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**THE IMPACT OF INFORMATION ACCESS TOWARDS THE CONDUCT OF FREE,
FAIR AND CREDIBLE ELECTIONS IN NIGERIA**

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Abstract

This study seeks to bring to the fore, the roles of information towards the conduct of free, fair and creditable elections in Nigeria. It traces the historical perspectives of democracy which serves as the most veritable vehicle for credible election as well as the chronological outlook of elections in Nigeria since 1959. The work looks at what constitutes free, fair and credible elections as well as voters' education and Rights. A critical look is taken at the attributes of information as well as the critical and major players of information in the electioneering processes in Nigeria. The study also examines the information needs of an ordinary electorate in Nigeria and how those needs could be met. It concludes by recommending a strong synergy of the Commission (INEC) with other media outfit, either print or electronic; this should be fostered as a pivot on which free, fair and credible elections stand.

Keywords: Election, Democracy, Information, Information resources, Library, Nigeria, Information Access

Introduction

An election is a formal group decision-making process by which a population chooses an individual to hold public office. (Robert, 2011) Elections have been the usual mechanism by which modern representative democracy has operated since the 17th century. Elections may fill offices in the legislature, sometimes in the executive and judiciary, and for regional and local government. This process is also used in many other private and business organizations, from clubs to voluntary associations and corporations

Democratic space has been widened in Nigeria since democratic return in 1999. Precisely, democracy is seen as a political system that is characterized of periodic, and free elections in which politicians organize into political parties and engage themselves in a competitive polls to ensure a standing government, where the political right will enable all adult citizens (18 years and above as it applied in Nigeria) to vote and be voted for. (Jayum & Nwokeke 2011).

Osabiya (2014) submits that wave of democracy also caught up across Africa with false starts. By 1990s, the general discontent with corrupt, inefficient, repressive and dictatorial systems of governance that had plagued Africa since Independence in the 1960s and the debilitating effects of economic recession coalesced into a strong wave--of pro-democracy demonstrations that swept through the continent and, combined with the pressure from foreign donors, forced most African leaders to introduce political reforms and some forms of multi—party system.

Objectives of the Study

The objectives of the study are:

- To identify the roles of information dissemination and information managers in the conduct of free, fair and credible elections in Nigeria.
- To identify the information resources made use of by the electorates
- To find the information needs of the electorates.
- To find out the source of information used by the electorates during elections in Nigeria
- To examine the challenges faced by electorates during elections in Nigeria.
- To recommend measures to improve delivery of credible elections in Nigeria

LITERATURE REVIEW

History of Elections and Democracy in Nigeria

The history of election and electoral processes in Nigeria can be categorized into two-Pre and Post Independence. However, the first election ever held in Nigeria was parliamentary elections held on 12th. December 1959. The result was a victory for the Northern People's Congress, which won 134 of the 312 seats in the House of Representatives despite the fact that Action Group won more

votes (Ojo, 2010). It formed a coalition with five other parties and two independents, holding a total of 148 seats. (Nohlen, 1999). The need to look into the foundation of our elections and democracy in Nigeria is necessitated by the desire to ensure that those whose responsibility it is to exercise political authorities in a society perform it with the explicit consent and genuine mandate expressed at periodic intervals by the electorate through an open, free and fair electoral process. (Ojie, 2006)

Osabiya, B.J. (2014) cited a report from Research Centre for Management and Social Studies, with a chronicle of elections from 1959 till 2011 with the number elections totaling nine, while elections from then till now are eleven if the elections of 2015 and 2019 are added. According to him, various periods of electioneering have their own individual peculiarity, ranging from failed promises, violence, rigging and intrigues, lack of voters' education and the like, which is diametrically opposed to the collective expectations of the entire Nigerians at the arrival of democratic dispensation.

According to Elendu reports, what Nigerians expected at the arrival of democracy are:

1. the installation of competent and accountable administrative machinery, the end of arbitrariness and the use of public office for private gain;
2. the putting in place of effective constitutional and procedural checks and balances on the exercise of State power;
3. the nurturing and respect for a free and independent judiciary;
4. the creation of an environment conducive to business and foreign investment and,
5. the commencement or the drive for a higher standard of living for our people, and a drastic reduction in the levels of poverty and corruption.

