XII th Race, Ethnicity, and Place conference & Middle Atlantic Division of the AAG annual meeting

PROGRAM

MAPPING AND EMPOWERMENT | OCTOBER 11-13, 2023 WASHINGTON, DC

www.repconference.org

NSF

AAG American Association of Geographers

THE GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY WASHINGTON, DC

KENT STATE UNIVERSITY DEPARTMENT OF GEOGRAPHY

TEXAS STATE UNIVERSITY *The rising STAR of Texas*

REP/MAD-AAG Joint Meeting Planning Committee

Elizabeth Chacko
Marie Price
Sarah Blue
David Kaplan
Jeremy Tasch

REP National Conference Directors

Sarah Blue, Texas State University
David Kaplan, Kent State University

REP Local Conference Directors

Elizabeth Chacko, George Washington University
Marie Price, George Washington University

REP Treasurer

Edris Montalvo, Cameron University

REP Secretary

Eric Sarmiento, Texas State University

REP Board of Directors

Dr. Derek Alderman, UT-Knoxville (Tennessee)
Dr. Mark Barnes, Morgan State University
Dr. Sarah Blue, Geography, Texas State University
Dr. Elizabeth Chacko, George Washington University
Dr. Sean Crotty, Texas Christian University
Dr. Norah Henry, Binghamton University (New York)
Dr. David Kaplan, Kent State University (Ohio)
Dr. Yongmei Lu, Texas State University
Dr. Edris Montalvo, Cameron University (Oklahoma)
Dr. Jay Newberry, Binghamton University (New York)
Dr. Kefa Otiso, Bowling Green State University (Ohio)
Dr. Marie Price, George Washington University (Washington, DC)
Dr. Eric Sarmiento, Texas State University
Dr. Emily Skop, University of Colorado, Colorado Springs
Dr. Selima Sultana, University of North Carolina, Greensboro
Dr. Jeremy Tasch, Towson University (Maryland)
Dr. Rebecca Torres, University of Texas-Austin
Dr. Joseph Wood, University of Baltimore and American Geographical Society

MAD-AAG Board

Chair: Tracey Edwards, Frostburg University
Vice-Chair: Mike Allen, Towson University
Treasurer: Andrea Presotto, Salisbury University
Interim Secretary: Jaime Barrett, University of Maryland Baltimore County
Student Representative: Alyah Andrews, Towson University)
Regional Councillor: Jeremy Tasch, Towson University

Program design and cover image by Maël Le Noc - MLN Digital

Welcome to REP XII and MAD-AAG conference

Welcome to the 12th conference of Race, Ethnicity, and Place (REP) in conjunction with the Middle Atlantic Division of the American Association of Geographers (MADAAG)! The theme of the conference is Mapping and Empowerment. Held at the George Washington University in the Foggy Bottom neighborhood of Washington, D.C., the conference offers papers and poster presentations, panel discussions and keynotes by seasoned and early career scholars as well as practitioners from a diversity of disciplinary perspectives.

If this is the first time you are attending REP, thank you for joining our community of scholars and practitioners. If you are a returning participant, thank you for coming back. Whether you are attending for the first or the twelfth time, we hope you will enjoy the two days of paper, panel, and poster sessions by scholars, professionals, and students. Each time slot includes four concurrent sessions of papers and panels during the two days. “Featured Panels” reflect the conference theme of mapping and empowerment, as well as related themes of social justice, diversity, and inclusion in the work we do in the academy. We are especially happy to welcome the early career scholars and their mentors to this year’s NSF-supported preconference Critical Cartography and Pedagogy Workshop on October 11, 2023.

Please join us for the opening reception on the evening of Wednesday October 11 and the Friday October 13 plenary at which Dayna Mathew, the Dean of GW’s Law School and Mark Hugo Lopez, the Director of Race and Ethnicity Research at the Pew Research Center will speak. This will be followed by a reception in the City View Room.

We hope you have an opportunity to explore parts of Foggy Bottom and the National Mall in the evenings and on Saturday. You will find in the program, and on the REP website, information on the conference neighborhood, as well as suggestions for restaurants and cultural institutions that you may wish to visit.

We owe a great deal of thanks to the many universities, professional organizations, individual sponsors, and donors who have made attendance of so many of you at the conference possible. The Dean of the Columbian College at George Washington University, Texas State University, and Kent State University have provided important startup funding for us. Indeed, this year’s conference owes its success to all the attendees and to its diverse sponsors, the names of whom are found on the final page of this program. The National Science Foundation has generously supported the workshop, and the American Association of Geographers has provided support for student travel.

We are glad you are here and look forward to meeting as many of you as possible. Have a great experience!

Elizabeth Chacko
Marie Price
Sarah Blue
David Kaplan

REP XII NSF Pre-Conference Early Career Worskshop Selected Participants

Hilary Ama Ansah, Texas State University
Melisa Argañaraz Gomez, University of Connecticut
Lucas Belury, University of Arizona
Shamayeta Bhattacharya, Point Park University
Jamal Brooks-Hawkins, University of Arizona
Kela Caldwell, University of Wisconsin-Madison
Nicholas Cuba, Auburn University at Montgomery
Alain Elegbe, Texas State University
Nabeela Farhat, University of North Carolina at Greensboro
Emily Frazier, Missouri State University
Ayodeji Iyanda, Prairie View A&M University
Christian Keeve, University of Kentucky
Joshua Merced, Northern Arizona University
Maliha Binte Mohiuddin, West Virginia University
John Ponstingel, Binghamton University
Mark J. Sciuchetti Jr., Jacksonville State University
Katrina Stack, University of Tennessee, Knoxville
Yining Tan, University of Arizona
Fabian Terbeck, University of South Alabama
Dylan Turner, University of North Carolina at Charlotte
Yolanda Valencia, University of Maryland Baltimore County

Mentors:
Mark Barnes, Morgan State University
Daniel Block, Chicago State University
Jeremy Crampton, George Washington University
Debs Ghosh, University of Connecticut
Emily Kaufman, Towson University
Yongmei Lu, Texas State University
David Padgett, Tennessee State University
Jonnell Robinson, Syracuse University

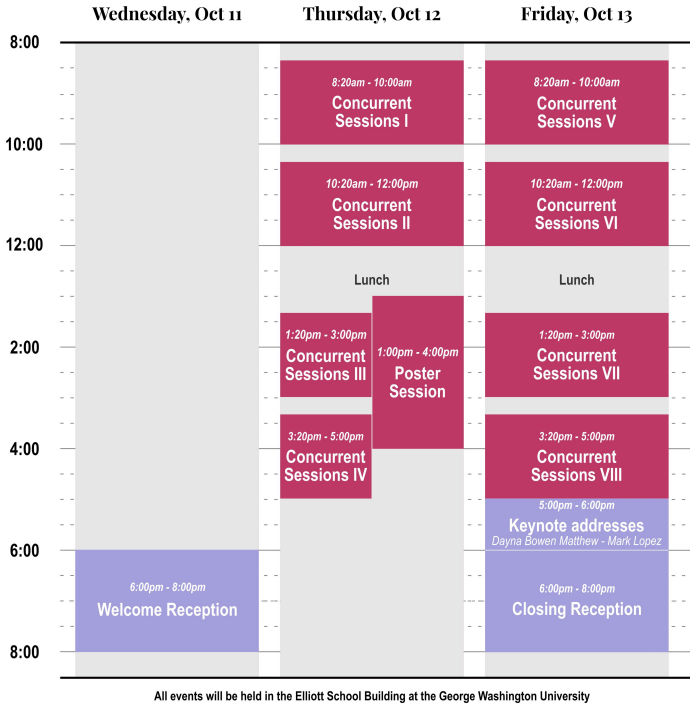
REP XII Student Conference Travel Awards Recipients

Elybeth Alcantar, University of Texas at Austin
Sabina Bhandari, University of Connecticut
Helena de Menezes Vaz de Mello, Indiana University
Lauren Fritzsche, University of Arizona
Kristin Green, University of New Hampshire
Alexandra Lamina, University of Texas at Austin
Francisco Logan, University of Northern Colorado
Linh Nguyen, Kent State University
Esther Ramos-Garcia, University of Texas at Austin
Genevieve Stark, Missouri State University.
Natalie Thompson, University of Virginia
Kayla Williams, University of Colorado Colorado Springs
Zeliu Zheng, Louisiana State University

Conference Guidelines

We have worked hard to build a program that accommodates everyone who wished to present as well as the panels and events that will provide a significant experience for attendees and support our themes and principles. To enable everyone to make the most of the experience, we ask that you abide by the direction of paper and program session chairs—staying within the time allotted for a presentation and engaging in constructive discussion. Most presentations should not exceed 15 minutes to allow for robust discussion. Sessions are 100 minutes long, and chairs have discretion with respect to asking presenters to conclude or in managing questions and discussion, in order that every presenter have equal time.

Schedule Overview



All events will be held in the Elliott School Building at the George Washington University

Registration will be available:
- On Wednesday October 11th, from 4:00 pm to 8:00 pm, on the 2nd floor Atrium of the Elliott School Building
- On Thursday October 12th, from 8:00am to 4:00 pm, on the first floor ot the Elliott School Building
- On Friday October 13th, from 8:00am to 12:00 pm, on the first floor ot the Elliott School Building

The Foggy Bottom Neighborhood In Washington, D.C.

The Foggy Bottom neighborhood is located on the ancestral lands of the Anacostan and Piscataway peoples. Once a thriving community, the indigenous population here was decimated by new diseases and war following the arrival of Europeans. Some of the remaining peoples were forcibly removed and even sold into slavery in the Caribbean Islands. Foggy Bottom was settled by Europeans (mostly German, and later, Irish immigrants) after 1765, when Jacob Funk, a developer of Swiss-German ancestry bought land here and subdivided it for sale to settlers. Known then as Hamburg, it was also colloquially called Funkstown after Jacob Funk. One of the oldest churches in the city (Concordia German Evangelical Church, renamed the United Church or Die Vereinigte Kirche, was built here in 1833 on land donated by Jacob Funk. The church still exists and conducts traditional worship services in German twice a month, a weekly German language meet-up, and provides a space for German speakers in the city to connect with each other.

By the 1800s small industries such as glass works, breweries and the city gas works were located here. According to local legend, the name “Foggy Bottom” is a nod to the smoke given off by these industries and the mist rolling in from the Potomac River. After the mid-1800s, the population of the area grew and included blacks as well as whites, many of whom worked in local industries.

Foggy Bottom became the site of the main campus of the George Washington University in 1912. The university currently has a footprint of some 20 city blocks spread over 42 acres, with academic and office buildings, residence halls, libraries, theaters, the GW Hospital and medical services, gyms and eating places. The historic district of the neighborhood has row houses built in the 1800s. An alley community called Snow’s Court with 2-story narrow brick homes was occupied by Irish laborers before the Civil War. After the end of the war, freed African Americans flocked to the city and lived in low-cost alley dwellings such as Snow’s Court. The Watergate Complex which has apartments, offices, retail stores and a hotel is located in the neighborhood. In 1972, the Democratic National Committee’s headquarters located in the Watergate was broken into by burglars with associations to President Nixon’s reelection committee. This political scandal eventually led to the resignation of President Richard M. Nixon.

The neighborhood is also home to important national and multinational organizations and agencies. Many federal government offices (including the State Department), the World Bank, International Monetary Fund, the American Red Cross’ National Headquarters, the Pan American Health Organization, the Organization of American States and the Mexican and Spanish embassies are located here. Another notable amenity is the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts which was built on the site of a former brewery and opened in 1971. It offers different genres of performance art including music, dance and theater. There are free performances in the Grand Foyer Wednesdays through Saturdays at 6 p.m.

The Foggy Bottom- GWU metro station opened in 1977, connecting the neighborhood with other parts of the city and neighboring areas of Virginia and Maryland. One can take the metro rail from Foggy Bottom-GWU metro station to Dulles International Airport and Reagan National Airport. Today, the bustling neighborhood has residential, office and academic buildings, a hospital, entertainment, restaurants, banks, and stores that draw a mix of people for work and play.

Places to Visit during REP XII

The **National Museum of African American History and Culture** is located at 1400 Constitution Avenue, NW on the National Mall. Timed passes are required and are available online three months in advance. On weekdays, visitors can enter the museum without passes beginning at 10 a.m. Daily 10 AM to 5:30 PM. Last entry is at 4:00 PM.

The **Frederick Douglass National Historic Site**, located at Cedar Hill in Anacostia at 1411 W St SE. You can tour the 21-room mansion with a park ranger, while the site offers breathtaking views of the city. Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays 9:00 AM to 5:00 PM. Reservations are strongly encouraged.

The **National Museum of the American Indian** is located at 4th Street and Independence Avenue, SW on the National Mall. Built through collaborations with Native Peoples the museum offers a more informed understanding of many of the Native Peoples of the Americas. Daily 10 AM to 5:30 PM

The **Martin Luther King, Jr. Memorial** sits on a 4-acre site on the tidal basin and features a 30-foot statue of Dr. King and quotes from his speeches, sermons, and writings.

The **Mary McLeod Bethune Council House** is located at 1318 Vermont Avenue NW. It was the home of Mary McLeod Bethune, a civil rights champion, leader of women, presidential adviser, and renowned educator. The building served as the first headquarters of the National Council of Negro Women (NCNW), which developed programs and strategies that advanced the interests of African American women. Ranger-led tours of the house begin at 9:45 AM and continue until 4 PM on Thursdays and Fridays. Access the virtual tour here: https://www.nps.gov/mamc/learn/photosmultimedia/virtual-tour.htm/index.htm

Visit the **Lincoln Memorial** where Martin Luther King Jr. delivered his “I Have a Dream” speech after his March on Washington in 1963. It was on a stage built over the steps of the Lincoln Memorial that African American opera singer Marian Anderson performed in 1939 after the Daughters of the American Revolution had her barred from singing in Washington D.C.'s Constitution Hall because she was Black.

The block of 16th Street NW north of the White House has large yellow letters permanently painted on a pedestrian section of the road marking it as **Black Lives Matter Plaza**. It is the site of protests and demonstrations for social justice annd and equality.

Restaurants and Cafés in Foggy Bottom

Tatte Bakery and Café $ (Good for breakfast, across the street from Lafayette Hall)
Address: 2129 I St NW, Washington, DC 20037
Open 7 AM to 8 PM

Beefsteak $ (Vegetarian, good for lunch or dinner)
Address: 800 22nd St NW, Washington, DC 20037
Open 10:30 AM to 8 PM weekdays. Closes at 6 PM on weekends

Roti $ (Mediterranean Bowls. Salads. Pitas.)
2221 I St NW, Washington, DC 20037
Open 11 AM–9 PM

Western Market Food Hall $ (Multiple vendors)
Address: 2000 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, Washington DC 20037
Open 7 AM to 9 PM most days

- Capo (Italian) Deli
- Mason's Lobster Rolls
- RAW-ish (salads, sandwiches, juices)
- Roaming Rooster (fried chicken sandwich etc)
- Arepa Zone (Arepas, cachapas and tequeños, Venezuelan food)
- Bandoola Bowl (Southeast Asian salad shop -flavors of Burma, Vietnam, Thailand)
- Onkei (Sushi, bento box, ramen)
- Falafel Inc
- Duke's Grocery (restaurant)
- Tigerella (Michelin rated Italian restaurant)

Chipotle Mexican Grill $
Address: 2000 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, Washington DC 20037
Open 10:45 AM to 11 PM

Flower Child $ (American restaurant - salads, vegan and gluten free options)
Address: 2112 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, Washington DC 20037
Open 10:45 AM to 8:30 PM

Circa (Lunch and Dinner)
Address: 2221 I St NW, Washington, DC 20037
Open 11 AM to 10 PM

Soi 38 (Lunch and Dinner). Reasonably priced Thai restaurant
Address: 2101 L Street, NW
Open 11 AM to 10 PM

Immigrant Food $$ (International menu with brunch staples, bowls)
Address: 1701 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20006
Open 11 AM–9 PM Weekdays & 11 AM–3 PM Weekends

Devon & Blakely $ (Coffee, lunch and dinner options)
Southern Building, 803 15th St NW, Washington, DC 20005
Open 7 AM – 4 PM, Closed Weekends

Tazza Cafe $$ (Mediterranean food, pizzas, gelato)
Located near the Kennedy Center
600 New Hampshire Ave NW, Washington, DC 20037
Open 8 AM–8 PM Weekdays & 10 AM–8 PM Weekends

Magic Gourd Restaurant $$ (Casual Chinese cuisine)
528 23rd St NW, Washington, DC 20037
Open most days 11 AM–9 PM, closed Sunday

GW Delicatessen $ (Breakfast, snacks)
2133 G St NW, Washington, DC 20037
Open 6:30 AM–4:30 PM Weekdays

Cafe Aria $ (Coffee, Baked Goods)
1917 F St NW, Washington, DC 20006

Open 6:30 AM–2:30 PM Weekdays
Sweetgreen $ (Customized salads and health bowls)
2221 I St NW, Washington, DC 20052
Open 10:30 AM – 10 PM most days

PoppaBox $ (Asian fusion)
1928 I St NW, Washington, DC 20006
Open 7 AM–9 PM most days

GCDC Grilled Cheese Bar $$ (American Restruant)
1730 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20006
Open 10:30 AM–8 PM

Butter Chicken Company $ (Indian Restaurant)
1717 Pennsylvania Ave NW, Washington, DC 20006
Open 11 AM–7 PM everyday

Shwarma District $ (Lebanese Restaurant)
818 18th St NW, Washington, DC 20006
Open 11 AM–4 PM, closed sunday

Charm Thai $$ (Thai Restaurant)
2514 L St NW, Washington, DC 20037
Open 11 AM– 10:30 PM most days

Founding Farmers $$ (Rustic "farm-to-table" brunch and dinner)
1924 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20006
Open 7:30 AM–10 PM most days

HomeSlyce $ (Pizza)
2121 K St NW, Washington, DC 20037
Open 11 AM– 10 PM

Mercy Me $$ (South American inspired coffee house)
1143 New Hampshire Ave NW Ground Floor, Washington, DC 20037
Open 5 – 9 PM

Fabulous Market and Cafe $ (Sandwhich, Coffee, Breakfast)
2424 Pennsylvania Avenue NW #109, Washington, DC 20037
Open 8 AM – 7 PM

Aroma Cafe $$ (Coffee, Baked Goods)
2401 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20037
Open 7:30 PM – 4 PM most days

Bluestone Lane (West End) $$ (Australian-style cafe goods)
1100 23rd St NW, Washington, DC 20037
Open 7:30 PM – 4 PM most days

Lulu's Juice Cafe $ (Coffee and baked goods)
1922 I St NW Floor 1, Washington, DC 20006
Open 8 AM – 6 PM

Carvings $ (Deli)
2021 F St NW, Washington, DC 20006
Open 8 AM – 4 PM

Cafe Lombardy $$$ (Dining experience, well known for it's crabcakes)
2019 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, Washington, DC, in the Hotel Lombardy
7:00 AM-10:00 PM most days. Reservations are encouraged.

Rasika WestEnd $$$ (Upscale restaurant that offers fusion-style regional Indian cuisine)
1190 New Hampshire Avenue, NW, Washington, DC
Open 11:30 AM–2:15 PM and 5–10:15 PM. On Saturday, from 4–10:15 PM. Reservations required.

Pisco y Nazca Ceviche Gastrobar $$$ (Dining experience with a modern twist to Peruvian cuisine)
1823 L Street, NW, Washington, DC
Open 11 AM–10 PM. Reservations are required.

If You're Here For An Extended Period Or Just Prefer To Cook For Yourself, Pick Up

Wednesday, October 11

4:00 p.m.-
8:00 p.m.

Registration

Elliott School Building, 2nd Floor Atrium

6:00 p.m.-
8:00 p.m.

Opening Reception

Elliott School Building, 2nd Floor Atrium

REP/MAD Welcome Reception will be held at the atrium/ exhibition area on the 2nd floor of the Elliott School Building

REP/MAD organizers will provide a welcome and introduction to Washington, DC and the Conference. Greet old colleagues and friends and meet new ones before heading out to discover DC restaurants.

Thursday, October 12

8:00 a.m.-4:00 p.m. **Registration**
Elliott School Building, 1st Floor

8:20 a.m.-10:00 a.m. **Concurrent Sessions I**

Panel - Investing where the needs are greatest: Operationalizing investing with the people and places where the needs are greatest
Room 214
Organizer and chair:
Nicole D. Franklin
Pro-Equity Anti-Racism

Panelists:
Nicole D. Franklin, *Pro-Equity Anti-Racism Institute*
Frank Romo, *RomoGIS*
Clinton Johnson, *NorthStar of GIS*

Displacement, Exclusion, and Inequities
Room 212
Chair: Jeannette Gabriel
University of Nebraska Omaha

From Public Housing to Vouchers: the impacts of redevelopment and forced displacement on low-income public housing residents
Annie Sun Liu and Solange Munoz
University of Tennessee Knoxville

How Place, Race, Crime, Gentrification & Climate Change Intersect in the City of Milwaukee: A call to protect Black Land and end carceral gentrification
Nicole Robinson and David Pate*
University of Wisconsin Milwaukee

Mapping the Destruction of Kellom Heights: How Urban Renewal Impacted Omaha's Black Homeownership
Jeannette Gabriel
University of Nebraska Omaha

Gentrification, Lead Poisoning, and Youth Violence in New York City
Paul Odér
CUNY John Jay College

Police Violence and the Deaths of People of Color
Jay L. Newberry

Education, Teaching and Pedagogy
Room 211
Chair:
Wan Yu
Binghamton University

The Chesapeake Bay Climate Institute: Enhancing K-16 Climate Literacy in the Chesapeake Bay
Michael Allen
Towson University

Using Racially Restrictive Covenants to Teach the History of Exclusionary Housing in America
Jennifer Harbour
University of Nebraska Omaha

Evolution in the Foci of Academic Disciplines: Geography at Binghamton University as an Exemplar
Wan Yu and John Frazier*
Binghamton University

Names and Identity: A Framework for DEIS Initiatives
Chidimma Abuka
Pepperdine University

Bridging the Digital and Analog Divide for Teaching Race, Place & Community-Centered Spatial Justice
Ariana Cantu[1], Mackenzie Waller[2] and Cristian

*Non-presenting author

8:20 a.m.-10:00 a.m. cont'd

Indigenous Knowledge and Re-Placing Indigenous

Room 112

Chair: Yolanda Valencia
University or Maryland, Baltimore County

Indigenous identification in the Northern Triangle of Central America: Variation through space and time, and understanding its relationship to family migration to the USA
Nicholas Cuba
Auburn University at Montgomery

Geographies of Displacement and the Refusals to Forced Migration of the Mixteca Alta, Oaxaca
Elybeth Alcantar
University of Texas at Austin

The Necropolitics of the War on Things: How the Global Hurts the Intimate
Yolanda Valencia
University of Maryland, Baltimore County

Conceptions of Space in National Forest Governance
Kristin Green
University of New Hampshire

A Tribal Planning Process for Climate-Influenced Hazards Along the Mattaponi River
Nicole Hutton and Jesse Palma*
Old Dominion University

Geographies of Refuge I

Room 111

Organizers and chairs:
Emily Frazier[1], Emily Skop[2] and Pablo Bose[3]
[1]Missouri State University, [2]The University of Colorado at Colorado Springs, [3]University of Vermont

Remembering Refuge: Digital Memorialization and Commemoration of Damascus's Yarmouk Palestinian Refugee Camp
Matthew DeMaio
The George Washington University

Housing for Profit, not for Refugees: Refugee Migration and the Urban Geographies of Racial Capitalism in Berlin, Germany
René Kreichauf
Vrije Universiteit Brussel

You Crossed What Border? International recognition, Identity, and Practical Authority
Joanne Held Cummings
Baylor University

Feminist Geopolitics of Climate Change Displacement among Political Refugees in Bangladesh;
Nusrat Tabassum Mohana
University of Delaware

Ukrainian Refugees in Poland
Weronika A. Kusek
Northern Michigan University

10:20 a.m.-12:00 p.m. Concurrent Sessions II

Literary and Musical Places and Identities

Room 214

Chair: Natalie Rose Thompson
University of Virginia

Cereus Blooms at Night: Fiction as Counter-mapping
Natalie Rose Thompson
University of Virginia

Caste, Race, and Human Rights: The Abolitionist Imaginary in A Gardener in the Wasteland
Leenu Sugathan
George Washington University

Mapping Disaster and Possibility in Paul Beatty's The Sellout
Lexie Gold
DePaul University

Music, Race, and Memorialization: An Analysis of Place and Identity through the Works of Charles Ives
Mark J. Sciuchetti Jr.[1] and Denise Von Glahn[2]*
[1]Jacksonville State University [2]Florida State Univerisity

*Non-presenting author

10:20 a.m.-12:00 p.m. cont'd

Urban Interventions: Insecurities, Injustices, and Care
ROOM 212
Chair: Christine Dando
Omaha Spatial Justice Project at UNO

Abolition and the everyday life of Sacramento's carceral housing crisis
Mia Dawson
University of California, Los Angeles

Geographies of immigrant care: Latinas care amidst housing and neighborhood insecurity in East Baltimore
Melisa Arganaraz Gomez
University of Connecticut

"Who received loans?": HOLC and the Omaha Landscape
Christine Dando
Omaha Spatial Justice Project at UNO

In Bad Faith: The Racial Politics of "Best Use" and the Neo-liberalization of Social Housing after the Liberal Turn in Budapest, Hungary
Jonathan McCombs
University of Wisconsin - Eau Claire

No place for trust – Exploring the interrelations of trust and home on the US housing market
Ulrike Gerhard and Judith Keller
Heidelberg University

Schools, Academia, and Learning Environment
ROOM 211
Chair: Jennier LaFleur
Brandies University

Boston-area Learning Pods: Using Space to Establish Social Proximity During the COVID-19 Pandemic
Jennier LaFleur
Brandies University

Mapping higher education's place in structural racism
Nathan Burtch
George Mason University

GIS, Policing, Esri, and Us: Unpacking our pedagogical, ethical, and political entanglements
Leah Montange[1], Araby Smythe[2]* and Jane Henderson[3]*
[1]University of Toronto, [2]York University, [3]University of California, Berkeley

Denying Racial Animus: Political Discourse in Anti-Ethnic Studies Legislation
Gloria Howerton
University of Wisconsin - Eau Claire

Graduate Migration and Place Consonance in an Era of Social and Political Unrest
Michael Ewers[1] and Bethany Shockley[2]*
[1]UNC Charlotte [2]American University of Sharjah

Indigeneity, Nationalism, and Sovereignty
ROOM 112
Organizer and chair: Jeremy Tasch
Towson University

Interrogating (in)Justice: Indigenous Communities' Role in Energy Transitions Amidst 'Get out of the Way' Rhetoric
Khampha Stempel and Nicole Mayberry
Arizona State University

Indigenous Geospatial Mobility: Agency, Gender, and Urbanization in Ecuadorian Amazonia
Alexandra Lamina
The University of Texas at Austin

On a way to knowledge co-production with "remote" communities: experience of participatory mapping of extractive infrastructure development
Vera Kuklina, Kelsey Nyland* and Jacob Tafrate*
The George Washington University

Balancing Appeals to Indigeneity, Nationalism, Citizenship, and Sovereignty: Comparative Northern Perspectives
Jeremy Tasch
Towson University

**Non-presenting author*

Thursday Schedule

10:20 a.m.-12:00 p.m. cont'd

Geographies of Refuge II

Room 111

Organizers and Chairs: Emily Frazier[1], Emily Skop[2] and Pablo Bose[3]

[1]Missouri State University, [2]The University of Colorado at Colorado Springs, [3]University of Vermont

Unsettling Refugee Resettlement? Evidence from Central Iowa between 2017-2022
Emily Frazier
Missouri State University

The 'good immigrant' and the 'docile worker': challenging narratives of desirability in/and refugee labor
Pablo Bose
University of Vermont

"There is no safe place in this plant:" Refugee labour, the Canadian meatpacking industry and the limits of legal status
Bronwyn Bragg
York University

Resettlement volunteers and the production of 'home'
Caroline Nagel
University of South Carolina

Theorizing the politics of refuge and the ethos of care in refugee resettlement
Emily Skop
University of Colorado at Colorado Springs

12:00 p.m.-1:15 p.m. **Lunch**

Elliott School Building, 2nd Floor Atrium

1:00 p.m.-4:00 p.m. **Poster Session**

Lobby

Note: Poster set up will take place before lunch

Social-Ecological Systems in Akplabanya, Ghana: The changes in Connections of Indigenous People to land, food, and local power
Brandy Ayesu-Danso, *Virginia Tech*

