

2016

Social Sciences

Third Annual International
Conference on Social Sciences,
25-28 July 2016, Athens, Greece
Edited by Gregory T. Papanikos

THE ATHENS INSTITUTE FOR EDUCATION AND RESEARCH



Social Sciences Abstracts
3rd Annual International
Conference on Social Sciences,
25-28 July 2016, Athens,
Greece

Edited by Gregory T. Papanikos

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Preface

This abstract book includes all the summaries of the papers presented at the *3rd Annual International Conference on Social Sciences, 25-28 July 2016, Athens, Greece*, organized by the Social Sciences Research Division of the Athens Institute for Education and Research. In total there were 29 papers, coming from 15 different countries (Algeria, Argentina, Canada, France, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Mexico, Portugal, South Africa, Switzerland, Taiwan, UAE, UK and USA). The conference was organized into 20 sessions that included areas of Information Behavior/Society, Social Sciences, Development and Production Processes 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
**3rd Annual International Conference on Library and Information
Science, 25-28 July 2016, Athens, Greece**
PROGRAM

Conference Venue: [Titania Hotel](#), 52 Panepistimiou Street, 10678
Athens, Greece

Monday 25 July 2016
(all sessions include 10 minutes break)

08:00-08:30 Registration and Refreshments

08:30-09:00 Welcome & Opening Address (ROOM B--Mezzanine Floor)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gregory T. Papanikos, President, ATINER. George Poulos, Vice-President of Research, ATINER & Emeritus Professor, University of South Africa, South Africa.

09:00-10:30 Session I (ROOM B- Mezzanine Floor): Information Behavior/Society	09:00-10:30 Session II (ROOM C- Mezzanine Floor): Branding-Marketing I
<p>Chair: Despoina Katzoli, Researcher, ATINER.</p>	<p>Chair: Cleopatra Veloutsou, Head, Marketing Research Unit, ATINER & Senior Lecturer of Marketing, University of Glasgow, U.K.</p>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Claire Katz, Professor, Texas A&M University, USA. "Shame on you": Education, Technology, and Social Control. 2. *<u>Takawira Machimbidza</u>, Lecturer, National University of Science and Technology (NUST), Zimbabwe, Stephen M. Mutula, Professor, University of KwaZulu-Natal (UKZN), South Africa & Ruth Hoskins, Professor, University of KwaZulu-Natal (UKZN), South Africa. Information Behaviour of Academics at Selected Zimbabwean State Universities. 3. *<u>Tirhani Asnath Masia</u>, Lecturer, University of Venda, South Africa, Cloupas Mahopo, Lecturer, University of Venda, South Africa, Cebisa Noxolo Nesamvuni, Senior Lecturer, University of Venda, South Africa & Vanessa Mbhatsani, Lecturer, University of Venda, South Africa. Knowledge and Consumption Practices of Indigenous Foods among Secondary Schools Learners in Limpopo Province, South Africa. 4. Zakir Hossain, Teacher / Librarian and Extended Essay Coordinator, EUROPEAN International School Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam. Journey toward Learning Society: Possibilities and Challenges of Viet Nam Libraries. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. *<u>Flavio Regio Brambilla</u>, Professor, Universidade de Santa Cruz do Sul (UNISC), Brazil & Ana Flavia Hantt, Student and Researcher, Universidade de Santa Cruz do Sul (UNISC), Brazil. Co-creation in the Media Sector: An Important Tool to Generate Business for Communication Vehicle Brands. (BRA) 2. *<u>Waldemar Pfoertsch</u>, Professor, Pforzheim Business School, Germany & Christian Peter Schaefer, Ustinov Scholar, Ustinov College, University of Durham, U.K. Challenges in Complex B2B Multi-Brand Architectures Alienating Brand Portfolio Strategy and Brand Portfolio Management B2B Companies. (BRA) 3. *Petra Barisic, Teaching and Research Assistant, University of Zagreb, Croatia. Event as the Brand Ambassador of Its Host City: Analyzing the Social Media Exposure of Split Generated by Ultra Europe Music Festival. (BRA)

10:30-12:00 Session III (ROOM A- Mezzanine Floor): Social Sciences I	10:30-12:00 Session IV (ROOM B- Mezzanine Floor): Academic Libraries I	10:30-12:00 Session V (ROOM C- Mezzanine Floor): Development and Production Processes
<p>Chair: Claire Katz, Professor, Texas A&M University, USA.</p>	<p>Chair:*Takawira Machimbidza, Lecturer, National University of Science and Technology (NUST), Zimbabwe.</p>	<p>Chair: Flavio Regio Brambilla, Professor, Universidade de Santa Cruz do Sul (UNISC), Brazil.</p>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Daniel Conway, Professor, Texas A&M University, USA. "This New Type of Criminal": Arendt, Eichmann, and the Future of Criminal Intent. 2. <u>Johannah Sekudu</u>, Senior Lecturer, University of South Africa, South Africa & <u>Goitsemanj Botes</u>, Social Work Manager, University of South Africa, South Africa. Factors Associated with Suicide amongst the Young People in Soshanguve, Pretoria, South Africa. 3. Tjale Cloupas Mahopo, Lecturer, University of Venda, South Africa. Determination of the Anthropometric Status and Dietary Intake of Receiving-Support-Grant Children in the Rural Households in Vhembe District. 4. Mohammed Alzyoudi, Professor, UAEU College of Education, UAE. Investigating the Effectiveness of Portage Program on Children with Developmental Delay in United Arab Emirates. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>Yen-Ting Chen</u>, Assistant Professor, National Chin-Yi University of Technology, Taiwan, <u>Tsung-Yu Chou</u>, Associate Professor, National Chin-Yi University of Technology, Taiwan & <u>Yi-Ru Chen</u>, Student, National Chin-Yi University of Technology, Taiwan. Applying Interpretative Structural Model to Assess the Service Quality of Subject Services of Academy Library. 2. <u>Ahmed Alwan</u>, Faculty and Academic Librarian, California State University, Northridge, USA & <u>David Prescott</u>, Associate Professor, American University of Sharjah, UAE. Addressing the Framework for Information Literacy for Higher Education through Effective Librarian-Faculty Collaboration. 3. <u>Leslin Charles</u>, Instructional Design Librarian, The State University of New Jersey, USA & <u>Laurie McFadden</u>, Library Director, Berkeley College, USA. Embracing Challenges in Times of Change: Academic Librarians Identify Opportunities Presented by the ACRL Framework for Information Literacy for Higher Education. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Todd Ames, Associate Professor, University of Guam, USA. Production and Consumption in Micronesia: How Small-Scale Cash-Crop Production is driven by Emerging Agricultural Markets on Yap, Pohnpei and Palai (FSM). 2. *<u>Bineswaree Bolaky</u>, Economic Affairs Officer, United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), Switzerland. Why Aid Volatility is Harmful for Developing Countries? 3. <u>Jacob Stroucken</u>, Ph.D. Student, University of Johannesburg, South Africa & <u>Gideon Els</u>, Associate Professor, University of Johannesburg, South Africa. Financial Sustainability of SMEs through Application of the Working Capital Cost Optimisation Model. (SME)

12:00-13:30 Session VII (ROOM B- Mezzanine Floor): Scholarly Communication and Disciplinary Studies	12:00-13:30 Session VIII (ROOM C- Mezzanine Floor): The Political, Social and Economic Environment I
Chair: Daniel Conway, Professor, Texas A&M University, USA.	Chair: *Waldemar Pfoertsch, Professor, Pforzheim Business School, Germany.
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. *James Clark, Professor and Chair of Psychology, University of Winnipeg, Canada. How Scientific are the Social Sciences? 2. <u>Nelida Gentile</u>, Professor, University of Buenos Aires, Argentina, <u>Rodolfo Gaeta</u>, Professor, University of Buenos Aires, Argentina & <u>Susana Lucero</u>, Professor, University of Buenos Aires, Argentina. Philosophical Challenges to the Sociology of Science. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. *Gilles Pache, Professor, Aix-Marseille University, France. Economic Solidarity within a Territory: How to go Beyond Local Egoism? 2. *Annalisa Pace, Aggregate Professor, University of Teramo, Italy. Family Emergency: For an Innovative European Fiscal Model. 3. Gaye Ilhan Demiryol, Assistant Professor, Bahcesehir University, Turkey. Adorno and Arendt: From Theory to Praxis. 4. <u>Elissavet Farmaki</u>, Lecturer, University of Milano-Bicocca, Italy & Elisabetta Ruspini, Associate Professor, University of Milano-Bicocca, Italy. The Gender Dimension of Poverty and Social Exclusion in Greece since the Onset of the Recent Crisis.

