

2012

Sociology Abstracts
Sixth Annual International
Conference on Sociology
7-10 May 2012, Athens, Greece
Edited by Gregory T. Papanikos

THE ATHENS INSTITUTE FOR EDUCATION AND RESEARCH



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Preface

This abstract book includes all the summaries of the papers presented at the *6th Annual International Conference on Sociology, 7-10 May 2012*, organized by the Sociology Research Unit of the Athens Institute for Education and Research. In total there were 47 papers and 52 presenters, coming from 16 different countries (Armenia, Bulgaria, Canada, Finland, Germany, Iceland, Indonesia, Israel, Italy, Malaysia, Taiwan, Thailand, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, UK and USA). The conference was organized into 11 sessions that included areas of Sociology, Economic Crisis, Politics and Society, Ethnicity, Community and other related fields. As it is the publication policy of the Institute, the papers presented in this conference will be considered for publication in one of the books of ATINER.

The Institute was established in 1995 as an independent academic organization with the mission to become a forum where academics and researchers from all over the world could meet in Athens and exchange ideas on their research and consider the future developments of their fields of study. Our mission is to make ATHENS a place where academics and researchers from all over the world meet to discuss the developments of their discipline and present their work. To serve this purpose, conferences are organized along the lines of well established and well defined scientific disciplines. In addition, interdisciplinary conferences are also organized because they serve the mission statement of the Institute. Since 1995, ATINER has organized more than 150 international conferences and has published over 100 books. Academically, the Institute is organized into four research divisions and nineteen research units. Each research unit organizes at least one annual conference and undertakes various small and large research projects.

I would like to thank all the participants, the members of the organizing and academic committee and most importantly the administration staff of ATINER for putting this conference together.

Gregory T. Papanikos
President

FINAL CONFERENCE PROGRAM
6th Annual International Conference on Sociology,
7-10 May 2012, Athens, Greece
PROGRAM

Conference Venue: [Metropolitan Hotel of Athens](#), 385 Syngrou Ave., 175 64,
Athens, Greece

ORGANIZING AND SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE

1. Dr. Gregory T. Papanikos, President, ATINER.
2. Dr. Gregory A. Katsas, Head, Sociology Research Unit, ATINER & Associate Professor, The American College of Greece-Deree College, Greece.
3. Dr. George Poulos, Vice-President of Research, ATINER & Emeritus Professor, University of South Africa, South Africa.
4. Dr. Nicholas Pappas, Vice-President Academic, ATINER & Professor, Sam Houston University, USA.
5. Dr. Sharon Bolton, Head, Management Research Unit, ATINER & Professor, University of Strathclyde, U.K.
6. Dr. Marilena Doina David, Assistant Professor, Dimitrie Cantemir University, Romania
7. Ms. Adina Iulia Dudau, Ph.D. Student, University of Liverpool, U.K.
8. Dr. Trevor Wesley Harrison, Professor, University of Lethbridge, Canada.
9. Dr. Peter Herrmann, Adjunct Senior Lecturer, University College of Cork, Ireland & Adjunct Professor, University of Eastern Finland.
10. Dr. Nikolaos Liodakis, Associate Professor, Wilfrid Laurier University, Canada.
11. Dr. Elvira Martini, Professor, University of Sannio, Italy.
12. Dr. Matthew D. Matsaganis, Assistant Professor, State University of New York (SUNY), USA.
13. Mr. Cezany Josef Olbromski, Ph.D. Student, University of Maria Curie, Poland.
14. Dr. Romana Elzbieta Pawlinska-Chmara, Assistant Professor, Opole University, Poland.
15. Dr. Max Stephenson, Director, Virginia Tech Institute for Policy and Governance, USA.
16. Dr. Huiling Teo, Member, Women In The Arts, Singapore.
17. Martina Topic, Assistant Professor, University of Zagreb, Croatia.
18. Ms. Ana Vukovic, Assistant Professor, University of Belgrade, Serbia.
19. Dr. Margarita Kefalaki, Director of Communication, ATINER.
20. Ms. Lila Skountridaki, Researcher, ATINER & Ph.D. Student, University of Strathclyde, U.K.
21. Mr. Vasilis Charalampopoulos, Researcher, ATINER & Ph.D. Student, University of Strathclyde, U.K.

Administration: Fani Balaska, Stavroula Kiritsi, Eirini Lentzou, Konstantinos Manolidis, Katerina Maraki & Celia Sakka

CONFERENCE PROGRAM

Monday 7 May 2012

08:00-08:30 Registration

08:30-09:00 Welcome and Opening Remarks

- Dr. George Poulos, Vice-President of Research, ATINER & Emeritus Professor, University of South Africa, South Africa.
- Dr. Gregory A. Katsas, Head, Sociology Research Unit, ATINER & Associate Professor, The American College of Greece-Deree College, Greece.
- Dr. Gregory T. Papanikos, President, ATINER.

09:00-10:30 Session I: Economic Crisis, Politics and Society

Chair: Papanikos, G.T., President, ATINER.

1. Perrucci, C., Professor, Purdue University, USA. Economic Crisis in the U.S.A. and Its Relation to Hope, Trust and Caring.
2. Bernburg, J.G., Professor, University of Iceland, Iceland & Olafsdottir, S., Professor, Boston University, USA. Economic Collapse, Mobilization, and Mass Protest: The Case of Iceland.
3. Arminen, I., Professor, University of Helsinki, Finland. Hate Speech and the Transformation of Political Organization in Internet.
4. Caputo, R., Professor & Director, Yeshiva University, USA. Creditor Debt and Poverty Status: A Panel Study, 1985-2008.
5. Mythen, G., Reader, University of Liverpool, UK. The State, Risk and Counter-Terrorism: From Universal Rights to Fractional Security.

10:30-12:30 Session II: Deviance

Chair: *Caputo, R., Professor & Director, Yeshiva University, USA.

1. Cheng, T., Associate Professor, University of Alabama, USA. Domestic Violence and Welfare Participation: A Longitudinal Causal Analysis.
2. Moon, S.S., Associate Professor, University of Texas at Arlington, USA. Peer Victimization and Adolescent Suicide: The Mediating Effect of Risk Behaviors.
3. *Poothakool, K., The President of Criminology and Criminal Justice Administration Program, Rangsit University, Thailand. Policing and Reform in Thailand.
Spangler, E., Attorney, Spangler and de Stefano, PLLP, USA & de Stefano P., Attorney, Spangler and de Stefano,

10:30-12:30 Session III: Ethnicity

Chair: Katsas, G.A., Head, Sociology Research Unit, ATINER & Associate Professor, The American College of Greece-Deree College, Greece.

1. Miltiades, H., Associate Professor, California State University Fresno, USA. Predictors of Dental Utilization among Middle Age and Older Mexican American Immigrants in California.
2. Pillay, K., Lecturer, University of KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa. Negotiating Identity: Exploring Notions of Belonging, Inclusion and Exclusion among South Africans of Indian Descent in Post-Apartheid South Africa.
3. *Safei, A.A., Lecturer, State Islamic University of Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung, Indonesia. Dynamics of Religious Tolerance in Indonesia.
4. *Tzeng, R., Researcher, Academia

<p>PLLP, USA. Ineffective Guardian ad Litem in Custody: A Case Study of a Strangulation Domestic Violence Matter.</p> <p>4. Stargardter, M., Master Student, John G. Kennedy University, USA. Visual Study-Fan Violence.</p> <p>5. Ibrahim, A.B., Assistant Professor, International Islamic University, Malaysia & Bahiyah, A., Assistant Professor, International Islamic University, Malaysia. The Portrayal of Crimes in Films: An Islamic Perspective.</p>	<p>Sinica- Institute of European and American Studies, Taiwan. Western Immigrants Opening Restaurants in Taiwan: Beyond Ethnic Economy.</p> <p>5. Hambardzumyan, Y., Ph.D. Student, Yerevan State University, Armenia. Armenian National and the State Symbols.</p> <p>6. Turgo, N., Researcher, Cardiff University, UK. Here, you can see everyone and say anything!: Gossiping and Panopticism in a Philippine Fishing Community.</p>
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12:30-13:30 Lunch (details during registration)

<p>13:30-15:00 Session IV: Community Chair: *Poothakool, K., The President of Criminology and Criminal Justice Administration Program, Rangsit University, Thailand.</p>	<p>13:30-15:00 Session V: Current Concerns in Social Research Chair: *Fowler, B., Emeritus Professor, University of Glasgow, Scotland.</p>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Looker, D., Professor, Mt. St. Vincent University, Canada. Problematizing Social Networks as Social Capital. The Impact of Social Ties on the Mobility Decisions of Rural and Urban Youth. 2. Mugan Akinci, G., Assistant Professor, Okan University, Turkey. Perception of Incivility in the Turkish Urban Context: Youth Perspective. 3. Cohen, Y., Ph.D. Student, Hebrew University, Israel. The Commemoration of Jews in the Public Space in Vienna and Prague. 4. Joo, J.S., Ph.D. Student, Yale University, USA. The Global City: A Cultural Perspective. 5. Pirskanen, H., Coordinator of the Graduate School, University of Jyväskylä, Finland, Rautakorpi, S., Ph.D. Student, University of Jyväskylä, Finland, Harju-Veijola, M., Ph.D. Student, University of Jyväskylä, Finland, Hamalainen, K., Ph.D. Student, University of Jyväskylä, Finland & Jokinen, K., Professor, University of Jyväskylä, Finland. Researching Multiple Family Relations: Social Network Maps and Life Lines as Methods. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Lo, C., Professor, The University of Alabama, USA & Cheng, T.C., Professor, The University of Alabama, USA. Access to and Utilization of Health Services as Pathway to Racial Disparities in Serious Mental Illness. 2. *Aboelenein, M., Associate Professor, UAE University, United Arab Emirates. Sociological Research in the Arab World: A Critical Assessment. 3. Peycheva, D., Ph.D. Student, Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, Bulgaria. Measuring Nonsampling Errors: A Challenge to the TSE Future Research Agenda. (Monday, 7th of May, 2012) 4. Martini, E., Study Grant Recipient, University of Sannio, Italy & Vespasiano, F., Associate Professor, University of Sannio, Italy. Territorial Intelligence: A Driver of Socialization and Development.

15:00-16:30 Session VI: Education, Culture and Other Issues

Chair: *Tzeng, R., Researcher, Academia Sinica- Institute of European and American Studies, Taiwan.