Equitable Resilience: Understanding Preferred Community Assets and Latinx Social Capital
Joshua Blockstein, *Oregon State University*

Exploring Racial Equity and Impactful Investing Where the Needs Are Greatest
Nicole D. Franklin, *Pro-Equity Anti-Racism Institute*

GIS Analysis of Redlining on Urban Forest Composition in Urban New York State
Madison Hodges and Christopher A. Badurek*, *SUNY Cortland*

The Eviction Crisis in Knoxville, TN 2020-present: Visualizing Impacted Zones and Community-Based Solutions
Lutfiyah Madyun, Anna Mesa and Nikki Luke*, *University of Tennessee*

Puerto Rican Perception of Polic, Harassment and Use and Benefits of Public Parks
Ron Malega and Edwin Gomez*, *Missouri State University*

Speak Your Art Out
Danicia Malone, *Temple University*

From Addis to Inglewood: Los Angeles County Placemaking Among Diasporic Communities from Ethiopia
Eden Mekonen, *Pennsylvania State University*

Racial and Economic Profile nearby the Police Stations in Belo Horizonte, Brazil
Helena Mello, *Indiana University*

Framed as flat: Exploring the relationship between tourism & place depictions devoid of diversity
Alana Seaman, Karleigh Kolander and Sara Lexy Banki*, *University of North Carolina Wilmington*

Resistance Mapping
Blair Tinker and Rebekah Walker*, *University of Rochester Libraries*

Gender structured representations of the migrant Venezuelan women in Colombian and Venezuelan Newspapers during 2015-2020.
Laura Carolina Torress Vargas, *University of Maryland Baltimore County*

**Non-presenting author*

1:20 p.m.-3:00 p.m. Concurrent Sessions III

Panel : Playful Reworkings; Critical Geographies of Inequity and Change
Room 214
Organizer and chair:
E.C. Kaufman
Towson University

Panelists:
E.C. Kaufman, *Towson University*
Dena Aufseeser, *University of Maryland Baltimore County*
Nicole Fabricant, *Towson University*
Melisa Argañaraz Gomez, *University of Connecticut*
Dillon Mahmoudi, *University of Maryland Baltimore County*
Erika Fountain, *University of Maryland Baltimore County*

Panel: Housing Justice
Room 212
Organizers and chairs:
Solange Muñoz[1] and Ulrike Gerhard[2]
[1]University of Tennessee
[2]Heidelberg University

Panelists:
Amanda Huron, *University of the District of Columbia*
Courtney Battle, *Housing Association of Non-Profit Developers*
Danilo Pelletiere, *Department of Housing and Community Development*
Dominic Moulden, *Organizing Neighborhood Equity*
Ginger Rumph, *Douglass Community Land Trust*
Judith Keller, *Heidelberg University*

Understanding Power and Land Relationships via Food Systems
Room 112
Organizers and chairs:
Colleen Hammelman and Dylan Turner
University of North Carolina at Charlotte

Reorienting urban environments toward justice through bottom-up approaches and how top-down institutions may support
Andrew White
Pacific Northwest National Laboratory

The Little Farm: cultivating resistance in Santa Ana
Emanuel Preciado
University of California, Irvine

Relational place-making in immigrant foodscapes
Colleen Hammelman
University of North Carolina at Charlotte

Owning the Island: Community Land Trusts as a Tool for Developing Food Sovereignty in the City
Dylan Turner
University of North Carolina at Charlotte

Geographies of Refuge III
Room 111
Organizers and Chairs:
Emily Frazier[1], Emily Skop[2] and Pablo Bose[3]
[1]Missouri State University,
[2]The University of Colorado at Colorado Springs,
[3]University of Vermont

Legal Bordering of Asylum through Liminality
Alisa Hartsell and Sarah A. Blue
Texas State University

Producing "illegality": The racialization of Mexican and Central American asylum seekers in the United States
Sarah A. Blue and Alisa Hartsell
Texas State University

Cuerpo-Territorio of Mexican Displacement: A Decolonial Feminist Geopolitics of Re-Existencia
Alicia Danze[1], Rebecca Maria Torres[1], Caroline Faria[1], Valentina Glockner[2], Emanuela Borzacchiello[1], Edith Herrera-Martínez[3]
[1]University of Texas at Austin, [2]Cinvestav
[3]Universidad Pedagógica Nacional

Glitches in the Digitization of Asylum: How CBP One Turns Migrants' Smartphones into Mobile Borders
Austin Kocher
Syracuse University

Asylum Politics and the Shifting Landscapes of Humanitarianism in Southern Arizona
Lise Nelson and Liz Oglesby
University of Arizona

**Non-presenting author*

1:20 p.m.-3:00 p.m. cont'd

Panel: Closing the Gap: Overcoming Social Inequalities in Geography
Room B16
Organizer and chair: Ann Oberhauser
Iowa State University

Panelists:
Selima Sultana, *University of North Carolina Greensboro*
Wei Li, *Arizona State University*
Jieun Lee, *University of Northern Colorado*
Ann Oberhauser, *Iowa State University*
Alyssa Ramirez, *University of Texas-Austin*

1:20 p.m.-2:10 p.m.
Panel: NSF and Funding your Research
Room 211
Organizers: May Yuan and Antoinette Winklerprins
National Science Foundation

2:10 p.m.-3:00 p.m.
Panel: Translating your Research to Policy Makers
Room 211
Organizers: Elizabeth Vaquera and Trey Johnston
The George Washington University

3:20 p.m.-5:00 p.m.

Concurrent Sessions IV

Rethinking rural geographies: decentralizing white narratives in rural spaces
Room 211
Organizers: Christabel Devadoss[1], James Chaney[1], Joshua Merced[2]
Chair: Christabel Devadoss[1]
Discussant: Joshua Merced[2]
[1]Middle Tennessee State University, [2]Northern Arizona University

Latinx Identity and Belonging in Rural Tennessee
James Chaney
Middle Tennessee State University

More than the "white working class": narratives of people of color in rural Rust Belt spaces Representation
Christabel Devadoss
Middle Tennessee State University

Try that in a Small Town: Race, Music, and Rural Place-Making
Douglas L. Allen
Florida State University

Great Smoky Mountains National Park and its Missing Black Visitors: A Preliminary Analysis on the Hidden Architecture of Landscape
Joshua Merced, Selima Sultana*, Joe Weber*, Ridwaana Allen*, Gregory Carlton*
Northern Arizona University

Food Access and Production
Room 112
Chair: Kefa M. Otiso
Bowling Green State University

Cooperative Geographies of Care, Mobility, and Fugitivity through Contemporary Seed Work
Christian Keeve
University of Kentucky

African Immigrant Farmers in the US
Kefa M. Otiso
Bowling Green State University

Alabama Food Solutions: Challenges and Potential Solutions for Improved Food Access
Margaret Lane Walton[1], Frances Koe[2]*, Breanne Brazeale[2]*
[1]University of Tennessee Knoxville, [2]Willes Valley Family medicine

A Mixed-Methods Study Exploring the Impact of Crime on Food Retail Businesses in Historically Low-Resourced Black Communities
Chelsea R. Singleton[1], Lindy Olive[2]*, Azucena Lopez[3]*, Akilah Smith[1]*, Anastasija Malisic[4]*, Fikriyah Winata[5]*, Diego Rose[1]*, Karen Sheehan[6]*, Robin Fretwell Wilson[7]*, Sara McLafferty[8]*
[1]Tulane University, [2]North Carolina State University,
[3]Illinois Department of Human Services, [4]Northern Illinois University, [5]Mississippi State University, [6]Northwestern University, [7]University of Illinois, [8]University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign

Colonizing Rural Space: Immigration Strategy in the Meatpacking Sector

**Non-presenting author*

3:20 p.m.-5:00 p.m. cont'd

Panel: Placing "Race" in Introductory Geography Classes
Room 214
Organizers and chair:
Tamar Rothenberg
Bronx Community College - City University of New York

Panelists:
Marissa Isaak Wald, *Central New Mexico Community College*
Mark Barnes, *Morgan State University*
Caitie Finlayson, *Mary Washington University*
Tamara Biegas, *Harford Community College*
Greg Hill, *John Horn High School, Mesquite, Texas*
Eric Sarmiento, *Texas State University*

Panel: TLC GRAM – an update to the AAG's Justice, Equity, Diversity, and Inclusion strategic plan
Room B16
Organizers and chair:
Emily Fekete
American Association of Geographers

Panelists:
Debs Ghosh, *University of Connecticut*
Risha RaQuelle, *American Association of Geographers*
Caroline Nagel, *University of South Carolina*
Wan Yu, *Binghamton University*

Panel: Race in the (Market)Place
Room 212
Organizers and chair:
Anthony Kwame Harrison
Virginia Tech

Panelists:
Anthony Kwame Harrison, *Virginia Tech*
Vanessa Gail Perry, *The George Washington University*
Lynn Addington, *American University*
Komal Dhillon, *Virginia Tech & Race in the Marketplace*

Geographies of Refuge IV
Room 111
Organizers and Chairs:
Emily Frazier[1], Emily Skop[2] and Pablo Bose[3]
[1]Missouri State University, [2]The University of Colorado at Colorado Springs, [3]University of Vermont

"Why would I want to be a U.S. Citizen if I can't petition for my mom?": Unraveling the implications of Special Immigrant Juvenile Status for Unaccompanied Children from Central America
Esther Sarai Ramos
University of Texas at Austin

The Accessibility of Refugee Education Services in the Southeastern Region of the United States
Genevieve Stark
Missouri State University

'Let's not do that again!': Tensions in researching the work of trauma of war and refugee resettlement
Patricia Ehrkamp[1], Jenna M. Loyd[2] and Anna J. Secor[3]
[1]University of Kentucky, [2]University of Wisconsin Madison, [3]Durham University

Research in times of emergency: Ethical considerations in immigrant and refugee research
Lauren Fritzsche
University of Arizona

Refugee/Migrant Youth Care Work & Emplacement in Rural Appalachia
Cynthia Gorman and Valentina Muraleedharan
West Virginia University

**Non-presenting author*

Friday, October 13

8:00 a.m.-12:00 p.m. **Registration**
Elliott School Building, 1st Floor

8:20 a.m.-10:00 a.m. **Concurrent Sessions V**

Alternate Mapping and Critical GIS
Room 112
Chair: Aida Guhlincozzi
University of Missouri

Threatening separation to justify detention: US family separation policy and litigation over family detention centers
Sabina Bhandari and Debs Ghosh*
University of Connecticut

Micro Latine Geographies: Observable Elements of Latine Spaces and Businesses in the Chicago Suburbs
Aída Guhlincozzi
University of Missouri

Mapping Black Presence and Absence in Athens, Georgia
Jerry Shannon, Maya Henderson*, Amber Orozco*, Aidan Hysjulien*, Jessica Martinez* and Maya Rao*
University of Georgia

"#1 Source of Abortion Information": Google Maps' (Mis)Representation of Texan Anti-Abortion Centers
Simone Yoxall
Syracuse University

Unincorporated and Under Threat
Hilary Malson

Environmental Justice 1
Room 212
Chair: Lucas Belury
University of Arizona

Environmental Racism in the Colonias of the Rio Grande Valley; Data, Vulnerability, and Flood Justice
Lucas Belury
University of Arizona

Maternal Health Disparities and the Flint, Michigan Water Crisis
Ashton Shortridge, Kionna Henderson* and Richard Sadler*
Michigan State University

The Environmental Impacts of Galamsey (Illegal Artisanal Gold Mining) on Selected Communities in Ghana
Joshua Kafui and Joseph Oppong
University of North Texas

Uprooting tree inequity in Syracuse, NY: Using a participatory approach, digital storytelling, and GIS mapping to demonstrate the impact of a youth urban forestry corps on urban canopy cover and youth empowerment
Jonnell Robinson, Amelia Thibault and Lauren Ashby*
Syracuse University

Evaluating The Spatial Distribution of Excessive Heat Risk in Denton County
Madeline Crawford

**Non-presenting author*

8:20 a.m.-10:00 p.m. cont'd

Biopolitics, Necropolitics, and De/Colonizing the Marginalized

Room 211

Chair: Susan E. Hume
Southern Illinois University Edwardsville

Threatening separation to justify detention: US family separation policy and litigation over family detention centers
Leanne Purdum
Drake University

Are Bosnians St. Louis' "Model Minority"?
Susan E. Hume
Southern Illinois University Edwardsville

Nationality, Ethnicity, and (Im)Migration: Epistemic Limits of Homogenizing Categories, and Possibilities for Liberatory Post-National Futures
Jared Keyel
Rowan University

Experiential Time in Geographical Study of Migration
Goshu Tefera
California State University Stanislaus

Fitting In: Racial Politics and Political Targets

Room 214

Chair: James M. Smith
Towson University

Irish Immigrant Labor Structure in Baltimore on the Eve of the Civil War
James M. Smith
Towson University

The U.S. Eugenics Movement and the Dangers of the Geographical Imagination: Its Impacts on U.S. Domestic Policies and its Relevance Today
Alan P. Marcus
Towson University

Targeting Black Neighborhoods With the Interstate Highway System
Greg Hill
Marshall University

The Multiracial Promise: Coalition and Mayoral Politics in America's Second City
Gordon Mantler
George Washington University

Right to the city and economic issues

Room 111

Chair: Madhuri Sharma
University of Tennessee, Knoxville

Blocked: Proptech as a gatekeeping mechanism for rental housing
F.M. Kim
The Pennsylvania State University

Intra-urban Disparity in Homeownership in Nashville, Tennessee
Madhuri Sharma
University of Tennessee, Knoxville

Developing landscapes of coastal capitalism in Asbury Park
David C. Eisenhauer
Dartmouth College

Analyzing borrower demographics and spatial patterns of Ginnie Mae's Mortgage-Backed Securities programs
Seth Marcus and Samuel Stokes
Ginnie Mae, US Department of Housing and Urban Development

One Key to Reducing the Nation's Wealth Disparities: The Shift From Market Participants to Citizens
Gregory Squires
George Washington University

**Non-presenting author*

10:20 a.m.- 12:00 p.m. Concurrent Sessions VI

Panel: Mapping and Empowerment for Social Justice
Room 111
Organizer and chair: Elizabeth Chacko
George Washington Univerisity

Panelists:
Danny Block, *Chicago State University*
Yongmei Lu, *Texas State University*
Clinton Johnson, *NorthStar of GIS*
Jeremy Crampton, *George Washington University*

Environmental Justice 2
Room 212
Chair: Lauren Ashby
Syracuse University

Climate Justice in the Energy Capital: Investigating Community Engagement on the Gulf Coast
Shaun Williams
Colorado State University

Built Environment Projects in Regionally Marginalized Communities and Regional Climate Fluctuation: Hybla Valley and the U.S. Route 1 Corridor
Colin Chadduck[1], and Younsung Kim[2]*
[1]University of North Texas, [2]George Mason University

Youth centered community, collaboration, and learning in mathematics and geography for environmental justice
Lauren Ashby, Stephen Caviness, Karley Voyias, Nicole Fonger, Jonnell Robinson*
Syracuse University

Spatial Social Network and Greenspace Utilization Among Minority Youths in the United States
Ayodeji Iyanda
Prairie View A&M University

Water justice in the Republic of Benin: Spatial analysis of unequal access to drinking water in changing climate
Alain Elegbe
Texas State University

People Matter: Knowledge Production "By" not "For"
Room 112
Chair: Kermit O
Temple University

Resilience Planning with Participatory Mapping in Hopewell, VA
Jesse Palma and Nicole Hutton*
Old Dominion University

Participatory Methods, Counterpower, and the Co-Production of Space
Kermit O
Temple University

Picturing the World: Exploring Community Scholars' Meditations on Race, Place, and Politics in New Jersey
Laura Krystal Porterfield[1], Lynnette Mawhinney[1]*, Adenike Phillips[2]*, Nichelle Odetayo[3]* and Dorothy Handfield[4]*
[1]Rutgers University-Newark, [2]Independant poet, [3]Young Leaders For Change, [4]The Reading Experience for Young Men

Lubbock's Socioenvironmental Hazards Revisited: A century a of Old-New Racial Disparities
Rodolpho Hernandez
Texas Tech University

Towards Energy Democracy and Justice: A Case Study of Renewable Energy Transitions in Pueblo, Colorado
Kayla Williams
University of Colorado Colorado Springs

**Non-presenting author*

10:20 a.m.-12:00 p.m. cont'd

Geographies of Memory and Heritage
Room 214
Chair: Perry L. Carter
University of Arizona

Narrating the Civil Rights Movement: Multi-Site Narratives in Tourist Guidebooks
Samuel A. Smith
Colorado Community Colleges

(B)ordering World Heritage: Mapping and managing disparate geographies of industrial heritage
Mark Alan Rhodes II, Kathryn Laura Hannum*, Anna Kavanaugh*, Zoé Ketola* and Adam Wellstead*
Michigan Technological University

Of Tent Cities and Freedom Houses: Preserving the Memory of Resistance Homes in the African American Freedom Struggle
Katrina Stack
University of Tennessee, Knoxville

Recognizing Texas Women in Time and Place: A Qualitative GIS Inquiry into Historical Markers in Texas
Hilary Ansah, Yusik Choi* and Yongmei Lu*
Texas State University

Harlem as Told from its Streets: How African American walking tours use the city to recount Black History
Perry L. Carter
Texas Tech University

Immigrants, Labor, and Empowerment
Room 211
Chair: Linh Nguyen
Kent State University

High-Skilled Workers: Vietnamese in The United States, Place Integration, Place Identity and Challenges
Linh Nguyen
Kent State University

Hispanic Migration to Fairmont City, Illinois: Why Here?
Wade Filges
Southern Illinois University Edwardsville

Immigrants and Inequality: Evidence from a Minor Emerging Gateway Metropolitan Area in NC
Nabeela Farhat, and Selima Sultana*
University of North Carolina-Greensboro

Everyday mobility of Skilled U.S. Migrants in the Pearl River Delta Region of China
Yining Tan[1], Daoqin Tong[2]* and Trisalyn Nelson[3]*
[1]University of Arizona, [2]Arizona State University, [3]University of California-Santa Barbara

Rethinking the African Immigrant Experience in North America
Thomas Owusu

12:00 p.m.-1:15 p.m. **Lunch**
Elliott School Building, 2nd Floor Atrium

1:20 p.m.-3:00 p.m. **Concurrent Sessions VII**

Panel : Navigating Borders and Belonging: An Exploration of Immigration and Migration in Cultural Geography
Room 211
Organizer and chair:
William Kiskowski
Maryland Department of Planning
Moderator: Jeremy Tasch

Panelists:
William Kiskowski, *Maryland Department of Planning*
Weronika Kusek, *Northern Michigan University*
Linh Nguyen, *Kent State University*
Michael DCamp, *Kent State University*

Panel : Mapping for a Change
Room 112
Organizer and chair:
Jamila Moore Pewu
University of Maryland, College Park

Panelists:
Jamila Moore Pewu, *University of Maryland, College Park*
Scherly Virgill, *California State University, Fullerton*

**Non-presenting author*

1:20 p.m.-3:00 p.m. cont'd

Spatializing Vulnerabilities, Resilience, and Health

Room 212

Chair: Charlie Zhang
University of Louisville

Spatial Behavior of Hospital Visits by Hand, Foot, and Mouth Disease Patients in Nanchang, China
Zeliu Zheng
Louisiana State university

Exploring the environmental risk factors for diabetes with a focus on heavy metal exposure
Charlie H. Zhang
University of Louisville

Participatory exposure monitoring using GPS-enabled portable air pollution sensors to address environmental health disparities
Yoo Min Park[1], Denise Chavez[2]*, Sinan Sousan[2]*, Natalia Figueroa-Bernal[2]*, Jenifer Rodríguez Alvarez[2]* and Juvencio Rocha-Peralta[3]*
[1]University of Connecticut, [2]East Carolina University, [3]Association of Mexicans in North Carolina

A Burning Issue: Wildfire Smoke Exposure, Retail Sales, and Demand for Adaptation
Xianru Han, Wenying Li* and Haoluan Wang*
University of Maryland at College Park

Archives, Maps, and Knowledge Production

Room 214

Chair: Steven Holloway
University of Arizona

Moving beyond victimhood: Locating working children in interstitial spaces of the archives
Dena Aufseeser
UMBC

Countering the Archive in the Athens 1958 City Directory Project to Center Black Geographies
Amber Orozco[1] and Jerry Shannon[2]*
[1]Michigan Technological University, [2]University of Georgia

Redlining Echoes in today's Urban Heat Island? Race, Suburbanization, and Neighborhood Residential Exposure to Excess Urban Heat in Atlanta, GA
Steven Holloway[1], Scott Markley[2]*, Jerry Shannon[2]*, Marshall Shepherd[2]*, Yangjiaxin Wei[2]*
[1]University of Tennessee, Knoxville, [2]University of Georgia

Cartographies of Jim Crow: Black mobilities and the Spatiality of Struggle
Kela Caldwell
Texas State University

Gendered Geographies

Room 111

Chair: Ibipo Johnston-Anumonwo
State University of New York at Cortland

The Southern Sensibilities of Gendered Racial Intellectual Activists
Jari Minnett
University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign

Unveiling challenges in participatory mapping: Power Dynamics, Inequality and Gender Exclusion
Maliha Binte Mohiuddin
West Virginia University

Race, Gender, and Commuting: Reappraising the Research
Ibipo Johnston-Anumonwo and Selima Sultana
State University of New York at Cortland

The Macrosociology of Paid Domestic Labor Revisited: Globalization of Domestic Work and Differences in Earnings among Native-Born Women
Eiko Strader
The George Washington University

**Non-presenting author*

3:20 p.m.-5:00 p.m. **Concurrent Sessions VIII**

Queer Geographies

Room 112

Chair: Trushna Parekh
Texas Southern University

Remembering Mary's, Naturally
Trushna Parekh
Texas Southern University

Trade Subjectivity: Black Sexual Ecologies
Jamal Brooks-Hawkins
Arizona State University

Crossing Oceans, Changing Lives: Queer Chinese 1.5 Generation Transmigrants and Their Sexuality Pre- and Post-Migration to the U.S.
Yueyang (Frank) Meng
Johns Hopkins University

Evaluating healthcare access index of Hijra, Kothi, and Transgender Individuals in eastern India
Shamayeta Bhattacharya[1] and Debs Ghosh[2]*
[1]Point Park University, [2]University of Connecticut

Race and Place in the Externalization of the U.S. Border in the Americas

Room 211

Organizers: Soledad Alvarez Velasco[1], Lindsey Carte, Solange Muñoz
[1]University of Illinois Chicago, [2]Universidad de la Frontera [3]University of Tennessee, Knoxville
Chair: Lindsey Carte
Universidad de la Frontera

¿!Pura Vida!?: Migrant's passage experiences through Costa Rica
Yaatsil Guevara Gonzalez[1] and Carmen Fernandez Casanueva[2]*
[1]Heidelberg Center for Ibero-American Studies, [2]Centro de Investigaciones y Estudios Superiores en Antropología Social

From Chile to Mexico and back again: Chile as a node in the new geographies of migration in South America
Lindsey Carte[1], Teresita Rocha Jimenez[2]* and Solange Muñoz[3]*
[1]Universidad de la Frontera, [2]Universidad Mayor, [3]University of Tennessee, Knoxville

Even if I have debt, I will not stop fighting. Irregularized, indebted, in transit and in struggle. Migrant women across the Americas
Soledad Alvarez Velasco

Quantitative Methods in the service of Social Justice

Room 212

Chair: Ivan Cheung
National Transportation Safety Board

Examining equity in pedestrian fatalities using a geographic approach
Ivan Cheung
National Transportation Safety Board

Social Institutions as Agents of Electoral Equity: How Ethnically-Targeted Get Out The Vote Efforts in Texas Might be Contributing to Higher Latinx Turnout
[1]John Ponstingel and [2]Russel Weaver
[1]Binghamton University, [2]Cornell University

Middle class displacement in heavily gentrified neighborhoods, 1990-2020
John Lauermann and Mariah Hill
Pratt Institute

Understanding differences between stadiums when measuring their geographic and demographic impacts
Francisco Logan
University of Northern Colorado

**Non-presenting author*

3:20 p.m.-
5:00 p.m.
cont'd

Panel : Cartographies of the Global South
Room 112
Organizer and chair:
Andreina Malki
University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill

Panelists:
- Javier Arce-Nazario, *University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill*
- Andreina Malki, *University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill*
- Adrienne Hall, *University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill*
- Ingrid Diaz Moreno, *University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill*
- Devon Maloney, *University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill*

Networks, Identities, and Racializing Places
Room 214
Chair: Ines Miyares
Hunter College-CUNY

The multicultural Buenos Aires; fostering diversity through ethnic network
Kathrynn Hannum
Michigan Technological University

Celebrating Islander Identity: Polynesian Festivals in the Pacific Northwest
Ines Miyares
Hunter College-CUNY

Inside, Outside, On the Pier, In the Market: Racialising Space, Spatialising Race in Jamaica's Craft Industry
Tka Pinnock
York University

Liberté, Égalité, Sonorité: Assessing racial urban governance and place-making via the sonic landscape in postcolonial France
Raymond S. Jennings
Rutgers University

5:00 p.m. -
6:00 p.m.

Keynote Address

Elliott School Building, Room 213

Keynote Speakers:
- Dayna Bowen Matthew, Dean and Harold H. Greene Professor of Law at the George Washington University Law School : "Race, Place, and Health: What To Do When The Law's Not On Your Side"

- Mark Lopez, director of race and ethnicity research at Pew Research Center : "The geography of Latino racial identities in the U.S."

6:00 p.m. -
8:00 p.m.

Closing Reception

Elliott School Building, City Room, 7th Floor
A catered reception in the City View room on the 7th floor will follow the keynote addresses.

*Non-presenting author

Panel Abstracts

Cartographies of the Global South

Andreina Malki
University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill

Panelists:
Javier Arce-Nazario, *University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill*
Andreina Malki, *University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill*
Adrienne Hall, *University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill*
Ingrid Diaz Moreno, *University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill*
Devon Maloney, *University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill*

The colonial gaze continues to drive cartographic representations of the Global South. This panel builds on experiences from a Fall 2020 course titled, Cartographies of the Global South, wherein participants were encouraged to think critically about maps as political tools and to develop a mapping praxis that is not limited by the predominant GIS and cartographic canon. In this panel we will reflect on how engaging with political movements and commitments of the Global South, especially self-determination of subjugated people and places, can intervene on pedagogy and practice in cartography.

Global Sout, Cartography, Critical Mapping, Pedagogy, Social Movements

-

Closing the Gap: Overcoming Social Inequalities in Geography

Ann Oberhauser
Iowa State University

Panelists:
Selima Sultana, *University of North Carolina Greensboro*
Wei Li, *Arizona State University*
Jieun Lee, *University of Northern Colorado*
Ann Oberhauser, *Iowa State University*
Alyssa Ramirez, *University of Texas-Austin*

Social inequalities across institutions and within everyday spaces of higher education often prevent people of color and other underrepresented groups from accessing resources and opportunities. The discipline of Geography is no exception with considerable gaps in representation of diverse groups among faculty, students, and scholarship as a whole. According to the American Association of Geographers (AAG), only 36 percent of the degrees conferred in 2021 went to historically excluded populations, while faculty, especially at advanced levels, are disproportionately white males.

This panel addresses the gaps in representation of people of color, women, and other marginalized communities in geography through analyses of national data and a recent study by the Status of Women in Geography (SWG) on work-life balance, departmental climate, and leadership in the discipline. The multi-scalar analysis focuses on institutional data and individual experiences to better understand bias, discrimination, and hostile climates that confront underrepresented populations. The panelists will also present strategies for closing these gaps in support of diverse groups in Geography.

Discipline of Geography, Marginalized Groups, International Scholars, Higher Education

-

Investing where the needs are greatest: Operationalizing investing with the people and places where the needs are greatest

Nicole D. Franklin
Pro-Equity Anti-Racism Institute

Panelists:
Nicole D. Franklin, *Pro-Equity Anti-Racism Institute*
Frank Romo, *RomoGIS*
Clinton Johnson, *NorthStar of GIS*

This panel discussion delves into the pivotal theme of racial equity within impactful investing, illuminating the pragmatic application of investment strategies tailored to address the urgent needs of unserved and underserved regions and communities. Our discussion delves deeply into a critical intersection: the convergence of impactful investing and racial equity. With a focus on operationalizing investment strategies to address the urgent needs of people and places, the panel will explore the nuanced dynamics between need-based and race-based decision-making approaches. By directing financial resources strategically, the discussion aims to dissect how these distinct paradigms can be leveraged to effect transformative, sustainable positive outcomes, particularly in contexts marked by racial disparities. The discourse underscores the imperative of engaging local populations and prioritizing geographic regions confronting acute socio-economic, environmental, and racial challenges. The conversation advocates for a holistic shift in investing, prioritizing areas most in need while harnessing the power of race-conscious considerations to engender a more equitable global investment landscape.