13:30-14:30 Lunch

14:30-16:30 Session IX (ROOM B- Mezzanine Floor): Technology	14:30-16:30 Session X (ROOM C- Mezzanine Floor): Special Issues on Small Business and Societies I
Chair: Yen-Ting Chen, Assistant Professor, National Chin-Yi University of Technology, Taiwan.	Chair: Peter Yannopoulos, Professor, Brock University, Canada & Academic Member, Marketing Research Unit, ATINER.
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Marcos A. Rodrigues, Professor, Sheffield Hallam University, U.K. Secure Information Systems in the Age of Cloud Computing. 2. <u>Tefen Lin</u>, Assistant Professor, Lunghwa University of Science and Technology, Taiwan & Yi-Sian Chen, Assistant Professor, Lunghwa University of Science and Technology, Taiwan. The Color Recommendation of Mosaic Image by Error Diffusion. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>Ralph Schuhmann</u>, Professor, SRH University of Applied Sciences Berlin, Germany & Farzaneh Zonghi, Research Associate, SRH University of Applied Sciences Berlin, Germany. Practicing Risk Management in Turkish and German SMEs. (SME) 2. <u>Demos Vardiabasis</u>, Professor, Pepperdine University, USA, *<u>Samuel Seaman</u>, Professor, Pepperdine University, USA, *<u>David Smith</u>, Dean, Graziadio School of Business and Management, Pepperdine University, USA, Yury Adamov, Pepperdine University, USA & Perla Quintana, Pepperdine University, USA. The Subtleties of Crowd-funded Projects. (SME) 3. *Mogens Dilling-Hansen, Associate Professor, Aarhus University, Denmark. SMEs: Peter Pan Syndrome or Firms not Grown up? (SME) 4. Donatella Donato, Ph.D. Student, Libera Università di Bolzano, Italy. A Study on

	<p>the Relation between Social Vulnerability, Marginalization and the Role of the School as an Agent for Analysis and Social Change, in a District of Valencia-Spain. (SMC)</p> <p>5. *<u>Daniel Mueller</u>, Ph.D. Student, ETH Zürich, Switzerland, Funk Te, Ph.D. Student, ETH Zürich, Switzerland & Irena Pletikosa, Post-Doc, ETH Zürich, Switzerland. The Use of non-Financial Data Sources to Predict the Success of SMEs in Switzerland's Rural Areas. (SME)</p>
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16:30-18:30 Session XI (ROOM B- Mezzanine Floor): Illegal/Legal Immigration	16:30-18:30 Session XII (ROOM C- Mezzanine Floor): General Issues
Chair: *James Clark, Professor and Chair of Psychology, University of Winnipeg, Canada.	Chair: Ralph Schuhmann, Professor, SRH University of Applied Sciences Berlin, Germany.
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>Angel Serrano</u>, Professor, Universidad de Guanajuato, Mexico & Brigitte Lamy, Professor, Universidad de Guanajuato, Mexico. Analysis of Occupational Injury and Disability among Latino Immigrants with a Precarious Migration Status in Los Angeles, California. 2. <u>Julie Anne Laser-Maira</u>, Associate Professor, University of Denver, USA, Christopher Scott Huey, Researcher, Chemonics International, USA, Orion Castro, Student, Metro State University of Denver, USA & Nicole Nicotera, Associate Professor, University of Denver, USA. Human Trafficking in Peru: Stakeholder Perceptions. 3. Maha Agaguenia, Professor, Mohamed-Cherif Messaadia University, Algeria. The Illegal Immigration and Social Representations of Europe. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>Deborah Cohn</u>, Associate Professor, New York Institute of Technology, USA & <u>Joshua Bienstock</u>, Assistant Professor, New York Institute of Technology, USA. The Influence of Digital Social Networking Services on the Workplace Harmony and Conflict. (SME) 2. Davide Borelli, Ph.D. Scholar, University of Naples, Italy. International Trading of Big Data.

21:00-23:00 Greek Night and Dinner (Details during registration)

Tuesday 26 July 2016

08:00-11:00 Educational and Cultural Urban Walk Around Modern and Ancient Athens (Details during registration)

11:00-12:30 Session XIII (ROOM B- Mezzanine Floor): School Library Media and Education	11:00-12:30 Session XIV (ROOM C- Mezzanine Floor): The Political, Social and Economic Environment II
Chair: Tefen Lin, Assistant Professor, Lunghwa University of Science and Technology, Taiwan.	Chair: *Gilles Pache, Professor, Aix-Marseille University, France.
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>Nicole Nicotera</u>, Associate Professor, University of Denver, USA, Sarah Brewer, Research Associate, University of Colorado Denver, USA, Christopher Veeh, Research Associate, Washington University in St. Louis, USA & Julie Anne Laser-Maira, Associate Professor, University of Denver, USA. Predictors of Positive Youth Development in First-Year Undergraduate Students. 2. <u>Christabelle Sikhanyisiwe Moyo</u>, Postdoctoral Research Fellow, University of Venda, South Africa, Joseph Francis, Professor, University of Venda, South Africa & Pascal Obong Bessong, Professor, University of Venda, South Africa. Perspectives on the Impact of MAL-ED South Africa Project on Human Capital Development of Graduate Students and Junior Faculty at a South African University. 3. <u>Cebisa Noxolo Nesamvuni</u>, Senior Lecturer, University of Venda, South Africa. Measuring Nutritional Progress in the 21st Century through Nutritional Assessment in Rural Thulamela Households. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Wan-Ying Yang, Professor, National Chengchi University, Taiwan. Will Economic Integration Lead to Political Unification Across the Taiwan Strait? 2. Keita Suga, Senior Researcher, National Institute of Population and Social Security Research, Japan. Career Interruptions among Married Women after the 1st Childbirth in Japan.

12:30-14:00 Session XV (ROOM B- Mezzanine Floor): Special Libraries and Collections	12:30-14:00 Session XVI (ROOM C- Mezzanine Floor): Branding-Marketing II
Chair: Nicole Nicotera, Associate Professor, University of Denver, USA.	Chair: *Mogens Dilling-Hansen, Associate Professor, Aarhus University, Denmark.
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Scott Seaman, Dean of Libraries, Ohio University, USA. Collaborative Shared Print Collections in the United States. 2. <u>Robert J. Congleton</u>, Associate Professor, Rider University, USA & *<u>Sharon Q. Yang</u>, Professor, Rider University, USA. A Comparative Study of Education Exemptions to Copyright in the United States and Europe. 3. <u>Nombulelo Chitha</u>, Lecturer, Walter Sisulu University, South Africa, Lizo Godlimpi, ILCC Coordinator, Walter Sisulu University, South Africa, Wezile Chitha, 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>Sergio Osuna</u>, Professor, Universidad EIA, Colombia, Cleopatra Veloutsou, Senior Lecturer, University of Glasgow, U.K. & Anna Morgan-Thomas, Senior Lecturer, University of Glasgow, U.K. A Systematic Literature Review of Brand Commitment: Definition, Perspectives and Dimensions. (BRA) 2. <u>Fatma Abdellah Kilani</u>, Associate Professor, University of Carthage, Tunisia & <u>Rihab Zorai</u>, Ph.D. Student, University of Manouba, Tunisia. Brand Origin Recall Accuracy (Boreca): A New Measure of

