UCLA Undergraduate Research Week

Humanities, Arts, and Social Sciences Oral Presentations

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UCLA Luskin Conference Center

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SCHEDULE FOR THE DAY

10:00 – 11:00 AM, LUSKIN
   Panel 1A: Imagination room
   Panel 1B: Artistry Room
   Panel 1C: Entrepreneur Room

11:00 AM – 12:00 PM, LUSKIN
   Panel 2A: Imagination room
   Panel 2B: Artistry Room
   Panel 2C: Entrepreneur Room

12:00 – 1:00 PM, LUSKIN
   Panel 3A: Imagination room
   Panel 3B: Artistry Room
   Panel 3C: Entrepreneur Room

1:00 – 2:00 PM, LUSKIN
   Panel 4A: Imagination room
   Panel 4B: Artistry Room
   Panel 4C: Entrepreneur Room

2:00 – 3:00 PM, LUSKIN
   Panel 5A: Imagination room
   Panel 5B: Artistry Room
   Panel 5C: Entrepreneur Room

4:00 – 6:00 PM, POWELL LIBRARY ROTUNDA
   Humanities, Arts, and Social Sciences Reception and
   Awards Ceremony
SCHEDULE BY PANEL

PANEL 1A
10:00 – 11:00 AM, Imagination Room, Luskin
Eunice E. Shin, Calvin Ma, Vanessa Young, Zacarias J. Reyes

PANEL 1B
10:00 – 11:00 AM, Artistry Room, Luskin
Wave-Ananda Baskerville, John Yang, Leann T. Pham, Rachel Mernoff

PANEL 1C
10:00 – 11:00 AM, Entrepreneur Room, Luskin
Alyssa Faith R. Scott, Ross Mitchell, Daija M. Moss, Vincent W. Blake

PANEL 2A
11:00 AM – 12:00 PM, Imagination Room, Luskin
Katsumi Yamaguchi-Pedroza, Matthew Y. Byun, Andrew Cobian, Daniel Luu

PANEL 2B
11:00 AM – 12:00 PM, Artistry Room, Luskin
Kan Yao, Abigail T. Sculley, Max W. Dunsker, Taylor Babaian

PANEL 2C
11:00 AM – 12:00 PM, Entrepreneur Room, Luskin
Jasmine English, Lily Swaddling Krol, Samuel Chan, Cynamon Mantley

PANEL 3A
12:00 – 1:00 PM, Imagination Room, Luskin
Linda Esquivel, Dani Williams-Jones, Laura Cox, Lisa Kahn, Eva M. Yguico

PANEL 3B
12:00 – 1:00 PM, Artistry Room, Luskin
Maggie Gallagher, Deepti Saroha, Patrick Gilles, Evelyn Alvarez, Sofia Bautista, Alejandra V. Gonzalez, Nicole Bugrim
PANEL 3C
12:00 – 1:00 PM, Entrepreneur Room, Luskin
Mary Anastasi, Amy Fang, Shayna Maci Warner,
Sarah F. Lamen

PANEL 4A
1:00 – 2:00 PM, Imagination Room, Luskin
Morgan M. Barnes, Nicole L. Pepper, Conor F.
Cusack, Christopher Hunter, Zoe E. Borden

PANEL 4B
1:00 – 2:00 PM, Artistry Room, Luskin
Rupan Bharanidaran, Max Marczinek, , Austin T.
Mendoza, Alberto Moreno, Tracy Saw

PANEL 4C
1:00 – 2:00 PM, Entrepreneur Room, Luskin
Miguel Gutierrez, Tess Goodrich, Lauren
Hitchcock, Cherie D. Gendron, Christina Read

PANEL 5A
2:00 – 3:00 PM, Imagination Room, Luskin
Emily Padilla, Waner Zhang, John J. Abughattas,
Max Schoenberger, David P. Reyes

PANEL 5B
2:00 – 3:00 PM, Artistry Room, Luskin
Leanna Rongavilla, Megan Larson, Robin Blades,
Hayley R. Hammons, Mikaela Gerber

PANEL 5C
2:00 – 3:00 PM, Entrepreneur Room, Luskin
Daniel Golde, Molly Smith, Spencer M. Mangan,
Daniel Huang, Melinda Denn, Christina Moushoul,
Alina Provost, Meran Chan
Winter: Transnational Adoption, Liminal Identities, and Tensions in Assimilation
Eunice E. Shin
Mentor: Justin Torres

Winter is a novella that explores feelings of displacement and liminal identities that results from transnational adoption. It builds off of the long history of South Korea's transnational adoption movement. Winter’s story is not the textbook case of such history but rather one that gets complicated by fractured family relationships, death, and conflicting value systems. Told through a third person narrator who closely follows the title character, Winter, and her adopted brother Kennedy, this novella questions not only familial relationships but also the assimilation process into American culture. Because of the stress of assimilation, transnationally adopted children often feel a disconnect from both the culture of their country of origin and their adopted family's culture. Given that the novella deals with transnational adoption, prevalent social issues in South Korea and in America, and with the process of assimilation, I extensively read accounts of people who underwent the South Korean transnational adoption movement, how the movement affected their sense of identity, and the history and environment that prompted the movement. In addition to research, I also used personal experience and personal knowledge of Korean and American culture to supplement the novella.

Toward Gender Egalitarianism:
From Evangelical Church to Secular America
Calvin Ma
Mentor: Jeffrey J. Guhin

Various literary works have analyzed patriarchal gender norms within the Evangelical church, but few have studied the
progression of contemporary ethnic Evangelical churches toward gender egalitarianism. This ethnographic study of a second-generation Korean American Evangelical church found that both men and women in this contemporary congregation supported women in gaining and sustaining leadership roles within the church, and that these women were even invited into domains of masculinity. As such, the study demonstrates dissonance between liberal institutional practices that imply conformation to the broader egalitarian American society and accounts of conservative Christian patriarchal principles. Ultimately, these findings suggest that a strong support system within the religious setting leads to and even justifies substantial and emboldening change of individual women’s attitudes toward their gender role within the secular world.

