

ARTS & HUMANITIES

บทความที่น่าสนใจประจำเดือนกรกฎาคม 2556

Title	OLDER WORKERS' SUCCESSFUL AGING AND INTENTION TO STAY
Author	Francis Cheung, Anise M.S. Wu
Source	Journal of Managerial Psychology Volume 28, Issue 6, 2013
Abstract	<p>Purpose - Based on the organizational support theory (Eisenberger, Huntington, Hutchison, & Sowa, 1986; Shore & Shore, 1995), the associations were examined among perceived organizational support, successful aging in the workplace, job satisfaction, and the intentions to stay in organization among older workers.</p> <p>Design/methodology/approach - 242 employees, aged over 45 years, were recruited to participate in a study from May to September 2009.</p> <p>Findings - Correlation showed that perceived organizational support and all five dimensions of successful aging in the workplace, (i.e., adaptability and health, positive relationship, occupational growth, personal security, and continued focus on goals), were significantly related to the intentions to stay in organization. Structural equation modeling showed that perceived organizational support was positively related to successful aging in the workplace, and the latter is related to the intentions to stay, both directly and via the mediation of job satisfaction.</p> <p>Research limitations/implications - All data were self-reported and collected at one time point. Thus, common method variance may be an issue and causal inferences are not warranted.</p> <p>Practical implications - Successful aging in the workplace was significantly related to older workers' intentions to stay. Managers may provide a wide range of organizational support and enhance successful aging in the workplace for older workers.</p> <p>Originality/value - This is the first study to empirically test the relations between successful aging in the workplaces and intentions to stay among older workers. Implications of these findings, the limitations of the study, and directions for future research are discussed.</p>
Database	Emerald

Title	Feet of Clay: Confronting Emotional Challenges in Ethnographic Experience
Author	Tara Warden
Source	Journal of Organizational Ethnography Volume 2, Issue 2, 2013
Abstract	<p>Purpose - Ethnographers, as tools of data collection, are uniquely positioned in a paradoxical relationship between intense immersion and objective distance from research and participants. This relationship can be particularly intense when</p>

researching hidden or marginalized communities in violent contexts (Nordstrom and Robben 1995). Yet, the emotional consequences of research on the researcher are rarely discussed and little literature exists. When emotions in research are revealed, researchers can be confronted with stigma surrounding issues of subjectivity, 'going native' and implications of failed research.

Design/methodology/approach - Drawing on research from Lee (1995), Hume (2007), and Nordstrom and Robben (1995) this article presents a reflexive analysis of my ethnographic PhD experience. It examines the transformation undertaken to adapt and cope with in-depth research with vulnerable groups in dangerous environments. It also explores the post field work transition and consequences of post traumatic stress syndrome which were viewed as my feet of clay, or possible weakness which could derail or even invalidate the research.

Findings - This article delineates the risks of emotional trauma in ethnographic research, outlines the symptoms of post-traumatic stress syndrome and secondary trauma in order to facilitate their identification in future researchers.

Practical implications - To raise awareness about the emotional consequences of research and revealing how essential it is that awareness be included in the training of future researchers.

Originality/value - The paper aims to raise awareness about the acute emotional consequences of conducting research with marginalized populations in violent contexts. It specifically looks at the insider/outsider position, highlighting those isolating affects which can lead to post-traumatic stress syndrome. It aims to reveal the attitudes within academia which tend to hide emotional struggles in research.

Database Emerald

Title [Planning tourism through sporting events](#)

Author Angelo Presenza, Lorn Sheehan

Source **International Journal of Event and Festival Management** Volume 4, Issue 2, 2013, pp. 125-139

Abstract Purpose – The purpose of this paper is to build on the concept of using a population or portfolio of events to help rejuvenate or redefine the strategic position of a destination. The aim is to gain a general understanding of the local community outlook towards a process of repositioning the tourism product based on a portfolio of sporting events.

Design/methodology/approach – A quantitative research design using a case study approach examined resident attitudes in a beach community of south Italy. In total, 740 questionnaires were received and a cluster analysis was used to study the 11 statements about residents' perceptions of tourism development and sport events.

Findings – The findings reveal that resident attitudes towards tourism development are strongly related to their perceptions of their degree of involvement in the setting of strategy and the direction of development. The results also support previous beliefs about increasing interest in the sport tourism product and that sporting events are viewed as important drivers of tourism destination development. The research reveals the presence of different resident attitudes and the cluster analysis is helpful in finding homogeneous groups of residents within the destination.

Originality/value – There is limited understanding of the degree to which the local community fits into the plans of a city's pro-growth agenda and the role that a

tourism strategy based on sport events can have. This is particularly true in southern Italy where the classical sun, sea and sand (3S) tourism model is in severe crisis and new ways of development are urgently required.

Database

Emerald

Title

["Rotten to the Core": Exposing America's Energy-Media Complex in The China Syndrome](#)

Author

Tony Shaw

Source

Cinema Journal Volume 52, Number 2, Winter 2013, pp. 93-113

Abstract

This essay conducts a case study of the 1979 thriller *The China Syndrome* (James Bridges). It explores the motives of the film's architects, notably Jane Fonda, and examines the role that *The China Syndrome* played in framing both the Three Mile Island nuclear accident and the notion of an energy-media complex for the public in the United States and abroad.