-

Housing Justice

Solange Muñoz[1] and Ulrike Gerhard[2]
[1]University of Tennessee, [2]Heidelberg University

Panelists:
Amanda Huron, *University of the District of Columbia*
Courtney Battle, *Housing Association of Non-Profit Developers*
Danilo Pelletiere, *Department of Housing and Community Development*
Dominic Moulden, *Organizing Neighborhood Equity*
Ginger Rumph, *Douglass Community Land Trust*
Judith Keller, *Heidelberg Universit*

More than simply lamenting the intensifying neoliberalization of the housing market and the inability or lack of will of governments to adequately address the many challenges linked to housing access, precarity, and affordability, this panel aims to (re)imagine home and housing in ways that prioritize residents, communities, and basic human rights. Building on the theme of this year's REP conference, which calls for empowerment and inclusivity, this panel is an invitation and opportunity to bring activists, scholars, and policy makers from local organizations into conversation. The housing crisis is often understood as a global economic issue with limited economic and political solutions. Yet, we believe that in order to tackle housing precarity, we have to understand its effects on local communities and work with those most affected in order to come to innovative solutions. In this panel we thus seek to create a space for local voices, to see who they can speak to each other, and perhaps come to joint visions of housing justice despite fundamental differences.

HOME, HOUSING, HOUSING ACCESS, PRECARITY, JUSTICE, ACTIVISM

-

Mapping for a Change

Jamila Moore Pewu
University of Maryland, College Park

Panelists:
Jamila Moore Pewu, *University of Maryland, College Park*
Scherly Virgill, *California State University, Fullerton*
Sarah Garcia, *California State University, Fullerton*

In 2018, the Mapping Arts OC platform launched a project documenting public art practices in Santa Ana, California, using a community-informed digital mapping platform, a bilingual mobile walking tour, and an illustrative history and coloring book. Two weeks later, the City of Santa Ana released a similar call for a map documenting public art and local history but left out important sites for Black and Latinx communities. In response, Crear Studio, a free interdisciplinary art and community gallery, and a local artist collaborated to create a counter map in 2021. This panel features presentations from Mapping Arts OC and Crear Studio scholar-makers who combine critical cartographic practices with digital archiving to help change or reimagine local/global histories, communities, and even disciplines. They specifically consider how digital maps created by and with local communities not only resist cooptation by opportunistic enterprises but also how they can empower residents to take active roles in crafting and safeguarding their collective spatial narratives. In addition, the panel welcomes discussion on how universities and communities can work together to engage in co-creative and restorative humanities practices.

DIGITAL ARCHIVES, COUNTER-MAPPING, DIGITAL STORYTELLING, COMMUNITY-ENGAGED, SANTA ANA

-

Navigating Borders and Belonging: An Exploration of Immigration and Migration in Cultural Geography

William Kiskowski
Maryland Department of Planning

Panelists:
William Kiskowski, *Maryland Department of Planning*
Weronika Kusek, *Northern Michigan University*
Linh Nguyen, *Kent State University*
Michael DCamp, *Kent State University*

Moderator:
Jeremy Tasch, *Towson University*

As the world becomes increasingly interconnected, migration and immigration continue to shape the cultural landscapes of societies globally. This panel, "Navigating Borders and Belonging: An Exploration of Immigration and Migration in Cultural Geography," seeks to delve into the multifaceted dimensions of human mobility and its profound impact on cultural geography. By examining the diverse experiences, challenges, and opportunities faced by migrants and immigrants, this panel aims to foster a comprehensive understanding of the interplay between cultural identity and spatial movement.

The panel will convene a diverse group of esteemed scholars and practitioners in the field of cultural geography, drawing on their research and expertise to shed light on the dynamic intersections of culture, space, and migration. Speakers will engage in an interdisciplinary dialogue that encompasses historical, social, economic, and political aspects of migration, exploring how these factors influence the patterns of human movement and the evolution of cultural landscapes.

Key themes to be explored in the panel include:

-Transnational Identities: The panel will delve into the concept of cultural identity in the context

of migration and explore how it evolves across borders and continents. Speakers will discuss how cultural practices, traditions, and beliefs adapt, converge, or diverge as individuals and communities navigate new environments.

-Borderlands and Contact Zones: By examining borderlands and contact zones, the panel will shed light on the complex interplay of cultures that occurs at the fringes of territories. Special attention will be given to the formation of hybrid cultural spaces and the impact of border policies on migration flows.

-Place Attachment and Belonging: This theme will focus on the emotional and psychological connections that migrants and immigrants develop with their new environments. Understanding the ways in which individuals establish a sense of belonging within unfamiliar spaces is crucial for comprehending the human dimensions of migration.

-Power and Marginalization: The panel will critically address the power dynamics at play in immigration and migration processes, including how certain groups may be marginalized or excluded from the social and cultural fabric of their destination countries.

-Integration and Diversity: Panelists will explore successful models of integration and the role of cultural diversity in enriching societies. The discussion will highlight the potential benefits of inclusive policies and practices that embrace cultural differences.

Through an intellectually stimulating and nuanced discussion, this panel aspires to contribute to the broader field of cultural geography by offering fresh insights into the transformative forces of immigration and migration. By promoting a deeper understanding of the complexities and nuances associated with human movement, the panel ultimately aims to foster empathy, knowledge, and informed decision-making in a world where migration and cultural exchange are increasingly shaping the tapestry of human civilization.

IMMIGRATION, MIGRATION, HUMAN MOBILITY, CULTURAL LANDSCAPES

-

NSF and Funding your Research

May Yuan and Antoinette Winklerprins
National Science Foundation

No abstract provided

-

Placing “Race” in Introductory Geography Classes

Tamar Rothenberg
Bronx Community College - City University of New York

Panelists:
Marissa Isaak Wald, *Central New Mexico Community College*
Mark Barnes, *Morgan State University*
Caitie Finlayson, *Mary Washington University*
Tamara Biegas, *Harford Community College*
Greg Hill, *John Horn High School, Mesquite, Texas*
Eric Sarmiento, *Texas State University*
Lauren Gerlowski, *University of Wisconsin*

Introductory college geography courses play a significant role in defining the discipline. By applying a reflexive “regional storytelling” method (Alderman et al., 2021), we ask instructors to share where, and how, "race" fits into the curriculum and practice of teaching introductory geography courses and to share their challenges, successes, and tensions associated with teaching race in these courses.

Additional questions addressed include:

• What core concepts do you want students to take away about the notion of race? How do the materials you use—textbooks, articles, films, podcasts, etc.—support your goals, or not?

• How does your racial positionality impact your teaching of the topic?

• How does the racial profile of your college or individual students influence your teaching of race?

• How do state laws or broader national conflicts over DEI or CRT enter into your classroom?

• What kinds of projects help students understand racialized geographies?

• How do discussions beyond the United States help students understand race in the US?

RACE, PEDAGOGY, INTRODUCTORY CLASSES, TEACHING, HUMAN GEOGRAPHY

-

Playful Reworkings; Critical Geographies of Inequity and Change

E.C. Kaufman
Towson University

Panelists:
E.C. Kaufman, *Towson University*
Dena Aufseeser, *University of Maryland Baltimore County*
Nicole Fabricant, *Towson University*
Melisa Argañaraz Gomez, *University of Connecticut*
Dillon Mahmoudi, *University of Maryland Baltimore County*
Erika Fountain, *University of Maryland Baltimore County*

This session is a conversation among those doing research with children relating to inequities such as racism, poverty, hyper-policing, or toxic landscapes--and children's moves towards social justice. Panelists will share stories and findings from the field and methodology, from pitfalls to innovations. The focus will be on ways children resisted, withstood, creatively reworked their present, or re-imagined their futures. Expect discussion and perhaps debate on how researchers identify, categorize, and frame actions as resistance, resilience, or reworking--what do those terms do? And more importantly,

what is it we want our research to do in the world?

Children's Geography, Poverty, Urban Inequity, Policing, Social justice, Toxic Landscapes, Environmental Justice, Resistance

Race in the (Market)Place

Anthony Kwame Harrison
Virginia Tech

Panelists:
Anthony Kwame Harrison, *Virginia Tech*
Vanessa Gail Perry, *The George Washington University*
Lynn Addington, *American University*
Komal Dhillon, *Virginia Tech & Race in the Marketplace*

Connections between race, markets, and place are increasingly gaining currency as topics of academic study. Through extensive research showing discrimination in, for example, the fields of housing, healthcare, and tourism, "the marketplace" has emerged as a key site for investigating race-based inequalities and the consequences of anti-black racism. This panel focuses on recent work conducted by members of the Race and the Marketplace (RIM) Network —a scholarly community located at the intersections of social science, marketing, critical race studies, and scholar-activism. The panel highlights the transdisciplinary nature of RIM scholarship by showcasing scholars from diverse fields (including anthropology, sociology, Africana studies, marketing, and public policy) who study both the impacts of race on marketplaces and how marketplace activities influence understandings of racial difference. Each panelist will introduce ongoing research they are engaged in, explaining how it connects with RIM and demonstrating different dimensions of how RIM scholars conceptualize "marketplace."

Race, Marketplace, Housing, Travel, Healthcare

-

TLC GRAM – an update to the AAG's Justice, Equity, Diversity, and Inclusion strategic plan

Emily Fekete
American Association of Geographers

Panelists:
Debs Ghosh, *University of Connecticut*
Risha RaQuelle, *American Association of Geographers*
Caroline Nagel, *University of South Carolina*
Wan Yu, *Binghamton University*

No abstract provided

-

Translating your Research to Policy Makers

Elizabeth Vaquera and Trey Johnston
The George Washington University

No abstract provided

-

Organized Sessions Abstracts

Geographies of Refuge

Emily Frazier[1], Emily Skop[2] and Pablo Bose[3]
[1]Missouri State University, [2]The University of Colorado at Colorado Springs, [3]University of Vermont

No abstract provided

-

Indigeneity, Nationalism, and Sovereignty

Jeremy Tasch
Towson University

International law holds that nation-states possess exclusive power over their wards, which include indigenous communities, and that nation-state territorial integrity is singular, sovereign, and sacrosanct. Oppositional intellectual movements vis a vis international law can mirror nation-state ideology in so far as they tend to re-imagine new forms of the modern state-state. But suppose, instead, we might re-draw the boundaries of international law beyond the artificial confines of the nation-state as imposed by Western Europe and settler North America. How might this re-cast the relationship between indigeneity and the post-colonial state? How might indigenous communities maintain, reproduce, or reject their locations within and without the nation-state? Do answers to these questions unsettle the idea that colonialism is over? Drawing from examples both within the without the national-state, this session considers how indigenous communities might map the nation-state, and doing so thus reconceptualize and reconfigure it, and asks participants to question not only what the nation-state may look like in the future, but to ponder the possibility of its non-existence.

Indigeneity, Nationalism, Sovereignty, Self-Determinism, Colonialism

-

Race and Place in the Externalization of the U.S. Border in the Americas

Soledad Alvarez Velasco[1], Lindsey Carte, Solange Muñoz
[1]University of Illinois Chicago, [2]Universidad de la Frontera [3]University of Tennessee, Knoxville

Although U.S. border externalization in the Americas dates back more than three decades, the way it has operated has been very heterogeneous. Depending on the regions of operation, the mechanisms of the U.S.'s 'remote control' have been more or less explicit, violent, lethal, or criminalizing. In all cases, they have had irreversible impacts on the lives of Latin American, Caribbean, African and Asian migrants who must constantly resist and fight against these mechanisms in order to sustain their migratory and life projects. Focusing on the multiple migratory corridors and borderlands across the Americas, this panel session will address some of the many myriad effects of U.S. border externalization on different transnational spaces and on the mobility and experiences of distinctive populations across the Americas.

Examples of topics and research that could be considered, include: 1- The ways in which Latin American and Caribbean migrant women have created strategies of resistance en route. 2- The movement and impact of debt on migrant choices and strategies. 3- How migrant populations are distinctly racialized at different migratory points and routes and how this impacts migrant experiences and strategies. 4- The multiple and changing routes and strategies of different migrant populations. Our panel will address how, in this post-pandemic context, the redoubling of border control, the open anti-immigrant state turn in the region, and the heterogeneous presence of U.S. remote control materialize and are experienced across a number of spaces and multiple scales.

Externalization of the U.S. Border, Latin America, Migrant Women, Race, Struggle

-

Rethinking rural geographies: decentralizing white narratives in rural spaces

Christabel Devadoss[1], James Chaney[1], Joshua Merced[2]
[1]Middle Tennessee State University, [2]Northern Arizona University

This paper session seeks to decentralize narratives of rurality as white. Research on rural identity has been significant in geography but has focused almost exclusively on rurality from the perspective of post-WWI landscapes in colonial and settler colonial societies like Britain, Australia, and the US. Additionally, much migration literature focuses on urban spaces, often neglecting rural place dynamics. As a result, rural geographies often highlight white spaces and identity. Yet, rural spaces are not just white, and, according to the Census, are becoming less so each decade. For instance, Latin American migration to rural areas has tripled since the 1990s and there has been a noticeable increase in refugee resettlement in small towns since the 2000s. Furthermore, rural Rust Belt towns are witnessing some of the fastest-growing 'minority' populations in the country. Many public narratives surrounding

rurality reflect settler colonial ideologies that perpetuate myths of white, American exceptionalism, and authority over "natural" land. This is visible in rural towns and public spaces like national parks. National Parks and Protected Areas operate as spaces that preserve community and political whiteness through unmasked and transparent histories around access and preserving the urban-rural duality. Papers in this session address how the diversifying demographic composition of rural communities and spaces across the US transforms our understanding of ethnicity, race, and identity in rural geographies.

Rural Geographies, Settler Colonialism, Race, Rurality, Identity

-

Understanding Power and Land Relationships via Food Systems

Colleen Hammelman and Dylan Turner
University of North Carolina at Charlotte

All land in the United States and the Americas has, at some point, been stewarded by Indigenous tribes before being taken by settlers during the colonial period (Barr and Countryman, 2014). Additionally, post-emancipation promises of land restitution to formerly enslaved African Americans (e.g. General Sherman's Special Field Order 15) never materialized (Heynen, 2021; Hassberg, 2020), and to this day there remains a wide disparity in farmland ownership by race, ethnicity, and gender (Horst and Marion, 2019). Despite these circumstances, there remain powerful histories and present-day movements to reclaim or re-common land, as well as rethink our orientation to land as a commodity that should be owned in the first place (Roane, 2018; Wright, 2020; Bhandar, 2018; Blomley, 2004; Huron, 2015; Agyeman and Boone, 2022). This session will host submissions of work dealing with the topic of land and its connections to race, food, and power in society.

Food Systems, Race, Land, Justice, Power

-

Paper Abstracts

Names and Identity: A Framework for DEIS Initiatives

Chidimma Abuka
Pepperdine University

Diversity, equity, inclusion, and spirituality (DEIS) are discussed in relation to rising globalization. Organizations increasingly need DEIS, as the world becomes more diverse. This paper proposes a name identity framework for DEIS initiatives, based largely on optimal distinctiveness theory and sound principles of leadership-followership. The deep connotations of – and emotions connected with – names and their relationship with the spiritual are explored.

Name Identity, Optimal Distinctiveness Theory, Deis, Leadership-Followership, Afrocentric Perspective

-

Geographies of Displacement and the Refusals to Forced Migration of the Mixteca Alta, Oaxaca

Elybeth Alcantar
University of Texas at Austin

The debate of migration of Indigenous peoples from Oaxaca has centered internal migration to Veracruz and Mexico City (Dillingham, 2021; Lorenzen, 2022), as well as the La Ruta Mixteca migration route to the Western United States (Varese & Escarcega, 2004; Fox & Rivera-Salgado, 2004). La Ruta Mixteca is a term alluding to the exodus of Indigenous Mexican migrants from the state of Oaxaca to the Western states of Mexico to up along the West Coast of the United States beginning in the 1980s (Varese & Escárcega, 2004; Clark Alfaro, 2008; Stavenhagen et al., 2015). In both of these debates, migration has been defined by factors such as economic driven migration, globalization, rural flight, and agricultural labor (Clark Alfaro, 2008; Varese & Escarcega, 2004; Fox & Rivera-Salgado, 2004; Lorenzen, 2022). I depart from these studies to interrogate the forced migration through a lens of geographies of displacement at both the internal level within Mexico, and the international scale, focused on California, United States. In this research I question three areas of displacement produced from social, political and ecological violence, providing case studies to exemplify the ways in which displacement occurs at different scales in the Mixteca Alta of Oaxaca, Mexico. In this research, I also aim to highlight the ways in which Indigenous communities organize to refuse forced displacement, even while in the areas they are displaced to.

Forced Migration, Displacement, Indigenous Geographies, Oaxaca,

-

*Non-presenting author

The Chesapeake Bay Climate Institute: Enhancing K-16 Climate Literacy in the Chesapeake Bay

Michael Allen
Towson University

According to the National Center for Science Education, climate literacy remains low across the U.S. K-12 system. This project overviews a series of professional development workshops - funded by the Virginia and Maryland Geographic Alliances - aimed at improving climate literacy in the Chesapeake Bay watershed. Using the estuary and Tangier Island as a place of learning, educators participated in hands-on learning experiences, expanding their climate knowledge and skills, across tiers of disciplines, grade levels, and geographies.

Climate Literacy - Science Education - Chesapeake Bay

-

Try that in a Small Town: Race, Music, and Rural Place-Making

Douglas L. Allen
Florida State University

Music is a core way race and place are culturally expressed and internalized. Musical genres and radio stations often bring particular racial and spatial grammars to mind by influencing our cultural understandings of race and place through the rural/urban divide. Country music, for example, often brings white, Southern US motifs to mind while Urban Radio has come to explicitly reference Black forms of culture and music within the US musical landscape. Jason Aldean's centering of whiteness in "Try that in a Small Town" demonstrates how our visions of race and the rural/urban divide are imbricated with a form of auditory racial and spatial synesthesia. Putting Aldean's song into broader context, we see (and hear) that dominant rural/urban narratives of race and place invoked by particular sounds and music are challenged by a history of Black rural musical place-making.

Whiteness, Place-Making, Rurality, Race, Place

-

Recognizing Texas Women in Time and Place: A Qualitative GIS Inquiry into Historical Markers in Texas.

Hilary Ansah, Yusik Choi* and Yongmei Lu*
Texas State University

While considerable research has been conducted on the underrepresentation and misrepresentation of minority groups in the United States, limited attention has been given to historical markers as a valuable source of data.

Historical markers offer valuable insights into the portrayal of places, social dynamics, and untold narratives within various landscapes. With a vast collection of over 195,000 historical markers scattered throughout the United States, they provide a wealth of data that can shed light on distinctive representation patterns and narratives associated with different individuals and events. The goal of this study was to explore the characteristics and significance of markers dedicated to women within the broader framework of representation. We utilized a combination of Qualitative GIS techniques, including corpus linguistics and Geographic Information Science, to analyze the spatial, temporal, and thematic patterns of historical markers in Texas dedicated to women.

Historical Markers, Women, Mixed Methods, Qualitative Gis, Texas

-

Geographies of immigrant care: Latinas care amidst housing and neighborhood insecurity in East Baltimore

Melisa Argañaraz Gomez
University of Connecticut

In the last two decades, Baltimore has enacted policies to welcome immigrants to the city as an attempt to push for economic growth and urban development. Despite good intentions to improve immigrant families' lives, this study shows that population growth and friendly policies do not necessarily benefit those who have invested resources, time, and care in the 'Welcoming City branding efforts.' In Baltimore, this work has mainly been done by Latina women and youth who, despite their undocumented status, have been involved in community organizations to show their presence and the necessity of resources to grow in the city. Engaging with geographies of care, this paper focuses on Latina immigrant women's narratives about care in their communities, and barriers to housing access in places they have long contributed to with their care. These community caring practices are another part of their already complex lives where they care for their children along with paid labor to provide economic support to their families. Their narratives illustrate their involvement in community organizations and yet remain displaced from the city, especially in East Baltimore.

Immigrant Latina Women, Geographies Of Care, Housing, Baltimore

-

Youth centered community, collaboration, and learning in mathematics and geography for environmental justice

Lauren Ashby, Stephen Caviness, Karley Voyias, Nicole Fonger, Jonnell Robinson*
Syracuse University

**Non-presenting author*

Place as means to understand the world (Cresswell, 2015), is a crucial yet underutilized concept in education research (Butler & Sinclair, 2020). We developed the Truth Seekers after school program alongside high school mathematics teachers to engage youth as committed members of a multi-generational research team to explore the areas of mathematics, geography, and environmental/racial justice. Drawing from Youth Participatory Action Research (YPAR) (Caraballo et al., 2017; McIntyre, 2000), youth in Truth Seekers are positioned as researchers and experts in their own experience. We sought to foster students' criticality (Muhammad, 2020) through place-based inquiry that centers the role of geography in the lived experiences of youth (Butler & Sinclair, 2020). During the 2022/23 school year, Truth Seekers used cartography to explore spatial patterns of lead poisoning, modeled the half-life decay of lead in the body, and collaborated with community organizations, through Infusing place-based inquiry with participatory mathematics education. References: Cresswell, T. (2015). Place: An introduction (Second edition). J. Wiley & Sons. Butler, A., & Sinclair, K. A. (2020). Place Matters: A Critical Review of Place Inquiry and Spatial Methods in Education Research. Review of Research in Education, 44(1), 64–96. https://doi.org/10.3102/0091732X20903303 Caraballo, L., Lozenski, B. D., Lyiscott, J. J., & Morrell, E. (2017). YPAR and Critical Epistemologies: Rethinking Education Research. Review of Research in Education, 41(1), 311–336. https://doi.org/10.3102/0091732X16686948 McIntyre, A. (2000). Constructing Meaning About Violence, School, and Community: Participatory Action Research with Urban Youth. THE URBAN REVIEW, 32(2), 32. Muhammad, G., & Love, B. L. (2020). Cultivating genius: An equity framework for culturally and historically responsive literacy. Scholastic.

Ypar, Gis, Mathematics Education, Environmental Justice

-

Moving beyond victimhood: Locating working children in interstitial spaces of the archives

Dena Aufseeser
UMBC

This paper explores the challenge of locating children in the archives without reinforcing representations of children as passive victims. Drawing on experience researching children's labor contributions in the context of the first half of the 20th century United States, I suggest a (partial) solution is to analyze the interstitial spaces in which children assert themselves in stories that are not officially about them. I show that looking through the cracks of archival materials can broaden narratives about childhood, and in doing so, offers the possibility

to challenge ways in which children's representations are invoked for political means. I reveal how understandings of childhood are raced and classed in ways that continue to have material impacts on young people's lives. I consider how researchers contribute (or challenge) the disenfrachisement of children, something especially important in the context of states relaxing their child labor laws.

KNOWLEDGE PRODUCTION, ARCHIVES, LABOR, CHILDREN, INEQUALITY

-

Environmental Racism in the Colonias of the Rio Grande Valley; Data, Vulnerability, and Flood Justice

Lucas Belury
University of Arizona

Racialized flood vulnerability is a rapidly worsening crisis. The Rio Grande Valley (RGV) of South Texas exemplifies this racialized flood injustice. This four-county region at the southern tip of the Texas-Mexico border contains thousands of colonias - peri-urban, informal, and flood vulnerable communities. The ongoing flood vulnerability in the RGV is a direct result of environmental racism, and includes unequal funding for flood mitigation infrastructure, xenophobic flood recovery support, economic exclusion, and discrimination from FEMA on post-flood aid. Inadequate flood data is a critical component of flood vulnerability in the RGV and an important manifestation of environmental racism. This presentation aims to answer the question - how can positivist geospatial data, namely satellite imagery for flood detection, support the ongoing advocacy efforts of local flood justice organizations in the Rio Grande Valley of Texas? Co-produced with community partners, this research details methods, analyses, and legal frameworks that can be empowered by geospatial data. This project has implications beyond the Rio Grande Valley and in presenting this research I aim to share preliminary findings of this research and demonstrate these findings far reaching implications.

ENVIRONMENTAL RACISM, FLOODING, US-MEXICO BORDER, COLONIAS, INFORMAL URBANISM

-

Community-Health-Investigation-and-Participatory (CHIP) Tool for Mapping Social Justice

Sabina Bhandari and Debs Ghosh*
University of Connecticut

We developed a user-friendly digital tool, Community-Health-Investigation-and-Participatory (CHIP), to make our research on - present-day inequity in healthcare access, racial-income segregation, and historical redlining - accessible to the communities. We combine spatial analysis and web visualization, enabling users to select, subset, and visualize data, uncovering patterns of injustice and inequality. We created CHIP using ArcGIS Online which ensures accessibility and interactive mapping on a single platform. It informs and empowers communities to engage with research findings and understand complex information via maps and other visualizations for driving positive change in addressing healthcare access disparities stemming from structural policies. It encourages collaboration and innovation, enabling others to contribute to the tool's improvement and adapt it to specific regional or community needs. By bridging the gap between science-spatial analysis and community engagement, CHIP represents a significant step forward in utilizing science and technology to empower communities and address social injustice.

HISTORICAL REDLINING, POVERTY, COMMUNITY, HEALTH ACCESS, PARTICIPATORY MAPPING

-

Evaluating healthcare access index of Hijra, Kothi, and Transgender Individuals in eastern India.

Shamayeta Bhattacharya[1] and Debs Ghosh[2]*
[1]Point Park University, [2]University of Connecticut

Health research mostly focused on differences between non-binary and cisgender individuals, failing to recognize the diversity within this population. Yet, evidence suggests that healthcare access, use, and experiences differ systematically among gender diverse subgroups. Unfortunately, over the last two decades, the attempted consolidation of various subcultural terms for gender variance is increasing, resulting in studies that conflate and homogenize diverse gender identity groups, despite their intrinsic diversity. This is reflected in the emerging trends of imposing/adapting transgender identity (funded identity category) in Kolkata, India. The transnational history of 'transgender' as an identity category is beyond the scope of this study but leads to further distinctions and identarian structures, extending the Indic gender/sexual identities categories beyond hijra and kothi, to include transgender as well. On the whole, hijra becomes defined in terms of socio-religious and kinship norms (regulating its boundaries and differences from 'transgender' identity), whereas kothis become conceptualized in terms of their passive/receptive role within male same-sex behavior (though kothi femininity may cross over to the 'transgender' category as well). This locally varied vernacular South Asian gender diverse communities like hijras, kothis and transgender (HKT) showing varying degrees of overlap or distinction in their everyday life/culture including

*Non-presenting author

their healthcare access. [...]

Hijra, Kothi, Transgender, Healthcare Access, India

-

Unveiling challenges in participatory mapping: Power Dynamics, Inequality and Gender Exclusion

Maliha Binte Mohiuddin
West Virginia University

Participatory mapping should involve all relevant stakeholders (such as marginalized and vulnerable community groups). In reality, however, these activities often only capture the voices and perspectives of a small subset of the community —yielding an incomplete picture of the community's perspectives. Studies have shown increasing evidence that Volunteered Geographical Information (VGI) has more participation from privileged citizens than ordinary citizens. As we know, Bangladesh is devastated yearly by multiple disasters, including flooding. Engaging the local community in participatory and collaborative mapping activities significantly improves sustainable community disaster risk management. However, the marginalized communities (specifically Bangladeshi females) lack skills for participatory activities; this study examines participation inequality and the underlying effects of power dynamics that may lead to "techno colonialism" due to language barriers (non-proficiency in English), limited access or exposure to technology (lack of internet service or access to computers), and persistent societal barriers (females must not engage in fieldworks or the perception that males are better than females at technical skills). We explore the question of what challenges individuals face while engaging in participatory or collaborative activities (such as mapping or data collection). [...]