1. Holligan, C., Professor, University of the West of Scotland, Scotland, UK. Teachers' Cultural Capital and the Hidden Curriculum Conjectures about Children's Social Mobility.
2. Lansdowne, H., Instructor, Camosun College, Canada & Maidstone, P., Instructor, Camosun College, Canada. The Practice of Internationalization: Field Schools and Participatory Education.
3. Kauppinen, I., Researcher, University of Jyväskylä, Finland. Developing a Theory of Transnational Academic Capitalism.
4. Runhare, T., Lecturer, University of Venda, South Africa & Ravhudzulo, A., Senior Lecturer, University of Venda, South Africa. A Neo-Marxist Analysis of the Paradox between Education and Apartheid in South Africa.
5. *Fowler, B., Emeritus Professor, University of Glasgow, Scotland. Either Pierre Bourdieu, 1960s Drama and the Field of Cultural Studies Pierre or Bourdieu: A Contributor to the Diverse Marxisms of our Time.
6. Mannathukkaren, N., Associate Professor, Dalhousie University, Canada. Modernity in the Vernacular? A Case Study of Kerala, India.
7. Trujillo-Pagan, N., Assistant Professor, Wayne State University, USA. Subfederal Immigration Regulation: The New Juan Crow?

19:30-21:30 Greek Night (Details during registration)

Tuesday 8 May 2012

08:00-10:00 Session VII: Identity and Self

Chair: *Chesoh, S., Director, Pattani Inland Fisheries Research and Development Centre, Thailand.

1. Buse, W., Director of Counseling, The Juilliard School, USA. The Acephelic Stage in Social Work with Groups.
2. Scannapieco, M., Professor & Director, University of Texas at Arlington, USA & Painter, K., Director & Researcher, University of Texas at Arlington, USA. Foster Care Youth Mentoring Program: An Evaluation.
3. Melotti, M., Professor, Niccolo Cusano University, Italy. Beyond Authenticity: Cultural Tourism in the Age of Edutainment.
4. Kassam, M., Assistant Professor, American University of Sharjah, United Arab Emirates & Wang, Y., Professor, American University of Sharjah, United Arab Emirates. Valuescape of the United Arab Emirates: Social Values, Concerns, and Aspirations among College Students in the UAE. (Tuesday, 8th of May, 2012)
5. Heniarti, D.D., Lecturer, Bandung Islamic University, Indonesia. Modern Military Identity.

10:00-11:30 Session VIII: Community

Chair: Buse, W., Director of Counseling, The Juilliard School, USA.

1. *Harrison, T., Professor, University of Lethbridge, Canada. The Greek Financial Crisis as Viewed by American and Canadian Press.

10:00-11:30 Session IX: Work

Chair: *Aboelenein, M., Associate Professor, UAE University, United Arab Emirates.

1. Vomberg, E., Head of Institute, University of Applied Sciences, Germany & Ochoa Fernandez, E., Researcher, University of Applied

<p>(Tuesday, 8th of May, 2012)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Liodakis, N., Associate Professor, Wilfrid Laurier University, Canada. Citizenship and Multiculturalism/Interculturalism in the Global Era. (Tuesday, 8th of May, 2012) 3. *Lim, A., Assistant Professor, Prince of Songkla University, Thailand. Factors Influencing Achievement in Community Development of Power Plant Operation Programs: Case Study Power Plant in Thailand. 4. Panageotou, S., Graduate Teaching Associate (Master's student), University of Tennessee- Knoxville, USA. The Global Debt Minotaur: An Analysis of the Greek Financial Crisis. 	<p>Sciences, Germany. Factors Influencing the Professional Advancement of Women in the Social and Health Sector in Germany.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. *Shallal, M., Associate Professor, United Arab Emirates University, United Arab Emirates & Alfaki, A., Ass. Factors Determining Women Job Suitability in the Gulf Society: Case of the UAE. 3. Polychronis, M., Instructor, Mount Royal University, Canada. Seduction and Power: Dynamics of Gender in the Workplace.
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11:30-12:30 Lunch (Details during registration)

12:30-14:30 Session X: Round Table on *The Global Economy and Society*

Chair: Dr. George Poulos, Vice-President of Research, ATINER & Emeritus Professor, University of South Africa, South Africa.

Speakers:

1. Dr. Gregory T. Papanikos, President, Athens Institute for Education and Research (ATINER) & Visiting Professor, Department of Management, University of Strathclyde, U.K.
2. Trevor Harrison, Professor, University of Lethbridge, Canada.
3. Richard K. Caputo, Professor of Social Policy & Research, and Director, Ph.D Program in Social Welfare, Wurzweiler School of Social Work, Yeshiva University - Wilf Campus, New York, USA. Associate Editor, Journal of Family & Economic Issues.
4. Dr. Gregory A. Katsas, Head, Sociology Research Unit, Athens Institute for Education and Research (ATINER) & Associate Professor, The American College of Greece-Deree College, Greece.

14:30-16:00 Session XI: Current Concerns in Social Research

Chair: *Harrison, T., Professor, University of Lethbridge, Canada.

1. *Chesoh, S., Director, Pattani Inland Fisheries Research and Development Centre, Thailand. Traditional Fishing Activity, Community Behaviours and Attitudes towards Conservation Measures of Peat Swamp Forest in Thailand.
2. Sakar, E., Ph.D. Student, Middle East Technical University, Turkey. Rural Communities in the Kaz Mountains Region: Actors for Sustainability.

17:00-20:00 Urban Walk (Details during registration)

20:00-21:00 Dinner (Details during registration)

Wednesday 9 May 2012

Cruise: (Details during registration)

Thursday 10 May 2012

Delphi Visit: (Details during registration)

Mohammed Aboelenein

Associate Professor, UAE University, United Arab Emirates

Sociological Research in the Arab World: A Critical Assessment

It has been decades since sociology as a discipline was first introduced to academia in the Arab World. However, one could easily argue that the discipline faces many challenges in terms of teaching and research. This paper aims at exploring the significance of the cultural and epistemological contexts of Arab societies in shaping the contours and even the very existence of sociological research within those societies. The paper also questions how social research findings are perceived by policy makers. The paper ends with an exploration of future directions for sociological research in the Arab world.

Previous work showed that social research in the Arab world is marked by a heavy reliance on quantitative methods, and in particular, survey models. There has been concern whether sociological research in the Arab world was perceived as a secular knowledge in a world where religious knowledge is both the paradigmatic and the most highly valued form of knowledge. A question that might be asked is: are the political and religious environments in the Arab world conducive to a research-generated social critique of political systems?

This critical assessment of Arab sociological research draws on two sources: First, research published in sociological journals over the past ten years, and second, the analysis of a survey of fifty Arab sociologists representing the different geographical areas of the region. Findings highlight the following: research interests, theoretical perspectives, research methods, and research constraints.

Key words: sociological research, Arab world, research constraints, socio-economic changes, public social policy.

Yuval Achouch
Lecturer, Western Galilee College, Israel

The Cultural Change in Kibbutz Factory “Breshit”

As a result of financial losses the kibbutz management appointed a new manager, an outsider, to conduct changes in the factory. The new general manager fired some of elderly workers and unqualified employees. His behavior accelerated cultural changes: in the past the relationships were on primary basis, however they became more secondary in their nature. The factory now runs on capitalistic principles without any collective obligation.

The new manager embraced two opposite values: on the one hand he supports martial, individualistic and competitive approaches, while on the other hand he maintains the old kibbutz values and nurtures the image of the factory as a "home". He expects from his workers to relate to "Bereshit" in a primarily way: in a loving and caring primary manner.

Ilkka Arminen

Professor, University of Helsinki, Finland

Hate Speech and the Transformation of Political Organization in Internet

Hate speech is any communication that disparages a person or a group on the basis of some characteristic such as race, color, ethnicity, gender, sexual orientation, nationality or religion. It exists world-wide, and one of the terrains, where it is common, is Internet. It is not yet widely discussed whether and to what degree hate speech is connected to an alleged transformation of political organization through new social media. This paper has two-fold purposes. First, this is a case study on the use of language in web discussion on "immigration", which is one of the issues that divides opinions sharply, and thus is prone to "hate speech". Second, the language use in the web is theoretically contextualized with the help an analysis of historical change of media. Applied conversation analysis (CA) is used for exploration of patterns of linguistic features of turns in an online debate. Data consists of blogs and online-comments of a debate related to an publishing of a newspaper article: "Immigration is a good enemy". The analysis explores discursive features of online language, including denigrating categorizations, victimization, demonization, hostile humour, manipulation of joke/serious relationship, negative bonding and trolls. The aim is to articulate the critical characteristics of online hate speech, and subsequently discuss whether and to what degree the empirical observations fit to a theoretical understanding of the media change, including filtering, mass customization and shifts in the gate keeping. Ultimate goal is to check, refine and revise the contemporary understanding of the media change.

Jón Gunnar Bernburg
Professor, University of Iceland, Iceland
&
Sigrun Olafsdottir
Professor, Boston University, USA

Economic Collapse, Mobilization, and Mass Protest: The Case of Iceland

For a few days in January 2009 downtown Reykjavík became a battlefield of popular revolt for the first time in decades. These events took place after about three months of peaceful demonstrations inspired by widespread anger and disbelief among the Icelandic public resulting from the collapse of the Icelandic banking system in October 2008. Although the majority of demonstrators were peaceful in their actions – only a small minority engaging in direct physical conflict with the police – the mass protest created so much tension in Icelandic society that in only a few days the ruling coalition government had been dissolved, a new coalition government had been formed, with the announcing of new elections. These events provide an opportunity to examine theories of mobilization of individuals in mass protest in contemporary society. Using a national survey conducted after the protest, we examine the social and attitudinal characteristics associated with participation in the revolt in Reykjavík. The findings show that economic factors, including income, economic difficulties, and perceived reduction in the standard of living due to the crisis, have only minor effects on participation in the protest, but attitudinal/perceptual factors, including perception of corruption, distrust of politics, and left-wing attitudes, have large effects on participation. We discuss the findings in relation to theories of mobilization.

