

SOCIAL SCIENCES PAPER ABSTRACTS

INCREASING AWARENESS OF TERMS OF SERVICE AGREEMENTS. KELLY PIVIK, MARY RIVERS, JARIUS REMBERT, OLIVER BURRELL AND JESSICA HOWARD, UNIVERSITY OF WEST ALABAMA.

Terms of Service Agreements (ToSAs) are a common part of life on the internet. However, there is ample evidence that most people do not read them, even though they are legally binding contracts (e.g. Bakows, Marotta-Wurgler, & Trossen, 2009; Hillman, 2006; Plaut & Bartlett, 2012). Plaut & Bartlett (2012) found that one of the most common reasons people cited for not reading the ToSAs was because they “are too long and boring” (p. 305). They also found that there were methods for increasing the likelihood of readership by changing specific characteristics of the written terms. However, there may be other ways to increase the likelihood of individuals familiarizing themselves with what they are agreeing to. The current study explored whether participants were more likely to take time to familiarize themselves with ToSAs under the following conditions: written, audio (someone reads the ToSAs), and visual (a video of someone reading the ToSAs). Implications for internet usage and further research will be discussed.

SECURITY CLEARANCE ISSUES IN NATIONAL DEFENSE. CHARLES ROBERTS, ATHENS STATE UNIVERSITY. R. BRYAN KENNEDY AND SUSAN D. HERRING, ATHENS STATE UNIVERSITY.

When Winston Churchill assumed the office of British Prime Minister in 1940, he found the defense systems in a state of disarray. Nazi Germany had rearmed and was determined to avenge what they perceived as shoddy treatment in the Versailles treaty that ended World War I. Churchill and his advisors realized that it would be necessary to deceive the enemy, as well as their own friends and citizens, in order to conceal their complete lack of preparedness and buy time to prepare for war. Therefore, they began a campaign of bluff and stratagem that involved the military, politicians, civilians, and scientists. This paper looks at issues concerning protecting and safeguarding military and defense information prior to the start of World War II. It focuses specifically on the peculiar problem of safeguarding information in military research organizations staffed with high-level civilian intellectuals who may not understand or appreciate the importance of following security practices seven days a week, 24 hours a day, and who may behave or think in an unconventional manner that sometimes makes others uncomfortable.

THE PROBLEM OF SEXUAL HARASSMENT IN THE WORKPLACE. MICHAEL ESSARY, ATHENS STATE UNIVERSITY. R. BRYAN KENNEDY AND SUSAN D. HERRING, ATHENS STATE UNIVERSITY.

Recent news coverage has brought the issue of sexual harassment to the forefront, with special emphasis on harassment in the workplace and in society as a whole. The resulting negative publicity and legal actions have led to resignations, public denunciations, and embarrassment

of numerous individuals, companies, and institutions. Sexual harassment is serious and can have long-lasting detrimental effects on both those who experience it and the organizations in which it takes place. It is disruptive, stressful to all involved, and often requires expensive legal or administrative solutions. In order to determine the prevalence of sexual harassment in organizations, a survey was developed and has been administered annually for several years to a convenience sample of Athens State University students employed in different organizations and companies primarily located in north Alabama. This paper reports the results of this continuing survey and compares them with national statistics and trends.

DOES WARFARE CHANGE THE FACE OF ETHICS?. THOMAS PIEPLOW, ATHENS STATE UNIVERSITY. R. BRYAN KENNEDY AND SUSAN D. HERRING, ATHENS STATE UNIVERSITY.

Great Britain faced a difficult decision immediately before and during World War II. Facing the need to quickly build up their defenses, the British relied on a campaign of bluff and stratagem to gain time to prepare for war. One practice was the “wireless game” in which agents working undercover gathered and transmitted secret information concerning troop movements, battle plans, etc. The “game” depended upon the discovery and capture of the undercover wireless agents. Once a wireless post was captured, the transmission of false and deceptive information could begin. If the decision were made to send relief agents to a captured post, it was almost certain that the new agents eventually would be arrested and perhaps executed. The British dilemma can be summed up as follow: Is it ethical to sacrifice the lives of a few undercover agents to help save the lives of hundreds, potentially thousands, of Allied soldiers on the battlefield?

WHEN COMPUTERS FORCE US TO BECOME MORE HUMAN. BENJAMIN BUSH, AUBURN UNIVERSITY.

We know that technology will have an increasingly significant impact on the workplace of the future. Additionally, Forbes and CNN report that today’s employees job hop at a much higher rate than the pension planned workforces of their parents. How will the workforce of tomorrow adapt and continue to thrive in an uncertain future?

Hard skills like public speaking and mastery of industry specific tools will never decrease in their importance. Unfortunately, these skills will always be subject to shifts in the audience’s taste and updates in industry “best practices”. The workforce of the future will benefit greatly from specializing in skills that are immune to changes in technology and employment trends. Investing in soft skills such as teamwork and empathy will allow future professionals the ability to enjoy more productive, more gratifying employment over the course of their career.