Participatory, Mapping, Gender, Community And Power

-

Producing 'Illegality': The Racialization of Mexican and Central American Asylum Seekers in the United States

Sarah A. Blue and Alisa Hartsell
Texas State University

As record numbers of Mexican and Central Americans arrive at the US-Mexico border, they encounter an asylum system that has evolved to exclude them. After detailing the specific legal changes that racialize these nationalities through criminalization, this study uses asylum data to illustrate how the current structure of the asylum process produces illegality for Mexican and Central Americans seeking protection in the US. We draw on asylum data outcomes for the largest groups filing defensive asylum claims to halt their deportation over the past decade to emphasize the impact of changing laws and the divergent impact of the implementation of those laws on Mexican, Guatemalan, Honduran, Salvadoran, Chinese, and Indian asylum seekers. While Chinese and Indian nationals have relatively high rates of success obtaining asylum, their Mexican and Central American counterparts are consistently denied asylum, partially as a result of their criminalization in the US asylum system.

Asylum, Immigration, Racialization

-

The 'good immigrant' and the 'docile worker': challenging narratives of desirability in/and refugee labor

Pablo Bose
University of Vermont

The acceptance and embrace of resettled refugees – both by the general public and through government policy – has been particularly tumultuous in the United States in recent years. Despite the rapid increase of displaced populations across the world, the numbers of refugees accepted by the US has vacillated from drastic cuts to a more recent return to higher numbers. Alongside other forms of migration, refugee resettlement has become an ever more controversial topic, framed by racism, xenophobia and resurgent white nationalism. While humanitarian motivations and foreign policy goals are often foregrounded as the rationale for accepting refugees, economic and labor market justifications for resettlement have become increasingly common, particularly by those seeking to place refugees within locations outside of traditional metropolitan immigrant destinations. Refugee advocates have thus sought to push back against the demonization of refugees as security threats and economic burdens by emphasizing their desirability as productive and non-threatening newcomers. Drawing on interviews and ethnographic fieldwork in resettlement sites across the US, in this paper I argue that such tactics, while understandable, run the risk of reproducing reductive, paternalistic and deeply damaging stereotypes that situate refugees within existing and emerging racial and social hierarchies. I look in particular at arguments that favor refugee resettlement as a strategy for revitalizing faltering industries, economic growth, demographic decline, a lack of diversity and urban decay.

Refugees, Immigrants, Labor, Representation, Stereotypes

-

"There is no safe place in this plant:" Refugee labour, the Canadian meatpacking industry and the limits of legal status

Bronwyn Bragg and Jennifer Hyndman*

*Non-presenting author

York University

Resettled refugees in Canada are granted Canadian Permanent Residence (PR), a legal status that includes many of the same rights and entitlements as full Canadian citizenship. Yet despite this de jure status, former refugees continue to experience forms of violence, precarity and displacement after arriving in Canada. This is most visible in the experiences of former refugees who work in 3D (dirty, difficult and dangerous) jobs, such as meatpacking. Following the deadly COVID-19 outbreaks of 2020 in Southern Alberta, where 70 percent of Canadian beef is produced at two plants, we conducted research with meatpackers, the majority of whom in our study are formerly resettled refugees and now Canadian Permanent Residents or citizens. We contend that the exclusions experienced by former refugees are both legal as well as spatial – inextricably bound to the meatpacking's economic geography and location in rural Canada. To make this argument we present a case study of one small town (population: 15,000), where the local economy is dominated by a large transnational meat processing facility, and where the local population has been dramatically transformed by refugee resettlement and labour migration. We explore the way refugeeness is a socially produced and unfortunately 'sticky' category that follows those who are resettled, long after they have reached 'safety' in Canada.

Refugees, Resettlement, Meatpacking, Legal Status

-

Trade Subjectivity: Black Sexual Ecologies

Jamal Brooks-Hawkins
Arizona State University

The purpose of this paper is to apply a framework of Black sexual economies as ecologies and geographies of 'erotic subjectivity' of "the trade". Erotic subjectivity is a powerful tool for understanding and challenging dominant norms of Black gender and sexuality. As part of my dissertation research, the aims are to examine the concept of movement and migration between the physical and digital spaces of "the trade", a Black queer masculine figure involved in sex work and sexual labor. The site of the trade ranges from the bedroom to the public domain through cruising, geographic itineraries, and sexual scenes. Thus, this research mobilizes landscape analysis to form an urban cultural mapping the breathes life into my theorizing of Black sexual ecologies. To disambiguate Atlanta, GA as a scene of erotic subjectivity for "the trade" I situate the research in geography and political economy.

Black Masculinity, Sexual Economies, Sexual Ecologies, Erotic Subjectivity

-

Mapping higher education's place in structural racism

Nathan Burtch
George Mason University

Institutions of higher education impact populations on local and regional scales. The context of American structural racism historically has impacted access to higher education along gender, class, and racial differences. Differential access resulted in situations where the demographics of a campus either do not resemble those of the surrounding neighborhoods, or do not resemble those of the larger region. Of late, efforts of diversity, equity, and inclusion sought to change these differential levels of access. This paper investigates the landscape of higher education in the context of changing local and regional demographics. Census data and student body demographics are used within GIS to study the changing demographic landscape of institutions of higher education from 2000 to 2020.

Higher Education, Demographics, GIS

-

Cartographies of Jim Crow: Black mobilities and the Spatiality of Struggle

Kela Caldwell
University of Wisconsin-Madison, Geography

On June 7, 1892, Homer A. Plessy boarded an interstate passenger train in Louisiana and sat in a coach designated for white passengers intending to defy the Louisiana statute that required railway companies to provide separate but equal accommodations for white and colored passengers. Outlined by Albion Tourgée in his legal brief for Plessy, "This act is intended to keep the negro in his place… instead of being intended to promote the general comfort and moral well-being, this act is plainly and evidently intended to promote the happiness of one class by asserting its supremacy and the inferiority of another class." In this paper, I explore how the Plessy v. Ferguson precedent informed the contradictions and discontinuities of the early Jim Crow era state and The Great Migration (1914-1930), where institutionalized white supremacy and racial hierarchy were culturally challenged and negotiated. As a consequence of this particular moment, time, and place, I identify the approximately 35 recorded race riots of white mob vigilante terrorism and lynchings across the United States during the Summer of 1919 as significant sights of anti-racist struggle and Black refusals of exclusion, where new orderings and structures of racial state exclusions were met with a refusal to be excluded and a refusal to be kept in place.

*Non-presenting author

Black Geographies, Historical Geography, Cartographies Of Struggle, Racial Violence, Race Riots

-

Bridging the Digital and Analog Divide for Teaching Race, Place & Community-Centered Spatial Justice

Ariana Cantu[1], Mackenzie Waller[2] and Cristian Roman Palacios[2]
[1]University of Washington, [2]University of Arizona

We explore the critical need for effective community data approaches from a strengths-based perspective, derived within the context of justice and community-led change. We specifically raise questions about the relevance of information in uplifting community advocacy against oppressive systems. We further identify limitations in existing mapping tools that gather, synthesize, and display data about people, communities, and space. To address the challenges identified in our paper, we propose an inclusive approach involving the development of community-centered geospatial tools, spatial data visualization tools, data communication training, and human-centered data science platforms, with a strong emphasis on strengthening open code and open software tools. Additionally, we introduce BarrioMaps, a new community-focused tool designed to explore place and space for justice, as a pragmatic example of our framework. Our paper aims to identify innovative approaches that bridge the digital and analog divide in teaching community-centered, spatial justice practice, empowering communities and advancing social and environmental justice initiatives.

Community, Spatial Justice, Digital Tool

-

From Chile to Mexico and back again: Chile as a node in the new geographies of migration in South America

Lindsey Carte[1], Teresita Rocha Jimenez[2]* and Solange Muñoz[3]*
[1]Universidad de la Frontera, [2]Universidad Mayor, [3]University of Tennessee, Knoxville

This paper explores Chile as a node in the new geographies of migration emerging in Latin America, in the context of increased restriction across the region. In the last several years, Haitian and Venezuelan migrants have increasingly chosen Chile as a destination. Oftentimes, however, Chile is chosen after a previous journey to another country in the region; is a long-term stop on the way to another country; or recently, a place to return after a deportation or a failed journey to Mexico and the United States. In a growing body of literature, migration scholars have argued for the importance of theorizing the migrant journey—what happens along the route, and the significance of the route matter to our understanding of contemporary migration. This paper discusses the preliminary results of a new study of migrants in Chile who are at different points in their journeys. Our results reveal the complex and unique circumstances facing migrants today in a new context of extended mobility in the Americas where the traditional migration phases are questioned and in which such trajectories impact migrant's lives.

Migration, Chile, Migrant Journeys

-

Harlem as Told from its Streets: How African American walking tours use the city to recount Black History

Perry L. Carter
Texas Tech University

Cities are archives. Histories inhabit their buildings, their parks, their streets, their monuments, their material culture. These objects, these things, hold stories. They can be read as material narratives — stories in stone, brick, concrete, and metal. Harlem is a library of narratives: Kareem Abdul-Jabbar was born there. Billie Holiday was discovered there. The Harlem Hell Fighters were celebrated there. Ralph Ellison's Invisible Man made his escaped to there. Malcolm X was considered a prince there. Once viewed as the Black Mecca of America, Harlem's streets are rich in Black history. This study considers how two Harlem walking tours use the city's material culture to tell stories of African American history in New York. The study performs this work by detailing the routing of the two tours and recounting the African American history imparted at points in these tours. Additionally, excerpts from interviews with tour guides are presented, where they discuss how they constructed their tours and how their patrons respond to their presentations. These tours function as vernacular histories that are constructed to both enlighten and entertain.

Guided Tours, Black History, Urban, Memory, Tourism

-

Built Environment Projects in Regionally Marginalized Communities and Regional Climate Fluctuation: Hybla Valley and the U.S. Route 1 Corridor

Colin Chadduck[1] and Younsung Kim[2]*
[1]University of North Texas, [2]George Mason University

As global climate change continues to evolve across Northern Virginia, regional climate

**Non-presenting author*

variation is changing how people engage with their communities. Specifically, socioeconomic communities that have been historically marginalized (e.g., communities of color) are seeing regional climate extremes that are magnified by design choices in their communities. This project examines, as an example, the community of Hybla Valley along U.S. Route 1 in Fairfax County, the challenges facing this community as the climate continues to fluctuate and which urban design projects could be implemented to better address community needs. This project bridges the gap in the regional literature between environmental and economic planning by using geospatial computing techniques to analyze three different spatial economic issues in Hybla Valley to determine which projects would offer the highest return on public investment. The three issues—energy, heat, and transportation—have a common thread consisting of private and public financing options, a varying degree of "public good" status, and the potential to maintain the capital stock of a region through regional climate fluctuation. Building on the work of Dr. Thomas Piketty in Capital in the 21st Century, in which he draws a relationship between capital stock and public investment, this study utilizes geospatial computing techniques to further refine the issues listed above by offering potential areas of collaboration at the nexus of environmental design and economic design. In addition to the examination of the practicality of considering regional climate change within economic plans, the study demonstrates the need for continued research on this topic.

Urban Design, Economic Development, Environmental Change

-

Latinx Identity and Belonging in Rural Tennessee

James Chaney
Middle Tennessee State University

Considering that over a generation has passed since the initial waves of Latin American immigration to the U.S. South, new questions arise about how the children of immigrants have been incorporated into Southern communities. This paper explores how 1.5- and second-generation Latinxs, who have grown up in rural communities in Tennessee, perceive their identity and senses of belonging and place—particularly in the wake of recent state and national discriminatory policies. Interviews with Latinxs elucidate the challenges of navigating between the immigrant communities of their parents and those of the rural, conservative society where their parents chose to resettle. Participants convey how their experiences of social exclusion and marginalization (through both negative interpersonal interactions and discriminatory politics) influence their decisions regarding where to live, career choices, and participation in social activism. As the state's fastest-growing demographic, their life choices have long-term sociopolitical ramifications for both rural and urban Tennessee.

Latinx, U.S. South, Incorporation, Reactive Ethnicity

-

Examining equity in pedestrian fatalities using a geographic approach

Ivan Cheung
National Transportation Safety Board

According to the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA), nearly 43,000 persons died on US roadways in 2021. This represents a 32 percent increase since 2011 when the lowest death tolls were observed. During the same 11-year period, pedestrian fatalities increased by a disheartening 66 percent. 7,388 pedestrians were struck and killed in motor vehicle crashes. This presentation will examine pedestrian fatalities within the Safe System Approach, which was officially adopted by the US Department of Transportation in its National Roadway Safety Strategy in early 2022. More importantly, the discussion with overlay an equity perspective using a geographic approach. It has been well documented that people of color are disproportionately affected by traffic violence, particularly in pedestrian fatalities and serious injuries. In addition, communities of socio-economic disadvantage have also been hit hard by lack of investments in safety infrastructure.

Equity, Pedestrians, Safe System, Traffic Safety

-

Evaluating The Spatial Distribution of Excessive Heat Risk in Denton County

Madeline Crawford
University of North Texas

The impacts of excessive heat are widespread and detrimental not only to the health of a population, but to the surrounding infrastructure and safety nets. Excessive heat does not occur uniformly and is often concentrated in urban cores. These developed landscapes absorb solar radiation which emit heat throughout the day, leading to cities having their own microclimate, otherwise known as the urban heat island effect. As cities continue to grow and heatwaves become more common, the consequences of excessive heat could pose serious threats to both the health and functionality of urban cities. This research maps out the spatial distribution of excessive heat in Denton County by evaluating factors including population density, tree canopy, impervious

*Non-presenting author

surfaces, projected growth, and surface temperatures. As the North Texas area grows, identifying areas vulnerable to the impacts of excessive heat is vital for addressing future public health concerns, development planning, and mitigation efforts.

Urban Heat, Giscience, Medical Geography

-

Indigenous identification in the Northern Triangle of Central America: Variation through space and time, and understanding its relationship to family migration to the USA

Nicholas Cuba
Auburn University at Montgomery

This paper presents the spatial variability of the initial homes of all nationals of Guatemala, Honduras, and El Salvador who migrated as a family unit and were apprehended at the US Southern Border during the period 2012-2018. A pathway is described for how changes to climate may influence migration rates, and results of explanatory models using a set of derived climate-related indices are examined. Together, variables related to climate change explain nearly half of the variance of migration rate at the Department scale. Although residual error appears to correspond to distribution of Indigenous populations this relationship varies clearly between and within countries. The case of the Maya Ch'orti' in eastern Guatemala and western Honduras illustrates how ongoing changes to racial and ethnic identities complicate efforts to model these social dimensions in concert with others such as climate factors when trying to understand reasons for migration.

Central America, Migration, Indigeneity, Giscience

-

You Crossed What Border? International recognition, Identity, and Practical Authority

Joanne Cummings
Baylor University

Displacement in International Humanitarian Law formally falls into the two primary categories of internal dislocation or refuge across international boundaries. In both cases, these assume defined states that extend authority across their territories to recognized boundaries. The complicated national and regional boundaries at the conjunction of Syria, Iraq, and Turkey generate legal and organizational – not to mention moral – challenges in responses to refugee flows. Is a failed state a "state"? If displaced persons within the internally recognized borders of Syria are IDPs, which authority is responsible for their protection? Are IDPs in the self-proclaimed Rojava/AANES region under the law and protection of the national, or the regional, government? Can the Turkish government return Syrian refugees across the border to suit Turkish goals, or must it coordinate with the regional authorities? When people flee autonomous regions, where are they "from" and what is their status? Was the Islamic State (ISIS) a state, with its papers representing citizenship – and if so, are non/combatants of various origins who were left behind as ISIS territory fell to be considered refugees or IDPs? Is the ethnicity or religion of displaced persons a necessary criterion of what authorities are responsible, where they can live, or where they can be returned? This paper will explore facets of displacement in the tri-country region that are not addressed effectively by IHL and that leave displaced persons subject entirely to political goals of often antagonistic national and sub-national authorities. I will conclude with comments on policy considerations that could improve inter-governmental negotiations on return or resettlement.

Refugees, Syria, Displacement, ISIS, Kurds

-

"Who received loans?": HOLC and the Omaha Landscape

Christina Dando
Omaha Spatial Justice Project at UNO

The Home Owners' Loan Association was created as part of FDR's New Deal to help Americans keep their homes during the Great Depression (1930s). The HOLC is probably best known for "redlining" maps: maps depicting which neighborhoods were viewed as low risk to receive loans (colored green) versus those viewed as high risk, colored red. The redlined neighborhoods were often neighborhoods of minorities and immigrants. This project builds on groundbreaking work by Amy Hillier and more recent work by Markle 2023 and Michney 2022, which clearly establish that the HOLC redlining maps were created at the end of the HOLC's work and were tightly controlled. They were not used to deny loans, as often assumed, but rather reflect the opinions of the real estate and banking leaders in the cities. This paper will present preliminary results of an investigation of Home Owners' Loan Corporation loans in Omaha, focusing on the "hazardous" (red) and "definitely declining" (yellow) areas, where we know 1212 loans were granted by the HOLC. These neighborhoods at the time were composed of Black Americans, immigrants, and other working class Americas and were not racially homogeneous. So who in Omaha received these HOLC loans? Which areas received more loans and which less?

*Non-presenting author

Housing, Mortgage, Real Estate, Historical Geography

-

Abolition and the everyday life of Sacramento's carceral housing crisis

Mia Dawson
University of California, Los Angeles

In this paper, I argue that the lived realities of housing instability, policing, and incarceration in Sacramento are evidence of a carceral housing crisis. I demonstrate this by documenting everyday encounters of the housing unstable with jails and prisons, courts, policing, bureaucracy, punitive services, and deprivations of autonomy. I consider harmful responses to the housing crisis by government and nonprofits that aim to discipline individuals into idealized consumers of housing and punish those who do not conform. I then consider alternative interventions that rely on autonomy in shaping home space, collective planning and management, and non-traditional networks of care and support. These interventions focus on self-determination in the production and maintenance of home space rather than focusing on the consumption of housing as a pre-given, other-determined product. In recognizing the carceral nature of the housing crisis and pursuing radical politics of autonomy, such interventions are synergistic with the movement to abolish policing and prisons.

Abolition, Housing, Policing, Incarceration, Autonomy

-

Remembering Refuge: Digital Memorialization and Commemoration of Damascus's Yarmouk Palestinian Refugee Camp

Matthew DeMaio
The George Washington University

Displacement, for many refugees, is not a singular experience but an iterative one, whereby renewed violence may force refugees to leave established places of refuge. For Palestinian refugees from Damascus's Yarmouk Refugee Camp, the Syrian Civil War has meant the loss of one refuge, Yarmouk, that had become a significant site of belonging and attachment. Studying the experiences of Yarmouk's former residents, this paper explores how iteratively displaced individuals reckon with loss of refuge and considers how these lost places are remembered, mourned, carried and aspired for. Specifically, I draw on digital and in-person ethnographic research to analyze forums like Facebook as spaces for commemorating, mourning and imagining potential futures for the lost camp. I argue that these digital practices position Yarmouk among a broader geography of Palestinian loss, alongside the villages, towns and cities of Palestine itself. Furthermore, I contend that studying such digital memorial practices help reveal those factors that transform spaces of refuge into places of belonging.

*Non-presenting author

Displacement, Memory, Commemoration, Encampment, Belonging

-

More than the "white working class": narratives of people of color in rural Rust Belt spaces

Christabel Devadoss
Middle Tennessee State University

Media coverage of the rural Rust Belt been overwhelmingly white, often characterized as home to the "white working class." Simultaneously, representations of rurality, landscape, and outdoor spaces have also been overwhelmingly white creating a "collective imagining" of rurality that ties directly to settler colonial US nation-building and mythmaking. This framing fails to account for the experiences of many people of color who live and work in the rural Rust Belt. Drawing from in-depth interviews and landscape analysis in Northern Ohio and Western Pennsylvania, this paper juxtaposes landscape markers and media representation of the rural Rust Belt against interview data and people's lived experience to demonstrate a more robust, complex narrative of rural spaces.

Rural Geographies, Settler Colonialism, Race, Landscape, Rust Belt

-

'Let's not do that again!': Tensions in researching the work of trauma of war and refugee resettlement

Patricia Ehrkamp[1], Jenna M. Loyd[2] and Anna J. Secor[3]
[1]University of Kentucky, [2]University of Wisconsin Madison, [3]Durham University

This paper discusses the politics and pitfalls of studying the work that trauma does in the context of the geopolitics of refugee resettlement. Building on insights from Critical Refugee Studies (CRS), we argue that trauma, taken as an analytical lens, not only allows us to show how violence and conflict stretch across space, but also how humanitarian workers and researchers become involved in perpetuating traumatic experiences. CRS and trauma-informed humanitarian workers both advise against treating and researching displaced people as inherently traumatized. In heeding these ethical calls, our focus here is to reflect methodologically on the practical tensions between researching the concept of trauma while not further traumatizing research subjects and yet taking the multiplicity and depth of their experiences seriously. In our research on the resettlement of Iraqi and Syrian refugees to the United States, we did not ask for trauma stories. Yet, people we have interviewed have shared their difficult stories of dispersal, protracted

waiting, and the disappearing possibility of family unification. Their accounts show that trauma is not simply located in sites of war or conflict. They also reveal that trauma-informed research and care are not easily disentangled from the violent realities of interviews that refugees must engage in during the formal resettlement process.

Trauma, Geopolitics, Resettlement, Ethics And Politics Of Research

-

Developing landscapes of coastal capitalism in Asbury Park

David C. Eisenhauer
Dartmouth College

What kinds of landscapes does coastal capitalism require? By situating the 2002 Waterfront Redevelopment plan of Asbury Park within 120-year-history of racial capitalism, white supremacy, and ecologically destructive management, this paper documents the ways in which coastal capitalism depends upon the creation of racialized edge populations, influxes of surplus capital, and the commodification of nature and culture. By showing how the 2002 Plan sedimented spatial processes of predatory inclusion and racial banishment, I further argue that coastal development is fundamentally structured by white supremacy, which raises critical questions about long-term sustainability and viability--particularly in light of projected climate impacts. At the same time, the history of Asbury Park demonstrates the importance of freedom dreams found within fights for equality and justice by racialized and marginalized people. Thus, the abolition of coastal capitalism in places such as Asbury Park must begin with fugitive practices of placemaking rooted in visions of justice and freedom.

Political Ecologies Of Race, Racial Capitalism, Coastal Development, Predatory Inclusion, Racial Banishment

-

Water justice in the Republic of Benin: Spatial analysis of unequal access to drinking water in changing climate

Alain Elegbe
Texas State University

The water crisis is a global issue but affects people differently. Global water crisis ranks as the top concern of our time ahead of climate change, food crises, and social instability (Dos Santos., et al., 2017). In 2010, the United Nations recognized access to water and sanitation as human rights fundamental to everyone's health, dignity, and prosperity (Borja-Vega, Kloeve 2018). Furthermore, the accelerated rhythm of urbanization, steady economic growth, and the changing climate pressure water availability in the global south (GIZ, 2019). In Benin, my study site in West Africa, there is remarkably unequal access to clean drinking water. My research project will contribute to the theoretical and methodological aspects of three bodies of literature (climate change impacts on water, water justice, and water governance). Ultimately, I will tackle the exercise of critical cartography regarding theoretical critics and critical mapping practices of drinking water in Benin.

Water Justice, Climate Change, Inequality, Critical Cartography

-

Graduate Migration and Place Consonance in an Era of Social and Political Unrest

Michael Ewers[1] and Bethany Shockley[2]*
[1]UNC Charlotte, [2]American University of Sarjah

The water crisis is a global issue but affects people differently. Global water crisis ranks as the top concern of our time ahead of climate change, food crises, and social instability (Dos Santos., et al., 2017). In 2010, the United Nations recognized access to water and sanitation as human rights fundamental to everyone's health, dignity, and prosperity (Borja-Vega, Kloeve 2018). Furthermore, the accelerated rhythm of urbanization, steady economic growth, and the changing climate pressure water availability in the global south (GIZ, 2019). In Benin, my study site in West Africa, there is remarkably unequal access to clean drinking water. My research project will contribute to the theoretical and methodological aspects of three bodies of literature (climate change impacts on water, water justice, and water governance). Ultimately, I will tackle the exercise of critical cartography regarding theoretical critics and critical mapping practices of drinking water in Benin.

Cognitive Dissonance, Graduate Migration, Partisan Sorting, Surve Experiment

-

Immigrants and Inequality: Evidence from a Minor Emerging Gateway Metropolitan Area in NC

Nabeela Farhat, and Selima Sultana*
University of North Carolina-Greensboro

Socioeconomic inequalities among foreign-born populations in the United States in minor emerging gateways are rarely discussed in existing inequality literature. This study fills that gap by examining inequality and spatial integration among immigrant, US-born White,

*Non-presenting author

and Black populations in a minor gateway metropolitan area of Greensboro-High Point, NC.

The 2020 Census five-year (2016–2020) estimate of American Community Survey (ACS) housing and demographic data, the location quotient (LQ), Lorenz curve, and Gini coefficient Index are utilized. The LQ values suggest immigrant groups are more concentrated with Black populations than Whites, but US-born Blacks and Whites are far more segregated than immigrant groups. Lorenz curve and Gini Coefficients confirm that White populations experience the least inequality while the greatest income inequality exists among US-born Blacks, followed by immigrant populations. Further, disparities in income are greater for immigrants living in their underrepresented communities than those who live in overrepresented neighborhoods. The study concludes that immigrant populations living in segregated neighborhoods with a higher proportion of racial and ethnic minorities have lower education and English language competency than those living in neighborhoods with a higher percentage of US-born residents.

Immigrant, Minor-Emerging Gateway, Location Quotient, Lorenz Curve, Gini Index, Greensboro-High Point

-

Hispanic Migration to Fairmont City, Illinois: Why Here?

Wade Filges
Southern Illinois University Edwardsville

Located minutes from St. Louis' famous Gateway Arch, the Village of Fairmont City in southwestern Illinois is the state's only majority Hispanic community outside of the Chicago metropolitan area. Surrounded by mining and industry, Spanish immigrants arrived with other Europeans a century ago to work at the American Zinc smelting company. Mexican immigrants soon followed and would eventually become the largest ethnic group in Fairmont City. Since the 1990s, Fairmont City has been a hub for Hispanic migration, offering jobs and a familiar environment where Spanish is the language of choice. Today, Fairmont City is nearly 80% Hispanic, which is reflected in village government, civic and religious institutions, and the business landscape. The village prides itself on being a safe, affordable, and tightknit community that celebrates its Hispanic heritage. This student-driven research project explores push and pull factors and patterns of contemporary migration to Fairmont City through field work and interviews with residents and local experts.

Ethnic Enclave, Mexican Immigrants, Ethnic Geography

-

Unsettling Refugee Resettlement? Evidence from Central Iowa between 2017-2022

Emily Frazier
Missouri State University

Since 2017, multiple challenges have triggered significant shifts in the U.S. refugee resettlement program. This paper examines resettlement efforts in central Iowa across the public-private spectrum from 2017-2022, including the work of resettlement agencies and community-based third sector groups. Through a focus on services provided by local resettlement organizations, the paper analyzes the impacts of national changes in this locale across three chronological phases, beginning with electoral politicization and cuts to refugee resettlement before 2020, followed by the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020-2021, and ending with the policy changes of the Biden administration and new resettlement efforts, such as Operation Allies Welcome. Drawing on ongoing ethnographic fieldwork across central Iowa, including interviews and surveys with resettlement service providers, this analysis finds that rising politicization of refugee resettlement and cuts to the national program during the Trump administration forced local resettling organizations to shift their services and advocacy, while the COVID-19 pandemic further complicated service delivery. The cumulative legacy of these challenges is examined vis a vis current efforts to rebuild the refugee resettlement program. In particular, the paper examines localized impacts of Operation Allies Welcome, as the arrival of Afghans brought renewed energy to resettlement efforts in central Iowa; nevertheless, local resettlement organizations continued to face unique challenges to service provision during this period. Despite these obstacles, organizations also innovated new modes of service delivery that may have the potential to strengthen support for integration and immigrant settlement across central Iowa in the future. Via a place-based case study, this paper examines the cumulative impacts of recent shifts to the U.S. refugee resettlement model on resettlement service delivery in one locale, analyzing the ongoing impacts of Operation Allies Welcome within this context.

Refugee, Resettlement, Integration, Resettlement Organizations

-

Research in times of emergency: Ethical considerations in immigrant and refugee research

Lauren Fritzsche
University of Arizona

In the midst of my fieldwork season (2021-2022), Afghans began arriving in my research

*Non-presenting author

site in the wake of the sudden and frantic U.S. withdrawal from Afghanistan. In this paper, I discuss challenges and ethical questions that emerged during my fieldwork (2021-2022) with refugees and immigrants in a city in the American West. In particular, I focus on the situated, practical, and emotional implications of recruiting recently displaced people into my research project in moments of crisis or emergency. Some of the obstacles confronting research in these moments include the scarcity of available interpreters, overwhelmed service providers, housing shortages, and the legal and emotional uncertainties facing Afghan arrivals. These challenges were further compounded by the realities of working with a recently displaced population that was experiencing various forms of trauma, PTSD, and grief. In this paper, I discuss navigating these sudden changes in the field, while reflecting on my positionality as a researcher and training as a feminist political geographer. In doing so, I examine the deeply ambivalent nature of research with vulnerable populations, and what this means for research on/with refugees and immigrants, and the production of knowledge.