Database

Project Muse

Title

[Torture and Summary Justice in The Spanish Tragedy](#)

Author

Timothy A. Turner

Source

SEL Studies in English Literature Volume 53, Number 2, Spring 2013, pp. 277-292

Abstract

Scholars have often described Thomas Kyd's *The Spanish Tragedy* as an indictment of Spanish cruelty. This article instead reads the play in relation to the English government's increased application of torture in the 1580s. Unknown to the common law tradition and controversial even in the period, torture appeared as the conceptual twin of another practice, the execution of summary justice in civilian contexts—an activity scrutinized in the play's Portuguese subplot. By having Hieronimo bite out his own tongue to escape torture, Kyd adapts his Senecan source material to portray defiant and public skepticism of these extralegal practices.

Database

Project Muse

Title

[\(Non\)integrated evaluative adverbs in questions: A cross-Romance study](#)

Author

Laia Mayol, Elena Castroviejo

Source

Language Volume 89, Number 2, 2013, pp. 195-230

Abstract

The goal of this article is to analyze the semantic contribution of evaluative adverbs (EAs) such as *unfortunately* in several languages of the Romance family, namely French, Catalan, and Spanish. Following Bonami and Godard (2008), we propose to analyze EAs as items that convey projective meaning in order to explain their peculiar semantic behavior (they cannot be directly denied, do not change the truth conditions of the proposition they evaluate, and are not factive) and their unacceptability in negative assertions. Unlike what has been claimed for many other languages, French allows EAs in questions, and we show that Catalan and Spanish do too, as long as some conditions are met. We propose an account that derives their interpretation in both assertions and questions: integrated French EAs take the

proposition to their right, and if they appear in a WH-question, their interpretation is similar to that of conditionals. In contrast, nonintegrated EAs in Catalan and Spanish have scope over a set of propositions, and are acceptable in questions only if the speaker is biased toward one of the propositions in the set denoted by the question. The acceptability of EAs in such questions, rejected by previous literature, is confirmed by an experimental study.

Database Project Muse

Title [The Symbolic Expression of Power and Religion in the Public Buildings in Safavid Iran: A Conceptual Interpretation](#)

Author Rafooneh Mokhtarshahi Sani

Source **Journal of Shi'a Islamic Studies** Volume 6, Number 2, Spring 2013, pp. 199-218

Abstract In this paper, the ideologies of Shari'ati and Foucault are used to signify and explore the characteristics of Iranian architecture during the Safavid period (1501–1722) with respect to symbolism regarding religion and power. This study focuses on the architecture of public buildings constructed during the Safavid era. These buildings reflect the Safavid rulers' views of political power and religious beliefs. Applying the ideas of Shari'ati and Foucault through a survey of Safavid architecture yields five characteristics common to Safavid public buildings: 'light-floating buildings', 'horizontality', 'inward-outward flow', 'illusion', and 'contrast and dualism'. Each of these characteristics is symbolic of Safavid beliefs regarding religion and power.

Database Project Muse

Title [Deconstructing Transitional Justice](#)

Author Catherine Turner

Source **Law and Critique** Volume 24, Issue 2, July 2013, pp. 193-209

Abstract Transitional justice as a field of inquiry is a relatively new one. Referring to the range of mechanisms used to assist the transition of a state or society from one form of (usually repressive) rule to a more democratic order, transitional justice has become the dominant language in which the move from war to peace is discussed in the early twenty-first century. Applying a deconstructive analysis to the question of transitional justice, the paper seeks to interrogate the core assumptions that underlie transitional justice literature in relation to the relationship between law, politics and justice. As a discourse, transitional justice is replete with antinomies or binary oppositions, that of war and peace being the most obvious. Therefore the essentially deconstructible structure of difference already exists within the concept. By examining the ways in which legal and political narratives are framed and reproduced, the paper seeks to deconstruct the opposition between law and politics on which much of the transitional justice literature rests. The article does not purport to provide a definitive critical analysis of transitional justice but aims to provoke debate and to prompt critical scholars to engage with the themes raised by providing an introductory analysis of some of the core features of a field of inquiry which seems ripe for deconstruction.

Database Springer Link

Title [Epistemically self-defeating arguments and skepticism about intuition](#)
Author Paul Silva Jr.
Source **Philosophical Studies** Volume 164, Issue 3, July 2013, pp. 579-589
Abstract An argument is epistemically self-defeating when either the truth of an argument's conclusion or belief in an argument's conclusion defeats one's justification to believe at least one of that argument's premises. Some extant defenses of the evidentiary value of intuition have invoked considerations of epistemic self-defeat in their defense. I argue that there is one kind of argument against intuition, an unreliability argument, which, even if epistemically self-defeating, can still imply that we are not justified in thinking intuition has evidentiary value.
Database Springer Link

Title [Assessing Youth Motivations for Joining a Peer Group as Risk Factors for Delinquent and Gang Behavior](#)
Author Pamela Lachman, Caterina G. Roman, Meagan Cahill
Source **Youth Violence and Juvenile Justice** Volume 11, Number 3, July 2013, pp. 212-229
Abstract This article expands upon the limited literature on the relationship between youth motivations for joining a peer group and delinquent behavior. Using network survey data from 200 youth who self-identified as group members, we conducted factor analysis to develop measures of motivation to join a group, and then describe these motivations and the differences between delinquent and nondelinquent group members. Using negative binomial and binary logistic regression models, we examined the relationship between these motivations and delinquent behavior. The results indicated that youth who join a group for instrumental purposes exhibit more delinquent behavior than those who do not, while joining a group for reasons associated with filling a void and/or belonging has a weaker relationship to delinquency. The findings suggested that certain motivations for joining groups could serve as important risk factors that could be targeted by agencies and organizations seeking to prevent youth delinquent and gang behavior.
Database SAGE journals