William Buse

Director of Counseling, The Juilliard School, USA

The Acephalic Stage in Social Work with Groups

Social work often serves as handmaiden for the agenda of its institutional host setting. We social workers easily end up acting as agents of assimilation standing on the borderline between individual deviance and social convention. Thanks to Foucault, the moral and psychological rationales for this position have been exposed as expressions of self-affirming power. If then we social workers are to shake this role as enforcers, how are we to construe ourselves and our mission - from the top down or from the bottom up? In group work with people of different ages in diverse settings, a sensitivity to issues of institutional life and an unwillingness to act as an agent for an institutional agenda has repeatedly yielded a specific and predictable development in the life of the group. Specifically, the group invariably enters an *acephalic* stage in which the group 'annihilates' the leader in the interest of establishing its own direction and identity. Borrowed from cultural theorist Georges Bataille, the French term 'acephale' signifies the headless, both literally and figuratively, and is invoked to accentuate the disproportionate power relations between our elevated faculties of thought and our base aptitude for sensation and feeling. Here the term is intended to connote a stage during which each group sheds the narrative imposed upon it through the philosophy and techniques of its leader and, before re-establishing its own internal, indigenous form of self-governance, moves through a period of nihilistic rejection. The ability of a leader to permit the sacrifice of his or her own authority for this purpose is prerequisite for the success of the group's future autonomy. This paper discusses the experiences of different groups as they passed through this stage. At the least, the examples and postulation of this stage are all offered as an alternative, less subservient conception of social work and its mission. At most, the acephalic stage in group work provides a glimpse into how we social workers might re-imagine ourselves in a post-modern age.

Richard Caputo

Professor & Director, Yeshiva University, USA

Creditor Debt and Poverty Status: A Panel Study, 1985-2008

In light of increased consumer debt, this study examines the prevalence, depth, and patterns of creditor debt over time stratified by SES, particularly those in poor and near-poor families, in the U.S.; explores the influence of sociodemographic characteristics and of attitudinal measures on frequency and levels of consumer debt; and differentiates chronic from short term and intermittent debtors. Method: Data come from the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth (NLSY79). The study sample comprised 4,934 respondents who participated in every survey year. Creditor Debtors were those who reported that they owed money to any one of a variety of creditors (exclusive of home ownership or mortgage debt). Annual Creditor Debtor Status was binomial measure: those who reported that they owed such creditors money in each survey year between 1985 and 2008 were coded as 1, others as 0. Aggregate Creditor Debtor Status was a multinomial measure coded such that 1 = those who reported 1-3 years of creditor debt between 1985 and 2008, 2 = those who reported 4-8 years of creditor debt, and 3 = those who reported 9 or more years of creditor debt (chronic, referent category). Results: Multinomial regression statistics: Short-term Creditor Debtors relative to Chronic Creditor Debtors: Younger youth were 1.5 times less likely than older youth to be short-term debtors. Blacks and males were each 1.3 times less likely than Whites and females respectively to be short-term debtors, as were those living with both parents in 1979 vis-à-vis those living in other family head arrangement, and those who were living in poor families in 1979 vis-à-vis those from more affluent families. Compared to those who were in poor families on average between 1985 and 2008, those in near-poor families were 2.7 times more likely to be short-term debtors; middle class families were 3.5 times more likely; and affluent families 2.1 time more likely. Those with some college and college graduates were respectively 1.9 and 2.1 times more likely than those who did not graduate high school to be short-term debtors than chronic debtors. Married persons and separated/widowed/divorced persons in 2008 were 2.5 and 2.7 times more likely than never married persons to be short-term debtors. Intermittent Creditor Debtors relative to Chronic Creditor Debtors: Younger youth were 1.5 times less likely than older youth to be intermittent debtors than. Hispanics were 1.3 times less likely than Whites to be intermittent debtors. Those living in an urban area in 1979 were 1.2 times more likely than those living in

nonurban areas. Married persons and separated/widowed/divorced persons were 1.3 and 1.4 times more likely than never married persons to be intermittent debtors. Implications: Study findings suggest who are more likely to experience short-term creditor debt relative to chronic debt and might thereby benefit from temporary targeted interventions, as well as those who are more likely to experience intermittent relative to chronic debt and might thereby benefit from either targeted or structural interventions, or some combination of both.

Tyrone Cheng

Associate Professor, University of Alabama, Canada

Domestic Violence and Welfare Participation: A Longitudinal Causal Analysis

This longitudinal study examines the temporal-ordered causal relationship between domestic violence, mental disorder, substance abuse disorder, treatment seeking, employment, and subsequent welfare participation. This study proposes that survivors of domestic violence may experience it in 3 cyclical phases – tension-building phase, acute-battering phase, and loving-contrition phase – characteristic of abusive intimate relationships. Their experience may affect their welfare participation. The sample was extracted from a secondary data set, a study called “Violence Against Women and the Role of Welfare Reform” (VAWRWR). In 3 waves of interviews between 1999 and 2002, VAWRWR had collected information from 632 TANF mothers in 2 California counties. A secondary data analysis of records of 571 women from VAWRWR, the study found that experiencing controlling behaviors reduced women’s likelihood of welfare participation, while experiencing physical abuse increased such likelihood. It observed no significant impact on welfare participation wielded by mental disorder, substance abuse disorder, or treatment seeking; and, it found these 3 to have little mediating effect on welfare participation’s relationship to experiencing controlling behaviors and to physical-abusive behaviors. Implications for social work intervention are discussed.

Serawuth Chesoh

Director, Pattani Inland Fisheries Research and Development Centre,
Thailand

Traditional Fishing Activity, Community Behaviours and Attitudes towards Conservation Measures of Peat Swamp Forest in Thailand

Tropical peat swamp forests are unique ecosystems of Southeast Asia where playing important functional roles in regulating hydrology, biological resources and maintaining environmental stability. Thailand possesses approximately 55,500 hectares, but only 15% of peat swamp forests historical distribution remains intact. This study aims to assess the quantity of fisheries utilization and resource use within these forests as a step towards the guideline establishing for their sustainable conservation. The results revealed that total population living around and within peat swamp forest approximates 370,000, of which not more than 1% engages in fishing. The main income, averaging 3,210 USD per household, is derived from rubber, vegetables and orchards. A fishery is a supplementary occupation, involving catching fish mainly during the rainy season and aquaculture during the dry season. However, among extractable annual natural resource consumption, fishing provides a significant contribution of about 3,880 tonnes with a value of 5.6 million USD. The most common edible fish species are snake-head, walking catfish, climbing perch, gourami, and swamp eel. The main barriers to adoption of resource conservation measures are undocumented land tenure, poverty and unawareness generally lead to over-exploitation of resources. Encroachment, wildfire, development projects, destructive fishing, wildlife hunting and wood scavenging have accelerated the deterioration their ecosystems. Sharing of environmental knowledge across communities and networks, improvement local quality of life and strengthening law enforcement in natural resource conservation are critical required.

Yemma Cohen

PhD Student, University of Jerusalem, Israel

The Commemoration of Jews in the Public Space in Vienna and Prague

For centuries the cities Vienna and Prague were the home of prosperous Jewish communities; these communities were almost entirely destroyed during the Second World War. The understanding, beliefs and interpretations of this past by social groups in Vienna and Prague can be described as collective memory. The embodiment of this collective memory in a physical or social form is commemoration.

There is a significant difference between the commemoration of Jews in Vienna and the commemoration of Jews in Prague. In Prague the Jews are represented both as ancient and as a living part of the modern city. In Vienna the Jews are represented as dead and as un-relevant to the city.

The reason for this is the difference between the characters of the history of the Jews in the two cities during the Second World War. In Vienna the history of the Jews is a "difficult past", a past that consists of a moral trauma (Wagner-Pacifci and Schwartz, 1991) and threatens the fundamental myth of the Austrian society, which is the self understanding of Austria as being the first victim of Hitler. In Prague, on the other hand, the history of the Second World War is understood as a sad occasion, but not one that points a blaming finger towards the Czech population.

In addition, there is another influential criterion, the memory agent. The memory agent is the individual that creates and manage the commemoration. In Vienna the majority of the commemoration is done by memory agents that are not part of the Jewish community. For example, The Jewish Museum is owned and operated by the City Council. In Prague, The Jewish Museum is owned and operated by the Community.

In Vienna, The Jewish Museum in the Judenplatz (JW Museum) is located in close proximity to the main tourist attractions. However, this square and the museum in it are relatively concealed and hidden. It is quite hard to find the square and only 15, 500 people visit the JW Museum yearly.

The JW Museum represents the Jews as dead and absent from the city of Vienna. The museum is built on the remains of the burned synagogue from the 12th century and it is designed like a shrine to the dead building. The black walls and the scarce light make the visitor feel like he is entering a grave. The design of the JW Museum does not attempt to reconstruct the feeling and atmosphere of the building

during the centuries in which it was the center of a living community, the design reflects the end and the "death" of that building. As a result the Jews are remembered as dead and absent just like their destroyed synagogue.

In addition, the second attraction in the JW Museum is a movie. The movie represents the life in the Jewish Quarter during the Middle Ages. The replica does not reconstruct the Jewish life since the movie, with all its 10 minutes, does not contain a single character. In this movie there are no Jews, the Jewish quarter is presented as being completely empty. The explanations about the Jewish tradition are being bought in the past tense only, for example: ... "*At the age of 13 children were celebrating their bar-mitzvah.*" The main feeling is that the Jews are absent from the attempt to revive and relive their life style in the Middle Ages and they are being represented as a part of the past.

In Prague Jews are commemorated as a living important part of the city. The Jewish Museum in Prague (JMP) is one of the most central well visited tourist attractions in Prague. More than half 1 million people buy an entrance tickets yearly. It is almost impossible to miss the signs directing visitors to the museum when walking in the old city of Prague.

One of the buildings of the JMP is the Spanish synagogue. The visitor can see a historical exhibition narrating the history of the Jews in the region during the 19th and 20th century. The main message of this exhibition is the contribution of the Jews to a big variety of cultural and educational aspects of the local culture. The Holocaust is also being mentioned in this exhibition but it is not represented as more important than other parts of the local Jewish history. The Holocaust is represented as a part of the local Jewish history, not as its peak.

An embodiment of that message can be found in a menorah that is a part of the exhibition. This menorah was used by Jews in the 19th century, confiscated by the Nazis in the 20th century and just recently reused by Pres. Barak Obama in the White House. The menorah is displayed as a symbol of continuity, just like the menorah is a part of life today so is the memory of the Jews in Prague. The Jews are commemorated as a living part of life despite, and yet without ignoring, their hard history in this city.

These two examples reflect that patterns of commemorations that are to be found in Vienna and Prague. In cases of a difficult pass, when the past is a threat and a moral trauma the memory agent that is not connected to the commemorated group will tend to commemorate the Jews as dead and absent from the city. On the other hand, in cases of hard but yet non-threatening past the Jews will be commemorated as a living, important and relevant part of the city. The nature of the past and the character of the memory agent were found to be the most important factors that contributed to construction of the commemoration.

