Poverty: Causes, Impacts, and Solutions

Monday, March 30
8:30 a.m.–1 p.m.
Discipline Session A • 8:30 am – 9:20 am

Panel A1 (Room A2131) - Biology
Chair: Dr. Carol Gibbons Kroeker
Cara Wensley and Krystin Bjornsen: The effects of energy drinks containing caffeine, taurine, and glucose on postural stability, grip strength, and cognitive abilities in young adults.
Nathan Frostad and David Van de Wall: The Effects of Different Types of Acute Exercise on Cognitive Function.
Amanda Lasuita: Isolation of Bacteria that Preferentially Grew in Used Engine Oil Enriched Broth.

Panel A2 (Room A2133) - Behavioural Science I: Research in Psychology
Chair: Dr. Alex Sanderson
Melissa Kroker: The development of optimism: Redemptive memory and contributing factors.
Kirsten Evans: For goodness sex: examining weaknesses and strengths of comprehensive sexual health education curricula in Canadian high schools.
Cora Fossen: An analysis of children’s well-being within an orphanage/safe home: the effectiveness of surveys and participant observation as a measurement of well-being.

Panel A3 (Room A2210) – History: Historiography
Chair: Dr. Ken Draper
The session highlights the work of upper-year history students to summarize and synthesize key concepts and approaches developed over the course of their history degree. As the capstone course in the history program, HI 478 Historiography explores the various ways history has been understood and practiced from the ancient Greeks to the present. Drawing on this class, other courses and life experiences, students have been challenged to articulate their understanding of history and how the study of history brings meaning and understanding to deep questions of the human story.

Panel A4 (Room A2212) - Christian Studies I
Chair: Dr. Rob Snow
Kathryn Bennallack: Just as He Walked: Exploring God’s Heart for the Practice of Pilgrimage.
Brandon Trotter: Man of Steel: Messiah or Christ?.
Rob Snow: Angelic intervention in the Messiah’s birth: Divine guidance in Matthew’s birth narrative.
Chelsea Lamb: In Search of God: Faith, Feminism, and Sacred Text: A Case Study in Genesis 34.

Panel A5 (Room L2084) - Earth Science
Chair: Dr. Stephen Jeans
Dr. Stephen Jeans: Unconventional pedagogy in Earth and space science: open-ended, authentic inquiry in context.

Panel A6 (Room G2195) - Music History I
Chair: Stephan Bonfield
Danika Szucs: Dvorak’s Piano Trio No. 4 Op. 90 (Dumky Trio).
Joel Untinen: Bartok’s Fourth String Quartet: Expression, Structure and Style in a modern Masterpiece.

Break: 8:30 am - 9:00 am (refreshments provided in the Upper Atrium)

Plenary Session on Poverty • 9:30 am – 10:30 am (Room A2133)
Chair: Dr. Beth Stovell

David M. Dalwood: The King and the Messenger: reading Daniel 9:20-23 as commentary on power.
Chelsea Major: Poverty reduction and prevention initiative: a systematic approach to reducing poverty by changes to the mental health system.
Caitlin Hoffman, Stephanie Maekelburger and Darcy Roy: The Role of Microfinance in Poverty Alleviation.

Break and poster: 10:30 – 11:00 (refreshments provided in the Upper Atrium)

Discipline Session B • 11:00 am – 11:50 am

Panel B1 (Room A2131) - Behavioural Science: Research in Sociology.
Chair: Monetta Bailey
Dr. Julie Kaye and Meagan Vriend: Human trafficking in Alberta: Informing provincial policy.
Sarah James: Human trafficking in Southern Alberta: Perspectives from the field.

Panel B2 (Room A2133) - Behavioural Science II: Research in Psychology
Chair: Dr. Lynn Davis
Nicole Jaggard: Solitary play in relation to anxiety in elementary school children.
Kirsten Boda: The impact of anticipated role expectations and evidenced role expectations on evangelical Christian women.
Chelsea Major: Involvement of consumer educators in the reduction of borderline personality disorder stigma by mental health care providers: a pilot study.

Panel B3 (Room A2210) - English: Shakespeare’s Couples
Chair: Dr. Jonathan Goossen
Christine Jacob: Destabilizing Genre in Shakespeare’s “Delightful Tragedy”.
Charity Tegler: Lady Macbeth’s Repressed Femininity and Madness.

Panel B4 (Room A2212) - Christian Studies II
Chair: Dr. Rob Snow
Adam Warkentin: The Jesus Church: Reclaiming righteousness and mission from the Gospel of Matthew.
Zakk Trigg: Simeon the Stylite.

Panel B5 (Room L2084) - Faculty Panel
Chair: Dr. Jessmi Ling
Dr. Joel Thiessen: Kids, you make the choice: religious socialization among the less religious.
Dr. Don Quantz: The Changing Role of Protestant Church Choirs in Canada.
Graeme Gissing: Butterflies and Textbooks: Conservation of Biodiversity in the Arabuko-Sokoke Forest Reserve, Kenya.

Panel B6 (Room G2195) - Music History II
Chair: Stephan Bonfield
Katrina Estok: Antonin Dvorak’s Cello Concerto in B Minor.
Bryanne Friesen: The Expression of Nationalism in Bedrich Smetana’s Má Vlast.

Break: 11:50 am – 12:00 noon (refreshments provided in the Upper Atrium)

Keynote Session • 12:00 noon – 1:00 pm (Room A2133)
Chair: Dr. Marcus Tso
Dr. John Rook. Canadian Poverty Institute. Poverty is Just Plain Garbage.
The effects of energy drinks containing caffeine, taurine, and glucose on postural stability, grip strength, and cognitive abilities in young adults.

Krystin Bjornsen and Cara Wensley

As energy drink use is on the rise, information about them is becoming increasingly more valuable. Currently, there is very little research pertaining to the effects of energy drinks and their ingredients on postural stability. The various components of energy drinks can have compounding and antagonizing effects on each other and should be looked into further to gain a better understanding of the effects of energy drinks. In this particular study, postural stability, cognitive abilities and grip strength have been investigated in young adults aged 18-25 before and after consuming an energy drink or an alternative drink. The hypothesis is that different combinations of ingredients will cause differences in the result outcome. If energy drinks significantly affect balance, grip strength and cognitive abilities in a negative way, this could be a reason for decreased energy drink consumption as a society. Whereas, if there are little negative, or mainly positive effects of energy drinks than the use of energy drinks could be found beneficial for users. This study may open up future avenues of research on the topic of glucose, caffeine and taurine combinations and their affect on the body.

The Effects of Different Types of Acute Exercise on Cognitive Function.

Nathan Frostad and David Van de Walle

Previous research has shown that exercise, both long term and acute, have significant effects on cognitive function. Other researchers have compared the benefits of exercise to that of a control group, giving no clear definition of whether one form of exercise is superior to others at improving cognitive function. Using this basis for our study, we had 14 healthy University aged students participate in 3 various forms of exercise and then complete various cognitive tests, comparing the results against one another as well as a control test. After conducting ANOVAs on the results, it was found that exercise did cause a significant increase in cognitive function when tested against the control, but there was no conclusive evidence suggesting that one form of exercise is superior to the others when looking to improve cognitive function acutely.

Isolation of Bacteria that Preferentially Grew in Used Engine Oil Enriched Broth.

Amanda Lasuita

Bacterial diversity in an ecosystem is reflective of its environment. Our working hypothesis is that, microbes in hydrocarbon-contaminated soil may have adapted to withstand or utilize such contaminants after long term exposure. Soil sample was obtained from a train refueling depot where soil has been constantly exposed to new and used diesel and engine lubricants. The first step to test this hypothesis is to determine whether there was any bacterium that preferentially grows in the presence of hydrocarbon. In this project we attempted to identify bacteria that would preferentially grow in broth (LB) containing used engine oil. A pilot experiment was performed by inoculating LB broth and LB containing engine soil (LBEO) with the soil sample. The result of the pilot experiment showed that there was difference in bacterial diversity between the two cultures, suggesting that the addition of engine oil was sufficient to impose a selective pressure. To determine if any of these bacteria use engine oil as a carbon source, we grew them in a salt media supplemented with used engine oil. However, there was no growth in either condition. The pilot experiment was repeated in triplicate to demonstrate statistical significance in the differences between LB and LBEO cultures. We found that Bacillus cereus and Sporosarcina contaminans were present in
significantly higher numbers in LBEO. Conversely, *Lysinibacillus fusetiformis, Paenibacillus dendritiformis* and *Bacillus fortis* were significantly higher in LB cultures. Interestingly, *Bacillus cereus* has been identified to be the dominant bacterial species in diesel pipelines causing biofilms and corrosion (Rajasekar et al, 2009) and reduces the amount of corrosion inhibiting requiring a non-degradable corrosion inhibitor for pipelines (Rajasekar et al, 2006). Abilities of these bacteria to survive better in engine oil and their effect on engine oil require further investigation.

