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From the Director of Publications

This edition of the *Proceedings of Phi Beta Delta, 2010 Annual Conference* includes the abstracts of the conference papers. These abstracts were submitted to the Conference Papers Committee. These abstracts are the result of the deliberations of that Committee, headed by Dr. Guillermo de los Reyes.

The abstracts are important for members to identify issues or topics they are interested in obtaining more information from the presenter. As such, each abstract is accompanied by the contact information of the presenter. The author of each abstract takes full and sole responsibility for its accuracy as well as for any errors found in spelling, grammar, context, or fact. Any comments related to the paper must be addressed to the author.

If you have any comments or suggestions about the *Proceedings*, or any other of the Phi Beta Delta publication effort; and if you wish to publish a paper in the *Proceedings*, please contact me.

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TABLE of CONTENTS

#	Abstract	Page
1	Toward Understanding the Intersections of Global Economic Development and Illicit Activities: Pedagogical Perspectives	4
2	Teenage Cultural Perceptions of Foreigners: The Visual and Artistic Rhetoric of Americans and Iranians of Each Other Impacted by Media	5
3	Globalizing Culture: The Responsibility of Higher Education to Encourage Culture Exchange and Maintain Higher Standards for Students	5
4	Higher Education's Performance on the Global Stage	6
5	Achieving Synergies Among Teaching, Research, and Outreach in Global Education Scenarios of the Future: Opportunities, Challenges, and Strategies	7
6	Immigrant Latino Families: Educational Collaboration	7
7	"Running with the Big Dogs: What International Scholars and Administrators Need to Know during Economically Challenging Times"	8
8	Preparing for the Inevitable: Globalizing Institutional Programs of Study	9
9	Internationalizing the Curriculum: An Outcomes-Focused Approach	9
10	Global Inclusiveness: Addressing the Process and Challenge of Diversity Outreach	10
11	Ben Franklin, Philadelphia's Adopted Son, and His Glass Armonica	10
12	Cultural Diversity and Use of E-Commerce Among Traders in Kampala Uganda*	11
13	Grassroots Collaboration in Israel/Palestine: Documenting Success and Challenge	12
14	Student Ambassadors - Partners in the Process. International Students as a Readily Available, Low Cost and Effective Tool to Internationalize Your Campus	12
15	Creating the Arabian Gulf: The Denial of Pluralism	13
16	The War on Drugs in Mexico: Repetition of a Long Failed Strategy	13
17	Ukraine's participation in the Bologna Process: Will it result in more transparency in Ukrainian higher education institutions?	14
18	Aluta Continua: a Case for 1890 Land-Grant Institutions in a Global Economy	14
19	The Role of the University in World Peace: Funding International Initiatives and Leadership through University-wide Collaboration: A Panel Discussion	15
20	The Role of University in Global Economy: An Effect to Transformation of Society	15
21	The Internationalisation of Chinese Higher Education Sector	16

1—TITLE: *Toward Understanding the Intersections of Global Economic Development and Illicit Activities: Pedagogical Perspectives*

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ABSTRACT

In recent years, especially with the current global financial and economic conditions, increased attention is being given to understanding the relationship between economic development and illicit activities such as corruption and the sex and drug industries.

This intersection is rich with opportunities to expand student perspectives across disciplines as business, economics, and ethics. Additionally, the content provides students with a fascinating field in which to apply critical thinking skills, statistical methodologies, and economic modeling. Rarely are simple patterns or relationships sufficient for building understanding. This presentation will provide examples spanning these disciplines and across the skill areas as well.

Transparency International, as part of its efforts toward reducing the negative impacts of corruption, has investigated and monitored corruption for sixteen years. It has developed the Corruption Perception Index (CPI), now a very well-known measure of perceived national corruption levels. Further research linking the global sex and drug industries to economic development provides the opportunity to re-examine economic theory and models. This study reviews previous research and provides an updated and expanded examination of patterns and associations to corruption and illicit activities by linking an array of social, cultural, and economic variables. Among the topics that might be explored with students through this context are measurement, association, causation, and validity.