Masjid Bilal Islamic Center: An Analysis of Gender Relations and Female Leadership in the Mosque
Vanessa Young
Mentor: Asma Sayeed

As part of a project to research gender relations in the Muslim community, I had the opportunity to visit Masjid Bilal Islamic Center in Los Angeles. During my visit, I asked the associate imam and a community member about female leadership in the mosque; these interviews enabled me to ground my research in the context of a particular community's experience. My field visit to Masjid Bilal offered a window into how national debates about Muslim female leadership play out at the local level, offering insight into how Muslim women and their communities conceive of and negotiate gender roles. Through my field visit and brief survey of the scholarly and national debates about Muslim female-led prayer, I found a diverse range of understandings and interpretations on the subject. I concluded that Muslims ascribe different meanings and levels of importance to female leadership in the masjid as part of their negotiation of what tradition, authenticity, faith, and equality mean. Ultimately, my brief research project demonstrates that the masjid can be understood as a site of contestation and interpretation, where Muslim women and their communities participate in ongoing negotiations of gender roles.
Creative Self-expression as a Form of Survival
Zacarias J. Reyes
Mentor: Alma Lopez

Contemporary discourse regarding trans* identity and the trans* community is shaped by national headlines. The new rule banning transgender people from serving in the military, North Carolina's legal effort to limit bathroom access to transgender people and one-dimensional representations of trans characters by cisgender actors on TV and movies as well as the LGBTQI+ communities' own view has informed the public about trans* people negatively. As of 2018, six trans* women have been murdered, five of them being trans* women of color. Given the dangers of such heightened discussion about trans* peoples' rights on national media, this research focuses on highlighting gendered form of self-expression that allows trans* women to diffuse, transgress, and challenge gender norms and societal expectations. Through interviews with three self-identified trans women of color and their portraits, this research examines how trans* women deploy creative self-expression as a survival strategy. This research examines society's influence on trans* women of color's early transition process. Currently, there are few studies on trans* women of color and their self-expression, specifically when it comes to understanding it as an art form. By examining trans* women's creative expression as a survival strategy, this research contributes towards understanding the fluidity of gender identity and creative self-expression as a vital survival strategy for trans* women of color.

10:00 - 11:00 AM, LUSKIN SESSION 1B, ARTISTRY ROOM

Undergraduate Student Participation in Controversial Discussions
Wave-Ananda Baskerville
Mentor: Steven M. Peterson

In a typical classroom setting only a minority of students tend to participate, with students of color being the least likely to participate. A lack of class participation has been linked to numerous factors including social anxiety, fear of retribution, and
the dominating class opinion. Consistent with Facwork Theory, a pilot study revealed that when participating in controversial classroom discussions, students fear both offending others and being judged by others. In the current experiment, student participants solicited from Amazon Mechanical Turk are randomly assigned to four blocks of classroom discussion scenarios: hostile discussion, non-hostile discussion, agreement-pro, and agreement-con. Each scenario addresses one of three topics: abortion, consent, and police brutality. The participants are then asked their likelihood of participating, fear of participating, and if they agree with the dominant class opinion. Based on empirical research and the Spiral of Silencing Theory, it is predicted that students are more likely to participate when their opinions align with the dominant class opinion yet less likely to participate when the classroom environment is hostile. Minority students will be less likely to participate overall. The study will also explore the impact of participation on internal fear (e.g. what others will think of them) and external fear (e.g. offending others). Findings will provide valuable information regarding student classroom experiences during discussions of controversy.

The Invisible Labor of UCLA Southeast Asian Student Organizations: Investigating the Work That Goes Behind Enacting Diversity
John Yang
Mentor: Mitchell J. Chang

My research combines the frameworks of campus climate and invisible labor to investigate the annual Southeast Asian (SEA) Admit Weekend Program at UCLA. The SEA admit program is a 4-day overnight event initiated and regulated by SEA undergraduate student organizations with the support of UCLA staff and admissions. The purpose of the program is to address the underrepresentation of SEA students in higher education by introducing recent SEA high school admits to the UCLA campus and encouraging them to submit their Statement of Intent to Register. My research explores campus diversity work by asking: "How does the SEA Admit Weekend Program contribute to UCLA's campus diversity?" and "How does UCLA as an institution continue to overlook SEA student diversity work?" By utilizing the
frameworks of campus climate and invisible labor and interviewing UCLA students and staff affiliated with the SEA admit program, my research uncovers the sociological, political, and cultural implications of student diversity work. My research findings show that student diversity work, as demonstrated by the SEA admit program, functions to critically dismantle institutionalized racism, while UCLA as an institution overlooks the imposed student labor that this diversity work necessitates. As a result, SEA students face higher levels of academic stress, time constraint, and economic hardship. The significance of my research makes suggestions for how universities can further work with underrepresented student groups on campus to meet diversity goals.

**Convergence of Identity and Sexual Assault:**

*Asian American Narrative Framing and Campus Policy*

Leann T. Pham

Mentor: Victor Bascara

Despite the growth of a movement against sexual assault on college campuses, the voices of students of color have largely been absent in existing research and media outlets. With Asian American students comprising a growing number among campuses, along with the need for universities to better address harassment and assault, it is imperative that we begin to rethink the experiences of students on campus and our current approaches towards responding. The issue of sexual assault goes beyond the boundaries of sex and gender. Nevertheless, current research literature does not seriously take into account the experiences of marginalized communities such as Asian American and Pacific Islanders. This ongoing research project is to (1) explore how Asian American students frame their narratives of sexual assault and (2) examine the legislative landscape of UCLA and its impacts on assault prevention. By conducting interviews with students who experienced sexual assault and a comprehensive examination of UCLA campus policy, the present study will explore a pattern of negotiation of trauma and of internalized expectations that the Asian American community holds surrounding sexual assault. Through this research, we can begin to deconstruct the dominant narrative that encompasses the white, heterosexual student that is so often reflected in
research. Furthermore, the university can better understand how to serve nonwhite students and thus create lasting and meaningful change in the discussion of campus sexual assault.