Zachari Duncalf

Researcher, University of Strathclyde, UK

Adult Care Leavers: The Impact of a Childhood in Care

Growing up for most of us is generally a positive experience with plenty of people around us to recall the memories of our childhood which, later on in life, serve to reaffirm our sense of self and our place in the world. For those who have spend most, if not all, of their childhood in care – children’s homes and/or foster care – their sense of self and where they belong is often fragmented, lost or discordant. In the location, foundation and development of identity we base our sense of who we are and where we have come from; a challenge for many care leavers. In exploring the sociological impact a childhood in care has on identity and belonging throughout the life course, this presentation explores research gathered in 2009 published in a report entitled *Listen Up! Adult Care Leavers Speak Out. The views of 310 care leavers aged 17 – 78* (Duncalf, 2010) and 25 in-depth autobiographical interviews with adult care leavers undertaken as research for a PhD.

Bridget Fowler

Emeritus Professor, University of Glasgow, Scotland

Either Pierre Bourdieu, 1960s Drama and the Field of Cultural Studies Pierre or Bourdieu: A Contributor to the Diverse Marxisms of our Time

The first part of this article seeks to show - against Bourdieu's critics - that his theory of practice does indeed possess models of social transformation. However, it also contends that his account of cultural production is over-schematic in certain respects, limited by two symptomatic blindspots. First, it argues that Bourdieu has neglected the full range of material forms of support for autonomous works, particularly the development of the "Left Hand of the State", in the post-war period, to award Arts Council grants. Using the example of British drama in the late 1950s and 60s, it shows that a New Wave of expressionist plays was subsequently produced. The authors of these plays lacked economic capital and - in many cases - certified cultural capital.

Secondly, it addresses Bourdieu's view that popular culture cannot be a source of consecrated or "canonised" cultural production. Adopting Grignon and Passeron's critique that Bourdieu has been focused too narrowly on legitimate culture, it seeks to contrast his theories on this issue with the different approach developed by Raymond Williams.

The last section sketches a Bourdieusian analysis of Bourdieu himself, suggesting that the different origins of the fields of cultural studies in Britain and France might explain his specific stance. The main root of British cultural studies was in adult education tutorial classes. This immediately sets into relief the very different trajectory of French cultural studies. These studies were initiated in disciplinary terms primarily as a result of the "anti-institutional" dispositions of intellectuals in the 1960s and 70s: they do not feature on the official university curriculum. I argue that the distinctive relationship between teacher and adult learner in Britain permitted a new way of understanding culture, stressing its relation to its historical context. This further permitted the greater recognition in the British field of artistic developments within the popular cultural sphere.

Yeva Hambardzumyan

PhD Student, Yerevan State University, Armenia

Armenian National and the State Symbols

The “national” and the “state” symbol concepts are identified very often. There are many definitions of the “symbol” concept, but the “national” symbol concept has no lucid definition. Consequently beginning to go into a question whether the “national” and the “state” symbol concepts are same with their form and contents, whether there is typology and what sacrament have the “national” and the “state” symbols of RA, there are some necessary questions to be answered.

The “state” symbols come out as with of realization of the political governance elements. The state flag, the blazon and the hymn from the state symbols of RA are authorized in 13-th article of constitution of RA. And the “national” symbols of RA haven’t been fixed by the law and haven’t lucid typology. So by the help of the sociological research we will find out what are the “national” symbols of RA, how to characterize them according to the form and the contents and we will give the content description of the “state” symbols of RA (the flag, the blazon, the hymn).

With the goal of studying the above-mentioned tasks, as the method of assembling of information, it is expedient to apply the method of “expert inquiry”. Sociologists, historians, politicians and ethnographers have participated as an expert. There have been conducted twelve expert interviews.

By summarizing with the results of expert interviews we came to the following conclusions: “state” symbols (the three-colour flag of RA, the state blazon of RA, the state hymn of RA) and the “national” symbols of RA are very high order values for the majority of the Armenians.

The “state” symbols of RA have initially been the “national” symbols with their nature. But later they acquired a quality which differs from the other symbols and which authorized them as a “state” symbols. The “state” symbol concept has an international nature, it fulfills the function of unification and flows out from the national peculiarities of the given country, and the “national” symbols are taken by the nation. To the experts’ opinion the “state” symbols are being both national (a flag, a blazon, a hymn) and international.



The flag of RA is three-colour with the horizontal colures: red (which demonstrates the Armenian plateau, the faith to the Christianity and the freedom and independence of Armenia), blue (is typifying the

Armenian peoples' volition to live under the peaceful sky) and orange (is typifying the Armenian peoples' industriousness).



The blazon is depicted on the Government buildings and it is the component part of the flag. The authors of the blazon are the great Armenian artist Hakob Kojoyan and an architect Alexander Tamanyan. It reflects the Armenian peoples' essence, the longings and the dreams.

The anthem (hymn) of RA is "Our motherland". The words of it are written by Michael Nalbandyan and the music by Barsegh Kanachyan. We have inherited our hymn on our grandfathers, and it unites all the Armenians.

To the opinion of the majority of experts the "national" symbols are being moral-appearance (a cross) and historical-geographical which is also being a substantial (a mountain, a lake) and a mind-illustrated (a language).

The "national" symbols of RA are:

1. Lavash(Armenian bread)- is typifying a cleanness, a freedom,
2. A Pomegranate- typifying the Armenian peoples' cohesion,
3. An apricot- the Armenian peoples' balsam and the heat of sun sheens of Armenia,
4. A grape- tied with the wine and blood,
5. A crane- typifying a wanderer Armenian people, who are always homesick and sad,
6. An eagle- typifying a kingdom and a governance,
7. The mountain Ararat- the symbol of the peace of Armenian people.

Trevor Harrison

Professor, University of Lethbridge, Canada

The Greek Financial Crisis as Viewed by American and Canadian Press

Greece's financial has received considerable attention in the western media and elsewhere. This paper examines how the mainstream press in the United States and Canada has viewed (and therefore defined for their readers) the causes of the crisis and its solutions. The paper examines editorials and opinion pieces published during the two year period of the premiership of Georgios A. Papandreou in four leading newspapers: in the United States, the *Washington Post* and *the New York Times*; and in Canada, the *National Post* and the *Globe and Mail*.

Dini Dewi Heniarti

Lecturer, Bandung Islamic University, Indonesia

Modern Military Identity

As a matter of sociological fact, most civilians are probably less distinct from the military than many of them think. After all, the military is a social construction, as is the role of soldier. Militaries across the world have adopted generally similar means to transform civilians into soldiers with remarkable efficiency. Many military organizations have evolved descriptions of the sort of person they wish their members to be. Many military members view their uniformed predecessors as a long line of tradition and identity. Indeed, some service members report that gaining a specific identity was one of the elements that attracted them to the military in the first place. There are well established cultural themes in military life for any initiate to discover and emulate. A large part of military indoctrination is devoted to just such a process, and those who have been through it often do think of it as a meaningful and positive shift in self-concept. A serious ethical question looms, however, in light of the ever-changing world that modern military members face. Just what sort of identity is appropriate for the military or for individual components of the military? This paper will demonstrate is best approached through an examination of a few dimensions of identity that exhibit tension. The firstly, tension has to do with the huge role of military tradition as a constituent of identity. The second tension has to do with obedience to military hierarchy. The third tension is similar, but on a larger scale; it lies in military subordination to civil control. A fourth tension for military identity involves how professionalism is to be understood.

Chris Holligan

Reader, University of the West of Scotland, UK

Teachers' Cultural Capital and the Hidden Curriculum Conjectures about Children's Social Mobility

The objective of this paper is to investigate the cultural capital of British school teachers in training and argue this has implications for social class mobility through schooling processes. I use a qualitative methodology to explore their cultural capital. Evidence from Britain indicates social class mobility has become problematical. Scholarship indicates cultural capital affects social class mobility and identities. While some scholars have documented an impoverished grasp of class issues amongst future teachers none have addressed directly the nature of the cultural capital that student teachers themselves possess and its potential implications for class mobility. In this paper I conjecture that the private lives of future teachers are sources of their cultural capital which inevitably affects a school's hidden curriculum which is a key site for the transmission of cultural capital. I conclude that the background class status of teachers ought to be acknowledged as one contributory factor to the alleged demise of class mobility in Britain, because cultural capital is a mechanism for class mobility.

Ahmad Basri Ibrahim

Assistant Professor, International Islamic University, Malaysia

&

Ahmad Bahiyah

Assistant Professor, International Islamic University, Malaysia

The Portrayal of Crimes in Films: An Islamic Perspective

The crimes scenes in films are like spices in food. Food will not be tasty enough without them. The same goes to films. They are not attractive enough without the elements of crime. Nowadays, many viewers love to watch action-packed films which are full of the elements of crime while producers compete each others to produce them and make a lot of money. The impacts of these films on viewers are huge and they are reflected in their behaviours, attitudes, motivations, interests etc either negatively or positively. There have been cases where viewers turned violent, acted aggressively or tend to commit crimes due to the influence of films that they watched. While on the positive side, viewers are more aware of their safety and took many good lessons from the elements of crimes which are portrayed in films. Thus, what is the view of Shariah on portraying crimes in films? To the best of the authors' knowledge, little has been written on this issue. As such, this paper attempts to discuss this issue in the light of the Quran, the Sunnah and Islamic Legal Maxims.

Jin Su Joo

PhD Student, Yale University, USA

The Global City: A Cultural Perspective

The present paper develops a cultural understanding of the global city, foregrounding the process of meaning-making absent in the contemporary strands of global city research. Influenced by Sassen, researchers have primarily explained the theoretical implications and empirical sources of the global city in terms of its functions in the advanced capitalist system of the global economy. Drawing from a theory of iconic power (Alexander 2008; Alexander and Bartmanski 2012), this paper argues that the meanings of the global city are created and maintained in the dialectic between the material and discursive symbolisms of icons. Powerful icons of the global city establish symbolic authority and generate cultural resonance for the global audience. The global city icons symbolize the meanings of centrality, uniqueness, and universality. This cultural perspective is substantiated with case studies of New York and Bilbao.

