

Session 1A: Reducing Inequality and Ensuring Human Rights

Friday 2:00 PM Tropicana 1

Session Chair: Sarah Moore, University of North Texas

Translingualism and the Humanizing of the Global Student: Achieving Quality Education

W. Lalicker

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Social historians David Cohen and Barbara Neufeld noted, “The schools are a great theater in which we play out conflicts in the culture.” Among these conflicts is the reality of anti-immigrant sentiment among some Americans. Our schools can help resolve this conflict. An acceptance of linguistic diversity in schools—celebrating the rhetorical and linguistically creative strengths linguistic diversity brings—can end the marginalization of immigrant and second-language students. The Committee on CCCC [Conference on College Composition and Communication] Language Statement, written with the National Council of Teachers of English, established in 1975 a policy on “Students’ Right to Their Own Language”; in 2011, Bruce Horner and a list of dozens of signatories promulgated a “translingual approach” to college writing, recognizing what Paul Kei Matsuda has called “the myth of linguistic homogeneity” in our English writing classrooms, and articulating intellectual advantages in embracing the influence of multiple languages the global student brings. This 15-minute individual presentation will outline curricular translingualism for English writing in schools and colleges alike. **This presentation will address United Nations Sustainable Development Goal 4, “Quality Education.”**

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Health Literacy, Practices, and Perceptions of Healthcare among Latinas in a Mid-Sized Midwestern Urban Community

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Bradley University

Disparities in the access to health care among U.S. Hispanics have been widely documented. The Covid pandemic brought new attention to the inequities and vulnerabilities of underserved populations. Previous studies have reported on the differences between U.S. born versus non-U.S. born Hispanics and health insurance as factors that affect access. Additional factors reported include the cost of health services, language barriers, transportation, and perceptions of trust. With the increase in the Latino population in smaller cities and rural communities in the U.S, there is increased need to reach this underserved population and respond to their healthcare needs and expectations. The aim of this study is to survey Latina women in a mid-sized urban midwestern community regarding their experiences and perceptions in relation to quality healthcare accessibility. The anonymous survey will focus primarily on breast and cervical cancer preventative care and will be conducted at free medical clinics provided by a local community outreach organization to elicit information concerning the respondents' knowledge of breast cancer and cervical cancer prevention, their history of preventive screening services, and their perceived barriers to accessing healthcare services. A key part of our project will be to disseminate bilingual information sheets regarding breast and cervical care prevention to study participants. It is hoped that the results of the study will provide insight regarding health care practices, health literacy, and perceptions of accessibility with the aim of improving health care services for underserved populations in the local community.

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How Social Class, Church, and Poverty Were Exploited to Provide "Painful" Pleasures in Medieval Europe

R. Meyers

Emeritus Professor, East Stroudsburg University

The Sexual Practices in Medieval Culture have not been fully explored until now.. I shall be drawing on two recent studies, *The Fires of Lust* by Katherine Harvey and *Painful Pleasures: Sadomasochism in Medieval Culture*, essays edited by Christopher Vacarro. In Marquis de Sade's pornographic novel, *Justine*, the heroine is subjected to all sorts of medieval tortures. She is instructed by her oppressors, 'You must serve either our pleasure or our interests, your poverty imposes the yoke upon you, and you have got to adapt to it.'

The Church and the Feudal Aristocracy used religion as an instrument of control over the populace. From the practices of Le Drou de Seigneur, the claim by the lord of the manor to the virgin bride on the eve of her nuptials, to the practices of penance promulgated by the church, the two authors argue that these events can be compared to the "sessions," "scenes," and "games" of BDSM. While it is true the terms of Sadism and Masochism came centuries later. Human nature has not changed. But the severe rules restricting sexual practices, the prohibition accorded to Catholic priests and to individuals engaging in pre-marital and adulterous sex were harshly enforced. Though if an upper classman was exposed for having sex with his social inferior and he was instructed to marry her, he could refuse; she would be whipped but he merely fined.

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Qatar, the 2022 FIFA World Cup and Human Rights – not a Sustainable Combination

Robert. J. Romano

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On December 2, 2010, the football/soccer world was stunned when the country of Qatar won the rights to host the 2022 FIFA World Cup even though its national team had never qualified for the competition. Immediately following, FIFA received widespread criticism for several reasons, but most notably because of Qatar's historic lack of human rights protections afforded to women, LGBTQ+ people, journalists, and, for the purposes of this paper, migrant workers. Since then, human rights groups have detailed how the Qatari government has exploited thousands of workers by requiring them to pay illegal 'recruitment fees' to secure employment within the country, while also allowing the companies overseeing the construction projects to engage in assorted wage abuses. But what is most astonishing, a comprehensive investigation found that there were an estimated 6,751 deaths involving migrant workers associated with helping construct the needed infrastructure for the event.¹ At the center of all these issues involves a system known as *Kafala* or sponsorship. This article will discuss in detail the legality of *Kafala* and how it is used to promulgate the abusive conditions that migrant workers must adhere to in order to continue securing employment. The author(s) will argue that this system is not sustainable and fails to align with the UN's goals of ensuring cohesion, the economic prosperity or the protection of the health and well-being of migrant workers worldwide.

¹ P. Pattison and N. McIntyre, "6,500 migrant workers have died in Qatar since World Cup awarded," *Guardian*, February 23, 2021.