It is a simple statement but the workers who work well with others, will continue to work well with others. Teams of the future will no longer use human capital to complete repetitive tasks, crunch numbers, or document progress. Instead, future teams will need to unite their skills to question hidden motives, pursue innovation, operate more collaboratively, and ultimately bring the human race closer to itself.

This presentation will unpack how the teams of the future will be distinctly different as they incorporate design-thinking strategies to solve challenging, multifaceted, systematic problems.

BABES IN TOYLAND: NEGLECTING THE CONCRETE OPERATIONAL PHASE IN TOY DESIGN. *MICAH GAMACHE*, AUBURN UNIVERSITY.

Evidence shows there is a heavy focus in toy design by both developers and parents on the Sensory Motor and Pre-Operational child development phases. No expense is spared when it comes to learning numbers, shapes and colors. After that initial programming, our culture has become complacent, leaving our children to cheap disposable play items instead of embracing the next development phase. Leaving an entire phase of a child's psychological development unattended to.

This presentation will show the significance of the Concrete Operational phase in toy design. Exploring how imaginative play and story-telling is significant to a child's psychological development, how it has been neglected and how it can be better supported through toy design.

The resolution to this problem can be found in developing consistent design criteria (grounded in child psychology and play science) that creates a platform for story-telling. By designing toys with special attention given to enabling the child to generate a story we can develop creative supplements (toys) as educational tools for generative thinking and imaginative play.

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FOOD SECURITY AND LOCAL FOOD SYSTEMS FOR HEALTHY, LIVABLE COMMUNITIES IN NORTH ALABAMA. *BERNEECE HERBERT* AND *TABARIS SMITH*, ALABAMA A&M UNIVERSITY.

Food security, a condition in which "all people, at all times, have physical, social and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food that meets their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life", is one of several conditions essential to a healthy and well-nourished population. This research focused on food access and sources of food, along with the roles of local food systems in North Alabama, one of the fastest growing regions in Alabama. The overall goal was to develop a geographic picture of the Huntsville Metro region and the cities at risk for food insecurity. By noting places with high food insecurity risk and comparing them to places where food is available, analysis indicates areas of unmet need. The methodology was adapted from a study by Wauchope and Ward (2012) of the Carsey Institute using census tracts as a proxy for neighborhoods. Results indicate that in the Huntsville Metro region, one of the wealthiest regions in the State of Alabama, 55 percent of the population had a high risk of food insecurity with 45 census tracts identified as high risk and 71 percent with poverty rates greater than 10 percent. However, seven census tracts located in the City of Huntsville were observed to be hot spots for having significantly high percentages of its population that were located beyond 1 mile for urban areas from a supermarket.

NEUROFEEDBACK: A THIRD TREATMENT OPTION FOR CHILDREN WITH ADHD. *BEVERLY MYERS*, STILLMAN COLLEGE.

The aim of this presentation is to discuss the use of neurofeedback to improve attention and behavioral control by teaching children diagnosed with ADHD via visual and auditory reinforcement to self-regulate activity within the brain. Studies show over arousal of neural circuits within the brain can cause people to experience anxiety, anger, impulsiveness and distractibility. Under arousal of neural circuits within the brain can lead to lack of concentration, difficulty with waking-up and feelings of depression. People with unstable brain neural arousal may experience seizures, bipolar disorder, and post-traumatic stress disorder. Prior to undertaking neurofeedback training, children with ADHD initially undergo a quantitative EEG assessment (QEEG), a non-invasive, painless procedure used to detect areas of the brain that should be targeted for training. Children with ADHD can learn to use neurofeedback to train their brains to produce more beta waves. Beta waves occur when we focus on solving a problem or completing a task. An increase in beta waves can lead to improved attention and behavioral control.

SOCIAL SCIENCES POSTER ABSTRACTS

THE EFFECTS OF ROSEMARY'S ESSENTIAL OIL ON SHORT-TERM MEMORY. *JARIUS REMBERT* AND *KELLY PIVIK*, UNIVERSITY OF WEST ALABAMA.

Experimental studies suggest that rosemary's aroma influences cognition by increasing both short and long-term memory, and the speed and accuracy in cognitive tasks (Filipitsova et al., 2017; Moss, Cook, Wesnes, & Duckett, 2003; Moss & Oliver, 2012). However, in order to understand its full effect, it must be investigated in multiple conditions. Previous research regarding rosemary's aroma consists of assessing a participant during or after being in a room saturated with the smell (e.g., Filipitsova et al., 2017; Moss et al., 2012). This study investigated the effects of a single inhalation of rosemary's essential oil. It was hypothesized that a single inhalation, opposed to the secondary exposure of its aroma in a room, will render increases in cognition. In this study, participants' short-term memory was assessed – using a numbers recall task – after a single inhalation of either rosemary's essential oil or a placebo. Results of this study and its implications will be discussed.