Chronological outlook of election in Nigeria since 1959

General Election	Organizer	Type of Election
1959	Departing Colonialists	Transition
1964	Incumbent Tafawa Balewa	Consolidation
1979	Outgoing Olusegun Obasanjo	Transition
1983	Incumbent Shehu Shagari	Consolidation

1991-1993	Outgoing Military Government of Babangida	Transition
1999	Outgoing Military government of Abubakah	Transition
2003	Civilian Administration of Olusegun Obasanjo	Consolidation
2007	Civilian Administration of Olusegun Obasanjo	Consolidation
2011	Civilian Administration of Goodluck Jonathan	Consolidation
2015	Civilian Administration of Mohammed Buhari	Consolidation
2019	Civilian Administration of Mohammed Buhari	Consolidation

Source: Research Centre for Management and Social Studies

Importance of election

Election is an important and veritable component of democracy; no democracy can live and survive without electoral processes. Democratic nations perform elections where people have a say on the kind of government that will safeguard all their interests and aspirations. Therefore, the elected leaders have a responsibility of ensuring that the country is run in the most efficient way which brings about prosperity, security of life and property. Most ancient democratic societies, such as the Greeks allowed people to participate in the election processes. However, the current societies have millions of people in different countries, hence indirect democracies are practiced where people elect their representatives to run all affairs on their behalf. However, other nations have a monarchical system where the few elites govern the country, and the leadership of the nation is hereditary.

Characteristics of elections in Nigeria

Nigeria elects on the federal level a head of state (the President of Nigeria) and a legislature (the National Assembly). The president is elected by the people. The National Assembly has two chambers. The House of Representatives has 360 members, elected for a four-year term in single-seat constituencies. The Senate has 109 members, elected for a four-year term: each of the 36 states are divided into three senatorial districts, each of which is represented by one senator; the Federal Capital Territory is represented by only one senator.

Nigeria has a multi-party system, with two or three strong parties and a third party that is electorally successful. However, members of the People's Democratic Party (PDP) had controlled the

presidency since elections were resumed in 1999 until 2015 when Muhammadu Buhari of the All Progressives Congress won the presidential election. He also won the 2019 general election.

There are generally election features that follow international best practices in Nigeria however, while we have electoral guidelines, voting and electoral processes follow a pattern that is noncommittal to what obtains globally. This is why a number of vocabularies have been introduced into the nation's electoral lexicon. Nigerian electoral process is fraught with such usually strange vocabularies like; election postponement, inconclusive election, election suspension, certificate of return suspension, non national voting, under age voting, ballot snatching, ballot stuffing, vote buying, vote selling and the like.

Voters' Education

Voters' education means providing citizens of a democracy with basic information about participating in elections. Ozioko, (2014) submits that direct outreach to the masses could be by person-to-person contact during pre-election campaign by the political parties and government agencies such as National orientation agencies and civil society group. He further suggests that inter personal contact can be enhanced through proper canvassing and dissemination of political ideologies to the masses by other stakeholders involved such, as the political parties, independent National electoral commission (INEC), National orientation agency and Civil society groups. On the whole, voter education seeks to prevent or mitigate the following social ills: voter apathy, vote buying, voided votes, ethnic and religious consideration, monetary inducement and the like.

Voter education is often provided by the state itself, often through a national electoral commission; it is therefore important that it is politically non-partisan. In Nigeria, the legal electoral Commission known to law is Independent Electoral Commission INEC and it is the responsibility of the Commission together with other stake holders like National Orientation Agency NOA, Civil Society Organizations Non- Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and others to ensure that Nigerian voters are well and adequately informed. Voters' Education is an important directorate headed by a Director in the electoral Commission. The major function of voters' education is to educate the Nigerian eligible voters on their rights and responsibilities. Some of the vital information needed by a Nigerian voter are as follow; eligibility to vote, political parties'

names and identification, voting location, voting procedure, issuance of ballot paper, voting time, accreditation, as well as offences related to elections.

The freedom of citizens to choose their elected representatives is a critical feature of democratic governance. During an election, citizens need to be informed of their rights and the voting process, as Dundas (1996) argues: ‘Political consciousness and informed choices are key factors in an electoral democracy.