Refugee Resettlement, Feminist Methodology, Research Ethics, Emergency, Afghanistan

-

Mapping the Destruction of Kellom Heights: How Urban Renewal Impacted Omaha's Black Homeownership

Jeannette Gabriel
University of Nebraska Omaha

Redlining scholarship has largely addressed Black communities that historically were restricted from purchasing homes and accruing generational wealth (Orenstein et al., 2019; Taylor, 2019). This spatial analysis examines how 1960's urban renewal impacted a community with a high rate of Black homeowners. Omaha's early 20th century New Negro Movement recruited Black entrepreneurs nationally to purchase homes and businesses based on local economic opportunities (Pinkett, 1937). Several generations experienced economic stability and advancement and some families passed down generational wealth. However, the urban renewal movement of the 1960s dismantled neighborhoods with high rates of Black homeownership. This study conducts a demographic economic analysis of Kellom Heights neighborhood, which was targeted for destruction and redevelopment, as a representation of how Omaha's urban renewal policies disproportionally affected Black homeowners. By analyzing archival sources and historical homeownership records, census data, and urban renewal plans, this study maps urban renewal's eradication of Omaha's early Civil Rights gains.

Redlining, Black, Housing, Homeownership, Redevelopment, Mapping

-

No place for trust – Exploring the interrelations of trust and home on the US housing market

Ulrike Gerhard and Judith Keller
Heidelberg University

In times of profound economic and social changes in US cities and rapid displacement of urban residents, especially in communities of color, trust in urban development needs to be renegotiated and re-legitimized. The housing crisis exacerbates these challenges. Precarious living conditions, rising housing costs, displacements, evictions, and foreclosures are shaking residents' confidence in sustainable urban planning and self-regulating housing markets. More so, residents' feelings are violated when they are ignored in planning processes and displaced in the name of redevelopment. We argue that particularly when homes are put into jeopardy, trust relations are undermined. This paper thus uses the socio-spatial concept of trust as a lens to analyze the profound changes on the US housing market and its impact on residents' very feeling of home. On the one hand, we focus on the intimate trust relations in and around the home, which are crucial in understanding the housing crisis in its local context. On the other hand, we discuss the historically grown distrust in communities of color that we need to take seriously if we want to promote truly equitable urban development.

Displacement, Home, Housing, Trust, Urban Development

-

Mapping Disaster and Possibility in Paul Beatty's The Sellout

Lexie Gold
DePaul University

In this paper I map axes of disaster and possibility in Paul Beatty's Booker Prize-winning novel The Sellout (2015). Combining Christina Sharpe's interrogation of Black life in her essential work In the Wake: On Blackness and Being (2016) with Franco Moretti's modes of literary geography, I show how Beatty consistently uses to the narrator's consciousness of the spatial and material dimensions of Black life and death in Dickens as well as Los Angeles to produce a social and cultural critique. The narrator of The Sellout, "Me," works to reveal new possibilities of Black life through changing connections to the land and atmosphere of Los Angeles and the U.S at large, spaces he calls home and spaces in which he must negotiate visibility. As his narration highlights space and place as a way of knowing, I can map, literally, alternate cartographies that chart disaster, power, relationships, and possibility.

*Non-presenting author

Literary Geography, Land, Atmosphere, Contemporary American Literature, Paul Beatty, Mapping

-

Refugee/Migrant Youth Care Work & Emplacement in Rural Appalachia

Cynthia Gorman and Valentina Muraleedharan
West Virginia University

The paper explores the relationship between emplacement and care work for refugee-migrant youth in rural areas. The settlement experiences of refugee-migrant youth of color in rural, non-traditional immigrant destinations have largely been overlooked, just as research on youths' care work has been focused on the urban. Understanding the care work performed by youth in rural places provides critical insight into the experiences of refugee-migrants in communities without sizable immigrant populations, robust social networks nor immigrant-oriented infrastructure. 'Emplacement' brings attention to how youth, in spite of these conditions, actively work to (re)build their lives and their connections to people and place. In this paper we dually explore 1) how living and working in a rural, non-traditional destination shapes youths' care work, and 2) the relationship between care work and emplacement. We pay particular attention to the differentiated experiences of youth based on their current age, age upon arrival, and gender.

Migration, Youth, Care, Rural

-

Conceptions of Space in National Forest Governance

Kristin Green
University of New Hampshire

This paper examines spatial epistemologies and ontologies as part of National Forest governance. The Hells Canyon National Recreation Area (HCNRA) is presently claimed as a unit of the National Forest System. The Nez Perce Tribe holds treaty-recognized rights across the HCNRA, and those lands were included in the 1855 Nez Perce Tribe Reservation boundaries. The U.S. Forest Service is required to consult with Tribal Nations before undertaking actions or decisions affecting them (EO 13175). However, federal consultation processes often fail to provide outcomes acceptable to Tribes (Dongoske et al., 2015, Routel and Holth, 2013). Spatial perspectives are at the heart of environmental governance, and maps are widely used in National Forest administration. Maps legitimize certain realities, "through the process of mapping certain spatial knowledge and not others, and then managing the space (including resources and people) accordingly" (Goldman, 2021, p. 197). Learning from Indigenous mapping scholarship, this research explores epistemological and ontological frameworks within USFS maps.

Tribal Governance, National Forests, Maps

-

¿!Pura Vida!?: Migrant's passage experiences through Costa Rica

Yaatsil Guevara Gonzalez[1] and Carmen Fernandez Casanueva[2]*
[1]Heidelberg Center for IberoAmerican Studies, [2]Centro de Investigaciones y Estudios Superiores en Antropología Social

For obvious geopolitical reasons, Mexico has been the central example of the U.S. border externalization in the Americas. However, little research has been conducted about its impacts in Central America. After crossing the Darien Gap and before arriving to Mexico, migrants have to cross the American isthmus. Costa Rica's political discourse claims to operate with "policies of tolerance" among these migratory flows. Does this trend continue today? What do migrants face during their crossing through Costa Rica? How do places transform as migrants pass through? In this contribution we discuss three central matters: (1) the shifts in Costa Rica's migration policy regarding these migratory movements, (2) the tactics that migrants create to cross Costa Rica "successfully", and (3) the ways to approach the "landscapes of crossing" notched by migrants passing through. The empirical data for this research was collected from two fieldwork stays in Costa Rica during 2023.

Border Externalization, Central America, Landscape Of Crossing

-

Micro Latine Geographies: Observable Elements of Latine Spaces and Businesses in the Chicago Suburbs

Aída Guhlincozzi
University of Missouri

The social category of "Latine" is a broad one, encompassing racial, national, gender, and linguistic identities, spanning categories of class, income, citizenship, and geography. In recent years, critiques of "Latinidad" have arisen, leading to a question of what does it mean to be Latine, Latino/a, Latinx, or even Hispanic? This paper asks how spaces and businesses are identifiable as "Latinx" by Latinx researchers, answered through critical reflection mapping, informed by both the author's positionality and background, and the larger structural factors of the Chicago suburbs, informed by current Latine-critical discussions and Latinx geographies work. This paper qualitatively draws on field notes, observations, and the researcher's experiences of Latine spaces and businesses in the Chicago

*Non-presenting author

suburbs to interrogate the elements of these locations that made them appear to be "Latine" and how they help support the political identity work of Latinx Geographies.

Latinx Geographies, Latinidad, Latine, Critical Reflection Mapping, Chicago

-

Relational place-making in immigrant foodscapes

Colleen Hammelman
University of North Carolina at Charlotte

Contemporary urban restructuring is privatizing, commodifying and revitalizing landscapes traditionally constructed by immigrants in new gateway cities across the United States. The influx of investment in dense, modern, transit-oriented development and upscale coffee, grocery, and other food retail is changing immigrant food landscapes as home costs rise and commercial businesses reshape to meet changing client demand. These changes are made visible in the physical and symbolic remaking of immigrant neighborhoods. This mixed methods project investigates these trends in Atlanta, Charlotte, and Washington, DC, to better understand relational processes of urban restructuring in immigrant foodscapes. This presentation shares preliminary results from three years of landscape field surveys completed in each study site. The visual changes that are evident in each city bring to light the political economic dimensions of changing foodscapes as immigrant entrepreneurs make continued claims on the city through formal and informal businesses; artwork, signage, and imagery appealing to changing consumers; and grounding themselves in the cosmopolitan aspirations of modern cities. This research contributes to literature in urban geography, immigration, and food systems by highlighting the visibility of immigrant placemaking and its landscape impacts in cosmopolitan cities.

Migration, Neighborhood Change, Food Landscapes, Gateway Cities

-

A Burning Issue: Wildfire Smoke Exposure, Retail Sales, and Demand for Adaptation

Xianru Han, Wenying Li* and Haoluan Wang*
University of Maryland at College Park

Wildfire events have increased in frequency and severity across the United States, but little is known about their influence on the demand for adaptation. Combining a dataset on wildfire smoke concentrations with retail sales data, we investigate how smoke exposure affects sales of adaptive products. Results show that a weekly increase in smoke-driven PM2.5 is associated with a 0.12%-1.56% rise in sales, particularly for products related to smoke-induced illnesses. Additionally, we examine county characteristics and discover that counties with higher uninsured or senior populations correspond to increased sales of medical products, while limited vehicle access leads to reduced sales. Counties with higher proportions of Black populations exhibit lower sales, indicating potential disparities in access to medical supplies. These findings emphasize the need for proactive policies to address the increased demand for wildfire adaptation and ensure equitable access to resources for vulnerable populations.

Wildfire Smoke, PM2.5, Adaptation, Medical Supplies, Adaptive Measures

-

The multicultural Buenos Aires; fostering diversity through ethnic networks.

Kathryn L. Hannum
Michigan Technological University

Buenos Aires, as a primate city, a capital city, and an autonomous region, commands the attention of Argentina and the Southern Cone. Yet recent political narratives show an increasing gap between Argentinian national ideologies and those curated in Buenos Aires. In the past 25 years, Buenos Aires, as an autonomous region as well as the capital city, has shifted from the centuries-long tradition of European exceptionalism to a multicultural, Latin Americanist position. Using interviews and participant observation, from fieldwork conducted in 2018, this paper shows how Buenos Aires has gone about boosing awareness of multiculturalism in a time of rising xenophobia throughout Argentina. While reception to these campaigns has been positive, the promotions rely on the strength of existing ethnic collective networks, the largest and most powerful of which are European in decent. This paper uses the Galician ethnic collective to illustrate the duality of minority and majority identities in Buenos Aires, and the paradoxes of the city's approach within a Latin Americanist context.

Region, Policy, Latin America, Argentina, Urban

-

Using Racially Restrictive Covenants to Teach the History of Exclusionary Housing in America

Jennifer Harbour
University of Nebraska Omaha

The Omaha Spatial Justice Project (OSJP) at the University of Nebraska-Omaha is an interdisciplinary research project documenting the historic implications of redlining and restrictive covenants. Resources and opportunities in the form of property ownership were denied to minoritized populations in Omaha residents through the use of racially restrictive covenants (RRCs). OSJP team members are

*Non-presenting author

building a database of these RRCs using GIS mapping which will be available to the public who wish to research and understand Omaha history. But what about classrooms? How can educators utilize this data for K-16 learners? Can educators use redlining maps and RRCs to "show" how segregation, desegregation, and resegregation occurred over time? Given the recent attention to how Black history is taught in the United States, what are the effective and appropriate pedagogies which address racism with compassion and historical accuracy?

Pedagogy Redlining Segregation Racially Restrictive Covenants

-

Legal Bordering of Asylum through Liminality

Alisa Hartsell and Sarah A. Blue*
Texas State University

Unlike the permanent and legitimizing protections of asylum more widely available to other nationalities, current US immigration law and legal mechanisms maintain large numbers of Central American asylum seekers in a state of legal limbo and precarity. Those able to argue their case in Immigration Court are often denied asylum but increasingly allowed to stay legally through liminal status. The resulting legal limbo subjects potential asylees to a permanent state of legal violence in the US' racialized immigration climate. A drastic shift in national policy through an administrative tactic to address the court's backlog, dismissal of cases, are the latest in a historic pattern of granting Central American asylum-seekers temporary status with no pathway to permanent legal status. We argue that the rapid rise in immigration court dismissals are the latest means of denying asylum and casting Central American asylum seekers into a prolonged state of legal ambiguity.

Asylum, Legal Geographies, Immigration

-

Lubbock's Socioenvironmental Hazards Revisited: A century a of Old-New Racial Disparities

Rodolpho Hernandez
Texas Tech University

Lubbock, Texas, is a city with a distinctive historical development tied to the progress of the Southern cotton industry and rail freight in the 20th century. Central to that history were Black and Mexican (braceros) workers, who were segregated in areas that are still today marginalized by socioeconomic hurdles and racial discrimination. This paper explores two-fold experiences. The first describes the results of a social cartography and natural hazards workshop, led by researchers from Texas Tech University and addressed to local high school students from Lubbock's marginalized neighborhoods. The second articulates the narratives collected in this activity with a renewed approach to the distribution of hazards and vulnerabilities upon Lubbock's Tornado of 1970, which is still remembered as the most devasting extreme weather event and one of the present drivers of the urban landscape that reinforced the segregation of historically underrepresented and low-income groups in Lubbock.

Social Cartography, Socioenvironmental Hazards, Participatory Methods, High-School, Lubbock (Tx)

-

Targeting Black Neighborhoods With the Interstate Highway System

Greg Hill
Marshall University

Construction of an Interstate highway system led to changes in the form and function of America's cities. African American communities throughout the United States, developed in a divisive racial climate, even in the seemingly "freer" north, and had to endure the duality of navigating Black space and resisting racialized government policy. Through segregationist practices, Black ethnic enclaves developed with their own theaters, shops, churches as well as social institutions like churches and schools. The building of the Interstate Highway System affected neighborhoods containing various ethnicities, but many of the efforts to clear land for construction, systematically and strategically targeted neighborhoods with African American majorities. This paper seeks to examine how Interstate Highways targeted and inflicted harm to Black neighborhoods.

Displacement,Urban Renewal, Interstate Highways, Black Geography

-

Redlining Echoes in today's Urban Heat Island? Race, Suburbanization, and Neighborhood Residential Exposure to Excess Urban Heat in Atlanta, GA

Steven Holloway[1], Scott Markley[2*], Jerry Shannon[2*], Marshall Shepherd[2*],and Yangjiaxin Wei[2*]
[1]University of Tennessee, Knoxville,
[2]University of Georgia

Several recent studies have demonstrated an empirical link between the discriminatory policies embedded within the Depression-era Homeowners' Loan Corporation (HOLC) redlining maps and a variety of contemporary urban ills, including excess urban heat. We present here research augmenting earlier research conducted by this team of scholars where we demonstrate such a connection between present-day excess urban heat and historical redlining in Atlanta, GA. Here, we

*Non-presenting author

concentrate on recent trends well beyond the relatively small area covered by Atlanta's HOLC maps to focus on intense recent suburbanization. The recognition of Atlanta as Black Mecca and the metropolitan area's very strong Black population growth result in a relatively unusual pattern of pronounced Black suburbanization. We find that the process of suburbanization over the last three decades has indeed reduced Black residential exposure to excess urban heat in Atlanta compared to historical residential patterns, but that strong racially differentiated conditions persist. We argue that the factors that produce the complex neighborhood racial segregation of today's metropolitan areas reflect both historical and contemporary forces. And, the urban heat island continues indeed to reflect the underlying forces of racial capitalism.

Redlining, Urban Heat Island, Atlanta, Suburbanization, Segregation

-

Denying Racial Animus: Political Discourse in Anti-Ethnic Studies Legislation

Gloria Howerton
University of Wisconsin - Eau Claire

The contemporary political milieu in the United States is awash in debates concerning curriculum. I contribute to the literature on racism denial through an analysis of an antecedent to today's political discourse around education: Arizona's 2010 legislation (ARS § 15-112) which was designed with the expressed intent of terminating Mexican American Studies (MAS) education, and eventually all ethnic studies, in Arizona public and charter K-12 schools. I consider the discursive maneuvering by political actors to support their political careers with one audience by striking out against ethnic studies while simultaneously justifying this legislation and dodging accusations of racial animus to a second audience. I further consider the role of institutions in supporting these denials. I bring together observations from feminist psychology on both institutional betrayal and narratives spun within abusive interpersonal relationships with with work on strategic racism in politics and racism denial. Together, these literatures open useful avenues for considering the machinations of manipulative political discourse centering on race, and allow for a wider picture of what Ioanide (2015) refers to as the "emotional politics of racism."

Schools, Politics, Ethnic Studies, Law, Discourse

-

Are Bosnians St. Louis' "Model Minority"?

Susan E. Hume
Southern Illinois University Edwardsville

The "model minority" label first attached to Japanese Americans in the 1960s expanded by the 1980s to become a full-fledged Asian American stereotype. While the model minority myth has been widely debunked in academia and some segments of society, it remains remarkably persistent in the American psyche. This paper revisits the Asian American model minority myth to explore the extent to which the stereotype, if not the label, has been reapplied on a local scale to Bosnians in St. Louis, Missouri. Bosnian Muslim refugees resettled in the 1990s have been lauded over the years by local politicians, journalists, academics, and resettlement agency leaders for contributing to the repopulation and economic renewal of south St. Louis. This is the first step in future research on the implications this local model minority myth has had for subsequent refugees resettled in St. Louis and for the city's Black residents.

Refugee Resettlement, Urban Geography, Acculturation

-

A Tribal Planning Process for Climate-Influenced Hazards Along the Mattaponi River

Nicole Hutton and Jesse Palma*
Old Dominion University

Holistic resilience assessments for climate-influenced hazards that are inclusive of public health implications have not been adapted to account for Tribes. Health factors, such as housing, food security, and mental health, are linked to Tribes' efforts and capacities to raise awareness, conduct outreach, and access funding for resilience. This study produced a holistic health-hazards resilience planning process through Tribe-centered engagement. Researchers facilitated this process in conjunction with Tribal liaisons of the Upper Mattaponi Indian Tribe and the Mattaponi Indian Tribe and Reservation to respect Tribal records privacy and data ownership and to generate Tribe-centered products. An abbreviated Resilience Adaptation Feasibility Tool's (RAFT) resilience planning process involving interviews and workshops was used to co-produce resilience assessments and resilience priority lists. Findings show that RAFT meets the basic needs of Tribal communities. However, adjustments were needed to account for institutional knowledge, governance structure, cultural interactions, and traditional planning timeframes.

Tribal Areas, Climate-Influenced Hazards, Resilience, Planning

-

Spatial Social Network and Greenspace Utilization Among Minority Youths in the United States

*Non-presenting author

Ayodeji Iyanda
Prairie View A&M University

Access to greenspaces has numerous physical and mental health benefits. However, disparities in greenspace access exist, particularly for minority youths in the United States. Barriers include limited transportation options, fewer parks in their neighborhoods, and systemic inequalities that impede access to resources and opportunities. This issue is especially relevant in urban areas where most minority youths reside, and greenspace availability is limited. Despite the importance of greenspaces for health, little is known about how spatial social networks (SSNs) influence greenspace utilization among minority youths in the United States. SSNs play key roles in shaping behaviors, including physical activity, but research on their impact on greenspace utilization among youths is limited. Understanding the role of SSNs in determining greenspace use is vital for developing effective interventions to increase access and promote physical and mental health in this population.

Spatial Social Networks, Green Space, Minority Health

Liberté, Égalité, Sonorité: Assessing racial urban governance and place-making via the sonic landscape in postcolonial France

Raymond S Jennings
Rutgers University

This paper seeks to examine the role of the sonic landscape as an analytical tool employed to address the ongoing crises and contradictions of French republicanism and universalism. More specifically, it aims to emphasize how urban citizenship struggles of France's Afro-diasporic communities can be both "heard" and "listened to". Consisting of how a place sounds and how places are governed and experienced through sound, music emerges as an important category within the urban soundscape as a critical epistemology expressive of urban governance regimes of racialized surveillance and differential mobilities across city-space. I thus situate the work of Clyde Woods blues epistemology (1998) and Naomi Waltham Smith's audio-verité (2021) in the French context to think about suburban sound and the emergence and ongoing production of hip hop in the Parisian suburb of Mantes-la-Jolie and Bordeaux, France as modes of alternative urban place-making amongst racialized minority youth as responses to everyday forms of social control, alienation, and unbelonging in the city.

Key Words: Urban Governance, Sonic Landscape (Soundscape), Blues/Hip-Hop Epistemology, French Republicanism, Place-Making

-

Race, Gender, and Commuting: Reappraising the Research

Ibipo Johnston-Anumonwo and Selima Sultana
State University of New York at Cortland

Investigation of urban workers' commutes based on race and gender shows prevalent paradoxes and intersections of transportation disadvantages and commuting burdens. Diminished gender gaps in work-trip lengths are not consistent across race and ethnic groups or household types. Interpretations of research findings from a feminist geography lens complicate the intersectionality discourse in urban and transportation geography about the influence of domestic duties on the journey to work. In order to better address prevalent urban inequities, scholars and planners should pay critical attention to changing socio-spatial dimensions that adversely impact the employment access of marginalized workers in metropolitan areas.

Rcae, Gender, Commuting, Urban Geography, Transportation

-

The Environmental Impacts of Galamsey (Illegal Artisanal Gold Mining) on Selected Communities in Ghana

Joshua Kafui and Professor Joseph Oppong
University of North Texas

Illegal artisanal gold mining (galamsey) accounts for about 15 to 20% of Ghana's gold production and is an important contributor to the economy. However, it has significant negative impacts on the environment that are not well-documented. Using remote sensing analysis of land cover changes and in-depth interviews of galamsey operators and community residents in 4 towns, this paper examines the impacts of galamsey activities in two regions – Ashanti and Eastern – to evaluate the extent of environmental degradation and remediation efforts. Findings revealed notable vegetation loss and widespread water pollution that compels residents to seek alternative water sources with little effort towards reclamation. Urgent action is necessary to curtail these losses and preserve the environment not just for the current residents but for the long-term future of the area.

Environmental Impacts, Water Pollution, Gold Mining, Galamsey, Ghana

-

Cooperative Geographies of Care, Mobility, and Fugitivity through Contemporary Seed Work

Christian Keeve
University of Kentucky

Seed work has become a locus of political-

*Non-presenting author

ecological organizing in the face of legacies of racial capitalism in land and food systems. Inspired by the mobilities of seeds and botanic knowledge across growing sites that may be contingent or ephemeral, I seek to build a methodology of co-production and collaboration as well as situated agroecological ethnographic work. In shedding light on cooperative seed geographies—and political possibilities—I reflect on my work with Truelove Seeds, the Ujamaa Cooperative Farming Alliance, and The Heirloom Collard Project, networks which weave growers across space through material solidarities, knowledge exchange, and agrobiodiversity. Building on ongoing participatory work with space-making and knowledge production, I am moving towards a framework of interactive maps and visualizations, revealing dissonances between logistics, data and ecological knowledges. Through this work, I intend to think through richer and more creative ways of understanding these mycelia of agrobiodiversity, from the ground up.

Political Ecology, Seedkeeping, Agrobiodiversity, Participatory, Cultural Geographies

-

Colonizing Rural Space: Immigration Strategy in the Meatpacking Sector

Ivy Ken[1] and K. Sebastian Leon[2]*
[1]George Washington University, [2]Rutgers University

This research is focused on two related dynamics: (A) corporate strategies in a major sector of the food system, and (B) the costs of those strategies borne by a racially stratified workforce. The project's major guiding question is: Why have multinational meatpacking companies increasingly opened facilities in remote, rural areas of the US where there are few workers, and why might this matter? The authors note a pattern in which a meatpacking facility opens in a remote area, the production goals exceed the available labor capacity, and the company applies to the H-2B immigration program to fill the jobs – possibly a new strategy for some companies that historically, and with more risk, relied on unauthorized migrant workers to fill their jobs. Conceptually, the project integrates socio-legal understandings of corporate personhood within a framework of settler colonialism to understand whether multinational meatpacking companies use rural US land to accomplish economic goals.

Meatpacking, Settler Colonialism, Labor, Immigration, Race

-

Nationality, Ethnicity, and (Im)Migration: Epistemic Limits of Homogenizing Categories, and Possibilities for Liberatory Post-National Futures

Jared Keyel
Rowan University

Drawing on 14 interviews with individuals who came to the United States from the Middle East and North Africa, this paper explores epistemic challenges, and liberatory possibilities, understanding such migration presents. As Balibar and Wallerstein argue, the concept "immigrant" is simultaneously unifying and differentiating. It flattens often-disparate experiences and processes into a single category as it marks newcomers apart from existing populations. Interviewees' experiences demonstrated that migration often entails navigating overlapping/contradictory social positions and legal statuses in countries of origin and destination. Like immigrant, political/social categories such as nationality, Egyptian, Lebanese, etc., and over-arching identities such as Middle Eastern and Arab-American can obscure complexity and create racialized and essentialized assumptions about diverse individuals and communities. Participants' self-conceptions of their multifarious identities highlighted the heterogeneity obscured by the political/social fictions of territorially-bounded states. I argue that understanding the empirical reality of this complexity challenges the violence of homogenizing imagined national, ethnic, religious, etc. communities, and can illuminate liberatory anti/post-nationalist and statist political/social futures.

Nationality, Ethnicity, Migration, Liberation, Qualitative Interviews

-

Blocked: Proptech as a gatekeeping mechanism for rental housing

F.M. Kim
The Pennsylvania State University

In the United States, the construction of multi-family housing is thriving despite the current state of the economy where inflation has been affecting the prices of building materials and interest rates for lending. This focus on multi-family housing follows a global trend of "build to rent" and "purpose-built housing" which is driven by the consistently high demand for rental housing in metro areas and its surroundings. Given the scarcity of land in these areas, resulting in high-cost units, these constructions inevitably cater to the high-end market. This is further encouraged by property technology (proptech) that maximizes rent prices, causing a "trickle down" rental market which, once again, disproportionately affects marginalized communities. This paper examines the history of housing in the United States, the functions of proptech in the current rental market, and the variables proptech consider arguing that it is not an impartial platform that enables equal opportunity for housing.

*Non-presenting author

PROPTECH, RENTAL MARKET, DIGITAL PLATFORMIZATION, FINANCIALIZATION, AI BIAS

-

Housing for Profit, not for Refugees: Refugee Migration and the Urban Geographies of Racial Capitalism in Berlin, Germany

René Kreichauf
Vrije Universiteit Brussel

In response to the difficulties refugees face in finding housing, Berlin's government has developed new housing-like shelters that offer longer-term accommodation. Drawing on literature concerning racial capitalism and urban migration governance, I explain how these shelters represent a multilayered business opportunity for revenue extraction, resulting in the ongoing displacement, spatial fixing, and continued racialization of refugees. Notably, I reveal the prominent roles of Berlin's government, cityownedhousing, and public real estate agencies. They use the construction of new refugee shelters in an entrepreneurial way in order to revitalize their own fiscal budgets, as well as to put urban land into production. This allows them to develop and then turn refugee shelters into substandard, racialized, and highly profitable forms of new urban housing for refugees and other racialized and low-income populations. Expounding the ways the building of accommodation as substandard urban housing leads to race-based pursuit of profit, I argue that refugee housing serves as an urban migration fix and is developed within the logic of racial capitalism. This article contributes to attempts to use racial capitalism as a framework to scrutinize urban and (refugee) migration processes, helping us comprehend the distinctly racial logic of, and geographic perspectives on, urban and migration governance, and housing precarity.