Meenaz Kassam

Assistant Professor, American University of Sharjah,
United Arab Emirates

&

Yuting Wang

Professor, American University of Sharjah, United Arab Emirates

Valuescape of the United Arab Emirates: Social Values, Concerns, and Aspirations among College Students in the UAE

This paper presents findings from a recent survey and in-depth interviews conducted among college students in the United Arab Emirates in the midst of worldwide economic recessions and the ongoing uprisings in the Arab world.

We first look into the complex relations between economic development and values within the multicultural context of the United Arab Emirates. We then discuss the degree to which a large number of traditional values and components of culture remain impervious to economic and political changes. We consider the influence of socio-demographic factors, such as gender, citizenship, immigration status, income, education, occupation, and family size, on social values. In-depth interviews offer valuable insights into the state of mind of young people, especially well-educated Arab youth in the UAE.

This study contributes to our understanding of the impact of rapid economic development on social values. It also enables further discussions on possible social changes in the Persian Gulf.

Ilkka Kauppinen

Researcher, University of Jyväskylä, Finland

Developing a Theory of Transnational Academic Capitalism

The theory of academic capitalism, as developed by Sheila Slaughter, Gary Rhoades, and Larry Leslie, refers to those market-like and market activities that integrate universities, departments and scholars to knowledge-economy in different countries (e.g. the US, UK, and Australia). This theory has recognized that blurring of the boundaries between higher education, states, and markets i.e. academic capitalism is related to economic globalization, new technologies, and the emergence of knowledge-economy. Some of the concrete examples of academic capitalism (as an object of study) are technology transfer and research collaboration between universities and the corporate world. These, and other forms of activities, are used to generate and diversify external funding in a historical situation that is characterized by reduced state funding for higher education. In summation, the theory of academic capitalism argues that higher education institutions have increasingly started to commodify knowledge in order finance academic research.

The theory of academic capitalism provides many interesting insights into why higher education has become more important object of study for any discipline (such as sociology) that is interested in studying the dynamics and nature of contemporary knowledge-economies, or more broadly, knowledge societies. However, while it has been recognized in the theory of academic capitalism that the emergence of academic capitalism cannot be understood and explained without taken into consideration economic globalization, this theory, nevertheless, studies academic capitalism as a national phenomenon i.e. how it manifests itself in different nation-states.

The main aim of this presentation is to argue that the theory of academic capitalism can be further developed by exploring what kinds of empirical phenomena and dynamics has made it plausible to speak of such research object as transnational academic capitalism. In other words, I will argue that academic capitalism should be studied in the framework of methodological transnationalism even if it is still plausible to use such concepts as "national higher education system". On the basis of this I will discuss some of the conceptual starting points of a theory of transnational academic capitalism. Due to this presentation's multidisciplinary nature, it draws on higher education studies, sociology, and political economy.

Helen Lansdowne

Instructor, Camosun College, Canada

&

Peter Maidstone

Instructor, Camosun College, Canada

The Practice of Internationalization: Field Schools and Participatory Education

This paper is a critical examination of Canadian post-secondary education within the framework of internationalization. For more than ten years, Canadian public universities and colleges have responded to shortfalls in funding by acquiring a corporate approach to their administrative management. Part of the corporate model has been the expectation that external funding sources would be sought, and in particular international students would be targeted as a source of revenue. In recent years, these same institutions have taken a more nuanced approach by cloaking the discourse of revenue seeking within the framework of 'internationalization'. This paper is focused on the meaning of 'internationalization', offering an alternative definition that argues for an authentic understanding of international literacy; a two-way system, one that internationalizes a campus by bringing students from elsewhere in the world to participate in the domestic classroom and one that sends domestic students abroad. This is one approach that can provide students with a critical global perspective.

Apiradee Lim

Assistant Professor, Prince of Songkla University, Thailand

Factors Influencing Achievement in Community Development of Power Plant Operation Programs: Case Study Power Plant in Thailand

Community acceptance and participation have played an important component in energy development. This study aimed to evaluate the influence of socio-demographic factors on achievement in community development of power plant operation programs of people living around power plant in southern region of Thailand. Perception, opinion, satisfaction and Thai happiness indicator were investigated by using 402 structural questionnaires together with in-depth interview key persons during September to October 2011. The results revealed that the average percentage of perception was 37.11%. The level of perception of community development operation was statically significantly associated with location, age group, occupation and educational level of respondents. When compare with the average percentage of grand total, respondents resident within 5 kilometers around power plant site had higher perception than those whom living out of 5 kilometers (p -value < 0.001). The respondents had the average of the new Thai happiness indicator score equal 31.95 ± 4.34 . This indicator score was associated with location, gender, occupation of respondents. The respondents living within 5 km around the power plant site had higher happiness score than the grand mean. Respondents living out of 5 km far from the power plant had lower happiness score than the grand mean (p -value < 0.013). The advantage of this finding can be established the guideline for multicultural society development and collaboration.

Nikolaos Liodakis

Associate Professor, Wilfrid Laurier University, Canada

Citizenship and Multiculturalism/Interculturalism in the Global Era

Proponents of policies of multiculturalism/interculturalism argue that they promote processes of citizenship, civic participation, and the socio-economic integration of immigrants. Canada's Federal multicultural policy and Quebec's interculturalism are two such examples. This paper examines the pros and cons of such policies in light of recent attacks mounted by opponents of the policies, and places these debates in the context of the internationalization of capital and the retreat of the liberal democratic state.

Celia Lo

Professor, The University of Alabama, USA

&

Tyrone Cheng

Professor, The University of Alabama, USA

Access to and Utilization of Health Services as Pathway to Racial Disparities in Serious Mental Illness

Often considered to fare better than White Americans, in terms of mental health, African-Americans are more vulnerable to chronic, persistent conditions should they become mentally ill, the literature suggests. The present study used data from the 2009 National Health Interview Survey to examine race differences in the prevalence rates of serious mental illness; *and* race's role in relationships among such illness and variables of (a) social status and (b) health services. Results showed that non-Hispanic Blacks' level of reported chronic mental illness (in the past year) exceeded that of non-Hispanic Whites. The study results indicate that variables describing respondents' mental health care, along with their age and alcohol consumption, affect serious mental illness in African-Americans differently than for Whites. Implications concerning racial disparities in mental health are discussed.

E. Dianne Looker

Professor, Mt. St. Vincent University, Canada

Problematizing Social Networks as Social Capital. The Impact of Social Ties on the Mobility Decisions of Rural and Urban Youth

There has been considerable discussion about the importance of “social capital”, as well as debate about how best to define and measure this concept. The proposed paper challenges the usefulness of this concept, examining the reported influence of social networks on the mobility decisions of urban and rural youth. It uses data from a researcher generated longitudinal survey which followed a sample of Canadian youth from age 17 for eleven years, over five data collections, including in-depth interviews with rich qualitative data (N varies from 1209 to 736).

Rural youth typically have strong ties to their communities, to family and friends. Mobility decisions reflect these ties, and the different constraints faced by rural versus urban youth. Given the geographic distribution of educational institutions, educational and geographic mobility decisions are more often linked for rural youth. Friends and kin can provide a dispersed network that allows youth, especially rural youth, to explore a wider range of possibilities.

However, pursuing options outside the community often means leaving friends and family behind. Our results show that friends (and kin) not only provide supports, but they can also create barriers for youth social and geographic mobility, by constraining this mobility and by discouraging certain pathways. Further, social networks can encourage behavior (such as school absenteeism, cheating, involvement in alcohol and drug use) that reduce rather than enhance a young person’s options.

The proposed paper will look at the reported impact of family and friendship networks for rural as compared to urban youth, with particular attention to both the negative and positive effects of these networks. The detailed examination of both quantitative patterns and qualitative quotes not only highlights the different ways social ties influence youth educational decisions and mobility, but also raises important questions about the wisdom of viewing these ties as “capital”.

Nissim Mannathukkaren

Associate Professor, Dalhousie University, Canada

Modernity in the Vernacular? A Case Study of Kerala, India

In recent times the concept of modernity has increasingly come under scrutiny. The desirability or even the impossibility of imitating Western models of development has become obvious to critics. Hence there has emerged the debate on 'alternative modernities' and 'multiple modernities' which has put serious question marks on the universalist aspirations of European Enlightenment. The fundamental question is whether modernities in the global South can aspire to a different modernity which is sensitive to their own cultural traditions. Can they aspire to resist the universalizing logic of Western modernity? In essence can they construct modernities which do not end up as mere replicas of Western models of modernity? These possibilities for different cultural imaginations of modernity and their structural limitations will be interrogated by using the case study of the state of Kerala in India. Kerala proves to be an excellent case study for understanding the trajectory of modernity in non-Western countries: it is one of the most celebrated cases of development in the world with its achievement of remarkable levels of human development and democratic governance despite low levels of per capita GDP. This paper, based on ethnographic field research, will situate its arguments by drawing upon the rich theoretical debate about modernity in non-Western societies.

Elvira Martini

Study Grant Recipient, University of Sannio, Italy

&

Francesco Vespasiano

Associate Professor, University of Sannio, Italy

Territorial Intelligence: A Driver of Socialization and Development

The notable social, economic and cultural dynamics of the last times impose a more and more complex and organized management of the knowledge in order to improve the development. This involves complex processes of social interaction, in which the individuals redefine the acquired knowledge, activating and supporting innovation processes.

This situation underlines the importance of the social nets - territorial and global network - and it induces to review the models of governance, according to a reading key that involves the cognitive socialization and transfer of competences dynamics among the socio-economic actors.

In this perspective, to socialize intelligence and knowledge means to develop positive actions for the compensation of social, cultural and economic disadvantage forms that characterize some others territories.

In addition, one cannot forget there is the conviction that sustainability of the development takes strength with an cognitive and evolutionary auto-organization bottom-up, favouring the integration among public research, enterprise and government. In this perspective, the principal question is the following: how is it possible to socially build the knowledge, making to interact the principal actors of the territorial development, inside a network?

To answer to this question needs to keep in mind that the generation of knowledge, as well as its encapsulated in a professional competence or in a technology and, finally, its transformation in innovation, are steps built by collective interactions, for which also the whole process is socially built by the contribution of the different actors and by the relationships that the same activate.

Marxiano Melotti

Professor, Niccolò Cusano University, Italy

Beyond Authenticity: Cultural Tourism in the Age of Edutainment

In the last decades some borders have vanished: between culture and leisure, between “high” and “low” culture, between original and copy, between museum and commercial space, between education and entertainment.

Culture is also a commodity and, as such, it is sold, bought and consumed like any other commodity. Therefore, the reflection on the role of humanities cannot leave aside the interdependence that exists between culture and market.