GRANDIOSE AND VULNERABLE NARCISSISM ARE LINKED TO LOW RELATIONSHIP COMMITMENT. *KRISZTINA SZABO*, *JAN-LOUW KOTZE* AND *JOSHUA FOSTER*, UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH ALABAMA.

There is considerable research demonstrating a negative correlation between grandiose narcissism and relationship commitment. Much less research has examined the link between vulnerable narcissism and commitment. This poster presents evidence that both variants of narcissism are linked to low relationship commitment. Furthermore, an investment model analysis, using commitment mechanisms: satisfaction, quality of alternatives, and investment as putative mediating variables, reveals evidence that grandiose narcissists are less committed primarily because they perceive the alternatives to their relationships to be attractive, whereas vulnerable narcissists are less committed because they experience dissatisfaction in the relationships. These findings are generally consistent with trait-profiles and grandiose and vulnerable narcissism, which emphasize agentic-extraversion and acquisitiveness versus anxiety and negative self-other perceptions, respectively.

This poster presents evidence that grandiose and vulnerable narcissism are both linked to low relationship commitment. Mediation tests suggest that grandiose narcissists are less committed because they perceive attractive relationship alternatives; vulnerable narcissists are less committed because of dissatisfaction. Result are consistent with trait profiles of grandiose and vulnerable narcissism.

AGE-APPROPRIATE AND INAPPROPRIATE EXPRESSIONS OF NARCISSISM IN OLDER/YOUNGER PEOPLE. *JAN-LOUW KOTZE*,

KRISZTINA SZABO AND JOSHUA FOSTER, UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH ALABAMA.

It has been argued that narcissism is becoming more normal in recent generations. Although, we consider narcissism to be a serious (primarily interpersonal) problem, it is possible that some expressions of narcissism (e.g., exhibitionism) have become more normal and age appropriate in recent generations (i.e., young people). If true, these narcissistic expressions should predict outcomes related to narcissism differentially for older compared to younger people. In this poster, we present preliminary findings from a research program examining this hypothesis. One finding is that exhibitionism (presumed to be more age appropriate in younger people) predicts interpersonally harmful behavior (exploitativeness) more strongly in older people (40-60 years old) compared to younger people (18-25 years old). In contrast, leadership/authority predicted interpersonally harmful behavior similarly for older and younger people (if anything, the prediction was a little stronger for older people). These findings offer preliminary evidence that some of the ways that people express narcissism are more or less indicative of their overall personality makeup depending on whether the expressions are age-appropriate or not.

THE IMPACT OF PHOTOJOURNALISM ON THE SUCCESS OF SOCIAL MOVEMENTS. HILLARY TAYLOR AND ANDREA HUNT, UNIVERSITY OF NORTH ALABAMA.

This research examines how photographs can frame public opinion and political discourse surrounding social movements. A content analysis will be conducted of photos taken during the Civil Rights Movement and the ongoing Black Lives Matter Movement. The contents of each photo will be categorized to discern the different characteristics of each photo (e.g., framing of the photo, the angle, the subject(s), and the actions taking place within the photo and how that relates to their overall text). The research also includes historical analysis into the progress of each of these social movements, the journalistic practices of that era, how media framed the movement's progression, and as a result, the public's opinion of each movement. Information will be gathered from primary sources such as newspapers and magazines in order to gather data concerning the photographs that were published during these time periods. Examples of photographs from the Civil Rights Movement include Bill Hudson's photo of police dogs attacking civilians and Bob Adelman's photo of demonstrators in Birmingham being sprayed with a water hose. Photographs from the Black Lives Matter Movement include images of the protests in Ferguson, Iesha Evans being detained in Baton Rouge, and Bree Newsome taking a Confederate flag down in North Carolina. The photojournalistic practices from each movement will be compared to determine if there are significant differences or similarities that could also affect the framing of photographs.

NONDIRECTIVE PLAY THERAPY: AN EFFECTIVE TREATMENT FOR SURVIVORS OF TRAUMA. BEVERLY MYERS AND SANDRA JAMISON, STILLMAN COLLEGE.

The purpose of this presentation is to discuss the use of nondirective play therapy to treat survivors of trauma. Studies show the majority of people will experience at least one traumatizing event in their lifetime. A wide range of traumatic events can increase one's risk for depression and anxiety, chronic physical conditions, and posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD). Survivors of trauma are often unaware of the triggers that cause emotions experienced during the traumatic event to be re-experienced weeks, years and decades later. A reliving of trauma memories can have devastating effects on the survivor's ability to concentrate and control impulses. Flashbacks and nightmares may haunt the person. An eating disorder or substance addiction may develop. Nondirective play therapy can offer survivors of trauma a safe way to express and work through unconscious conflict, which in turn, may potentially lead to improved mental/physical health outcomes and an improved quality of life.