**Panel A2 (Room A2133) – Behavioural Science I: Research in Psychology**  
**Chair: Dr. Alex Sanderson**

**The development of optimism: Redemptive memory and contributing factors.**  
*Melissa Kroker*

The purpose of this study was to further explore underpinnings of dispositional optimism as well as seeking trends among optimistic individuals as they tell their own stories. In order to explore this area, a mixed method of data collection was used. First, a survey was administered in order to obtain a general understanding of participant’s hope and optimism levels, as well as attachment style and beliefs about parental optimism, and what they would personally attribute their life outlook towards. A correlation analysis was run by comparing the scores on the LOT-R with outlook attributions, as well as between the LOT-R and attachment styles. A narrative interview was conducted with participants who’s score on both the Life Orientation Test-Revised (LOTR) and the Adult Hope Survey (AHS) was similar to, or higher than the average scores among all participants who completed the survey. To look for common themes among narratives, thematic analysis was used as well as redemption sequence coding.

**For goodness sex: examining weaknesses and strengths of comprehensive sexual health education curricula in Canadian high schools.**  
*Kirsten Evans*

Sexual health education is becoming more common in schools around the world, but it is imperative that curricula consider what information is of greatest importance to students. Some programs focus primarily on preventing students from engaging in sexual behaviours, while others may aim to delay sexual initiation but still provide information on preventative methods if students do choose to be sexually active. Using feedback received by a Calgary-based agency that provides sexual health education, this study aims to discover firsthand from students what strengths exist in their particular curriculum. Furthermore, the study considers what aspects students report are missing from the curriculum that may need to be included in the future. The findings will help inform the development of sexual health education programs that are beneficial and provide meaningful information to the target population.

**An analysis of children’s well-being within an orphanage/safe home: the effectiveness of surveys and participant observation as a measurement of well-being.**  
*Cora Fossen*

This research identified the various ways researchers have investigated the well-being of children living in orphanages/safe homes. A literature review was conducted, looking at the pros and cons of past tools used to evaluate the well-being of children within orphanages/safe homes. This led to the understanding that there was a need for further research in this area. As a result, this study was designed to assess the impact of orphanages/safe houses on children’s well-being. Well-being was assessed using the Resiliency Initiatives questionnaire paired with participant observation. The sample of this study was drawn from the Remember Nhu safe home in Thailand and consisted of children aged 13-19 who were willing to participate. Data analysis used Grounded Theory to investigate/identify dominant trends from the questionnaire, and themes from the open-ended questions/participant observations. The trends were categorized under different types of well-being according to Resiliency Initiatives.
Panel A3 (Room A2210) – History: Historiography
Chair: Dr. Ken Draper
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Panel A4 (Room A2212) – Christian Studies I
Chair: Dr. Rob Snow
Just as He Walked: Exploring God’s Heart for the Practice of Pilgrimage.
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Man of Steel: Messiah or Christ?
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Angelic intervention in the Messiah’s birth: Divine guidance in Matthew’s birth narrative.
Rob Snow

In Search of God: Faith, Feminism, and Sacred Text: A Case Study in Genesis 34.
Chelsea Lamb

Panel A5 (Room L2084) – Earth Science
Chair: Dr. Stephen Jeans
Unconventional pedagogy in Earth and space science: open-ended, authentic inquiry in context.
Dr. Stephen Jeans

This is a report about the work of novice science students informing reflection on a program component and instructional practice in science education. In developing an entry-level undergraduate science course, the instructor questioned if a student-centered assignment could deepen engagement of science concepts for the non-science major.

The assignment, a science inquiry term project expecting creativity, the incorporation of another discipline, and product to be informative and educative for others—a solution to the barrier of accessing learning. Ideally, products consider science philosophy, content, and process taught throughout the course, including analysis and scrutiny of science claims and results—science content knowledge that is otherwise highly managed in traditionally framed assignments (McFarlane, 2013, pp. 39–41; Hadzigeorgiou, et al., 2012, p. 609).

Authenticity fostered personal connection and incentive for participants while motivation, context, and clinical guidance are discussed as components of instructor facilitation. Limitations encountered when engaging 76 participants is discussed, along with undertaking the practice of an unconventional pedagogical activity that is common in research literature but mainly in broad terms (Hadzigeorgiou, et al., 2012, p. 609).
Two case examples, students from different classes of the same course, are presented as backing for an analysis of the outcome and to ground an exploration of open-ended projects and related practice. Divergent in approach, one case engages the fine art of poetry to explore the field of astronomy while the other case begins with a science concept to be reinterpreted both historically and contextually utilizing music.

The report concludes by reviewing this practical example and the research informing it, of the development of instructional methodology to enhance the leaning of science, and of the benefits from listening to the feedback of participants. Questions arising from the activity and cases suggest considerations for further research and support further enhancement of science education pedagogy.


**Poetry use in the study of astronomy: adaptation of ‘An Essay Upon the Infinity of Worlds’**.

*Brittany Davis*

This paper explains an undergraduate term-project--updating a poem to enhance the learning of astronomy by non-science students – as a framework to address the question of using non-science texts in the learning of science, and then for self-reporting of the process of student thinking during creative engagement in an unconventional learning assignment.

The project is an old English poem, entitled “Democritus Platonissans,” or, “An Essay Upon the Infinity of Worlds” written by Henry More in 1647, restructured and modernized to reflect current knowledge of the astronomy it contained – at the time unknown, and even taboo. Many of those preposterous ideas and dreamings are now proven. The rework met goals of providing a text to enhance learning core scientific concepts for non-science students, brought attention to early literary work otherwise unintelligible to entry-level learners, and addressed the question. Research literature supports use of non-science texts; in content areas (Kane & Rule, 2004; Ackerman, 1976), explains that learning is enhanced (Abisdris & Casuga, 2001), can clarify processes and concepts for learners (Watts, 2001; Kane & Rule, 2004), and can generate learner interest (Fraknoi, 2003). Further discussion includes cautions about replacement text choice that may alter the intention of the poem, and findings about the use of science-based poetry to facilitate engagement with scientific concepts for a broad audience of learners.

Closing discussion focuses on the end result, which was a beneficial learning process that provided insight on facilitating learning of others within a classroom setting. Closing suggestions and support for undertaking similar open-ended investigations are made from the perspective of participant and observer, an experience that began with surprise and anticipation for an unconventional approach to learning in a science course.


Science recrafted as sound: interpretation and history of the Hertzsprung-Russel diagram'.
Richard Charter

In an undergraduate science research project, the author was surprised to discover that Danish astronomer Ejnar Hertzsprung, co-developer of a luminosity-temperature-mass diagram that explains the interrelationship with star life cycles, is a direct relation--his great-great-great grandfather. This paper explains the development of a musical composition based on the science of the Hertzsprung-Russell diagram, raises controversial questions about historical reporting of its publication, discusses implications for the composition in science education, and recounts the process facilitated within an unconventional introductory science activity.

The composition developed is a form of ‘aleatoric’ or ‘chance’ music in keeping with any modern work (Burkholder, Grout, & Palisca, 2011). A survey of research finds similar products in geology, ‘geophonic’ music from rock stratigraphic columns (Rossetti & Montanari, 2004), and dissimilar music inquiries, a student-led geology-music project identifying science concepts appearance in lyrics (Allen, Thompson, & Hansen, 2013). However, this composition is likely unique in seeking fidelity to the data, a method to produce sound not objectively ‘beautiful,’ but spacey within an astronomical aesthetic. Further research application is suggested in the paper, ideas for deriving meaning about data from observed star clusters.

Providing this alternate approach, to interpret a key science concept taught within introductory astronomy courses, is discussed as the first intent of the project--a question of if the application could encourage learning for the non-science student, reach the non-traditional post-secondary audience, or inspire auditory learners in particular.

Further thoughts are provided on the nature of creativity driving a scientific inquiry process of composing and discovery within an unconventional approach to learning science designed by the course instructor. Discussion includes decision-making encouraged of the learner, ongoing mentorship and one-on-one meetings to examine science process, peer interaction and support, and assessment of the final project.


