Breaking Barriers: Connecting Communities of Thought

March 3 and 4, 2016
Cassio Room
MacEwan Conference and Events Centre
Celiac Disease: Experiences in a Changing Gluten-free Landscape
James Anthony King
BA. Honours Student, Sociology

Objective: To examine the experiences of individuals who have celiac disease and better understand how following a gluten-free (GF) diet impacts their relationships and social life. Particular attention will be paid to the effects of the recent growth of the GF food industry on celiacs’ lives. Design: Semi-structured interviews were conducted with a total of 17 adult participants (13 female; 4 male). Time since diagnosis ranged from within the last 6 months to 32 years ago. Interviews were audio recorded and transcribed for analysis using NVivo software. Results: Preliminary findings suggest that with the recent increase of GF products, celiac individuals find managing the condition more easily manageable. However, some also see the growth of the GF food industry as a “double-edged sword” – with more non-celiac persons consuming GF products, participants felt that certain social agents may not recognize the importance of strictly adhering to a GF diet for those with celiac disease.

To Sue or Not to Sue? Fault and No-Fault Systems for Addressing Patient Safety
Katherina Herman
BA. Honours Student, Law and Society

New Zealand, Canada and the United States, utilize three differing schemes in an attempt to manage medical malpractice. Medical malpractice that takes place in New Zealand’s public healthcare system operates on a no-fault basis. Canada which also has a public healthcare delivery system employs the use of tort law as a way to respond to medical-malpractice claims. Alternatively, America’s privatized healthcare system also depends on proving negligence through tort law. Out of the three nations, the United States has the lowest occurrence of medical malpractice, followed by Canada, and finally New Zealand.

This paper explores the possible explanations for what influences the occurrence of medical malpractice. The preliminary findings of this paper suggest that the use of a fault based system in the form of medical malpractice litigation can increase patient safety more effectively than the no-fault system used in New Zealand or systems with low levels of litigation such as those found in Canada. The availability of medical malpractice litigation incents more effective risk management strategies on the part of health care providers, thereby decreasing incidents of medical malpractice and increasing patient safety.

Physician-Assisted Suicide: An Exploration of the Discrepancy Between the Quantitative and Qualitative Nature of One's Life
Daniela Yaneva
BA. Honours Student, Law and Society

What is an appropriate medical response to a patient trapped in an indefinite, ambiguous territory between life and death, with no hope of recovery? The debate concerning euthanasia and physician-assisted suicide involves numerous competing arguments. However, the underlying concept these arguments are based on, namely “quality of life”, has not received enough recognition and mention in the debate. My research aims to address this gap in the literature and to assess the ethical implications of the medical profession’s definition of “a good life”. Results indicate that while physicians measure "success" in quantitative terms, and thus aim to pro-long lives, patients differ in that they see “success” in terms of improving the current quality of life. Currently, the doctor’s quantitative definition is given primacy in the medical realm, and thus acts such as PAS are largely prohibited. In order to examine the issue of doctor-assisted death, the reality of this discrepancy cannot be ignored.
Identifying barriers to cervical cancer screening among South Asian Muslim immigrant women
Syeda Rizvi,
MSc. Student, Community Health Science

Objective: We sought to identify the barriers to cervical cancer screening among South Asian Muslim immigrant women in Calgary.

Approach: Qualitative, semi-structured in-depth interviews, by purposive sampling, were conducted with South Asian Muslim immigrant women of Calgary who were unscreened or infrequently screened for cervical cancer.

Results: 18 women were interviewed and the majority (66%) never had a Pap test. Major findings include: misunderstanding about Pap test reminders, strong preference for a female physician who also speaks their language, negative experiences with healthcare providers including painful Pap test experience. Major barriers involved: lack of knowledge about cervical cancer, fatalist beliefs, transportation, language and unavailability of female physicians. Separate centers for Pap testing, awareness and encouragement by healthcare providers to get tested were strategies participants suggested.

Conclusion: Different healthcare strategies are needed at the system and provider level to improve healthcare experience of these women and to promote cervical cancer screening.