<p>Dean, Walter Sisulu University, South Africa, Sikhumbuzo Mabunda, Public Health Specialist and Lecturer, Walter Sisulu University, South Africa, Siyonela Mlonyeni, Researcher at Albertina Sisulu Centre for Global Health and Research, Walter Sisulu University, South Africa & Yanga Mncedane, Researcher at Albertina Sisulu Centre for Global Health and Research, Walter Sisulu University, South Africa. Information Needs, Sources and Resources for 5th Year Medical Students during the Integrated Longitudinal Clinical Clerkship (ILCC).</p> <p>4. Maria Do Sameiro Barroso, Board Member, Portuguese Medical Association, Portugal. Funerary Banquet. Unpublished Sculpture Relief from the Lisbon National Museum of Archaeology.</p>	<p>Brand Origin Salience. (BRA)</p> <p>3. *<u>Kirsti Lindberg-Repo</u>, Adjunct Professor, Aalto University, Finland & Apramey Dube, Ph.D. Candidate, Hanken School of Economics, Finland. Branding Design Heritage for Prestige: Case Marimekko. (BRA)</p> <p>4. <u>Anastasia Konstantopoulou</u>, Associate Dean, Edge Hill University, U.K., Vishwas Maheshwari, Director of Postgraduate Programmes, University of Chester, U.K., Priya Gunesh, Senior Lecturer, University of Mauritius, Mauritius & George Lodorfos, Associate Dean, Leeds Beckett University, U.K. Employer Branding for Talent Management: A Study of the Mauritian Banking Sector from an HR Perspective. (BRA)</p>
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14:00-15:00 Lunch

<p>15:00-17:00 Session XVII (ROOM B- Mezzanine Floor): Academic Libraries II</p>	<p>15:00-17:00 Session XVIII (ROOM C- Mezzanine Floor): Entrepreneurship</p>
<p>Chair: Scott Seaman, Dean of Libraries, Ohio University, USA.</p>	<p>Chair: Aineias Gkikas, Academic Member, ATINER & Research Fellow, Birmingham City University, UK.</p>
<p>1. Maria Joao Amante, Head of Information and Documentation Services, ISCTE-Instituto Universitário de Lisboa, Portugal. Modelling Variables that Contribute to Faculty Willingness to Collaborate with Librarians: The Case of The University Institute of Lisbon (ISCTE-IUL), Portugal.</p> <p>2. Claudio Sarra, Associate Professor, University of Padova, Italy. Metaphors in Law. A Conceptual Reconstruction and a Taxonomy.</p> <p>3. Cristina Voichita Dragomir, Ph.D. Student, University of Bucharest, Romania. Next Generation Catalogue: The Romanian Libraries Experience.</p>	<p>1. *<u>Laura Galloway</u>, Professor, Heriot-Watt University, U.K., Lakshman Wimalasena, Assistant Professor, Heriot-Watt University, U.K. & Isla Kapasi, Assistant Professor, Edinburgh Napier University, U.K. Entrepreneurial Intentions and Agential Reflexivity: Lessons from Sri Lanka. (SME)</p> <p>2. Angeline Ames, Associate Professor, University of Guam, USA. Entrepreneurship and Economic Opportunities in Micro-finance within the Federated States of Micronesia (FSM).</p> <p>3. Kalypso Apergi, Coordinator, In - Service Training Program for Entrepreneurship in Education, Cyprus Pedagogical Institute, Cyprus. Introducing Entrepreneurship Education in Cyprus. The Challenge in Promoting the Importance of Entrepreneurship Education for the Country's Overall Development. (SME)</p>

<p>17:00-19:00 Session XIX (ROOM B- Mezzanine Floor): Special Topics</p>	<p>17:00-19:00 Session XX (ROOM C- Mezzanine Floor): Special Topics on Small Businesses and Societies II</p>
<p>Chair: Robert J. Congleton, Associate Professor, Rider University, USA.</p>	<p>Chair: Angelos Tsaklanganos, Academic Member, ATINER & Professor, Neapolis University, Cyprus.</p>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>Ching-Yan Wu</u>, Assistant Professor, Fu Jen Catholic University, Taiwan & Mei-Chih Hu, Professor, National Tsing Hua University, Taiwan. Exploring the Developmental Trajectory and Technological Capability in the Global Concentrating Solar Power Industry. 2. <u>Antigonos Sochos</u>, Senior Lecturer, University of Bedfordshire, U.K. & Ritsa Psillou, Ministry of Education, Greece. Post-Traumatic Stress and the Greek Economic Crisis. 3. *Pradeepa Wijetunge, Librarian, University of Colombo, Sri Lanka. Perceptions of Sri Lankan LIS Professionals on the Effects of the Consortium on their Academic Efficiency. 4. Suzianah Nhazzla Ismail, Ph.D. Student, The University of Sheffield, U.K. Post-materialist Values and the Animal Protection Movement in Malaysia. 5. <u>Sara Calogiuri</u>, Ph.D. Student, University of Salento, Italy & Claudia Venuleo, Assistant Professor, University of Salento, Italy. The Concept of Context in the Field of Addiction Research. A Review. (Tuesday July 26, 2016) 6. Paolo Sommaggio, Associate Professor, University of Trento, Italy. Neuro-Civilization: A New Form of Social Enhancement. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. *<u>Jaime Sierra</u>, Associate Professor, Pontificia Universidad Javeriana, Colombia & <u>Oscar Corzo</u>, Professor, Pontificia Universidad Javeriana, Colombia. FTAs and Colombian SMEs' Internationalization: A Fulfilled Promise? (SME) 2. *<u>Richard Henson</u>, Senior Lecturer, University of Worcester, U.K. & Joy Garfield, Senior Lecturer, University of Worcester, U.K. SME Attitudes to Information Assurance, and possible consequences for the Digital Single Market.

21:00-22:30 Dinner (Details during registration)

Wednesday 27 July 2016
Cruise: (Details during registration)

Thursday 28 July 2016
Delphi Visit: (Details during registration)

Maha Agaguenia

Professor, Mohamed-Cherif Messaadia University, Algeria

**The Illegal Immigration and Social Representations of
Europe**

Mohammed Alzyoudi
Professor, UAEU College of Education, UAE

Investigating the Effectiveness of Portage Program on Children with Developmental Delay in United Arab Emirates

This study aims at investigating the effectiveness of Portage Program on children with developmental delay in United Arab Emirates. To achieve the purpose of this study, researchers firstly implemented the scale of Lateral picture of Portage program in order to specify the level of performance of children in physical, perception, social, perception and communication domains; then re-administered the same scale after implementing Portage program. Based on the first results of this scale, the sample of the study were identified and consisted of 10 children with developmental delay; (5 males and three 5 females). Participants were ranged from 37-54 months with average range (M 46.9 months and the SD of 5.6). Following hypotheses testing and data analyses using Wilcoxon test and Z score, the results of this study revealed that there were significant differences in averages of ranks in chronological gaps with children prior and after the implementation of the Portage program. These differences were found in areas of physical, social and daily living skills domains. However; results showed that there were no significant differences in social and communication domains. Accordingly, the study recommends the need of implementing Portage program with children of developmental delay

Angeline Ames

Associate Professor, University of Guam, USA

Entrepreneurship and Economic Opportunities in Micro-finance within the Federated States of Micronesia (FSM)

