

4th International Conference on Social Science Research

Gaylord Opryland Resort, Nashville, TN

December 9 – 11, 2009

Wednesday, December 9, 2:00 pm – 3:45 pm

Panel 1 Technology & Society

Wednesday, December 9, 2:00 pm - 3:45 pm

Chair **Qi Tang**, *Tennessee State University* qtang@tnstate.edu

Paper **Opening the Gate: The Impact of Twitter on the Traditional Gatekeeping Functions Utilized in Sports Public Relations**

Aaron J. Moore, *Rider University* amoore@rider.edu

Overview: A qualitative case study analysis of how sports public relations professionals are losing their gatekeeping and agenda setting roles because of players on Twitter. This research examines the cases of Antonio Cromartie and Michael Beasley as examples of teams now unable to totally control the flow of information because of Twitter. The paper also includes interviews with PR staffers who discuss the impact of Twitter in the sports media marketplace.

Paper **Social Network Citing and Social Science Studies – An Ethical Intersection or Parallel Lines in the Sand?**

Angela Corbo, *DeSales University* amcorbo@yahoo.com

Overview: Maintaining an updated approach to journalism instruction can prove quite challenging. The professional climate reveals journalists using sources such as Facebook, Twitter, and other social networking sites as appropriate and “reliable” sources for information. The challenge for the classroom instructor is to provide awareness to the Society for Professional Journalist Code of Ethics and information retrieval via electronic mediums.

Paper **An Analytical Statistical Assessment of Social Media and Media Technology Use Among University Students**

Jeff Hoyer, *University of Tennessee at Martin* jhoyer@utm.edu

Gareth Thompson, *London Metropolitan University* G.Thompson@londonmet.ac.uk

Teresa Collard, *University of Tennessee at Martin* tcollard@utm.edu

Lisa LeBleu, *University of Tennessee at Martin* llebleu@utm.edu

Overview: This paper represents an analytical study of social media use among university students. It assesses several factors including social media use patterns, effectiveness, reasons for attenuation, willingness to pay for services and perceptions of the students regarding knowledge of gatekeepers representing the newly developing media. Findings are related to social media's development as perceived by the sample with regard to education, social and business settings.

Paper **International Human Rights Issues in Cyberspace**

Marvin E. Newman, *Rollins College* mnewman@rollins.edu

Overview: A comparative study of government controls of the use of CyberSpace communication and the need for governments of the world to exercise compassion for humanitarian concerns in the governance of cyberspace.

Panel 9 Judicial System & Crime

Wednesday, December 9, 2:00 pm - 3:45 pm

Chair **Nikki S. Currie**, *Wichita State University* nikki.currie@wichita.edu

Paper **Evaluation of a Drug Court Serving Female Prescription Drug Misusers: Relationship of Substance Use to Co-Occurring Trauma History and Symptoms**

Amber Hannah, *California State University* kkk@gmail.com

Overview: The present study examined the relationship between lifetime trauma, trauma symptoms, and substance use among female prescription drug misusers enrolled in a court supervised substance abuse treatment program. Participants were sixteen women enrolled in the Pinellas County Adult Drug Court WeCan outpatient rehabilitation program. Results indicated that lifetime exposure to trauma was associated with trauma symptoms and trauma symptoms were in turn related to continued substance use. Implications for trauma-informed substance abuse treatment practices and future research are discussed.

Paper **Welcome to the Jungle: Aggression and Sexual Promiscuity in Male Homo sapiens sapiens**

J. Keith Akins, *University of Houston-Victoria* akinsk@uhv.edu

Overview: The paper reports of a sociobiological comparison of violent activity and sexual activity among male college students employed as bouncers in a college-town nightclub.

Paper **MMPI/ MMPI-2 scores: Predicting aggressive behavior in Criminal Justice.**

Stephanie L. Gibson, *Capella University/Columbus Ohio Police Department* fletch1600@aol.com

Overview: Governing bodies and special commissions have urged upper police management to look at psychological testing as one avenue of uses to avoid hiring officers who are prone to engage in the use of excessive force. Many police departments have employed the use of psychological testing of all applicants. Research reveals that the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory (MMPI) is the one test consistently used by departments who perform psychological tests. The purpose of this study

is to determine if the MMPI/MMPI-2 can identify officers who are prone to engage in excessive use of force. For the purpose of this research study, the issue will center on whether this one element of personality, impulse control, can be predicted before it occurs.

Paper **Police Use of Force: A Modern Perspective of the Just War Tradition**

Wendy L. Hicks, *Loyola University New Orleans* whicks@loyno.edu

Overview: This paper is a detailed application of the theoretical precepts of the Augustinian Just War tradition to the police use of force. Philosophical work by August, Aquinas, Lock, and Hobbes is used to demonstrate how the concepts created under the guise of Just War are appropriate and applicable to the use of force by contemporary police.

Discussant **Brackette F. Williams**, *University of Arizona* bfw@email.arizona.edu

Gerald Caplan, *University of Pacific* gcaplan@pacific.edu

Panel 17 **Policy & Politics**

Wednesday, December 9, 2:00 pm - 3:45 pm

Chair **Cecile M. Regner**, *Richard J. Daley College* cregner@ccc.edu

Paper **Economics and Security Studies: Is the South African Military Academy still on Track**

H.F. DeWet, *Military Academy* De_Wet@ma2.sun.ac.za

Overview: Should selected officers from the South African National Defence Force (SANDF) doing their tertiary education in the art of war at the Military Academy in Saldanha Bay study Economics.

Paper **Ping Pong Diplomacy and its Role in Improving Sino-American Relations**

David Graham, *Bowling Green State University* grahamd@bgsu.edu

Overview: Ping Pong Diplomacy had a tremendous impact on the movement toward rapprochement between China and the United States. The political savvy of Mao, Nixon, and even the ping pong players themselves allowed for the success of the event.

Paper **Critical Hermeneutic Field Inquiry in International Development: Research Narratives from Africa, the Caribbean, Southeastern Europe and South East Asia**

Ellen A. Herda, *University of San Francisco* herdatemp@yahoo.com

Alberto Andretta, *ChildFund International* aandretta@gmail.com

Karen Ramorino, *Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory* KBRamorino@lbl.gov

Overview:

Kelly Carey, *West Valley College* kelly_carey@westvalley.edu

Overview: This panel argues for an interpretative orientation toward research and international development—one that seeks to generate data from an ontological paradigm in which certitude takes precedence over validity. Housed in our question and commentary are the themes of identity, imagination, employment, and agency.

Paper **The Effect of Financial Transfer and Coresidency on Elderly Labour Supply in Ghana**

Wumi Olayiwola, *Covenant University* kolayiwola@gmail.com

Oluyomi Sodipe, *Covenant University* oluwayomis@yahoo.com

Olusoji Bolade Abimbola, *Strategic Business Services, Covenant University* boladeabimbola@yahoo.com

Overview: In Africa, the absence of a broad-based pension system makes the majority of the elderly to rely on support from children. This study analyzes the economic importance of net financial transfers, coresidency and the elderly labour supply as major sources of old age support in Ghana.

Discussant **Clementina E. Adams**, *Clemson University* adams@clemson.edu

Panel 25 **Child & Youth Research**

Wednesday, December 9, 2:00 pm - 3:45 pm

Chair **Tiffany R. King**, *RTI International* tking@rti.org

Paper **Infant Attachment and Language Exposure Across Cultures**

Gail Fox Adams, *UCLA* gfadams@ucla.edu

Overview: This paper examines the cross-cultural applicability of the interactional instinct theory (Lee et al, 2009). The theory argues that typically developing infants have an instinct to interact with conspecifics, especially primary caregivers, and that primary caregivers may have an instinct to respond. The theory also positions attachment as a neurobiological outcome of these interactions. Because there is cultural variation in caretaking practices, however, one must ask if the studies that support the theory rely too heavily on dyadic childcare models and if it is relevant in societies that use socially-distributed care. From an eco-cultural perspective, different environments demand different levels of attachment. Ethnographic studies about childcare practices in India, the Ivory Coast, Kenya, Peru and the United States are reviewed in this paper and indicate that dyadic and socially-distributed childcare environments produce a range in the focus and the intensity of infant attachments (Ochs & Schieffelin, 1984; Levine et. al., 1994; Seymour, 1999; Gottlieb, 2004). While this may be influenced by a society's level of industrialization, the studies indicate that other environmental factors such as infant-mortality rates, living arrangements, poverty, social values, and spiritual beliefs are also involved. Additionally, even though different types of interactions occur in various societies, infant-caregiver attachments still occur. However, the intense mother-child attachment regularly seen in dyadic childcare settings is often intentionally prevented in socially-distributed childcare settings. In light of

these findings, how attachment relates to language acquisition is then considered in terms of the content, setting, source and style of infant language exposure.

Paper

What Makes Child and Youth Care Research Relational? The Epistemology of Relational Inquiry

Gerard Bellefeuille, *MacEwan University* bellefeuilleg@macewan.ca

Overview: Rather than relying on research methods that conceptualize selfhood as an individuated center of consciousness and the doing of research as a process of first separating the "observer" (self) from what is to be known, in this workshop I advance the notion of a relational epistemology as a basis for CYC research. Beginning with the assumption that all people are social beings, relational epistemology views knowledge as something that is socially constructed by people who are in relation with each other. In relational inquiry, the self-other relation is foundational to the research design.

Paper

Effect of Adjustment and Stress on Academic Achievement Among Different Type of School Students

Satyavir Singh Phulia, *GOVERNMENT P.G. COLLEGE* sspshulia@yahoo.com

Joginder Singh Kharb, *GOVERNMENT P.G.COLLEGE BHIWANI* Overview: Effect of Adjustment and Stress on Academic Achievement Among Different Type of School Students

Paper

Investigating the Perception of Ability among Junior High School Students: The Case Study of A Private Junior High School in Middle-Class School District

Yin-Hung Hsu, *National Taiwan Normal University* t04005@ntnu.edu.tw

Chia-Ying Wu, *National Taiwan Normal University* 697000328@ntnu.edu.tw

Overview: In school education, the success in student's adaptation is closely related to self perception of abilities, and the develop of student's perception of abilities varies with the macro social structure, school stratification, and classroom structure. Moreover, due to the the sieving mechanism of the admission threshold, the family backgrounds of the private junior high school students are almost the middle class. In the past, many research took the success of middle-class student for granted, ignored the internal diversity in the middle-class group, and underestimated the importance of the failure of the middle-class students. Based on the research background, the main purpose in this research is discussing the perception of the middle-class students in Taiwan private junior high school, how the perception of abilities influences their corresponding strategy and self identity, and finally analyzing the relation between students' perception of abilities and their adaptation in school. On the whole, this research takes the qualitative research methodology such as long-term participatory observation, deep interview and document analysis. To sum up, understand the forming process and results of the perception of abilities of the junior high school students will contribute to reveal the possible factors of inequality education opportunity and broaden the horizon of the comparative and international Sociology of Education.