1125-1220  Methods
Chair: Erin Gibbs van Brunschot

Epistemological Features of Testimony in Paul Ricoeur’s Phenomenology of Memory and Philosophical Hermeneutics
Rachel Braun
MA. Student, Classics and Religious Studies

This paper explores the epistemological features of testimony in the transference from speech to writing. Using Paul Ricoeur’s phenomenology of memory and philosophical hermeneutics, I enquire how testimony constitutes the fundamental transitional structure between memory and history; what Ricoeur calls the

Designing Ethnography: The observational Turn in Designed Research
Anne Marie Dorland
PhD. Student, Communication and Culture

The design studio has been described as a unique space where cultural producers enact and promote practices of creation, invention and research (Julier, 2000). This paper will examine the increased use of research methods appropriated from the social sciences in the design studio space, and the emergence of an “ethnographic turn” in design research (Tunstall, 2013). Through case studies of design studios that engage and promote practices of ethnographic research as tools for cultural production, it will suggest the emergence of a new, collaborative, interventionist and future focused approach to ethnographic work that could be applied beyond the studio space. How does the insertion of ‘designing’ and participant collaboration (Wasson, 2000) complicate the values and ethics of ethnography, and what effect does the inclusion of participant observation generated data have on “designerly ways of thinking” (Cross, 2014)?

Xwixiya:m sqweqwel: Memory, History, Story- The University of Calgary International Indigenous Studies Program’s Journey and Value
Monique Fry
MA. Student, Communication and Culture
The holistic approach to the gathering of knowledge, story, memory and history will be woven together like a cedar basket to provide a vessel for sharing the journey and value of the International Indigenous Studies program at the University of Calgary. This paper presentation will discuss the personal and academic process of conducting Indigenous research at the University of Calgary. I will provide a brief look into where my research is at currently in particular the value of the program from the under grad student perspective. As a First Nation’s academic I am striving to incorporate Indigenous ways of knowing and research into my MA thesis. Given the various limitations that impact my work-location, access and validation to name just a few, this presentation will speak to the necessity of reciprocal research between community and academia particularly in an urban environment. Furthermore this presentation will also highlight the struggles of Indigenous graduate students that find themselves alone in the academy with few supports from my own autobiographical perspective. While Indigenous research does not go against current academic scholarship there is onus on the Indigenous researcher to validate their work that is often complex and from a perspective that western academia is neither familiar with nor comfortable with.

12:30-1:15 Lunch
115-230 Crime and Deviance
Chair: Steve Dumas

The Conspiracy of Silence: A Comparative Analysis of Domestic Violence
Ponle Ojemakinde
BA. Honours Student, Law and Society

Domestic violence is a global phenomenon. This paper studied domestic violence from a socio-legal perspective in 5 countries: Brazil, Canada, China, Egypt, and Nigeria. This paper tries to reveal the prevalence, risk factors, causes, and consequences of domestic violence. The statistics on domestic violence can be controversial because some academics argue that the data is exaggerated or under-represented, but they are necessary for providing effective responses, approaches, and strategies in combating the social problem. Intervention options for victims involve seeking assistance from the criminal justice system, family, friends, and available shelters. This thesis further examines the progressiveness of laws and the lack thereof in each country in combating domestic violence. The hindrances of the actualization of the laws are cultural norms, ineffective implementation, and lack of awareness of such laws by victims. From a theoretical standpoint, this study relies on the feminist perspective, culture of violence perspective and social learning theory to help explain the cause of domestic violence in a relationship. This thesis concludes that to have an effective solution for domestic violence, legal and social reforms are required and not just one or the other.

Criminal Career Development and Specialization: Assessing the Impact of First-Time Involvement in Crime
Johanna Vanneste
BA. Honours Student, Sociology

Criminal career researchers have dedicated significant attention to studying offender specialization. Such studies examine the extent to which offenders specialize or diversify as well as how variables such as age of onset, gender, and other factors impact offender specialization. Little attention, however, has been devoted to examining how an offender’s first conviction event impacts his criminal career. This quantitative study of the criminal records of high risk offenders examines how specific characteristics of an offender’s first conviction event, namely the type of crime and age of the offender, shape his tendency to specialize or diversify throughout the rest of his criminal career. This research is currently in progress, and findings are expected to provide insight into whether an offender’s first conviction event holds any predictive power for his future criminal trajectory.
Youth Crime Prevention: Exploring the Impact of Parents, Peers and Extracurricular Programs
Aaron Fulmek
BA. Honours Student, Sociology

Since the Gluecks’ prominent investigation Unraveling Juvenile Delinquency (1950) a large body of criminological research has been dedicated to examining the causes of youth crime, specifically what we can do to prevent it. A significant amount of quantitative studies have been completed that explore what factors are conducive to illegal and deviant behaviour in adolescents, in addition to factors that act to prevent their illegal activity. While these studies have examined a multitude of factors including relationships with parents and non-parental adults, peer association, involvement in sports and other extracurricular activities, this study aims to contribute knowledge about the everyday experiences of individuals working with youth that are at risk of becoming involved in youth crime and the expertise that they have to offer as a result. It also endeavours to investigate if the knowledge that we have about what promotes or prevents this deviant and illegal behaviour in youth is being applied to extracurricular and social programing for adolescents.