RACIAL CAPITALISM, REFUGEE HOUSING, URBAN MIGRATION FIX, BERLIN, ASYLUM

-

Glitches in the Digitization of Asylum: How CBP One Turns Migrants' Smartphones into Mobile Borders

Austin Kocher
Syracuse University

As the emerging literature on migration studies has demonstrated, migrants who are seeking asylum around the world are increasingly finding that the process is mediated by a variety of new technologies. While the process of digitizing various aspects of migrant protection may promise improvements, new technologies also risk limiting access to asylum for migrants who are unable to overcome these new digital barriers to entry. This article explores the digitization of asylum by examining the context and consequences of the U.S. government's deployment of a smartphone app called CBP One in early 2023 which suddenly became one of the main pathways for migrants to seek asylum along the U.S.–Mexico border. In doing so, this article makes two contributions to the literature on the digitization of asylum. First, the article shows how CBP One, which was not initially designed for asylum seekers, morphed into a tool that took center stage in border enforcement statecraft during a period of exceptional migration policies. Second, this article examines the range of what have been referred to as "glitches" with CBP One, to demonstrate how the app created new digital barriers to asylum. Rather than accepting glitches as mere accidents, this article argues that these glitches are the result of a political decision to force already vulnerable migrants to rely upon experimental technologies that hinder rather than facilitate their asylum-seeking process.

MIGRATION, AZYLUM, CPB ONE, DIGITAL BORDERS, US-MEXICO BORER

-

On a way to knowledge co-production with "remote" communities: experience of participatory mapping of extractive infrastructure development

Vera Kuklina, Kelsey Nyland* and Jacob Tafrate*
The George Washington University

The notion of remoteness is one of the major concepts highlighting the distance from the centers of decision-making. The label of remote communities is often assigned to Indigenous peoples whose lands have been grabbed for extractive industries, conservation, or tourism. These land grabs usually utilize maps that show these lands as empty, which legitimizes different forms of interference in land management. Providing alternatives to such representations, this paper shares the experience of combined efforts of scholars, artists, and remote communities of Evenki and settlers in Siberian taiga to make visible infrastructure development including informal roads that provided connectivities and enhanced mobilities, but has also been disruptive for the environment, causing landscape fragmentation, permafrost degradation, and wildfires. While such collaborations are important for better place-based understanding of social-ecological systems, they also pave the way for more equitable and just relations of knowledge sharing, raising communities' voices and concerns, and building capacity for future Indigenous and community-led research.

*Non-presenting author

Participatory Mapping, Informal Roads, Remoteness, Siberia, Knowledge Co-Production

-

Ukrainian refugees in Poland.

Weronika A. Kusek
Northern Michigan University

This session will focus on the Ukrainian refugees and Ukrainian immigrants in Poland. The focus of this session will be mainly on the aid package that the Polish government has offered to the Ukrainian refugees. The session will also address how Polish cities are changing due to the recent influx of Ukrainians.

Ukrainian Refugees, Poland.

-

Boston-area Learning Pods: Using Space to Establish Social Proximity During the COVID-19 Pandemic

Jennifer LaFleur
Brandies University

Drawing on interviews with 23 parents of public-school students in who joined learning pods during the 2020-21 school year, this paper addresses how pod parents used spatial proximity to help identify and select potential families for their learning pods. I engage with literature in urban sociology and human geography that examines the social-political behaviors of white, upper-middle class families in urban areas and how these actions entrench race- and class-based segregation in our cities. I argue that, for learning pod parents, the use of residential proximity in the selection of potential podmates was not only a matter of measuring convenience but also a tool for establishing status affinity in a moment of COVID-19 pandemic-induced concern over social interactions. In addition to the importance of the geographic location of podmates' homes, this analysis will also show how the interiors of families' domestic spaces helped respondents determine affinity in their podmate selection processes.

Interviews, Covid-19, Human Geography, Segregation, Whiteness

-

Indigenous Geospatial Mobility: Agency, Gender, and Urbanization in Ecuadorian Amazonia

Alexandra Lamina
The University of Texas at Austin

Latin America is the world's most urbanized region, yet Amazonian urbanization and Indigenous mobility are poorly understood. This study examines how Kichwa Nation in Ecuadorian Amazonia transforms settler-colonial urbanization through Indigenous knowledge, mobilities, and Indigenous Planning. Drawing on Indigenous geographies, decoloniality, and critical urban theory, I analyze how urban development actors understand Indigenous mobilities, how Kichwa gendered mobilities challenge capitalist urbanism, and how Kichwa women's space/place-making shapes cities. By integrating archival, geospatial, ethnographic, and participatory mapping methods, I develop a Feminist Indigenous geo-ethnographic approach, adapted from South-North Indigenous studies, to support the struggles of underrepresented peoples. My project is the first to link Indigenous knowledge and geospatial epistemology to work in Amazonian urban geography, mobilities, and critical urban studies to aid in the struggle against violence in Amazonia. My feminist geospatial-ethnographic methodology also chiefs a relational ethical focus on Indigenous knowledge in mobility and gender research in Indigenous Amazonia.

Indigenous Planning&Geographies, Gender, Mobilities, Amazonia

-

Understanding differences between stadiums when measuring their geographic and demographic impacts

Francisco Logan
University of Northern Colorado

Of the few inquiries conducted examining the impacts of sport stadium construction on neighborhoods surrounding the stadium, many identify neighborhood dissolution and gentrification as the major consequences of sport development. However, the majority of these studies do not come from a sport background, but rather from geography, environmental studies, and urban planning disciplines. As a result, several of these studies struggle with accurate sampling, as there is little thought given to nuances between sport facilities, such as the type, age, and cost of the stadium, among other factors.

What are the major differences in sport stadiums? How can those differences create inaccurate results of large-scale studies? How can we accurately sample stadiums to answer research questions? This paper seeks to begin the process of answering those questions.

Sports, Sport Stadiums, Gentrification, Neighborhood Change

-

From Public Housing to Vouchers: the impacts of redevelopment and forced displacement on low-income public housing residents

Annie Sun Liu and Solange Munoz
University of Tennessee Knoxville

*Non-presenting author

The shift away from public housing to vouchers for private housing and redevelopment into mixed-income housing has seen widespread effects of gentrification and displacement. In Sun Valley, a former public housing neighborhood in the heart of Denver, CO that has been redeveloped into mixed-income housing and mixed-use spaces, this paradigm shift has affected residents by altering perceptions and concepts of home and community, as well as perceptions of the future. Former public housing residents of Sun Valley who experienced the redevelopment process were interviewed using a semi-structured approach. Preliminary findings identified themes around gentrification, memories and perceptions of home, and uncertainties about the transformation and future of the community. This paper aims to explain the lived experiences of former public housing residents of Sun Valley and firsthand effects of displacement from their original homes into new physical, socio-spatial, and economic arrangements. We aim to analyze their experiences through the broader theoretical landscape of neoliberal housing policies and gentrification and the impact of these processes on displacement and marginalization of individuals and shifting notions of community and community cohesion.

Housing, Gentrification, Redevelopment, Displacement

-

Unincorporated and Under Threat

Hilary Malson
UCLA

This paper examines the unique threats that unincorporated communities face, particularly communities of color, through a case study analysis examining historically Black towns in the Northern Virginia peripheries of the DC metro area. I begin by examining 19th century settlements and 20th century towns, including Batestown, Fort Ward, and Willard, that were destroyed by the enclosures of the federal government and subsidized private development. I then link these cases to their twenty-first century contemporaries, such as Carver Road, to ascertain how encroaching para-state actors - in this case, Amazon and the place-taking of its cloud servers - pose unique threats to unincorporated, semi-rural sites. Drawing from Purifoy's theorizations on Black townships (2021) and Yiftachel's theory of 'gray spacing' (2008), I build upon Wiese's examination of Black suburbs (2004) to ask, how do unincorporated Black communities territorialize differently, and what does rebuilding look like in the context of on-going, cyclical dispossession?

Suburbanization, Unincorporated, Rural-Urban, Black Studies, Dispossession

-

The Multiracial Promise: Coalition and Mayoral Politics in America's Second City

Gordon Mantler
George Washington University

In April 1983, a dynamic, multiracial political coalition elected Harold Washington as the first Black mayor of Chicago. Washington's victory was unlikely not just because America's second city was one of the nation's most racially balkanized but also because it came at time when political conservatives seemed resurgent. Washington's initial win and reelection in 1987 established the charismatic politician as a folk hero. It also bolstered hope among Democrats that the party could win elections by pulling together urban voters around progressive causes. Yet the Washington era revealed clear limits to electoral politics and racial coalition-building when decoupled from movement organizing in neighborhoods such as Pilsen and Uptown. White supremacy, deindustrialization, dysfunction, and contradictions within the coalition impeded many of Washington's proposed reforms. Ultimately, his historic victory and administration provide a cautionary tale about the peril of placing too much weight on electoral politics above other forms of civic action.

Multiracial Coalition, Electoral Politics, Public Policy, Civil Rights

-

The U.S. Eugenics Movement and the Dangers of the Geographical Imagination: Its Impacts on U.S. Domestic Policies and its Relevance Today

Alan P Marcus
Towson University

This paper offers a new synthesis of the role of geography and geographical thinking in the inception and diffusion of the U.S. eugenics movement and its relevance in social and racial sentiments today. This role was supported by the salience of the geographical imagination and the influence of eminent Ivy League-educated elites during the first quarter of the twentieth century. Moreover, the significance here is that the eugenics movement and its geographical imagination transferred into the implementation of policy, notably immigration restriction, anti-miscegenation, and sterilization laws. The geographical imagination provided fodder for xenophobic, anti-Semitic, racist, and anti-immigrant public sentiments that left a powerful legacy to this today

Eugenics, Geographical Imagination, Nazism, Anti-Semitism, Racism,

*Non-presenting author

Xenophobia.

-

Analyzing borrower demographics and spatial patterns of Ginnie Mae's Mortgage-Backed Securities programs

Seth Marcus and Samuel Stokes
Ginnie Mae, US Department of Housing and Urban Development

Ginnie Mae's guaranty links the United States housing market to the global capital markets, ensuring sustainability, affordability, and liquidity for government housing programs. Ginnie Mae's Mortgage Backed Securities provide capital to expand homeownership particularly for lower-income borrowers who would otherwise have difficulty obtaining a mortgage, helping create a more equitable housing finance system. Ginnie Mae currently guarantees more than 11 million loans totaling over $2.2 trillion. Ginnie Mae has recently developed an internal data analytics platform that links loan-level data with borrower demographics including age, income, race/ethnicity, whether or not the borrower is a first-time homebuyer, and other attributes. Ginnie Mae has begun exploring this data spatially using GIS technology, and will share some of the initial summary observations, maps, and insights of the analysis. The output of this analysis could help shape future decisions and policies to further expand homeownership opportunities in historically underserved communities.

Housing Finance, Equity, Ginnie Mae, Gis

-

In Bad Faith: The Racial Politics of "Best Use" and the Neo-liberalization of Social Housing after the Liberal Turn in Budapest, Hungary

Jonathan McCombs
University of Wisconsin-Eau Claire

This paper investigates the shifting concepts of 'best use' in media and policy discourse in the management of social housing in predominantly Roma neighborhoods in Budapest, Hungary in the 1990s. Critical property theorists have highlighted how liberal concepts of "best use" have been informed by racist conceptions of land-occupiers, and form a crucial part of the logic of dispossession and land expropriation in the colonial project. Drawing on these insights, this paper analyzes the shifting legal structure in the 1990s in relation to concepts of "best use," particularly through the color-blind racist discourse of 'squatting.' Through this discourse of squatting, district officials argued that district assets were being damaged and under utilized. By the end of the 1990s, this discourse of 'best use' was instrumental in the neo-liberalization of social housing in Hungary, a legal structure that made possible hundreds of evictions at the turn of the millennium and into the present.

Critical Romani Studies, Property, Legal Geography, Urban Geography, (Eastern) Europe

-

Crossing Oceans, Changing Lives: Queer Chinese 1.5 Generation Transmigrants and Their Sexuality Pre- and Post-Migration to the U.S.

Yueyang (Frank) Meng
Johns Hopkins Universoty

Does sexuality influence immigrants' lives and experiences? How do queer people explore their sexuality in their home country? What are some ways queer transmigrants express their sexuality in the U.S.? Do they express their sexuality in the same way in pre-and post-migrant contexts? Scholars who study sexual migration focus less on Asian immigrants, and those who study Asian immigrants' experiences pay less attention to the diverse sexual orientations within the Asian diaspora. To bridge that gap, this research shed light on the intersections of sexuality, race, and migration, centering queer Chinese transmigrants' experience and identity in a transnational setting. With that in mind, I raise the core research question of this paper: How do queer Chinese 1.5 generation transmigrants explore and express their sexuality in pre-and post-migration contexts, while negotiating the challenges of acculturation and assimilation process in the U.S.?

Sexual Migration, Asian American, Racial and Queer Politics, Assimilation, Acculturation

-

Great Smoky Mountains National Park and its Missing Black Visitors: A Preliminary Analysis on the Hidden Architecture of Landscape

Joshua Merced, Selima Sultana*, Joe Weber*, Ridwaana Allen*, Gregory Carlton*
Northern Arizona University

The framing of national parks as "America's best idea" has undergone a multi-disciplinary critique for its failure to address the scarcity of racial minority visitors, particularly Black Americans.Slavery, segregation, and ongoing racial politics demand a process of unlearning and undoing by centering Black voices. This research seeks to re-examine Black Americans' motivations for and deterrents against visiting national parks using Great Smoky Mountains National Park (GSMNP) as a preliminary case study. A review of archival documents (e.g., park history and promotional materials), interpretation programs, exhibits, and the racial composition of surrounding communities and park employees was conducted to identify gaps in Black

*Non-presenting author

Americans' representation within the core messages created and promoted by GSMNP. The results suggest that Black Americans are rarely seen in archival documents, and marginally represented in publicly accessible literature and exhibits. This legacy may send a message to Black Americans that the park is a 'White' space, where their ancestors were treated as second-class citizens or excluded entirely. Under the shadow of Jim Crow laws, segregation, racism, and discrimination, this space may have been associated with danger or considered unsafe and unwelcoming. Our findings contribute to the broader understanding of how landscapes and institutions are racialized, and how the power of narrative can be used to dismantle racialization

Whiteness, White Spaces, National Parks, Black, African American Visitation, Racialized Wilderness

-

The Southern Sensibilities of Gendered Racial Intellectual Activists

Jari Minnett
University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign

Gendered racial intellectual activism (GRIA), the ways Black women and non-binary individuals use the power of their ideas to make life better for other Black women and girls, is acknowledged, primarily by Black women historians, but generally understudied within higher education. Moreover, we have more to learn about how participants' intersectional identities influence their GRIA. Drawing from a larger dissertation study, this paper addresses the ways in which 1) GRIA participants connected to the Southern United States ascribe meaning to the region and 2) how a connection to the South influences GRIA participation. Findings suggest participants feel an inextricable connection to the South and often perform GRIA work connected to their Southern roots. Utilizing oral history and poetic inquiry, this study contributes topically to bodies of knowledge within education and women's studies by providing insights regarding the intersection of Black women and non-binary lived/educational experiences, regionality, and activism.

Black Women, Activism, South, Identity

-

Celebrating Islander Identity: Polynesian Festivals in the Pacific Northwest

Ines Miyares
Hunter College-CUNY

Ethnic festivals serve multiple purposes. They bring together ethnic community members to maintain identity and pass it on to the younger generation. They play an important role in public education—teaching non-co-ethnics about the presence of the community and its culture. Ethnic festivals invite performance of culture and engagement between the ethnic group and its host community. The Pacific Northwest is sometimes nicknamed the 10th Hawaiian island, with Las Vegas as the 9th, but the largest Polynesian communities in the Pacific Northwest are in the Seattle-Tacoma area. The Portland-Vancouver area communities are much smaller, increasing the importance of festivals as vehicles for bringing communities together to perform culture among themselves and for non-co-ethnic guests. This paper compares and contrasts two Polynesian ethnic festivals in Vancouver, Washington in the summer of 2023—the 2nd Samoan Festival and the 21st 4 Days of Aloha Festival. Through participant-observation and interviews, this paper examines the purposes, programs, and participants of the two festivals, as well as the differences in location and visibility, in order to contribute to research on ethnic festivals, ethnic identity, and community building.

Ethnic Festival, Polynesian, Hawaiian, Samoan, Ethnic Performance

-

Feminist Geopolitics of Climate Change Displacement among Political Refugees in Bangladesh

Nusrat Tabassum Mohana
University of Delaware

In this paper I examine displacement, affecting over 100 million people globally, with a focus on the climate-induced displacement of Rohingya women asylum-seekers in Bangladesh, a demographic already confronting human rights abuses. I specifically explore their resilience and coping mechanisms amid repeated dislocations within fragile refugee camps, intensified by escalating climate threats. Utilizing a feminist geopolitical perspective, I try to analyze how power dynamics and systemic global political economy disparities perpetually create and magnify displacement and vulnerability and try to underscore the generally neglected gendered dimensions of displacement and violence. Employing a multi-scalar approach, I investigate various scales and forms of displacement-associated violence, from overt incidents such as conflict and persecution to subtle forms like marginalization and protracted waiting. In this research, my objective is to enhance understanding of displacement intersections and contribute to a more empathetic and efficient global response. I seek to bring to light the frequently ignored elements of displacement, including emotional labor, temporalities, and spatial aspects.

Displacement, Refugee, Climate Displacement, Conflict

-

*Non-presenting author

GIS, Policing, Esri, and Us: Unpacking

Leah Montange[1], Araby Smythe[2]* and Jane Henderson[3]*
[1]University of Toronto, [2]York University, [3]University of California, Berkeley

This paper will chart the widespread use of GIS by police departments throughout North America, zooming in on GIS-industry giant Esri's line of products for law enforcement. We employ a mixed-methods approach that pulls together observations from the 2023 Esri User Conference, our reading of Esri Press' textbooks for police users, and an analysis of police websites and documents acquired through public records requests. We will first outline the breadth of Esri products for police and the ways they are taken up by various police agencies, focusing on how these products, in the words of Brian Jordan Jefferson, 'entrench and legitimize the geographic knowledge and practices of racialized policing.' We then examine how geography departments are implicated in the relationships between Esri, GIS, and policing. We then use these discussions to provoke ethical and political questions about our role in geography departments as GIS instructors and mentors in training the next generation of geo-spatial analysts who will seek public employment.

GIS, ERI, POLICE, PEDAGOGY,
-

Resettlement volunteers and the production of 'home'

Caroline Nagel
University of South Carolina

For the small minority of refugees who qualify for resettlement, refuge in a third country ostensibly offers the chance to rebuild lives and to create a new 'home', both in terms of a new national 'home' and in terms of the more intimate home spaces of community and family life. As geographers have noted, however, the production of home is a power-laden process: home can be a site of unequal power relations, as well as a space of familiarity and domestic comfort. This paper explores different dimensions of home-making in the context of refugee resettlement, focusing on the role of resettlement volunteers in creating expectations around home, domesticity, and belonging. Drawing on preliminary research on co-sponsorship in Columbia, SC, I examine the interplay between resettlement (i.e. the process of 'settling' in a new homeland) and the creation of domestic space. I give attention to the quasi-familial care that volunteers extend to refugees and to the cultural expectations around normal, domestic life they convey through their acts of welcome. I am especially interested in volunteers' ideas about 'cultural appropriateness' and the balance sensitivity to cultural difference with insistence on 'assimilation'. I will also consider how refugees themselves might operate within and outside the framework of home-making created by volunteers. Home-making in resettlement contexts, this paper shows, is necessarily a co-production of refugees and resettlement volunteers, but refugees, more than volunteers, are likely to experience constraints on their agency.

REFUGEE RESETTLEMENT, HOME-MAKING, DOMESTICITY, CO-SPONSORSHIP, VOLUNTEERS, WELCOME
-

Asylum Politics and the Shifting Landscapes of Humanitarianism in Southern Arizona

Lise Nelson and Liz Oglesby*
University of Arizona

The number of people claiming asylum at the U.S.-Mexico border increased significantly between 2014 and 2017, representing one dimension of recent border politics characterized by harshness, hardening, and racialized anti-humanitarianism. This paper explores one thread of the tapestry of humanitarian responses and resistances in the borderlands, namely efforts to provide material and emotional humanitarian support to asylum seekers—those who have been granted a future asylum hearing but who are summarily released on the streets of places such as El Paso, Nogales, Tucson or Yuma. Drawing on interviews, participant observation and textual analysis, we examine how civic actors and city / county officials in Tucson, Arizona have created new landscapes of borderland humanitarianism—research designed and conducted in collaboration with Casa Alitas a Tucson-based organization. Our paper also considers the implications of these efforts upon broader geopolitics of humanitarianism in the U.S. and globally.

ASYLUM SEEKER, REFUGEE, BORDER POLITICS, SOUTHWEST

Police Violence and the Deaths of People of Color

Jay L. Newberry
Binghamton University

Since the Era of Trump, the U.S. has become more polarized than it has been in over one-hundred years. While most Americans are just beginning to feel the hostility, minoritized populations have been feeling this for most of their lives. Nowhere is this more apparent than in police encounters. When this occurs, persons of color can lose some or even all of their constitutional rights. Encounters can end in dehumanization and even death. This study exams the environments in which these encounters end in death. This study applies regression analysis to identify the areal attributes

*Non-presenting author

associated with the death of people of color at the hands of law enforcement. Results indicate that, while the death of whites and Hispanics are similar in association with several variables coming into play to create the perfect storm – the death of Blacks is associated with only a few significant variables.

Black, Death, Police, Violence, Crime

-

High-Skilled Workers: Vietnamese in The United States, Place Integration, Place Identity and Challenges.

Linh Nguyen
Kent State University

The paper explores the experiences of Vietnamese high-skilled workers in the United States (US). The research is based on previous studies which focused on the experiences of Vietnamese immigrants in the United States and the paths of international migration of low-skilled and high-skilled workers. Previous studies also pointed out the differences between the experiences of refugees, low-skilled and high-skilled immigrants. However, few studies have incorporated place integration, place identity, and the challenges of those processes of Vietnamese high-skilled immigrants and Vietnamese Americans in the US. Moreover, Vietnamese immigrants are usually perceived as "refugees" and low-skilled immigrants. Therefore, this paper will pay attention to this unexplored area and answer the following questions: 1. To what extent does place integration happen with the Vietnamese high-skilled immigrants/ Vietnamese Americans in the US? 2. How do the individual and community perceptions, values, and actions influence the place identity of Vietnamese high-skilled immigrants/ Vietnamese Americans in the US? 3. What are the challenges in constructing place integration and place identity of Vietnamese high-skilled immigrants/ Vietnamese Americans in the US? This study will deploy qualitative methods. It is expected to be a contribution to the academia of high-skilled immigrants and Vietnamese Americans.

Place Integration, Place Identity, Ethnic, Vietnamese, High-Skilled Immigrants

-

Participatory Methods, Counterpower, and the Co-Production of Space

Kermit O
Temple University

The academy has often served as a pillar of state dominance, with the state's recognition of academic intellectual authority and the academy's appeal to state political authority creating a mutually reinforcing matrix. Research has been implicated in and constitutive of the imperial-colonial project, transforming people, environments, and living systems into objects — targets or recipients of the research action — rather than agents with their own subjectivity. I am interested in how participatory methods contest and reformulate dynamics of power, and to that end, I attempt to synthesize and distill several epistemologies into a framework and tool for the co-production of both physical and social space, a " Five Dimensional Ecological Compass", intended to help make visible and legible the relationships between subjects and with their environment, as mediated by power, affect, and materiality, at different spatial and temporal scales.

Participatory Methods, Co-Construction Of Knowledge, Co-Construction Of Space, Relationality

-

Gentrification, Lead Poisoning, and Youth Violence in New York City

Paul Odér
CUNY John Jay College

For over two centuries, childhood lead poisoning (LP) has been a widespread issue in the United States. Despite overall population improvements, Black children have consistently had higher elevated blood lead levels (BLL) than their white or Latino counterparts. Moreover, the distribution of lead toxins is unequal, with the highest rates of LP visible in poor neighborhoods with older housing and higher rates of street crime. Although these areas are often targeted for urban renewal and gentrification, there has yet to be an analysis of gentrification's impact on LP and youth violence (YV). My dissertation research explores gentrification's relationship with LP and YV in NYC. My initial quantitative analysis uses a novel GIS measure to identify gentrification's distribution across NYC and spatial regression models to analyze gentrification's relationship with LP and YV (assessed separately). The quant section provides the basis for follow-up, qualitative case studies of selected neighborhoods, employing walking ethnographies to explore unexpected or outlier outcomes from the quantitative analysis.

Gentrification, Lead Poisoning, Gis Analysis, Health, Walking Ethnography, Youth Violence

-

Countering the Archive in the Athens 1958 City Directory Project to Center Black Geographies

Amber Orozco and Jerry Shannon*
University of Georgia

Through our community geography project, the Athens 1958 City Directory, we present a "counter-archive" approach that builds on the

*Non-presenting author

contributions of counter-mapping. While previous scholarship on city directories has focused on disparities within Black neighborhoods (Sadler et al., 2023), we offer counter-archiving as a critical engagement of historical data, such as city directories, that prioritizes "other" geographies (Oswin, 2019). Hosted within the Community Mapping Lab at the University of Georgia, our project utilizes the Nelsons' Athens City Directory from 1958. Through student participation, we digitized over 18,000 records with the goal of creating a publicly accessible database that can be used to map the city's landscape. Initial analysis of this database has focused on making Black spaces in Athens visible that have been displaced (McKittrick, 2006), including attention to Black labor geographies. Our method advances community geography praxis by employing city directories that centers place-based, Black geographies. McKittrick, K. (2006). Demonic grounds: Black women and the cartographies of struggle. University of Minnesota Press. Oswin, N. (2019). An other geography. Dialogues in Human Geography, 2016. https://doi.org/10.1177/2043820619890433 Sadler, R. C., Trangenstein, P. J., Harris, A., Buchalski, Z., Wojciechowski, T., & Furr-Holden, C. D. M. (2023). Establishing the relative accuracy of using city directories as proxies to define and reconstruct historical alcohol environments. Journal of Studies on Alcohol and Drugs, 84(1), 158–170. https://doi.org/10.15288/jsad.21-00374

Black Geographies, Community Geography

-

African Immigrant Farmers in the US

Kefa M. Otiso
Bowling Green State University

There are an estimated 2,362,292 African immigrants in the US who mostly come from Nigeria, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, South Africa, Somalia, Eritrea, and Kenya. Most of them reside in the major metropolitan areas of Texas, New York, Maryland, New Jersey, Georgia, Florida, California, and Minnesota. Because of their high educational attainment, most of them are engaged in tertiary and quaternary sector occupations especially in educational services, and health care and social assistance. Nonetheless, there is a small fraction of them (0.6%) who are engaged in primary economic activities, i.e., in agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining. Whereas a lot of research has focused on these immigrants' tertiary and quaternary occupations, very little work has been done on their involvement in the primary sector especially in farming. In this paper, I use various secondary sources to explore these immigrants' agricultural engagements, including those who do it commercially (part-time and full-time) or as a hobby.

African Immigrants, Farming, Agriculture, Challenges, Immigration

-

Rethinking the African Immigrant Experience in North America

Thomas Owusu
William Paterson University

The experiences of African immigrants in North America has been the subject of considerable research in recent effort in recent decades. A review of the literature on this subject, however, clearly indicate the need for a rethinking and reframing of this experience. Based on information derived from a variety of sources, including census data, questionnaire surveys, content analysis, and participant observation this paper explores the experiences of Ghanaian immigrants in the United States and Canada. The preliminary findings show that the concept of transnationalism provides an appropriate analytical framework for explaining and understanding the dynamics and complexities of their experiences, which is characterized by the changing mode of social and cultural organization, homeownership trends, economic interests and activities, entrepreneurship, retirement planning, and return migration decisions.

Migration, Transnationalism

-

Resilience Planning with Participatory Mapping in Hopewell, VA

Jesse Palma and Nicole Hutton*
Old Dominion University

By fostering relationships and providing technical assistance, universities can bolster community capacity. This study utilizes the Resilience Adaptation Feasibility Tool (RAFT), a collaborative, community-driven process, to integrate university and community resources for holistic resilience planning. A policy analysis, workshop, and series of focus groups are being conducted with community members over eighteen months to assess and improve resilience to climate influenced hazards and the social determinants of health that influence adaptive capacity. The RAFT is being conducted in the City of Hopewell, Virginia from 2023 to 2024. Residents identified food security and multi-modal transportation as resilience priorities and called for participatory mapping to fill gaps in aggregated data sets by identifying neighborhood level resources in two under-resourced wards. This data supports the locality's comprehensive planning process and community organizing efforts to sustain resilience efforts long-term. It also shows the role of universities in addressing resilience in overburdened communities.