**Panel A6 (Room G2195) Music History I**
Chair: Stephan Bonfield

Dvorak’s Piano Trio No. 4 Op. 90 (Dumky Trio).
Danika Szucs

This paper begins by exploring the setting within which Antonin Dvorak composed many of his beloved works. Once laying a foundation of the climate within which Antonin Dvorak worked and composed, this paper explores how this influenced his work. Looking at his Dumky Trio, the paper considers his abandonment of classical forms, use of rich chromatic textures, and folk melodies in order to create a work that was both locally and internationally accessible. The analysis provided to show specific areas that showcase his ability to do so. Lastly, the paper explores the previous composers that impacted his work, as well as the lasting impact his own music had on later composers.
Bartók’s Fourth String Quartet: Expression, Structure and Style in a modern Masterpiece.  

*Joel Untinen*

Bartók’s Fourth String Quartet, a masterpiece of Modern musical literature, lies at the peak of Bartók’s musical experimentation. The Quartet is a historical convergence and synthesis of the naturally expressive elements of Eastern European folk music and the highly systematic and abstract musical language of the Viennese atonal composers, which are two vastly different musical languages that Bartók uses to develop a new system of symmetrical relations in music. Discussion will centre around the

Wagner’s *Parsifal*: A Summative Study In The Unified Expansion of Art.  

*Amy Lemke*

Richard Wagner’s career is characterized by operas of epic proportions. He expanded the scope of opera to include virtually every art form in order to depict the broad complexity and variation of human experience. This project required expansion in terms of length, production, composition, narrative and philosophy. This paper examines Parsifal, the final opera of Wagner’s career, and its role as a “consecration for the stage.” Parsifal is unique in its synthesis of philosophy, theology and mythology, making it a practical manifesto of Wagner’s career. This is accomplished through analysis of the opera’s context, composition and legacy with particular focus on Christian spirituality in light of late 19th century philosophy. This opera is particularly important for Christians to examine because of the challenging questions it asks about the role of human agency in salvation.

**Break: 9:20 – 9:30 am**  
(Refreshments provided in the Upper Atrium)

**Plenary Session on Poverty: 9:30 – 10:30 am (Room A2133)**  
Chair: Dr. Beth Stovell

The King and the Messenger: reading Daniel 9:20-23 as commentary on power.  

*David M. Dalwood*

In recent scholarship, the definition of poverty has expanded to include the social as well as the economic spheres. As a result, poverty has become a holistic term, referring to identity as well as socioeconomic class. Such a view is particularly useful for an interpretation of the Bible’s apocalyptic genre, which in many ways emerged as a response to social crises. In this paper we will apply an understanding of social poverty to Dan 9:20-23; significant verses within their context that serve the dual purpose of summarizing the preceding prayer of Daniel in vv. 4-19 and transitioning the reader into the angelic discourse that begins at v. 22.

This paper, building on the work of J.J. Collins in particular, will argue that Dan 9, of which vv. 20-23 are the focal point, is primarily a commentary on the nature of power. Firstly, we will consider the interpretive implications of the shift in semantic arena at vv. 20-21 away from that which is presented at vv. 1-2. Secondly, we will address the role of Gabriel in these verses as a character who bears a message of divine providence. This paper will argue that Gabriel is introduced in order to contrast with the political ruler mentioned in vv. 1-2. Finally, we will examine the translation of v. 21, especially the verb nog̱ea, which this paper argues acts as an important motif connecting the theology of Dan 9 to its adjacent apocalypses.

Through an exegesis of Dan 9:20-23, this paper will demonstrate both the hermeneutic possibilities that come from a social understanding of poverty as well as the significance of these verses in understanding the apocalypse of Dan 9 itself.
Poverty reduction and prevention initiative: a systematic approach to reducing poverty by changes to the mental health system.

Chelsea Major

Mental health and treatment of mental illness is of imperative importance to every individual and society as a whole. Problems with mental health create disturbances physically, emotionally, spiritually and may even be fatal if not treated correctly. Poverty can be viewed through the overlap of absolute and relative poverty; and when coupled with mental illness within a broken system leads to increased risk or effects associated. Due to the cyclical causal relationship between income and health in both directions, the effect produced by mental illness extends beyond the ability to accumulate material wealth and basic needs. It is the purpose of this paper to outline a three step poverty initiative with the focus on public awareness, economic awareness to policy makers and direct changes to the mental health system to reduce and prevent poverty. The first stage engages the reduction of stigma through public awareness. This awareness explains the facts and myths about mental illness, information of how to spot a mental health crisis, church and mental health information sessions, front line mental health presentations and the streamlining of a website as a centralized data base to access all mental health agencies. The second stage presents the mental health economic spending to policy makers. In this step the cost of post mental health crisis will be demonstrated and the alternatives of creating a prevention or financial re-allocated based system. The final stage engages direct changes to the Alberta Mental Health system will include increasing funding to existing programs and institutions, continuous treatment until the client does not diagnose for their specific criteria, creating the ability for community clinics to directly refer psychiatric patients to the correct programs and streamlining access mental health. Overall, this proposal may not eliminate poverty, but it will be a movement in the correct direction.

The Role of Microfinance in Poverty Alleviation.

Caitlin Hoffman, Stephanie Maekelburger and Darcy Roy

Objective & Methodology: Our objective is to compare and contrast formal and informal saving and lending institutions focused on reaching the poor in developing countries. In doing so, we will assess the various types of informal and formal operation models, the advantages and disadvantages of each, the specific needs that they address, and thus where various formal and informal models can complement and enhance each other’s operations. We will research the specific examples of successful formal and informal organizations using FINCA as a formal example and the VSLA model as an informal example.

Thesis: In doing this research we will conclude that one degree of formality is not necessarily better than the other, but rather both are needed and play an interconnected role in expanding financial inclusion and providing opportunity, security, and empowerment to the world’s poor. Formal and informal institutions are both uniquely qualified to address different needs of the wide variety of groups accessing their services. Whether a small, local, community savings group, or a national bank with a microfinance branch, it is important that neither adopt the mentality that their methods are the only way to solve the issues around poverty, but rather acknowledge that each plays an important role in the wider context of financial inclusion. We will demonstrate this using our research on the specific examples of FINCA and the VSLA model.

Sources: The types of sources we will reference will fall into three major categories: the BUS 461 Microfinance textbook, the Ambrose library online database (specifically Business Source Complete), and various organizations’ websites. Below is a short list of some potential sources.


Online Database (Business Source Complete)


Break and poster: 10:30 – 11:00 am
(refreshments provided in the Upper Atrium)
Discipline Session B  
11:00 – 11:50 am  

Panel B1 (Room A2131) – Behavioural Science: Research in Sociology  
Chair: Monetta Bailey

Human trafficking in Alberta: Informing provincial policy.  
Dr. Julie Kaye and Meagan Vriend

This presentation discusses the findings of an environmental scan commissioned by the Government of Alberta, Human Services to examine intersections of race, class, and gender in human trafficking in Alberta. The scan develops an understanding of what is already known about human trafficking, particular international trafficking of women and sex trafficking in Alberta. Based on 62 over-the-phone questionnaires, we reflect on key challenges and successes in victim assistance and provide an overview of trends, prevalence, anecdotes, best practices, and recommendations for next steps based on missing or lacking services for trafficked persons. We also consider the definitions of trafficking that are currently used in practice and how this influences the identification of trafficking cases. To conclude, we provide core policy recommendations and suggested areas for further research and social supports.

Human trafficking in Southern Alberta: Perspectives from the field.  
Sarah James

While human trafficking is becoming more recognized as a prevalent crime within Canada, the definition and response to trafficking in persons remains highly contested. Current human trafficking legislation in Canada has uneven results in prosecuting criminals and supporting victims of trafficking. In order to garner a more clear representation of human trafficking within Canada, specifically Alberta, this research is designed to understand how human trafficking is perceived and suggest a framework for formalizing a more consistent approach to human trafficking in the future. The exploratory research surveyed front-line workers, law enforcement personnel, and service providers who have either directly dealt with trafficking situations or whom have indirectly interacted with trafficked persons. Following the survey, a focus group was conducted to provide a more detailed understanding of human trafficking and responses in Calgary. The following article presents an approach towards human trafficking that places an emphasis on maintaining human rights and argues against an overreliance on the current criminal justice focused response and related anti-trafficking approaches that have the potential to violate the rights of trafficked persons.