Social Media and Public Opinions of Police Service in Canada
Évan Brewis
MA. Student, Sociology

Once formed, public opinions of police services are often quite resistant to change. Moreover, some research has found that the ‘fight against crime’ may become far more successful when a community is supportive of their local policing agencies. Previous scholarly work has demonstrated that traditional media sources often assume a central role in constructing social realities. However, very little academic work has examined the extent to which social media platforms may influence generalized impressions of the police. To fill this void in scholarly analysis, this proposed research project will examine the attitudes and beliefs held by undergraduate students currently attending the University of Calgary. Respondents will be asked to participate in a focus group session; a qualitative technique that has often been lauded for its ability to extract data that might be left undetected by semi-structured interviews. Due to the high rates of social media usage among this particular demographic, and the findings of research that has examined media and social construction, it is hypothesized that social media platforms such as Facebook, Twitter, or Instagram, are critical factors in the development of public perceptions regarding the police.

Capital Punishment Across The Globe: The Evolution and Contemporary Status of The Death Penalty Within Varying Societies
Aya Taher
BA. Honours Student, Law and Society

This thesis will discuss capital punishment at the international level. It will cover the history of capital punishment in each of the selected nations. The current legislations regarding the death penalty in each country. It will describe an iconic case in which the death penalty was implemented throughout each country’s history. My thesis will go over statistics and figures regarding each nations relationship with capital punishment and finally, the sociological circumstances of each of the nations discussed. The nations that my paper will cover are as follows: Canada, United States, Saudi Arabia, China and Romania. Each nation will be selected so that a diversity of continents and perspective regarding the death penalty are discussed. The final section of my thesis will cover the theoretical components of capital punishment as well. The final section will look at particular theorists’ works and apply them to the study of capital punishment.
Clock Network Synthesis for Modern Digital Circuits

Ali Farshidi
Msc. Student, Electrical and Computer Engineering

In 2010, Intel released Core i7 processor that has the density of 2.79 million transistors in each squared millimeter. This number increases and will be more than three times in the next ten years. This leads to even more complicated design problems. This research proposal seeks to develop techniques to improve the reliability and power efficiency of VLSI design automation techniques. This research focuses on the clock network synthesis problem for modern VLSI circuits. Clock network buffer sizing will be studied where several design objectives such as power consumption and timing performance will be optimized simultaneously to achieve low-power designs with the desired timing performance. This research can be very beneficial especially when the circuits are designed for medical applications where reliability is vital. Also, proposing low-power design techniques is really beneficial for mobile devices, circuit over-heating issues and developing greener technologies.

Health at Work: A Descriptive Analysis of Health Risk in a Professional and Non-Professional Occupation

Salome Boateng
MA. Student, Sociology

Excessive physical demands and health risks are generally not associated with professional work or female-dominated jobs. In addition, limited research has examined the effects of physical demands and health demands on workers in professional and non-professional occupations or potential gender differences in these relationships. Using survey data from 466 Animal Health Technicians and 544 Veterinarians, I can answer two questions: (1) do physical demands and health risks differ by occupations? and (2) do physical demands and health risks differ by gender? In this presentation, I provide a descriptive analysis on the differences in physical demands and health risks between female Animal Health Technicians and female Veterinarians and differences between male and female Veterinarians. Results obtained from this analysis will serve as an initial step towards my thesis where using the Job-Demand Control Model, I will examine whether physical demands and health risks are related to mental health.