Entrepreneurship and economic opportunities in micro-finance within the Federated States of Micronesia (FSM) are critical components to sustainable development. Objectives of this research are to enhance the growth of appropriate entrepreneurship and economic opportunities, in particular micro-finance, and to identify small-business development strategies to promote sustainability of small and medium-sized farms within island communities. Research undertaken included the identification of micro-finance and micro-market opportunities currently being produced through sustainable practices on small and medium-sized farms in the Federated States of Micronesia (FSM), in particular Palau, Pohnpei, Chuck, and Yap States. Other research objectives included capacity building and stakeholder participation in micro-finance, entrepreneurship, small-scale business development, and intra-regional partnerships within the FSM. Key analyses are applicable in the following areas: micro-finance, applied knowledge in sustainable resource management, agricultural and business development, and intra-regional trade by a) generating an awareness of sustainable agricultural and business practices, micro-finance, and intra-regional partnerships, and b) learning new production, marketing, and financial skills. Findings demonstrate that the application of small-scale business techniques in agricultural production as well as in micro-finance resulted in an increase in economic opportunities, enhanced incomes, higher productivity in small and medium-sized farms, higher quality and lower expenses, and regional partnerships for stakeholders. It is concluded that long-term, positive socio-economic outcomes needs to include sustainable employment opportunities both locally and within the region, assess to economic resources through micro-finance, and stakeholders' continued participation in decision-making processes. The dissemination of knowledge on island entrepreneurship and small-business development strategies found in micro-finance is critical to sustainable development in the FSM.

Todd Ames

Associate Professor, University of Guam, USA

Production and Consumption in Micronesia: How Small-Scale Cash-Crop Production is driven by Emerging Agricultural Markets on Yap, Pohnpei and Palai

On the islands of Yap, Pohnpei and Palau in the Federated States of Micronesia (FSM), in the Western Pacific, subsistence agricultural activities have been practiced since the pre-contact period and they continue to remain an important subsistence activity today. Current estimates place about 80% of the FSM as reliant on subsistence and semi-subsistence livelihood. Recently there has been a growing movement to use what were once solely traditional subsistence activities as income generating activities as well. Work conducted by Ames and Ames and Manner in 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2013 and 2014 on Yap and Ames and Ames on Pohnpei in 2014 and 2015 and Palau in 2016, indicated that while many Yapese, Pohnpeians and Palauans still relied extensively on subsistence activities, there was an increasing use of small-scale agricultural production to augment family incomes.

This small-scale production has become increasingly important to local consumers as imported foodstuffs have increased dramatically in costs due to high shipping fees. In 2008, production of agricultural goods for local consumption was deemed a strategic issue for the region. There is, however, a lack of research in Yap, Pohnpei and Palau, which links the importance of traditional subsistence, small-scale agricultural and agro-forestry resources and emerging marketing activities to sustainable economic activities and rural community development. This paper combines sociological and economic impact assessments and extensive stakeholder inputs with a cultural geographic analyses of these small-scale agricultural and agro-forestry resources, and addresses how they have been transformed into wage generating activities through local marketing endeavors and their role in sustaining small informal community economies while they have simultaneously reemerged as critical subsistence activities in Yap, Pohnpei and Palau. Central to the research is the study of the development of micro-markets at the community level to increase the productivity and profitability of existing farms. Micro-markets will be assessed in their ability to enhance farm productivity, incomes and employment opportunities as well as to develop distribution links to help generate market flows.

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Funerary Banquet Unpublished Sculpture Relief from the Lisbon National Museum of Archaeology

This article discusses the identification of an unpublished Roman marble relief sculpture Inv. Nr. 2006.428.1 from the National Museum of Archaeology, in Lisbon. The provenance is unknown. It depicts a bearded half-naked man, sitting on a kliné, raising his right hand, holding a ryton. The left arm is hidden behind two books. A snake is carved under the kliné. Sitting on a bench, in front of him, a woman is holding two books or a box. Behind her two smaller figures, a man and a woman are standing, with hands folded in prayer. The woman is covered with a veil. This relief sculpture falls within the funerary banquets which appear from the Hellenistic period to the Roman time until the second century AD representing scenes related to warrior's heroization. A very similar parallel can be found in the National Museum Athens, Inv. Nr. 3873. Only the presence of books makes the difference. Other professions have been portrayed in funerary banquets. The relief sculpture from Berlin (Staatliche Museen zu Berlin, Sk. 804) portrays a heroized doctor. The sculpture relief from Lisbon raises a challenging question

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Why Aid Volatility is Harmful for Developing Countries?

This paper aims to contribute to the aid effectiveness literature by assessing the impact of aid instability, defined as aid volatility, on economic development where development is conceived as stable economic growth. The effectiveness of aid should be judged not only in terms of raising economic growth but also in terms of lowering volatility in growth. Growth volatility is costly for developing countries and hinders development that requires sustained increases in income. Following Mobarak (2005), we estimate a two-equation system that jointly determines mean economic growth rate and growth volatility after incorporating mean aid and aid volatility as explanatory variables. Using an initial panel dataset of more than 100 countries over the period 1960 to 2013 and using a two-equation system that analyzes jointly the determinants of both economic growth and volatility in growth, we find evidence that first, aid raises economic growth and lowers volatility in growth and second, that volatility in aid lowers economic growth and raises volatility in growth. Within a framework that conceives of economic development as the promotion of stable economic growth, this paper establishes a case for increasing stable aid flows to developing countries in order to promote economic development. The high volatile nature of aid disbursed that characterizes the current aid architecture is an issue that needs to be addressed by the international donor community in order to make aid more effective.

Daide Borelli

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International Trading of Big Data

Every international transaction entails a data flow across national borders. We witness continuous information flows within business groups between subsidiaries established in different countries. The business network feeds on communications between partners, often scattered all over the world. In almost every situation, the information exchanged is able to identify an individual; for this reason, this information could be qualified as "personal data".

The subject has a dual dimension: both user/consumer and information provider. However, misuse of personal data is likely to harm fundamental values of human existence. Therefore, to ensure the economic, social and cultural development, it must be ensured that economic needs do not oppress human rights and fundamental freedoms.

The research project aims to provide answers to three different questions: What is a personal data transfer? Which is the economic value of personal data? Could it be considered a tradable (immaterial) good?

Transmission, communication and diffusion are the three ways in which personal information could be transferred. In particular, the communication to specific third parties may (potentially) configure a real trade of personal information, perhaps for the purpose of marketing and profiling in a specific group of consumers. But these kinds of transfers require the compliance with legal requirements (e.g. lawfulness of personal data process). If this is true (at least partly), it is interesting to understand which is the commercial value of these personal data.

Frequently providers of online services, applications and software offer their products in exchange of user's personal data (often in the form of "registration"). Indeed, this kind of exchange constitutes a real synallagmatic contract: product in exchange of personal data. If we consider, however, that the right to privacy is deemed like an available property right, even though fundamental, it is quite obvious that everyone has the right (within legal limits) to dispose of it as he sees fit. The biggest obstacle to this approach may be represented by the legal requirement of the freedom of the consent established by the Directive 95/46/EC.

The analysis will be carried out, however, in a *de jure condendo* perspective, in light of the recently approved text of the new EU regulation on data protection.

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The Concept of Context in the Field of Addiction Research. A Review

Objective: In the field of addiction research, the studies have typically focused on the identification of individual factors that affect the onset and maintenance of addictive behaviors. However, during the last 20 years, there has been a growing interest in the role of social and cultural factors and efforts have also been made to re-situate addicts in their social environment. The authors reviewed the literature on addictions with the purpose of investigating how scholars have conceptualized and incorporated contextual influences in their work.

Method: Studies investigating different aspects of the “context”, published in the period 2012-2014 in one of the most representative journal in the field, were analyzed.