Panel B2 (Room A2133) – Behavioural Science II: Research in Psychology  
Chair: Dr. Lynn Davis

Solitary play in relation to anxiety in elementary school children.  
Nicole Jaggard

Play is an important medium through which children constructively communicate their emotions and feelings. The expression of internal feelings promotes healthy social and emotional growth. The aim of this study is to investigate the effects of solitary play on the prevalence of children’s anxiety. This study used a purposive sample of five elementary school children who have been diagnosed with anxiety. The data collection involved an initial administration of The Spence Children’s Anxiety Scale (SCAS) to determine different frequencies and expressions of anxiety in children. Subsequently, an interview was conducted with the parents of the children to develop and infer anecdotal themes about their child’s play habits. The data was analyzed for reoccurring themes in the dynamic play habits of children in comparison to their varying degrees and presentations of anxiety. This study provides insight into anxiety and the effects of solitary play on a child’s social acceptance, emotional expression, and feelings of self-worth in elementary school children.
The impact of anticipated role expectations and evidenced role expectations on evangelical Christian women

*Kirsten Boda*

The purpose of this study is to answer the question, do the anticipated role expectations and the evidenced role expectations within the marriage of evangelical Christian women lead to an increase in self-discrepancy? Research has shown that a higher level of discrepancy between the actual-self and ideal-self is correlated with an increase in emotional problems (Higgins, 1987). Distress, or discrepancy, based upon the distance between the ideal self and actual self will lead to a decrease in self-esteem (Bitonti, 1992). Due to the impact that self-discrepancy has on an individual it is important to gain a better understanding of the relationship between traditional role expectations and women’s levels of discrepancy. The research will focus on the participants’ definition of the role of women and their attitudes surrounding this role. The reoccurring themes of discrepancy between the anticipated role expectations and the evidenced role expectations will be examined. This discrepancy is thought to stem from beliefs regarding work roles, child-rearing roles, financial roles, and the participant’s perceived differences in beliefs between sex-roles. This study looks at the impact that this discrepancy has on the participants in regards to increased satisfaction, fulfillment, anxiety, and other positive and negative emotions.

Involvement of consumer educators in the reduction of borderline personality disorder stigma by mental health care providers: a pilot study.

*Chelsea Major*

Research suggests that borderline personality disorder is an illness that is stigmatized beyond other mental health concerns by both the public and medical community. Specifically within mental health professionals stigmatization of this disorder leads to negative attitudes, clinician distancing and ineffective treatment. Consumer educators are a recent development in the research which indicates strong results by impacting attitudes, skill improvement and empathy within professionals. The purpose of this study is to examine stigma of borderline personality disorder by mental health care providers before and after a co-lecture on BPD facilitated by a clinician and a consumer educator. The hypothesis of the researcher is that the use of a consumer educator will provide an influential aspect to the lecture which will contribute to decreased levels of stigmatization of BPD. The significance and potential benefits to this study include potential decreased stigma towards BPD and fostering of a more compassionate approach.

Panel B3 (Room A2210) – English: Shakespeare’s Couples

Chair: Dr. Jonathan Goossen

**Destabilizing Genre in Shakespeare’s “Delightful Tragedy”**

*Christine Jacob*

Though Shakespeare’s Antony and Cleopatra has traditionally been classified as a tragedy, the presence of two protagonists and the differing nature of these protagonists’ deaths destabilizes this easy categorization. Both Antony and Cleopatra achieve the stature of tragic heroes by their sheer magnanimity, but only Antony experiences tragic suffering, and, even then, his suffering threatens to collapse into farce, a kind of low comedy. Cleopatra, however, does not lose her magnanimity, for, though she dies, she does not undergo tragic suffering. Rather, her death in Act Five moves the play towards a resolution that is typical of high comedy. Unlike Plutarch’s debased queen, Shakespeare’s Cleopatra is victorious: death is the fulfillment of her desires, for it assures her final victory over Caesar and, more importantly, her marital union with Antony. Antony’s tragic, arguably farcical death is sublimated by Cleopatra’s ennobling vision of him and her own comic approach to death, and thus both characters transcend the defeating end that is typical of tragedy. By analyzing Shakespeare’s changes to his source in Plutarch’s Life of Marcus Antonius and exposing the complexities of the comic movement in the denouement of the play, this paper will show that Antony and Cleopatra, Shakespeare’s “delightful tragedy,” is not subject to the limitations of genre.
Lady Macbeth’s Repressed Femininity and Madness.
Charity Tegler

Lady Macbeth is a woman at odds with her femininity, and who embodies mostly traditional masculine traits. Lady Macbeth goes against the conventional norms expected for women in the seventeenth century: she can read and write, she is childless, and she is driven and motivated to attain power and greatness. Lady Macbeth is hard and strong, violent and senseless, and, combined with her motivation, portrays more masculine traits than the feminine ideal. In order to justify her strength of character, Lady Macbeth isolates herself from her femininity. Critic Caroline Asp states, “in a society in which femininity is divorced from strength and womanliness is equated with weakness, … the strong woman finds herself hemmed in psychologically, forced to reject her own womanliness … to be true to her strength.” This essay will look at Shakespeare’s unconventional female character and discuss how Lady Macbeth’s repressed femininity contributes to her madness and subsequent death. It is Lady Macbeth’s inability to reconcile the conflicting masculine and feminine forces inside her personality that lead to her demise.

Panel B4 (Room A2212) – Christian Studies II
Chair: Dr. Rob Snow

Ryan Herbert

David Robertson

The Jesus Church: Reclaiming righteousness and mission from the Gospel of Matthew.
Adam Warkentin

A Modern Understanding of the Life of Simeon the Stylite.
Zakk Trigg

Panel B5 (Room L2084) – Faculty Panel
Chair: Dr. Jessmi Ling

Kids, you make the choice: religious socialization among the less religious.
Dr. Joel Thiessen

Many assume that Canadians who are relatively irreligious will turn to or return to religious belief and/or involvement when they have children. How do parents who are not particularly religious approach religious socialization with their children, and what impact might their tactics have on future religious belief and practice in society? Further, if parents do turn to or return to religion, namely in the form of church attendance, when they have children, do they or their children tend to remain religiously active over time? Drawing on sixty interviews with two groups of Canadians – those who identify with a Christian group but limit attendance to religious holidays and rites of passage, and those who do not identify with any religion and never attend religious services – this paper explores how parents approach faith transmission with their children. Findings reveal that most parents take a hands-off approach to religious socialization. These parents believe that they should not force religion (or irreligion) on their children; rather, children should discover religion for themselves. Some parents do expose their children to church or Sunday school during a child’s early years, but generally give their children the choice to continue
attending as teenagers – and most opt out at this point. Moreover, for those who anticipate greater church attendance when they have children, or those who did increase their attendance following children, evidence suggests that few stick around long term. The anticipated result is fewer religious individuals in the future, adding to the growing secularization underway in Canada.

The Changing Role of Protestant Church Choirs in Canada.

*Dr. Don Quantz*

The presenter has been aware of the decline and often closure of church choirs in Protestant churches in Canada. This hermeneutic phenomenological study has sought to find out if this is a common experience and to inquire into the factors that may have influenced these changes. Further, this study seeks to learn about the role of choirs in churches, changes in Protestant practice, and issues surrounding these changes. The research sought understandings from the lived experiences of choir members, pastors, choral or music directors which helped the researcher to gain better insight into this area of church life. The study also raises issues that have come out of the research and how these issues may influence current and future worship practices in Protestant churches in Canada. Because of the breadth of this research, the ARC presentation will focus on one area of inquiry.

Butterflies and Textbooks: Conservation of Biodiversity in the Arabuko-Sokoke Forest Reserve, Kenya.

*Graeme Gissing*

There is little debate that global biodiversity is declining, largely due to overexploitation, habitat alteration, and habitat loss. Ultimately, although conservation efforts have attempted to stem the tide, it is a losing battle under current conservation policies and strategies. For example, even though the Convention on International Trade on Endangered Species of Plants and Animals (CITES) banned the international trade in elephant ivory since 1989 and rhinoceros horn since the 1970s, both continue to suffer significant losses. Due to illegal poaching (in order to supply the international market), the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) estimates that 15,000 African elephants (Loxodonta africana) were illegally killed (in monitored sites alone) in 2012. For rhinos, modest gains in numbers since the 1990s have more recently begun to reverse direction under increased poaching pressure due to a surging demand for illegal rhino horn. Another significant threat to biodiversity, particularly in Africa, is the harvesting of wildlife for human consumption (bushmeat). Unlike many rural communities that rely on bushmeat for subsistence and food security, the illegal harvest of bushmeat is seldom carried out in a sustainable manner. In combination, the international trade in illegal wildlife products, the unsustainable harvest of bushmeat, and the destruction of habitat represent some of the greatest challenges to conserving vertebrate biodiversity in Africa. Unless biodiversity can be seen as possessing inherent and tangible value to local stakeholders through ecosystem services, current trends will continue. The Arabuko-Sokoke Forest Reserve is the largest remaining coastal dry forest in eastern Africa and can be considered an isolated biodiversity hotspot that requires creative, multi-tiered, and successful conservation policies and practices to ensure its long-term protection. Using the Arabuko-Sokoke Forest as a model, new strategies for conservation will be presented that directly address the need to engage local communities and the socio-economic drivers that result in needs-based overexploitation of forest resources in protected areas.