Wednesday, December 9, 4:00 pm -5:45 pm

Panel 2

Terrorism and Risk

Wednesday, December 9, 4:00 pm - 5:45 pm

Chair

Robert C. Davis, *RAND Corporation* robert_davis@rand.org

Paper

Security, Race and Risk in the post 9/11 era: An Examination of the Experiences of Racialized Populations at the Canadian Border

Aazadeh Adamo, *Simon Fraser University* amadani@sfu.ca

Overview: While much has been written about changes at the Canadian border in the wake of the September 11 terrorist attacks, there is a lack of literature and empirical data on the lived experiences of racialized groups at the Canadian border, particularly on the West Coast. This paper provides a preliminary understanding of the impact of immigration enforcement on racialized populations entering Canada.

Paper

Dying to Die: Suicide Bombing

Ariel Babinsky, *Columbia University* ab3109@columbia.edu

Overview: The scholarly interest in suicide bombing is reflected in a fascinating body of research that presents an extremely diverse set of observations and outlooks. Scholars of different disciplines have tried to explain why 'ordinary' people would sign on to become suicide bombers. I will look at the matter from various points of view, and explain what motivates individuals to turn to terrorism and why the suicide bombing method was embraced in the first place. I will also deal with the purpose and origins of suicide bombing, the drive behind this self-immolating act, and the reasons for its sustainability.

Paper

Graham Allison's Three Frames from the Cuban Missile Crisis revisited to evaluate Emergency Management since 9-11.

Phillip Dawalt, *Ivy Tech Community College* pdawalt@ivytech.edu

Overview: In 1971 Graham Allison developed a model to view the Cuban missile crisis from a rational actor, organizational and political-bureaucratic perspective. This model will be used to consider disasters that have arisen after 9-11. How have incidents like hurricane Katrina been handled according to the models presented by Allison?

Paper

Crime of Terrorism in The World

Zahoor Mahdi, zahoormehti@yahoo.com

Overview: Crime is Failure of Justice for all

Panel 10

Public Health

Wednesday, December 9, 4:00 pm - 5:45 pm

Chair **Dorit Saberi, UCLA - David Geffen School Of Medicine** dsaberi@dmh.lacounty.gov

Paper **A Participatory Implementation Model for Collaborative Community Health Programs**

David Tataw, Jackson State University david.b.tataw@jsums.edu

Ester Stokes, Jackson State University Ester.w.stokes@jsums.edu Overview: This paper reviews dominant implementation models and then uses three community health collaborative policies and programs to illustrate how a participatory implementation model has been actualized.

Paper **Comparison of Standard and Weighted Measures of Alcohol Availability**

William F. Wieczorek, Center for Health and Social Research wieczowf@buffalostate.edu

Alan M. Delmerico, Center for Health and Social Research delmeram@buffalostate.edu

Sheldon J. Tetewsky, Center for Health and Social Research tetewssj@buffalostate.edu

Kelly S. Marczynski, Center for Health and Social Research marczyks@buffalostate.edu

Overview: Alcohol use is the second leading risk factor for the entire burden of premature mortality and current disease disability in North America. Alcohol availability weighted by outlets sales volume is conceptually attractive; however, data on alcohol sales by outlet is almost never available in most US states. Lottery sales can be conceptualized as a proxy for overall outlet sales. This study examines if alcohol availability that is weighted by lottery data results in a measure that is more closely associated with alcohol use and problems than the standard, unweighted measure of availability. The results suggest that a weighted measure of alcohol availability is preferable to an unweighted measure. Use of the weighted measure may improve our understanding of the role of availability in alcohol use and problems by individuals, and also improve the targeting of alcohol prevention programs and public health policies.

Paper **Advantages and Disadvantages of Keyboard Counseling**

William Ross, Prairie View A&M University wiross@pvamu.edu

Overview: Counseling organizations would do well to conduct reviews of their ethical guidelines to keep pace with technology. Laws must be strengthened and enforced to penalize those who abuse the system or clients. Finally, there should be a National Standard for the keyboard counselor. Like it or not, clients will seek this kind of counseling, and if trained, technically competent, ethical counselors are not providing these services, who will be?

Paper **Gender Differential Migration and the AIDS Epidemic**

Ihan Can Ozen, Johns Hopkins University ozeni24@gmail.com

Overview: This paper shows the theoretical underpinnings of the socioeconomic variables that correlate with aggregate HIV rates of countries. Particular importance is paid to income and population inequality between the genders within an urban context, and the corresponding marital and extra-marital market equilibria which might create conducive environments for rapid HIV spread.

Discussant **Wei Wang, Stanford University** wwang6@stanford.edu

Linda Wilcox, Southern Nazarene University lwilcox@snu.edu

Panel 18

Civic Education

Wednesday, December 9, 4:00 pm - 5:45 pm

Paper **Moving From Salsa to Social Justice: How and What Our Borderland Schools Should Teach**

Azadeh Osanloo, New Mexico State University azadeh@nmsu.edu

Overview: The many discourses surrounding borderland students place existing educational policies in a tenuous space. The theories of cosmopolitanism and democratic education will be used to highlight how our borderland schools should approach education taking into account this specific student population.

Paper **Teaching Peace In and Out of Classroom**

Grace Auyang, University of Cincinnati grace.auyang@uc.edu

Overview: This paper will share innovative ways of involving students and faculties in peace studies through course work, service learning, college conference participation and direct action for peace project. The presenter will share her individual pedagogy approaches (Problem-based learning and Concept Mapping), instructional experiences and her collaborative work with colleagues to promote peace education.

Paper **How does Consciousness Formation at the Global Level generate ways to create a framework for Global Justice, as a foundation for Global Harmony?**

Martha Ross DeWitt, Medical College of Wisconsin mrossdewitt@sbcglobal.net

Overview: A model of general, social causality is used to show how societies are able to reorganize at higher levels of shared responsibility. The model provides a basis for recognizing A Need to Establish Equity in the distribution of rights, privileges and rewards for sustainable economic development. Relevant questions: Who owns the means to sustain life on the planet? Who controls the means? Who uses the means? What are the rights of each group? What are the privileges of each group? What are the rewards of each group?

Paper **Bringing Peace into the University Curriculum**

Wm. George Hess, Kennesaw State University ghess@kennesaw.edu

Overview: Research demonstrates when learners engage in collaborative and peaceful resolutions of issues they own as their personal and social problems, they develop long term critical thinking strategies that result in higher measured achievement (Delpit, 2006). The presenter will report on a critical thinking exercise wherein he challenged his undergraduate elementary/early childhood education majors to read a New Times news article on overfishing and to generate questions they believed were not addressed in the article but necessary to decision making regarding social justice based on the information provided as well as in answer to their questions (Hess, 2009). A comparative examination of the critical thinking that emerge among the undergraduates and school age children raised in a West African indigenous culture will be used to assert the necessity of providing curricula for the peaceful resolution of thorny social issues and matters of social justice (Hess, Bringing Peace to Early Childhood, 2008).

Panel 26

Teaching and Learning

Wednesday, December 9, 4:00 pm - 5:45 pm

**Chair
Paper**

Kecia Addison-Scott, *Montgomery County Public Schools* kecia.scott@gmail.com

Leamer Experiences and Graduate Education: Hermeneutics as an Organizing Concept

John R. Goss, III, *Shenandoah University* jgoss@su.edu

Overview: Graduate programs which deliberately choose to approach knowledge creation as a collaborative enterprise, we are working against the grain. Most institutions seem to focus on instruction, couched in terms of "academic achievement" or "outcomes-based assessment", where the end product of education (learning facts) is seen as a more important measure of success than the process of instruction (learning to learn). To achieve a shift in focus from instruction to education requires more than simply stating that we are focusing on the process of education. Tinto (1987) posits that learning communities involve co-creating knowledge through relationships among students and teachers, and through the environment in which they operate. This paper will explore the differential conceptualization and leveraging of experience (a priori and a posteriori, leverages and acquired) is different across degrees and within stages of learners' development. And suggests that a purposeful creation and leveraging of experience, grounded in a hermeneutical construct, can aid in the development and the implementation of learning at the graduate level. The challenge we face in experientially informed graduate programs is the negotiation of formal and experiential knowledge and experience, and the respective roles of the teacher and the student in that process. A related and probably preliminary challenge is the role that experience plays in the construction of the learning program (the curriculum). The following offers a suggested approach to understanding and negotiating these competing interests.

Paper

Astrosociology in the Classroom: Developing a Practical Applied Sociology Course

Ken Duffy, *Webster University* kennethduffy09@webster.edu

Overview: MAIN FEATURES OF ASTRO SOCIOLOGY IN THE CLASSROOM The course will include and apply the major theoretical perspectives of sociology as they apply to the subject matter of space exploration and commercialization. It will follow in context the macro impact on the major institutions, groups and organizations of society. The major perspectives will include ecological theory, which studies the adaptation and reorganization of a society to its changing environment; the structural- functionalist view, which analyzes any societal phenomenon from the standpoint of organization, purpose, development, maintenance and change; the social conflict perspective, which examines societal elements pertaining to the existing, internal, or external competition and conflict that lead to societal change; the symbolic-interactionist theory, which examines societal factors with regard to the meaning that is placed upon human interaction, and the symbolic significance of these meanings; the Social Exchange view, which studies the social interaction between two or more people, based on the efforts of each person to maximize their rewards and minimize their punishments; and developmental theory, which is the study of a dynamic, progressive, and ever changing society and the effects of these changes on individuals, groups and social institutions.

Paper

Accessibility or Accountability? The Rhetoric and Reality of No Child Left Behind

Laura Connolly, *University of Northern Colorado* laura.connolly@unco.edu

David Aske, *University of Northern Colorado* david.aske@unco.edu

Rhonda Corman, *University of Northern Colorado* rhonda.corman@unco.edu

Overview: Can school choice and school accountability truly leave no child behind? Politically and socially popular beliefs in the miracles performed by the invisible hand of the free market have led to a movement towards accountability and quality assurance that relies on the powers of competition. The No Child Left Behind Act (NCLB) promotes the idea that competition between schools will increase the efficiency and effectiveness of the education system. At the same time, the rhetoric of NCLB maintains the progressive message of the "Common School" era. Specifically, the forms of school choice and school accountability are at odds with the concept of universal provisioning of education outlined in the verbiage and title of NCLB. This article employs economic theory to explore the dichotomy existing between the rhetorical intent and practical implications of the NCLB. The analysis centers on the classic efficiency/equity trade-off to show that NCLB is leading to an educational environment deadlocked in a battle with itself over how to reach two conflicting and incompatible goals.

Paper **Perception of Academic Change by Longevity and Gender**
Michelle Blake, *University of Evansville* mb187@evansville.edu
Hanns Pieper, *University of Evansville* dp5@evansville.edu
Davies Bellamy, *University of Evansville* db24@evansville.edu
 Overview: The study is based on a sample of faculty members randomly drawn from 20 colleges. Topics included changes in the role of college professor, standards in higher education, as well as changes in clientele (students) and administration. Results have been reported relative to length of career and to gender. The discussion addresses implications for academics in general, and for women academics in particular.

Discussant **Robert Z. Carr, Jr.**, *Langston University* rzcarr@lunet.edu

Thursday, December 10, 8:30 am – 10:15 am

Panel 3 **Agriculture & the Economy**
 Thursday, December 10, 8:30 am - 10:15 am

Chair **Kasi Eswarappa**, *University of Hyderabad* kaseswar@gmail.com

Paper **Did sugarcane expansion lead to GDP growth in São Paulo state? An analysis at municipal level using propensity score-based estimators**
Annelies Deuss, *Cornell University* ad328@cornell.edu
 Overview: This study analyzes the impact of sugarcane expansion on local economies in São Paulo state. In particular, we examine whether municipalities that have increased their sugarcane production have as a result experienced a higher GDP per capita growth. Using estimators based on the propensity score, we compare GDP per capita growth in sugarcane-expanding municipalities with suitable controls. Our results suggest that, contrary to previous studies, there is a positive yet weak statistically significant impact of sugarcane expansion on GDP per capita growth.