Recent moves by government and NGOs to link aid and financing to anti-corruption efforts are notable. Transparency International's Corruption Perception Index (CPI) measures countries' corruption levels using a well-defined methodology and is updated annually. Over the past decade a number of studies have linked this measure to a variety of social and economic indicators. Similar studies have examined sex trafficking and the illegal drug activities relative to issues in economic growth and development. Others have attempted to link these activities to cultural patterns using Hofstede's dimensions of cultural variation. This research builds upon those studies to include the Global Competitiveness Index and the Index of Economic Freedom. Additionally, Yale University's Environmental Performance Index (EPI) provides further evidence to the importance of understanding patterns of corruption.

The presentation will provide graphs, multivariate analyses, a literature review, and data sources. Discussion will focus on the pedagogical value of such analyses. Limitations to this study, including causality, and possible extensions are considered. Finally, the potential impacts of the dramatic economic and financial disruptions beginning in 2008 will be considered.

2—TITLE: *Teenage Cultural Perceptions of Foreigners: The Visual and Artistic Rhetoric of Americans and Iranians of Each Other Impacted by Media*

PAPER PRESENTERS/AUTHORS:

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ABSTRACT

The paper seeks to answer the question of how do teenagers from different cultures perceive the other culture in their visual and artistic representation of the other? Studies of cross-cultural perceptions of Americans and Iranians are reviewed. The method of obtaining the drawings of the teenagers in the United States and in Iran is described, selected drawings of the students are shown, and the rhetorical interpretations are provided and discussed in a dialogue between the two authors. The drawings of both cultural groups are more negative than positive of the other culture, suggesting the influence of the media and/or their understanding of history on the students. The American drawings are characterized more by their individualistic cultural orientation and the Iranian drawings are characterized more by their collectivistic cultural orientation. The dialogue between the two authors about the rhetorical interpretations of their students is a unique characteristic of the paper.

Since these teenagers have personally not met their counterparts of the other culture, showing the visual perceptions each has of the other highlights how the media have impacted their perceptions. This paper underscores the importance of giving young people an opportunity to meet others from different cultures so their perceptions are not constructed only from the media.

3—TITLE: *Globalizing Culture: The Responsibility of Higher Education to Encourage Culture Exchange and Maintain Higher Standards for Students*

PAPER PRESENTERS/AUTHORS:

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ABSTRACT

The current global economy has plagued us with the collapse of material wealth and presented us with vast uncertainty. Veterans of corporate America are considering drastic career changes, and families are learning to sacrifice. For the first time, Americans are looking globally to find out what they could be doing better.

The instability in the global economy in the American schema has opened the eyes and the ears of its citizens. The community of higher education professionals and students are responsible for being the vision and the voice that Americans should seek to see and to hear. They are responsible for sharing the benefits of cross-cultural awareness and acceptance, as well as setting the bar for scholarship to international standards.

This presentation will provide information about what programs are in place to encourage multiculturalism in the global community. I will evaluate what actions, based on present international success, could be taken in the United States in order to take advantage of current instability for the purpose of (1) enriching the learning experience of children and raising global citizens more capable of higher level reasoning; and, (2) encouraging and making available the safe exploration of different cultures to members of American communities. Research will be presented on teacher quality and the compulsory education programs of Finland, Canada, Japan, Estonia, and Azerbaijan in comparison to the United States in order to support the argument for the cognitive and social benefits of language and culture studies as an integral part of successful education programs.

The paper will also explore (3) the evolution of globalization through our ever progressive technological advances and changes in the global economy, (4) our contrasting hesitation to globalize culture, as well as, (5) the academic abilities and disabilities of American students according to international standards, and (6) thoughts on how to improve our students' scholarship in order to compete and contribute in today's international community.