Lessons Learned from International Partners: An Evaluation of the UCLA Department of Medicine Global Health Elective in Malawi

Rachel Mernoff
Mentors: Linda C. Garro and Christopher Tymchuk

Partnerships between universities in the US and institutions in resource-limited settings have come to be a defining characteristic of global health programs. Often in an effort to facilitate the sustainability of interventions, global health partnerships have been used as an important component of evaluation. Many of these evaluations focus on the perspectives of faculty and trainees from the US, and often characterize the partnerships negatively. This study examines the partnership between the UCLA Department of Medicine and Partners in Hope Medical Center (PIH) in Lilongwe, Malawi through the perspective of PIH hospital staff. UCLA has maintained an active presence at PIH since 2006, sending an average of twenty residents and medical students annually to the site for four-week clinical electives. Past research on the program demonstrated that residents who previously participated in the elective found that the experience significantly increased their medical knowledge and positively impacted their careers. Through a combination of ethnographic observation and semi-structured interviews (n=28) with Malawian staff, I argue that the structure of PIH and agency of its employees have allowed for the development of a unique partnership with UCLA, which should serve as a model for future global health programs.
Revolution as Performance: Aesthetics and Authority of Calligraphy in China

Alyssa Faith R. Scott
Mentor: Aparna Sharma

Contemporary abstract art in China remains distinctly tied to calligraphy and its gestural representations, theoretically bound to Chinese epistemology informed by Zen Buddhism, Daoism, and Confucianism. Moving beyond the explicit communicative function of Chinese characters, how can brush strokes and their syntax hold cultural memory and represent systems of belief? Expressionist Chinese calligraphy first developed during the Northern Song period, when the previously established practice of poetry merged with further artistry to generate what became known as literati painting. Artists' hands became synonymous with their brushes, allowing every stroke to act simultaneously as both word and gesture. Although this development created new opportunities for creative individuality, in many cases production was still controlled by the moralistic inscriptions imposed by those in power. Reproducing classic texts character by character, practitioners consistently embodied moral and political ideologies through writing. During the Cultural Revolution, Chinese language was simplified and appropriated for political propaganda. Capitalizing on the history of calligraphy's political capital, these modifications demonstrated that characters could not only communicate explicitly through form, but also subliminally through style. Through historical analysis and personal praxis, this project investigates the mutual influences of calligraphy, movement, and politics to inform contemporary possibilities for artistic subversion through language.
Scriabin’s Ecstasy: When Poetry and Music Meet
Ross Mitchell
Mentor: Yelena Furman

The Russian composer Alexander Scriabin (1872 - 1915) was not only known for his sublime music, but also his evocative poetry. Both his music and his poetry belong to the genre of Russian Symbolism, a turn-of-the-century cultural flowering that produced enigmatic art and poetry that was based on symbols, and were intended to convey messages of profound philosophical and spiritual importance. The influence of Russian Symbolism led him to develop a system of musical symbols that represent various concepts from his philosophy. His endeavors in poetry and music were mostly separate, but his poem "Ecstasy" (1906) and his orchestral tone poem "Le Poeme de l'Extase" ("The Poem of Ecstasy," 1908) form a particularly interesting case of cross-media expression. In this poem and piece, Scriabin attempted to convey the same tale of a Spirit creating the universe in a moment of sheer bliss. Unfortunately, to this day no scholar has been able to determine which parts of the poem correspond to which parts of the piece. In attempting to fill this gap, this presentation argues that by exploring the parallel evocations of "The Eternal Feminine," "Vertiginous Dance," and "Divine Summons," which are the most pervasive and narratively significant symbols throughout the poem and piece, it becomes possible to determine the links between poem and piece.

Chasing Modernity in the Never-Ending Renaissance
Daija M. Moss
Mentor: Andrea Moudarres

Contemporary popular culture has seen a consistent revival of the past through film, television, and social media. Some examples include: Medici: Masters of Florence, a series created originally by Netflix (2016-), and a film adaptation of Boccaccio's Decameron titled The Little Hours (2017). That Renaissance culture has remained relevant despite artistic moments such as Surrealism, and other avant-garde movements that have shaped contemporary culture speaks volumes on how society views modernity even now. Many would agree that in some way, the
Renaissance was the beginning of modernity, however, Bruno Latour argues often in his works that there is no such thing as modernity. This essay determines: whether or not Renaissance art, theory, and culture can be considered similar to its contemporary counterparts because of the similar paths through which they evolve in history. In three sections I propose that (I) the theorization of artistic perfection during the Renaissance influences contemporary notions of perfection. Then I describe (II) the idea of Fame and individual Glory, and its influence over the immortalization of Renaissance art, culture, and theory over time. Finally, I (III) break down misconceptions of modernism and postmodernism to reconcile the past and present through their similar struggles towards achieving modernity. The result of this essay fashions a bridge between the Renaissance and the present, as neither represents the completion of modernity, rather, a continuation of the construction of modernity.

By Dystopian Design: Sociopolitical Anxieties of the Digital Era in Contemporary American Cinema

Vincent W. Blake
Mentor: Denise Mann

With post-apocalyptic fiction and dystopian narratives becoming increasingly popular in both film and television, we must question exactly why audiences have become so obsessed with the end of the world, or in some cases, the end of a nation or regime. Through production design and mise-en-scene, contemporary American cinema tends to convey and reflect recent sociopolitical anxieties, particularly those brought forth by the digital era. Scenes from the following five films were analyzed and compared for their use of setting, architecture, set dress/decoration, props, costumes, and color palettes: MINORITY REPORT (2002), WAR OF THE WORLDS (2005), CHILDREN OF MEN (2006), THE HUNGER GAMES (2012) and MAD MAX: FURY ROAD (2015). The differences in subgenre of these dystopian films (e.g., young adult, crime, alien, post-apocalyptic) served as the basis of their selection for this study. Analysis of these films and their production designs were supported by research from both industry-trade and peer-reviewed articles. Upon conducting this research and visual/textual analysis, the elements of mise-en-scene and design
revealed an American fixation on issues regarding separation of class, corrupt political regimes, (digital) surveillance, and terrorism; moreover, the tone established by the production designs of these pieces and other dystopian narratives indicate an inevitably bleak future caused by ever-advancing technologies. As film and television industries continue to create content that appeals to the largest audiences, this research reveals sociopolitical, American anxieties, regardless of whether or not we choose to recognize them.