Paper **Land Reforms in India : Inter-state analysis**
Deelip Mhaske, *Foundation For Human Horizon* advdeelip@gmail.com
Vishnu Jadhav, *Aurangabad University* humanhorizon@gmail.com
Sangita Mhaske, *Bombay High Court* humanhorizon@gmail.com
 Overview: Doreen Warriner's definition of land reform gives developmental and revolutionary aspects of land reforms as "land reforms means the redistribution of property or right in Land for the benefit of small farmers and agricultural labours".¹ Another revolutionary and social policy aspect was given by Mao Ts-tung "If we can solve the land problem universally and completely we shall have obtained the most fundamental condition for the defeat of all our enemies"² Further a different perspective of land reforms given by Dr. B.R. Ambedkar in *Small Holdings in India and Their Remedies* published in 1918 in the *Journal of the Indian Economic Society*, He advocate for his idea of collective farming is easily understandable in the sense that it was the surest way of ending inequality in land ownership permanently abolishing the distinctions of landlord, tenant and agricultural labourer.³ Land reform, in its simplest meaning is breaking up of large holdings and redistribution of the land to peasants, cultivators or landless workers. Land reforms mainly include the consolidation, distribution of surplus land received from ceilings, abolition of intermediaries, reduction of rent, resumption of land for personal cultivation, voluntary surrender of surplus land (Indian Bhoodan Movement lead by Gandhian follower Shri. Vinoba Bhave in 1970) and preservation of the ownership of tenants, etc. Scope of Land Reforms: The Land being one of the primary sources of livelihood and wealth, its control and ownership is matter of considerable significance in India who is traditionally agricultural society. Land Reforms are necessary for the emancipation of peasantry from the economic ills. Which serve two purposes : (a) Social justice: Dr. B.L Mungekar a Indian Planning Commission member expressed land reform as I way of serving social Justice Stating "In an agrarian economy like India, ownership of land and other land-related assets are directly related, and they together determine one's creditworthiness and also social prestige⁴ In India possession of a plot of agricultural land, however small, carries with it high psychological and social value, it helps to raise the status of the weaker sections of the society and give them a sense of belonging to the hub of social life. (b) Improvement in Agricultural Production.: Dr. B.R. Ambedkar in his paper 'Small Holding in India and their Remedies' published in 1918 in the *Journal of the Indian Economic Society*, emphasized on Input-output relations in the context of land reforms which are needed for increasing agricultural production. Consolidation of holdings, size of holdings, and treating it as industry. Land Reforms should be recognized to constitute a vital element both in terms of the anti poverty strategy and for modernization and increased productivity in agriculture⁵ In modern period, land reforms came to be recognized as a fundamental condition for economic development. It is, thus, rightly felt that land reform is an enormously important issue for theoretical discussion and empirical investigation. It has been highly emphasized in the reform of agrarian structure by Doreen Warriner in her lectures on 'Land Reform and Economic Development'.⁶ Land reforms, therefore, are not just a matter, of social justice to the peasants but also vital. for providing suitable institutional framework for agricultural development. Hence the measures; of land reform occupy pivotal position in the planned development of agricultural land use. The state of Maharashtra and West Bengal are one the two important states to study land reforms in regards of The pace and progress of land reforms in the post reforms period in the selected states, Selected states status of the tenants, recording of tenancy, Accessibility of land to the landless and poor farmers, and Effectiveness of the Government policies and programmes relating to the land reforms. Statement of Problem: Agriculture based Indian Economy: India is predominantly an agricultural country

where 68 to 69 per cent people depend on land for their livelihood in comparison with 6 per cent in the U.S.A., 20 percent in the U.K., 50 per cent in France and Germany. Land Reform are directly linked with Human Development Indicators: Land is a resource touching every aspect of human living. It runs like a thread through almost the whole fabric of geographic and economic thought. Land is important as a status symbol; which determines the human rights of Individuals i.e., education, health, Food and Housing etc. Moreover, inasmuch as landowners and moneylenders tended to belong to higher castes and petty owners and tenants to lower castes, land tenure had strong social as well as economic impact. The tillers of the land are poor laborers and share-croppers. while the excess land owners are always rich persons. Land Reform as catalyst for Economic Development: In India, the majority of land holdings are economically not viable, the production is low and the man-land ratio is high. A well planned measure of land reform can act as a catalyst that sets in motion the whole system of economic, social and political changes of land use pattern and agrarian social make-up for economic development. Constant Increase in Landless Laborers Population : According to 1961 Census the incidence of agricultural laborers was 23.65 per cent for India as a whole, while in 1971 Census the percentage of share-croppers and landless laborers was 25.8 per cent for the whole country. In any country, the form of government and the society may be either capitalistic or socialistic but the problem of land reforms overwhelms all of them. Regarding land reforms these questions are often put forward. :- (a) How can land fulfill utmost needs of the society? (b) What should be the pattern of land use? (c) What sort of land management is necessary? And (d) How the measures of land reforms should be implemented to achieve the target?

Paper **Power and Politics in the Management of U.S. Marine Fisheries: Fisheries Science and Fisheries Economics as Social Technologies and Technologies of Power**

Denise Johnson, NOAA Fisheries Service denise.johnson@noaa.gov

Overview: This paper examines how power is expressed in fisheries science and fisheries economics discourses. These discourses are described as social technologies and technologies of power that transfer decision-making to centralized sites and create particular relationships of labor, capital and natural resources.

Paper **Land monopoly and urban structure at Barranquilla, Colombia**

Nestor Garza, ngarza@uninorte.edu.co

Overview: This article analyzes the CBD ("central business district") displacement process in Barranquilla, Colombia during the period from 1995 to 2006, using information from appraisals conducted by local real estate business association (Lonja). Land price gradients are estimated for three different "candidate" CBDs making use of 1662 spatial point appraisals, in the context of reasonable land market controls. The results support the hypothesis of a displacement of the city's CBD towards its northern fringe, particularly since 2001 and the construction of the Buena Vista Shopping Center. The estimated gradients were analyzed and validated, taking into account the reasonability of the slope when compared with monetary and opportunity transportation costs. These results coincide with the fact that high priced land of the northern fringe of the city is owned almost entirely by a single firm. In that sense, we should be able to identify the existence of monopoly land rents, over and above location or land irreproducibility rents. An explicit test of the monopolistic behavior had no statistical significance, meaning that the urban problems associated with CBD displacement (particularly congestion and infrastructure costs), cannot be explained by market power.

Discussant **Bulent Acma**, Anadolu University bacma@anadol u.edu.tr

Panel 11 **Public Health**

Thursday, December 10, 8:30 am - 10:15 am

Chair **Sheying Chen**, Indiana University Southeast sheyingchen@yahoo.com

Paper **Role of Demographics in the Performance of Influenza Intervention Strategies**

Claudia Taylor, University of Pittsburgh cct4@pitt.edu

Achla Marathe, Virginia Tech amarathe@vbi.vt.edu

Richard Beckman, Virginia Tech rbeckman@vbi.vt.edu

Overview: This research analyzes the effects of applying the same vaccination strategies to two different metropolitan areas, Miami and Seattle, where the population differs significantly in age distribution and the household size distribution. Age-targeted vaccination strategies are applied to people to control the transmission of a "flu-like" virus. Results show that: (1) age composition of the city matters in determining the effectiveness of a vaccination strategy, (2) vaccinating the school children outperforms every other strategy. We believe that the difference in the age distribution of the populations will play a significant role in the performance of the age targeted vaccination strategy. To analyze this hypothesis we simulate distribution of Influenza vaccines according to the following age groups: preschool; school-age; adults; and senior citizens. For both areas, we distribute the vaccine either at random across the population or to one of the age groups, in an amount equal to 10% of the total population of the area. Vaccinating school children with a fixed supply of vaccine that totals 10% of the complete populations in Miami and Seattle leads to some very interesting comparisons. In Seattle 20.33% of the population is composed of school children. Therefore, in this study where the vaccine is available to only 10% of the population, one half of the school children in Seattle are vaccinated. In Miami where the percentage of school children is 15.03%, about 2/3 of the school children are vaccinated. This differential in the percentage of school children vaccinated has a great effect on the attack rates in the two regions. This scenario leads to an attack rate in Seattle of 10.86% but it is only half that in Miami where the attack rate is just 5.5%. For all household size subgroups, vaccination of school-aged children was the best strategy. It is the only strategy that came close to evening out the attack rate difference between household sizes.

In Miami, under this strategy, the attack rates were 4.5% for small households, 4.7% for medium households, and 6.2% for large households. In Seattle, attack rates when vaccinating schoolchildren were 8.5% for small households, 9.8% for medium households, and 12.4% for large households. Interestingly, the groups that faced the highest attack rates gained the most from this strategy i.e. the large families. Our results suggest that age is an important factor in disease transmission. The disproportionate attack rate among schoolchildren, and the vast reduction in the overall attack rate among all subpopulations when schoolchildren are vaccinated, shows them to be crucial disease vectors. Vaccinating school children reduced the overall attack rate by 18-22% and even more notably, by 27-30% in large households. The results of this research have important implications for the policy makers. The most important is that there may not be a universal vaccination strategy that works across all cities with the same level of effectiveness. It is important to be cognizant of the differences in the demographics of the cities to accurately estimate the performance of different intervention strategies. Secondly, in light of this research and other recent studies on the important role of school children in influenza transmission, the United States government should consider the vaccination of school children a top priority.

Paper **Fubamomics: The Study of Economic Maladies from Construction to Health Care**

Robert E. Wright, *Augustana College SD* robert.wright@augie.edu

Overview: All the major lagging economic institutions and sectors, including construction, financial services, health care, higher education, marriage, real estate, and retirement savings are caused by hybrid failures, here defined as complex combinations of market failures (e.g., asymmetric information, externalities, market power, public goods, etc.) and government failures (e.g., distortionary taxation, inappropriate regulation, mission creep, and so forth).

Paper **How Do High-Cost Patients Fare under the Global Budget Policy? --- Evidence from China**

Wei Wang, *Stanford University* wwang6@stanford.edu

Overview: TBA

Discussant **Godwin Sree Kulakka I**, *Government College for Women* godwinsk@yahoo.com

Panel 19 **Gender & Work**

Thursday, December 10, 8:30 am - 10:15 am

Chair **Dimeji Togunde**, *Albion College* Dtogunde@Albion.edu

Paper **The Effect of Wife's Employment on Marital Happiness**

Atsuko Kawakami, *Arizona State University* akawakam@asu.edu

Overview: The Japanese General Social Survey is utilized to test the relationship between a wife's employment and the self evaluated marital happiness. Unlike other industrial countries where both the divorce rates and women's labor participation rates are high, Japan's divorce rate is still one of the lowest among the industrial countries. At the same time, the general attitude toward the environment for women's labor participation has been showing more gender equal orientation. Logistic regression analysis reveals that a wife's employment does not have a significant effect on either men's and women's self evaluated marital happiness. The insignificant effect of wife's employment remains after controlling basic demographic factors such as age, education, income, and number of children. The results were rather surprising considering the fact that gender roles are more salient in Japan.