As (Agyiri, 2012) notes, voters’ education is as simple as it sounds, but its importance cannot be overlooked. She defines voters’ education as the task of informing the public on their democratic rights, election procedures, election registrations, candidates and all the issues concerning elections. At its core objective, voter education is an enterprise designed to ensure that voters are ready, willing, and able to participate in electoral politics. It has been assumed that this entails election literacy and confidence that the electoral process is appropriate and efficacious in selecting governments and promoting policies that will benefit the individual voter.

Strategies for Effective Voters’ Education

Voter education is to make information available and accessible to all constituents. Its campaigns should seek to achieve universal coverage of the electorate. To do these effectively, all hands must be on deck and all stakeholders must unite for the sole purpose of promoting policies that will benefit the individual voter. To achieve this, the following agencies are very relevant: government, international actors/partners and civil organizations.(André et al, 2000), in Agyiri (2012) suggests that:

Government actors should:

1. develop and disseminate comprehensive programs of voter and civic education, starting well before each election and continuing throughout the election process, and ensure that the materials used are accurate and politically neutral;
2. provide sufficient resources to ensure such programs reach all citizens, especially women;
3. initiate special voter and civic education programs for target groups, including women, minorities, displaced persons, youth and others who may be less likely to vote, as well as programs on women’s participation aimed at men;

4. ensure that election officials and voters understand that family voting is wrong and could be considered a form of fraud;
5. review all materials to ensure they are gender-sensitive;
6. develop gender-sensitization programs for personnel responsible for civic and voter education.

International actors should:

1. support gender-sensitive voter education programs and ensure women's full participation in their design and dissemination;
2. support civic education programs that include information on the benefits of democracy, reconciliation and peace-building, and on the equality of women and men;
3. provide funding for voter and civic education programs aimed at increasing women's participation;
4. develop and support voter and civic education training opportunities for women.

Civil society actors should:

1. develop gender-sensitive voter and civic education messages that highlight the capacities of women as candidates and political leaders, encourage women to run for office, break down negative stereotypes of women, and promote women's full participation in the electoral process;
2. help ensure that all voters and election officials understand that family voting is not acceptable and could constitute a form of fraud;
3. ensure that all women have access to voter education;
4. design training programs on women's participation that are targeted at men;
5. monitor the Government's voter and civic education programs to ensure that they are accessible to women and are gender-sensitive.

Information Literacy for Voters: A definition:

American Library Association defines information literacy as “the set of integrated abilities encompassing the reflective discovery of information, the understanding of how information is produced and valued, and the use of information in creating new knowledge and participating ethically in communities of learning.”

Information literacy is an essential skill for every voter as it strengthens the use of information and knowledge, translating into free and fair election. Voters need information for making their training and practice more effective. Voters need to be made aware of where they can access reliable information, and they must be equipped with the skills to use the information appropriately. A voter lacking information literacy skills may become quickly overwhelmed by irrelevant or unreliable information.

Tips for improving training programs and engaging adult.

Get them involved - Most people retain information more through interaction with the materials. Some effective ways to keep adult learners engaged include the following: Group activities and discussions, Real-life examples and scenarios.

Show them value and relevance - they want to be able to improve their skills and increase their knowledge -base and marketability. Training should provide practical solutions.

Share their experiences - Adults have gained a lot of experiences, work-related and personal, and giving them the opportunity to share their experiences helps them and other participants; the instructor does not have to do all of the talking, but participants can learn from each other as well.

Make scoring friendly - Adults typically appreciate having some control over their learning experience. To give them this control, you can avoid quantitative scoring for assessments or allow a number of corrective attempts before the final results are recorded. Avoiding letter grades removes pressure and allows participants to focus on the actual learning without the pressure of being scored.

Skills demonstrations: Participants can show what they learned by demonstrating their skills in a realistic job environment or by completing a relevant task. This will show their understanding of how to apply the content in addition to their knowledge about the subject.

Discussion questions: Instructors can gauge participants’ understanding of the material by posing questions that call for detailed responses.

Group activities: By observing how learners contribute to group activities, instructors can measure their level of competence with the subject matter.

Who are voters?

Voters are people who have the legal right to vote in elections, or people who are voting in a particular election. INEC, the electoral umpire in Nigeria, describes a voter as a person who has a right to participate in an election. In Nigeria, a voter is a citizen who is 18 years old and above and is duly registered, whose names and details are in the register of voters. In effect, anyone who can exercise the right to vote is a voter. However, not all voters can be voted for. Anyone who contests in an election and votes is not only a voter for the purpose of that election, but also a candidate. He therefore plays a dual role at the time he is standing for an election. In the Nigerian context, such a person can only contest as a candidate on the platform of or sponsorship of a political party.