On this point there is a wide academic literature (suffice it to recall the works by Zygmunt Bauman and George Ritzer). But, too often this reflection appears to be rather abstract and does not take into account the metabolization of these processes and the practices accompanying them. In the humanities the relationship with the market is still regarded with suspicion, as reveal some expressions as “commodification”, “MacDonaldization” and “Disneyization” of culture. This snobbishness has wide and deep implications. Suffice it to recall the difficulties in understanding and governing the change (by promoting “sound” forms of culture-oriented edutainment or by defining new forms of valorisation of the cultural heritage).

For the younger generations, growing up in a culture based on the use, manipulation and production of digital systems, copies are not necessarily worth any less than the original pieces. This shows the overcoming of a definite taboo of Western culture, too much bound to romantic and idealistic ideas of aesthetics emphasizing the uniqueness of art works and artists’ creativity. But the new possibility of getting copies almost perfectly equal to the original and the progressive disinterest in the uniqueness and the non-repeatability of an art piece is giving birth to a new concept of authenticity.

The success of a new global culture characterized by the great influence of mass-media on social life, the diffusion of digital culture and new forms of authenticity, the increasing interaction between market and culture and between culture and leisure are thoroughly changing the ways of both offering and consuming culture. These processes favour the spreading and strengthening of edutainment, which already include a considerable variety of activities. The analysis of some significant new educational models, both in Europe and in North America seems to confirm this trend.

Helen Miltiades

Associate Professor, California State University Fresno, USA

Predictors of Dental Utilization among Middle Age and Older Mexican American Immigrants in California

This paper explores the social determinants of oral health among middle aged and older Mexican-American (MA) immigrants to California, using two data sources. In the first study 112 MA aged 55 and older who resided in California's Central Valley participated in a randomized telephone survey. The survey contained sociodemographic, economic, and health questions. Of the sample 24.1 percent were male; the mean age was 65.62. Over half (55.4%) had an eighth grade education or less; 8% could not afford basic necessities. The majority (74.1%) did not have dental insurance. Less than a third (27.8%) were unemployed. The average length of residence in the United States was 52 years. Using Andersen's Behavioral Model of Health Services Use, dental utilization patterns were regressed on cultural, financial, and sociodemographic variables. Forty-nine percent had not seen a dentist in a year's time. Predictors of dental visits are functional ability, dental insurance, female gender, employment, and financial stability. Unlike other studies which indicate acculturation is crucial to dental utilization, this study found that financial resources are key factors for MA elders.

The second study consisted of in-depth qualitative interviews of 14 older MA women. Over half had dentures or partials. Most women recalled that their early childhood experiences did not include dental visits or dental instruction. Some believed that tooth loss was a normal aging process. The majority had not visited the dentist in over two years. Dental anxiety, the belief that dental visits were only necessary when a tooth hurt, and finances were the primary reasons for not visiting the dentist. The results of both these studies lend insight into the oral health, self care practices and dental utilization of older immigrant MA. The studies determine how demographic factors, financial resources, and early childhood experiences affect dental utilization and can be used to inform practitioners regarding current self care practices, and provide insight on ways to encourage dental utilization.

Sung Seek Moon

Associate Professor, University of Texas at Arlington, USA

Peer Victimization and Adolescent Suicide: The Mediating Effect of Risk Behaviors

Adolescents who are victims of peer aggression are at an increased risk for suicidal behaviors, yet few studies have examined how risk behaviors common to both peer victimization and suicide may mediate the relationship between peer victimization and suicide. This study explored the impact of three risk behaviors (risky sexual behaviors, substance use, and aggression) on the peer victimization-suicide relationship. A hypothesized model was developed using an integrated conceptual model based on social cognitive theory and suicide escape theory. This model was then verified using structural equation modeling (SEM). The participants were 8,537 males (52.2%) and 7,816 females (47.8%) from the 2009 Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS) ranged in age from 12 years or less to over 18 years (mean = 16.03 years, SD = 1.23). Results demonstrated that risky sexual behavior and substance use, but not aggression, mediated the risk of suicide. Findings will be discussed within the context of the empirical and theoretical review and implications for social work practice were considered.

Guliz Mugan Akinci

Assistant Professor, Okan University, Turkey

Perception of Incivility in the Turkish Urban Context: Youth Perspective

There is a growing interest in studying (in)civility within the contemporary urban context due to disordered image of the city. Groups of youth around and their attitudes in urban public spaces are discussed to be the main incivil events in the social realm that prompt anxiety and unease among adult users of those spaces. In this respect, the aim of this study is to inquire different perceptions of incivility and the ways it is perceived and experienced thoroughly by the Turkish urban youth. In order to compare two different collectivities - youth and adults - and grasp the generational gap between them qualitative interviews were conducted with twenty-two young people and seventeen adults. The results indicated that while describing and explaining incivility, Turkish urban youth focuses on the importance of 'respecting the norms and rules of the adult order of the society' and the role of education and the family. Furthermore, Turkish youth is observed to be responsive to politics and social issues as well as individual differences in face-to-face interactions.

Gabe Mythen

Reader, University of Liverpool, UK

The State, Risk and Counter-Terrorism: From Universal Rights to Fractional Security

Over the last decade, Western States have been bound up in with a process of securitization in response to the threat from Islamic terrorist networks. Following on from attacks in the US, the UK, Spain and Turkey, issues of (inter)national security have assumed political prescience and a panoply of preventative counter-terrorism measures have been introduced. In Britain, these measures include new laws regarding glorification of terrorism, extensions to periods of detention without charge, the expansion of police stop and search powers and the deployment of control orders. Drawing on an empirical study involving young British Pakistanis, in this paper we consider the impacts of such early interventions on populations that are implicated as risky and dangerous. First, we detail the process of risk subjectification through which institutional labelling indiscriminately defines young Muslims as threatening. Second, we consider the consolidation of practices of self surveillance through which these young Muslims seek to protect themselves and deflect stigmatization. In conclusion, we argue that counter-terrorism policies have reproduced a state of partial securities in and through which certain groups are protected and 'others' exposed to suspicion and hostility.

Steven Panageotou

Graduate Teaching Associate (Master's student), University of
Tennessee- Knoxville, USA

The Global Debt Minotaur: An Analysis of the Greek Financial Crisis

Greece has been mired in financial crisis for the past two years with little prospect of overcoming it in the near future. European officials and Greek politicians have adopted a nationally oriented strategy to resolve the current crisis. This means that the brunt of the reform effort falls on Greece to neoliberalize its economy in an attempt to fix its macroeconomic finances. In effect, Greece is viewed as 'the sick mind of Europe' that must be 'cured' through structural adjustment measures and through liberalization, deregulation, and privatization of the economy. It is thought that if Greece can fix its macroeconomic finances, than the crisis will be solved. With expected deficit reductions failing to be achieved time and time again and the debt to GDP ratio continuing to climb, clearly these reform efforts are failing to provide a solution to the crisis. This is because the Greek financial crisis is not a national problem. Instead, the situation is a crisis of the eurozone, and any viable solution must take this into consideration.

When Greece adopted the euro in 2001, Greece effectively became peripheralized within the core of Western Europe. Greek exports became much less competitive when Greece was tied to a hard euro currency, and it became economically rational for Greece to use cheap subsidies offered by the European Union to fund the importation of commodities produced in the core of the eurozone (Germany, France, Netherlands, Luxembourg). Greece de-industrialized in the 2000's, while the trade deficit skyrocketed from 3 percent of GDP in 2001 to 14 percent in 2009. Additionally, Greece's public deficit increased to unsustainable proportions that could not be hidden any longer, culminating in the 2009 when former Prime Minister George Papandreou announced the exorbitant amount of debt Greece owed. In effect, the creation of the eurozone created a massive power imbalance between the core members and the periphery members (Portugal, Spain, and Italy included). Until European officials take this dynamic into consideration and recommend a more global reform strategy that takes the structured power imbalance into account, nationally oriented reforms will continued to be implemented in Greece, and the crisis will continue.

Carolyn Cummings Perrucci
Professor, Purdue University, USA

Economic Crisis in the U.S.A. and Its Relation to Hope, Trust and Caring

In this paper we make three arguments. First, that the U.S. economy, beginning in the mid-1970s, experienced over 30 years of slow but persistent loss of good jobs with decent wages and benefits in the goods-producing sector, to be replaced by lower wage jobs with fewer benefits in the service sector. Second, a spark that created a conflagration was provided by the 2008 financial crisis, including the subprime mortgage scandal that led millions of Americans to see the value of their homes decline and their retirement savings shrink and disappear. Adding to the crisis was the recognition that the federal government's response to this crisis was more helpful to Wall Street and to banks than it was to Main Street – the millions of homeowners facing foreclosures. This crystallized the anger and despair of middle class Americans and led them to see a connection between the chronic 30-year decline of jobs and wages and the current financial crisis. Third, the combined effect of the chronic erosion of jobs and wages and the acute failure of the financial system was responsible for stripping average Americans of their can-do spirit and dashing their hopes for renewal. We call this loss of can-do spirit as a loss of hope, trust, and caring.

Darina Peycheva

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Measuring Nonsampling Errors: A Challenge to the TSE Future Research Agenda

The paper outlines the role of the `Total survey error` (TSE) paradigm in the framework of the `Survey quality` concept, while focusing on its key weakness in terms of measuring major TSE components in practice. Taking into account that the measurement of the TSE components and especially the measurement of nonsampling errors is still a challenge to the survey researchers and a main priority of the TSE future research agenda, it discusses the methods measuring specific nonsampling errors and evaluates their limitations in terms of quantifying the magnitude of the sources of error on the survey output quality.

Background of this paper is a study on the evolution of the `Survey quality` concept that shows the TSE is the conceptual foundation of the field of survey methodology and the core of each survey quality perspective. However none of the perspectives towards survey quality have overcome the limitations of the difficult (quantitative) measurement of some of the TSE components. Thus the measurement of the TSE components is still a challenge to the survey methodologists. Nevertheless, the decomposition of errors done in the article allows studying each TSE component in details and thus extends the knowledge on their effect and makes possible the development of measures to limit their magnitude on the survey data quality.