Paper **Gender integration in the Canadian Forces: an analysis of the testimonies of women in combat arms**

Stephanie Belanger, *Royal Military College of Canada* stephanie.belanger@rmc.ca

Overview: Social, technological and demographic factors foster the preconditions for integrating women into combat arms. Within the Canadian Forces, the policies of integrating women were effective in 2002. It seems, from literature review, that the success in recruiting women in combat arms would be directly linked to the promulgation of gender integration in the society. An analysis of the content of testimonies of women who have recently been in combat arm in the CF reveals sometimes contradictory strategies and feelings about their position, ranging from hiding female attributes in order to facilitate female integration into a perceived male environment to seeing complete assimilation, rather than an integration, of women in the CF.

Paper **Reconceptualizing SES and Gender: Debt, Gender Role Attitudes, and the Mental Health of Married People**

Victoria Stay, *American Public University System* vstay@apus.edu

Overview: Traditional stratification measures of socioeconomic status (SES) and gender serve as perennial predictors in the study of poor mental health outcomes. This study set out to explore and reconceptualize how we measure socioeconomic status (SES) and gender. With significant findings for the effects of debt included as a measure of SES and gender role attitudes included as a measure of gender, this study provides a much clearer picture of how these stock variable are actually affecting mental health outcome. It further opens the door to expand how we conceptualize these variables in future research.

Discussant **Lisa Battaglia**, *Ohio University* battagli@ohio.edu

Wumi Olayiwola, *Covenant University* kolayiwola@gmail.com

Panel 27 **Education**

Thursday, December 10, 8:30 am - 10:15 am

Chair **Dorota Celinska**, *Roosevelt University* dcelinska@yahoo.com

- Paper** **Nikkei Peruvian Children between Peru and Japan: Educational Environment**
Ana Sueyoshi, *Utsunomiya University* sueyoshi@cc.utsunomiya-u.ac.jp
 Overview: TBA
- Paper** **The Impact of Hyperlink on Online Course Design: A Case Study of MBA Economics Course**
Chien-Ping Chen, *University of Houston-Victoria* chenc@uhv.edu
 Overview: This paper explores the impact of simulation and reference hyperlinks, which are inserted in WebCT online course, on students' grade performance. Two online sessions with hyperlinks and two online sessions without hyperlinks of the same MBA Economics course serve as samples of case group and control group respectively. The hypothesis testing on grade and tracking record over different course assessments shows that hyperlinks have significant positive impacts on students' performance on homework and discussion board questions but insignificant impacts on exams and term paper. The overall impact of hyperlinks on the semester grade depends on the weight distribution over assessments not on the amount of browsing time. Hyperlink installation enhances teaching efficiency of online course design in non-quantitative assessments.
- Paper** **Examining Impact of Exposure to Community Violence on Indicators of Adolescent Academic Performance**
Kecia Addison-Scott, *Montgomery County Public Schools* kecia.scott@gmail.com
Syretta R. James, *Baltimore County Public Schools* syrettaj99@yahoo.com Overview: this study examined the impact of exposure to community violence on indicators of adolescents' academic performance. This topic is important as exposure to community violence may have long-term ramifications on the academic future of children.
- Paper** **Instructional Practices Inventory**
Pat DiPillo, *Falmouth Public Schools* Perseus813@aol.com
 Overview: The Instructional Practices Inventory is a useful protocol used as a tool to measure student engagement and interaction in the classroom based on a continuum of six stages. Coupled with faculty discussions, it is a prime example of the Professional Learning Community in action and can contribute to whole school improvement efforts
- Discussant** **Diana S. Perdue**, *Virginia State University* dperdue@vsu.edu

Thursday, December 10, 10:30 am – 12:15 pm

- Panel 4** **Prison**
 Thursday, December 10, 10:30 am - 12:15 pm
- Chair** **Gerald Caplan**, *University of Pacific* gcaplan@pacific.edu
- Paper** **Race-based Prison Gangs, Drugs, Racial Cleansing, and the Expansion of Solitary Lockdown units**
Brackette F. Williams, *University of Arizona* bfw@email.arizona.edu
 Overview: The presentation explores the role of race-based gangs in expanding the use of lockdown units in Arizona and the functions these gangs engage as they work to control drugs entering the prison and to cleanse race groups of persons whose offenses are socially disdained within and outside the prison.
- Paper** **A Case Study of Incarcerated Males Participating in a Canine Training Program**
Nikki S. Currie, *Wichita State University* nikki.currie@wichita.edu
 Overview: This multi-media presentation will focus on the results of a qualitative case study research dissertation which explored the use of canines with incarcerated males. The outcomes of the study along with implications for practice and further research across disciplines will be discussed.
- Paper** **Correctional Philosophies' Role in the Supervision, Management and Treatment of Persons with Mental Illness in U.S. and Finnish Prisons**
Rose-Marie Aikas, *CUNY/Queensborough CC* raikas@qcc.cuny.edu
 Overview: The large body of international empirical research on persons with mental illness in prisons indicates that individual countries vary greatly in their treatment, management, and supervision of this population. In order to understand this variance, this study employs a qualitative cross-national data collection strategy to investigate the role of correctional philosophies in the treatment, management, and supervision of persons with mental illness in prisons in Finland and the United States. Of particular interest is how such people receive treatment, in addition to their levels of satisfaction with that treatment, in each national context. In adopting a comparative approach, this research attempts to discern common trends in treatment, identify the most effective, proficient, and results-oriented of these treatments, and set a cross-national agenda for future collaboration on similar projects.
- Paper** **A Room with No View: The Role of Literature in the Joliet Penitentiaries under Warden Joseph Ragen**
Amanda Winters, *University Of Illinois Springfield* awint01s@uis.edu
 Overview: My presentation will examine Warden Ragen's use of literature as rehabilitation, his own personal literary endeavors, and the role that literature played in the institutions of Joliet. It will utilize excerpts from the prison magazine to illustrate the effect of imprisonment and total Panopticon surveillance on the inmate's creative works. This evidence will be linked with the Warden's theories about rehabilitation and his successful tenure in Joliet.
- Discussant** **Carl Jensen**, *University of Mississippi* carlj@olemiss.edu
Silvio Dobry, *Hostos Community College* sdobry@aol.com

Panel 8

Society & Culture

Thursday, December 10, 10:30 am - 12:15 pm

Paper The Myths and Facts about the Circulation of Satirical Verses Produced in China

Helen Wu, *University of Toronto* helenxy.wu@utoronto.ca

Overview: TBA

Paper Depiction of adultery in Japanese Ladies Comics' magazines

Michiko Yamada, yamadami@meredith.edu

Overview: Ladies' Comics is a genre of sexually explicit cartoon magazines is considered as liberating women's sexuality because they accept women's sexual desires. However, through semiotic analysis, what Ladies' Comics actually depict was found to be the "cognitive dissonance" of protagonists which they have contradicting ideas and "double consciousness" which means that women believe something against their interest.

Panel 20

Economics and Demographics

Thursday, December 10, 10:30 am - 12:15 pm

Chair **Xiaoshuo Hou**, *St. Lawrence University* xiaoshuo.hou@gmail.com

Paper Corporate Firms, Managers and the Income Distribution

Sang Yoon Lee, *UW-Madison* sylee26@wisc.edu

Overview: I introduce corporate firms and managers in an entrepreneurial model. Entrepreneurs face the choice of remaining private or selling the firm on the stock market, which involves a cost for entry. Once a firm is listed on the market, ownership is relinquished, and investors hire a manager to run the corporate firm. In equilibrium, positive assortative matching between managers and corporate firms imply that managerial compensation and corporate profits grow disproportionately larger with the quality of the manager and the firm. Lower entry costs increase the size of the corporate sector, which in turn results in a larger share of labor income for high income households and also a stronger exposure of their labor income to aggregate fluctuations. This is in line with recent trends in the U.S. income distribution.

Paper Housing Reform, Social Stratification, and Aging in China

Sheying Chen, *Indiana University Southeast* sheyingchen@yahoo.com

Bin Li, *Central-South University* leebini00@163.com

Overview:

Tan Chen, *Central-South University* cnchentan@126.com

Ka Lin, *Zhejiang University* ka_lin_2004@yahoo.com.cn

Overview: This paper examines the relationship between housing and social stratification as they bear on the living arrangements of older people in China. Data from case studies in Changsha, the capital of Hunan Province, and a national sample survey are used. Public policy responses are analyzed by reviewing China's development strategy and the role of its changing general public policy (GPP), which has recently shown to be in another transition toward a more balanced mode of development. Implications to urban social welfare provision are also discussed.

Paper The relationship between Birth Rate and Economic Development in Taiwan

Shih-Chieh Liao, *China Medical University* liao@mail.cmu.edu.tw

Wan-Hsin Hsu, *China Medical University* happykumquat@hotmail.com

Yen-Ju Chen, *China Medical University* louiseclarinet@hotmail.com

Jim-Shoung Lai, *China Medical University* jslai@mail.cmu.edu.tw

Overview: Taiwan has the lowest birth rate in the world. This study aims to predict the demographic structure of Taiwan in the future and influence national public health policy by analyzing the relationship among birth rate, female employment rate and GDP.

Paper Personality, Gender and Managerial Career Success in Germany

Simon Fietze, *Research Associate* fietze@hsu-hh.de

Elke Holst, *Senior Researcher* eholt@diw.de

Verena Tobsch, *Research Associate* tobsch@hsu-hh.de

Overview: TBA

Paper Public Sector Enterprise Reform in Cameroon; an appraisal

Wilfred Awung, *Shady Grove Adventist Hospital* wawung@yahoo.com

Overview: This paper will examine the process, problems and constraints to the public enterprise reform process in Cameroon. It analyzes the vested interest and the role of government in stalling the process

Discussant **Juan J. Fernandez Ansola**, *International Monetary Fund* jfernandez1@imf.org

Panel 29

Psychology and Sociology

Thursday, December 10, 10:30 am - 12:15 pm

Chair **David W. Chance**, *University of Phoenix* dchance@usa.net

Paper Living Better in a Better World: A New Deal on the Problems of Difficult Settlement or Solution in the World

Andre Francisco Pilon, *University of São Paulo* gaiarine@usp.br

Overview: Contemporary problems depend on complex configurations encompassing individuals, groups, society, natural and man-made environments and should be dealt with considering the interplay of the different dimensions of being-in-the-world: intimate (subject's cognitive and affective processes), interactive (groups' mutual support and values), social (political, economical and cultural systems) and biophysical (biological endowment, natural and man-made environments).

Paper **Mother Turkey and Automatic Pilot: A Critical Assessment of Robert B. Cialdini's Metaphors for Us**
Mother Turkey and Automatic Pilot: A Critical Assessment of Robert B. Cialdini's Metaphors for Us

Herbert W. Simons, *Emeritus, Temple University* hsimons@temple.edu

Overview: Social psychologist Robert B. Cialdini (2009) has compiled some powerful techniques of persuasion. But he offers two contrasting and seemingly opposed explanations for their power: "mother turkey" and "automatic pilot." The question to be addressed in this paper is whether Cialdini's metaphors are contradictory or complementary.