Identifying and Assessing Staff Responses to Social Incivilities in a Homeless Shelter: A Mixed Methods Explanation

Valerie Salt
MA. Student, Sociology

Research on social incivilities has centred on large public institutions such as hospitals and schools but has yet to identify and explain staff responses to these acts in a homeless shelter. This proposed research will enable me to address this gap. A mixed methods explanatory design will be used to assess the type of social incivilities that occur within the Calgary Drop-In & Rehab Centre, a 24 hour shelter with capacity for 1100, and how staff attitudes help explain their role in intervention. The initial quantitative analysis of social incivilities generated from one year of security records will provide the basis for questions used in qualitative focus groups of frontline shelter staff to give meaning to the statistical results. After I collect this data I will be able to integrate the analysis and be able to understand patterns of social incivility in the Centre and the way staff attitudes affect this. This research will provide insight on the role staff play in the understanding and enforcement of policies that directly impact the overall experience and safety for both clients and staff.
Exploring Female University Students Beliefs and Attitudes Around Sexuality
Carly-Anne Haney
MSW. Student, Social Work
The purpose of this master’s thesis was to explore university culture from a feminist lens to understand the beliefs and values of female students regarding sexuality. Sexuality is often explored from a psychology or criminology perspective, which is largely conducted in the United States and often, shames or blames individuals for sexual behaviour. A feminist ethnographic design was employed for the study. Feminist ethnography is a methodology that is committed to capturing the lived experience as it is impacted by race, gender, class, sexuality and all other aspects of participants’ lives. The majority of this presentation will focus on findings and practice implications. Findings that explore beliefs and attitudes around consent, sexual relationships, gender roles, and rape myths will be discussed. Lastly, specific practice implications will be discussed: transforming consent and sex-education in primary, secondary and post-secondary institutions, social media tools for consent, and preventative sexual assault education targeted for men.

The Influence of Gender Identity of Evaluations of Products Designed for the Stereotypical Man or Woman
Carly Drake
PhD Student, Haskayne School of Business
Gendered products – products designed to appeal to the stereotypical man or woman – are part of a sex-based market segmentation strategy widely employed in the consumer goods industry. However, given evidence that men and women are not as neatly sex-typed as it would seem (i.e., women often identify with masculine traits and men often identify with feminine ones) this study explores how individuals respond to and evaluate gender cues from such products. It critically interrogates the practice of gendering products by drawing on data from semi-structured interviews with 20 men and women living in Calgary, Alberta. Findings show that participants are adept at reading both clear and nuanced gender cues from gendered products. They accept, reject, or are ambivalent towards gendered products depending on the extent to which their gender identity guides their consumption decisions. In light of these findings, managerial implications, limitations, and directions for future research are presented.

Women Working Together to Understand Weight Gain Differently
Heather Conradson & Carol Ewashen
PhD Students, Nursing
Background: Social, cultural, and environmental conditions influence women’s self, body, eating and weight yet there is minimal understanding of how women are impacted by and respond to these conditions. Aims: To offer alternate views of the self, body, weight, eating as praxis-oriented, socially embedded, politically/economically invested, materially produced and discursively constituted. Participants: Three groups of women ages (1) 21-35 (2) 36-54 (3) 55+; all with BMI > 30 kg/m² & a waist measurement greater than 35 inches. Method: Participatory focus group research informed by the philosophical works of Schrag (1997), Barad (2007), and Deleuze and Guattari (1987). Data Collection: Three groups (n=8 each) meeting weekly for six weeks: videotape/transcription. Data Analysis: Diagrammatic mapping: transcribed data will be coded, categorized and clustered to identify patterns, points of departure and difference. Anticipated Benefit: Gender informed responsive intervention and treatments.
Claudia Donoso
PhD. Student, Sociology

Inequalities based on intersected gendered, class, race, and geographical systems of oppression led women to become smugglers of fuel and propane cylinders in Ecuador’s border zones provinces El Oro, Carchi, and Sucumbíos. The study presents the following central research question: What comprises the web of power relations that have led women in Ecuador to become smugglers? Ecuador has tackled smuggling, especially of fuel and propane cylinders, at its borders with Colombia and Peru by emphasizing national and border security, increasing customs control, deployment of police, and military patrols. This dissertation advances the concept of “feminist critical human security” to examine women’s security at Ecuador’s border zones, specifically at El Oro, Sucumbíos, and Carchi provinces. Drawing on Black feminism’s idea of intersectionality and matrix of domination, and feminist critiques of national security, this research establishes women smugglers as referents of security rather than as criminals, as the border security discourse views them. By using a feminist critical human security lens, aware of the intersections of gender, race, class and geographical location, and including the voices of women and their conceptions of local development and security, governments will be able to use the results of this research to improve their planning and policies related to increasing the security of women at border zones.