Kathryn Pillay

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Negotiating Identity: Exploring Notions of Belonging, Inclusion and Exclusion among South Africans of Indian Descent in Post-Apartheid South Africa

The othering of South Africans of Indian descent as 'foreigner' and the question of where 'they' belong has been perpetuated in one form or another throughout the decades, and continued even after the democratic elections. This implies that very same process of 'othering' and exclusion fabricated under apartheid continues within contemporary South African society in various forms including, but not limited to, xenophobia, which can be viewed as being inextricably connected to notions of 'us' and 'them', of inclusivity and exclusivity, entitlement and ineligibility, and of the existence of 'citizens' and 'foreigners/others'. Dr. Wilmot James, head of the African Genome Project, argues that all South Africans should be considered 'settlers', regardless of their skin colour and states further that " No one group can lay claim to South Africa. Everyone is a settler..." (James, cited in Johns, 2007:5).¹ Adding support to this argument, Giliomee and Mbenga (eds) (2007:VIII), state that, "...*everyone* in South Africa is descended from a migrant..."² Contrary to the above arguments, however, 'Indians' in South Africa are the only group who have been referred to as a diaspora or who have had diasporic status claimed for them. There are no British, European or even African diasporas for that matter in South Africa. This implies then that 'Indians' are still viewed as 'belonging' to another 'homeland' and having a national 'origin' other than that of South Africa. By exploring notions of citizenship, ethnicity, inclusion and exclusion, the aim of this paper is to interrogate how South Africans of Indian descent negotiate their identity within this context, and explores the implications of this mirroring of apartheid discrimination, in a society which asserts itself as both democratic and 'non-racial'.

¹Johns, L. (2007, 18 August). We Are All Settlers in SA. *The Independent on Saturday*, p. 5

²Giliomee, H., & Mbenga, B (Eds.). (2007). *New History of South Africa*. Cape Town : Tafelberg Publishers

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Researching Multiple Family Relations: Social Network Maps and Life Lines as Methods

In our research project “Children’s emotional security in multiple family relations”, funded by the Academy of Finland, interest lays in children in multiple and sometimes challenging family relations. The research concentrates on children in four different family situations: foster children, children who have experienced physical violence or substance abuse of an adult family member, children who have experienced the divorce of their parents and children living in nuclear families. The research questions in the study are: 1) How do children develop and maintain emotional security in complex family situations? 2) What are the factors (e.g., the quality of social networks, role of significant others) that contribute to or hinder emotional security in complex family situations? 3) How do children define and maintain family relations in a challenging life situation?

Mixed methods, carefully designed for children, were used in collecting data. In this presentation we will focus on the data of social network maps and life line method, which were used in the children’s interviews, and involved altogether 30 social network maps and life lines. The children were asked to mark on the social network map people important to them. They were also asked to draw a line on paper to describe their life course and significant life events. In the presentation we will discuss the suitability of these methods to describe children’s close relationships in different family situations. We also discuss the suitability of using these methods together and some preliminary results of the research from the analysis of the social network maps and life lines.

Mary Polychronis
Instructor, Mount Royal University, Canada

Seduction and Power: Dynamics of Gender in the Workplace

Using the bar as a site of analysis, I examine gendered performances through techniques of seduction and power. The ways in which women and men perform emotion work in the service industry are informed by gender stereotypes pervasive throughout all areas of social life, which are consequently reproduced and legitimated through interaction in the workplace. Western contemporary society has increasingly become a service-producing society where individuals deal more with people rather than things (Hochschild, 1983). Authenticity and autonomy are valued features of society, and individuals who frequently engage in inauthentic exchanges have low levels of autonomy in the workplace are likely to experience harmful psychological effects. Men and women exercises power in different ways and neither gender is immune to the potential psychological consequences of emotional labour, an area which requires acknowledgement and further investigation. Although the micro-politics of resistance do not elicit major and immediate changes on a macro-scale, it is important to acknowledge moments of resistance between individuals as essential sites of analysis of both men and women as active participants in the cycle of production, reproduction and contestation of existing societal values related to gender and status differences.

Krisanaphong Poothakool

The President of Criminology and Criminal Justice Administration
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Policing and Reform in Thailand

This is a study of policing and reform in Thailand, framed around recommendations made by the Police Reform Committee, 2006–2007. The study begins with a history of Thai policing in social, cultural and political context, and a review of various international models of policing considered by the Committee, before examining the recommendations of the Committee. The study employed a mixture of research methods in seeking convergence among the data collected. Fieldwork was carried out from mid 2009 to 2010. Permissions for the study ran down through the police administrative hierarchy beginning at the top at Police HQ. The researcher was allowed access to constables and their station chiefs in police stations in Bangkok, Chiang Mai and Surat Thani provinces. Moreover, the researcher was granted an interview with Police General Wasit, Head of the Police Reform Committee, and three senior members and two experts who assisted in the Committee's deliberations. Study data derived from some 40 in-depth interviews with officers and officials of varying rank and status complemented by a survey of more than 600 officers from the various operational sections of the force in large and small police stations. The aim was to understand police officers' responses to recommendations for reform, which had been explained fully to the researcher by members of the Committee and experts. Reform was envisaged as a two stage process. The basis for reform would be decentralization of police administration, and budgets, along with the institution of external scrutiny mechanisms at the national level. Longer term reorganisation would focus more on policing at the local level, to include reform of working conditions, roles and responsibilities, recruitment and training provision, professionalism and codes of conduct, and public participation. In Thailand, the issue remains of establishing a police force which can claim to serve all sections of society.

Tawanda Runhare

Lecturer, University of Venda, South Africa

&

Anniekie Ravhudzulo

Lecturer, University of Venda, South Africa

A Neo-Marxist Analysis of the Paradox Between Education and Apartheid in South Africa

The role of Christian missionaries in initiating and establishing educational institutions in colonial Africa is well documented. In South Africa, the origin and spread of formal education among African communities to the north of the country is attributed to the arrival of the English speaking Christian missionaries who sought converts among Africans. From their mission stations, they planted and administered schools and training colleges. This article uses the neo-Marxist theoretical perspective to explore the contradictions and controversies in the educational objectives, activities and outcomes of Western Christian missionaries among African communities in colonial South Africa. Using the purposive sampling method, individual semi-structured interviews with former students, teachers, evangelists and church members who had direct contacts or worked for the early Western Christian denominations were conducted at schools, hospitals and churches which were established by early English Christian missionaries in South Africa. Using narrative data from teachers, evangelists, eye-witnesses and graduates of Western Christian education institutions, the paper illustrates using a neo-Marxist conflict perspective that although the educational activities of English speaking Christian missionaries contradicted the apartheid system of Bantu Education, the process and outcomes of Christian missionary education were self-contradictory and therefore served the needs of colonial capitalism in apartheid South Africa more than the African communities, who were the intended beneficiaries of the Christian mission stations.

Agus Ahmad Safei

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Indonesia

Dynamics of Religious Tolerance in Indonesia

The purpose of this paper is to explain the dynamics of religious tolerance that occurred in Indonesia, especially in the last decade. Indonesia is indeed one of the most pluralistic societies in terms of ethnic, linguistic, cultural, and religious diversity, in which people from various backgrounds of tribe, race, and religion live together. In terms of religion, there exist in this country the great world religions, namely Islam, Christianity, Hinduism, Buddhism, and Kong Hu Chu. With a majority Muslim population, Indonesia is also known widely as the largest Muslim country in the world. Historically, the complexity of religious identity can bring harmony. In fact, with a diverse character, Indonesia is known as a model of a tolerant country where people from different religious backgrounds can live together in harmony. In this context, Indonesia has a very popular slogan, namely “Bhineka Tunggal Ika” (Unity in Diversity). Sociologically, the relationship among religious believers full of dynamics, sometimes full of accommodations that create an atmosphere of harmony and sometimes full of confrontations that lead to disharmony. The pattern of accommodative relationship occurs when the followers of different religions emphasizes tolerance. While the emergence of a confrontational relationship due to internal factors of the religious community itself, such a narrow understanding of religious, exclusive, self-righteous, but is also influenced by external factors, such as economic inequalities and the existence of provocation from the outside. This then causes the various nuances of religious conflicts in Indonesia. Ethnic and religious diversity, on the one hand, it can be a valuable capital for the establishment of tolerance is strong, but on the other hand has tremendous potential for conflict. Potential conflicts among ethnic and religious communities are still quite open. Thus the fact then raises a new problem of the dialectical relationship among religious and sometimes problematic. The problem was indeed a wedge that is long enough, especially in a plural society like Indonesia.

Emre Sakar

PhD Student, Middle East Technical University, Turkey

Rural Communities in the Kaz Mountains Region: Actors for Sustainability

In this paper, I discuss rural communities and sustainable livelihoods in the Kaz Mountains Region located in the northern Aegean Region in western Turkey. The data and arguments presented in the paper are derived from original field research and in-depth interviews done between 2010 and 2011 as part of my doctoral study. Although it is presently considered a touristic and recreational site of both mountain and seaside, it is also an ancient historical site mentioned as the Ida Mountains in the Iliad by Homer.

Currently, rural communities in the region earn their livelihoods mostly from the production of olive and olive oil. In this sense, a specific part of the region has been declared as an organic agriculture zone by the public authorities in the 2000s, and some economic incentives were initiated for promoting organic olive oil production. Additionally, local communities in the region are also involved in forestry and eco-tourism as sources of subsistence.

However, several environmental matters faced in the region such as mining, increasing construction, and the founding of a national park are problematic in the context of sustainable livelihoods of the rural communities. Since such activities open agricultural fields to construction, undermine organic agricultural production, strictly regulate husbandry, and change the production and consumption patterns among the community, they constitute major challenges against local livelihoods. Thus, the impact of environmental issues on socio-economic transformations that the rural communities underwent in recent decades is a major concern of the paper.

Another focus of my study is local participation in environmental matters which enhances the prospects for sustainable livelihoods in the region. Rural communities are embedded in a dynamic interaction with the public authorities and the local environmental initiatives. They can be considered as challenging development discourse pursued by the public authorities in the region. In this context, local environmental activists from the rural communities in alliance with the local environmental initiatives have organized against gold mining and other issues that threaten their livelihoods. Therefore, rural communities are approached as significant local actors offering multiple, alternative ways for environmental protection and sustainable livelihoods.

Maria Scannapieco

Professor & Director, University of Texas at Arlington, USA

&

Kirstin Painter

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Foster Care Youth Mentoring Program: An Evaluation

The number of youth in foster care increased from 302,000 in 1980 to 423,000 in 2009. Teenagers make up about 30 percent of all foster care youth. About 20,000 adolescents leave foster care each year because they reach eighteen years of age, with 30 percent being in care for over nine years without a permanent placement (DHHS, 2010). Youth aging out of foster care have significant difficulties transitioning into independent living across all areas of their lives.