Paper **History of Sociology in WW II Radio: Robert Merton, Talcott Parsons, Paul Lazarsfeld & Theodor Adorno**

Susan Cavin, *New York University* susan.cavin@nyu.edu

Overview: Sociologists Analyzed WW II Radio for O.S.S. and O.W.I.

Discussant **Adam Jonas**, *University of Kentucky* abjona2@uky.edu

Yin-Hung Hsu, *National Taiwan Normal University* t04005@ntnu.edu.tw

Thursday, December 10, 2:00 pm – 3:45 pm

Panel 5 **Economic Downturn**

Thursday, December 10, 2:00 pm - 3:45 pm

Chair **Annelies Deuss**, *Cornell University* ad328@cornell.edu

Paper **Sufficiency Economy is self-immunity of resilience against economic downturn**

Benjamas Siripatra, *Local Development Institute* ldi@loxinfo.co.th

Overview: "The Sufficiency Economy is about finding knowledge and putting it to use, overcoming problems, correcting mistakes and learning by doing so that the end product is a truly better and happier life. Anything done must be done with commitment, without fear about making mistake, because you can always try again. Learning by doing is the way to a happy life." Sources: UNDP, Thailand Human Development report 2007 "Sufficiency economy and Human Development, page 48.

Paper **The legal foundations of financial collapse**

Carolyn Sissoko, *csissoko5@gmail.com*

Overview: The 1984, 1990 and 2005 laws that grant "safe harbor" from the bankruptcy code to financial contracts were passed with the intent of promoting financial stability. Recent evidence indicates that the theory behind these laws was flawed and that they in fact destabilized the financial system.

Paper **Did the "American Recovery and Reinvestment Act" Fund an Optimal Mix of Tax Reductions and Direct Government Spending?**

L. Jan Reid, *Coast Economic Consulting* janreid@coastecon.com

Overview: Once the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) was introduced, the economic debate centered on the optimal mix of tax reductions and direct government spending. I briefly review the economic literature and discuss the economic arguments of both sides. My paper accounts for economic adjustment and calculates the optimal mix of tax reductions and direct government spending using three different standards: effect on Gross Domestic Product, effect on the stock market, and effect on the U.S. unemployment rate. Finally, I discuss the relative importance of these three economic standards.

Paper **Beyond Failure and Forgiveness: The Debtor's Place in American Fiscal Identity, Bankruptcy and Capitalism**

Linda Coco, *Barry University, School of Law* lcoco@mail.barry.edu

Overview: Bankruptcy and the American Fiscal Identity

Discussant **Ilhan Can Ozen**, *Johns Hopkins University* ozeni24@gmail.com

Panel 13 **Ethnicity and Race**

Thursday, December 10, 2:00 pm - 3:45 pm

Chair **Hassan Dhouti**, *Booz Allen Hamilton* hdhouti@yahoo.com

Paper **Booker T. Washington**

Bertis D. English, *Alabama State University* Beng102170@aol.com

Overview: Numerous scholarly monographs have been published about Booker T. Washington. He nevertheless remains one of the most controversial and misunderstood African Americans in United States history. In general, modern scholars have portrayed Washington as a self-serving accommodationist who thought legally emancipated blacks placed too much emphasis on the social and political possibilities that Reconstruction promised. By doing so, the blacks failed to take full advantage of the economic opportunities that vocational and industrial education could provide. Although a small cadre of revisionist writers has challenged this interpretation for decades, it warrants a broader reconsideration. This presentation is intended to help the revisionists forge a new paradigm for analyzing Washington. The presenter proposes to show that Washington was a driven, boldly optimistic, and prophetic individual whose childhood enslavement, religious convictions, and adult residency in the segregated South compelled him to "wear the mask" in the words of the celebrated black poet Paul L. Dunbar. Unlike

Washington's staunchest supporters, the presenter will not deify the man. On occasion, he was authoritarian, vindictive, and presumptuous. However, these mortal traits did not stop Washington from working tirelessly to provide thousands of black youth, men, and women with lay and professional opportunities in an age when black uplift was dependent on white acquiescence. Rather than being the perpetually selfish, anti-intellectual, power-seeking "Uncle Tom" suggested by orthodoxy, the presenter seeks to demonstrate that Washington was an intensely reflective equalitarian whose principal beliefs regarding economics, education, politics, and other important matters that affect human behavior are as instructive today as they were during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

Paper **Images and Narratives in Harlem: The Masking of the Black Middle Class**

Roderick Graham, *City University of New York Graduate Center* rgraham1@gc.cuny.edu

Overview: In what ways do images in Harlem effect the perceptions of whites entering its spaces? This paper is a visual case study of three blocks of upper Manhattan - the geographic space that connotes symbolic Harlem to citizens. This paper is divided into three sections, each section supported by images taken in Harlem from 2006 to 2009. The first narrative, supported by images from advertisements, suggests that African-Americans work largely outside of mainstream society. The second narrative, supported through the iconography sold by street merchants, spotlights the singular achievements of African-Americans. The third narrative, supported mostly by left leaning political organizations and groups, suggests that Harlem is a space for political action outside of the mainstream. I argue that these three narratives work together to make the working and middle class Harlemites invisible in the white mind.

Paper **Exploring And Measuring Resilience In Successful African-American Adults**

Tiffany R. King, *RTI International* tking@rti.org

Overview: Over the past forty years, the development of resilience research has yielded insight into certain qualities, characteristics and behaviors that an individual may possess or exercise that contribute to their having the fortitude to bounce back or persevere through adverse situations. Research on resilience continues to grow yet to date, few studies have focused on how African-American children have been able to survive and thrive amidst adversity, and to become successful adults. This study also sought to explore how successful African Americans who have experienced adversity and hardship, view resilience as it relates to their own success, as well as African American people as a whole. Qualitative and quantitative research methods were used to explore the research questions. Interviews were transcribed for content analysis, with several themes emerging. Major influences of resilience in respondent's interviewed included spirituality or strong connections with a higher power, racial identity and connectedness, work ethic, supportive relationships and a strong desire to overcome hardships to achieve a better life. Analysis of survey data revealed relationships between resilience and factors including work ethic, desire to succeed, and parental expectations.

Discussant **Diana S. Perdue**, *Virginia State University* dperdue@vsu.edu

Dorota Celinska, *Roosevelt University* dcelinska@yahoo.com

Panel 22 **Gender**

Thursday, December 10, 2:00 pm - 3:45 pm

Chair **Francisca Isi Omorodion**, *University of Windsor* omorodif@uwindor.ca

Paper **Exploring Gender Issues and the Use of Ethnomedicine among Women in Latin American Cultures**

Clementina E. Adams, *Clemson University* adamsce@clemson.edu

Yanhua Zhang, *Clemson University* yhzhang@clemson.edu

Overview: A study of woman's Gender issues related to their developmental process, child bearing care, search for beauty and youth, menopause, and others on their motivation for using ethnomedicine and trusting their effectiveness.

Paper **My Body, My Blog: Female Body Image and Sexuality in the Iranian "Weblogestan" (A month of debate over personal narratives of body and sex)**

Leva Ahmadi, *California State University, Sacramento* balootak@gmail.com

Overview: This research is a case study of one month of debate over personal narratives of body and sex among Iranian bloggers in Persian blogosphere.

Paper **Extrinsic versus Intrinsic Dynamics In Undergraduate Married Women**

Michael W. Firm in, *Cedarville University* firmin@cedarville.edu

Jillian Pierce, *Cedarville University* jillianepierce@cedarville.edu

Valerie Bouchard, *Cedarville University* vbouchard@cedarville.edu

Ruthie Firm in, *Cedarville University* ruthlfirmin@cedarville.edu

Overview: The present study is a qualitative, phenomenological research study that explored the potentially stressor dynamics among 24 female, married university students. The sample was equally divided among junior and seniors at a comprehensive, private, Ohio university enrolling 3000 students. In-depth interviews were administered to each of the students in order to investigate the women's' personal constructs regarding where their roles as students and married women touched. Constant comparison data analysis was applied as we generated codes. Emergent themes were those that represented the consensus of most participants in the sample. Internal validity for the study included independent researcher evaluation, member checking, use of NVIVO-8 qualitative software, regular meetings among the research team, and generating a data trail. Saturation occurred when analyzing the research transcripts, providing additional confidence that our criterion sample method was adequate for the study's intended purpose. At a national research conference, we presented the results regarding the

financial considerations that these females contemplated prior to making their wedding decisions. We also considered the dominant stressors of the women since marriage and are presenting the results at this conference as well. Here, we will focus on the extrinsic and the intrinsic dynamics affecting the undergraduate married women. Females in our sample identified four main extrinsic dynamics which affected their lives as undergraduate married students. Additionally, they described shifts they experienced in relation to these dynamics while transitioning from single to married life. First, they described time commitment issues relating to changes in scheduling, contrasts in marriage versus dating, added responsibilities, and social limitations. Secondly, the women described friendship shifts that occurred since the marriage. Thirdly, the dynamic of missed opportunities arose. Finally, the last extrinsic dynamic was academic shifts, whether through spousal support or a changed mindset regarding academic priorities since the marriage. We also discovered four intrinsic or personal dynamics affecting the sample of undergraduate, married female students. First, the sample described a need to "transition" in how they viewed their roles as students. Secondly, they felt an added need for balance between their roles as wife and student. Next, the women described an internal release of "pressure" being married, as compared to their previous relationship state of dating. Lastly, the women described a sense of contentment from the decision to marry while still in their undergraduate studies.

Paper **Small Town Transition: A Case Study of Two Transgender Students in Southeastern New Mexico**

Penny G. Sanders, *Eastern New Mexico University* penny.sanders@enm.u.edu

Overview: This is an exploration of the challenges of embracing one's transgender identity in a rural community.

Discussant **Angela Moore**, *National Institute of Justice* Angela.Moore.Parmley@usdoj.gov

Grace Auyang, *University of Cincinnati* Grace.Auyang@uc.edu

Panel 28 **Crime & Unrest**

Thursday, December 10, 2:00 pm - 3:45 pm

Chair **David T. Ritchie**, *Mercer University School of Law* ritchie_d@law.mercer.edu

Paper **The Correctional Whipping Boy: Parole Authorities, Prisoner Reentry and Evidence-Based Practices**

Mario Pappozzi, *University of North Carolina at Pembroke* mario.pappozzi@uncp.edu

Roger Guy, *guys@uncp.edu*

Overview: To reduce offender recidivism, correctional systems will need to devote significantly more attention, than they have in the past, to providing high quality programs and services that target criminogenic needs and also enhance prospects for successful reentry.