Resilience, Participatory Mapping, Social

*Non-presenting author

Determinants Of Health

-

Remembering Mary's, Naturally

Trushna Parekh
Texas Southern University

This paper examines Mary's, Naturally, an historic gay bar in Houston, Texas which operated from the early 1970s through 2009. Located on Westheimer Street in the gentrified Montrose district, the building previously occupied by Mary's is now the site of a coffee shop. Mary's is not only significant in the lives of LGBTQ+ Houstonians, but also a place where countless memorial services were held during the AIDS crisis, and the ashes of numerous individuals are said to have been spread or buried on site. The bar served as a grounding place for community building and political activism. Although Mary's has been closed for years, community remembrances continue to foreground the importance of this cherished place. This paper examines how 'communities of memory' continue the work of remembrance of this space in the face of the material erasures of gentrification.

Houston, Lgbtq+ Bars, Memory, Gentrification

-

Participatory exposure monitoring using GPS-enabled portable air pollution sensors to address environmental health disparities

Yoo Min Park[1], Denise Chavez[2]*, Sinan Sousan[2]*, Natalia FigueroaBernal[2]*, Jenifer Rodríguez Alvarez[2]* and Juvencio Rocha-Peralta[3]*
[1]University of Connecticut, [2]East Carolina University, [3]Association of Mexicans in North Carolina

Many Latino/Hispanic people work in highly polluting industries and live in manufactured housing. However, little is known about how they are exposed to air pollution in various indoor/outdoor microenvironments during daily activities. This study uses a GPS-enabled, portable air monitor (GeoAir2) to increase their awareness of indoor/outdoor air quality and foster behavioral changes to reduce exposure. It also identifies the locations and times at which Latino/Hispanic people experience high exposure and the activities that lead to pollution peaks by combining their geo-referenced air pollution data and travel-activity diaries. This study reveals that most participants experienced higher exposure indoors than outdoors, both at home without adequate ventilation, as well as at their workplaces. It also finds that participation in the study positively impacted people's attitudes, perceptions, and behaviors related to indoor/outdoor air pollution. It highlights the importance of community engagement in air monitoring for effective risk communication and air pollution management.

**Non-presenting author*

Air Pollution, Environmental Health, Geospatial Analysis, Community Engagement, Mobile Air Sensors

-

Inside, Outside, On the Pier, In the Market: Racialising Space, Spatialising Race in Jamaica's Craft Industry

Tka Pinnock
York University

Feminist geographer Sharlene Mollett argues for an understanding of (inter)national development processes as productive of and dependent on the relations of social and spatial differences. Using the local craft industry in a tourist town on Jamaica's north coast as an entry point, this paper explores the entanglements of race and space in tourism-linked economic development. Drawing on data from field observations, maps, photographs and interviews with craft traders, it argues that the macroprocesses of economic development manifest themselves in the raced geographies of the everyday, with implications for how Afro-Jamaicans navigate, negotiate and survive the local tourist economy. Theoretically, it draws on literatures of Caribbean political economy and feminist political ecology to speak to ongoing racial capitalism and extractivism in the Caribbean region.

Development, Jamaica, Tourism, Craft

-

Social Institutions as Agents of Electoral Equity: How Ethnically-Targeted Get Out The Vote Efforts in Texas Might be Contributing to Higher Latinx Turnout

John Ponstingel[1] and Russel Weaver[2]*
[1]Binghamton University, [2]Cornell University

Latinx persons account for almost 40 percent of Texas's population and 30 percent of the state's eligible voters – but their share of ballots in elections is typically much smaller than these numbers. Historically, in Texas and nationwide, Latinx voter turnout has lagged behind turnout for other demographic groups, especially white Americans. However, Latinx Texans cast a record number of ballots in the 2020 Presidential election. This paper hypothesizes that both local and Get Out The Vote (GOTV) institutions were partially responsible for that surge in turnout. To study this possibility, we draw on zip code-level data from four of Texas's largest GOTV institutions, the Texas State Voter File, the U.S. Census Bureau, and key-informant interviews to test the hypothesis that Latinx turnout was higher in zip codes where there were active GOTV efforts relative to a statistically matched control group of zip codes. The findings shed new light on how social institutions affect political behavior and can advance racial equity in political

participation.

Latinx Voter Turnout, Social Institutions, Texas, U.S. Politics, Electoral Geography, Political Behavior

-

Picturing the World: Exploring Community Scholars' Meditations on Race, Place, and Politics in New Jersey

Laura Krystal Porterfield[1], Lynnette Mawhinney[1]*, Adenike Phillips[2]*, Nichelle Odetayo[3]* and Dorothy Handfield[4]*
[1]Rutgers University-Newark, [2]Independant poet, [3]Young Leaders For Change, [4]The Reading Experience for Young Men

This presentation stems from a free visual methods community workshop and photovoice exhibit in northern New Jersey. Community members were invited to attend an intensive workshop series hosted by two university professors in spring of 2023. One guiding workshop question asked how might we use images and other visual texts to discuss race and politics in New Jersey and beyond? To collaboratively answer this question, we introduced attending community members to a variety of visual methods including photovoice, photo-elicitation, zine-making, community mapping, and digital storytelling. This presentation focuses on the culminating exhibit, which explored three community scholars' reflections on the role of vision and image in thinking about race, place, and politics in New Jersey, the United States, and beyond. The scholars' work illuminates how youth and education, beauty, political identity, place, and family intersect with the racial and political formations of their everyday lives in and across the state.

Visual Methods, Community Mapping, Participatory Methods, Race And Place, Photovoice

-

The Little Farm: cultivating resistance in Santa Ana

Emanuel Preciado
University of California. Irvine

My research unpacks how grassroots organizations in Santa Ana, California are developing alternative economic strategies to build community wealth. The Little Farm, a community-led Latinx and immigrant urban farm, thrives due to its unique organizational structure. This setup includes a particular organizational form and institutional alignment, enabling the transformation of the community's agricultural knowledge, skills, and cultural traditions (resistant capitals) into valuable assets. Worker cooperatives are uncommon in the U.S. because of impediments to their formation (Olsen, 2013). How did the farm in Santa Ana acquire the knowledge and support to form a worker cooperative? And, why did the farm choose this organizational form? I find that the urban farm cooperative model provides opportunities for economic empowerment for Santa Ana's predominantly Latinx and immigrant working for families through entrepreneurship backed by city policies supporting the expansion of worker cooperatives. My study analyzes how a group of urban farmers acquired resources to transform an underused parcel of land into the site of the city's first urban farm cooperative.

Social Movements, Urban Agriculture, Food Systems, Worker Cooperative, Community-Based Research

-

Threatening separation to justify detention: US family separation policy and litigation over family detention centers

Leanne Purdum
Drake University

This paper discusses the connection between US family separation policy and the detention of migrant women and children in south Texas. In 2018, US "zero tolerance" family separation policy drew international attention. My paper builds on the scholarship of family separation, family detention, and legal discourses to connect the dots between this high-profile state violence and the long, slow violence of litigation over detaining children. I focus on litigation between 2015 and 2018 in which both the Obama and Trump administrations defended their family detention practices by threatening separation if the courts limited their ability for prolonged detention of children and parents. The arguments I present offer a nuance to the development of the cruel family separation policy, and demonstrate how family detention centers in Texas were cites created in context of a struggle over state power to control migrant families.

Law, Immigration, Children, Borders, State Violence

-

"Why would I want to be a U.S. Citizen if I can't petition for my mom?": Unraveling the implications of Special Immigrant Juvenile Status for Unaccompanied Children from Central America

Esther Ramos-Garcia
University of Texas at Austin

Special Immigrant Juvenile Status (SIJS) is the most successful method of legal relief for

*Non-presenting author

unaccompanied minors from Central America with the number of applicants increasing every year. Despite its importance, limited research is available regarding SIJS and the experiences of children seeking this legal protection. SIJS effectively terminates parents' legal custody and the ability for recipients to petition for family members in the future. Even less information is available regarding the particularities of children applying for SIJS while in federally funded long-term foster care (LTFC). Drawing on participant observation with an NGO, case file reviews, and in-depth interviews with attorneys in Texas, Washington, and California: I analyze through a geopolitical feminist framework how SIJS provides unaccompanied minors in LTFC with a pathway to U.S. Citizenship, while simultaneously forcing them to sacrifice familial ties in the process. This paper emphasizes the challenging decisions unaccompanied minors face during SIJS applications and the influence of varying state laws on their legal outcomes. Further examination of the shortcomings of SIJS is necessary to provide vulnerable children with legal relief that does not force them to choose between the state and their families, and takes account of children in unique situations such as LTFC.

Unaccompanied Minors, Central America, Special Immigrant Juvenile Status, Long-Term Foster Care, Feminist Geopolitics

-

(B)ordering World Heritage: Mapping and managing disparate geographies of industrial heritage

Mark Alan Rhodes II, Kathryn Laura Hannum*, Anna Kavanaugh*, Zoé Ketola* and Adam Wellstead*
Michigan Technological University

Heritage sites often rely upon defined boundaries for management and interpretation of heritage discourse. Just as communities, regions, and nations may utilize space for defining, othering, and legitimizing, so too do heritage managers. While UNESCO's World Heritage Sites are all (b)ordered, we can also follow a path whereby a fuzzier understanding of spatial definitions dominates a heritage designation, highlighting the dialectics of intangible and tangible heritage within a protected area. This paper utilized archival, interview, and mental mapping methods to not only identify patterns in the mapped designations of World Heritage but correlations between those patterns and industrial heritage, specifically. Three case studies in Leon, Cornwall, and Wales highlight considerations of heritage scholars and practitioners and the shaping of spatial understandings of these protected areas. Through spatial analyses of the mental maps, core areas emerge but the maps do not align well with official designations. In this paper, we explore what heritage areas are included or excluded in stakeholder perspectives, why, and the broader impacts these spatial imaginaries may have economically, politically, and culturally.

Heritage, Borders, Industrial Heritage, Mental Mapping, Protected Areas

-

Uprooting tree inequity in Syracuse, NY: Using a participatory approach, digital storytelling, and GIS mapping to demonstrate the impact of a youth urban forestry corps on urban canopy cover and youth empowerment

Jonnell Robinson, Amelia Thibault and Lauren Ashby*
Syracuse University

A healthy, well managed urban forest provides myriad environmental, economic, and social benefits to city dwellers. Urban trees provide shade, remove pollutants from the air, decrease stormwater runoff, reduce energy costs, provide mental and physical health benefits, and increase biodiversity. Yet urban trees and the benefits they provide are unequally distributed, often mirroring patterns of neighborhood segregation and disinvestment. To address inequities in urban canopy, tree planting campaigns have recently emerged in cities across the world. Our presentation describes the efforts of a youth development program that teaches environmental stewardship and forestry skills while advancing tree equity in vulnerable urban neighborhoods in Syracuse, New York. Using a participatory approach, youth and adults from Onondaga Earth Corps and faculty and students from Syracuse Community Geography used GIS mapping, interviewing, content analysis, and digital storytelling to showcase the program's impact on urban tree equity and youth empowerment over its twenty-year history.

Environmental Justice, Urban Forestry, Youth Empowerment, Digital Storytelling, Participatory Research

-

How Place, Race, Crime, Gentrification & Climate Change Intersect in the City of Milwaukee: A call to protect Black Land and end carceral gentrification

Nicole Robinson and David Pate*
University of Wisconsin Milwaukee

This mixed methods study was conducted in Milwaukee, Wisconsin in a zip code known for concentrated neighborhood incarceration, significant population losses, and racial segregation. Through walking interviews with 19 Black men during the first 3-years of their reentry, gentrification processes helped explain ongoing engagement in criminalized behavior. Multi-level modeling results of all men released in 2014 to the county found some evidence that different stages of gentrification led to increased risk of

*Non-presenting author

recidivism. Using critical spatial analysis techniques, we interrogate climate change to understand why Black land is experiencing gentrification today and in this particular neighborhood, one that is located near Lake Michigan and other natural assets. We call for housing policies to protect Black land given climate displacement and carceral gentrification. We call for re-entry policies that ensure formerly incarcerated persons who are returning home can fairly compete for land and housing in gentrifying neighborhoods amidst climate displacement.

Walking Interview, Recidivism, Climate Change, Gentrification

-

Music, Race, and Memorialization: An Analysis of Place and Identity through the Works of Charles Ives.

Mark J. Sciuchetti Jr.[1] and Denise Von Glahn[2]*
[1]Jacksonville State University, [2]Florida State Univerisity

This project emerges as questionable police practices, violent racial confrontations, the Black Lives Matter movement, and discussions focused on the dominance of white culture have drawn increasing media attention and provided new opportunities for reflection. Knowing that the arts are borne of their time and change meaning over time, how does Ives's piece, referencing a historically marked, privileged place, talk to our time? How does Ives celebrate Concord in his Concord? In light of this place and time, and considering the heightened sensibilities of our current time: To whom does such a work and place speak? For whom does it speak? What history does Ives's Sonata No. 2 Concord, Mass. 1840-1860 celebrate? Put more blatantly: Do we really need one more celebration of a dead, white, male, his place, or his works, especially those of a rich, Ivy League-trained, businessman? The answer is a resounding YES, but only if we use the opportunity to call attention to the lessons it contains that are less frequently cited.

Cultural Geography, Music, Place, Composers

-

Mapping Black Presence (and Absence) in Athens, GA

Jerry Shannon, Maya Henderson*, Amber Orozco*, Aidan Hysjulien*, Jessica Martinez* and Maya Rao*
University of Georgia

As members of the Community Mapping Lab at the University of Georgia, we have sought to use a community geography approach to collaborative projects that amplify the voices and experiences of Black residents. We do so in recognition of the ongoing displacements and marginalization of this community in large part due to university expansion. We aim to advance community geography praxis by centering Black Geographies, most notably Sharpe's (2016) method of wake work, within our cartographic practices. Pairing this scholarship with work in racial capitalism (Park, 2021; Bledsoe & Wright, 2019), we concretize our intervention through four case studies. The projects in this paper make legible not just past injustices, but also ways that Black communities have created places of freedom and belonging. Together, these case studies outline a range of strategies for how to collaboratively countermap our Southern university town and center a Black sense of place. Bledsoe, A., & Wright, W. (2019). The anti-Blackness of global capital. Environment and Planning D: Society and Space, 37(1), 8–26. https://doi.org/10.1177/0263775818805102 Sharpe, C. (2016). In the Wake: On Blackness and Being (Illustrated). Duke University Press Books. Park, K.-S. (2021). Race and Property Law. SSRN Electronic Journal. https://doi.org/10.2139/ssrn.3908102.

Community Geography, Black Geographies, Wake Work, Racial Capitalism, Countermapping, Critical GIs

-

Intra-urban Disparity in Homeownership in Nashville, Tennessee

Madhuri Sharma
University of Tennessee, Knoxville

Owning a home comprises the most important investment for a family. Despite 245 years of independence and more than fifty years since the Housing Act (1968), the US metropolises still shadow strong color-lines, exacerbating the already existing gaps in income and wealth accumulation across it population groups. US has been experiencing historically high levels of wealth gaps, with overall decline in standards of living and wealth growth for minorities. The Nashville metropolitan area in Tennessee, with about 2 million people, has attracted a significant share of immigrants, driven by its diverse set of economies (e.g., research & development, higher education, medical schools, music city). This paper examines the racial/ethnic disparity in homeownerships, especially among the foreign-born-categories, using census-tracts as the scale of analysis. Preliminary analysis suggests that the most important predictors of racial/ethnic disparity in homeownerships include the share of housing-built after 1970s (negative association with Black homeownerships) versus those built during 1950s-1969 (associated positively with Black Homeownership). Blacks comprise 15.14% of Nashville's total population as against

*Non-presenting author

16.61% in Tennessee whereas Hispanics comprise 7.3% of its total population (compared to 5.43% in Tennessee). Hispanics exhibit higher homeownership when they are fully employed, are engaged in production/transportation-type economy, and have entered the US during 1990-2014. Overall, Hispanics comprise a significant share of its total foreign-born who have changed the housing landscape of intra-urban Nashville in spatially distinct neighborhoods.

Homeownership, Nashville, Housing Act, Blacks, Hispanics, Tennessee

-

Maternal Health Disparities and the Flint, Michigan Water Crisis

Ashton Shortridge, Kionna Henderson* and Richard Sadler*
Michigan State University

The Flint Water Crisis (FWC) is an environmental injustice that began when state appointed officials changed the drinking water source for Flint, Michigan, a majority Black city, to an improperly treated water source. This source corroded waterlines, exposing residents to hazardous contaminants. Pregnant women exposed to unsafe drinking water experience increased risk of maternal mortality and morbidity. We implemented a quasi-experimental research design using Difference in Difference (DID) modeling comparing Flint to a demographically similar city to determine the effect the FWC had on racial disparities in maternal health from 2012-2017. We found substantial racial disparity in severe maternal morbidity (SMM) rates were present prior to the FWC, but disparities – and outright SMM rates – dropped substantially by the post period. DID results suggested that residing in Flint post-FWC was actually comparatively protective. We conclude by reflecting on the complex impacts of the FWC on racial disparities in maternal health.

Environmental Injustice, Maternal Health

-

A Mixed-Methods Study Exploring the Impact of Crime on Food Retail Businesses in Historically Low-Resourced Black Communities

Chelsea R. Singleton[1], Lindy Olive[2]*, Azucena Lopez[3]*, Akilah Smith[1]*, Anastasija Malisic[4]*, Fikriyah Winata[5]*, Diego Rose[1]*, Karen Sheehan[6]*, Robin Fretwell Wilson[7]*, Sara McLafferty[8]
[1]Tulane University, [2]North Carolina State University, [3]Illinois Department of Human Services, [4]Northern Illinois University, [5]Mississippi State University, [6]Northwestern University, [7]University of Illinois, [8]University of Illinois UrbanaChampaign

Food retailers are a vital community resource. This mixed-methods study explored how crime affects the business of food retailers in low-resourced Black communities of Chicago, IL. Eligible stores were identified after mapping tract-level census data and crime rates. Thirty-two store managers/owners (mean age: 42.8; 75% male; 28% Black race) participated in semi-structured interviews and store audits. Audit data indicated that stores were primarily convenience stores that stocked few fruits and vegetables. Managers/owners discussed their experiences with crime and its negative effects on their business including property loss and employee turnover. Qualitative analysis revealed that managers/owners implemented crime prevention measures but relied on regular customers to maintain a safe store amidst neighborhood crime. “But once they know us, all is good,” said a gas station owner as he described his perception of community safety. Study results suggest that crime is critical to understanding food retailer viability in low-resourced Black communities.

Crime, Food, Business, Community, Chicago

-

Theorizing the politics of refuge and the ethos of care in refugee resettlement

Emily Skop
University of Colorado Colorado Springs

This presentation seeks to widen theoretical understandings of the arousing, emotional dimensions of refugee resettlement systems by examining the politics of refuge and the ethos of care. The presentation illustrates the power of these concepts as avenues for advocacy and as a means for interrupting hostile discourses revolving around refugee resettlement. Utilizing the politics of refuge and the ethos of care is typically seen as justice work as we begin to develop a sensitivity to the ways connection and disconnection, power and powerlessness, as well as capacity and incapacity materialize in refugee resettlement. However, this paper also uncovers how the politics of refuge and the ethos of care have been appropriated by governments, refugee resettlement agencies and refugee third sector organizations in ways that have led to the accommodation and reinforcement of oppressive refugee resettlement systems. This weaponization of refuge and care, rather than an expression of compassion, becomes a troubling strategy to defer or worse, deny resources to individuals or groups. The ideas proposed here seek to address the complexity and interconnectedness of the oppressions and privileges created, upheld, or dismantled by the politics of refuge and an ethos of care in refugee resettlement.

Ethos Of Care, Politics Of Refuge, Refugees, Refugee Resettlement, Discourse

*Non-presenting author

-

Narrating the Civil Rights Movement: Multi-Site Narratives in Tourist Guidebooks

Samuel A. Smith
Colorado Community Colleges

Recent research on the memorialization of African-American history has highlighted the spatial narratives presented to public audiences at historic sites and museums. Yet these analyses have largely emphasized narratives within particular sites. In contrast, tourist guidebooks present more extensive multi-site histories of the Civil Rights movement, and of African-American history more generally. These guides exemplify what Azaryahu and Foote (2008) call "complex sequences over large areas or long periods"—they present events occurring at multiple sites, connected by unclear chains of causation, and commemorated (or not) in diverse ways. This paper presents a preliminary analysis of six such guides, published between 1998 and 2022. Comparative mapping and narrative analysis of these guides illustrates not only the dramatic growth of Civil Rights memorialization, but also narrative structures that lead visitors to and between these memorial sites. These contrast with linear historical presentations at many museums, suggesting further possibilities for narrative analysis.

Geography Of Memory, Memorialization, Civil Rights, Heritage Tourism, Spatial Narrative

-

Irish Immigrant Labor Structure in Baltimore on the Eve of the Civil War

James M. Smith
Towson University

This paper analyzes Irish immigrant labor structure in a waterfront district of Baltimore in 1860. The famine of the 1840s and centuries of English oppression pushed millions of Irish to emigrate to the U.S. with its higher wages and cheap, available land. Between 1845-1854, three million Europeans immigrated to the United States, with most leaving Ireland or Germany. Both groups were heavily represented in Baltimore by 1860. Using census data from that fateful year, I discuss Irish labor patterns and reported wealth within the context of structural forces operating in the city's transition to industrial capitalism from a commercial mercantilist economy that had been immersed in the Atlantic world system of tobacco, slavery and core-periphery relations. Finally, I compare the Irish labor and wealth patterns to those of the Germans, placing similarities and differences within the context of the emerging industrial capitalist economy in the U.S. and Baltimore's place within this system on the eve of the American Civil War.

Irish Immigration, Immigrant Labor, Baltimore, Social Geographies, Capitalist World System

-

Even if I have debt, I will not stop fighting. Irregularized, indebted, in transit and in struggle. Migrant women across the Americas.

Alvarez Velasco Soledad
University of Illinois Chicago

This paper examines how debt has become a consequence of the externalization of U.S. borders across the Americas. As restrictions on freedom of movement and criminalization of migration proliferate along Latin American borders, reflecting U.S. remote control, migrant women turn to debt to sustain their mobility projects. Based on the lived experiences of Ecuadorean, Haitian and Cameroonian migrant women residing in or transiting from the Andes to the U.S., I will analyze how debt plays a constitutive of the border regime and the paradoxical effects that it has: 1- it can slow down or deter mobility, or it accelerates it as an enabler mechanism, and 2- it can be a coercive mechanism while simultaneously being a form of care and struggle that migrant women use so that other women can sustain their mobility and lives.

Externalization Of U.S. Borders, Migrant Women, Debt, Struggle, Care

-

One Key to Reducing the Nation's Wealth Disparities: The Shift From Market Participants to Citizens

Gregory Squires
George Washington University

Wealth inequality has been the focus of much public policy debate and scholarly research in recent years. Most discussions are framed by a commitment to upward mobility by individual consumers and their families in a taken-for-granted free market-based system. Focusing on a right-to-the-city perspective, this paper call for a shift from consumers to citizens. That is, it advocates the replacement of a narrative of individuals competing as consumers for the privileges available in what is presumed to be a free market to one of citizens engaged in collective efforts to assure what should be the rights available to virtually all residents in a truly democratic community. It offers examples of community development initiatives that are rooted in a more democratic perspective that can more effectively counter the recent surge of inequality.

Consumer, Citizen, Rights, Wealth, Inequality

-

*Non-presenting author

Of Tent Cities and Freedom Houses: Preserving the Memory of Resistance Homes in the African American Freedom Struggle

Katrina Stack
University of Tennessee, Knoxville

This paper highlights the complications and possibilities that arise in preserving and interpreting spaces of Black historic and cultural significance that have been systematically marginalized in their representation or have gone un(der)preserved in the physical landscape. Emphasizing the importance of re-centering occluded places and people in public history discourses, I question how the creation of permanent exhibits and structures that function to represent impermanent spatial and social practices can complicate prevailing memory narratives and consider how public history can turn its vision to more liberatory processes of engaging and interpreting sites of memory. Situating this discussion in homes and resistance efforts that operated within them, this paper This paper considers how the spatial narrative, whether in museums or in the broader landscape, is utilized to downplay or amplify certain stories, people, and places (Brasher 2021). This paper also raises broader questions for further research and consideration about the necessity of a preserved physical space or the appropriateness of an exhibit in an effort to establish a counter narrative and counter memory of the Black freedom struggle.

Civil Rights, Memory, Preservation, Museum

-

The Accessibility of Refugee Education Services in the Southeastern Region of the United States

Genevieve Stark
Missouri State University

Identifying the educational resources available to refugee youth outside of the United States public education system is necessary to understand the educational opportunities for this population. Forty-one percent of refugees globally are children who will enter local school systems upon arrival and require unique educational services (UNHCR, 2023). Most refugees only receive government-funded integration services that are adult-oriented for 90 days after arrival; yet the challenges of integration persist longer than this initial period. Refugee third sector organizations (RTSOs) “fill the gaps” by providing important long-term support for refugees that facilitate better integration outcomes (Frazier, 2021). Yet little is known about the services offered by these organizations and their distribution across the U.S., especially in the area of K-12 educational support services. This study analyzes refugee youth education services offered by RTSOs across 10 states in the southeastern region of the U.S., finding an absence of education services in all rural and suburban areas in the region. By identifying and mapping the locations of refugee education service providers and categorizing the services they offer, the accessibility of services and consequently educational opportunities can be identified. This information is important as refugees are initially settled in urban areas with accessible resources but then tend to relocate to more rural areas that have reduced access to resources (Wille et al., 2019). Through this research, how refugee youth are having their educational needs met both inside and outside of urban centers can be identified.

Refugee Resettlement, K-12 Education, Migration, Urban, Rural

-

Interrogating (in)Justice: Indigenous Communities' Role in Energy Transitions Amidst 'Get out of the Way' Rhetoric

Khampha Stempel and Nicole Mayberry
Arizona State University

In a heated era marked by climate change and social inequity the ongoing colonial relationship between the United States federal government and Indigenous peoples is marred by injustice, including lived violence, removal, and murder. Amid the pressing challenges of climate change, transitioning to green energy systems is crucial. Justice discourse compels sustainability scholars to seek energy transitions that not only sustain but sustain justly. Our paper explores the concept and feasibility of a truly just energy transition for Indigenous communities, who have historically been recipients of injustice from the United States government. Our paper engages the historical and contemporary dynamics of how tribes, in the face of energy transitions, have been described as 'getting in the way.' By analyzing the legal proceedings of the Aquinnah Wampanoag against a proposed solar farm on their land, we shed light on the complex perspectives of Indigenous communities regarding energy transitions. This paper fills critical gaps in sustainability, geography, Indigenous studies, and environmental justice literature, offering alternative conceptions of justice in the context of tribes and sustainability.

Energy Transtions, Sustainability, Environmental Justice, Settler Colonialism,

-

The Macrosociology of Paid Domestic Labor Revisited: Globalization of Domestic Work and Differences in Earnings among Native-Born Women

Eiko Strader

*Non-presenting author

The George Washington University

The wage effects of immigration have been widely studied, yet much of the research has focused on competitive threats to low-skilled native-born men, paying little attention to native-born women. In contrast, this paper explores possible complementary relationships between increased globalization of domestic services and the earnings of native-born women, paying explicit attention to subgroup variations by race and education. Combining the 2012 American Community Survey with state-level contextual data collected for 2010, this study estimates variation in earnings among native-born women across states, accounting for compositional differences and selection into the labor force. Although increased globalization of domestic services is associated with higher earnings for native-born women overall, the results also indicate that race and education moderate this association, some benefiting more than others. Therefore, states with more intensive globalization of domestic work exhibit different wage dispersion within native-born women relative to states with limited globalization, resulting in dynamic inequalities.

Domestic Work, Earnings, Gender, Immigration, Intersectionality

-

Caste, Race, and Human Rights: The Abolitionist Imaginary in A Gardener in the Wasteland

Leenu Sugathan
George Washington University

This paper will examine the graphic narrative, A Gardener in the Wasteland, as a powerful lens to explore the complex dynamics of caste and race as systemic oppressions. The graphic narrative, inspired by the anti-caste activist Jyotiba Phule's iconic work Gulamgiri (Slavery), intricately portrays the global interconnectedness between racist and casteist practices, challenging oversimplified notions of decolonial solidarity. Departing from treating caste/casteism and race/racism as mere analogies for each other, this paper will adopt a conceptual approach that highlights the profound similarities in the lived experiences of those facing marginalization and violence under these oppressive systems. The paper will also examine the role of human rights in the context of abolitionist politics. It will critically explore how the human rights framework intersects with the struggles against racial and caste oppression, offering insights into abolitionist strategies in addressing systemic oppressions.