4—TITLE: *Higher Education's Performance on the Global Stage*

PAPER PRESENTERS/AUTHORS:

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ABSTRACT

Instantaneous communication and new **technologies** have significantly influenced **education ideology and policy** at the global level, the national level, and at all stages of schooling from pre-kindergarten to tertiary. Today's global world is not only interconnected but also highly competitive. The global contest is not only about market share, it is also about ideas, innovation, and values. This has pressured universities to rethink and reinvent themselves. How do universities maintain their research and innovative spirit without establishing **global partners**? One of the basic issues confronting colleges and universities throughout the world is the issue of when to compete and when to collaborate. Who owns the knowledge and the information? The challenge becomes when, where, and how is it appropriate to share knowledge, research, and students? One answer is **open source sharing** of information, which is becoming more and more common. Corporations are forming to provide information and knowledge. Today, to take full advantage of the latest globalizing trend, institutions may have to redefine, depart from, or even abandon their traditional models. Educators are struggling with the question of what students need, not only to perform successfully in this fast-changing world economy but to also become a fully realized global citizen. In a case study format, this paper/presentation will examine and describe a **university's** struggle to redefine itself by providing a traditional rigorous academic program to students living in countries throughout the world while competing on the global stage for new students and a global reputation.

5—TITLE: *Achieving Synergies Among Teaching, Research, and Outreach in Global Education Scenarios of the Future: Opportunities, Challenges, and Strategies*

PAPER PRESENTERS/AUTHORS:

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ABSTRACT

Globalization and technology are two ubiquitous forces affecting all aspects of life, education, and commerce in the world. The interplay of globalization and technology has a number of significant implications for higher education. The diversity in economic situation, technology penetration, infrastructure, feeder educational institutions, and post-education employment opportunities across the globe presents unique opportunities and challenges for those involved in higher education. While the unmet demand clearly presents unprecedented opportunities, especially in the emerging economies, the opportunities are also fraught with challenges. These challenges can be in the shape of balancing quality education (academic standards) with reach (wider educational opportunities), balancing cost of education (unit cost) versus coverage in rural areas with sparse population, balancing a liberal arts curriculum with career orientation in developing countries, balancing location advantages vs. the ability to recruit top professors, balancing the need for high touch in certain scenarios with the hi-tech, online education which could be more cost effective, widespread education vs. protecting intellectual property, and so on. These challenges are fascinating at one level and daunting at the other.

My presentation will delineate the opportunities, challenges, and strategies in globalization of education and educational opportunities. It will present different models of educational opportunities and also describe situation specific opportunities and challenges that are unique to developing countries. I approach this in the specific context of the challenges faced by higher educational institutions in terms achieving integration between research, teaching, and service missions. The goal will be to provide a look back at what we have achieved and a look ahead as to what can be done to make global education affordable, inclusive, and an engine of emancipation.

6—TITLE: *Immigrant Latino Families: Educational Collaboration*

PAPER PRESENTERS/AUTHORS:

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ABSTRACT:

The author has been monitoring institutional accreditation and quality control for over a decade. In the last six years, four hundred and thirty seven (437) community educational centers serving primarily new immigrant Mexican and Latino families, have been established across the United States. These centers are known by their Spanish name as “Plazas Comunitarias”. This qualitative study analyzes the initial effect of these educational programs in the lives of Spanish speaking parents and their children; and evaluates the impact that the continuous education of these parents is having in the degree of parental involvement in their children’s learning at school and home.

Since 2002, thousands of families across the US have benefited from the educational services and programs offered by the “Plazas Comunitarias.” In an unprecedented decision the then President of Mexico, Vicente Fox, and the Mexican Congress approved the initiative and the funding of the “Plazas Comunitarias” to provide education to a community in the United States that has restricted access to formal education. This adult population is comprised mainly of the parents or guardians of the majority

of English Language Learners (ELL) in public schools in the United States.