Panel B6 (Room G2195) – Music History II

Chair: : Stephan Bonfield

Francisco Tárrega: The Music of Spain.

*Evan Hiltermann*

Francisco Tárrega: I begin my paper with a brief history of Tárrega and his musical beginnings and early musical influences. I then move on to a discussion of Antonio de Torres and his new methods for guitar construction, as well as how these changes to guitar construction affected Tárrega. I then move on to discuss Spanish music itself—with a focus on the folk music of
Spain—and how guitar music developed and shifted throughout Spain. I spend the latter section of my paper analyzing two of Tárrega’s original guitar compositions: Capricho Árabe and Recuerdos de la Alhambra. In my analyses, I interweave an examination of the technical aspects of each piece with how the Tárrega managed to recreate the history of Spain and give a comprehensive look into the Palace of Alhambra. The overarching purpose of this paper is to show how Tárrega managed to set a foundation for generations of classical guitarists to come.

Antonín Dvořák’s Cello Concerto in B Minor.

Katrina Estok

Dvořák’s Cello Concerto in B Minor, Op. 104, perfectly exemplifies the composer’s Bohemian musical style and significance as an expander of sonata-allegro form. Through knowledge of the musical styles and influence of Brahms and Wagner, history of the cello concerto genre, awareness of the cultural circumstances of the time, and intellectual analysis of his Op. 104 cello concerto, namely the first movement, one can clearly see Dvořák’s musical identity as an expansionist of sonata-allegro form, as well as his innate ability to both follow and stretch the traditions of the Romantic era into which he was born.

The Expression of Nationalism in Bedřich Smetana’s Má Vlast.

Bryanne Friesen

The inscription on the foundation stone of the Prague National Theatre reads: “In music is the life of the Czechs.” Despite centuries under political and social oppression, the Czech people embody a passionate national identity preserved largely through the musical expression of composers such as Bedřich Smetana. Although he did not live to see the formation of the free Czech Republic in 1918, Smetana captured the glory of a free nation in his programmatic symphonic cycle Má vlast by drawing on geographical and folk features, inspirational legends, and historical recollections. This presentation will focus on select programmatic movements of Má vlast in order to demonstrate music’s power to evoke nationalism.

Break: 11:50 am – 12:00 noon
(refreshments provided in the Upper Atrium)

Keynote Session: 12:00 noon – 1:00 pm (Room A2133)
Chair: Dr. Marcus Tso
Responders: Dr. Colin Toffelmire, and Angie Redecopp

Poverty is Just Plain Garbage.

Dr. John Rook, Canadian Poverty Institute

As troubling as it is, throughout the world, we have two crises that overlap namely garbage and poverty. This paper will present a brief overview of these problems in our world from the plastic that is now polluting our oceans to the huge garbage dumps in major cities all over the world. Garbage is polluting our water, land and air to the extent that if we do not act swiftly, the planet will not be able to sustain us. Garbage affects all of us. People in poverty are more directly affected and we see high rates of disease and death in the bottom Quintile. Poverty, and garbage, will make you sick.

While there are lots of solutions that are being offered by many governments and climate groups, in this paper I want to consider one that is international, one that is provincial. From these examples may be extracted principles to lead us to other solutions as we seek to ensure that our planet returns to a place where it will be safe for humans for centuries to come.
POSTER ABSTRACTS

Behavioural Science: Human Trafficking (SO 402)

1. The Vital Signs of Exploitation: How Organ Harvesting is a Violation of Human Rights.
   Renee Alarcon and Laura Trabadello

Organ harvesting is a lucrative business across the globe. Due to the high demand and low supply of donated organs, this market has sprung up. It involves two specific types, harvesting when a person is alive (for their kidneys) and harvesting when a person has been executed or murdered (for major vital organs or skin). Believing that organ harvesting is a form of human trafficking, we will argue that this practice is also a human rights violation. The main question that we will raise asks: how is organ harvesting a violation of human rights? This particular argument will be pursued in relation to China’s involvement in this crime against humanity. We will first give the definitions of organ harvesting, human trafficking, and human rights in order to establish the grounds upon which we will support our position. Following this, we will explore the where of organ harvesting, raising attention to the various locations in which this practice occurs, but focusing specifically on its prevalence in China. Then we will discuss and identify the various forms in which this harvesting occurs, such as in prisons and hospitals. In relation to location and means, we will also address whom this practice affects, both discussing the traffickers and the victims. The major focal points that we will use in order to support our position are the concepts of consent, exploitation, and illegal profitability in relation to organ harvesting.

*The italicized portion is our thesis statement and main question

2. The Impact of Legal and Illegal Prostitution on Sex Trafficking.
   Dominic Mayhew

This poster explores the relationship between prostitution and sex trafficking and discusses the impact that prostitution levels in a country or region can have on the rate of sex trafficking. I contend that high rates of prostitution correlate with a high level of sex trafficking due to increased demand and the creation of a culture that normalizes the use and abuse of women for the purpose of satiating men’s sexual desires. By exploring the case of the Netherlands, I contend that legalizing prostitution does little to counteract this and that the controls put in place do not adequately repress sex trafficking or other forms of sexual exploitation.

3. Human Trafficking and the Cycle of Poverty in Southeast Asia.
   Katherine Kennedy and Lindsay Worrall

Human trafficking involves the movement and exploitation of people, often to use them for forced labour or sexual exploitation. It affects people all over the globe, even if they are not the exploited person. From the large influence of the sex industry in society today to the inexpensive fabrics, teas, and food items available to us from countries such as China, slavery plays a role that crosses all borders and affects consumerists and slaves. In the class “SO 402-1: Human Trafficking,” we have learned about exploited workers in various areas and industries, but this particular paper written by Katherine Kennedy and Lindsay Worrall will focus on girls exploited as sex slaves, particularly in East and Southeast Asia. We will discuss how coercion, exploitation, and profit differ over people groups and class. We will also look at what can prevent and help those who are vulnerable or victims of the sex trade and come up with some ways on our own based on research. Overall, this paper will look at the causes, impacts, and solutions of sex trafficking in Eastern and Southeastern Asia.
4. Sex Trafficking Victim Rehabilitation: Why It’s Important, and How It Can Be Done Most Effectively.

*Marie Picard*

It is widely known that human sex trafficking is a terrible crime that harms its victims in multiple ways. Awareness of this issue is becoming much more prominent, as well as a desire to help put an end to it, and this is a huge step for our society. However, though ending sex trafficking is an honourable and necessary goal, the reality is that currently, it is a thriving and popular industry. And thus, there are many victims of this harmful issue who need immediate help and resolution. Rescuing them is also a necessary and honourable goal, but what happens after these victims are rescued? They suffer from many physical, emotional, and psychological scars because of their experiences in trafficking and therefore need to be led through effective rehabilitation and healing efforts. Without proper rehabilitation, victims will not be able to recover and become fully healthy again, and it is only just that after the trauma they experience, they are given a chance to become restored. Secondly, if we as a society want these rescued victims to become contributing citizens, we have to offer them rehabilitation. Furthermore, it is important that this rehabilitation is done effectively so they experience as full of a restoration as possible. Therapy, life skills training, and mentorship are three very important aspects to effective rehabilitation. With proper rehabilitation, rescued sex trafficking victims can be restored, healed, and re-integrated into society as they deserve to be, and thus rehabilitation and learning how to do it effectively should be of very high priority for those working to end the trauma caused by sex trafficking.