Paper **Car Spinning in Riyadh: The Politics of Marginalized Saudi Youth**

Pascal Menoret, *Princeton University* pmenoret@princeton.edu

Overview: this talk will present the underworld of Saudi car drifters, and show how this street culture of resistance is fought by Islamist preachers and the police

Paper **POLICING JUVENILE DELINQUENCY: ADMINISTRATION OF SOCIAL WELFARE SERVICE IN COLONIAL LAGOS, 1942-1950**

Paul Ugboajah, *University of Ibadan* ugboajahpaul@yahoo.com

Overview: The paper examines one of the major consequences of social change brought about by colonialism in Lagos. This work deals with the attempt to deal with juvenile delinquency which was a major social problem in colonial Lagos, Nigeria. In this regard, the paper critically examines the origin and development of social welfare services in the crown colony of Lagos as the inevitable solution to a new form of negative social behaviours exhibited by Lagos which came into limelight in the 1920s and became pronounced during the Second World War as to have caught the attention of the British colonial government thus compelling them to take measures in curbing them. This led to the implementation of new administrative and judicial machinery which legislated 'juvenile delinquency' into existence as a clearly identifiable social problem and criminalized a large portion of urban youth.

Paper **Enhancing the Success of Correctional Rehabilitation through Viable Communities**

Roger Guy, *University of North Carolina at Pembroke* guys@uncp.edu

Overview: This paper analyzes the state of correctional rehabilitation in the United States, and proposes an integrative approach to successful reentry with a focus on social institutions, and macro processes in the community to which offenders return after sentencing.

Discussant **Phillip Dawalt**, *Ivy Tech Community College* pdawalt@ivytech.edu

Stephanie L. Gibson, *Columbus Ohio Police Department* fletch1600@aol.com

Thursday, December 10, 4:00 pm – 5:45 pm

Panel 6 **Religion**

Thursday, December 10, 4:00 pm - 5:45 pm

Paper **Rust to Renewal: American Religion, Deindustrialization, and the Tofflerian Socioeconomic Wave Model**

Joshua D. Reichard, *Oxford Graduate School* joshua.reichard@gmail.com

Overview: The article analyzes dominant American religious movements of the twentieth century through the lens of the socioeconomic wave model of futurist Alvin Toffler. The article identifies the prominent religious movements associated with

the Second and Third Waves of Toffler's model and proposes three primary religious values that characterized the economic engagement of each wave.

Paper **Gender Identity Politics in Buddhism: The Self-Definition of Thai Buddhist Nuns and the Problem of Authenticity**

Lisa Battaglia, *Ohio University* battagli@ohio.edu

Overview: Determining the authenticity of women's religious identity has been an issue of great concern throughout Buddhism's history. The question of who is a "real" nun surfaces in both early Indian Buddhist canonical literature and contemporary discourse. Indeed, this question has very real implications for Buddhist women worldwide. In Theravāda Thailand and other Buddhist contexts, the issue of deciding who is a nun is multifaceted and controversial. The debate on women's full ordination as Buddhist nuns (bhikkhuni) is a hot topic in the Buddhist world today. The present research examines the "bhikkhuni movement" in contemporary Thailand from the perspective of mae chis, white-robed Thai Buddhist nuns who abide by eight precepts yet do not have full ordination or ordination lineage. Employing an anthropological approach heavily informed by postcolonial critical theory, my research reveals that mae chis, women who lead a Buddhist monastic lifestyle characterized by celibate practice and spiritual discipline, are not, on the whole, eager to relinquish their present status, fight against the existing socio-religious order, or pursue bhikkhuni ordination. A critical-empathic consideration of the perspectives of mae chis brings to light a discernable western feminist thrust in the bhikkhuni movement that does not necessarily resonate with the motivations, aims or cultural sensibilities of the white-robed nuns. These disjunctures call for critical reflection on the very parameters by which women's religious identity and authenticity are evaluated. As this paper suggests, the bhikkhuni movement rests on the orthodox (and androcentric?) view that full ordination is the seminal criterion of authenticity. Albeit obliquely, mae chis challenge this conventional stance. As women who have gone forth in their own right, mae chis attest to the heterogeneity of female Buddhist religiosity.

Paper **Explaining the Emergence of Religious Entrepreneurship in the Axial Age**

Seth Abrutyn, *University of California-Riverside* sabru001@ucr.edu

Overview: The Axial Age has been more often ignored as a revolutionary moment in human history because it was a cultural and not "material" revolution in the modern sense of the term. The generally accepted historical narrative recognizes the impact that religions like Christianity, Islam, and Buddhism have had in pacifying larger populations to further imperialist policies while ignoring the ways in which (a) new religious symbols were part of resistance movements against the traditional political centers, (b) religious entrepreneurs during the Axial Age distanced themselves from kinship and political actors, and (c) the impact that cultural forces had on material conditions. The paper presented here in looks to formulate a general theory explaining why the Axial Age happened in the first place.

Paper **Shifting Religious Attitudes And Behaviors of Young Iranian Adults**

Shireen Keyl, *University of Arizona* skeyl@email.arizona.edu

Overview: Through in-depth interviews, this paper describes the shifting philosophical and religious attitudes and behaviors of young, urban Iranian adults. These young people recognize a disconnect between the authority of the Islamic state and society at large, which results in many young people shifting away from Islam to other forms of religious ideology.

Paper **Globalization and Religious Change**

Tom W. Smith, *NORC/University of Chicago* smitht@norc.uchicago.edu

Overview: TBA

Discussant **Leva Ahmadi**, *California State University, Sacramento* balootak@gmail.com

Panel 14 **Education, Ethnicity, Gender**

Thursday, December 10, 4:00 pm - 5:45 pm

Paper **Cultural and academic diversity in student narrative discourse**

Dorota Celinska, *Roosevelt University* dcelinska@yahoo.com

Overview: This study analyzed personal and fictional narratives of culturally/ethnically diverse students with and without learning disabilities. The participants were 82 fourth to seventh graders from urban and suburban schools located in a Midwest metropolitan area. Narratives were elicited in the context of naturalistic conversation and analyzed using High Point Analysis and Episodic Analysis. The significant effects of student ethnic/cultural background, learning disability and the interaction of the two factors were found on several narrative facets in both personal and fictional genres. The findings are interpreted beyond the traditional deficit-based approach, pointing out to possible influences of student ethnic/cultural background. Educational implications for assessment and narrative-based instruction for diverse narrators are discussed.

Paper **Ethnicity, Inequality, and Language**

Irma N. Guadarrama, *University of Texas Pan American* iguadarrama@uh.edu

Jessica Lavaiega-Monforti, *University of Texas Pan American* lavariegaj@utpa.edu

Overview: This research paper examines comparative institutional policy across several school districts in South Texas, all majority-Hispanic student districts. The data addresses key issues that challenge policy makers to re-examine the decision making structure and the manner by which the districts implement effective educational programs.

Paper **Can Free Primary Education Achieve Universal Primary Education? A study of the intersections of social exclusion, gender and education in Kenya.**

Judith Biero, *University of Massachusetts* jobiero@educ.umass.edu

Overview: Feminist researchers view gender as a basic organizing principle that shapes the conditions of people's lives. Thus Feminists pose questions that relate to the centrality of gender in the shaping of individuals' consciousness. However, they also recognize that other aspects of identity interact with gender to produce a unique lived experience (Collins, P, 1990). This study adopts a feminist theoretical framework known as Intersectional Theory which focuses on the very specific ways that gender intersects with a number of other dimensions in the lives of women, such as race, ethnicity, class or poverty. Specifically, This study examines the concrete experiences of primary school girls who have been caught between multiple systems of oppression, and the ways in which these interact to shape their educational experiences. It offers comprehensive analysis of the ways in which the interplay of social identity variables such as gender, ethnicity, and class coupled with other emerging sources of disadvantage might impact the schooling of the most vulnerable and marginalized children. By so doing it attempts to identify relevant strategies for change.

Paper **Experiences of First-Generation Immigrants as First-Generation College Students**

Rhonda Adams Smith, *Texas State University* rs1343@txstate.edu

Overview: TBA

Discussant **Adrienne D. Dixon**, *The Ohio State University* dixson.1@osu.edu

Robert Z. Carr, Jr., *Langston University* rzcarr@lunet.edu

Panel 21 **Energy & Environment**

Thursday, December 10, 4:00 pm - 5:45 pm

Chair **Bulent Acma**, *Anadolu University* bacma@anadoluu.edu.tr

Paper **Price Effects of Subsidized Ethanol Production**

Douglas Auld, *University of Guelph* dauld@uoguelph.ca

Overview: This paper examines how the demand for corn for use as a fuel additive has increased the price of corn and substitute agri-food products leading to market inefficiency and unwanted redistributions of income.

Paper **Energy Efficiency and Conservation Policies: What Difference Do They Make?**

Richy Palmer, *Indiana University* richpalm@indiana.edu

Overview: Using meta-analysis and case studies, this paper provides sound advice to policy makers by showing what the relative impacts on energy demand are for various types of efficiency and conservation policies.

Paper **Intercultural Communication: An Environmental Perspective**

Thomas Baglan, *Arkansas State University* tbaglan@astate.edu

Overview: Summary of a measure for progress in the country of Bhutan: Gross National Happiness, focusing on the aspect of environmental preservation.

Discussant **Denise Johnson**, *NOAA Fisheries Service* denise.johnson@noaa.gov

Panel 30 **Leadership & Politics**

Thursday, December 10, 4:00 pm - 5:45 pm

Chair **Joe Jackson Frazer, Jr.**, *Judson College* jfrazer@judson.edu

Overview:

Paper **Using Social Network Analysis to Study of Power at the Local Level: A case study in the analysis of urban politics**

Adam Jonas, *University of Kentucky* abjona2@uky.edu

Overview: Social network analysis is used to examine local power and decision making in a city of roughly 275,000. Findings point to an inability of local activists to defeat pro-growth coalitions due to a relative lack of network actors who have financial resources and social 'access' to public officers through local board directorates and campaign financing.

Paper **The Politics of Forensic Analysis of Electoral Malpractices in Nigeria**

Aluko Folunso Sunday, *State Information Technology Agency, SITA* funsodaluko@yahoo.co.uk

Overview: TBA

Paper **Comparing the Values of Best and Worst Leaders**

Herbert George Baker, *Alliant International University* hbaker@alliant.edu

Sharon Shmulik, *Alliant International University* ssharon@alliant.edu

Overview: The perceived values exhibited in the behaviors of best and worst leaders differ markedly from one another, as well in their proximity to an established empirical norm for most effective.

Paper **The State of Representative Bureaucracy in State Government Agencies: An Empirical Analysis.**

O.C. Nwaebube, *ASPA* ebube1@bellsouth.net

Overview: The Equal Employment Opportunity Act of 1972 (EEOA) mandates that qualified job applicants regardless of race, color, religion, sex, or national origin have similar and equal opportunity to be hired and promoted. The EEOA also mandates that public organizations' workforce be reflective of the demographics of their population. Besides, the EEOA demanded that all ethnic group members in the workforce have an equal opportunity to be promoted not just at the lower level positions but also at the upper hierarchies of the organization. Although Black males' penetration and/or stratification in the state government workforce have significantly improved since the EEOA, representation at the executive level positions has generally remained dismal when compared to other major demographic groups in the state government workforce.