The presentation of this ongoing research will discuss the origins of the program, implementation, partnerships, community support, and challenges faced. The research instruments include interview protocols for: key developers and implementers of the program; leaders of organizations partnering with the program; participant parents in the program; as well as school district officials and teachers involved. The responses to interviews will be analyzed. The educational needs of the growing number of English Language Learners (ELL) and their families will be discussed as well as the challenges faced by the parents; exacerbated by the language barrier which makes it difficult to further their own education and to support their children's education. The presentation will conclude with recommendations for further research.

7—TITLE: *"Running with the Big Dogs: What International Scholars and Administrators Need to Know during Economically Challenging Times"*

PAPER PRESENTERS/AUTHORS:

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ABSTRACT

There is a southern saying: "If you can't run with the big dogs, stay on the porch." Nothing is truer during these difficult economic times. In the author's experience on a half dozen campuses over forty years, many International Scholars and administrators have too often stayed on the porch when they should have been running with the big dogs.

Drawing on his perspective as a university president, the author will give specific examples of ways in which International Educators can better integrate their efforts into the wider university community and build a stronger base of support for the international mission. Because some of the members of the Phi Beta Delta conference audience have successfully "run with the big dogs," the author will craft his presentation to include and draw from their experiences. The points I will elaborate upon include the following:

- Learning to speak the language of those whose support you want
- Bonding with campus opinion makers
- Why neither winning nor losing in campus politics is permanent
- How traveling and meeting people on their home turf is critical
- Why eating is the key to budgetary success
- Why what you talk about is not necessarily the point of the meeting
- The importance of knowing when to stop talking
- How to keep the door open even when you are rejected

As a university president, the author was often surprised that faculty and staff seeking financial support used so few of these social and political skills. Participants in this session will be given a number of practical suggestions for leveraging international priorities and resources on their campuses by establishing and maintaining strong relationships throughout the organization. This presentation will help advance, even during these difficult financial times, one of the more important campus priorities -- International Education.

8—TITLE: *Preparing for the Inevitable: Globalizing Institutional Programs of Study*

PAPER PRESENTERS/AUTHORS:

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ABSTRACT:

Around the globe, universities continue to increase the range of available international learning opportunities through the creation and expansion of international programs of study. With these opportunities come challenges unique to a programs' international locale versus similar learning environments that might be offered on a university's 'home' campus. As university members implement programs in overseas locations, a wide range of precautions must be considered not only for the 'success' of a program but also more practical reasons related to students, faculty, and administrator's day-to-day lives. Specifically, these groups potentially face difficult circumstances for which they may be unfamiliar with given their temporary surroundings, the socio-cultural and political climate in which they work, and international emergency procedures of their locale.

This paper provides information on existing resources to help prepare students, faculty, and administrators for unforeseen circumstances that can and do arise in International programs of study. Equally important, this body of research also outlines often overlooked but necessary information that is crucial to the lives of all institutional program of study participants. Based on the compilation of findings across multiple countries and types of international university based programs (including both undergraduate and graduate studies), this body of research describes important work that is critical to educators' future attempts to further globalize institutional programs. As a result, the findings offer insight into the challenges and opportunities of internationalizing teaching and learning opportunities for all participants. Discussion, questions, and collaboration of ideas from audience participants are strongly encouraged to promote dialog about this important topic.

9—TITLE: *Internationalizing the Curriculum: An Outcomes-Focused Approach*

PAPER PRESENTERS/AUTHORS:

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ABSTRACT:

In recent years, there has been extensive conversation and literature about the need for including internationalization into college and university programs. City University of Seattle has adopted an outcomes-focused approach to infusing international content into both program and course level outcomes where appropriate and relevant. The program and course design processes will be presented and described along with key lessons that were learned during implementation.

The mandate to incorporate internationalism into the curriculum was an outgrowth of the development of the University Academic Model in 2005 and a new curriculum design process in 2008. It contained six student learning outcomes of particular relevance to the students served by the university. One of

these goals, “Diverse and Global Perspectives, is of particular relevance to business programs, where graduates must increasingly interact in global communities, but also in the field of education, where education professionals serve and must integrate students and families of diverse geographic and cultural origin.