5. International Adoption and Child Trafficking.

*Sydney McKenzie and Derek Braun*

Our paper will focus on the intersection between international adoption and child trafficking, specifically as it relates to the movement of children from poorer nations to the west. There are two sides to this debate: that international adoption is a good institution with a few abusers or that the international adoption system itself is defunct. Regardless of which side a person takes they must acknowledge that the ignorance in the west surrounding international adoption with the view that it is purely a “humanitarian” act can perpetuate the kidnapping, legalizing, sale, and abuse of children who come from poor families and countries. The rights of these poor families are ignored as it becomes more important to “rescue” their children from the poverty they experience and bring them into wealthier countries where their origin, names, entire culture is changed. The system that makes this possible is incredibly complex and involves lawyers, government, orphanages, maternity hospitals, religious organizations, fake mothers, abductors, and many more players who make it possible for children to be taken from their families and countries of origin for large sums of money. All this money that western families pay to adopt a child would be better spent if it was given to support the countries and families of origin so that better systems could be enacted, such as increase family supports and proper foster care within the countries. People in the west are generally well intentioned when they adopt internationally, but the traffickers prey on these good intentions by lying to the adopters and adoption agencies and working within the government adoption systems within their countries so that they can continue to make money. It is important that a change occurs in the way that international adoption is viewed so that the truth of what thousands of families experience as their children are taken from them and given to another set of parents can come out and so that better international adoption systems can be created to engender safer strategies for the good of the children, their families, their countries, and their adopted parents.
6. Working Conditions During Global Sporting Events.
Chandel Newton and Nadine Rank

For our research paper, we are interested in examining the effects of global sporting events that capture the attention of nations world wide, for example: The Olympics, The FIFA World Cup, The IIHF World Juniors Hockey tournament, and other such events that draw attention to a specific countries or nations. Often times these nations are not at first prepared to host such events because they do not have the infrastructure in place, such as the country of Brazil, who had to build 6 new stadiums to accommodate the FIFA World Cup tournament in 2014. Obviously this is a major engineering feet, to design and have completed six new arenas within a set time frame. Along with the production of these new arenas came stories of injury and the death of some workers who were building on site. For our research we would like to look into the working conditions and how sites were being operated, and also at the possibility of workers being brought into the country to assist in the production. We would also like to determine if there were specific regulations for certain jobs or if constructions companies were just looking to get as many helping hands as they could. More specifically, we would like to determine whether or not those who were living below the poverty were given the opportunity to work on these sites, as well as if they were able to do so in a regulated environment.

7. The Similarities Between Victims of Sex Trafficking and Victims in a Cult.
Sarah Olsen

Thesis statement: There are many similarities in the types of people that become victims of both sex trafficking as well as becoming a member of a cult through both the recruitment process as well as the way that the perpetrators ensure their victims remain in their control at all times.

The areas that I will be discussing/reviewing will be surrounding both the perpetrator as well as the victims. My main focus will be regarding the vulnerability of the victims and the process of their recruitment. I will look at both the steps of a perpetrator recruiting a victim to exploit them in a sexual manner, as well as the process of recruiting a member for the purpose of joining a cult. I will discuss factors that have helped aid in the vulnerability of the victims including the situation within their family (if they need to provide money for their family), their mental state (things like a feeling that they don’t belong, or that what they are doing is what needs to be done -whether for their family or for themselves), and the physical and psychological manipulation from the perpetrators that ensures their victims remain under their control at all times.

I will also discuss the types of people that would have the potential to become perpetrators, or those who have already become perpetrators. I will look at what similar characteristics people who are recruiters for cults as well as recruiters for sex traffickers have.

The final thing I will look at is the chance that those who have been victims of either a cult or a sex trafficker will become perpetrators themselves. What leads a person who has been a victim of something so terrible, to become a perpetrator themselves?

8. Alberta; Legalities and Prevalence of Human Trafficking.
Jordan Denham and Ellyssa Olson

For our research project, we are interested in looking at the prevalence of human trafficking cases within the province of Alberta. It’s easy to look at the speck in someone else’s eye, while taking no notice to the plank in one’s own eye. In the same way, human trafficking is a topic that is often highlighted in places other than our own country/province/city. It is also much easier to believe that the problem is more international than local, as that would require our own difference making and awareness. This being said, we are interested in taking a better look at the issue in our own backyard.
The focus of our research will be on immigrants to Canada, and more specifically, to Alberta. Immigrants to Canada are especially vulnerable to trafficking/exploitation because of multiple factors including: language barriers, lack of support (they often have no family that accompany them from their home country), a lack of education in understanding that the situation they are in is actually an illegal trafficking situation, lack of viable government documents, and skepticism/fear of police and officials. These factors taken together make up an enormous problem and challenge for Alberta when it comes to having experience in dealing with trafficking reports (as they are fairly rare) as well as being legally prepared to properly deal with, investigate, and punish perpetrators. In addition, we will be looking further into what Alberta is currently doing to prevent and explore potential trafficking as well as what could be done in addition to provide a more accommodating and educating environment for the victims (and potential victims) of trafficking in order to prevent future cases and put a stop to current cases. Within our area of research we are hoping to have an increased understanding of the trafficking situation in Alberta, what Alberta is doing to try to do to deter trafficking, as well as opportunities to get involved in helping reduce the trafficking revenue and assist in the mental, physical, and spiritual healing of the victims.


Christina Pitre

Cultural values, traditions, and norms all have a huge part to play in forming a person’s worldview, and that worldview can have a significant impact on the life of women in a particular community.

When dealing with the topic of human rights, the line between cultural practice and unjust behavior can appear very grey. I will take a look into women’s issues cross-culturally to discover how cultural values and traditions play into what, from a North American perspective, is seen as oppressive. For issues such as female genital cutting, bride burning, human trafficking, domestic violence, and others, this paper will compare and contrast anthropological and activist opinions in an attempt to explore the cultural significance of each practice, while also noting the affect each practice has on women and children within the community.

This process will include research on the historical components of different cultural practices attempting to unearth the origins of such values, and the beliefs that may still be held by societies today. Cultural norms and communication styles will also be included to provide a deeper understanding of the cross-cultural world we live in, and how that affects the actions of individuals. I will also break down the definitions for terms such as ‘oppression’, ‘unjust’, and others that may have strong connotations about meaning. Finally, I will assess the response of the church, and other on the ground organizations who are fighting to make a difference in the lives of individuals, families, women and children around the world, but particularly the ones who are fighting for the rights of a wide-spread marginalized group of people - women.


Anna Zipprick, Danika Robideau, and Casey-Lyne Lodge

In regards to proposing a topic to present for Ambrose’s Research Conference, our focus is on the issue of human trafficking and specifically the trafficking of infants. As a topic that is little known and often overlooked, infant trafficking is a prevalent issue that stems from varying issues including poverty. Infant trafficking occurs when a child is either abducted from their parents or else is given up or sold by their parents to traffickers who then locate a family who are willing to pay to receive a child. We desire to research and understand more of this issue in order to create awareness about infant trafficking both in Canada and abroad and understand why this kind of trafficking happens at all.

These children may be given up by parents out of a sense of shame or as a socially acceptable form of denying that there ever was an illegitimate child, they may be given up depending on the gender of the child where families are only permitted one child (in the case of China), or the child may be given up because of the poverty of the parents and they need money or they see no viable way to take care of the child. In extreme cases the parents of the baby have no awareness in regard to the exchange of their child for profit (as in the case of Ireland by the Catholic Church during the 1960s and 70s). As proven by
the statement above, the task of divulging the subject of infant trafficking is increasingly onerous. In this research paper, we hope to give insight into the issue of infant trafficking, its deep-rooted causes, and what kind of preventative measures have and could be used to prevent it.

11. The Fight for Human Dignity.
Kristina Siemens, Katelyn McGillivray, and Joshua Jacob

Brazil, as one of the BRIC countries has established a high tourist rate, but additionally the country is ranked second in the sex trafficking industry. These two truths interrelate as much the demand for sex trafficking come from tourism. This issue can be addressed by a change in mindset and an increased government support.

The three main issues addressed will be:
1. Monitoring Amazon trade routes and increased security for borders.
2. Education and Awareness in schools, colleges, and universities.
3. Implementing after care programs for rescued victims.

Heather Eisses and Kiana Wills

The issue of sex trafficking has come to the forefront in recent years, mainly focusing on countries like Thailand and Cambodia even though the issue is also prevalent in other countries, like Japan. There has been significant research on sex trafficking in East and South East Asia, but the question of why there is a lack of media coverage or intervention in Japan has not been covered in detail. In our paper we are not saying that the media coverage of Thailand and Cambodia is not important, but what we are stating is that we would like to explore why sex trade in Japan is not talked about and why it is so prevalent. Furthermore, in this paper we will examine the differences between the operations behind the sex trade in Japan and in other parts of Asia where immediate intervention is taking place. We would like to explore what differences there are between Japan and other countries to further analyze why the sex trade industry in this country is often over looked. We will explore the different types of sex trade that happen in Japan, the Johns who participate in this illegal act and the history that has formed a foundation for the sex trade in Japan to continue on today. For our research paper we will be using peer reviewed journal articles to obtain our data to write an educated literature review on the topic. Our main topic is about how Japan is often ignored in terms of the sex trade that is happening there, so in this paper we will have to dig through many different questions and topics to come to an analyzed and accurate conclusion.

