenous and Mestiza Women Alliance and Struggles for Life in Oaxaca, Mexico

Rodriguez Aguilera, Meztli Yoalli

In this paper, I examine how Afro-descendant and indigenous and poor mestiza women daily

challenge the structures of oppression they face, through political strategies as well as others that are not considered political. In the context of necropolitics in Mexico, I am interested in exploring how Afro-descendant, indigenous and poor mestiza women struggle for personal, collective and territorial life. The struggle to potentialize community life, in the face of the surrounding structural violence, is part of more general anti-racist struggles. In addition, I propose to modify the concept of Necropolitics by Achille Mbembe to focus on how the bodies of Afro-descendant and indigenous women are understood as disposable and especially vulnerable to political and domestic violence. In a country like Mexico, where every day there are seven femicides, being a woman is an act of resistance and courage, even more an Afro-descendant and indigenous woman. Thus, I consider that the necropolitics concepts needs to take account gender and race in its analysis, in order to understand how violence is specific towards racialized bodies in a nation founded on miscegenation.

BLACKNESS, INDIGENITY, ENVIRONMENTAL RACISM, TERRITORY, ANTI-RACISM

The Tragedy of the Commons in Black and White: Imagineering Heritage Identity and Ruin of Cultural Resources in Nacogdoches, Texas

Roth, Jeffery E.

Unique among former slave holding places, the isolated Texas town of Nacogdoches warrants deep study. Nacogdoches represents itself as the hometown of Texas freedom with a preserved heritage landscape that conceals the "Lost Cause" of the Confederacy. As a result, descendants of slave owners and their sympathizers have institutionalized tertiary consequences of slavery. Imagineered public spaces animate false heroes who influence a socially constructed historiography that systematically separates Black people from memory and place. This paper conceptualizes the cultural value of fabricated spatial realities within a theoretical discourse influenced by Garret Hardin's "Tragedy of the Commons." This theory proves useful in examining self-indulgent development of cultural resources and intense efforts to benefit from the heritage landscape regulated by champions of slave owners. Nacogdoches proves to be a broadly informative case study on counter-mapping alternatives to ruinous exploitation of material and non-material resources to reimagine the current hegemonic reality.

BLACK GEOGRAPHIES, TRAGEDY OF THE COMMONS, HISTORICAL PRESERVATION, CRITICAL METHODS, HISTORICAL GEOGRAPHY

Race, Ethnicity and Geographers on Social Media

Roundtree, Aimee Kendall

This study combines text mining and content analysis to examine social media content—including content from Twitter, Facebook, and discussion forums—to explore the following: (1) What themes emerge pertaining to African American and Hispanic professionals in geography? (2) What rhetorical strategies do they use to communicate about their professional experiences? (3) What challenges do they share? (4) How much “reach” (or distribution and reception of messages) do their issues have on social media? Findings suggest that appeals and topics that geographers use on social media include personal, technical and professional themes. Social media blur public, private, and professional spheres of exchange. They use humor, emotion, and shared history and stories to communicate their experiences. They also face challenges of finding peers and facing generalizations and biases. Recommendations for practice and teaching include extending coverage of minorities geographic history, providing workplace mentors, and organizing support networks online.

GEOGRAPHERS, RACE, ETHNICITY, SOCIAL MEDIA

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Translating Simulations into Policy

Roundtree, Aimee Kendall

I use dialogic analysis to unpack the translation process between experts, practitioners and the general public during periods of public comment about policies and plans based on findings from simulations in environmental science. Public comment periods are important in translation science, which renders emerging scientific research findings immediately accessible and usable by practitioners and the general public (Woolf 2008). Originally championed by the National Institutes of Health in 2005 for improving medical science, translational initiatives have spread to other fields including climate science, environmental science and engineering (Collins 2011), all of which require frequent information exchanges between basic science researchers and practitioners (stage 1), then between practitioners and the general public (stage 2) (Woolf 2008). Fraught with difficulties, the translation process is compounded when stakeholders must make decisions based on new scientific findings and projections that are the product of simulations. Simulations are complex and predictive rather than directly observed and intuitive and, therefore, they are often hard to explain and believe. Findings from research conducted by the first presenter expose the rhetorical strategies underpinning the translation process. In particular, the presenter analyzes the premises that typify different

stakeholders, including practitioners, policymakers, and the public. Attendees will be exposed to two cases from the United States Global Change Research Program and the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality where experts have published plans based on simulated projection of weather patterns and water levels. Ultimately, rhetorical and discursive machinations from technical report to public reaction and expert reply transform the status and stasis of simulated evidence.

SIMULATION, MODELS, CLIMATOLOGY, HYDROLOGY, PUBLIC POLICY

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The National Land for People Movement and Environmental Justice

Ruiz, Stevie

This paper presentation will examine The National Land for People Movement (NLPMP) from the years 1964 until 1983. In this paper, I will examine how pioneers of the movement expanded their vision of farm workers' rights to include land in their demands for justice and freedom. I argue that land was not only a political economic form of justice, but also, were formative in labor demands for environmental rights among Chicana/o communities. Under the leadership of George Ballis, NLPMP included land redistribution in lawsuits that hoped to enforce the Federal Reclamation Act of 1902. I argue that these labor demands were part of long duree of environmental justice movements throughout the Southwest that linked labor and land, thus placing the question of Aztlan (the imagined homeland of Chicanismo), paralleled with environmental imaginaries pursuits for justice among campesino workers living in the United States. Based upon archival documents collected by founder of NLPMP George Ballis, I trace the historical imaginaries of farm workers in envisioning how they pursued environmental justice in the context of a nationalist movement. Archival documents were collected at the Fresno State Archives. I argue that Chicanismo that developed out of the 1960s El Plan de Aztlan, influenced radical pursuits to restore land and water rights for Chicana/o workers.

ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE, RACE AND RACISM

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Is it History or is it Place? Exploring How the Construction of Places through History influence identification with a racial/ethnic group in Puerto Rico

Sanchez-Rivera, Ana I.

Research in Puerto Rico, suggests that the historic colonial status has led to whitening strategies. However, they overlook the importance that the narrative of the Island as a “racially mixed country” or the “land of the Jibaro” has on this whitening. The study used a mixed methodology from a Social Constructivist

approach to study the impacts that "technically imposed" places have on identity. Results suggest that narrative governments create around the place (e.g., countries) is an essential aspect to recognize because in PR, what began as an effort for national unity in 1955, has had distinct spatial impacts on the population. The results invite us to consider how created places can be part of oppressive structures of power or tools to educate the population and catalyze social integration to historically marginalized populations especially in those suffering from lack acknowledgment of the African heritage.

RACIAL IDENTITY, PLACE IDENTITY, PUERTO RICO, MIXED METHODS, WHITENING

Geographies of Disidentification: UndocuQueers Navigating Space in Seattle

Sandoval, Edgar

This presentation centers the narratives of undocumented queer Latinx migrants to develop an account of the practices they use to navigate and transform space. Geographers have researched the simultaneity of sexuality and racialization; however, studies explicitly examining UndocuQueer as identity, experience, and analytic within the discipline remain nonexistent. This paper explores how undocumented queer Latinx migrants active in organizing, or UndocuQueers, have engaged disidentificatory practices to produce spaces that support themselves, others, and communities. In this presentation, I draw on cultural geographies and feminist geopolitics to conceptualize their place-making practices through the everyday life of UndocuQueers. This presentation reframes the representation of undocumented communities' experiences away from violence to one that highlights the practices they engage in to affect a world where their present is not devoid of a future. The construction of vulnerability for UndocuQueers does not preempt them from being agents in the production of social, political, and spatial practices. Rather, they are constantly engaged in a process of world-making that is nuanced, open, and relational.

UNDOCUMENTED, QUEER, DISIDENTIFICATION, LATINX, PLACE-MAKING

Geography and college access: A critical analysis of rural Latina/o youths' experiences in Texas

Sansone, Vanessa A.

There is a growing concern about the ways in which geography affects the educational opportunity for America's rural youth. Most research on this population assumes that rural America is primarily white and that rural college

access is stratified by an individual's ability to complete the application process. Such approaches ignore rural Latinas/os and the interplay between geography, admissions practices, and individual behavior or decision-making. Guided by Dache-Gerbino's Critical Geographic College Access framework, this qualitative study examines how geographic context shapes the college access experiences of 28 rural Latina/o youth in Texas. The study found that students felt their geography created constraints and enablers to accessing college resources and agents outside of regional institutions. The findings suggest that college-going experiences and choice is influenced by admissions practices that neglect rural geographic needs and assets, and reproduces the inequality of educational opportunity, outcomes, and agency of Latina/o youth living in rural places.

HIGHER EDUCATION, LATINA/O OR HISPANIC, COLLEGE ACCESS, RURAL EDUCATION ACCESS

Protecting Sacred Spaces and Tibetan Identity through Environmental Activism

Schiaffini-Vedani, Patricia

Tibetan-populated areas in China are experiencing a rapid degradation of the environment due to global warming, grassland fencing, transportation and infrastructure projects, industrialization, and mining. Most of the causes of these environmental problems are widely attributed to poor environmental policies in China, as well as the open and unregulated exploitation of Tibetan resources by the Chinese government. In recent years, grassroots Tibetan organizations, Buddhist monasteries and Tibetan educators have engaged in active environmental awareness campaigns and educational initiatives. An increasing preoccupation with environmental issues has also been present in the cultural production of Tibetan writers and filmmakers. Tibetan religion, culture and ways of life are increasingly undermined by globalization in general, and by specific policies by the Chinese government aimed at Sinicizing Tibet. As open political dissent by Tibetans and other ethnic minorities in China is severely punished, Tibetans are increasingly turning to environmental activism as the only way to fight for cultural survival.