We include international faculty and partners from our eleven international locations in the curriculum design process. International students, individually and in focus groups, review and give feedback on courses and programs. Examples will be given from programs in Business, Education and Arts and Sciences. Reflections on the effectiveness and importance of this work will be given by presenters whose work includes the dissemination of programs throughout the world.

10—TITLE: *Global Inclusiveness: Addressing the Process and Challenge of Diversity Outreach*

PAPER PRESENTERS/AUTHORS:

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ABSTRACT:

Intercultural competencies and global perspectives can transform the life experience of a college student. In order to expand knowledge and understanding in a global context, it is important to address the limitations disproportionately experienced by underrepresented students. These limitations can inhibit a student’s decisions not to participate in education abroad. This paper examines processes and challenges of diversity outreach on college and university campuses.

Students of color have not participated in education abroad experiences at the same rate of majority students. Since global perspectives are essentially political, social and economical; colleges and universities have the responsibility to internationalize their campus communities through authentic interactions. In this paper, the author discusses at length proven diversity outreach methods that assist institutions with engaging and recruiting potential international scholars. More specifically, it will be argued that the following factors should be addressed to further assist diversity outreach measures: 1) support from advisors and faculty, 2) outreach /recruitment strategies, 3) access to mentors with international experiences, 4) student perspective fear of racism, 5) lack of global awareness and, 6) financial concerns. Further, strategies will be discussed that help identify qualified minority students. To that end, this paper argues that improved diversity outreach will assist more students with the opportunity to experience the world from different perspectives.

11—TITLE: *Ben Franklin, Philadelphia's Adopted Son, and His Glass Armonica*

PAPER PRESENTERS/AUTHORS:

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ABSTRACT:

This presentation explores the cultural and artistic influences that inspired Benjamin Franklin to invent his musical instrument, the glass armonica. This instrument’s melancholy timbre fascinated and entranced composers and audiences throughout Europe and America. Mozart, Beethoven, and CPE Bach wrote for the instrument. The international mystique surrounding the use and demise of this instrument,

especially in relation to Franz Anton Mesmer, will also be discussed.

Franklin became involved with glass music during his long pre-revolutionary war stint as the American colonies' ambassador to England; glass music was already very popular in London. In 1761, in Cambridge, Franklin attended a musical glass concert performed by Edmund Hussey Delaval playing what was advertised as "the most complete set in existence." According to Franklin's own account he "was charmed by the sweetness of the tones" but thought the traditional glass playing method too cumbersome.

Ever the Yankee tinkerer, Franklin decided to mechanize the musical glasses using a spindle and treadle. The result is now considered to be the first musical instrument to be invented by an American - the glass armonica. Franklin's own instrument is on display at the Franklin Institute in Philadelphia. The audience will hear the following recordings for the glass armonica: (1) Schmittbauer "Rondo" (2) Beethoven "Melodram No. 3" (3) Mozart "Adagio in C Major" (4) Hasse "Adagio for Glass Armonica."

12—TITLE: *Cultural Diversity and Use of E-Commerce Among Traders in Kampala Uganda**

PAPER PRESENTERS/AUTHORS:

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*** This paper was not presented due to the author being unable to obtain a U.S. Visa.**

ABSTRACT:

Organizations wishing to survive and prosper have to foster use of internet and information and communication technologies (ICT) for most of their activities. One way business entities can use internet is through use of e-commerce. According to available data, e-commerce will continue to increase in sales in the next few years. By end of 2007, e-commerce sales accounted for 3.4 percent of total sales (Ghada, 2009; Zwass, 2004). E-commerce has a great deal of advantages; consumers search through a large database of products, can see actual prices, place orders and email them; customers can compare prices with a mouse click and buy selected products at best prices. The web provides a way to be found by customers without expensive advertising; even small online shops like that in Kampala can reach global markets; and customer preferences can be tracked and individual preferences delivered.

