

are calls to revolution not of arms and coups but of social and political reorganization, and through the lens of Black Power we can more fully understand and appreciate BlackLivesMatter.

Identifying Conditions That Dictate When Development Assistance Should Bypass Third-Party Bilateral and Multilateral Organizations. Khadeen Grant and Joel Raveloharimisy, Andrews University

Official Direct Assistance as an instrument of economic development and humanitarian action has relieved the suffering of people all over the world. Rich national governments have special budgets for this type of foreign aid, and bilaterally allocate it to developing countries directly or less directly, by giving aid to multilateral banks or agencies. Existing literature on the subject argues that allocating foreign aid may successfully achieve its intended objectives, compound existing problems, or create new ones. Additional arguments support the vital roles agencies fulfill as immediate responders during disasters and laud their poignant familiarity of cultures in developing countries. While these functions are necessary, it is not always in the best interest of beneficiaries for third-party agencies to be intermediary between beneficiaries and donors, as intermediary actors must also be paid from the funds intended for aid, thereby shrinking the aid that beneficiaries receive. Therefore, this paper seeks to identify conditions that establish when intermediate bilateral and multilateral agencies can be bypassed in favor of giving aid directly to beneficiaries. I will use prominent development discourse to illustrate that these conditions have been successfully applied in the past.

Viewing Environmental Stewardship Through the Lenses of the Humanities. Gary L. Hauck, Montcalm Community College

Prompted by a recent trip to Machu Picchu and Peru's Sacred Valley, this study examines the relationship between sacred perspectives and treatment of the natural environment. Consideration of Peru's precolonial perspectives includes the influences of ancient animism and polytheistic deities up to and including the age of the Incas in the Sacred Valley. Colonial ideologies take into account the doctrines of the Roman Catholic Church and theologies of hamartiology and soteriology centered in the cathedral of Cusco, Peru's cultural capital in the colonial era. Postcolonial Peruvian concepts will be considered in the development of eco-awareness in the modern capital city of Lima, and today's struggling trends toward environmental responsibility impacted by a syncretism of sacred views and the postmodern interpretation of spirituality.

Insanity: A Multifaceted Concept Often Misunderstood. Jack P. Haynes, Licensed Psychologist, Private Practice

Insanity is a multifaceted concept with historical, cultural, philosophical, legal, and behavioral aspects. The presentation surveys, describes, and inter-relates these aspects. The concept of insanity is described as evolving during different time periods and cultural contexts. The philosophical underpinnings of issues related to insanity are referenced. Much of the legal foundation regarding insanity is focused on two judicial decisions, one British and one American, one decision made hundreds of years ago and one decision made recently, both decisions controversial and politically charged. The concept of mental illness is defined and described as central to the concept of insanity, but also in some ways differentiated during the process of determining insanity. The process, significance, and persistent misconceptions about the insanity defense are discussed.

Biography of Place: Exhibiting the Architectural Legacy of the Cranbrook Educational Community. Deirdre L. C. Hennebury, Lawrence Technological University

In June 2005, I co-curated Building Connections: Architectural Dialogues with the Collection of Cranbrook Art Museum at the Cranbrook Art Museum in Bloomfield Hills, MI. The exhibition featured groupings of modern and contemporary works from the museum's permanent collection that manifest various expressions of architectural production and influence. In 2011, I curated Vision and Interpretation: Building Cranbrook, 1904–2012, drawing from the rich Cranbrook archives to showcase the architectural legacy of Cranbrook Educational Community emerging from the visionary ideas of Cranbrook founder George Gough Booth and architects Eliel Saarinen and Albert Kahn.

Using these exhibitions as exemplars, this paper explores the construction of an architectural autobiography in the space of the Cranbrook Art Museum. Particular attention is paid to the museological intentions of our curatorial strategies and how innovative didactic practices reconsidered architectural representation and self-referentiality within the exhibition. While Cranbrook's architectural heritage makes the narrative of architectural ideas on the art museum's walls a place-appropriate one, many factors other than the enjoyment and sharing of art are at play. These factors include patronage and political considerations, budget constraints, and the struggle to imagine a presentation model that would complement and expand the very architectural landscape that frames and contains it.