TIBET, ENVIRONMENTAL ACTIVISM, SACRED SPACES, CULTURAL SURVIVAL

Spaces of Resistance: Chicana Activism and Feminism in Austin Since the Movement Era

Sendejo, Brenda

Austin was home to a dynamic student

movement, vibrant grassroots organizing, and an emerging Chicana feminism in the 1960s and 1970s. Many activists continue to reside in the city, where they have worked for decades to create positive social change within arenas of education, electoral politics, environmental justice, spirituality, immigration, the arts, and racial justice. Austin's history of social exclusion—including racial segregation inspired by the Master Plan of 1928 that divided the city—along with its long history of social justice activism are often overshadowed by narratives of Austin as a “weird” and progressive city. In this paper I discuss the emergence of Chicana activism and feminism and the racial, gender, class, and other forms of oppression Chicanas have critiqued and contested within public and private spaces. I focus on three former Chicano movement participants who remain active in social justice causes today: Susana Almanza, director of PODER (People Organized in Defense of the Earth and her Resources), Martha P. Cotera, co-founder of the Chicana Research and Learning Center, and Maria Elena Martinez of Alma de Mujer Center for Social Change. Drawing on ethnographic data and archival research, I show how these activists have employed feminist praxis and cultivated spaces that counter exclusion and alienation, facilitate institutional change, and inspire social healing and belonging.

CHICANA, FEMINISM, ACTIVISM, RESISTANCE,
GENDER
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The Struggle Towards Abolition Education: (Re)Thinking Chapel Hill-Carrboro Education Serrano, Carlos

From the prestige of UNC to having the Chapel Hill-Carrboro public school district consistently ranked as a top school district in the state of North Carolina, the town's motto of “Southern Slice of Heaven” can ring true for some. However, these dominant narratives have left out racial and class contradictions that contribute to unequal realities for the town's black and brown residents. Chapel Hill-Carrboro Public Schools (CHCCS) is one of the top districts in the state, but also has the second largest Black and white achievement gap in the country. This discrepancy should not come to a surprise when one contextualizes Chapel Hill and Carrboro as towns with histories of colonialism, slavery, and segregation. Given the community activism that focuses on education inequities in Chapel Hill and Carrboro, I focus on the potentiality and limitations of how community activists can work towards an abolitionist and decolonial education.

EDUCATION, ACTIVISM, U.S SOUTH, SOCIAL
MOVEMENTS
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Racial/Ethnic Diversity, Segregation and Health Outcomes: A Social and Ecological Approach to Examining Health Inequalities in US Counties Sharma, Madhuri

Increasing Diversity across in USA has been accompanied with higher segregation and larger income divides. While there is great research on how poverty and segregation affect health of people, not much attention has been paid to the complex ways in which segregation and income divides may affect the social and ecological frameworks on intra-urban communities that may have different levels of health outcomes of people, depending upon various factors such as neighborhood quality, socio-economic status, green space, and other ecological factors. In this paper, I use ecological and social frameworks to examine how segregation interacts with neighborhood characteristics to affect health status of its residents. In this process, I will also use the effects of neighborhood-scale segregation, gender, their educational status and occupational status when determining the cumulative effects on their health outcomes. Correlations, principal components and regressions analyses will be conducted to accurately establish these relationships. Preliminary analyses suggests that the minorities and particularly those with lower educational status and residing in more segregated neighborhoods have the worst health outcomes as measured by diabetes and obesity; in contrasts those residing in diverse and less segregated neighborhoods have better health outcomes. Preliminary analysis also suggests that neighborhoods with better quality of life were positively associated with greater wealth, green space, lower household density, and hence better overall mental health outcomes. In contrast, lower quality of life were characterized with low material wealth, low environmental quality, and higher density level, etc. Preliminary analyses also finds strong and positive relationship between overall health outcomes (measured by a mix of variables such as adult obesity, diabetes, excessive drinking, insufficient sleep, and physical inactivity) and segregation, which falls in alignment with prior research in that higher levels of racial segregation relates with obesity increase. Similar patterns were noted regarding income divides, with greater income divides positively associated with lower health outcomes and vice versa.

RACE/ETHNICITY, DIVERSITY, SEGREGATION,
HEALTH OUTCOMES, CORRELATIONS, PRINCIPAL
COMPONENTS ANALYSES, REGRESSIONS
ANALYSES
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Intersectionality in Place: Post-Katrina Marching Krews and Progressive Socio-Cultural Change Sheehan, Rebecca

New Orleans parading traditions go back hundreds of years. While Mardi Gras is most famous, especially for its float krewes, which have been dominated by white men, other organization such as African American social aid and pleasure clubs annual processions, jazz funerals, and Mardi Gras Indians also comprise the city's rich parading tradition. To be sure, the city's parading traditions have largely been separated by class, gender, and race. And, these relations have been, at times, a source of tension, conflict, and resistance. However, an ethnographic lens of geographies of the now as well as an intersectional approach also reveal cooperation and the reworking of power in subject positions in place. Using vignettes from interviews and participant observation, I argue that these microgeographies are significant to progressive socio-cultural change for the city.

INTERSECTIONALITY, PLACE, NEW ORLEANS,
IDENTITY, MICROGEOGRAPHIES

Refugee Studies and the End of Neutrality Skop, Emily

This paper explores my entanglement with the notion of "neutrality" with a particular focus on global-local refugee dynamics. I argue that members of a society, when engaged in a form of civil discourse, can better realize shared convictions that can then move toward action that benefits society as a whole. I describe the activities of the UCCS Global Intercultural Research Center (GLINT), along with examples of my increasingly public scholarship, to explore how to move forward through division towards shared beliefs and goals when it comes to refugees. I follow Yuval Noah Harari's claim in 21 Lessons for the 21st Century that "Scientists need to be far more engaged with current public debates. Scientists should not be afraid of making their voices heard when the debate wanders into their field of expertise....it is equally important to communicate the latest scientific theories to the general public" (Harari 2018, 249).

REFUGEES, NEUTRALITY, SCIENCE, PUBLIC
ENGAGEMENT

Perceptions of Flooding in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania Smiley, Sarah

The Kigogo Ward in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania is situated between the Kibangu and Msimbazi

Rivers and regularly experiences flooding during the rainy seasons. As the rivers overflow, residents living in the floodplains cope with standing water and water intrusion in their homes. Although the floodwater generally recedes quickly, infrastructure and household possessions are often destroyed and residents are forced to evacuate to higher ground. Thus there are clear economic impacts from flooding. Yet interviews with residents demonstrate that they define and measure floods in different ways. Specifically they have differing ideas of how deep the water must be to be considered a flood. To better understand how these residents perceive flooding, photographs were introduced to allow residents to distinguish between regular standing water and floodwater. These results show the importance of using local perceptions of flooding in policy recommendations to ensure that the needs of all impacted residents are addressed.

FLOODING, COPING, PERCEPTIONS, HAZARDS,
SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

Creating a structure of support for undergraduate response to race, place and power: The case of the Levine Scholars Program at UNC Charlotte Smith, Heather

While at REP 2016, participants from Charlotte watched from afar as our city grappled with its response to the police shooting and death of Keith Lamont Scott. This paper reflects upon the response of our university's most prestigious and privileged undergraduate scholarship program to that event and its aftermath. Levine Scholars are recruited to UNC Charlotte as incoming freshmen and supported financially, programmatically and academically throughout the four years of their Bachelor's degree. Ethical leadership, academic excellence, global exploration and sustained community engagement are expectations of all Levine Scholars. Following the Scott shooting, the program navigated conflicting viewpoints about its role, how best to respect the diversity of scholars and the clear need for deeper understanding of local and broader dynamics of race, place and power. Scholars individually and collectively confronted their positionality as expected leaders on campus and advocates of social justice in the community. This paper explores those tensions and describes consequent efforts to revise programming and create sustained structures to support and enrich scholar development as ethical and informed leaders critically engaged in the work of diversity, difference and social justice.

POLICE SHOOTING, STUDENT RESPONSE,
CHARLOTTE NC

Reproducing Societal Hierarchies: Shaping and Perpetuating Language Ideologies in a Prison-based English as a Second Language Program

Sosnowski, Jim

This study examined the role of globalization and neoliberal forces in shaping discourses and flows of knowledge related to language and literacy in a peer-taught, prison-based English as a Second Language (ESL) program serving predominantly Spanish-speaking, incarcerated, immigrant men from Mexico. Over eighteen months we conducted ethnographic observations of the ESL classroom and conducted formal and informal interviews with the ESL students, teachers, volunteers, deportees, and formerly incarcerated teachers. We found that racialized societal hierarchies were reproduced through monoglossic views of language and literacy. By privileging a particular form of English and through instruction that positioned language as a neutral, reified object composed of a predetermined set of grammar rules and vocabulary the program positioned students as deficient and in need of further development. Additional findings relate to discourses pertaining to the utility of English for the deported men in Mexico, as expressed by program instructors and former students.

LANGUAGE IDEOLOGIES, RACIOLINGUISTIC IDEOLOGIES, ADULT EDUCATION, INCARCERATION

In Limbo: Supporting Undocu/DACAmented Students in Higher Education

Sotolongo, Michelle

Thousands of undocu/DACAmented students are attending colleges and universities, but are an underrecognized demographic. To produce educated members of society, regardless of legal status, this workshop identifies available resources for these students. By putting a face to the statistics, and understanding the issues this demographic encounters, we can better guide them in their college careers. This workshop encourages a deeper conversation regarding issues at various campuses and discovering opportunities for how to effectively confront those issues. Mechanisms intended to provide relief to undocu/DACAmented students will be explored, preparing attendees to leave the workshop more confident in their knowledge and ability to assist students who approach them for help. Examples of initiatives taken by educators and students will also be presented to workshop attendees to further inspire creative execution of agency.