11:00 AM - 12:00 PM, LUSKIN SESSION 2A, IMAGINATION ROOM

Strength in Numbers? How Individual versus Group Claims of Sexual Harassment Shape Third-Party Judgments
Katsumi Yamaguchi-Pedroza, Serena Does, and Margaret Shih
Mentor: Margaret Shih

Sexual harassment is the most common form of workplace aggression and can take many forms, such as verbal remarks and sexual requests. Much of the existing work has focused on the negative consequences of sexual harassment for targets, such as reduced physical and psychological well-being. At the same time, it is also important to study third party responses to sexual harassment, as demonstrated by the impact of recent movements such as #MeToo and TIME’S UP. Public pressure in response to sexual harassment claims has the potential to shape important outcomes, such as an organization's decision to fire an alleged perpetrator. In this study, we examine how claims of harassment made by an individual woman versus a group of women shape perceived credibility of claimants and support for punitive action against the perpetrator. Moreover, we test whether high versus low status of claimants moderates this effect. We find that a group (versus individual) claimant increases perceived claimant credibility, in turn increasing support for punitive action, and that this effect is qualified by status. These findings have implications for how sexual harassment claims are filed, suggesting that filing a claim as a group may have more favorable outcomes.
Race and Racial Stereotyping in Video Game Live Streaming Audiences
Matthew Y. Byun
Mentor: Michael Suman

Twitch.tv is one of the most popular video game live streaming platforms. Viewers of this forum are able to watch live streams and interact with other users through the use of the chat that accompanies the stream. Colloquially known as Twitch Chat, this chat uses special emotes called Twitch Emotes. These Emotes are pictorial representations of the faces of famous streamers, Twitch employees, and fictional characters. They are primarily used for expressing emotions and feelings in response to the stream's content. However, Emotes that depict non-white individuals are often used in race-related commentary rather than focused on stream-related content. Research in the area of race and stereotyping is lacking on Twitch.tv because of its relatively recent popularity. Overt textual racism is easily identified and readily banned on Twitch.tv, but more covert racism expressed through Twitch Emotes is not. This study analyzes Twitch Chat logs of streams and codes the Emotes used based on their relation to race and racial stereotypes. It delineates how non-white Emotes are used to draw attention to race and propagate racial stereotypes. Ingroup-outgroup and social learning theories are applied in an attempt to explain the behavior.

Achieving Substantive Policy Representation for the New Majority in Southern California:
An Analysis of Southeast Los Angeles
Andrew Cobian
Mentor: Goetz Wolff

Over the last couple of decades, Latinos have made widespread gains in population size and descriptive representation levels in the greater Los Angeles region. With these gains, it then becomes critical to the health of the region to develop an engaged community with greater levels of substantive governance. Various factors, such as recent political scandals in the region, have focused a lot of attention on Southeast Los Angeles and have ultimately determined a need for an analysis of the levels of
representation in this highly Latino area of Los Angeles. To address this issue, this study examines local levels of substantive governance and identifies discrepancies between representation levels and the needs and wishes of the community they represent. American Community Survey data, L.A. County Voter by District data, California Secretary of State Report of Registration data, and City Council minute data were utilized to determine whether there exists any discrepancy between community leaders' actions and opinions with regards to the ballot measures that their constituents voted on during the past three election cycles. Findings are preliminary, but show that earlier elections show higher levels of under-representation of constituents by their leaders, indicating a reversal of previously low levels of substantive governance in the regions of the Southeast.

**Gentrification's Psychological Impact on Cambodians' Family Dynamic**
Daniel Luu
Mentor: Paul Ong

In 1975 thousands of Cambodians were first forced out of their country into refugee camps due to war and genocide. After the refugee camps, these individuals moved to foreign land such as the United States and settled in cities like Long Beach, making it the city with the highest Cambodian population. Now Cambodians living in Long Beach are facing the risk of being priced out by gentrification and yet again, being subjected to forced displacement. Past research within Cambodian communities has mainly studied post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) in relation to war and genocide. Currently, there is a lack of research on the trauma (accumulated stress) caused by gentrification and displacement in Cambodian families. This research project seeks to understand how accumulated stress affects the family dynamic of working-class Cambodian families by investigating the health impacts of gentrification and displacement. The objective of this research project is to enhance society’s understanding of both gentrification and displacement on the Cambodian community in relation to the complexity of traumatic experiences. Using a mixed methods approach, interviews and questionnaires will measure the impact of gentrification and displacement on Cambodian
families' health. The data collected will provide Housing Long Beach, academia and other community organizations knowledge on how to specifically assist the Cambodian communities with housing and trauma issues.

11:00 AM - 12:00 PM, LUSKIN SESSION 2B, ARTISTRY ROOM

Accessing Immigration Gap on Labor Market Outcomes:
Human Capital Mismeasurement
Kan Yao
Mentors: Rodrigo Pinto and Tino Sanandaji

The labor market outcomes between immigrants and natives across countries are unevenly distributed. That is, natives have higher employment rate than their counterparts, even though immigrants on average have more schooling. We benefit from the rich data from the Programme for the International Assessment of Adult Competencies (PIAAC) to examine this employment gap and positive bias on education across 20 OECD countries. We show that the schooling is mismeasured, as both types of degree and skills are differentiated within each education level. Based on our finding, we correct for positive bias in year of schooling and propose a new method to measure the education level and therefore to unravel this immigrant gap in employment.

Transitioning to Renewable Energy in Developing Nations
Abigail T. Sculley
Mentor: Peter Kareiva

To combat climate change, the world must transition to clean and sustainable energy sources. This transition is occurring most rapidly in economically and industrially developed nations. The challenge now is to construct strategies for poorer and less developed nations to make this transition feasible, affordable, and efficient. It is commonly believed that technological innovation is the main contributor to renewable energy expansion; however, only national policy reform can truly determine the success of these transitions. By examining national data on renewable energy
consumption between 1965 and 2014, I connected the timing of energy transitions with characteristics of nation states and their policies. This led to a hypothesized policy framework for implementing renewable energy in developing nations, which was then applied to three different countries. Policy reform cannot be performed broadly, which is why I examined three countries that exemplify specific characteristics of developing nations. These nations, as well as their defining attributes, are: Papua New Guinea, a small island nation; Nigeria, a corrupt nation endowed with fossil fuel resources; and Colombia, a nation with the capacity for a diverse economy, but inevitably relies heavily on fossil fuel exports and is susceptible to changes in global prices. This research led to several hypotheses for policy models that could be effective stimulants for the growth of clean and sustainable energy in developing nations.