Results: From a total of 126 studies examined, 14 macro-categories and 56 sub-categories were identified. Most of the articles identify the context with the socio-demographic variables, the exposition to addictive behaviors in the social environment and different social and familiar factors (like media influence, parental style, etc);

Conclusions: Currently, there is a huge variability in the way of defining and analyzing the role of context. Only few studies addressed the role of culture. The view of culture as the context-container to which individuals belong emerges, with a little recognition of the role of individuals in negotiating their cultural world and the meaning of their experiences

James Clark

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How scientific are the Social Sciences?

With the growth in interdisciplinary programs and in collaborative projects involving academics from different scholarly backgrounds, often in the social sciences, it is increasingly important to appreciate possible differences in their approaches to research. One way that social science disciplines can differ is with respect to how scientific they are, the issue addressed in the present study. I first argue that the primary feature of science is the use of empirical methods to further our understanding of human phenomena and second review reports suggesting that some social sciences have, at best, a tenuous commitment to empiricism. Following a brief discussion of alternative ways to measure the scientific (i.e., empirical) nature of different disciplines, I use one metric, the presentation of empirical results as tables and figures in introductory textbooks, to compare several of the primary social sciences (e.g., psychology, sociology) and related interdisciplinary programs (e.g., criminology, religious studies). As expected, the disciplines vary markedly on reports of empirical data in texts. There are certainly limitations to the present approach, including: it ignores verbal depictions of results, there are alternative conceptions of science, and introductory textbooks may be unrepresentative of the discipline. Nonetheless, the findings are consistent with marked differences across the social sciences in their commitment to empirical methods, which could lead to academic silos, as well as to misunderstandings, perhaps even conflict, between academics from different backgrounds unless some means of bridging the epistemological divide can be found.

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**This New Type of Criminal":
Arendt, Eichmann, and the Future of Criminal Intent**

Hannah Arendt's chief aim in *Eichmann in Jerusalem* (1963) was not to deliver a definitive reckoning of the life and times of Adolf Eichmann, but to launch an investigation of the "new type of criminal" he exemplified. Toward this end, she delivered a "report" devoted to the emergent phenomenon of the banality of evil, which, she believed, would explain the unprecedented contributions of this "new type of criminal" to the commission and proliferation of crimes against humanity. Independent of the Eichmann case, she warned, the larger challenge we now face—viz., the emergence of criminals devoid of criminal intent— threatens the very foundation of our modern institutions of justice and jurisprudence. As Arendt famously alleged, the prosecution in the Eichmann trial failed to establish *mens rea* (or criminal intent), which is considered a necessary element of the most serious of the crimes with which Eichmann was charged. The prosecution failed, moreover, not simply as a result of its various procedural lapses, which Arendt painstakingly documented, but because the "new type of criminal" exemplified by Eichmann posed a more general challenge to modern jurisprudence. Owing to the banality of his motives, Eichmann did not form the intent either to unleash the evil he produced or to commit the crimes with which he was charged. This is not to say, of course, that Arendt wished to excuse or exonerate Eichmann, as has been widely alleged. She believed, in fact, that Eichmann's guilt could have been established, albeit under different circumstances and by parties more closely attuned to the business at hand in Beit Ha'am. What Eichmann deserved, in short, was to be tried, convicted, and executed as the criminal he was, as opposed to the criminal the prosecution wanted him to be. In this sense, limited though it may be, justice was not served in Jerusalem.

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&

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The Gender Dimension of Poverty and Social Exclusion in Greece since the Onset of the Recent Crisis

The paper intended to present will be the fruit of a research project for the Department of Sociology and Social Research, University of Milano-Bicocca, with the objective to demonstrate the high importance of gender-sensitive policies in poverty and social exclusion in a period of crisis, with Greece as a case study. Based on the relevance of poverty and social exclusion in Greece today, the target of the proposed paper will be to demonstrate the high importance of the reciprocal material and non-material impacts of gender discrepancies and gaps for disadvantaged groups exposed to poverty and social exclusion risks in Greece since the onset of the crisis. The paper will reflect on the dynamism and multidimensionality of gender as a factor of poverty and social exclusion, in terms of the distribution of resources, and the access, participation and opportunity possibilities for vulnerable groups in the economic, social, cultural and political domains in the period of the recent socioeconomic crisis. Since periods of economic downturns bring with them considerable changes in the economic, social and political structures of the society, in terms of the magnitude of gender gaps, gender roles, relations and behaviours, it results that crises are deeply gendered as they reinforce existing inequalities, impacting disproportionately on women and other vulnerable groups in high-risk to poverty and exclusion.

Greece harshly hit by the recent unabated crisis, represents a particularly interesting exemplifying case of an EU member state in serious economic and social vulnerability, which facilitates investigating and evaluating how specific deeply rooted national features in traditions, social stereotypes, norms and structures can strengthen or weaken the impact of economic hardships on gender equalities experienced in a set context setting and identify how changes in key social processes, coupled by wrong gender-neutral policies applied, reinforced gender roles and exacerbated gender disparities, affecting the chances for the country's most wanted socioeconomic recovery and holistic growth, as well as bringing the country close to a humanitarian crisis rather than simply a socioeconomic one, as people today believe.

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&

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Philosophical Challenges to the Sociology of Science

The Sociology of Scientific Knowledge developed in the XXth century was inspired in Kuhn's work and gave a prominent role to the social factors in the construction of scientific knowledge. The main thesis of the Strong Program [SP] (Barnes, Bloor and others) imply that it becomes difficult to attribute rationality and objective truth to any knowledge --including Mathematics and the Natural Sciences-- since it is socially constructed. Though the SP does not deny that the world imposes restrictions to our beliefs, it incorporates a symmetry principle which demands sociological explanations to the true beliefs as much as to the false ones. On the other hand, Latour and Woolgar have described how a group of researchers isolated a chemical substance and have interpreted that scientific objects are not discovered but constituted. These approaches have encouraged the replacement of philosophy of science by social studies of science.

The aim of our paper is to outline some limitations and inconsistencies in those views. Thus the proposal of giving an explanation to the unanimous acceptance of mathematical truths by means of social causes seems to be forced and circular, because it does not confute alternative explanations like that of J. Mill, the postulation of innate mental mechanisms or the effect of the intellectual maturation of human beings (Piaget). Nor we understand how the external world and the sensorial stimulation are articulated with the constitution of beliefs when at the same time the emphasis is put on social causes. There is certain inconsistency in the conclusions of Latour and Woolgar when they declare themselves to be realist and deny relativism while conceive of the scientific objects as constituted by social factors. We contend that such researches, presumably empirical and neutral, involve from the beginning epistemological and ontological presuppositions which lack a proper philosophical foundation.

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Post-materialist Values and the Animal Protection Movement in Malaysia

Another factor, which has been argued to affect the success of social movements, is the types of values and beliefs within a society. Indeed, as we have seen, Ronald Inglehart has famously proposed the theory that new social movements, such as non-human animal protection movements, require post-materialist values within a society in order to thrive. If Inglehart is correct, we should not expect Malaysia to have a large and powerful non-human animal protection movement because, as a less developed country, it is assumed that there is a lack of post-materialist values and other cultural attitudes within the society. And indeed, the World Values Survey, which was carried out for the period 2005-2009, showed that only 7% of the Malaysian population held post materialist values. By exploring Inglehart's three contributing factors to post-materialism will test such claim: economic growth, level of education and age. This paper will also explore whether long-standing cultural beliefs are withholding the adoption of post-materialist values and thus inhibiting the non-human animal protection movement itself. The existence of non-human animal protection movement is an indication that post-materialist values are present in Malaysia. Henceforth, it is the ambition of this paper to gauge the correlation between the post-materialist values and the non-human animal protection movement in Malaysia. In pursuing that, this paper will analyze the levels of post-materialist values in Malaysia based on Inglehart's variables.