UNDOCUMENTED, DACA, IMMIGRATION, RESOURCES

Mapping Bias and the Contributions of Design

Souza, Omari

Research suggests that vision has the most significant impact on one's concept of reality. Our comprehension of what we see influences how we navigate the world. "Seeing" is a personal act; but what if culture and artifact influence how we see others? An Implicit Association Test (IAT) identifies how a person associates mental representations with concepts in memory. Recent results from an exam performed in the United States shows that some states have higher levels of implicit bias than others. This research explores the historical perceptions of African Americans, and how design has been used to influence that perception. By comparing the types of images consumed in states with higher levels of bias, to states with lower levels, we can contextualize how factors such as location, culture, or artifacts influence perception.

IMPLICIT BIAS, GRAPHIC DESIGN, INFLUENCE

Rohingya Refugees' Ethnic Identity: Perplexed by Statelessness?

Sultana, Ishrat

Based on my ethnographic fieldwork conducted in both registered and unregistered Rohingya refugee camps in Bangladesh in 2016, this paper examines how Rohingyas' statelessness affects their sense of belonging and their Rohingya ethnic identity. They belong to Burma, which does not recognize them as citizens, and they live in Bangladesh, which does not accept them as residents even though they have been in Bangladesh for four decades. To the authorities of both states, Rohingyas are illegal and unwanted because of their ambiguous identity. While some Rohingya refugees hold to their ethnic identity amid their statelessness, others claim a Bangladeshi identity. Thus, statelessness creates two types of identity within the same ethnic community. I employ Mead's (1934) theoretical perspective of identity and self to explain how the absence of necessary social conditions constrain and complicate Rohingya refugees' ethnic identity in Bangladesh.

IDENTITY, BURMA, BANGLADESH, ETHNIC BONDING

Charybdis: Migration, the Mediterranean, and the World We Live In

Tally, Robert T., Jr.

The Mediterranean, almost by definition, has always functioned as a space of migration, of transgression and movement. It is literally "the

middle-earth," and from antiquity to the present day it has been associated with romance, danger, and above all possibilities. Unfortunately, the dangers have proven themselves all too urgent in recent years, as refugees and other travelers have encountered terrifying, life-and-death odds while attempt to move between the contact zones of North Africa, the Near East, and Europe. As with Odysseus, fleeing war and seeking home, the journey is filled with obstacles, and the seascape itself can appear as a great whirlpool, threatening to destroy all. The figure of Charybdis thus stands as the heart of the middle-world, a perpetual menace to migrating wanderers. In this talk, I will examine this mythic figure in the context of today's transnational and geopolitical concerns, focusing on Europe in particular.

LITERARY GEOGRAPHY, MEDITERRANEAN,
MIGRATION, REPRESENTATION,
TRANSNATIONALITY

Skills, Privilege and Identity: Exploring Skilled U.S. Professionals in China

Tan, Yining

This research aims to highlight the social and cultural dimensions of the skilled mobilities from the U.S. to China at local and individual levels. It discusses the following issues: (1) How are skills acquired, applied and transferred in cross-border migrations between the US and China? (2) How is privilege embedded with the intersections of race, nationality and skills in the local settings? (3) How is identity and self-othering perceptions constructed and negotiated in their post-migration experiences?

Using in-depth interviews and participant observations, the research found the diverse types of skills are not equally transferrable from their home country to the destination. Although possession of desired skills helped establish their privileged positions, the privilege was reinforced by other factors such as race and nationality. Skilled U.S. professionals were not a homogenous group and they used a variety of terminologies to describe their self-identities to distinguish themselves from other foreigners and the locals.

SKILLED MIGRATION, RACE, PRIVILEGE,
IDENTITY, CHINA

Peleoneras, Cerradas y Gritonas: Ethic Dress and Nationality of Polleras-Women in the Altiplano Region

Tapia, Angela

This panel will explore the complex social, environmental, and political realities confronted by indigenous and Afro-descendant populations today. From the South East of the Andes to Guatemala and Mexico, the four presentations in

this panel examine the experience of subaltern peoples as they confront, resist, transform, participate in systems/structures of violence, oppression and exploitation. Collectively, the various papers address how Indigenous and Afro-descendant people negotiate identity through their ethnicity and nationality; while mobilizing/utilizing these identities in social movements that challenge state violence, racism, land dispossession and notions of modernity. These papers share the effort of centering historically marginalized and invisibilized populations. The examinations on the panel will contribute to debates of ethnicity regarding racism, necropolitics, ethnic dress and drug trafficking.

INDIGENEITY, AFRO-DESCENDANT, WOMEN,
RACISM, TERRITORY, RESISTANCE, DRUG
TRAFFICKING, NATIONALITY, NECROPOLITICS

The Suburbanization of Poverty and Minorities: Two parallel or interrelated processes?

Terbeck, Fabian

Previous research has shown that poverty rates in suburbs are higher in census tracts with a larger minority population (Howell and Timberlake 2014, Anacker et al. 2017, Kneebone and Berube 2013). However, this finding does not necessarily mean that suburban poverty increases due to poor minorities moving to the suburbs, because it is easier for non-poor minority households to move to low-poverty neighborhoods than for poor minorities (Quillian 1999, Crowder and South 2005, Crowder et al. 2012). With a combination of dasymetric mapping and shift-share analysis I decompose the increase in poverty and minority population by comparing the absolute change of poor and non-poor blacks, Asians, Hispanics and whites in suburban Chicago and Houston between 2000 and 2010. The results show on a very small spatial scale the increase in suburban poverty that can be attributed to local growth in minority population and through racial/ethnic composition changes, e.g. through white flight. The results provide further insight for the on-going debate about place-stratification and spatial assimilation.

PLACE, SUBURBANIZATION, POVERTY,
STRATIFICATION, ASSIMILATION

Race/ethnic Differences in Rates and Predictors of E-cigarette Use among Young Adults in the San Francisco Bay Area

Tillman, Kristy, Louisa M. Holmes, and Pamela M. Ling

Rates of e-cigarette usage are high among young adults in the United States, and even higher for young adults who identify as sexual,

gender or race/ethnic minorities. Our study examines disparities in e-cigarette use among young adults in the San Francisco Bay Area.

We use data from the 2014 SF Bay Area Young Adult Health Survey (N=1363), a probabilistic household survey, to investigate associations between e-cigarette use and sociodemographic, behavioral, and social factors. We performed negative binomial regression to test predictors among four racial/ethnic groups (Latinx, Non-Hispanic White, Asian/Pacific Islander, and Multiracial young adults), adjusting for sexual identity.

Latinx young adults had the highest rate of e-cigarette use (21.4%), though use rates among other ethnic groups were also significant. Social support, perceived peer smoking, and marijuana use were associated with higher rates of e-cigarette use for all groups except Multiracial young adults. Serious psychological distress was positively correlated with higher use among Latinx and Non-Hispanic White young adults, while binge drinking was associated with higher use among Asian/Pacific Islander young adults.

E-cigarette use is on the rise among young adults, and our study demonstrates disparities in rates and predictors of use by race/ethnicity. Our research can inform public health initiatives by helping target young adults that are most at-risk of e-cigarette use.

CIGARETTE, YOUNG ADULT, RACIAL/ETHNIC GROUP

The Politics of Survival in Puerto Rico: The Balance of Forces in the Wake of Hurricane Maria

Tormos, Fernando

Puerto Rico's left-wing forces have long tried to unify, a goal that has proven difficult to reach and even harder to sustain. At its strongest, the Left has faced intense repression from both the United States and the island's colonial government. Yet, activists and left-wing intellectuals agree that deeper differences account for the collective inability to build unity. Historically, left-wing forces in Puerto Rico have split over the national question. Pro-independence groups, arguably the largest sector, have prioritized decolonization while socialists, feminists, and environmentalists have proposed a broader anti-oppressive praxis centered on social and economic issues. Other groups, such as the Movimiento Socialista de Trabajadores, do not see these struggles as mutually exclusive, calling for the formation of a socialist republic in Puerto Rico. Today a new wave of Leftist organizing is emerging, one free from traditional Marxist or nationalist dogmas. This new Puerto Rican Left is organizing for economic justice and against colonialism while putting a greater emphasis on gender, sexuality, and race. It aims to foster young leadership, articulate new solidarities, and revive the practice of community organizing. It is learning

from the errors of the past while picking up the sediments of previous struggles. Yet, if the Left wants to remain relevant, it must collaborate with the youth, student, community, feminist, farmer, and environmental justice groups that are bringing new energy to the island. This essay contextualizes the Puerto Rican Left in relation to the island's political economy, identifies the forces in the Puerto Rican Left, reviews their differences and recent history, and presents a brief analysis of their political influence in Puerto Rican and US politics.

ACTIVISM HURRICANE MARIA PUERTO RICO

Universe'-al Borders: The Immigrant Story in the Animated Television Series, "Steven Universe"

Torres, Laura

For children of immigrant families, television shows have the potential to influence how they cultivate their identities within their family and in mainstream society. Straight-line assimilation and segmented assimilation theories have been used to understand how immigrants are adapting to American society, but modified versions of these theories are being used to understand new generations of immigrant families (Alba and Nee 2003). Television shows can provide an outlet for immigrants but also allow non-immigrants a facet for understanding. A comprehension of "the other" on both sides allows the space for growth and compassion. This study consists of a content analysis of the first five seasons of the animated television show, "Steven Universe", and the impact of the immigrant role within the show.