Market Match Survey: Investigating the Effects and Understanding the Clientele of Supplemental Voucher Programs at the Santa Monica Farmers Market
Max W. Dunsker
Mentor: Dena Herman

At Santa Monica's Virginia Avenue Farmers' Market, Hunger Action Los Angeles provides supplemental food vouchers to recipients of CalFresh, WIC, and Social Security, doubling their purchasing power. Though Santa Monica is a wealthy area, the farmers' market is located in the most impoverished zip code and seeks to serve the vulnerable populations of the city. This study will examine the effects of additional supplemental vouchers on the consumption habits of 70 Market Match users. By slowly increasing the amount of assistance rewarded for taking surveys, the researchers will be able to look for substitution effects in spending habits and gauge demand for the placement of the program at additional markets. In tandem, a randomized control trial format will be used to test the effect of text message reminders on market attendance. Using survey data, the researchers hope to find a gradual increase in consumption of fruits and vegetables resulting from an increased amount of supplemental vouchers received. Regression analysis will be used to understand who exactly the program serves, looking at self-reported economic, racial, and household data to
ensure the Market Match program is reaching the marginalized communities of Santa Monica.

**What is the Cost of Beauty:**
The Economics of Plastic Surgery in South Korea
Taylor Babaian
Mentor: Kyeyoung Park

South Korea has the highest rate per capita of plastic surgery in the world. The top four procedures surgically alter the eyes, nose, jawline and forehead. Current discourse often identifies social mobility, patriarchy, and westernization to explicate the phenomena. Literature describes historical contexts of dynamic change: annexation, colonialism, and dictatorship, followed by sudden growth from a poor agrarian society to one of the most developed economies in the world. Nonetheless, the means by which cosmetic surgery has been reproduced are largely absent from literature. This study examines plastic surgery through the explicit and implicit costs that these practices impose and investigates the social and economic structures that support their proliferation. Ultimately, explicit costs are understood, low, and attainable. However, implicit costs raise concern as the reproduction of altered features perpetuate a rising standard of beauty that is not achievable genetically. Of the twenty interviews conducted, four narratives are highlighted to elucidate how women analyze the trade-offs of undergoing procedures to form their decisions as well as how explicit and implicit costs mutually reinforce one another.

11:00 AM - 12:00 PM, LUSKIN SESSION 2C, ENTREPRENEUR ROOM

**Love Your Neighbor? How Local Ethnic Geography Shapes Political Engagement in Ghana**
Jasmine English
Mentor: Daniel N. Posner

I use variation in local ethnic geography to offer a novel explanation of citizen interaction with political officials. By
exploring the implications of Ichino and Nathan's (2013) work on vote choice in Ghana, I incorporate local ethnic context into a study of the broader accountability relationships between citizens and politicians. I posit that if citizens expect politicians to favor their coethnic supporters with benefits, then the ethnic composition of the area around a citizen may plausibly affect his incentives to interact with these politicians. Using fine-grained geocoded measures of local ethnic geography and individual level survey data from Ghana, I find that Ghanaians with an ethnic tie to the incumbent party are more likely to contact politicians when living among the ethnic group affiliated with the incumbent's main competitor. I propose that the extent to which Ghanaians utilize their ethnic identities is dependent on their local ethnic environment. This adds a novel geographic dimension to theories of instrumental identity, and suggests that local ethnic context should be incorporated into analyses of the instrumental use of identity. More generally, this finding adds a novel contextual explanation to the extant literature on political engagement and accountability in Sub-Saharan Africa.

A Total Work of Art versus a Collective Vision: The Urban Development Projects of Paris and Vienna

Lily Swaddling Krol
Mentor: Teofilo Ruiz

My History Honors thesis compares and analyzes the urban developments of Paris and Vienna during the second half of the nineteenth century. I primarily focus on the reorganization of urban space, the ensuing social and cultural changes, and the political underpinnings of the cities' respective projects. My thesis relies on contemporary and secondary sources from urban historians of the past several decades. I conclude that the urban development project of Paris lead by Emperor Napoleon III and Prefect Haussmann most completely transformed the city from its medieval image into an artificial spectacle celebrating modernity. While Paris went further in its total urban transformation, Vienna's reconstructive project was based on collaboration, where Emperor Joseph I established design competitions and planning committees, evidencing a more democratic vision for the modern city.
Trauma and Photography: The Gaze at Beijing in Post-1989 Hong Kong
Samuel Chan
Mentor: Andrea Goldman

My presentation will be based on a section of my honor thesis. The section explores the visual modes of Hong Kong people before and after the 1989 Tiananmen Square Massacre. More specifically, through images in popular photography magazines, I delineate how Hong Kong people photographed Beijing, the site of trauma as well as political center of China, differently before and after the massacre. I propose, in terms of Hong Kong people's gaze towards Beijing, there was a curious shift from the gigantic, historic-cultural monuments, such as the Great Wall and Forbidden Palace, to the miniature, mundane and little people. In the context of 1990s Hong Kong, when the sovereignty of Hong Kong was due to be transferred to the People's Republic of China in 1997, I suggest this shift was a, perhaps unconscious, attempt, a "tactical" one, to use Michel de Certeau's words, by the people of Hong Kong to reestablish a new power relation with the Chinese Communist government.

Unpacking Racism Italian Style
Cynamon Mantley
Mentor: Lucia Re

This is a study on racism and race relations in Italy today and how they are linked to Italy's colonial past. In this study, the experiences of two important public figures—Mario Balotelli and Cecile Kyenge—are used to demonstrate the racism that permeates Italian society today. These two public figures have endured highly offensive acts of racism and both have spoken out and worked in different ways against racism in Italian society. The paper goes on to discuss racism by looking at the experiences of the character of Aiyva—based on a real person—in the critically acclaimed film "Mediterranea" directed by Italian-American Jonas Carpignano. This analysis then considers the Italian media and Italian politicians, and how they have contributed to increasing racism and intolerance towards immigrants, especially from Africa. Finally, this study highlights the efforts by refugees such as
Ethiopian native Dagmawi Yimer and Italians of African descent such as Igiaba Scego and her collaborators, to contrast the racist attitudes prevalent in Italy and to lead Italians to become more conscious of the connection between Italy's colonialist racism in the past and the current anti-immigrant phobia.