Biology: Biochemistry

13. Nutritional Diseases and Poverty in Both Developed and Developing Countries.
Katie Nutini and Amira Merheb

Differences between diets for people living in poverty in developed countries compared to developing countries are due to the available food. Developed countries have access to healthy food but high carb, sugary food is much more affordable. With a diet high in glucose, obesity and type 2 diabetes become prevalent. These diseases are the result of insulin resistance caused by high levels of glucose in the cells for a long period of time. In developing countries, they are undergoing rapid nutritional transition concurrent with increases in obesity, and type 2 diabetes mellitus (T2DM). From a healthy traditional high-fiber, low-fat, low-calorie diet, a shift is occurring toward increasing consumption of calorie-dense foods containing refined carbohydrates, fats, red meats, and low fiber. Data show an increase in the supply of animal fats and increased intake of saturated fatty acid (SFAs) which are obtained from coconut oil, and palm in many developing countries, particularly in South Asia and South-East Asia. Therefore, malnutrition has been the main cause of diseases in both developed and developing countries. Although they are similar diseases, each are from a different cause.
14. Vitamin D and Childhood Poverty.  
*Zachary Benz, Nicholas Hougestol, Israel Reyes*

Vitamin D proves to be a proficient effector in the immune system. It is key in the absorption of calcium, magnesium, iron, phosphate and zinc, so whoever lacks these vitamins will more often than naught develop an autoimmune disease of some type or a physiological ailment because of the body; reliant on such elements/ions. This paper will discuss the relativity of vitamin deficiency with its core set on Vitamin D and its effect on gene function as this vitamin or vitamins (as Vitamin D is a group of seco-steroids: a subclass of steroids) is key to healthy development in the early stages of life: children. Tying into heritable traits of the cellular level; there is a clear co-relation in how it ties into poverty, specifically through the categorization of malnutrition. Also, how individuals with such deficiencies are being tested for genetic diseases goes to show how critical it is that these supplements are at the levels set by Health Organizations and found in every human being at that level. Finally, as introduced before; what complications that can result in early childhood development due to the lack thereof this group of Vitamin will be discussed.

*Brittany Kuz and James Sylvester*

The difficult growing conditions for crops and the resulting economic effects are felt most acutely by those living in poverty. Fertile lands with high crop yield are economically inaccessible to those in poverty, making unfavourable growing conditions the only option for impoverished farmers. This cyclically places those in poverty into a life that only yields poverty. Advancement in the burgeoning field of biochemistry as it applies to staple crops could increase crop yield in unfavourable conditions like those that impoverished farmers work under; allowing them to feed their families and even profit off of their work. This solution would benefit the local economy while meeting the basic human need for food. Outside of this immediate betterment there is the potential for future benefits to humanity as a whole. As viable farming land becomes scarcer, crops that can grow under more unfavourable conditions can benefit the ecological makeup of the planet. This newly viable land source would decrease the need for deforestation and the general destruction of natural environments and loss of biodiversity; these lands are only usable for a few years and are unsustainable for agricultural needs. Further implementation of biochemistry to staple crops will allow unfavourable cropland occupied and farmed by the economically suppressed to become more efficient – empowering those living there.

*Taylor Reich, James Tiberio, and Danielle Schmidt*

The association of disease with poverty has been a long known correlation, but it is most often thought of in terms of disease resulting from poverty. However, poverty can also result from disease, if the disease is debilitating and requires long-term treatment and care. Many treatment options have been developed to try to eradicate sickness in the world, but with the industry of pharmaceutical development comes the challenge of balancing cost-effectiveness, whether for the company or individual, economic stability, and taking action for the collective good. The imbalance of these factors has led to a neglect of suitable and effective treatment options and means of distribution to those in poverty. This neglect further perpetuates the cycle of disease and poverty, with the chronic debilitation, sickness, and requirement of care resulting in further poverty.

Through the analysis and discussion of literature regarding poverty-related diseases, we will attempt to outline the current issues faced by nations in poverty and also the challenges of determining the direction of future research. Topics discussed will include the benefits and drawbacks of vaccines and the current state of vaccine research, different methods of drug administration and distribution, and the role economics plays in determining the best action to be taken. We hope to arrive at a conclusion that outlines strategies and future research topics that will address the most critical disease-care related needs of those in poverty; these suggestions should also include a balance between cost-effectiveness and maintaining overall economic stability.
**Biology: Conservation Ecology**

17. **Conserving Tigers in the Wild: Current Status, Human Conflict, and Future Solutions.**

*Olivia Leduc and Ciara Warkentin*

There are currently nine recognized tiger subspecies within the genus Panthera. Three of these subspecies were driven to extinction in the 20th century resulting in six extant subspecies -- the most recognizable of these being the Indian or Bengal tiger (Panthera tigris tigris) found primarily in India, and the Siberian tiger (Panthera tigris altaica) found largely in Russia. Tiger populations have been declining rapidly worldwide, resulting in all existing subspecies currently being listed as either endangered or critically endangered on the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) Red List. A century ago, there were an estimated 100,000 tigers in the wild. Currently, estimates fall between 3,200 and 4,000. Human activities and habitat loss have been the primary cause for the decline of tigers resulting in their disappearance from 93% of their former range. As the human population grows, encroachment on protected areas, habitat loss, and human-tiger conflict in communities bordering protected areas will continue to increase. For example, tigers are known to turn to hunting domestic livestock in local communities which cause direct economic hardship (financial loss) and drives retaliation against tigers. The global tiger population is also decreasing due to illegal poaching which, in conjunction with habitat loss, is the largest imminent threat to their survival. Tigers are hunted for their skins, bones, teeth, and claws which are all highly valued as status symbols, decorative items, and for use in traditional Asian medicine. The collective parts of a single tiger can generate as much as $50,000 on the black market. Alleviation of poaching pressure requires that consumer demand be reduced, enforcement on trafficking be increased, and local communities be made to see tigers as a valued resource that bring tangible socio-economic benefits to them in the form of tourism and ecosystem services. Current and future conservation strategies are explored based on the backdrop of continued declines in tiger numbers across their range.

18. **Successful Methods of Vicuna (Vicugna vicugna) Conservation in Latin America: Potential Applications in the Conservation of Other Species.**

*Zachary Benz, Christian Cox, and Samuel Huston*

The vicuña (Vicugna vicugna) is an ungulate related to camels and llamas (Family: Camelidae) found in rural regions and grasslands of the Andean high plains in Argentina, Chile, Peru, and Bolivia. The vicuña is one species that has become an illustrative success story, particularly related to the potential effectiveness of the Convention on International Trade on Endangered Species of Plants and Animals (CITES) in ensuring the long term survival of endangered species. Therefore, the vicuña can serve as a model for other species currently experiencing population declines. During the 1960’s it was estimated that the wild population of vicuñas had been reduced from 2 million to only 10,000 individuals, largely due to overexploitation. Through government regulation and intervention, as well as the establishment of CITES in 1975, there was a successful recovery resulting in a total of 343,500 individuals by 2007. However, increasing and stabilizing the population is just one side of the story, continuing to protect a species from overexploitation and illegal poaching is the next conservation challenge. In this case, maintaining the gains in vicuña populations reflects the importance of developing a strategy that balances the socio-economic needs of local communities while implementing sustainable and conservation-oriented management practices. Vicuña wool is highly sought-after commercial commodity and the value-added end products cater to the luxury market. For example, a vicuña scarf can cost US$1,500. However, current harvesting systems have played little role in alleviating poverty among the local communities that actually harvest vicuña wool. As a model, the successful restoration of vicuña numbers can be compared to less successful efforts in order to determine how best to optimize future conservation efforts and more effectively increase the socio-economic benefits of conservation in local communities.
*David Dryden, Chandler Dove, and Milo Lissen*

Many governments around the world have extensive programs and initiatives targeted at refugee assistance and integration. Despite concerted efforts made by many governments to assist these individuals and families, much is left to be desired concerning the effectiveness of these programs. Microfinance Institutes offer a unique and successful way to integrate these individuals into society, give them social skills, provide financial support, as well as surround them with individuals in similar and relatable conditions. Through the analysis of two major countries, Canada and South Korea, and their respective programs, we will be taking an in-depth look into the supplementary roles which MFIs may play, and their potential to fill the gaps concerning poor government programs. Many government programs fail to provide familiar environments, adequate financial support & training, and education opportunities for pursuit of vocation, all of which are key requirements in successful integration. Too many refugees are left to fend for themselves, especially in cases where refugees have held professional positions in their home countries, only to meet excessive barriers when attempting to re-enter their vocations.