IMMIGRATIONS, INTEGRATION, SETTLEMENT, ANIMATION, FAMILY

30 years of Gentrification in East Austin

Tretter, Eliot

In this panel presentation, I will discuss the 30 years of academic research on the gentrification of East Austin. I will note some of the core trends in the research, especially how it has evolved along with the city's expanding geographies of gentrification. In the early 1980s, the research focused primarily on the neighborhood immediately adjacent to Austin's central business district, namely the Rainey Street neighborhood, and later, in the 1990s, it incorporated central and south East Austin, but now the research encompasses almost the entire area bounded by I-35, 290, Ed Bluestein Blvd, and the Colorado River. The research has also undergone several iterations and developments. Initially the research focused primarily on the impact of the City of Austin's environmental policies, but increasingly the literature has taken a more historical turn to note the important relationship between urban renewal projects in

the 1960s and current patterns of gentrification.

GENTRIFICATION, HOUSING, AUSTIN,
WHITENESS

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Prisons, Policing & Pollution: Toward an Abolition Framework within Environmental Justice
Thompson, Ki'Amber

The Environmental Justice (EJ) movement has traditionally organized against toxics in communities, but within EJ work, prisons or policing have often not been centralized or discussed. Thus, the approximate 2.2 million people in prisons are excluded from the conversation and movement. Additionally, communities and activists are identifying police and prisons as toxics in their communities, but an analysis of policing and prisons is largely missing in scholarship. This paper explores the intersection between prisons, policing, and pollution and complicates the definition of toxicity as it has been used in the EJ movement. I argue that policing and imprisonment are toxic systems to our communities and contradict and prevent the development of safe and sustainable communities. Thus, understanding prisons and policing as toxic to communities, we should move toward abolishing these toxic systems and building alternatives to them. To this end, or rather, to this new beginning, abolition should be explored as a framework within EJ to push us to better and differently approach the practice of making environmental justice available for all because abolition is not only about dismantling, but it is largely about building more just, safe, and sustainable communities.

ABOLITION, ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE,
SUSTAINABILITY, TOXICITY, RACE,
INCARCERATION

-

Poverty and the growth stunt of the Black Middle Class: A history of race-based housing policies in the San Francisco Bay Area.
Thompson, Morris

This paper involves discovering the history of race-based housing policies in the San Francisco Bay Area during the 20th century and how it subsequently shrunk the black middle class in the area. The goal is to show how the race-based housing policies in the metropolitan area created the present day urban ghettos of the San Francisco Bay Area. This has been done by examining the history of housing policies, demographic trends, and crime statistics in the Bay Area from the Great Depression to the latter half of the 20th century. Upon examination of these events, it becomes clear that race-based housing policies in the San Francisco Bay Area led to limited access to middle and upper class

neighborhoods for people of color, de facto segregation, poverty stricken black ghettos, and subsequently the growth stunt of the black middle class in the area. Through showing that race-based housing policies in the San Francisco Bay Area led to an increase in poverty and the growth stunt of the Black Middle Class, this research highlights how housing policies are a contributing factor in poverty amongst minorities in major metropolitan cities in the United States.

CLASS, POVERTY, GHETTOS, DE FACTO
SEGREGATION, HOUSING POLICY

-

Drug Trafficking and racial processes in the Tarahumara Mountain
Valdivia, Fatima

This essay is an approach to the issue of drug trafficking in the Tarahumara region in the north of Mexico. The objective is to analyze how drug trafficking reproduces and / or questions old racial structures in this region inhabited mainly by indigenous population, self-styled Rarámuri. The initial hypothesis is that the phenomenon of drug trafficking reproduces the current racial (and gender) structures that place mestizo men in the social hierarchy, and allow the appearance of new phenomena of indigenous territorial dispossession. However, young Rarámuri are also part of organized crime structures. What is the role of these young people within these structures? How does belonging to these criminal groups coexist with their belonging to an indigenous people? These are some of the questions that seek answers through this essay.

DRUG TRAFFICKING, RACE, INDIGENOUS
PEOPLE, TERRITORY, DISPOSESSION

-

Africa begins beyond the Pyrenees: Understanding Refugees and Exiles through and in Spain
Valencia-García, Louie Dean

In his now infamous 1899 book, *The Race of Europe: A Sociological Study*, Harvard sociologist and economist William Zebina Ripley wrote, "Beyond the Pyrenees begins Africa. Once that natural barrier is crossed, the Mediterranean racial type in all its purity confronts us... The Iberian population thus isolated from the rest of Europe, are allied in all important anthropological respects with the peoples inhabiting Africa north of the Sahara, from the Red Sea to the Atlantic." I argue that to understand anti-immigrant fears in Europe and the United States today it is necessarily to understand what historians of Spain refer to as the "Black Legend," a belief that people of Iberian, Hispanic, and Mediterranean heritage—those below the Pyrenees mountains—are racially inferior to Northern Europeans. In my

presentation I will analyze the use of the terms "exile" and "refugee" in the Spanish legal and popular contexts beginning with the expulsion of Muslims and Jews in 1492, going on to the Spanish Civil War of the 1930s, and continuing to the current refugee crisis affecting Europe today. Moreover, I will demonstrate ways in which racialized, anti-Mediterranean/Iberian rhetoric popularized in the early modern period in Northern Europe was adapted during the Spanish-American War of 1899 and still affects the United States today.

RACE, SPAIN, REFUGEES, FAR-RIGHT
IDEOLOGY, MEDITERRANEAN

Promoting Latinx Leadership and Representation: Findings from a Civic Engagement Project

Vasquez-Huot, Ligia

Latinx growth rates in Charlotte, North Carolina are among the highest in the nation. However, Latinos are not reflected in the city's political leadership. The Latinx Civic Engagement Project (LCEP) was created to address that gap and to aid in the understanding of Latinx perspectives among local leadership. LCEP participants (N=35; 66% female) learned about the city and county government, local advocacy resources, and gained unique opportunities to network with local leadership. A pre- and post-test measuring attitude and self-efficacy towards civic engagement, U.S. civic knowledge, and civic engagement behaviors was developed. Upon graduating, participants improved in attitude and self-efficacy scores (Pre: 46%, Post: 55%; $p<0.001$), civic knowledge (Pre: 39%, Post: 60%; $p<0.001$), and participated civically at greater rates (Pre: 52%, Post: 61%; $p=0.016$). The LCEP can be replicated with Latinx in different communities using the same curriculum or modified for other immigrant and refugee groups to empower underrepresented communities.

CIVIC ENGAGEMENT, ADVOCACY, LEADERSHIP

Artistry as Abolition: Creative Methodologies for Environmental Justice

Vasudevan, Pavithra

This paper elaborates on the value of performance for re-animating historical memory among racialized communities affected by industrial toxicity, by examining the development and staging of an ethnographic research play titled "Race and Waste in an Aluminum Town."

BLACK STUDIES, ENVIRONMENTAL RACISM,
ENGAGED SCHOLARSHIP, CRITICAL
PERFORMANCE ETHNOGRAPHY, U.S. SOUTH

Border Health Disparities Presented in Ito Romo's "Splinter in the Gut"

Vela, Angela

"Splinter in the Gut," included in Ito Romo's *The Border is Burning*, is about Miguel, a 40-year-old newspaper salesman living in Laredo, Texas. In addition to having a lifelong and debilitating in-toe syndrome, Miguel has a wound that is dangerously infected but is unable to seek care or navigate programs that can assist him. Without health insurance in a car-dependent city, Miguel hobbles across the bridge to Nuevo Laredo and buys US-banned painkillers but is humiliated and ticketed by Customs and Border Protection officers upon US entry. Romo demonstrates who is marginalized in our society due to class disparities, ableism, and inaccessible structures. The short story further illustrates the failure of local and state programs to provide sufficient healthcare, health education, and health literacy to Latino populations. I interpret Romo's short story as addressing the need for universal healthcare and for accessible health literacy programs for underserved peoples on the border.

BORDER, HEALTH DISPARITIES, HEALTH
LITERACY, DISABILITY STUDIES, ILLNESS

Rural-urban Place Based Group Variances in Geospatial Thinking Domains of Undergraduates in the United States: Geospatial Pattern and Transition, Direction and Orientation

Verma, Kanika

The National Research Council (2006) emphasized that people vary with respect to utilizing their spatial and geospatial thinking skills. Geospatial thinking, a subset of spatial thinking, is using Earth space at different scales to structure problems, find answers, and express solutions using geospatial concepts, tools of representation, and reasoning processes. This national study utilizes Geospatial Thinking Survey (GTS) (Verma 2015) to assess place-based group variances in three geospatial thinking domains of direction and orientation, geospatial pattern and transition, and geospatial association. The sample consists of 1479 undergraduate students in 61 public universities across nine census divisions of the US. Using chi-square, the study shows that these three geospatial thinking abilities are statistically associated with differences in place-based experience. This outcome means that being in rural, suburban, or urban places influences the understanding of these geospatial concepts. Rural students outperformed the urban and suburban students in Direction and Orientation and Geospatial Association. Urban students underperformed in all three domains.

RURAL, URBAN, SUBURBAN, PLACE,
GEOSPATIAL THINKING

Coming to Terms with Socio-Spatial Fragmentation and Racial Iniquities in Small City Planning and Placemaking: Past and Future?

Way, Henry

In recent years, the small city of Harrisonburg, Virginia, has experienced a robust discussion of the community fragmentation wrought by 1950s- and 1960s-era urban "renewal". As the city demographics change from being mostly white, with a small African American minority, to a place of significant international immigrant populations (including a rapidly growing Latino presence), is the city doing enough to avoid the repeat of that previous set of exclusions in its urban planning and placemaking? Applying a geographic lens to this issue, the paper explores the paths taken and the priorities in the future as this city experiences these profound shifts, and draws on interviews and participant observation methodologies to illustrate the opportunities and challenges planning and community conversations can have for overcoming divisions in smaller cities. In particular, the paper considers the role a university can have in facilitating urban engagements.