To address these issues in one state, the legislature passed a bill which mandated the establishment and evaluation of a youth mentoring pilot program to match youth in foster care with volunteer adult mentors in order to foster relationships of support and guidance in preparation for the youth's transition to adult living. Big Brothers Big Sisters won the award to implement the program. Big Brother Big Sisters (BBBS) is the nation's largest provider of youth mentoring services. The mission of BBBS is *to help youth reach their potential through one-to-one relationships with mentors that have a measurable impact on youth.* (Tierney, Grossman, & Resch, 2009).

Youth in foster care age 14 years and older, who participated on a voluntary basis, were screened and matched with an adult mentor for the support and guidance which comes from the positive youth development instilled through one-to-one mentoring relationships. Mentors were selected, trained, and matched through BBBS's vetted and lauded service delivery model address problems in a youth's life before they culminate in serious problems, such as failing to complete high school, pregnancy, or contact with the juvenile justice system. Coupled with instilling a future-orientated outlook, mentors equip at-risk youth with the knowledge, skills, and abilities necessary to triumph over adversity and pursue success in life as well-adjusted, functional adults contributing positively to society and capable of establishing their own healthy families (Big Brothers, Big Sisters North Texas, 2009). Evaluation has found a strong correlation between the strongest effects and better outcomes for mentoring for youth who meet with their mentor face to face.

Approximately 240 youth were referred for the mentoring pilot. Forty-five of the referred youth participated in the pilot. Of the 45 youth that were matched, 19 (42 percent) ended in a match failure. The two most common reasons were the youths' decision to not participate (11 percent) and the youth moving (8 percent). Three youth (6 percent) participated in the mentoring program for a year, one of which participated for 13 months. No youth stayed in the pilot over 13 months. Twenty of the youth (44 percent) participated six months or less.

Though there were problems with implementation of the mentoring pilot, responses on a confidential youth survey suggest that those who did participate had positive experiences. The youth reported they enjoyed spending time with a mentor and felt their mentor helped them gain self-confidence, experience improvement in school, and experience improved relationships with their foster parents. Based on responses on the survey from the youth and based on the existing empirical literature on the benefits of mentoring programs for trouble youth, the lessons learned from the successes and barriers of this mentoring pilot can guide future development of mentoring programs for foster youth.

The purpose of this presentation is to report on the findings of the evaluation of the pilot program, make recommendations for future implementation, and to report on implications for Research and Practice. The presentation will include an overview of the problem, the pilot program design, amounts and types of contacts between youth and mentors, a comparison of youth and mentor characteristics and an analysis of contacts based on these characteristics, findings of a volunteer report of the match, satisfaction of youth and mentors with the program, and findings of two independently conducted surveys, one with the youth and the other with their mentors.

Musa Shallal

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Emirates

&

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Factors Determing Women Job Suitability in the Gulf Society: Case of the UAE

This paper discusses women employment and job choices in the Arabian Gulf society. In this context, it is believed that societal attitudes and family interests usually override women's employment choices and dictate the kind of careers women should pursue. Consequently, women might be denied access to the kind of jobs they desire. However, the apparent success of women in educational achievements might have translated in dramatic changes in female employment choices and career development. To elucidate on the effect of education and other factors on women's job satisfaction and employment choices, a sample of 1037 employed Emirati women was conducted. Results based on the logistic regression were generated and discussed in line with reviewed evidence from the literature. Evidence suggests that age and education level play significant role in shaping Emirati women's opinion about job satisfaction and job suitability. For them, the public sector is the first employment choice.

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&
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Ineffective Guardian ad Litem in Custody: A Case Study of a Strangulation Domestic Violence Matter

Domestic violence is a difficult, emotional matter especially when it involves a child who has witnessed the act(s) or aspects of the act(s) of domestic violence on the child's parent. It is particularly difficult when the parties divorce or separate, and a court is required to determine what is in the child's best interest regarding custody and parental access by the perpetrator. In the United States, each state has its own laws regarding custody and parental access, including how domestic violence factors into an award of custody and parental access. Under the best interest of the child standard, the Minnesota court must look at thirteen statutory factors, unless domestic violence has occurred between the parties, then the court looks at twelve statutory factors. In addition, if there is an allegation of abuse or neglect of a minor child, the court must appoint a guardian ad litem to serve the best interest of the child. A guardian ad litem's job is to independently investigate the case, and make recommendations to the court from the child's perspective. However, the training requirements for guardian ad litem in the State of Minnesota are minimal. But, the recommendations of a guardian ad litem are generally adopted by the court. This paper will explore the story of Mary Smith who was strangled by her husband after a summer barbeque, the failure of the guardian ad litem assigned to this case to remove their biases and their complete failure to act in the child's best interest, and the absolute necessity to disallow guardian ad litem from making recommendations in cases involving strangulation as illustrated by this case study.

Matt Stargardter

Ph.D. Student, John G. Kennedy University, USA

Visual Study – Fan Violence

Love of sport is one of the most shared cultural experience; unfortunately, so too is fan violence. Fan violence spans generations, gender, nationalities and religious beliefs. This study examines the motivation for the seemingly recent surge in fan violence, why fan violence considered an acceptable part of sports and whether fans themselves can provide a cure for the violence associated with sporting events.

Nicole Trujillo-Pagan
Assistant Professor, Wayne State University, USA

Subfederal Immigration Regulation: The New Juan Crow?

In recent decades, new Latino immigration to the US South has altered the black-white binary that dominated its pre-civil rights political landscape. "The Browning of the South" resulting from Latino immigration is not generalized but has instead been distinguished by rapid growth and settlement in suburban areas, small towns and rural communities. The fact that this migration includes a high proportion of undocumented immigrants has intensified local debates about the changes facing communities. This paper discusses Alabama's response to these new phenomena, and specifically, the state's enactment of local immigration policies. It focuses on the coded language used to defend HB 56 and the theme of community preservation and/or self-determination. It finds this language has important historical parallels to the development of Jim Crow laws throughout the South in the early nineteenth century.

Nelson Nava Turgo
Researcher, Cardiff University, UK

Here, you can see everyone and say anything!: Gossiping and Panopticism in a Philippine Fishing Community

Small trade stores are a ubiquitous feature of most Philippine communities. They are small to medium-size stores not very much unlike convenience stores in the West where people buy goods in small quantities from sugar (in small sachets), vinegar (measured in cups), rice (sold in kilos) to cigarettes (sold a piece). In the Philippine, small trade stores play a vital role in providing economic sustenance to people whose income is precarious. But more than an economic hub, trade stores also function as social hub that connects people and, as this paper will show, acts as eyes and ears of the community – the space where the production and re-production of speculative talks about the daily private affairs of people most commonly takes place. In a sense, trade stores act as the community's panopticon where people's everyday dealings with everyone else in the community and its environs are reported and in effect, discursively brought under the gaze of the 'entire community' for discussion and evaluation. Trade stores then through gossips 'interpellate' the everyday existence of people in the community and instantiate a space from which a structure of informal social control for all its members is dispensed and made known 'publicly'.

Rueyling Tzeng

Researcher, Academia Sinica- Institute of European and American
Studies, Taiwan

Western Immigrants Opening Restaurants in Taiwan: Beyond Ethnic Economy

Immigrant restaurants are often viewed as parts of ethnic economies that utilize co-ethnic resources and networks, but immigrant restaurants in Taiwan established by Westerners represent a new phenomenon. My goals for this paper are to provide historical and macro-institutional analyses of this phenomenon, and to determine whether it is representative of an ethnic economy. Data are from a literature review and interviews with Western immigrant restaurant owners. In this paper I review the history of the privileged position of Western cuisine in Taiwan, and the aspects of status, class, and lifestyle that encourage Westerners to set up immigrant restaurants. My conclusion is that Western immigrant restaurants in Taiwan are not an example of an ethnic economy because their owners rarely use ethnic resources or networks. Since they are not concentrated in specific areas, they cannot be viewed as forming an ethnic enclave.

Edeltraud Vomberg

Head of Institute, University of Applied Sciences, Germany

&

Esther Ochoa Fernandez

Researcher, University of Applied Sciences, Germany

Factors Influencing the Professional Advancement of Women in the Social and Health Sector in Germany

The majority of the employees working in the social and health sector in Germany are women. However women in leading positions are a minority. The three main goals of our research project are the description of the vertical gender segregation in these two sectors, the investigation of reasons for that under-representation of women in leading positions and the analysis of the factors influencing women's motivations in professional advancement. The research of questions concerning women in leading positions in the social and health sector in Germany is very scarce. Due to the demographic change and the skilled worker shortage in Germany these are questions not only of academic but also of economical and political interest.

The investigation of factors for the under-representation of women in leading positions and also for the female motivation in professional advancement can be classified into three different levels: the individual level, the level of the organizations, and the level of the society. At the individual level the analysis focus on the preferences and attitudes, education, work orientation, role models, social networks, social background and personal life situation of women (existence of partner and young children). Other factors are considered to be important within the enterprises: organizational facilities for human resources development, further education, promotion of women and the existence of different models of flexible work time and job location. Likewise development of childcare is an important factor at the level of the society in topics around the employment of women.

The research project's duration is about thirteen months (April 2011 until April 2012) and its financing is ensured by the Federal Ministry of Education and Research. For the analysis of the project's topic a questionnaire with closed-ended- and open-ended-questions was designed. Two different modes of questionnaires were used: paper-and-pencil questionnaires and also online-questionnaires. The survey took place during two months between October and December 2011 in twelve different enterprises with more than 6000 female employees in

total. The respondents are working in the fields of social work, medical service and elderly citizen and nursing care services. All respondents are women. Some of them are women in leading positions while others are not. The analysis compares at least these two groups of women in respect to the factors influencing the promotion of women and the female motivation on professional advancement. The analysis will also differentiate between women in high, middle and lower leading positions. Public, profit and nonprofit organizations are participating in the project. These three types of organizations correspond to the heterogeneity of the social and health sector in Germany.

The statistical part contains descriptive statistics concerning the situation of vertical gender segregation in the part-taking enterprises. Additionally two different statistical models will be applied: a logistic model will be applied for the analysis of the promotion of women and a regression model for the analysis of the motivation in professional advancement. The project pursues with its results the identification of the inhibiting and furthering factors to increase the percentage of women in leading positions.