- Paper** **Democratic Governance and Communicating Conflict in Africa: Issues and Perspectives in Nigeria's Niger Delta**
Uchechukwu Madu, *Center for Media and Peace, Lagos* ucheamagu@yahoo.com
 Overview: The importance of effective leadership in convincing citizens to engage in positive social change through civic engagement and denunciation of violence is key to the resolution of major conflicts and disagreements that characterize democratic governance
- Discussant** **Christy Storey**, *Kennesaw State University* cstorey@kennesaw.edu
Herbert W. Simons, *Emeritus, Temple University* hsimons@temple.edu

Friday, December 11, 8:30 am – 10:15 am

- Panel 7** **Turkey**
 Friday, December 11, 8:30 am - 10:15 am
- Chair** **Hakki Gurkas**, *Kennesaw State University* hgurkas@kennesaw.edu
- Paper** **Big Brother Reborn: Turkish State and Its Surveillance of Public Sphere in Turkey**
Banu Baybars Hawks, *Kadir Has University Communication Faculty* banubhawks@khas.edu.tr
Murat Akser, *Kadir Has University* makser@khas.edu.tr
 Overview: The aim of this study is to expose the relationship between Turkish state's founding (modernizing) operating principle i.e. controlling its citizens rather than serving them and how this control is achieved through the control of communication technologies, in this case through internet surveillance.
- Paper** **The AK Party's Foreign Policy: Continuities and Changes**
Kilic B. Kanat, *Syracuse University* kbkanat@gmail.com
 Overview: TBA
- Paper** **New Public Management and Flexibility Implementation in Public Sector: International Perspective and Guide for Turkish Public Administration Reforms**
Mehmet Akif Demircioglu, *Indiana University* mdemirci@indiana.edu
Abdullah Ciftci, *Indiana University* aciftci@indiana.edu
 Overview: I) Introduction II) New Public Management III) Progresses in Public Employment IV) flexibility Implementations in the USA and the EU IV) Flexible Employment Turkish Public Sector V) Conclusion and Recommendations
- Paper** **An Insight into Performance Budgeting and Some Derivations for Turkey**
Seyit Ali Dastan, *London School of Economics and Political Science* s.a.dastan@lse.ac.uk
Mehmet Akif Demircioglu, *Indiana University at Bloomington* mdemirci@indiana.edu
 Overview: 1. Introduction 2. Performance Budgeting 2.1 The Idea behind Performance Budgeting 2.2 Performance Budgeting Mechanisms 2.3 Performance Budgeting Practices 3. Turkey's Reform Initiatives 3.1 Background 3.2 The Remaking of Public Finance 3.3 Practice So Far and Challenges 4. Conclusion
- Paper** **From Village-Turks to Euro-Turks: Turkish State's Perception of Turkish Migrants in Europe**
Zeynep Selen Artan, *Graduate Center, CUNY* zartan@gc.cuny.edu
 Overview: TBA
- Discussant** **Hakki Gurkas**, *Kennesaw State University* hgurkas@kennesaw.edu
- Panel 15** **Crime & Corruption**
 Friday, December 11, 8:30 am - 10:15 am
- Chair** **Silvio Dobry**, *Hostos Community College* sdobry@aol.com
- Paper** **An Analysis of the Implementation of Intelligence-Led Policing in Mississippi**
Carl Jensen, *University of Mississippi* carlj@olemiss.edu
 Overview: Since the attacks of 9/11, much discussion has ensued regarding implementing intelligence-led policing (ILP) in American law enforcement agencies. However, little in the way of empirical research has emerged to indicate the extent to which ILP is actually being utilized. In our study, we surveyed every law enforcement agency in Mississippi as well as 267 law enforcement leaders from throughout the United States to determine whether ILP is actually being practiced and how Mississippi agencies compare to the rest of the United States. Results will inform training and resource needs as well as personnel assignment.
- Paper** **What Do They Know? Juveniles Tried as Adults and the Need for Qualitative Data to Inform Evidence-Based Policy**
Karen Miner-Romanoff, *Walden University* romanoff11@copper.net
 Overview: In the United States, approximately 200,000 juveniles are tried as adults yearly. However, this sentencing policy has produced only erratic deterrent results. Some studies illustrate higher reoffending rates for those bound over, and juvenile crime remains high. Clearly, this nationwide sentencing trend is less than fully effective. Few qualitative studies exist regarding juveniles' knowledge and understanding, essential components of deterrent theories, of their punitive and costly sentences. This ongoing research utilizes phenomenological inquiry to contribute understanding of juveniles' decision-making processes as they committed their offenses. Findings should provide essential information for future policy formation regarding the best means by which to deter youth and control crime

- Paper** **Practices in Conducting Cold Case Investigations: A National Survey of Law Enforcement Agencies**
Robert C. Davis, *RAND Corporation* robert_davis@rand.org
Carl Jensen, *University of Mississippi* carlj@olemiss.edu Overview: National survey of law enforcement approaches to cold case investigations
- Paper** **The Nature of Corruption and the Multi-Tiered System of Anti-Corruption Regulation in Transition Economies**
Yulia Krylova, *Saint Petersburg State University* ulia.krylova@gmail.com
 Overview: The paper is dedicated to the specific nature of corruption in transition economies and the need to create the multi-tiered system of monitoring corruption and rent-seeking behavior.
- Discussion** **J. Keith Akins**, *University of Houston-Victoria* akinsk@uhv.edu
Roger Guy, *University of North Carolina at Pembroke* guys@uncp.edu
- Panel 23** **Economics**
 Friday, December 11, 8:30 am - 10:15 am
- Chair** **Carolyn Sissoko**, csissoko5@gmail.com
Paper **Using M1 Versus M2 in Cointegration Testing with Debt, Output, and the Deflator in the U.S.**
Harrison C. Hartman, *University of Georgia* hartman@terry.uga.edu
 Overview: This paper finds cointegration among money, domestic nonfinancial debt (DNFD), real GDP, and the implicit GDP deflator in the U.S. using quarterly data, seasonally adjusted. The study concludes that the variables are cointegrated in the specification of the model with the lag structure (of one through four lags) minimizing the Schwarz (1978) criterion. The tests for cointegration assume either (1) a time trend term in the data only but not in the cointegrating equation or (2) a time trend in the cointegrating equation. The study concludes cointegration at the ten per cent level in all cases and at the five per cent level in most cases. I discuss advantages of using M1 versus M2 in cointegration testing. One advantage of using M1 is that the components of M1 are more under the direct control of the central bank than the "non M1" components of M2. Another advantage of M1 rather than M2 is that the results tend to support the hypothesis of one unique cointegrating equation when M1 is used, while it is more likely to have multiple cointegrating equations using M2. However, policy makers may focus more on M2 than M1 following the de-trending of the growth of M1 velocity. The study also considers Granger (1969) causality. Changes in DNFD much more likely Granger cause changes in output and prices than do changes in M1. The study recommends that scholars consider including a measure of credit in parsimonious econometric models. Future work could include studying whether the cointegration between DNFD and the other variables could have helped to forecast the current financial crisis. JEL codes: C10, E00, E40, E50
- Paper** **Forecasting Credit Rating Jumps: A Dependent Competing Risk Model**
Nilay Chandra, *University of Missouri* ncriyb@mail.missouri.edu
 Overview: In this paper, I developed a correlated competing risk framework to predict the deviation from the firm's current credit rating status. A firm with a given rating can move up or down in the rating strata and movements towards one rating, hinders the movements towards the other. Further the risk of going down the rating strata is negatively correlated with the risk of going up. To evaluate the predictive performance of this technique, I compared the results with the output of the ordered logit model and the cohort (frequentist) approach. Another dimension of this paper is to analyze the significance of covariates. First I used the covariates as firm specific financial ratios from Altman and Rijken's paper and then incorporated market driven variables from Shumway's paper, which increased the pseudo R2. I found that the variables, which are statistically significant in explaining the movement towards downgrading and up-grading, are not same. An important implication of this paper is that the statistical technique mentioned in this paper is unique and will help the lender / bank to forecast the future capacity or the willingness of the firm to repay back the loan and will also help them to adjust the future interest rate.
- Paper** **NAFTA's Impact in the State of Florida**
Teresa A. Tharp, *Valencia Community College* TeresaTharp@hotmail.com
 Overview: Nowadays, topics of discussion at the local, national, and international level happens to be the impact of globalization, the allocation of scarce resources, and the effect of international trade agreements. Many years later, after international agreement implementations have been in place, researchers stand either in favor or against those historical arrangements. Such multifaceted, extensive, controversial, and in depth analyses are the grounds for this research, which entail the North America Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA). The study focuses using a backward-looking approach. The research analyses secondary data collected on a yearly basis. Moreover, the State of Florida has been selected for economic comparison with the U.S. due to its natural resources, its geographical location, and its role in international trade.
- Paper** **Does the Relationship Between Mortality and the Business Cycle Vary by the Level of Economic Development? Evidence from Mexico**
Troy Quast, *Sam Houston State University* tq001@shsu.edu
Fidel Gonzalea, *Sam Houston State University* eco_fxg@shsu.edu
 Overview: We investigate the relationship between mortality and business cycles within Mexico, where development varies significantly. We exploit this variation by separately analyzing the top ten and bottom ten developed states. We find that while mortality is procyclical nationally and in the top ten states, it is countercyclical in the bottom ten. Further, we show that in the top ten states mortality due to noncommunicable conditions is procyclical, while in the bottom ten mortality due to

noncommunicable conditions and infectious and parasitic diseases is countercyclical. This suggests that the relationship between mortality and business cycles may vary by level of development.

Discussant

Harrison C. Hartman, *University of Georgia* hartman@terry.uga.edu
Terence Gourvish, *London School of Economics* t.r.gourvish@lse.ac.uk

Panel 31

Language and Discourse

Friday, December 11, 8:30 am - 10:15 am

Chair

Qi Tang, *Tennessee State University* qtang@tnstate.edu

Paper

Space and Time as Strategies in Polemical Communication Involving the Use of Zoonyms in Traditional Africa.

Atoma Batoma, *University of Illinois* batoma@illinois.edu

Overview: This paper explains how space and time are used in Africa as verbal strategies in the polemical communication involving the use of animal names or zoonyms.

Paper

Universals, Discourses, Subjects and Agents: The case of freedom in development discourse.

Efrat Sadras-Ron, *Michigan State University* sadrasef@msu.edu

Overview: The paper addresses the symbiotic relations between a universal and a discourse, each creating and sustaining the other. Furthermore, I look into universals as both producers-of-subjects and motivators-of-action within a discourse and how these functions are reflected in the local scale. Finally, I present a working definition of the term universal in the context of global discourse.

Paper

Sactioned and Illicit Politeness Across Cultures

Mary Jeannot, *Gonzaga University* jeannot@gonzaga.edu

Ayuko Momono, *Gonzaga University* momono@gonzaga.edu

Amber McKenzie, *Gonzaga University* mckenziea@gonzaga.edu

Overview: Using data from classroom research, the presenters will investigate the similarities and differences in conversational hierarchies among Japanese and Saudi Arabian students together with American and Japanese teachers. We provide classroom vignettes that are not only humorous, but effective for unearthing and managing communication breakdowns.