This research report will cover:
1. An in-depth analysis of Canada’s refugee programs.
2. An in-depth analysis of South Korea’s refugee programs.
3. A comparison of strengths and weaknesses associated with both systems.
4. An analysis of support systems inherent to MFIs, and how they fill the aforementioned gaps.
5. A conclusion briefly summarizing the merits, and reiterating the importance of Governments actively pursuing cooperatives with MFIs

20. Maintaining a Client-Based Approach in Microfinance.
*Matthew McNaughton and Sarah James*

This paper will argue that if MFIs neglect to actively consider the cultural and geographic context in which they establish their programs, clients and the environment have the potential to suffer. We are not arguing against the potentially positive impact that microfinance can have, rather we hope to highlight the challenges that microfinance initiatives face and present alternatives that will maintain the rights of microfinance clients. Since the success of the Grameen Bank in Bangladesh, microfinance has become a very popular approach towards assisting the poor in a way that does not merely deliver aid but provides opportunities for the poor to assist themselves through loans (Arrivillaga and Salcedo, 2014). For the purposes of this paper we will present the challenges that microfinance and microcredit initiatives can have in various cultural contexts by presenting the responses that have been collected by various researchers. Microfinance is incredibly complex and what works for one region may not work for another, therefore the examples provided are designed to inform the reader of the challenges that come with ill-informed MFI groups working in regions that they have not taken the time to research and understand. Applying a predesigned model in various cultures will be ineffective and will violate the rights of the clients using such services. Through a critical analysis of MFIs, this paper will enforce the fundamental importance of approaching international development from the perspective of the clients and the culture in which one is working.
21. Microfinance in Nigeria: Building Quantitative Results from a Qualitative Foundation. 
Adelle Payne, Scott Kerr, Kyle Payne

Microfinance initially benefits extremely poor participants in Nigeria through qualitative progress such as social status and autonomy, yet, with time and a continued focus on asset-based development practices, the extremely poor will be able to experience quantitative progress in the long run.

Paper Structure:
The paper will briefly explain what constitutes as extremely poor and the different needs that exist within this demographic compared to the economically active poor. It will then cover the historic results and/or consequences of microfinance in Nigeria. Building on this analysis, the paper will discuss what needs to be re-evaluated in order to utilize the existing qualitative results in a manner culturally relevant to Nigeria. The paper will reveal how qualitative results can be a catalyst to enable extremely poor Nigerian participants to produce quantitative financial growth and become independently sustainable.

22. The Debate on Interest, Whose Side Are We Really On? 
Kristina Siemens and Katelyn McGillivray

There has been an ongoing debate regarding the high interest rates for microfinance loans to poverty-ridden individuals in third world countries. On the one hand the microfinance institutions need to make a profit to continue to fund international projects for their mission and the other side of the debate is favoring the poor and underprivileged and investing in their goals to work and save for the benefit of their family. We plan to have an in-depth discussion of various microfinance organizations are compare/contrast the historical aspects of how interest rates have changed in the past 2 decades and in which areas of the world these changes have been most predominant.

Josh Wong, Kelvin Siemens, and Connor Chau

This report explores the criticisms and challenges associated with microfinance in general before examining how technology has been introduced into the field by many microfinance operations in developing nations. The adoption of technology in providing financial inclusion to the poor presents a number of other challenges, but the potential benefits of utilizing innovative methods in the field greatly outweighs the costs. Technology can not only increase efficiency and better serve the needs of the poor--including lower interest rates--but also the improvements to risk management on a number of levels are also tremendous. Both the supply side and demand side of microfinance can accelerate their growth and meet their needs through effective implementation of appropriate technologies and systems that will lower costs, increase efficiency, and reduce the level of risk associated with addressing the problem of financial poverty.

Examples of recent technological advancements in the field are featured in the report as well. These cases include the use of biometric authentication, G-Cash, and M-PESA. Technology is revolutionizing modern microfinance and improving risk management, so all microfinance Institutions should include appropriate technology to mitigate the different types of risk associated with their field operations.
24. The Effects of Poverty on Children of Single Mothers. 
Jessica Fitchner, Meagan Dick, Dori Tanasieck, Deleena Lowry, Jess Morris, and Brooklyn Webb

25. “Please sir, I want some more.”
Fallon Fitzpatrick, Raquel Schmaus, Rachel Wills, and Jon Yule

26. The Effects of Poverty on Children’s Social Development. 
Samantha Hancock, Emma Schaber, Ben Wood, Christi Ripper, and Jason Issler

27. Step-Ahead: A Solution to Child Poverty in the Foster Care System. 
Allyssa Armstrong, Kirstie Hayhoe, Chelsea Koopmans, Chloe Larsen, and Thandolwenkosi Mkhabela

28. Pregnancy Wellness Center. 
Alisha Pearson, Ben Anderson, Carley Pledge, Chelsea Major, and Lauren Baran

29. The Effects of Poverty and Stress on Development of Children in the Latino Immigrant Population in Canada. 
Ashley Shanks, Cara Wensley, Grace Gignac, and Kaitlyn Skibinsky

Caitlyn Blain, Cathlynn Boda, Rachel Martens, Madeline Strandberg, and Chris Primeau

31. The Effects of Poverty on Single Parenthood and Child Development. 
Josiah Adamczyk, Hannah Froese, Esther Huang, Edward Lu, Katie Moore, and Courtney Pittman

Valerie Ohanu, Katherine Crowe, Stephanie Irnie, Lindsay Worral, Milena Salerno, and Bethany Herman

Brittany Rhebergen, Sarah Hawley, Nicole Plett, and Ellyssa Olson

34. Depression and Poverty Related to Child Development. 
Erica Chaulk, Caylie Kornelson, Teagan Warkentin, Nathan Frostad, and Taylor Beaudry

35. Poverty and the Effects of Nutrition on Child Development. 
Emily Kroeker, Amanda Lasuita-Rinas, Kimberlyn Ascano, and Jessica Banawa
36. The Effects of Poverty on Children’s Development: Correlations Between Instability in the Home & Disabilities Among Children.  
_Tasha Klassen, Owen Draper, Danika Szucs, Larissa Polonenko, and Anna Zipprick_

37. Overcoming Risks of Foster Care.  
_Jannelle A. Jimenez, Jordan E. Marriott, Daniella B. Matich, Victoria E. Moody, and Brooklyn J. Porter_

38. Single But Not Alone: Diminishing the Negative Effects of Poverty on Single-Parent Children.  
_Gillian Harkema, Steven Regnault, Sebastian Aviles, Tasia Koshowski, and Jaimie Kowalenko_

_Sydney McKenzie, and Derek Braum_

Calgary is one of the wealthiest cities in the world and has the strongest population growth rate in all of Canada. Even though Calgary has one of the lowest annual average unemployment rate at about 3.2%, approximately 3,500 people live in the shelters or on the streets and there are 14,000 people in insecure housing.

We want to give you the smallest glimpse of the experience of these men, women, and children who live in poverty in our city who struggle with insecurity, fear, and a compounding of many other factors that a lot of people know nothing about.

Our goal is to educate you about the different factors that compound on those who are stuck within poverty to, hopefully, motivate you to take action—even if that just means changing your views so that you see the man on the street as a human being instead of a nuisance or a dreg of society.

Addictions and mental disorders are a central focus in our game, as they are both prevalent in the poor in Calgary. We are not saying that the poor are the only ones susceptible to addictions or mental health issues, just that poverty can exacerbate the effects these have on an individual. There are certain people who just have a genetic predisposition to addictions or mental disorders and living in poverty can exacerbate issues that were already present and draw them out. We want you to understand how hard it is to get out of an addiction and live with a mental disorder while in poverty.

We hope that you learn a lot from playing our game!

**Behavioural Science: Sensation and Perception**

40. Emotion in The Eye of the Beholder: Can emotional content be interpreted from the eyes, and does music affect interpretation?  
_Larissa Polonenko and James Sylvester_

Perceiving emotion in others is a skill required in daily life, whether it is in tactful conflict resolution or being a good listener. This study embarked to discover if specific emotion can be consistently gleaned from the eyes, or if emotional content is largely up to perception. It has been found that when a musical stimulus is played, it affects how one perceives the emotion in a full facial expression (Logeswaran & Bhattacharya, 2009). However, it has not been seen if a musical stimulus will have the same effects with the eye and surrounding facial region isolated. We venture to see how much emotional content is held by the eyes, how consistently it can be perceived, as well as what effect a musical stimulus will have on one’s perception of emotion in a visual stimulus of the eyes and surrounding facial region.