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**“Shame on you”:
Education, Technology, and Social Control**

How does shame operate in or motivate surveillance in order to increase social control? In the July 6, 2013 Time magazine, Susanna Schrobsdorff recounts a story about a father who filmed his 13-year-old daughter “with her long hair cut off and piled on the floor around her. She was being punished for sending a boy a racy photo. ‘Man, you lost all that beautiful hair,’ says his voice in the background. ‘Was it worth it?’ That video went viral—especially as the news spread that within days she had jumped to her death from a highway overpass.” As we are all aware, the advances in technology make this kind of surveillance easier than it ever has been. Most interesting, and maybe even most frightening is how easy surveillance now is for the average person to do to others. Our own social lives are now so fully engaged with technology that we have made third party surveillance almost superfluous. We are happy to surveil ourselves, announce our locations, post pictures of our behavior, confess our sins, and publicly shame anyone who crosses us, including our own children. This essay considers how surveillance—including self-surveillance—operates in our daily lives, especially with regard to the role of shame, in order to increase social control. My aim is to address the following: “How can we become more critically aware of the role technology and surveillance play in our lives?”

By using the work of Louis Althusser, Michel Foucault, and Theodor Adorno whose work on surveillance, technology, and social control can also illuminate how shame operates at a fundamental level, my aim in this essay is not only to explore the questions I raise above but also to offer suggestions for resistance.

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Human Trafficking in Peru: Stakeholder Perceptions

Peru has been found to be a country of destination, origin, and transit of men, women, and children subjected to forced labor and sex trafficking. Peruvian news highlights growing trends in labor and sex trafficking, but it is widely recognized that there is a paucity of rigorous data on the subject.

This study interviewed stakeholders involved in prevention, intervention, and support of victims of human trafficking in Peru. Thirty human trafficking organizations throughout Peru were surveyed on where victims come from, gender, age, how they are trafficked, who traffics them, where they are trafficked to, how traffickers maintain control over them, whether they were trafficked for the purposes of sex or labor, duration of trafficking, and how they were able to exit their exploitation. Additionally, each organization was asked from their vantage point, what they would do to end human trafficking in Peru.

The findings from this research add substantially to the knowledge of the clandestine world of human trafficking. This research is one of the first studies in Peru that gives insight into both the extent of the problem of human trafficking and real solutions of how it can be combated.

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Determination of the Anthropometric Status and Dietary Intake of Receiving-Support-Grant Children in the Rural Households in Vhembe District

Introduction: children with inadequate dietary intakes are more susceptible to disease than children who are well nourished. Therefore, undernutrition may develop as a result of diseases and dietary inadequacies interacting in a mutually reinforcing manner

Aim: To determine anthropometric status and dietary intake of children receiving child support grant in the rural households in Vhembe district.

Methods: A cross-sectional survey design was used. The study was conducted in Itsani and Sidou villages. A total of 120 households were randomly selected and interviewed to provide information on children's food consumption. Food Frequency and Household Dietary Diversity questionnaires were used to gather data. Anthropometric measurements such as weight and height were measured. Descriptive statistics was used to analyse data.

Results: The participant aged 6 months to 9 years. Both undernutrition and over nutrition was reported in the study. More than half (50.8%) of the children were stunted, 42.6% were underweight, 30% were overweight and only 2.5% were obese. Porridge (74.2%) and rice (55%) are the main starchy food that were mostly consumed. Protein rich food such as chicken feet (51%), canned fish (57%) and Mopani worms (78%) were consumed more than three time a week. Pumpkin leaves (55%) and spinach (27%) were consumed daily while fruits were rarely given to children. In addition, the DDS indicated a very poor DDS (66.3%) of less than three food groups. There was no relationship observed with consumption of starchy food and anthropometric status of children. However, inverse correlation was observed with anthropometric status, fruits/vegetable and protein rich foods ($p=0.197$; $r=-0.031$)

Conclusion: both under and overnutrition is still of concern in the rural communities in SA. Moreover, poor dietary intake was also observed. Although there was no relation with starchy consumption as the main staple food with anthropometric status.

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Knowledge and Consumption Practices of Indigenous Foods among Secondary Schools Learners in Limpopo Province, South Africa

Introduction: Indigenous foods are foods that are original in a particular area and have a potential role in addressing food insecurity and associated health concerns.

Aim: To assess knowledge and consumption practices of indigenous food among secondary school learners in Limpopo province.

Methods: The study design was cross-sectional in nature and used quantitative method. Six secondary schools were randomly selected from Vhembe, Mopani and Sekhukhune districts. The total population comprised of 600 grade 8-12 learners (57.8% girls and 42.2% boys). A researcher administered questionnaire was used to collect data. Descriptive statistics were used to interpret the information.

Results: The age of learners ranged from 13-22 years. Learners represented the three ethnic groups in the province; Tsonga (65.3%), Pedi (33.3%) and Venda (1.3%). The results revealed that 83.2% of learners know the various kinds of indigenous foods. Traditional samp (92.3%), pumpkin dish (76.0%), corchus histirus (71.0%), bidens pilosa (58.0%), marula (77.5%) and zeyhersond syzygium cordatum hoschst (47.2%) were amongst those mentioned. Learners residing with elderly people in the households (50%) were more likely to know the name, availability, preservative and health benefits of indigenous foods. Using a likert scale, less than half of the learners (48.2%) had none to limited knowledge on indigenous food, 48.5% had satisfactory knowledge and 3.3% had adequate knowledge. The consumption of indigenous food was poor because only few items were eaten once a week or month only on season.

Conclusion: Inadequate knowledge and poor consumption pattern was of concern. Elderly people in the households still play a vital role on indigenous knowledge system.

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Perspectives on the Impact of MAL-ED South Africa Project on Human Capital Development of Graduate Students and Junior Faculty at a South African University

Various evaluative studies have been carried out to obtain views of a wide range of stakeholders involved in community-based biomedical projects. However, rarely have the viewpoints of graduate students and junior faculty involved in such initiatives been adequately documented. Thus, the aim of the study was to explore the views of students and junior faculty on the impact of the Malnutrition and Enteric Diseases (MAL-ED) study on their human capital development. The data was to inform on the benefits and expectations of graduate students and junior faculty on their participation in community-based biomedical research projects. The study was conducted in the Dzimauli Community in Limpopo Province of South Africa. Triangulation of data collection techniques namely individual interviews and focus groups were used to collect data from study participants. Data were analysed using the Thematic Content Analysis Approach with the aid of ATLAS.ti software. The results of the study showed that both graduate students and junior faculty had benefitted from the project in areas such as research skills and knowledge, experience and exposure, interpersonal skills and personal development. However, some study participants felt that there was need for training workshops in skills such as data entry, analysis and conducting other laboratory assessments. There should therefore be concerted effort by community-based biomedical researchers to empower research participants with skills and knowledge that will assist them in advancing their academic or career goals.

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Measuring Nutritional Progress in the 21st Century through Nutritional Assessment in Rural Thulamela Households

Objectives: Malnutrition around the world had remained persistently high for more than the past three decades although on global aggregate considerable progress has been made on agricultural production. However, the Department for International Development recently commended South Africa for its progress towards meeting the Millennium Development Goals well ahead of 2015 deadline. This report prompted the interest to determine socio-economic status, dietary and anthropometric assessments of children 3-5 years as social and nutritional indicators to measure the nutritional progress in rural households of South Africa.

Methods: Households (335) with children 3-5 years of age were randomly sampled from 30 Thulamela Municipality villages. Quantitative methods were used to measure socio-economic status, purchasing behaviour and available foods in the households. Anthropometric assessments were done only in children 3-5 years old. Distribution frequencies were used to describe the variables. Available foods were categorised in their respective food groups. Z- scores were used to describe weight-for-age, weight-for-height and height-for-age indicators.