CULTURAL GEOGRAPHY, URBAN PLANNING,
ETHNIC TRANSITIONS

Creating "The Memory Tree:" visitor interpretation of aesthetics and atmospheres of racial meaning at plantation museums in South Carolina Walcott-Wilson, Emma, and Derek Alderman

Aesthetics are more than beauty but an expression of the political, past and present. How historic sites deploy those aesthetics has the power to change or reinforce visitors' perceptions and develops a sense of atmosphere that mediates their experience when they visit and when they leave. Long avenues of Live Oak trees are central to the material and imagined landscapes of historic plantations in the American South. Tourists often refer to the trees as integral to the plantation aesthetic and they are a recurring topic in guided tours of plantation sites. Trees, whether used as an axis of historic interpretation or as an element of the physical landscape, are far from inert. Trees are sites of meaning and meaning-making. Using data from more than 200 visitor interviews collected as part of an NSF funded project at sites in and near Charleston, S.C., this paper examines the role of atmosphere and aesthetic interpretation by exploring how plantation museum visitors talk about the role of trees. Aesthetics can be understood broadly as the sensorial experience of a place, but this presentation will focus primarily on how tourist expectation and perception is reinforced or subverted by a site's interpretation of the visible. Tourists invoke a politics of beauty as they

describe their experiences at a plantation house site and their utterances on tours and in interviews provide an opportunity to better understand how plantation meaning forms and its consequences for broader historical narratives—narratives of American slavery, war, violence, and resistance.

HERITAGE TOURISM, SLAVERY, AESTHETICS,
PLANTATION TOURISM

Who speaks for the Trees?: Cooptation, white male elite knowledge, and local environmental goals

Walenta, Jayme

Christopher Stone's 1972 article, "Should Trees Have Standing" argued that nature deserved legal rights due to its intrinsic value. Stone's ideas endure today, institutionalized in grassroots environmental organizations working to secure expanded legal rights for nature. This pathway concerns us given its foundations are grounded in elite white masculine spaces, neglecting other conceptions of nature. In this paper, we examine the movement of knowledge around "rights of nature" from its origins and institutionalizations within Western legal frameworks, to the mobilization and operationalization of this knowledge by grassroots organizers globally. We focus on how local communities have used "rights of nature" to achieve goals previously unattainable within the frameworks imposed on them. The deployment of this activism across space highlights the complexities in translating elite white masculine notions of nature into place-based activism. We suggest this translation might offer innovative avenues for advancing a nature that local activists want, and not what others think they should have.

NATURE, LOCAL ACTIVISM, WHITE MALE ELITE
KNOWLEDGE, LEGAL RIGHTS

Social Cohesion and Neighborhood Opportunity: Surveys of Subsidized Housing Families in Charlotte Webb, Michael

Improving neighborhood conditions of subsidized housing residents is not only a noted policy goal, but often framed as a crucial civil rights issue. Several efforts—including the Small Area Fair Market Rent demonstration and Choice Neighborhoods—have sought to improve families' access to high opportunity neighborhoods with quality schools, low crime, and employment opportunities. What remains a point of contention, though, is whether subsidized housing residents can integrate into the community fabric of these opportunity neighborhoods. In response, this paper examines how reported neighborhood social cohesion and satisfaction among subsidized housing residents varies according to different

measures of neighborhood opportunity. Data are sourced from recent surveys of over 2,000 public housing and Section 8 residents in Charlotte, NC. As programs like SAFMR and Choice Neighborhoods are slated for possible expansion, the research can inform these efforts and possible services to help subsidized housing residents acclimate to their new neighborhoods.

AFFORDABLE HOUSING, OPPORTUNITY
NEIGHBORHOODS, HOUSING POLICY, PUBLIC
HOUSING

Disparities and Inequities in Austin: Stories of Race and Housing West Ohueri, Chelsi

A 2015 analysis from the University of Toronto's Martin Prosperity Institute found that the greater Austin area was the most economically segregated metropolitan area in the United States. And though the Austin area has witnessed significant overall population growth over the last ten to fifteen years, the city's Black population has been in steady decline for nearly two decades. Extensive scholarship from such fields as anthropology, sociology, and geography has revealed the intimate connections between race and class in the U.S., and these findings from Austin further highlight these interconnections.

Based upon research conducted on race and gentrification as well as race and health disparities, this presentation will share findings from a 2015-2016 study about Austin's declining Black population and those who have moved further north and east of the city, as well as preliminary findings from an ongoing study of people living with HIV in Austin. The findings from both studies draw attention to a larger conversation of race and housing disparities in the Austin area, an issue that disparately impacts the lives of Austin's Black population.

Intersectional Borderlands: Co-mingled Precarity and Multispecies Justice on the U.S.-Mexico Border Wilcox, Sharon

This paper is concerned with the co-mingled precarity of human and wildlife populations in the Anthropocene, with particular attention on the entangled vulnerabilities of marginalized human and wildlife communities. Situated at the U.S.-Mexico border, my paper examines the often overlooked overlapping concerns of communities of color and those of rare terrestrial mammalian predators, specifically ocelots and jaguars. The borderlands region in the United States faces intense ecological stress as efforts to further fortify and militarize the region place both human and wildlife populations in increasingly physically and politically vulnerable positions. My work seeks to identify ways in which a broader notion of 'imagined community' can be cultivated in this

place, facilitating the creation of a multispecies justice that accounts for the needs and values of a complex web species within a "cosmopolitics of commonality." Here, I suggest, we must consider the importance of cultural work that can cultivate affective logics that foster environmental solidarity and resistance.

BORDERLANDS, MULTISPECIES,
ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE, ANTHROPOCENE

"It's a rude bwoy town": Recontextualizing Tourism in Postcolonial Kingston Wint, Traci-Ann

The desirability of Kingston lies in its very resistance to being desired. While much of Jamaica's tourism marketing to date has been focused on the construction of an idyllic beach paradise, Kingston's tourism push has surrounded the peddling of the city as the 'real Jamaica'. Framing Kingston's long history of city revitalization, renovation, and clean-up campaigns -including the current tourism-oriented push - within a discussion of 'tropicalization', I examine the ways that tourism stake holders construct an 'authentic' Jamaica for visitors and for themselves. Ambivalent in its embrace of ill-reputed Kingston as a tourism destination, the Jamaica Tourist Board labels the city as a "one-of-a-kind; half-exotic jungle, bursting with sunshine, and half thriving business" thus positioning the nation's capital city as alien to the idyllic, paradisiacal Jamaica depicted in all-inclusive hotel advertising. Melding artistic and academic forms of expression I map guided tours of Kingston, analyze ethnographic accounts of the city's quotidian, and analyze tourism marketing paraphernalia to explore the contradictions that make Kingston such an intriguing place.

Marronage as a Landscape of Possibility Wright, Willie

In recent years a number of texts have addressed various desires for and iterations of freedom sought, acquired, maintained and thwarted throughout the Black Freedom Struggle (Andrews, 2004; Davis, 2016; Kelley, 1991; Roberts, 2016). In addition, there is a growing interest in marronage as a method of resistance to chattel slavery in the Western Hemisphere (Bledsoe, 2015; Sayers, 2015). Though conceptualizations of "freedom" and "liberation" are being employed and interrogated in critical scholarship and research on marronage, lesser attention has been given to the geographies of freedom, specifically, the landscapes unto which freedom dreams are performed. In this essay, I argue that the ability of select fugitive groups to obtain freedom through marronage (no matter how precarious and short-lived) is reliant upon

their ability to seek, find, and settle within difficult and seemingly uninhabitable landscapes void of (exchange) value. More specifically, I posit that "freedom" in the form of marronage has relied upon the anti-capitalist topographic and geomorphologic characteristics of environments, characteristics which have made them amenable to the liberatory aspirations of communities fleeing racial oppression, capitalist exploitation, and gendered violence. Furthermore, I extrapolate marronage from its temporal, regional, and racial origins and apply it to the resistance practices of non-African descendant autonomous groups in other regions of the world and periods within world history. To illustrate marronage as a landscape of freedom, I close with examples of the use of undervalued landscapes for marronage in the Western Hemisphere, South America, and Southeast Asia, showcasing how, across time and space, devalued landscapes have serviced subterfuge and provided sustenance for marginalized communities.

MARRONAGE, LANDSCAPE, ZAPATISTA,
GEOMORPHOLOGY, TOPOGRAPHY

The Shifting Goals of Public Transportation: A Case Study of Austin, TX Yoxall, Simone

In cities throughout North America, public transit is increasingly being mobilized as a strategy for boosting the urban image as sustainable and progressive, while simultaneously serving as a mechanism of capital accumulation. In the rapidly growing city of Austin, Texas, a well-crafted sustainability fix has married the city's environmental image and activist history to neoliberal projects of accumulation and development, while clearly neglecting social justice and equity concerns (Long, 2014; Tretter, 2012). Austin's metropolitan transit agency, Capital Metro, has increasingly shed its social redistributive goals in favor of alleviating congestion, promoting the development of eco-districts, and exploring privatized alternatives. Disability rights activists, the homeless, and lower income and immigrant neighborhoods slated to lose bus service have raised serious concerns over these changes. Building on previous work documenting public transit's use as a green spectacle (Ferbrache & Knowles, 2017), increasing privatization (Torrance, 2008; Siemiatycki, 2005), social exclusion, displacement, and idiocy (Attoh, 2012, 2014; Chatterjee 2014), and transit's role in reproducing uneven mobilities and precarity along racial and class lines (Parks, 2016), this paper examines Austin as a case study to argue that the shifting priorities and deployment of public transportation under neoliberalism represent a threat to vulnerable and transit-dependent populations.

PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION, TRANSIT,
DISPLACEMENT, NEOLIBERALISM

Between White and Black: Chinese immigrants in the American Mid-South Yu, Shaolu

The Mississippi Delta and the Greater Memphis region is less known for its rich ethnic heritage. The Chinese in this region have a long and unique history. At its peak, the Mississippi Delta was home to hundreds of Chinese grocery stores. Despite the discrimination and prejudice of living in the segregated South between Black and White, the Chinese carved out their own niche and became a vital part of the fabric of the broader community. Not only did they contribute to the economic development in the region, they also left their cultural landmarks in the history and geography of the region. A significant body of literature within Asian American Studies focuses on the West Coast and Northeast where Asian Americans are mostly concentrated. However, the stories of Asian Americans in the American South that are triangulated between Black and White and their continuous fight for social justice and equity are seldom told, documented or studied. Yet, it is a crucial part of American history that is often neglected in the binary narrative. Thus, this study examines the Chinese experience and heritage in the American Mid-South, in order to complicate the dichotomous narrative of Black and White in the American South.

RACE, CHINESE IMMIGRANTS, AMERICAN
SOUTH

Spatial Distribution and Location Choices of Temporary Highly Skilled Migrants in The United States Yu, Wan

In 1990, the U.S. implemented the H-1B visa program (temporary work visas for specialty occupations), providing skilled migrants with temporary legal statuses as well as immigration pathways. Since the start of this visa program, temporary skilled migrants in the U.S. have not only grown in number but have also become one hotly debated topic of U.S. immigration policies. This paper uses data from Labor Condition Application (LCA) dataset on H-1B and PERM Disclosure Dataset from the Office of Foreign Labor Certification of the United States Department of Labor and collected qualitative interviews to explore the location choices of H-1B visa holders. It reveals the underlying institutional barriers that skilled migrant workers face in the U.S. job market, which eventually shapes their spatial distributions. The findings of this article can provide an understanding of the institutional barriers that temporary skilled migrants face, especially amid the recent national discussion on immigration policies in the U.S.

SKILLED MIGRANTS, LOCATION CHOICES, H-1B

Residential Relocation of Resettled Karen in San Diego Yuda, Minori

Because of the resettlement program with the support of the Thai and US governments, a number of Karen refugees admitted to the U.S. was more than ten thousand every year from 2007 to 2016. Therefore, a large number of Karen refugees from Thailand have moved to the United States during this period, and they have made their community in San Diego, CA. This case study shows the tendencies of the residential relocation of Karen resettlers who are living and have established their new life in the San Diego area. Interviewees were from different refugee camps in Thailand. They are living relatively close to each other in the city. When they moved to the US, some had to establish their life supported by partner organization of the resettlement program, or some of them had a part of the family who moved in advance and helped to establish their new life.

RESIDENTIAL RELOCATION, REFUGEE,
RESETTLEMENT, KAREN, MYANMAR, SAN
DIEGO
-

Cervical Cancer Disparities in Texas, 1995-2011

Zhan, F. Benjamin

Although cervical cancer is a preventable disease, the burden of the disease is disproportionately higher in some geographic areas and population groups in Texas. We updated the analysis results of cervical cancer disparities based on more recent cancer registry data in Texas (1995-2011) from the perspective of geographic location, racial and ethnic groups, socioeconomic status, and spatial access to healthcare. The results indicate that the burden of cervical cancer is disproportionately higher in certain geographic areas in Texas for African American and Hispanic women when non-Hispanic white women are used as the reference group. The geographic distribution of the disparities appears to be random. Additional research is needed to determine the factors associated with the disparities.

GIS, HEALTH, CANCER DISPARITY, RACE AND
ETHNICITY, CERVICAL CANCER
-

Childhood blood lead poisoning in the Louisville metropolis: Exploring racial economic injustice

Zhang, Charlie H.

Whereas numerous studies have investigated the geographies of environmental justice across urban neighborhoods, less research has linked environmental risks with public health data. This paper attempts to investigate the geographic patterns of childhood blood lead poisoning in the

Louisville metropolis using geographic information systems (GIS) and spatial analysis methods. Different from prior studies, we analyzed the spatial aspects of childhood lead exposure in relation to socioeconomic and environmental risks using the Empirical Bayesian Kriging (EBK) interpolation method and multilevel spatial regression models. Moreover, we explored racial economic disparities in childhood blood levels using disaggregated data and accounting for confounding factors. Results suggest that elevated lead levels were clustered in the most disadvantaged neighborhoods dominated by African American residents, thus providing supportive evidence for the hypothesis of racial economic injustice.

LEAD POISONING, RACIAL DISPARITIES,
ENVIRONMENTAL INJUSTICE, URBAN
-

Evaluation of Migrants' Socio-Spatial Segregation in Cities of China

Zheng, Zeliu

Over the past thirty years of the economic reform era in China, the rapid flow of migrant workers made a significant contribution to the dramatic economic and urbanization changes there. Although rural migrants become essential participants in the daily urban life, they are not treated as "local residents." Rural migrants are segregated from urban social services and various factors contributed to the current situation. This presentation uses the local segregation index to evaluate the socio-spatial segregation between rural migrants and the local residents by urban township level for various metropolitan areas in China. To explain the distribution of this index, a model is constructed and includes variables from demography, transportation, and land-use accessibility. Data collected by the most recent Chinese Census for metropolitan areas are selected for this model. The major purpose of the presentation is to provide an understanding of the urban structure of cities of China and improves understanding of the socio-spatial segregation situation using a local segregation index. This research illustrate the current socio-spatial segregation between migrants and locals in metropolitan areas in China and build a sufficient model with variables that are quantitatively-based for explaining the structural factors that characterize cities in China.

MIGRANT, SOCIO-SPATIAL SEGREGATION,
METROPOLITAN AREA, CHINA
-

Poster Abstracts

College Students' Awareness and Understanding of HIV and LGBTQ+ Social Issues

Capellan, Victor M.

College students represent a population of people who may be testing out drugs or experimenting with their sexuality for the first time. With the high prevalence of HIV cases in the United States, where 1.1 million people are currently living with HIV (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2016), proper education about HIV and homosexuality can better prepare college students for healthy and safe exploration during their college years. Understanding college student's level of understanding of HIV and lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and queer (LGBTQ+) issues can lay the groundwork for sex education and health safety programs targeted toward young adults. The current study examines factors that influence college students' knowledge of HIV and LGBTQ+ social issues using an online questionnaire, purposed to shed light on the general knowledge of HIV and LGBTQ+ social issues among college students, and to inform sex education and LGBTQ+ education training programs in how to best serve students.

LGBTQ+, HIV, EDUCATION, SURVEY

Perceived barriers, utilization of healthcare services and self-reported health among Mexican immigrants in Central Texas

Czyewska, Maria

The research examined perceived barriers, utilization of healthcare and self-reported health among Mexican immigrants (N=177). Participants completed 120 items survey with the assistance of Spanish speaking interviewers. Majority of participants reported not having medical insurance or access to healthcare assistance programs. Binomial logistic regressions examined associations between health care utilization outcome variables (i.e., accessing healthcare in past 2 years, seeking curative care, seeking preventive care) and socioeconomic characteristics, perceived barriers to healthcare and self-reported current health as predictors. Although there was no correlation between utilization of health services and self-reported health, the results showed high rates of reporting not having common medical problems (i.e., hypertension, high cholesterol or blood sugar level) by participants who also admitted to never been screened for these conditions. The findings suggest a risk of underestimating health problems among immigrants with limited access and utilization of healthcare services.

MEXICAN IMMIGRANTS HEALTH

Community, Ethnicity, and Gentrification in Columbia Heights

Derleth, Gavin

In this research I analyze the racial aspects of gentrification in Columbia Heights, a neighborhood in northwest DC which has historically been celebrated for its diversity. I used Census data from the years 2010 to 2016 and ArcGIS to analyze and map different aspects of demographic change in the neighborhood over this period of time. I also obtained information on redevelopment in Columbia Heights from published research. The results of this study show that the opening up of the Columbia Heights metro station in 1999 and commercial and retail development in the early 21st century shaped not only Columbia Heights' economic status, but also its racial makeup. The increased median income, property values and rents in the area have been accompanied by a continued decrease in the neighborhood's Hispanic and African American populations. Though gentrification often focuses on economic and class conflict, in this neighborhood it also had a significant impact on the racial makeup of the community.

GENTRIFICATION, HOUSING COOPERATIVES,
URBAN DEVELOPMENT

Mapping Immigration and Customs Enforcement Arrests in this Geopolitical Moment: A Participatory Poster

Eisenhart, Amelia

Historical Districts and Changing Ethnicity: A Case Study of Los Angeles' Oldest Chinatown

Gonzalez, Joshua B

This study will examine the effects neighborhood preservation organizations have on the demographics of an area. The study will highlight whether the presence of these organizations has the desired effects they are in place to serve. The study will use qualitative data in the form of archival research, case study examination, and the personal accounts of residents of these areas, as well as statements from these organizations. It will use scholarly articles and reports from these organizations to study how their operations affect the demographics of the area. The study will use quantitative data in the form of census data, tax parcel data, and cartographic data to visually portray the effects organizations have over time, examine how populated these areas are, the amenities available in these areas, and observe how rent fluctuates in these areas. The study will analyze small neighborhoods of various economic backgrounds to study the preservation of different ethnic populations in these areas.

The study will highlight the need or lack of preservation societies in ethnic enclaves and cultural regions. This study hopes to analyze how these preservation societies can further assist in preserving their neighborhoods, to assist in tracking the change over time and their influence over these variables, and to compare communities with and without these organizations.