To be registered as a voter, an individual must be:

a citizen of Nigeria; has attained the age of eighteen (18) years; ordinarily resident, work in, originate from the Local Government Area (LGA), Council, ward covered by the registration officers of the Commission for registration as a voter; free from any incapacity to vote under any law in Nigeria; present him/herself to the registration officer of the Commission for registration as a voter; and must not be subject to any incapacity to vote under any law in Nigeria.

Recent Voters' registration update in Nigeria

(a) A voter's passport must be captured. (b) All finger prints must be captured (c) The State/Local Government address should be stated. (d) All voters must be accredited before they can be allowed to vote through the use of card readers. (e) Permanent Voters Cards (PVCs) was introduced by Independent National Electoral Commission (INEC) for electronic voting. The card reader was designed specifically for the accreditation process, authentication of eligible voters before voting in the polling units. (f) The PVC is inserted in the card reader to display the voter's details. For accreditation, the voter places his/her thumb on the device, it will eventually bring out the details about the voter. The card reader was first introduced in Nigeria, 28th March, 2015 for the presidential election.

Voters' Rights

The role that periodic and free elections play in ensuring respect for political rights cannot be overemphasized. It is also enshrined in the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights, the Charter of the Organization of American States, the African (Banjul) Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights and many other international human rights documents. Nigeria as a country is a signatory to some of these treaties and has equally ratified them.

Specifically, "Article 21" of the United Nations' Charter on human rights:

- Everyone has the right to take part in the government of his country, directly or through freely chosen representations.
- Everyone has the right to equal access to public service in his country.
- The will of the people shall be the basis of the authority of government; this will shall be expressed in periodic and genuine elections which shall be by universal and equal suffrage and shall be held by secret vote or by equivalent free voting procedures

In Nigeria, the constitutional right to vote for every Nigerian citizens who has attained the age of eighteen (18) years is contained in sections and subsections of 77 (2); 117 (2), 132 (5) and 178 (5). Most nations including Nigeria have enshrined these sections of the treaties into their laws in a bid to ensuring that the rights of their citizens are not trampled upon. However, the full implementation of the laws remains another subject of discussion. Voter rights from the above position are a fundamental component in ensuring reliable elections. This is because where these rights are denied it can lead to severe consequences of unimaginable dimensions. These consequences would in turn affect the social, economic and other indices of growth and development. (Ejue and Ekanem, 2011)

Some of the rights of a voter in Nigeria include:

- right to register; right to vote and be voted for when registered; right to recall an elected representative; right to secrecy (privacy) when voting; right to attend Rallies and Campaigns of political Parties and Candidates and right to Information about election.

Characteristics of fair and credible elections - The most fundamental principle defining free, fair and credible elections is that they must reflect the free expression of the will of the people. To be free, fair and credible, elections should be transparent, inclusive and accountable.

Attributes of Information

According to Meyer (2005), Information must be Dynamic Force, Extension of knowledge – base, Increased perceptions, enhanced competencies, enhanced self-esteem, enhanced growth, multiplicity of knowledge, versatility.

Players of Information during Elections

These are the set of people or organizations that gives or generate information during election periods.

1. Federal Government of Nigeria
2. Independent National Electoral Commission
3. Political Parties
4. Media Agencies – Newspapers, Magazines, Journals, Television stations, Radio stations, Billboards, Jingles, Paid Advertisements
5. Individuals
6. The electorates

Information Media

- Prints, Diaries, Letters, Books, Leaflets or Pamphlets, Speeches, Outreaches, Photographs, Newspaper articles and Magazines, Journal articles, Theses and dissertations, Survey Research such as, market surveys and public opinion polls), Proceedings of Meetings, conferences and symposia, Original Documents, Records of organizations, government agencies (e.g. annual reports, treaties, constitutions and government documents).

Electronic Media

- Internet, E-mail communication, Interviews such as telephone, e-mail, Bulk SMS, Video recordings for example, television programs, Audio recordings for instance radio programs, Web sites, Other Social network applications - Face book, Blogs, RSS, WhatsApp, and You-tube.