Results: More than 50% of households had small family sizes (≤ 5 members) while 77.3% had ≤ 2 children between the ages 1 to 9 years of age. Monthly household income was $\geq R3000.00$ to just 20.6% of households. Income sources included social grants (89%) compared to wages (41.2%) and salaries (39.7%). Income from livestock and/or crops contributed to very little few households (7.8%). The mode of food acquisition was mainly (99.7%) buying with cash and 97.9% could afford socially accepted foods. Fruit and milk/dairy foods were lacking in the households. About 10% children were wasted and underweight while 8.7% were stunted. Key findings: There seem to be improvement in the nutritional status of 3-5 year-olds with low prevalence of stunting and underweight. Only wasting was of high public health concern (10%). Households are also at a disposal of high energy foods although micronutrients could be of concern. With further investigations, the improvements can be attributed to transformed structure of household sizes as well as the governmental social support.

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Predictors of Positive Youth Development in First-Year Undergraduate Students

Introduction: Literature documents a relationship between civic engagement and positive youth development (PYD) such as academic development, critical thinking, and life skills (Astin & Sax, 1998; Eyler & Giles, 1999). Opportunities for civic engagement are also related to resisting anti-social behavior, substance abuse, and disengagement from school (Fogal, 2004; Kelly, 2009). Additionally, engaging in meaningful civic action fosters the likelihood of effectively navigating critical life transitions, such as starting university (Michelsen et al., 2002). This research suggests that civic engagement may serve to promote PYD. The purpose of this study was to examine the relationship between participation in civically engaged learning and PYD among first-year undergraduate students.

Methods: The sample consisted of 225 first-year undergraduate students at a liberal arts university. Participants completed online surveys in the Fall and Spring terms that included measures of: college alcohol problems, flourishing, college self-efficacy, civic mindedness and moral development, civic frequency, and participation in civically engaged learning opportunities (e.g., service learning, community volunteering, community action). The frequency of missing data did not rise above 2.2% in any one variable. The missing data procedure of linear trend at point was used to create a complete dataset in SPSS 22. Stepwise linear regression analyses examined the influence of engaged learning on civic and well-being outcomes when accounting for frequency of engaged learning over the academic year, participant gender, race, faith, and participant parents' civic frequency. Age was excluded due to lack of variation. Stepwise regression was used because of the absence of a theory from which to hypothesize a specific model.

Results: Participation in an increased number of engaged learning experiences throughout the academic year was a statistically significant

predictor of higher rates of flourishing. No other covariates contributed to the variance in flourishing. Likewise, participation in more engaged learning opportunities was a significant predictor of greater levels of moral development. The only other covariate found to be a significant predictor of moral development was, to a lesser extent, gender. Finally, participation in more engaged learning activities was a significant predictor of rates in students' civic frequency (e.g., discussing social issues, following the news). However, covariates of faith tradition and parents' civic frequency also significantly contributed to the explained variance in students' civic frequency. None of the covariates were statistically significant predictors of college self-efficacy, alcohol problems, or civic mindedness.

Discussion: Our findings suggest that civically engaged learning opportunities may promote some aspects of PYD among first-year undergraduate students. However, the cross-sectional nature of our data is a limitation. Therefore, we cannot infer a causal relationship between civically engaged learning and PYD.

Implications: Our findings support the need for further research on the efficacy of civic engagement as a protective factor for emerging adults. In addition, further research to explore mechanisms that promote college self-efficacy and reduce alcohol problems in young adults is warranted.

Annalisa Pace

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Family Emergency: For an Innovative European Fiscal Model

Family is the central structure of our society: the huge importance of family in the society is a definitive result of decades of sociological studies. Otherwise, the economic difficulties have persuaded European countries to cut policy tools to support families and as other studies reveals, austerity packages affected family policy to various degrees.

This is the reason of the importance to change the system to invest on family. A different use of fiscal policy would be a good strategy. But this solution needs to solve other problems.

First of all the choice of the best fiscal unit for an equal system. The classical fiscal system shows two main models: an individual model (also so called separate taxation model) and a family model (also so called joint assessment model); actually we can find hybrid solutions, too. But their failures show the need to go beyond.

If the study tries to demonstrate that family (thought as a central unit characterised by a generation continuity) is probably the most appropriate unit to identify the potentiality of well - being and therefore the contributive capacity of each one, the changes in the family structure show the need to use a new concept of family (more flexible and realistic) in the law system and in the fiscal system, too. A new and more equal fiscal system (with a balanced mechanism of deduction and not only) would be able to absorb and substitute the various tools and allowances for family and to transform itself in payments for poorest families.

On the other side, migratory flows and economic globalization show the need to a supranational fiscal model which each country can inspire to. Even if Europe has not real power in the direct taxation, one model of family taxation could be useful to guarantee against discrimination and ensure the right of move freely, live and work everywhere in the Union.

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Economic Solidarity within a Territory: How to go Beyond Local Egoism?

In the 1960s, the French elites understood that powerful regions are essential to dynamize the national economy. The approach is totally technocratic, without reflection in a human geography perspective. The elites think that administrative decisions are sufficient to radically change the reality of urban organization and create metropolitan areas able to be competitive at a European level. The misinterpretation is evident: any territory is first and foremost the place where the economic and social actors lead a political action to capture various resources to their advantage. The territory is a stake of power and conflicts of interest. The Marseilles metropolitan area is a good illustration of the difficulties to implement a territorial inclusive dynamics faced with the historical legacy of centrifugal (and political) forces. After a long and heated debate, and outright opposition from many mayors of Bouches-du-Rhône towns, the creation of Aix-Marseille Provence Métropole was passed in 2013. In January 2016, the Marseilles metropolitan area has expanded to include surrounding areas, where nearly two million people live. Finally a more cohesive territory between the metropolis (Marseilles) and its periphery is expected to carry out joint projects more efficiently. By adopting a socio-political understanding of the Marseilles metropolitan area, the article points out that territorial fragmentation and widening social inequalities between different towns are a real threat to the complete success of the project. Since World War II, the periphery of the metropolis has developed its own strategy of expansion, leading to the appearance of powerful entropic forces. How could Aix-Marseille Provence Métropole overcome its internal contradictions and promote the emergence of a dynamic urban area integrated in global exchanges of goods and services? Beyond the specificity of the Marseilles metropolitan area, the article highlights the difficulties of many urban areas in Europe to drive a true collective project of development based on economic solidarity

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Metaphors in Law A Conceptual Reconstruction and a Taxonomy

The paper I propose deals with the use of metaphor in juridical discourse and it will be divided into three parts. First I will briefly reconsider the explosion of interest for the problem of metaphor starting from the seminal work of I.A. Richards, *The Philosophy of Rhetoric* (1936). I suggest that its incredible success in generating an ever-growing interdisciplinary literature was partly due to its explicit connection between the role of metaphors in communication and the necessity of “a new Rhetorical” approach, interpreting the crisis of neo-positivistic approach to meaning and anticipating Perelman's most famous work. Then I try to trace back that same connection between metaphor and Rhetoric to the Aristotelian account, giving a somewhat new view of it which I think can be based on the exploitation of the history of the (mathematical) notion of “proportion” which is at the core of the metaphorical use of language in the Aristotelian view.

The point I intend to make is that that same notion (viz. “proportion”) comes into the definition of metaphor as a metaphor itself, bringing its whole history into the consolidation of a concept (viz. “metaphor”) which is serving the purpose to make explicit the very intimate core of (aristotelian) Rhetoric as the proper art of juridical management of specific controversial cases. According to the view I propose, these are defined as conflicts rising from those very specifically critical situations among men, in which incommensurability is at risk - with the danger of falling into Hybris - and yet, at the same time, a decision is unavoidable. In the third part I will try to use the acquisitions made in the previous ones to trace a four parts taxonomy of the different uses of metaphor in Law, which I think will be useful today for a better comprehension of the actual juridical world.