NEW YORK CITY, CITY, PRESERVATION, ETHNIC ENCLAVE, HISTORY

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Degradation and Division in the Tibetan Plateau

Grainger, Patrick

A general introduction to environmental problems in Tibet and how they are directly related to the topic of this conference—race, ethnicity and space—in the sense that environmental degradation and pollution directly affect spaces considered sacred by Tibetans. For example, Chinese mining operations are known to pollute sacred mountains and rivers in Tibet. Further, this can be attributed to the Chinese colonization process and the exploitation of Tibetan lands and resources by the Chinese government and its subsidiary companies. The distribution of wealth generated by these industrial and mining operations in Tibetan sacred lands is divided along racial and ethnic divides with the Han Chinese keeping ownership of the land as well as the majority of the profits. Under the current Five-Year Plan, the infrastructure and economic development will serve only to exacerbate the issues.

TIBET, CHINA, ENVIRONMENT, POLLUTION, ETHNIC DIVIDE, RELIGION

-

Rural Population Mapping at Moderate Spatial Resolutions Using Geospatial Data Fusion

Hoffman-Hall, Amanda

Accurate and timely population distribution maps are critical to addressing health epidemics, coordinating natural disaster response, tracking global changes for environmental conservation, addressing human rights issues, and more. The satellite remote sensing community has made great strides in mapping populations – previously unattainable without conducting a resource intensive census. While great advances have been made in urban population mapping, large gaps still exist for rural and remote populations. These isolated groups tend to be the most vulnerable to environmental, economic, and socio-political change. Moderate resolution remote sensing data, such as Landsat, has generally been viewed as not sufficient for rural mapping given its coarseness. However, rural settlements can be mapped by combining Landsat data with freely available auxiliary

geospatial data sensitive to regionally specific characteristics in a machine learning methodology. This paper presents an approach to detecting small rural settlements within Ann Township of Rakhine State, a remote region of Myanmar. Political unrest and limited resources have made census data collection in Rakhine State extremely challenging, leading to large uncertainties in population estimates as well as the distribution of population across the landscape. The resultant map has a classification accuracy of 86.5% on a per-pixel basis and 93.1% on a location identification basis. Numerous small settlements (on the order of 2-3 structures in some cases) not previously mapped by other datasets are identified, revealing that the population of Ann Township is far more dispersed and isolated than previously mapped. This study concludes that by incorporating regionally specific characteristics, moderate resolution remotely sensed data can successfully map geographically marginalized communities so that services and aid are better able to reach them.

RURAL, POPULATION MAPPING, REMOTE SENSING, MYANMAR

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Race-Ethnicity and Social Justice in General Education Geography Courses: Pedagogic Resources and Approaches

Johnston-Anumonwo, Ibipo

Undergraduate students enrolled in compulsory General Education courses can be successfully engaged in transformational learning about diversity, equity and inclusivity. Noting that resources for teaching about diversity vary in appropriateness and quality, the presentation draws on experiences of teaching general education courses to provide learning opportunities that actively engage students. Methods that are successful in making students address ongoing issues of racism and other sources of inequity are emphasized. The goal of the presentation is to share significant aspects of acclaimed teaching practices, resources, materials and activities and to appraise the strengths and shortcomings of featured print and non-print pedagogic resources and approaches for effective and engaged student learning of diversity, equity, inclusivity and social justice themes in general education geography courses.

RACE-ETHNICITY, SOCIAL JUSTICE, PEDAGOGY, GENERAL EDUCATION

-

Tibetan agriculture and the Dawes act of 1887

LaGrone, Samel C.

In recent times Tibetan nomadic lifeways have been challenged by modernization and a number of assimilation initiatives advocated by Chinese government. Initiatives which are inherently

designed from the perception of Chinese denizens to improve Tibetan standard of living, are consequently spreading poverty and increasing incidents of alcoholism and violence amongst individuals in the Tibetan ethnic minority. A fundamental part of initiatives by the Chinese government and following reforms have been an advocacy for a sedentary agricultural lifestyle, promoted by dividing land into individual plots, and fencing off what had previously been communal. In many ways these reforms reflect similar reforms undertaken by the United States government in the form of the Dawes act of 1887. The Dawes Act of 1887 divided communal Native American lands into individual plots in an attempt to promote assimilation. By promoting an agricultural system based off of the European American model, the United States sought to improve economic conditions and bring citizenship to the Native Americans. Similar to the Tibetan experience, this brought and influx of outside settlers, poverty, the degradation of cultural systems, as well as alcoholism.

TIBET, NATIVE AMERICAN, INDIAN, LAND
REDISTRIBUTION, ASSIMILATION, CHINA, UNITED
STATES

The Politics of Policing: Intergovernmental Cooperation on Immigration Enforcement in the Washington, D.C. Metro Area

Moss, Maggie

The 287(g) program under IIRIRA is one of Immigration and Customs Enforcement's (ICE's) top partnership initiatives. 287(g) allows a state or local law enforcement entity to receive delegated authority for immigration enforcement within their jurisdictions by entering into a partnership with ICE under a joint Memorandum of Agreement (MOA). The effects of the 287(g) programs on three jurisdictions in the Washington Metropolitan Area are examined in this study, including those of the city of Washington, DC, Fairfax county in Virginia, and Prince William county in Virginia. This study synthesizes census data, academic analyses when available, and news reports to assess the consequences of 287(g) compliance on these three communities.

IMMIGRATION, POLICY, ENFORCEMENT,
GOVERNMENT, LAW

Associations Between Air Pollution, Lung Cancer, Race/ Ethnicity and Income in Ohio

Ngare, Winnie

Epidemiological studies have consistently shown a positive relationship between lung cancer and particulate air pollution. This threat has become so prevalent in recent years that the

International Agency for Research on Cancer recently declared air pollution, and particulate matter, Group 1 human carcinogens, i.e. two of approximately 100 substances known to cause cancer. However, this threat is not equally distributed among the population; rather, air pollution and its concomitant diseases are in part spatially determined, and in the United States, disproportionately affect people of color and low income. These vulnerable populations tend to be clustered residentially in areas with greater exposure to air pollution from industries or freeways. This study uses American Community Survey, Toxic Release Inventory and CDC data to investigate whether this pattern of disproportionate exposure is found in Ohio, which depends on coal as a primary energy source, and whether populations of color and lower income have higher cancer rates.

AIR POLLUTION, LUNG CANCER,
DISPROPORTIONATE EFFECTS, POPULATIONS OF
COLOR.

Examination of Poverty and Wealth in NYC Neighborhoods

Norberto, Anthony

When examining disparities in poverty across urban landscapes, recognizing differences in race and socioeconomic status is imperative to understanding the social and physical construct of neighborhoods. Encompassing a complexity of predicaments, poverty can arise from unemployment, low wages, lack of education, high cost of living, among others. However, these financial determinants can often be traced to racially biased historical trends or patterns that have restricted the development and growth of particular neighborhoods. In New York City, disparities in poverty is particularly discernible as some of the nation's most affluent residents live side by side to some of the nations' poorest. In particular, less than a mile from the predominantly African-American NYCHA housing on Park and Madison Avenues (Harlem) are apartments on the same streets in the predominantly white Upper East Side that sell for an average of \$1.3 million. In recognition of these disparities in poverty, understanding the racial, social, and physical complexities of neighborhoods needs to be further examined in order to better comprehend the relationships between poverty and disparities across space.

POVERTY, RACE, SOCIOECONOMIC,
DISPARITIES, DEVELOPMENT

Tracing Boricua Soccer: Diffusion of Soccer in Puerto Rico from 1911 to 1969

Olivieri Ortiz, Isabel

This work seeks to provide a geographical and spatial perspective to the stories that former soccer player and historian Luis Reynaldo

Alvarez rescues in his books, hoping to expand the limited knowledge of Puerto Rican soccer's history and spatial movement throughout its first decades in Puerto Rico. This research's theoretical basis is Everett Rogers' theory of diffusion of innovations and adoption curve, and John Bale's hierarchical and proximity aspects of diffusion of sports. Adult male soccer teams' data was compiled from Alvarez's books to create a geographic database from 1911 to 1969, overlaid with U.S. census data. Images of the municipalities that had presence of teams were created by decade using Geographic Information Systems (GIS). Our finding suggests that soccer's remained popular among most cities in the coastal regions. Yet it experienced an interrupted period in the 1940s when soccer was paralyzed due to various social and political situations and was excluded from the public education system.

HISTORICAL GEOGRAPHY, SPORTS GEOGRAPHY,
PUERTO RICO, GIS

Seeing Oneself in the Professoriate: Racial and Ethnic Diversity in Academic Faculty (Europe and the USA) Okonkwo, Toya Mary

In this poster presentation, I would like to display the findings of a recent European tour with the Texas Christian University GO (Global Outlooks) Institute. As a GO Fellow, we visited three countries (England, Belgium, and Germany) and met with university and academic professionals for extended meetings to get a clearer understanding of differences with U.S. based systems of higher education. On this trip, each of the GO Fellows focused on a unique topic of interest, and my question for each of the academics had to do with how the university was coping with the racial and ethnic changing populations within Europe due to immigration and refugee influxes. I wanted to know if these institutions had any incentives in place to address the faculty representation to their increasingly diverse, in terms of race and ethnicity, student populations. While one of the schools had a program, "Fit für Studium," for seeing refugee students through university, there doesn't seem to be many efforts to see more racial and ethnic diversity among university faculty. Extending this same topic to American schools, I will attempt to chart some figures for racial and ethnic retention rates among U.S. based academy faculty, and also include information from scholars who have written articles on the topic of retention. In order to combat and ultimately change the white supremacist model of Westerns systems of higher education, my poster will argue that we need more consecrated efforts to entice diverse populations of students to continue to be researchers, educators, and scholars of the incoming generations and this begins with

seeing themselves reflected in the very people they interface with most prominently on a college campus, the professors.