12:00 - 1:00 PM, LUSKIN SESSION 3A, IMAGINATION ROOM

Libertad Debe Empensarze En La Familia: Free Love, Anarchist Motherhood, and Intergenerational Activism in the US-Mexico Borderlands

Linda Esquivel
Mentor: Tobias Higbie

The topic of this paper addresses an understudied period in anarchist and Mexican Revolution history. Despite a growing body of literature on the Mexican Liberal Party (PLM), scholars have largely neglected the roles women played in the construction of Mexican radicalism in the borderlands. I argue that a unique brand of anarchist feminism grew in conjunction with the PLM’s interstate and transborder revolutionary movement. Mexican mothers utilized anarchy to construct a critical consciousness among both women and children. They achieved this by revolutionizing the spaces, relationships, and material realities of the everyday. My research seeks to capture the radicalism of "common" women whose actions have gone unromanticized, and therefore, forgotten by historians. This will be achieved by examining women's engagement in free-unionism, their development of maternal anarchist practices, and facilitation of inter-generational activism. I will also demonstrate that in the process of liberating themselves, the women changed how anarchist men understood the intersections between gender, family, and power.
This thesis studies the history of New York City's 'Bronx Slave Markets' during the period of America's Great Depression. This work examines how "thousands of Negro women" positioned squarely at the nexus of economic and social upheaval collectively created opportunities for employment and control the conditions of work. The 'Bronx Slave Market', as it came to be known, was an autonomous, worker-controlled site where they maintained rights of ownership over their own labor. Amid the turbulent and chaotic economic marketplace of a barely recovering nation, these women banded together and organized a direct response to America's economic downturn. From the ashes of economic uncertainty within the ethnically and culturally diverse borough of the Bronx the resourceful nature of Negro women domestics morphed into an example of grassroots labor organizing which would eventually serve as a prototype for future generations of marginalized waged laborers. Due in part to their keen efforts, the 'Bronx Slave Markets' becomes a sociocultural phenomena that can elucidate the raced, classed and gendered underpinnings of American capitalism and its nuanced, interwoven relationship with Black domesticity.

*Welfare Is a Women’s Issue: Curtailing Welfare Abuses Through Scholarship and Grassroots Activism, 1960-1975*

Laura Cox
Mentor: Mary Corey

From 1966 to 1975, the National Welfare Rights Organization (NWRO) conducted various campaigns to improve welfare aid and dispel negative stereotypes about welfare recipients in the United States. Contemporary scholarship either neglects or gives too little attention to indigent African American women’s voices and insight into their exploitation. My primary research question was, "In what ways were poor African American women not only radicalized by repeated welfare exploitation but also by their
profound intellectual ponderings?" I argue that the indigent African American women in the NWRO possessed a unique perspective regarding the oppressive welfare system and that this informed their activism at the grassroots level. Using primary sources from The Welfare Fighter, newspapers, essays, and court appearances, coupled with secondary sources from academic journals and books, I craft a narrative about the NWRO that gives welfare recipients their agency in a movement that significantly impacted poor women of color. I discovered dimensions of intersectionality in their scholarship and found that at the heart of their demands was humanization. This research is significant because it recognizes the crucial contributions poor Black women made in improving their socioeconomic situations; how they highlighted and drew attention to Black women's issues; and how they helped open a conversation regarding the intersections of race, sex, and class that impacted their treatment in the U.S.

**Jewish and Black American Feminism:**
**When Feminism isn't Black and White**
Lisa Kahn
Mentor: David N. Myers

Jewish and Black American women have historically been at the forefront of revolutionary social and civil rights movements. Black and Jewish feminists of the 1970s were not only leaders in mainstream feminism, but also created their own streams of feminism that tackled deeply-rooted issues that explicitly targeted women of their own identities such as stereotypes, patriarchal cultural structures, and the question of reproductive rights in face of genocide. In exploring these themes, this thesis reveals how feminism made people of intersectional identities think more critically about their communities beyond their roles as women. However, as the thesis threads together these two feminist platforms, a clear question emerges: How did two groups of women, with so much history together and so many parallel values, become seemingly more isolated from one another as their cultural identities were strengthened? This research paper examines the manifestos, personal letters, magazine and newspaper articles, and secondary literature of feminist organizations and individuals circa the 1970s to dissect the
empowering yet isolating paradox of Jewish and Black feminisms. The thesis helps explain why there exists a tension between the two communities, encourages both groups to reflect on how an understanding of this tension can build a bridge to empower each another, and provides a method for how to use history to encourage all to see how they can help uplift marginalized groups while also knowing where their own privilege fits in.

**Fairness and Impartiality: A Defense of the Race-Conscious Juror**
Eva M. Yguico
Mentors: Sharon Dolovich and Brad McHose

The "race-conscious" juror is a person who holds concerns for the black or Latino defendant, whom she fears might have faced racial discrimination in the justice system. After expressing her concerns during jury selection for criminal trial, the race-conscious juror is presumed to consider race as a factor of her verdict. In doing so, the race-conscious juror supposedly fails to meet the jury’s requirement to be "fair and impartial." Hence, she is disqualified from the jury. In Part I of this paper, I explain the foregoing legal rationale for excusing the race-conscious juror. This rationale assumes a formal notion of fairness, which I object to in Part II. The formal notion becomes problematic when defendants weren't previously treated fairly; in this case, we need a more substantive notion of fairness in order to redress any past unfair treatment. In Part III, I explore how we should deal with the race-conscious juror on a substantive notion of fairness. When fairness is understood substantively, I think judges may not excuse the race-conscious juror, yet still form a resulting jury that's "fair and impartial."

**12:00 - 1:00 PM, LUSKIN**
**SESSION 3B, ARTISTRY ROOM**

**Youth, Climate Change and Visions of the Future in Miami**
Maggie Gallagher
Mentor: Jessica R. Cattelino

Miami, Florida is one of the most climate-vulnerable cities in the United States. At an average elevation of only 6 feet above sea
level, parts of the city could be made uninhabitable by rising oceans within the next 40 years. Though some of its effects are beginning to be seen today, climate change remains a future oriented issue. Young people are similarly future oriented in that they are at a stage in life in which they must begin to plan and envision what the rest of their lives might look like. This study investigates knowledge of and experiences with climate change among young adults in Miami, and their visions of the future in light of predicted changes. Semi-structured interviews were conducted with 19 long-term residents of the city between the ages of 18 and 30 who were studying at Miami-Dade College or Florida International University. I discuss the relationships between participants' personalized understandings of climate science and perceptions of future risk; their disillusionment with politics and resulting perception of individual responsibility for climate mitigation; and their negotiation of personal future plans in light of fatalistic visions of the future. I argue that youth understandings of climate change are structured by neoliberal ideals of individual agency and self reliance, which become paradoxically disempowering because of this ideology's inadequacy in the face of both the global reality of climate change and the collective action that is necessary for real solutions.