Friday, December 11, 10:30 am – 12:15 pm

Panel 12

Health Care

Friday, December 11, 10:30 am - 12:15 pm

Chair

David Tataw, *Jackson State University* david.b.tataw@jsums.edu

Paper

CHANGING PATTERNS OF INTERGENERATIONAL SUPPORT AND HIV/ AID's INCIDENCE IN NIGERIA

Elias Olukorede Waha b, *Lagos state university* eliasphd@yahoo.com

Overview: Nigeria will experience a steep rise in its elderly population in the coming decades. In the 80 years between 1911 and 1991, the elderly population of Nigeria has gone from 1.21 to 4.60 million. By the year 2000, the projected elderly population was 7.25million and by 2025, the absolute number of the elderly population will be 17.62million (World Bank, 1990). Literature on the elderly in Nigeria is scarce, although social scientists have started to give increasing attention to the problem. The government has not yet launched any formal programme for the welfare of the elderly. Some recent small-scale surveys show a depressing picture. Findings from recent micro level survey indicate that all is not well for the country's elderly population. So far, they have been supported mainly by their adult children, but owing to deteriorating economic conditions, this support may not be expected to continue for long (United Nations, 1987). In the wake of urbanization, modernization and the participation of women in economic activity outside the home, the elderly of Nigeria are being exposed to a situation in which they will lose their age long high status in society (Ogunbodede, 1998).

Paper

Long Term Mental Health Impacts of Hurricane Katrina

Steven J. Picou, *University of South Alabama* picou@centurytel.net

Overview: This research reports results of an analysis of 2,548 survivors of hurricane Katrina residing in Louisiana and Mississippi. Patterns of mental health impacts and residential rebuilding are reviewed. The lack of community recovery three years after Katrina's landfall is discussed and suggestions for facilitating community recovery are provided.

Paper

A Qualitative Study of Cognitive Factors in University Students Coping with Chronic Pain

Michael W. Firmin, *Cedarville University* firmin@cedarville.edu

Amanda L. Sherman, *Cedarville University* asherman@cedarville.edu

Amanda J. Burger, *Cedarville University* aburger@cedarville.edu

Megan E. Grigsby, *Cedarville University* megangrigsby@cedarville.edu

Overview: This study qualitatively examined the phenomenon of cognitive factors present within university students coping with chronic pain. Three themes emerged from data analysis: perceived defect, identity, and reluctant acceptance.

Paper

Inventing Tradition for the Care of Modern Bodies: A Case Study of Paidu (Expelling Toxins) Therapy in

Contemporary China

Yanhua Zhang, *Clemson University* yhzhang@clemson.edu

Overview: This paper explores the cultural meanings and social life of paidu (expelling toxins) therapy and the connection of the practice to health product markets and industries, and to the changing patterns of consuming traditional Chinese medicine

in contemporary China. Relying on ethnographic observations and interviews in Beijing and Dalian, and information available from various health care related Chinese WWW resources, this study illuminates the complex interconnections among culture, health care consumption, and global capitalism.

Discussant **Sheying Chen**, *Indiana University Southeast* sheyingchen@yahoo.com
Sudhanva Char, *Life University* schar@life.edu

Panel 16 **Group and Identity**

Friday, December 11, 10:30 am - 12:15 pm

Chair **Thomas Baglan**, *Arkansas State University* tbaglan@astate.edu

Paper **Leavening Lake Aksehir: The Role of Festive Space in Restoring the Sacred Topography of a Town in South Central Anatolia**

Hakki Gurkas, *Kennesaw State University* hgurkas@kennesaw.edu

Overview: This paper addresses the question of the role of festive space in restoring sacred topography from a cross-disciplinary perspective involving history, folklore, and anthropology. It explores the role of Nasreddin Hodja Festival (NHF) in Aksehir, Turkey in the process of constructing secular local identities while providing an opportunity to restore the suppressed local sacred topography without conflicting with the secular national identity.

Paper **Scientific Spirit and Ideological Education in China**

Hongmei Zhu, *South China Agricultural University* zhuongmei@scau.edu.cn

Overview: Communist ideological education, which had fed up both the faculty and students for decades, has played a significant role in the development of the contemporary China. This paper argues that the promotion of the idea of scientific spirit is responsible for the recent enthusiasm, reflected in the impressively growing positive students' evaluations, to the communist education at Chinese universities. The political and economic implications of such enthusiasm are also examined.

Paper **The Identity Argument**

Hsin-wen Lee, *USC* hsinwenl@usc.edu

Overview: I discuss three important steps in the identity argument and evaluate if these steps successfully justify the right of a national group to build a state. The argument relies on the Optimal Protection Principle, which does not apply to national groups. Thus, the argument fails.

Panel 24 **Perspectives on Economics**

Friday, December 11, 10:30 am - 12:15 pm

Chair **Sang Yoon Lee**, *UW-Madison* sylee26@wisc.edu

Paper **The Concept of Home as a Surrogate for Inclusion in a Family Group**

Cynthia Lepow, *Loyola Univ. College of Law* clepow@loyno.edu

Overview: This paper reviews the role of the home in the individual, community experience and the legal recognition of the child as part of the family unit, the right to vote or to be counted in the census.

Paper **Of Affluence and Lavishness**

Dibakar Pal, *Civil Servant in India & Independent Scholar* dibakar1956@gmail.com

Overview: As you know well that Francis Bacon (1561-1626), the immortal essayist, wrote many essays viz., Of Love, Of Friendship, Of Ambition, etc. The myriad-minded genius rightly pointed out that all the words of the dictionary can be the themes of essays one can write. But little has been done, in this regard, since his death to finish his unfinished monumental works. In fact Bacon's way of representation i.e., his rare individual style kindled the imagination already in me and encouraged me as well to write essays, in the light of creative writing, thus to get relief through Catharsis.

Paper **Poverty conditions and the relational context: comments on an empirical survey**

Elisa Matutini, *University of Pisa* e.matutini@s.p.unipi.it

Overview: The paper investigates some non-economic issues relating to poverty and, more precisely, to the role evolving from the relational context in terms of the connections that an individual has with the social context in which they live, enabling them to access a multiplicity of social resources. Such an analytical perspective in fact provides a useful means of interpretation that goes beyond a quantification of the impact of the phenomenon and expands it to the mechanisms that produce, reinforce or contrast the dynamics of poverty. Such observations were developed using an empirical survey carried out over 100 structured interviews with families living in the municipality of Capannori in the province of Lucca, Italy. The aim was to analyse the existence and the possible correlation of a series of individual and social factors influencing the capacity of the subjects to deal with stressful phenomena that can lead to poverty. The research therefore, was based on the recognition that, although economic issues constitute an inevitable element in the definition of deprivation associated with poverty, non monetary factors can also play a role in developing an interpretation of the phenomenon, leading to a better understanding of the mechanisms involved. The study was developed with the creation and comparison of multidimensional poverty indicators using the fuzzy methodology and individual social capital indicators.

Paper **Socioeconomic Impact of Consumer Protection and Awareness: With Special Reference to Western Maharashtra**

Shrikant R. Kokare, *Raje Ramrao College, Jath* kshirikant@yahoo.com

Overview: The consumer movement in India is as old as trade and commerce. In Kautilya's Arthashastra, there are references to the concept of consumer Protection against exploitation by the trade and industry, short weight and measures, adulteration and punishment for these offences. However, there was no organized and systematic movement actually safeguarding the interests of the consumers. Prior to independence, the main law under which the consumer interests were considered were the Indian Penal Code, Agricultural Production, Grading and Marketing Act, 1937, Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940. Even though different parts of India exhibited different levels of awareness, in general, the level of awareness was pretty low. In 1986, the Consumer Protection Act (the Act) of 1986 was passed and has been hailed as landmark legislation in national and international fora. It has formed the basis for drafting similar legislations by many developing countries in the world. Through the course of it being put into use, it has gone through some amendments, which have sought to make it more comprehensive and meaningful. It has included in its purview, medical and other professions, government departments and public utilities (telecom, railways, postal and municipal services, hospitals, insurance companies, nationalized banks, etc.), which tried hard to keep themselves out of its ambit. The Act saw a mushrooming of consumer organizations all over the country and by 1992, the Ministry of Civil Supplies & Consumer Affairs estimated that there were about 3000 groups registered with them, and more seeking registration. However, the politically motivated ones dropped out after 1992. At present, there are about 1500 registered consumer organizations in the country. The consumer redressal fora have been set up in every district as envisaged under the Act. The Supreme Court enforced its implementation in its direction in December 1989. However, the functioning of these fora still suffer from a lack of infrastructure facilities, adequate regular staff, timely appointment of presiding officers etc...

Discussant **Teresa A. Tharp**, *Valencia Community College* TeresaTharp@hotmail.com
Troy Quast, *Sam Houston State University* tcq001@shsu.edu
Wilfred Awung, *wawung@yahoo.com*

Panel 32 **Race and Ethnicity**

Friday, December 11, 10:30 am - 12:15 pm

Chair **Carleen Basler**, *Amherst College* crbasler@amherst.edu

Paper **A Criminological Perspective of Richard Wright's Native Son: A Study in Racial Politics, Racial disparity and Racial Incarceration.**

Emmanuel Ngwang, *Mississippi Valley State University* engwang@mvsu.edu

Bessie Hutchins, *Mississippi Valley State University* bhutch2@yahoo.com

Overview: TBA

Paper **The Undocumented Immigrant Experience**

Hilario Molina, II, *Texas A&M University* hmolina2@gmail.com

Overview: Important insights are gained by joining undocumented immigrants, smuggler selection, networks, and culture inequalities at all three levels. These factors that have been studied separately and isolated within their respective areas, are salient features in exploring the organic composition of networks, immigrant's ability to adapt to racial culture, and (the recent trend) combining of quantitative and qualitative research methods. As a result, humane and effective measures may emerge from understanding the dynamics operating within the world of undocumented immigrants. Also, this project is significant to other social scientists who are seeking a comprehensive explanation of the migration process

Paper **What is history for? An exploration of what British children of African Caribbean descent and their mothers think about history and history lessons.**

Kay Traille, *Kennesaw State University* etraille@kennesaw.edu

Overview: 'School History and perspectives on the past: A study of students of African-Caribbean descent and their mothers' completed at the Institute of Education, University of London, in 2006' is an attempt to explore how students of African Caribbean descent and their mothers understood, perceived and valued an education in history. Why is this significant? As teachers of history it is important to understand how children experience and understand history. By being able to tap into the preconceptions and misconceptions of what children think and parents want from history lessons, we can perhaps meet them part way.

Paper **John Ross and the Cherokee Indians**

Leah Wiley, *Ball State University* lmwiley@bsu.edu

Overview: Many have questioned the validity of John Ross being in the position of leadership of the Cherokee Nation in Georgia due to his racial and ethnic background. Even though the decisions made by John Ross may always be questioned, he is considered by many to be a hero of the Cherokee people. It is difficult to point fingers and decide who is to blame for the decisions made in regards to the pain the Cherokee people suffered as they were forced to move to Oklahoma. John Ross and the Cherokee Nation were defeated by circumstances that were greatly out of their hands. Even though John Ross was facing bad odds, he did everything he could to represent the will of the Cherokee Nation and had faith in the federal government the entire time.

Paper **Building relationships between diverse racial and cultural individuals by grouping by similar personality.**

Sara Worley, *Macon State College* sara.worley@maconstate.edu

Elise Langan, *Macon State College* elise.langan@maconstate.edu

Overview: Instructors and professors serving international students during a relatively brief time have a unique opportunity to bring them together with american students and build relationships that can alter their perspective towards diverse individuals in our global community. These relationships will have a long lasting effect on the way those student perceive those countries, communities and individuals in business and politics the rest of their lives.

Discussant

Carleen Basler, *Amherst College* crbasler@amherst.edu

Amani M. Awwad, *SUNY Canton* awwada@canton.edu