RACE & ETHNICITY, EUROPE, ACADEMIA,
REFUGEE & IMMIGRATION, TRANSATLANTIC

Does Size Matter?: Case Study of Refugees from Burma in Waterloo and Marshalltown, Iowa Pierce, Christopher

Refugees have traditionally been resettled in metropolitan areas, however, many have secondary migrated to nonmetropolitan areas that may better serve their needs. Refugees from Burma have secondary migrated to Iowa since 2007 and many have resettled in Waterloo (metropolitan) and Marshalltown (nonmetropolitan). The aim of this study was to compare resettlement and integration experiences based on Ager and Strang's Indicators of Integration and added dimensions that may play a factor. Qualitative and geospatial techniques were used to give a comprehensive understanding of the integration and resettlement experiences. Participants in this study experienced different levels on integration based upon where they secondary resettled. Results indicated that refugees in Waterloo had a more positive economic integration experience, however, those that were resettled in Marshalltown reported higher levels of community integration. Overall, both Waterloo and Marshalltown pose advantages over the other in different integration experiences.

INTEGRATION, REFUGEES, BURMA,
METROPOLITAN, NONMETROPOLITAN

The Treacherous Journey of the Chin and Rohingya People from Religious Persecution in Burma to Texas Stewart, Kaitlin

Since achieving independence in January 1947, the Buddhist majority in Burma persecuted ethnic minorities and forcibly removed them from their ancestral homelands. From 1948 to present day, the government of Myanmar oppressed the Muslim Rohingya people of the Rakhine State and the Christian Chin people of the Chin State who then sought sanctuary and permanent residence in the United States. As the British colony of Burma transformed into the military dictatorship of Myanmar, the government tacitly adopted Theravada Buddhism as an unofficial state religion. As a result, the Chin and the Rohingya faced violent religious persecution from the government of Myanmar in their home states and sought asylum and self-determination elsewhere. This paper describes the process of migration to the United States, and how the Chin and Rohingya established communities in Texas. Whereas the Chin created enclaves with minimal attention, the Rohingya attracted the public eye

and federal funding.

MYANMAR, ETHNIC IDENTITY, CHIN PEOPLE,
ROHINGYA PEOPLE, CULTURAL GEOGRAPHY

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State and Local Roles in the Expansion and Redevelopment of a Rust Belt

Tolbert, Frank

In early 2017, Binghamton University began construction of a Health Science Campus in a neighboring rustbelt community, the Village of Johnson City, a part of the Triple Cities of the Southern Tier of New York. This Health Science Campus will consist of the Decker School of Nursing and a new School of Pharmacy. Millions of dollars have been invested in the area where campus expansion is taking place. As a result, the neighborhoods surrounding this Campus likely will experience a number of impacts, including residential, commercial, and industrial. This study will look at land use, spatial expansion of University investments, and economic and residential developments that are part of gentrification and potential displacement. Binghamton University's Geography Department has examined existing vacancies and the poverty level in this community that make changes likely to be positive and potentially negative. University investments are expected to remove vacancies surrounding the Health Sciences study area. However, concerns of the poor and the agencies that support them remain fearful of their displacements.

REVITALIZATION, RUST BELT, URBAN
GEOGRAPHY, LOCAL GOVERNMENT

-

The Whitewashing of Wilderness

White, T'Shari

The most cited reasons for a lack of visitation to National Parks from Black Americans include cost, lack of access, lack of knowledge, and racial bias. However, more research is needed to determine how National Park promotional materials impact Black American visitors. This research offers an assessment of Black environmental attitudes regarding outdoor recreation with interviews being the primary method of data collection. Additionally, to investigate how park guides influence Black Americans' attitudes and intentions towards visiting National Parks, a content analysis was performed. The aim of this research is to fill the gap in information on how the whitewashing of wilderness has impacted Black Americans' intentions to participate. Preliminary findings demonstrate that there is symbolic annihilation of Black people in National Parks which impacts their intentions; therefore, lessening their intentions towards visiting National Parks.

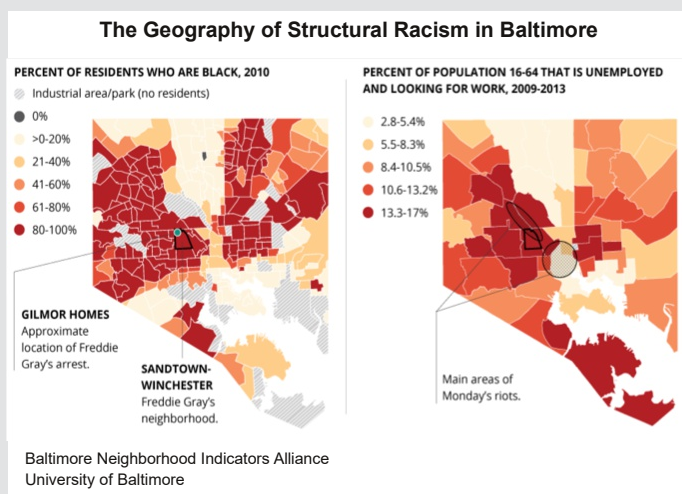
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Race, Ethnicity, and Place 2020

Baltimore

Come to REP 2020 and explore the geography of racial segregation in Baltimore. Visit Pennsylvania Avenue, Baltimore's once thriving black downtown and center of urban uprisings in 1968 and 2015. Compare Freddie Gray's neighborhood with white neighborhoods a stone's throw away and follow the sectoral pathways of black residential expansion. Learn about the city's racialized geography of housing, crime, education, employment opportunities, public health, food ways, banking, social services, and more. See where Baltimore's Hispanic population is clustering. Talk with local historians, community organizers, pastors, writers, and artists from Baltimore's black community.

REP 2020 hosts will be Morgan State University and the University of Baltimore. The plan is to locate the conference in a center city hotel with plenary and paper sessions in different neighborhoods as appropriate. Conference dates are still to be determined. Sponsorships welcome.



For more conference information, tailored readings on Baltimore, or to volunteer ideas or to help in conference planning and implementation, contact Joseph S. Wood at jswood@ubalt.edu

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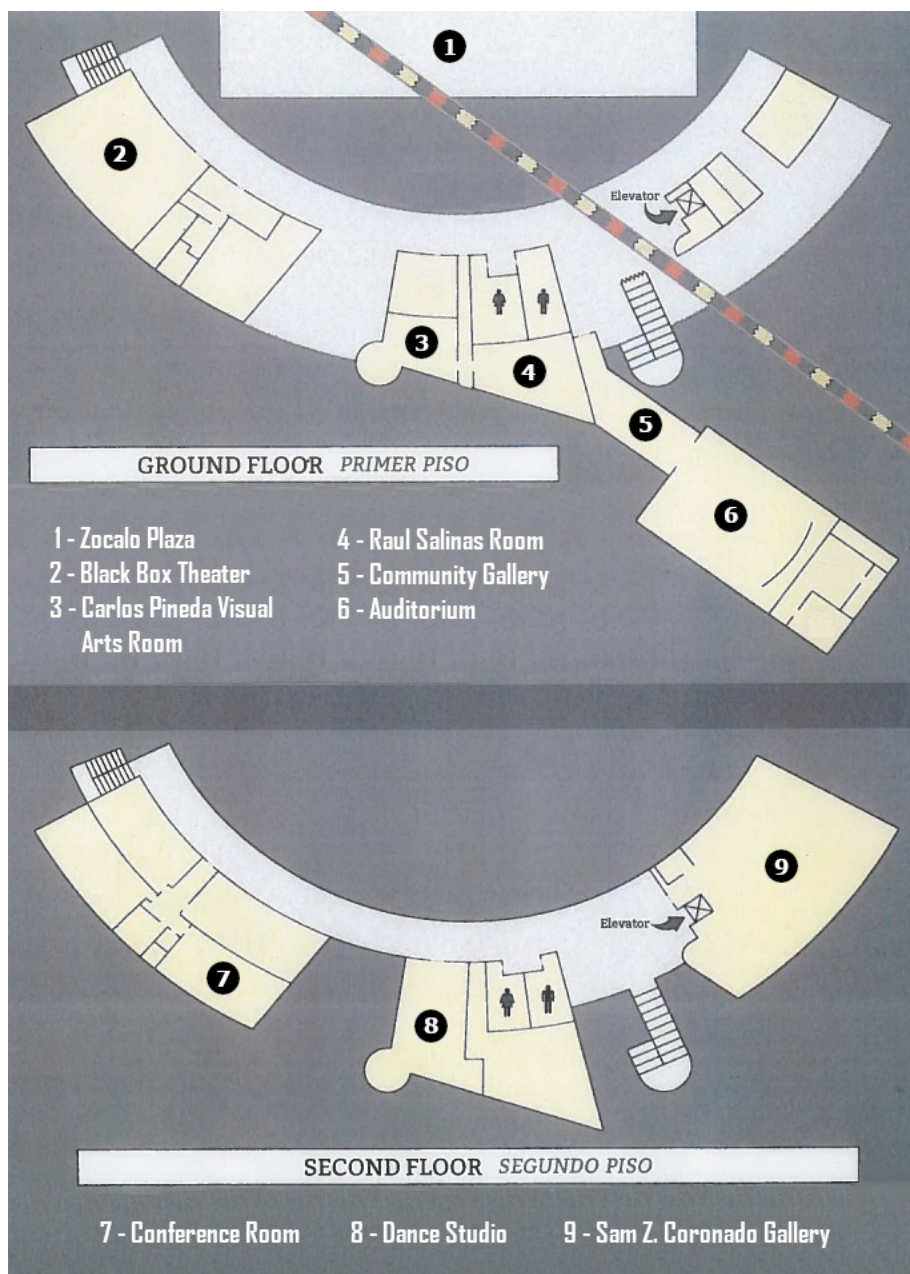
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