Other media of disseminating information towards achieving free, fair and credible elections in Nigeria are:

- Lectures, Workshops and Seminars, Public awareness program, Symposium, Short videos on the internet, Short demonstrations, Outreaches, Parades/Carnivals/Walks

Information professionals use these tools of information in the most effective manner in achieving the aim of conducting credible elections.

Information needs of the electorates

1. They must be trained on voter's registration procedures, so that they can start registration on time.
2. They should be told how and where to check their respective voter lists, to ensure their details are correct. It could be in the INEC office, Local Government Area, polling unit or on the website.
3. They should be informed on the types of elections to be held.
4. They should be informed on the polling dates and polling units.
5. They need to know when voting will start, let them know what accreditation stands for and the importance of accreditation and card readers.
6. They need to know how to cast their ballots and the various colors of the ballot boxes for each election.
7. They need to know how to mark the ballot papers, so that their ballot will not be cancelled or rejected.
8. They also need to know the political parties and their logos.
9. There should be posters in and around the polling units to educate the voters for a successful voting.
10. They need to know their rights as electorates.

Findings and discussions

From Figure 1, the data collected showed that 62.5% of the respondents were Male while the remaining 37.5% were Female. This could be an indication that men are more involved in elections than women.

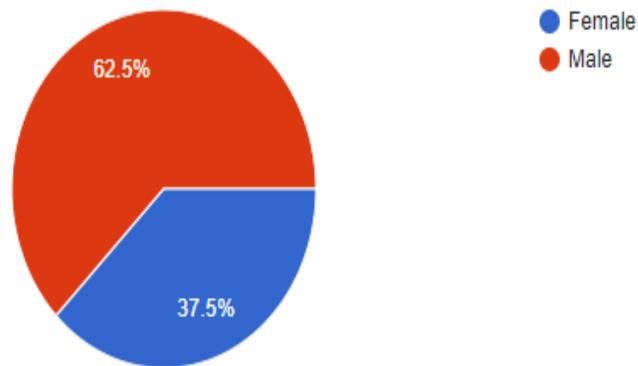


Figure 1: Sex of the respondents

Figure 2 revealed the age difference of the respondents. 37.5% of the respondents which is the highest falls within the age range of 45 – 49, 25% of the respondents are 50 and above, 12.5% of the respondents are within the age range of 18 to 24, 30 -34 respondents too are 12.5% and the remaining 12.5% of the respondents are within the age of 40 and 44 .

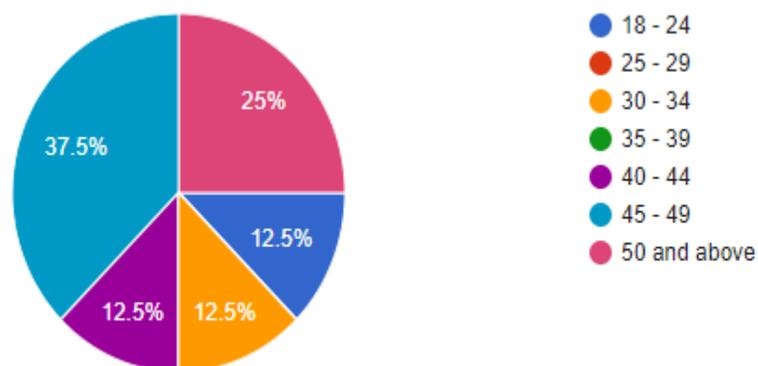


Figure 2: Age of the respondents

Figure 3 showed the marital status of the respondents. 75% of the respondents are married. The married are the largest, while singles are 12.5% of the respondents and the remaining 12.5% are widows/widowers. The Divorced/Separated are not represented in the survey.

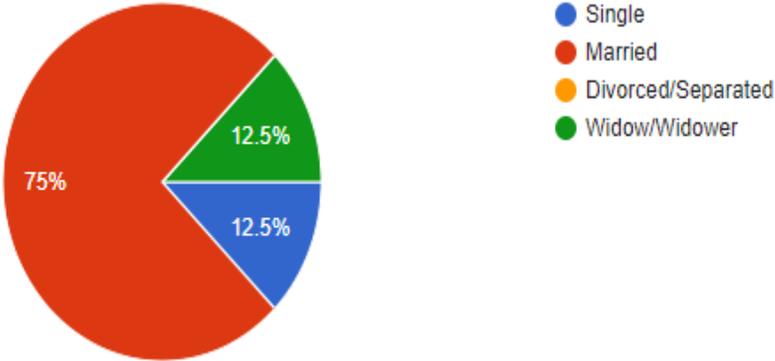


Figure 3: Marital status of the Respondents

Figure 4 showed how often the respondents visit the library for information on elections. 50% of the respondents visit the library monthly, while 25% never visited the library, 12.5% of the respondents visit daily and the remaining 12.5% visit weekly