Caste, Race, Human Rights, Abolition, Graphic Narrative

Everyday mobility of Skilled U.S. Migrants in the Pearl River Delta Region of China

Yining Tan[1], Daoqin Tong[2]* and Trisalyn Nelson[3]*
[1]University of Arizona, [2]Arizona State University, [3]University of CaliforniaSanta Barbara

Everyday mobility is critical to understand migrants' accessibility and inclusions to the destination cities. Existing research was insufficient to explain the everyday movement of relatively privileged skilled migrants from the Global North to the Global South, nor did it distinguish the role of one's capability and intentionality in shaping mobility. Using sketch mapping and semi-structured interviews, this research investigates the everyday mobility of U.S. migrants in the Pearl River Delta region of China. We find that migrants' capital accumulation and intentionality jointly shaped their everyday movement. The in/voluntary nature of their everyday mobility suggests whether their social inclusion or exclusion in the local society is by choice or constraint. The study integrates GIS visualization with qualitative data to highlight the spatial mobility at the individual level and contributes to the critical GIS agenda that advocates for the bottom-up approach as a way for knowledge production.

Everyday Mobility, Immobility, Activity Space, Skilled Migration, China

-

My Place or Yours: Indigenous Encounters with Wesphalia in the North

Jeremy Tasch
Towson University

Drawing on interviews conducted with indigenous leaders and activists across the circumpolar north, this presentation explores overlapping and at times contentious perspectives regarding sovereignty and questions of self-determination as expressed through the multilateral forum, the Arctic Council. "Settlements" and "Settling" can imply closure and resolution. They can also denote the act of colonizing. Consequently, this presentation explores some of the tensions between Westphalian notions of settling and Indigenous reactions, as Arctic spaces are planned, re-purposed, and "Normalized." In particular, this presentation highlights activists' perceptions of how discourses of indigeneity, sovereignty, and citizenship constrain and enable their political project of achieving self-determination and improvement of well-being
in the circumpolar north.

Indigenous, Arctic, Sovereignty, Territory

-

Experiential Time in Geographical Study of Migration

**Non-presenting author*

Goshu Tefera
California State University Stanislaus

This paper explores the concept of experiential time in refugee migration, focusing on the often neglected aspects of immobility and waiting during transit. While recent studies have started to highlight the temporal dimension, existing human geographical research predominantly focuses on spatial and mobility aspects, overlooking the subjective nature of time. To address this challenge, it is crucial to view displacement as a dynamic process encompassing different phases, with a particular emphasis on the experience of immobility within the broader migration context. This perspective recognizes the interconnectedness of temporal factors and the non-linear progression of phases, capturing the complex and shifting temporalities experienced by refugees. Refugees encounter both mobility and immobility, underscoring the importance of considering immobility alongside migration. To analyze these temporal experiences, an analytical framework is proposed, focusing on two dimensions: speed and duration. This framework allows for a comprehensive understanding of the diverse temporal realities refugees face throughout their journey.

Experiential Time, Immobility, Waiting, Refugees, Migration

-

Cereus Blooms at Night: Fiction as Counter-mapping

Natalie Rose Thompson
University of Virginia

In literary studies, Victorian novels have been key sites for metaphorically and literally mapping the ways everyday spaces create and reflect oppressive power structures. Contemporary re-writings of such classic novels have been comparatively under-studied when it comes to the lens of space, place, and feminist geography. However, examining re-writings as re-mappings often leads us to pinpoint spatial practices—particularly in the context of domestic and everyday places—that can become truly empowering, even for the most marginalized characters. Cereus Blooms at Night (1996) rewrites Jane Eyre (1847) through a postcolonial lens, reimagining the classic text's "madwoman in the attic" as a protagonist whose recursive, antilinear interactions with domestic space slowly allow her the freedom to recover from trauma. I argue that the novel's subversive answer to Jane Eyre's racism and colonialism is staged through its careful rearranging of the patterns and paths through which characters negotiate the ins and outs of everyday domestic space.

Feminist Geography, Mapping Literature, Fiction

Cuerpo-Territorio of Mexican Displacement: A Decolonial Feminist Geopolitics of Re-Existencia

Rebecca Maria Torres[1], Caroline Faria[1]*, Valentina Glockner[2]*, Emanuela Borzacchiello[1]*, Edith Herrera-Martínez[3]* and Alicia Danze[1]*
[1]University of Texas at Austin, [2]Cinvestav [3]Universidad Pedagógica Nacional

We examine the root causes and consequences of forced displacement in Guerrero, Mexico. Drawing upon Latin American and Caribbean decolonial feminist thought, we use 'cuerpo-territorio' (body-territory) as a lens for understanding multiscalar violence in the region. This centres the experiences of women and children, key figures both in the (re)production of embodied, communal, and territorial ties and in the phenomenon of forced displacement. Their testimonials complicate understandings of internal migration in Mexico and asylum- seeking in the US, disrupting typical re/victimising narratives while acknowledging the interconnected, intimate-global violences these women and youth often face. In connection with 'cuerpo-territorio', we incorporate the decolonial concept of 're- existencia' (re-existence) to show how those suffering displace- ment actively transform possibilities for being-in-the-world. In conversation with feminist geographic work on oppositional resistance, resilience, and re-working, we explain 're-existencia' as solidarity practices that move beyond mere survival. Instead, these practices draw on longstanding indigenous ways of being to infuse new life into territories dispossessed through violence. This article aims to deepen dialogue with feminist geographic literatures outside of the Anglo-centric canon, and calls for greater attention to Latin American and Caribbean decolonial epistemologies in analyses of displacement in the Americas.

Displacement, Migration, Asylum, Decolonial, Feminist Geography, Mexico

-

Owning the Island: Community Land Trusts as a Tool for Developing Food Sovereignty in the City

Dylan Turner
University of North Carolina at Charlotte

Most community land trusts in the US today tend to focus solely on housing, but an increasing number are starting to incorporate these earlier ideas of land trusts to include land for agriculture and other community amenities (Rosenberg and Yuen, 2012; Wang et al, 2023). Coupled with the growing recognition of the long history of cooperative endeavors taken on by African American communities (Gordon Nembhard, 2014; M. White, 2018; DeFilippis, 2004), some scholars maintain hope for the CLT model to realize justice for Black urban farmers (Toussaint, 2021, p. 497) and to create and maintain a 'Black Commons' (Agyeman and

*Non-presenting author

Boone, 2022, p. 59; see also Witt, 2018). This presentation will report on preliminary findings from a participatory action research project trying to understand the potential for a CLT to help further food sovereignty goals in a predominantly Black community in East Winston-Salem, North Carolina.

Racial Justice, Food Sovereignty, Community Land Trusts, Black Geographies, US South

-

The Necropolitics of the War on Things: How the Global Hurts the Intimate

Yolanda Valencia
UMBC

Drawing on critical migration studies, and Black and Indigenous theories, I focus on a rural campesina community of Indigenous descent that extends across Mexico and the US, to analyze how legal and structural violence via silenced and long-lasting wars on things (specifically the contemporary war on drugs and COVID) push people out of their lands and into conditions of death across borders as they must care for their kind and communities. As an insider to this community, I employ an ethnographic, multiscale, and transborder/transnational approach in my analysis. While such wars might seem very different from one another, I argue that both wars have forced Indigenous and Indigenous-descent communities into deadly conditions and premature death (Estevez 2021; Gilmore 2002; Tyner 2022), hurting a relational and meaningful way of life at the intimate level. Nevertheless, this way of life prevails (and is much needed) in response to intensifying state-sponsored violence and abandonment.

Necropolitics, War On Drugs, Covid-19, Relational Care, Indigenous Knowledge

-

Alabama Food Solutions: Challenges and Potential Solutions for Improved Food Access

Margaret Lane Walton[1], Frances Koe[2]*, Breanne Brazeale[2]*
[1]University of Tennessee Knoxville, [2]Willes Valley Family medicine

AgroshareMD and their team assists the state of Alabama by promoting a holistic approach to health, food, and farming. They provide insights and resources to empower individuals to make informed choices, improve their own well-being, and contribute to the regeneration of their environment and communities. Alabama has been affected by food inequity and food insecurity for several reasons, including systematic oppression, poverty, limited access to grocery stores in certain areas, unemployment, and low wages. Rural areas, in particular, can face significant challenges due to limited transportation options and fewer available food sources. Addressing food deserts in Alabama requires a comprehensive approach involving community engagement, public-private partnerships, and policy interventions. Story Maps can help individuals easily find farms and farmers markets in their area. This Story Map, that houses many interactive maps, showcases farms and farmers markets that assist readers by providing easy access to local food sources, supporting the local economy and sustainable agriculture, improving food security, fostering community connections, and promoting education and awareness. These tools empower individuals to make conscious food choices and actively participate in the local food movement, benefiting both themselves and their communities.

Medical Geography, Digital Geographies, Rural Geography, Food Deserts, Food Access

-

Reorienting urban environments toward justice through bottom-up approaches and how top-down institutions may support

Andrew White
Pacific Northwest National Laboratory

With the arc of executive branch policies bending toward equity, federal agencies are prioritizing justice in their programmatic scope. There are fundamental research gaps in understanding how federal entities can drive justice outcomes without perpetuating or exacerbating existing power imbalances that produced the present inequities that marginalized communities experience. This gap may start to be addressed by understanding how community-driven actors pursue justice and reshape the relationships that marginalized communities have with urban environments through foodscapes. This proposal leverages concepts in urban political ecology (UPE) and environmental justice (EJ) to frame how community organizations, through their values and actions, transform urban environments and their foodscapes toward justice. A UPE and EJ framing reveals how the complex challenges and power relations among sectors differentiated from a top-down perspective are collectively approached from a bottom-up perspective. The intention is to introduce how federal research partners may support communities through normative research.

Bottom-Up Approaches, Urban Political Ecology, Environmental Justice, Food Movements

-

*Non-presenting author

Towards Energy Democracy and Justice: A Case Study of Renewable Energy Transitions in Pueblo, Colorado

Kayla Williams
University of Colorado Colorado Springs

As the global impact of climate change becomes increasingly evident, addressing climate change through policy action has become a critical focus in the United States. However, achieving systemic changes in political, economic, and social spheres to effectively combat climate change remains a challenge. The climate justice movement emphasizes the need to view the climate crisis as a systemic justice issue, reframing it beyond technological advancements and regulatory practices. Amidst this context, renewable energy systems have emerged as a potential solution for reducing greenhouse gas emissions, with a particular emphasis on their benefits at the local level through community input. This thesis explores the intersection of climate and energy justice, energy democracy, and renewable energy transitions.

Energy, Justice, Democracy, Transition

-

Climate Justice in the Energy Capital: Investigating Community Engagement on the Gulf Coast

Shaun Williams
Colorado State University

In this research, we explore the dynamics of community engagement in climate change resilience efforts along the Texas and Louisiana Gulf Coast, with a specific focus on diverse communities and backgrounds. Leveraging Geographic Information Systems (GIS), we map and visualize community-led initiatives and events to identify patterns of engagement and areas lacking participation. Incorporating demographic data, we assess the vulnerability of communities and their levels of involvement in climate action plans. Recognizing the region's significance as the energy capital of the world, we emphasize the importance of environmental justice in shaping equitable responses to climate change. Through community engagement, we gain insights into perceptions, challenges, and priorities related to climate resilience. The study uncovers barriers hindering inclusivity, such as distributional injustices and resource disparities, while proposing data-driven strategies to enhance community involvement. This effort underscores the need for social justice and equitable environmental initiatives, providing valuable recommendations for policymakers, community organizations, and climate resilience practitioners within this diverse Gulf Coast region.

**Non-presenting author*

Environmental Justice, GIS, Climate, Social Justice

-

"#1 Source of Abortion Information": Google Maps' (Mis)Representation of Texan Anti-Abortion Centers

Simone Yoxall
Syracuse University

Tech giants like Google have faced intense public scrutiny regarding how they will mediate abortion-related searches following the overturning of Roe v. Wade. Despite this, Google Maps remains perhaps the most widely used and trusted source of geographic information for the general public online. This project responds to evidence that anti-abortion organizations are adopting a new arsenal of digital strategies to target particular groups. I analyze business profile listings scraped from Google Maps to investigate how Texan crisis pregnancy centers represent themselves on the platform. I find that anti-abortion centers are difficult to distinguish from legitimate reproductive healthcare providers on the map. This is an established strategy used by anti-abortion groups, now repurposed for the digital realm and bolstered by Google Maps' claims to objectivity and neutrality. This project complicates techno-optimist visions of the Internet improving access to abortion and instead highlights how platforms may enable the efforts of anti-abortion organizations.

Abortion, Critical Cartography, Mapping, Digital Platforms

-

Evolution in the Foci of Academic Disciplines: Geography at Binghamton University as an Exemplar

Wan Yu and John Frazier*
Binghamton University

In this chapter, the authors use an exemplar of a mid-size department's practices in promoting diversity, equity, and inclusion (DEI) in a social science discipline, geography, and at a white majority state college, the State University of New York at Binghamton (BU), to explore the changing demographics of American college students. The findings unveil the demographic changes in contemporary geography discipline and in BU, and identify the gap between an increasingly diversifying U.S. college population at the national level and an aggravating reality of a leaky pipeline of diversity at the disciplinary and institutional levels. The authors demonstrate the importance of disciplinary and institutional contexts when examining DEI matters at a finer scale, and discuss effective pedagogical practices to promote a more just, inclusive, open, and diverse academic environment for both students and faculty.

Diversity, Equity, And Inclusion, Geography Pedagogy, Higher Education Institution
-

Exploring the environmental risk factors for diabetes with a focus on heavy metal exposure

Charlie H. Zhang
University of Louisville

Diabetes, especially type 2 diabetes (T2D), is a critical disease with rising prevalence in the U.S. and worldwide. However, limited geographic research has examined the unequal prevalence of diabetes across different communities and their underlying linkages with environmental risk factors. Existing studies have recorded inconsistent findings with respect to the associations between diabetes and environmental exposome. Building on the latest advances in environmental health studies, this paper attempted to investigate the spatial disparities in diabetes in relation to exposure to heavy metals (i.e., arsenic, cadmium, mercury, and lead) in Kentucky using census tract-level data collected by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)'s Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS). The results suggested an overall clustering pattern across the state and identified hot spots of disadvantaged communities with significantly elevated diabetes prevalence rates. Moreover, multiple regression models suggested mixed findings in terms of the correlations between diabetes and heavy metal exposure after accounting for other confounding factors.

Diabetes, Environmental Risk Factors, Heavy Metals, Kentucky
-

Spatial Behavior of Hospital Visits by Hand, Foot, and Mouth Disease Patients in Nanchang, China

Zeliu Zheng
Louisiana State university

Hand-foot-mouth disease is a widespread moderate transmissible disease that targets preschool children, especially in the East Asian urban region. Understanding the travel pattern of the patient with HFMD will help us understand how the family reacts to daily non-fatal health challenges. It is essential for understanding the healthcare market and planning for resource allocation. However, the geographic variability among patients' subpopulation groups inside the urban system remains hidden. The traditional HSA methods need optimization based on a consistent geographic unit in the research area to generate a more realistic and accurate healthcare service area. This dissertation analyzed the HFMD patients' data in Nanchang to create research with detailed high-resolution proxy demographic and socioeconomic data within the intra-urban scale utilizing the mobile signaling data. This research examined the intra-urban level structure by deconstructing the region into various regions using the REDCAP tool. Also, the administration area of Nanchang was divided into various health service areas by ScLeiden and ScLouvain method. This research explains the variability of patients' spatial behavior relating to the complex urban structure inside the Nanchang administration area.

Hand Food Mouth Disease, Health Service Area, Spatial Behavior, Urban Density Structure, Regionalization Methods
-

Paper Abstracts

Social-Ecological Systems in Akplabanya, Ghana: The changes in Connections of Indigenous People to land, food, and local power

Brandy Ayesu-Danso
Virginia Tech

Coastal Indigenous community like Akplabanya in Ghana chose to settle on their land about 225 years ago due their relationship with the land, food, and spiritual beliefs and practices, emphasizing the importance of preserving the land's fertility and biodiversity. Due to little knowledge on the social-ecological changes in Akplabanya, it has become expedient to understand the connection between the people, their land, and their food. To bridge the knowledge gap, we employed a qualitative approach using semi-structured interviews (n=61), key informant interviews (n=28), focus group discussions (n=3 (5 each)), and participant observation over two months. The findings showed that climate change impacts have affected all connections the people had to their land. This study adds to the ongoing discussions about lands of Indigenous peoples and their connections to race, food, and power which are deeply rooted in social-ecological systems (SES), history, culture, and traditional governance systems among.

Land, Food, Social-Ecological System, Climate Change, Indigenous Peoples

-

Equitable Resilience: Understanding Preferred Community Assets and Latinx Social Capital

Joshua Blockstein
Oregon State

This study explores how valued locations and social support networks for marginalized populations living in high disaster risk areas are utilized to adapt to day-to-day challenges and are critical to preparing for and recovering from disasters. We hypothesize that the locations most valued for their associated resources, or community assets, also hold the most social capital and could be a source for building adaptive capacity to recover from disasters. By employing focus group discussions, and a novel conceptual mapping activity, we identified preferred community assets that Latinx residents may utilize after a disaster and found that preferred community assets of community-based organizations, churches, and schools held strong social capital, particularly bonding social capital (connections among individuals with similar backgrounds or socioeconomic characteristics). Other assets held strong linking social capital (relationships across power or authority gradients in society) that have served a critical role for Latinx community members in past disasters by connecting them with outside resources. However, bridging social capital (connections among individuals who differ in backgrounds or socioeconomic characteristics) was found to be largely absent in this research. We provide policy recommendations that can leverage existing connections between community assets and social capital to support disaster resilience for marginalized populations.

Resilience, Social Capital, Disasters

-

Exploring Racial Equity and Impactful Investing Where the Needs Are Greatest

Nicole D. Franklin
Pro-Equity Anti-Racism Institute

This poster session offers an illuminating exploration at the crossroads of racial equity and impactful investing, focusing on the practical implementation of investment strategies tailored to address urgent needs in underserved and unserved regions and communities. The session delves deeply into the convergence of these pivotal themes, examining the nuanced dynamics between need-based and race-based decision-making approaches. With a central emphasis on operationalizing investment strategies, the session dissects how these distinct paradigms can be strategically employed to effect transformative, sustainable positive outcomes. In contexts marked by racial disparities, the discussion underscores the imperative of engaging local populations and prioritizing geographic regions grappling with acute socio-economic, environmental, and racial challenges. Advocating for a holistic shift in investing, the conversation promotes prioritizing areas in most need while harnessing the power of race-conscious considerations. Join us to foster dialogue and understanding, shaping a more equitable and inclusive global investment landscape.

-

GIS Analysis of Redlining on Urban Forest Composition in Urban New York State

Madison Hodges and Christopher A. Badurek*
SUNY Cortland

What impact does the history of redlining have on forest composition in neighborhoods of cities in upstate New York State? The practice of redlining as evidenced by the 1930's era Homeowners Owners Loan Corporation (HOLC) maps is well known to have affected neighborhood property values. The web GIS tools from the Mapping Inequality: Redlining in New Deal America project are integrated with urban forestry data sources here to examine potential linkages between the legacy of 'redlined' properties and their forest composition.

*Non-presenting author

Spatial analysis of current property values and percent tree canopy cover for nine neighborhoods was conducted in the City of Syracuse and fifty-three in the Borough of Manhattan. Results indicate a substantial difference in tree canopy cover among HOLC classified neighborhoods as well as in corresponding property value. Tree canopy cover is an important indicator of inequalities in property values, home ownership rates, and in resilience to climate change.

Spatial Analysis, Web Gis, Urban Forest, Syracuse, New York City

-

Puerto Rican Perception of Police Harassment and Use and Benefits of Public Parks

Ron Malega and Edwin Gomez*
Missouri State University

Increased public scrutiny in recent years to police violence against BIPOC members of our nation's community exemplify continued disparate treatment under the law and the potentially deadly consequences that result. Policing of public spaces, including parks, is one way the dominant white majority has maintained control and reinforced the nation's existing racial/ethnic hierarchy. Gaining access to public spaces, such as parks, was a critical concern to those involved with the Civil Rights movement of the 20th Century. The fear/distrust of police by those marginalized persons is arguably a critical factor in controlling the use of these spaces. We aim to understand if the perception of police harassment affects both the use and perceived benefits of public parks. A unique dataset from the late 1990s of a Puerto Rican community near Worcester, Massachusetts, allows us to explore how these residents perceived the police and their use the city's public parks.

Ethnicity, Public Parks, Recreation, Police, Discrimination

-

Speak Your Art Out

Danicia Malone
Temple University

Engaging with art is critical to our humanity. The designs incised on buildings, sidewalks, and streets around us are messages with deep meaning. Art historian, Dr. Gary Van Wyk, says that public art is not merely a matter of aesthetics, it is a branch of ethics. As cities undergo permanent alterations, how do we archive our spatial creative memory? My research investigates Today, cities around the world are undergoing rapid development that strains their cultural treasures. Collectively, we are experiencing a global loss of heritage and landmarks - many of which are public art sites. Public art is wed to civic infrastructure and is just as vulnerable to the changes happening within the built environment. Witnessing art in public spaces adds enormous value to the cultural and economic vitality of a city. It is now a well-accepted principle of urban design that it contributes to a community's identity, fosters pride, influences one's sense of belonging, and enhances the quality of life for its residents and visitors. Research shows that experiencing art sparks interplays in the body that affect our thoughts and actions. In 2022, I conducted the nation's first ever public art census that offered an equity assessment to the study site of Marion County, IN.

Public Art, Design Justice, Spatial Equity

-

"But You Don't Look Habesha?" Assessing the Impact of Phenotypic Bias Among Eritrean and Ethiopian Diasporic Women and Femmes in Los Angeles

Eden Mekonen
Pennsylvania State University

This paper examines the impacts of colorism and texturism on individual and communal identity formation among Ethiopian and Eritrean (i.e., Habesha) diasporic women and femmes in Los Angeles (LA), California. I explore these phenomena by addressing the following questions (1) Does colorism/texturism contribute to the othering and belonging of Ethiopian and/or Eritrean women/femmes within diasporic communities in LA? (2) What communal narrative(s) do colorism/texturism construct about who is visually read as "Habesha" by members of the diaspora? Given the ways that East African women have been positioned as "foreign," "exotic," and distinct from "other Black women" in contemporary U.S. arts, media, and popular culture, I examine how the gendered nature of physical aesthetics contributes to intra- and intergroup marginalization within the diaspora. Through focus groups with 2nd and 1.5-generation, LA-based Eritrean, and Ethiopian women and femmes, I highlight how colorism and texturism (re)produce anti-Black attitudes towards beauty, identity, and kinship. Thus, this project provides scholarly insights into gendered racialization processes within and across Horn of Africa immigrant communities.

Colorism, Texturism, Ethiopia, Eritrea, Gender

-

Racial and Economic Profile nearby the Police Stations in Belo Horizonte, Brazil

Helena Mello
Indiana University

Belo Horizonte City is located in Southeast Brazil and has 2,722 million inhabitants, and it is the capital of Minas Gerais State. The state

*Non-presenting author

police are responsible for law enforcement, divided into Civil and Military police. While Military Police are responsible for the work on the streets, the Civil Police take care of the investigation process, which takes place at the stations. GIS makes it possible to perceive the economic and racial profile around each Civil Police station, revealing a concentration of these units in high-income and white neighborhoods. The peripherical areas of the city, where most black people inhabit, remain with a few civil police stations close to them. This result shows the inequality of public services towards safety in urban areas. Understanding and knowing the spatiality of this Geography of Policing helps to develop specific policies and, simultaneously, to perceive if the police effectively attend to the community.

Police, Brazil, Race, Inquequality, Gis

-

The Eviction Crisis in Knoxville, TN 2020-present: Visualizing Impacted Zones and Community-Based Solutions

Lutfiyah Madyun, Anna Mesa and Nikki Luke*
University of Tennessee

The nationwide housing crisis, exacerbated in recent years due to pandemic-related disruptions, has spotlighted housing precarity, especially for renters. During the height of the pandemic, efforts like the CDC's Eviction Moratorium were made to quell evictions and protect renters, but evictions were still occurring nationwide. Therefore, in early 2020 a community-led effort emerged in Knoxville, TN to inform tenants facing evictions of their rights and culminated in what is now a county-wide coalition seeking to establish a tenant right to counsel. This process has involved unique challenges of lack of transparency in eviction data -- due in part to antiquated filing practices of the local court system -- and has required distinct approaches to uncover patterns of evictions that are often more easily attained in other jurisdictions. This poster will present three years of community-based research on evictions and interrogate both the challenges and limits of data collection to support housing justice.

Housing, Community Organizing, Eviction

-

Framed as flat: Exploring the relationship between tourism & place depictions devoid of diversity

Alana Seaman, Karleigh Kolander and Sara exy Banki*
University of North Carolina Wilmington

Sabretooth fossils; ancient and enduring Native American heritage; a world-renowned zoo; lush landscapes; free roaming wildlife; a rich railroad history built by an array of immigrants; awe inspiring weather displays; award-winning healthcare facilities with experts from around the world; Fortune 500 companies; host to one of college sport's biggest events; and home to some of the freshest farm-to-table food available in the U.S. While the destination sounds like a tourism marketing department's dream, Nebraska is perpetually one of the least visited states in the country. Despite extensive and even controversial efforts to attract tourists, a lack of interest seemingly remains. Yet little research has addressed why. This study utilizes a discourse analysis to investigate how depictions of and references to Nebraska in both popular culture and through the state's official tourism marketing campaigns have contributed to a sense of place that lacks diversity, depth, and/or distinguishing cultural or geographic features.

Popular Culture, Humanistic Geography, Content Analysis, Discourse Analysis, Nebraska

-

Resistance Mapping

Blair Tinker and Rebekah Walker*
University of Rochester Libraries

Resistance Mapping (https://resistancemapping.org) is a local, collaborative digital humanities project focused on how the places of Monroe County, NY have been shaped by histories of institutional racism and collective community resistance. This project layers contemporary and historical data to consider past, present, and future links among the events that have occurred in our neighborhoods and has 2 main components. The landing page is a mapping interface for exploring place-based issues in Monroe County including places of resistance, redlining, demographics and racial covenants. The second main project component is an archive of antiracist instructional materials, the result of an ongoing curriculum project led by K-12 educators across Monroe County. The project is highly collaborative and combines the efforts of University of Rochester Libraries, the Rochester Institute of Technology library and humanities faculty and the Rochester Antiracist Curriculum Project.

Curriculum, Resistance, Social Justice

-

Gender structured representations of the migrant Venezuelan women in Colombian and Venezuelan Newspapers during 2015-2020.

Laura Carolina Torress Vargas
University of Maryland Baltimore County

This poster presents news media representations of Venezuelan migrant women by Colombian and Venezuelan newspapers from years 2015 to 2020. Through Critical Discourse

*Non-presenting author

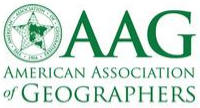
Analysis of news articles from El Nacional (Ven), El Universal (Ven), El Tiempo (Col) and, Cuestión Publica (Col) newspapers, my work reveals that the media presents Venezuelan women in limited ways, by maintaining the perception of these women associated to gender structures through sexualizing or victimizing their bodies. Migration of Venezuelan women to other countries is mostly influenced by external factors such as political and economic crisis, violence, insecurity, and lack of opportunities. Venezuelan women are migrating and facing gendered violent structures that impact their experiences during the migration process. Aspects of biopolitics defined as the control of the government, political, and social structures over the in the population, life and living beings (Foucault, M. 1976), geopolitics referred as the management of the geographic and political structures by specific parties, and unequal gender power relations, among other factors, shape the migration process of Venezuelan women. Such contextual aspects - which are ignored and blurred by news media representations - inform my own critical discourse analysis. Overall, I found that the discourses reproduced and circulated by the newspapers' articles are mainly focused on migrant women's sexuality, creating a limited imaginary that shapes the visualization of Venezuelan women in Colombia to the readers. These discourses are used to frame and justify anti-migratory laws, to further regulate national borders and their mobility, and to control the bodies of Venezuelan women that migrate to Colombia.

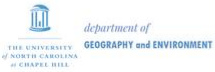
Venezuelan Women, Migrant, Gender Structures, Women'S Sexuality, Migration Laws.

-

*Non-presenting author

Sponsors





Co-Sponsors

Donors

Joe Wood

John Frazier

Jay Newberry

Derek and Donna Alderman in memory of Terrence Dicks

Dillon Mahmoudi

Joanne Cummings

Perry Carter

Lise Nelson