E-commerce use in Kampala is still low, for according to the International Telecommunications Union (ITU, 2008), only 6.4% of the population in Uganda use internet, yet majority simply use it for e-mails and academic work; few use it for business. This failure to use ICT in business, leads to waste in funding marketers, advertising abroad and rental costs. With more competitive techniques, it is dangerous for companies not to use the most modern business technique. While there are several factors low levels of e-commerce use can be attributed, like computer illiteracy, poverty, poor internet communications infrastructure, low electricity coverage and high capital costs (Eremu, 2003), no study has explored the role of cultural factors like language, religion, beliefs and assumptions in enhancing use of e-commerce in Kampala, a gap this study has helped to cover.

This study set out to establish whether cultural diversity and beliefs like religion, language and assump-

tions, affect the use of e-commerce among 84 traders in Kampala, sampled through cluster, strata and purposive techniques. The study was quantitative and employed a co-relational cross-sectional survey design using of self-administered questionnaires (SAQs). Data was entered into SPSS package and analyzed using simple frequencies, Chi-square and ANOVA. The findings indicate that some cultural factors like language significantly affect e-commerce use, while factors like religion were found with less impact on e-commerce use yet some factors of beliefs and assumptions showed significant impact and others no effect at all, showing a need for re-examination.

13—TITLE: *Grassroots Collaboration in Israel/Palestine: Documenting Success and Challenge*

PAPER PRESENTERS/AUTHORS:

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ABSTRACT:

The current situation in the Israel/Palestine peace process is both delicate and complex. So great is the fear and so dire the circumstances, that it is difficult for either side to come together and understand the “other’s” point of view. The political and daily realities of the region make collaborative efforts difficult and dangerous. However, there are scores of courageous people in both Israel and Palestine who create and participate in grassroots experiences and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) designed to foster understanding and relationship-building. Grassroots proponents assert that human beings who know each other will be less likely to engage in violence and more apt to find peaceful solutions. These collaborative efforts can be found in educational, cultural, religious, social, scientific, and humanitarian fields. This paper will describe some of the vibrant grassroots efforts in Israel/Palestine and in the United States and will examine some of the successes and challenges inherent in these projects. The author’s experiences as facilitator of a five-year-old Houston Palestinian-Jewish Dialogue Group and her recent participation in several collaborative efforts in Israel/Palestine in July 2009 will be discussed.

14—TITLE: *Student Ambassadors - Partners in the Process. International Students as a Readily Available, Low Cost and Effective Tool to Internationalize Your Campus*

PAPER PRESENTERS/AUTHORS:

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ABSTRACT:

On campuses where budgets for international programming are tight and resources limited, using the skills, knowledge and firsthand experience of international students is a low cost, exciting and highly effective way to make our campus become more internationally aware and involved. At the same time, it allows international students the opportunity to contribute in meaningful ways to the University, giving them a sense of belonging in the campus community and pride in being able to share their own cultures. Additionally, it provides a forum through which they can interact with domestic students and other members of the community in a cordial atmosphere.

Cheyney University's annual International Festival draws on the expertise of its international community for a week-long series of fun-filled, entertaining and educational activities in which the entire campus community including the various departments and members of the surrounding neighborhood become involved.

15—TITLE: *Creating the Arabian Gulf: The Denial of Pluralism*

PAPER PRESENTERS/AUTHORS:

Paul Rich
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Washington, DC 20036

ABSTRACT:

Historical illusions are the bedevilment of national and international affairs. The Arabian Gulf, now the focus of so much attention, has long been a geographic conundrum because of the Iranian insistence on calling it the Persian Gulf and the penchant of shy geographers hoping to avoid conflict for calling it simply The Gulf. In actual fact, the Gulf has been a multinational and multi cultural meeting ground for many centuries, and part of the present political turmoil arises because of the unwillingness of Arabs and Iranians to acknowledge not only their own need to compromise over its antecedents, but legitimate claims of Indians, Kurds, Sunnis, Shias, and other stakeholders. Looking at the reception of my book on the subject, this presentation perhaps has a message about the need for acknowledging that few if any places in the world belong to any one group.