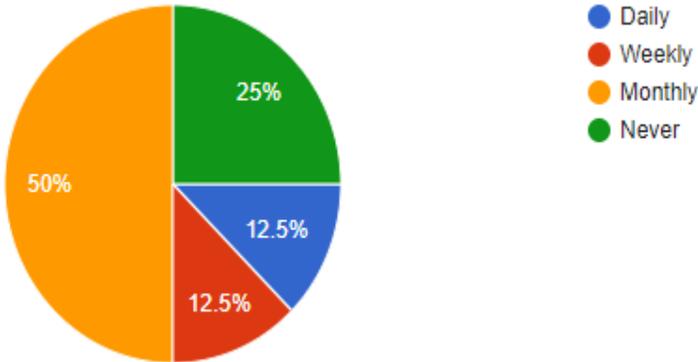


Figure 4: Regular visit to the library

Table 1 showed the respondents' purpose of visit to the library. 50% of the respondents visit the library for Research purposes, while 37.5% of the respondents visited for General reading, 25% of the respondents visit the library for preparation for examination, 12.5% visit the library to read the newspapers.

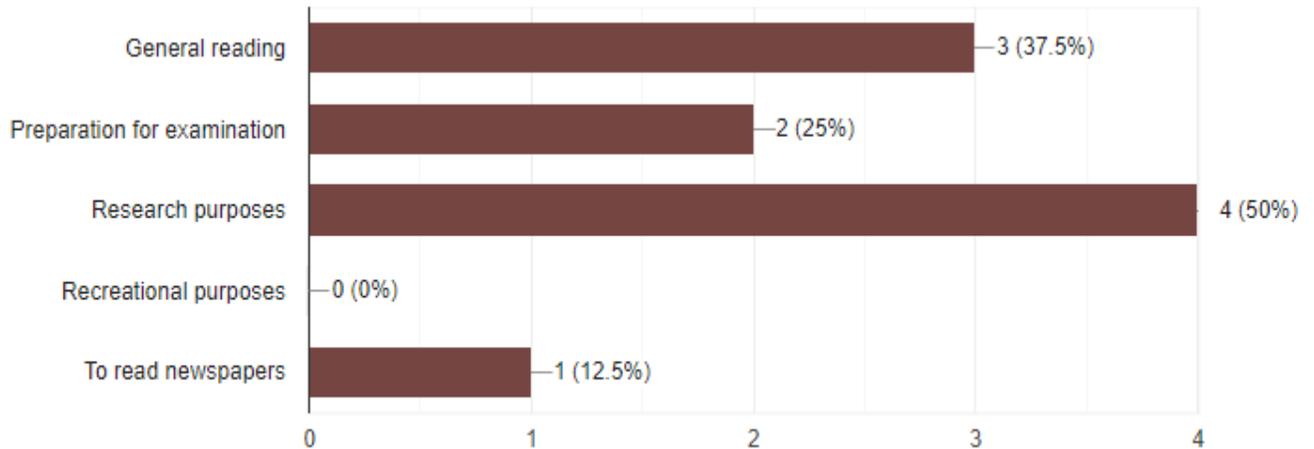


Table 1: Purpose of visit to the library

Table 2 showed the library resources consulted in the library. 62.5% of the respondents consult textbooks in the library, another 62.5% consult Journals for information in the library, 25% of the respondents read newspapers in the library and the remaining 25% consult electronic resources in the library.