My Journey to College (MyJTC): The Impactful Role of a Summer College-Preparation Program in Educating and Shifting Rising Ninth Graders’ Attitudes Towards the College-Going Process
Deepti Saroha, Patrick Gilles, Evelyn Alvarez, and Sofia Bautista
Mentor: Robert Cooper

Previous research posits that dissemination of information regarding college typically occurs during the second half of students' high school careers (Camblin, 2003; Venezia, Kristi, & Antonio, 2003), and often overlooks participation of Students of Color in the college-going process (Perna, 2002). This study seeks to address this inequity through assessing the benefits of a college-readiness summer intervention program sponsored by UCLA, My Journey To College (MyJTC), designed for incoming ninth graders. The current study examined how effective this program was on increasing students' knowledge of college eligibility and reshaping students' attitudes towards the college-going process. To measure
student outcomes, 123 incoming ninth graders, a majority being students of color, completed a set of questionnaires regarding their knowledge of the college application and their general attitudes toward college before and after the program. A significant number of students post-program reported a better understanding of the general requirements of a college application in comparison to before the program. Additionally, a significant number of students showed more positive attitudes towards college at post-program assessment. The following results suggest that educating students about college as rising 9th graders can have significant effects on student knowledge and attitudes toward college which is important in lessening the inequities seen in the achievement and opportunity gaps.

Revolutionary Possibilities of Student Initiated Retention: A Case Study of MEChA Calmecac at UCLA
Alejandra V. Gonzalez
Mentor: Carola Suarez-Orozco

In 1989, MEChA Calmecac (MC), a student-initiated retention program (SIRP), was created by student activists to address the lack of academic support they received from the institution. Currently, MC attempts to improve the retention rates of underrepresented students by fostering leadership growth, community building, culture empowerment, and critical thinking. Since the creation of MC, however, there have been no studies that examine the potential impact of this program on Raza students at UCLA. This study, therefore, explores how MC supports students but also engages with students to understand how the program can improve to better facilitate their success at UCLA. Through this mixed-method study, I answer the following questions: 1) In what ways has MEChA Calmecac supported Raza students at UCLA? 2) What aspects of MEChA Calmecac are students most impacted by? 3) What recommendations do students have for MEChA Calmecac to improve their services? Findings from the surveys have suggested that students who utilize MEChA Calmecac's services saw an impact in their comfortability at UCLA, time management, and overall empowerment as a student. Furthermore, during the semi-structured interviews, students have amplified their voices to
highlight their recommendations for the program to improve. Overall, this study can provide institutions and educators insight into the types of retention methods that work best to support Raza students in institutions of higher education.

**Russian as a Heritage Language: Teaching Methods Based on Linguistic and Cultural Issues**

Nicole Bugrim
Mentor: Yelena Furman

Focusing specifically on Russian heritage speakers, this presentation examines the differences between heritage language learners and second language learners and how those differences affect teaching methods in American language classrooms. Heritage language learners are students who are exposed to a language other than English at home — their heritage language — but are educated primarily in English. They usually receive little to no formal education in their heritage language, and as a result, they are different from second language learners in terms of their knowledge of the language. Additionally, heritage speakers have a cultural tie to the language. When stepping into a second language classroom, a heritage speaker will therefore likely not benefit from traditional foreign-language teaching methods. Instead, heritage language classrooms should employ a teaching method that can better accommodate the unique needs of these students. Such methods include teaching the language within a context and training teachers to have experience with and knowledge of students' diverse cultures and the history of the language. As a result of heritage language learners' differences from second language learners, language classrooms must be altered to address both linguistic aspects, such as how the language is acquired and which grammatical topics are focused on, and cultural aspects, such as language anxiety and how language defines identity, to better accommodate the unique needs of heritage language learners.
When Love Begins to Die: Concepts of Madness in Propertian Love Elegy
Mary Anastasi
Mentor: Kathryn Morgan

Propertius' love elegies in many ways exemplify the attributes of the elegiac amator: largely resourceless but for his ability to write poetry, uninterested in civic life, and very often driven out of his mind by passion for his beloved. Madness characterizes Propertius' mindset much of the time, signaled by words such as "furor" and "demens." This paper focuses on the way that Propertius experiences insanity throughout the course of the four books. It stands sufficiently firm that Propertius' madness partially stems from his connection with Amor; the idea that love itself is an illness characterized by insanity is equally established. However, the notion of Propertius' madness as a punishment for transgression against the divine is less well-mapped throughout scholarly discourse; to this end, the paper reframes Propertius' attempts to escape his love, and therefore flee divinely-appointed fate, as an error that results in his continual episodes of madness. Ultimately, this cycle of transgression and punishment comes to a critical point in 4.7 and 4.8, and it becomes clear that the only way for Propertius to regain his rationality is to reaffirm his relationship with Cynthia and to undergo a purification ritual at her hands. After this point, Cynthia and insanity cease to be mentioned in the remainder of his poems; therefore, it may be concluded that Propertius' only means of saving himself is through full acceptance of his divinely-appointed role as Cynthia's lover, to stop struggling against Amor once and for all.

Media Arts as an Exploration of the Self
Amy Fang
Mentors: Isla Hansen and Erkki Huhtamo

In this talk, I will be delving into my first year as a media artist, discussing in depth my two works "Dissonance" (winner of the
Design Media Arts Award of Highest Distinction) and "Self-Portrait (Vases)". These works reflect a developing practice that explores the disparities between our physical forms and our self-made identities. How much of identity is derived from appearance, and vice versa? "Dissonance", an installation artwork, deals with this question by merging the study of anthropological linguistics with my cultural heritage to create a discussion of what constitutes personal identity. In addition, "Self-Portrait" addresses body image and the body as a vessel that houses our identities. Through this oral presentation I plan to also show how research in the arts can aid self-discovery.