16—TITLE: *The War on Drugs in Mexico: Repetition of a Long Failed Strategy*

PAPER PRESENTERS/AUTHORS:

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ABSTRACT:

For a President who made the creation of new jobs one of his main goals during campaign, it was surprising when suddenly an enormous amount of resources was being put into fighting the drug lords. Even though organized crime has always been an issue in the agenda, it wasn't such a top priority until the moment the government decided that it was, and once again the war on drugs was declared. Up to this date, despite the violence, thousands of gruesome murders and millions in resources, violence is on the rise, corruption spreads fast and high and the government has no definite plan to end the war. This is because the same strategies that for decades have failed are being repeated, and such stupidity is being rewarded by a costly and endless fight that has proved to lead nowhere but a vicious circle. This is a time when Mexico could speak its own voice in regards to what has been essentially an imposed American strategy, and engage into a more practical and coherent assessment of the issues.

17—TITLE: *Ukraine's participation in the Bologna Process: Will it result in more transparency in Ukrainian higher education institutions?*

PAPER PRESENTERS/AUTHORS:

Svetlana Filiatreau
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ABSTRACT:

Ukraine began its transition to a market economy shortly after gaining its independence from the Soviet Union in 1991. It inherited a strong educational system, universal school enrolment, and very high literacy rates. Today, in the beginning of the 21st century, Ukraine finds itself in a complex position as it continues with the post-Soviet transition. The country faces tasks of national identity formation and nation building. Due to its location at the geopolitical crossroads between Russia to the East and European Union to the West, Ukraine is also faced with the need to assert its independence and to strategically reposition itself within the contexts of globalization.

Education, and particularly higher education, is central in addressing these strategic objectives. Having joined the Bologna Process in 2005, Ukraine hopes to strengthen its relationships with the European Union (EU) through participation in European Commission-sponsored projects, and to increase its own research capabilities and build capacity of higher education system. However, after the collapse of the Soviet Union, higher education has become one of the most corrupt areas in Ukraine's economy.

This paper analyses the impact of the Bologna Process reforms on Ukrainian higher education institutions. It aims to answer a question of whether or not these reforms would result in more transparency within Ukraine's higher education institutions. Although concerned with the issue of corruption in Ukraine's higher education, this paper does not directly address it and focuses only on analyzing Bologna process mechanisms as the means of affecting transparency within higher education institutions. It explores whether the Bologna agreements translate into national policies, particularly in the areas that are critical to creating atmosphere of transparency and internal culture of quality in higher education institutions.

18—TITLE: *Aluta Continua: a Case for 1890 Land-Grant Institutions in a Global Economy*

PAPER PRESENTERS/AUTHORS:

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ABSTRACT:

In 1862, Congress passed the First Morrill Act that mandated southeastern states to establish institutions to educate the freed slaves and authorized equal educational access for all citizens of the United States. But southeastern states held it to be a crime to train or educate a black person in a useful trade. The government was compelled to devise a system of education for freed blacks following the 1861-1865 Civil War (the war). Thus, after the enactment of the Second Morrill Act of 1890, there were created the Historically Black Land-Grant Colleges and Universities (HBCUs). Although the forces that catapulted the establishment of such institutions began before the Civil War, the War ended the era of suppression, oppression, and dehumanizing experiences associated with slavery. A period of increased socio-economic and political power for the freed people started. However, soon policymakers realized that the United States was going to remain divided and wondered what to do with 4 million free former slaves. Hence, the Second Morrill Act, which led to the HBCUs that have provided the much needed education for all races, especially the underserved and unserved of the world, through teaching, research, and extension-outreach. Created to be separate but equal to 1862 institutions, their experience has been very unequal. They are grossly underfunded. Established mainly as teacher training institutions, their role has expanded, including global nexus connections. They have produced leaders in industry, science, education, medicine, agriculture, government, and the arts. This paper will highlight some of the work Langston University has been conducting in promoting worldwide education.