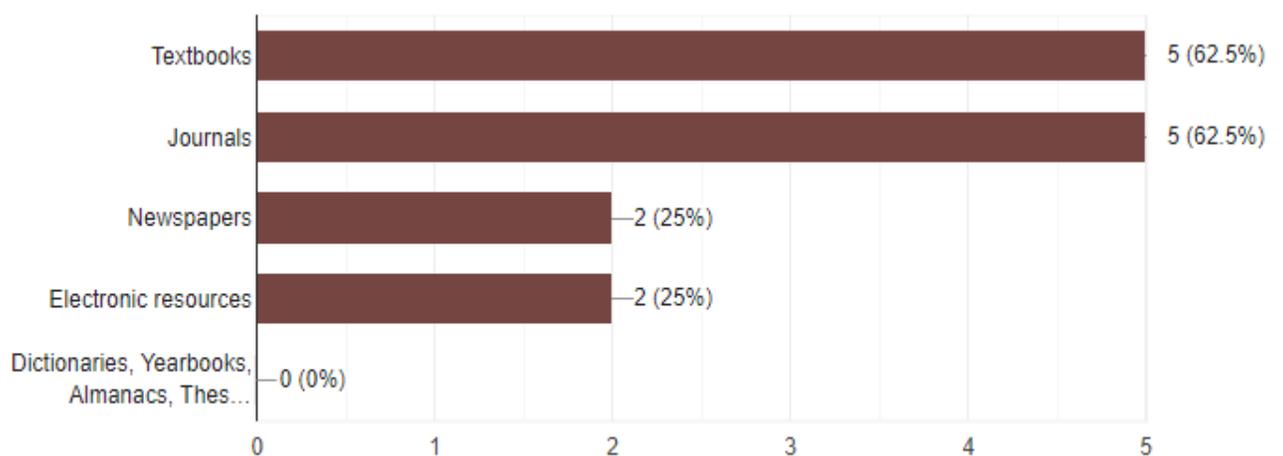


Table 2: Library resources consulted during the elections

Figure 5 showed the types of elections the respondents participated in. 62.5% of the respondents participated in Presidential elections, 12.5% participated in Gubernatorial elections, 12.5% of the respondents participated in State and the remaining 12.5% participated in Local government elections.

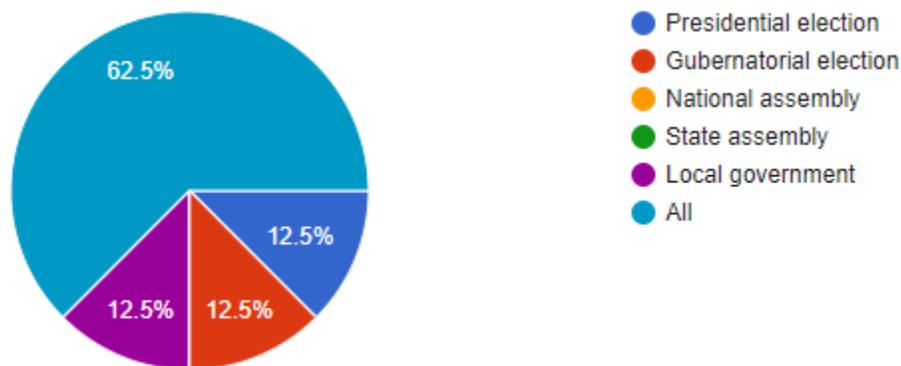


Figure 5: Participation in Elections

Table 3: Electoral concepts for free and fair election

S/N	ELECTORAL CONCEPTS	YES/NO
1	Mass participation in election	YES
2	Impartiality by the security agencies	YES
3	Independence of the electoral umpire	YES
4	Assistance/support from foreign bodies	NO
5	Freedom and Independence of the Press	YES
6	Internal democracy within political parties	YES
7	Danger of electoral violence	YES

Table 4: Sources of getting Information during elections

S/N	Sources of Information during elections	YES/NO
1	Newspapers	YES
2	Radio	YES
3	Television	YES
4	Hearsay	NO
5	Handbills/posters	YES
6	Social media	YES
7	Billboards	YES
8	Jingles	YES
9	Political rallies/Campaign	NO
10	Libraries	YES

Discussions

Conclusion and Recommendations

Free, fair and credible elections are pertinent in any society where democracy has been adopted as a vehicle for national leadership and leadership processing as a whole. Thus, since the period of its adoption, democratic processes and journeys through conduct of regular elections have experienced several hiccups occasioned by inadequate information processes and management. Voters' education by a team of highly trained information managers is needed to stem the tide of these hiccups. The national election umpire, INEC in this circumstance has the herculean task of creating and developing strong, functional and virile public information unit in this regard. Synergy of the Commission (INEC) with other media outfit, either print or electronic should be fostered as a pivot on which free, fair and credible elections stand.

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