Multiculturality in Greater Nicoya (A.D. 800-1522)
Elisa Fernández-León
PhD. Student, Anthropology and Archaeology

The Greater Nicoya Cultural Area in Central America comprises Pacific Nicaragua and Northwestern Costa Rica. Emphasis is made here in the periods before the Spanish Conquest, which are referred to as Bagaces (A.D.800-1200, and Sapoa-Ometepe A.D. 1200-1522). This cultural division, albeit artificial, is based on empirical data. The cultural material found in this area is significantly different from the one found in adjacent areas. The implication is that different ethnic groups settled in this region (Chorotega), and interacted with nearby groups (Chibcha). This research discusses the underlying aspects of migration, population interaction, and conformation of multicultural societies in Greater Nicoya, and how this interpretation is supported by data collected in the field.

Sharing trauma: Experiences of breast cancer survivors in a community support group
Michelle McCowan, BSc.
MSc. Student, Werklund School of Education

Professionally led support groups have become a standard of care for breast cancer patients in Canada. Despite the prevalence of trauma symptoms among breast cancer survivors, the facilitators of cancer survivorship groups have often received minimal training in managing trauma discussions. The present study seeks to explore the experiences of breast cancer survivors exposed to traumatic (emotionally distressing) stories within a community-based support group. Semi-structured interviews will be conducted using an Enhanced Critical Incident Technique with women who participated in a 12-week group recovery program at the Breast Cancer Supportive Care Foundation (Calgary, AB). Implications for community support groups will be discussed.
Lost in transition: Soldiers’ voices and the impact of spirituality for mental health and well-being in the military-to-civilian transition.

Lorraine Smith-MacDonald
PhD. Student, Nursing

Background: Military personnel who have transitioned from military-to-civilian life often experience psychosocial and spiritual issues that impact their well-being. While interventions to date have had a modest impact, two elements are strikingly absent from our understanding: (1) the perspectives of soldiers themselves, and (2) the role of spirituality in enhancing well-being. Preliminary studies indicate that soldiers who employ positive spiritual coping experience less distress and increased posttraumatic growth,1-3 while negative spiritual coping is linked to poorer posttraumatic outcomes including depressive tendencies and suicidal behaviour.4-8

Method: Glaserian grounded theory (GT) methodology will be used consisting of semi-structured interviews conducted with a purposive sample of 25-40 veterans. As a result, a theoretical model will be developed detailing the impact of spirituality on well-being and mental health.

Relevance: This multidisciplinary study offers significant contributions to research and clinical practice: (1) to understand the nature and trajectory of mental health as understood by military personnel. (2) To determine the potential role of spirituality in supporting well-being. (3) Provides a conceptual model to implement more effective treatment options.

The World Health Organization’s use of obesity knowledge

Kristen G.E. Chaisson
PhD. Student, Sociology

Rising rates of obesity in the 1980s-1990s caused the World Health Organization (WHO) to classify obesity as an epidemic in 1997. Throughout the 2000s, obesity was considered a contributing factor to noncommunicable diseases (NCDs), such as cardiovascular diseases and diabetes, which too saw an increase in rates across the globe. Finally in 2013, the American Medical Association classified obesity as a disease, thus giving obesity its unique dual status as a chronic disease and a contributing factor to illnesses. Through an analysis of WHO documents (1990-2015), this presentation highlights how the WHO uses the evolution of obesity knowledge to address unhealthy behaviour. The analysis demonstrates how obesity is considered a concern of economic stability brought on by individual behaviours. What changes however is the dramatic increase of concern surrounding death by the WHO, with the issue of weight gain becoming an international emergency that blames the individual for “premature deaths.”