Khayeni Sanders, B.A. “Studying Abroad in London and Capetown.” Ms. Sanders will discuss the challenges and realities of studying abroad. A recent graduate of Oberlin College in Ohio, she completed two study abroad experiences in London (2006) and Capetown, South Africa (2008). Ms. Sanders will discuss some of the highs and lows as well as challenges she met in studying on two continents. Ms. Sanders will give perspective and insight on her experiences in Europe and Africa and how that has impacted and widened her development as a global citizen.

19—TITLE: *The Role of the University in World Peace: Funding International Initiatives and Leadership through University-wide Collaboration: A Panel Discussion*

PAPER PRESENTERS/AUTHORS:

Panel Moderator: Elane Granger, Ph.D. Associate Director, the Lillian & Emanuel Slutzker Center for International Services Syracuse University	Wesley Kong Student Leader, Phi Beta Delta Senior in Psychology Syracuse University	Jasy Liew Suet Yan Graduate Student Information Studies Syracuse University
Hazel Yilmazoglu Fulbright Language Teaching Assistant from Turkey Syracuse University	Sayed Zaman Hashemi Fulbright Student from Afghani- stan Syracuse University	

ABSTRACT:

With a view to promote peaceful solutions around the world, this panel will review the on-going activities and events organized during the last two years that have focused on building bridges across cultures, identifying students from nations and communities in conflict, and providing leadership in internationalizing the Syracuse University campus. Student and faculty panelists will address the role of universities in world peace efforts; what can universities and/or students do to promote better understanding and dialogue between nations in and outside of their campuses? Panelists will incorporate their experiences, observations and proposals for providing campus leadership in reaching peacemaking goals in higher education. The presentations will provide information and tips about how programs were economized: working with the Central New York Fulbright Association, departments at the university, and student organizations.

#20—TITLE: *The Role of University in Global Economy: An Effect to Transformation of Society*

PAPER PRESENTERS/AUTHORS:

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Human societies require Universities. They are an essential part of the fabric of our civilization, our educational provision, our search for new knowledge, and our civic life. Every great City has at least one University, and it is almost a diagnostic sign of being a major City. A University with its intellectual human resources, provides education for knowledge creation, to research, employment agent and train to create jobs in relation to offer free enterprise. It is an economic catalyst to local and international economy. It provides vision for academic planning collaborative with governments, international competitive, growth in post graduate and medical and physical sciences. The study identified five (5) cities na-

tional and international with local Universities and contrasted them against communities with no institutions of Higher learning. Compared and reviewed were , technology and economic index ,enterprise, and human skills were analyzed under empirical statistical methods. Results indicated a change and modification of curriculum with intensity to infusion of technology, increased a higher growth in population and employment than similar communities studied with no Universities.

#21—TITLE: *The Internationalisation of Chinese Higher Education Sector*

PAPER PRESENTERS/AUTHORS:

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ABSTRACT:

Chinese higher education institutions are inevitably engaged in the process of internationalisation to retain a competitive position in a global education market. It is therefore timely and useful to conduct empirical research on the current stage of internationalisation of Chinese higher education sector and to compare with the experiences with western universities. Elkin *et al's* model of internationalisation (2008a, 2008b, 2005) purports to be of general application throughout international higher education systems and posits a number of independent variables which are hypothesised in this paper as having the potential to achieve greater effectiveness for internationalisation initiatives. This research evaluates the model and its applicability to the Chinese context. It evaluates the comprehensiveness, relative effectiveness and limitation of the model variables in relation to Chinese practitioner experience. The research also explores the internal disparity of the performance of internationalisation of Chinese universities using the two important independent variables of region and governance. The research utilises the Elkin *et al* dimensions of international students, students and staff mobility, international collaboration research and international institutional links to empirically assess the dimension of internationalization in China. It is concluded that the relationships between the four dimensions are significant. In addition, it also shows the variable effects of region and governance on the internationalisation of Chinese higher education institutions.