Johannah Sekudu

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&

Goitseman Botes

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Factors Associated with Suicide amongst the Young People in Soshanguve, Pretoria, South Africa

This research project was aimed at investigating the factors that contribute to the young people of Soshanguve to decide on attempting suicide. This study was triggered by the observation made by the social workers at Dr George Mukhari Academic Hospital, North of Pretoria, after a number of young people were admitted for treatment after they attempted to take their lives. The other aim was to use the findings to develop intervention strategies that may be used to address this problem at the primary prevention and early detection levels. This is aimed at empowering the young people through mental health promotion.

The qualitative research approach was adopted to allow the participants to tell their stories that would assist in answering the research question. Exploratory- descriptive design was used together with the phenomenological strategy to ensure that the lived experiences of the participants are explored and described. Data was collected using in-depth interviews with the interview guide to ensure that all the participants are subjected to the similar stimuli, since there were a number of data collectors involved. The steps of qualitative data analysis adapted from Terre Blanche, Durrheim and Painter (2006:33) was used.

It is evident from the preliminary data analysis process that the participants were pushed by a number of factors to decide on committing suicide. A number of them were experiencing relationship problems with the significant others that led to them believing that they are worthless. Some of the participants found themselves hopeless due to the socio-economic problems that they are facing.

The team is still busy with the data collection and analysis with the hope of completing the process during the first half of 2016 to have the findings ready for the conference.

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&

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Analysis of Occupational Injury and Disability among Latino Immigrants with a Precarious Migration Status in Los Angeles, California

Although in the U.S. individuals with a precarious migration status might be encountered at any level of the labor market, they tend to concentrate in marginal low-wage jobs, occupying the low end of the socio-economic scale. At the workplace, their condition as undocumented render them highly vulnerable to significant human rights abuses, such as unsafe working conditions, forced labor, harassment, and working for less than the minimum wage. Immigrant workers in general face higher risk than native workers for occupational injuries and illnesses. Among the Latino immigrant population, occupational injuries are disproportionately present: In 2002, the average occupational injury rate among immigrant Latino workers in non-agricultural occupations was 12.2 per 100 full-time workers, compared to 7.1 injuries per 100 full-time workers in the U.S. population. Under these circumstances, it is legitimate to ask what does occur when Latino/a immigrants with a precarious status have to deal with a severe occupational related injury? Based on the study of personal narratives, we use the concepts of structural violence, structural vulnerability and construction of “illegality” as theoretical underpinnings to explore the links among unauthorized migration, health and employment on the lives of Latino and Latina immigrants who have experienced severe work related injuries, and those living with an occupational related disability in Los Angeles, California. Face to face interviews with Latino/a immigrants who have experienced severe occupational injuries and disability have been conducted and audio recorded for later transcription. The analysis of interviews has been carried out with the software NVivo, following an Interpretative Phenomenological Approach (IPA). Preliminary results show the relation between precarious working conditions and an increasing of occupational accidents and injuries, in the frame of economic crisis. The study of the relation among employment, health and unauthorized migration is crucial to understand, similarly to what medical anthropologist Seth Holmes sustains, how structural violence related to

social hierarchies of class, race and citizenship becomes embodied in the form of suffering and disease.

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&
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Post-Traumatic Stress and the Greek Economic Crisis

The aim of the study was to investigate levels of post-traumatic stress due to the recent economic crisis in a Greek community sample and identify particularly vulnerable demographic groups. 1208 residents of a western Athens borough completed the Impact of Events Scale-R. According to the findings, almost 60% of respondents scored above the severe threshold and 28% scored above the moderate threshold while individuals in full-time employment presented similar levels of post-traumatic stress as the unemployed. Caring for dependents, having lower educational qualifications, and being female and older were associated with greater post-traumatic stress due to the recent economic crisis. Present findings suggest a high prevalence of post-traumatic stress in an ordinary community and Greek and European policy makers need to take very seriously the growing evidence on the detrimental effects of austerity politics on mental health. Moreover, mass traumatisation often leads to social trauma, where collective identities as opposed to simply individuals are perceived as being threatened.

Paolo Sommaggio
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**Neuro-Civilization:
A New Form of Social Enhancement**

It's well known that neurosciences are those disciplines characterized by the study of the relations between the structure of the brain (and the nervous system) and the human behaviour. In this work (paper), I will try to analyse how the knowledge of the neurological structures tends towards the control of socially undesired behaviours, thus ending up with an authentic 'neuro-civilization'. Furthermore, I will show the role neuroscientists claim for themselves in the Courts of Justice and in cultural debates; moreover, I will analyse the so-called reductive neurolaw, which is the gradual replacement of traditional sources of law with new neuroscientific standards. Finally, I will try to present the difficult elaboration of the concept of 'normality' as used in order to eliminate deviance and to directly intervene in the brain, with resulting critical issues for human autonomy and personal freedom. New techniques (on human brain investigation) open opportunities in regard to the capability to understand, and control, the behaviour of persons considered deviant, transforming them into a socially accepted ones. As we will see, in order to achieve this result neuroscientists try to structure a range of scenarios in strategic terms. It may be a risk if a certain idea of neuro-normality imposes itself for current practises, and not for theoretical reasons.

Keita Suga

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Career Interruptions among Married Women after the 1st Childbirth in Japan

During the past two decades, Japan's fertility rates have been among the lowest in the developed societies. As a policy response to the prolonged fertility decline, Japanese government introduced sets of measures, and the policies promoting "work-family balance" such as childcare leave and flexible working arrangements are identified as the urgent necessities (Cabinet Office of Japan 2007). In spite of intensive policy supports for mothers, still a large portion of married women experience relatively long career interruptions once they have left employments for a marriage or childbirth.

This study empirically investigates the patterns and covariates of the married women's labor force participation around the time of the 1st marriage and the 1st childbirth. In particular, with applying an event history analysis technique to a micro-data for a Japanese family life history, we examine a job continuation behavior beyond the marriage and the childbirth under on-going circumstances of the delayed marriage and subsequent childbirth. The results suggest that enhanced policy supports for mothers are urgent not only as a response to the low fertility but also for a welfare of married women in the context of Japanese society where a non-negligible proportion of women carries a heavy double burden both in a family life and in an employment.

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Will Economic Integration Lead to Political Unification Across the Taiwan Strait?

With the increasing international influence of China, as well as the increasing economic dependency of Taiwan onto China, Taiwanese attitudes toward cross-Strait relationship are getting more and more ambivalent. On the one hand, Taiwanese people feel the need to engage the economic integration with China to garner the economic benefit. On the other hand, the economic benefit did not come without its own political costs. Many Taiwanese have expressed their concerns regarding how the growing economic interdependence with China might have further jeopardized Taiwanese sovereignty, security, and autonomy and facilitated Chin's United Front strategy. It is argued that for Chinese government, economic integration only plays an instrumental role in their grand maneuver of political unification with Taiwan. People are wondering whether the closer economic integration inevitably leads to political integration in the cross-strait relationship.

Taiwanese are both in need of and anxious about the closer relationship with Chinese. In this paper, first I review the historical relationship across the Strait and the factors involved in affecting Taiwanese' perception of the cross-strait interaction. Traditionally, nationalism ideology has been the main concerns in the cross-strait interaction. Taiwanese identity and Chinese identity shape individuals' views of China in very different directions. Recently, cross-strait relationship has been greatly affected by the closer economic interaction across the strait. The highly volatile and unpredictable attitudes of Taiwanese towards Chinese are drove by a set of contradicting forces. In the second part, I will brief the theoretical perspectives in accounting for the somehow contradicting feelings toward economic integration and political autonomy. Borrowing from the EU literature, dealing with the trade-offs between economic integration and political sovereignty, which is to a large extend similar to Taiwan's case, we postulate the varied attitudes towards cross-strait relationship. Next, this study will apply the Taiwan Social Change Survey: National Identity Module 2013 dataset, to further explore the different attitudes toward Chinese and their respective explanations.