Nurse Educators Collaborate Across Institutions to Develop a Joint Curriculum

Sandy Gill
Msc. Student, Nursing

Collaborative partnerships between universities and colleges represent a new kind of synergism with which to improve the quality of nursing education and ultimately patient care. For such collaborative partnerships to succeed, however, nursing educators should consider and then address how such dissimilar institutions differ in their respective organizational cultures, institutional mandates, and governance structures. As a step in that direction, this presentation reports on the experiences of two nursing faculties, the University of Calgary (U of C) and Medicine Hat College (MHC), that collaborated on a shared baccalaureate-nursing curriculum. The movement towards implementing the shared curriculum has been occurring for one year and it is timely to conduct an evaluation of how this change was implemented. It is essential to appreciate the challenges that nursing faculty face when striving to share knowledge across institutions. This presentation analyzes a descriptive qualitative study on how the respective curriculums changed and impacted the nurse educators involved.
One feature that made Pietism distinct from earlier Lutheran movements was the belief that social institutions could provide the foundation for an all-encompassing social reform program. Both Philipp Jakob Spener and August Hermann Francke pursued social reform, but took different approaches to achieving a reformed society. This paper argues that the Pietist potential to reform society was realized not with Spener, but with Francke, especially through his social reform movement. Although this paper argues that Francke pursued social reform more actively than Spener, one cannot deny his influence and significance since Spener provided the foundation for Francke’s thought and social work. Without Spener’s writings and guidance the social reform movement founded by Francke may not have been as successful. This paper offers a comparison of the two Pietist leaders and their active pursuit for social reform and highlights contributions made by both Spener and Francke.

African and Caribbean Youth Inclusion Practices: The Role of Hip-hop
Stefan Lewis
MA. Student, Sociology

This paper explores the ways in which Black African and Caribbean immigrant youth in Calgary, Alberta draw on their agency to use hip-hop culture to foster feelings of inclusion. By 2016, 25% of the youth population in Canada will be immigrant. While some immigrant youth are on par with Canadian-born counterparts others face barriers that make inclusion strenuous. A group that particularly has faced social, economic, and political barriers are Black African and Caribbean immigrant youth. I argue that in addressing the problems faced by these youth, the potential of hip-hop culture as a strategy to counter these barriers is under-explored. I will use qualitative methods conducted through face-to-face, semi-structured interviews with Black youth who use hip-hop via poetry and rapping. Based on this data, I will highlight the racial and cultural barriers that these youth face in contemporary Canadian society, as well as the role that hip-hop plays in shaping their inclusion process. I am hopeful that this study will contribute to the growing body of research dedicated to immigration and inclusion practices of immigrant youth in Canada.
Moccasin Tracks: Detailing the Structure and Transmission of Knowledge Through Artisans
Wyatt Anton
MA. Student, Sociology

This proposed research will examine the practice of traditional craft making among First Nations people. The goal of the research will be to examine how the process of crafting embeds a personal and historical narrative into culturally specific material objects. Some prior research has examined Indigenous craft making from a more economic standpoint while other studies have looked at the production and maintenance of the cultural identities. This research will focus on the latter in the context of Indigenous artisans operating within the Treaty 7 First Nations of Southern Alberta. This study will use in-depth interviews and participant observation with Indigenous artisans. Participation with artisans will offer the best opportunity to investigate and expose the stories that are embedded in the production of crafts. Not only does the production of material objects tell a story about the culture from which it comes but it also contributes to the lived experience of the crafter, helping to produce an identity moving forward. The results of this study will help to detail the extent to which craft production exists as a means to transmit particular bodies of knowledge that might include cultural identity, resilience, and resistance.

Institutional, Individual and Internalized Racism: An Exploration of African Immigrant Entrepreneurs Residing and Operating in Calgary
Animwa Obeng-Akrofi
PhD. Student, Sociology

Although the Canadian government encourages entrepreneurial activities in Canada and gives out visas to entrepreneurs to come in and establish businesses, the African community has not been able to establish a strong entrepreneurial community as compared to other racial and ethnic groups. Asians, especially Chinese and Indians have taken this opportunity and established successful businesses. One of the main challenges that African immigrant entrepreneurs experience is racism of which they face three different types: institutional, individual and internalized. These types of racism have affected the African entrepreneurs from establishing a strong entrepreneurial community. Using in-depth interviews with successful and unsuccessful African immigrant entrepreneurs in ethnic and non-ethnic businesses, I examine how the interplay of race, racism and power still exist in contemporary times in Canada and determines the fate of entrepreneurial success or the lack there of among immigrant Africans.

3:30-6:00 Reception
Please Join us in the Escalus Room

The Sociology Graduate Student Caucus (SGSC) would like to thank the Departments of Sociology; History; Political Science; and Center for Strategic and Military Studies for sponsoring this event. We also would like to thank individuals that were instrumental in the planning and execution of this event, including faculty members who donated their time to chair sessions. Finally, we would like to thank all of the presenters and attendees for joining us during the event.