One, Two, Three, Start the Fucking Movie: 
Documenting Sins O' The Flesh at The Rocky Horror Picture Show
Shayna Maci Warner
Mentor: Aparna Sharma

How do depictions of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and queer life (referred to in this presentation as queer or LGBTQ) in explicitly queer film interact with and influence the individuals and communities that they portray? The Rocky Horror Picture Show has been running since 1975 — screened and shadow-cast nearly every Saturday night at midnight by dozens of theaters across the United States. Cited as being "freaky," "disturbing," and "an altogether terrible movie" by the very people who participate in its continued airing, it is nevertheless perpetuated by a loyal group of fans who revel in its madness. This study examines the dynamics of one such theater — the Nuart on Santa Monica and Sawtelle in Los Angeles, California — by using interview transcriptions, site observations, and other materials collected from making a short ethnographic documentary filmed between October 2016-October 2017. The film documents the motivations and foundations of the Nuart's "Rocky Family," and their cast, referred to as "Sins O' The Flesh," and the accompanying paper expands upon ideas of the found families fostered by the film's camp, queer themes, inclusion of taboo and fringe content, and cult status. This study is based in firsthand ethnographic material, as well as gender theory, queer theory, and film theory. This study demonstrates the importance of a long-running, explicitly queer
space, and is especially significant under an administration which denies the legitimacy of LGBTQ identities.

**Queen of the Desert: Lady Hester Stanhope and the Performance of Power Through Transvestic Dress**  
Sarah F. Lamen  
Mentor: Saree Makdisi

This thesis is an overall analysis of the life, letters, and travels of Lady Hester Stanhope - a nineteenth century English visitor to the Orient - as a figure who represents a complex image of European imperialism. Through a comprehensive examination of Stanhope's time in the modern-day Levant, this research demonstrates how Lady Hester reinforces Western hegemony while complicating the traditional image of English patriarchy through transvestic "ethnomasquerade," dressing as an Ottoman man for the majority of her lifetime. In addition to an analysis of her own performances of power, this research also discusses the responses of modern and contemporary critics to Stanhope, identifying a continuity of Orientalist thought from primarily Western writers which can be tracked from the nineteenth through twenty-first centuries which indicates how reactions and responses have changed - or remained the same - to historical instances of European imperialism in the pre- and post-Orientalism world. Finally, this thesis will help identify and correct patterns of Orientalist thought as they pervade our "modern" decolonized worldview.

**1:00 - 2:00 PM, LUSKIN SESSION 4A, IMAGINATION ROOM**

**Mapping Critically Endangered Hawaiian Bird Distributions on Kauai**  
Morgan M. Barnes  
Mentor: Thomas Gillespie

The Hawaiian honeycreepers were once common on the Hawaiian archipelago. Today, nearly 75 percent of Hawaii's endemic bird species are considered extinct or endangered. Many populations of these species are restricted to small areas, and are in need of
immediate conservation to avoid extinction. This project focuses on two species, the Akikiki (Oreomystis bairdi) and the Akeke'e ((Loxops caeruleirostris), which are both endemic to the Hawaiian island of Kauai. Both species are considered critically endangered, and have less than 1,000 individuals per species. These species' populations have been decimated by the introduction of nonnative rats, cats, and mosquitoes, which carry avian malaria. These two species are only found in a 36 square-kilometer area of the Alaka'i Wilderness Preserve. Because of their two-nest per season breeding strategy, these birds are excellent candidates for captive breeding programs to boost their numbers. This project aims to create predictive maps of bird presence/absence using previous sightings data, and new LiDAR data in Maxent. Conservationists in the field in Kauai will use these models to find nests and collect eggs in order to boost population numbers. Ultimately, when the threats facing these species are under control, the captive birds can be released into the habitat and bolster the population of these critically endangered birds.

Quantifying Biodiversity Metrics using
LVIS and GLAS LiDAR over Tropical Rainforests
Nicole L. Pepper
Mentor: Thomas Gillespie

Understanding the processes that maintain species diversity across tropical landscapes is extremely challenging; this complexity is rooted in the fact that topical forests account for over half of the world's plant and animal species even though they only cover a total of 6% of the earth's surfaces. Currently tropical landscapes across the world are threatened by encroaching development and a changing climate, being so, it is increasingly significant to understand and monitor the processes that are shaping such. Remote sensing can be a practical, efficient, affordable, and non-intrusive technique for observing geographic processes. This research analyzes the reliability of a new method for monitoring biodiversity using LiDAR remote sensing imagery from GLAS and LVIS sensors where their two transects overlap on top of Braulio Carrillo National Park (BCNP) in Costa Rica. This study overlays species richness data on top of topographic and forest canopy metrics to digitally analyze if the relationship
between these variables is significant enough to predict tree and animal diversity. The significance of this research is embedded in its potential to pinpoint biodiversity hotspots and critical areas for conservation. A reasonable relationship between the spaceborne LiDAR-derived topography, the three-dimensional structure of a forest stand, and biodiversity within BCNP it should be feasible to estimate tree and animal diversity across the entire biome.


Conor F. Cusack  
Mentor: Thomas Gillespie

Over the past three decades in Lhasa, Tibet's capital, the Chinese government has implemented conservation areas to counter the negative ecological impact of rapid urban development and population increase. This study investigates the progress of two Lhasa area nature reserves, Pengboheijinghe and the Lhalu wetland, and determine whether there is a correlation between population change and vegetation change. While previous studies have examined climatic and ecological changes on the Tibetan Plateau, few, if any, have looked at its urban settlements and smaller reserves. Using satellite imagery, the study collects data on vegetation health at three different time periods between 1989 and 2017 using the widely employed Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI). The study spatially overlays NDVI values and geospatial population data to understand whether a correlation exists between population change and NDVI change. Outcomes of NDVI change vary between the reserves and the surrounding landscape. The Pengboheijinghe reserve exhibited little change over the 30 year study period whereas the Lhalu wetland exhibited a large decrease in NDVI before 2002 but demonstrated recovery since. The study found no strong correlation between population and vegetation change. The findings offer valuable insights into the impacts of current conservation initiatives and urban development efforts in Lhasa.
Sustainable Reconstruction: How Can Participatory Planning Help Latin American Cities "Build Back Better" Following Natural Disasters?

Christopher Hunter
Mentor: Andrew Apter

As urbanization and climate change continue to accelerate over the next several decades, cities of the Global South will become increasingly important, both as epicenters of disaster and vulnerability as well opportunities for truly sustainable development. Both global climate change and urbanization in the South are, to a degree, consequences of late-20th century neoliberal policies which were directly linked to top-down models of development. In recent years, however, the paradigm of international development has begun to shift instead towards a more bottom-up approach of decentralization and community-led development. In reversing this top-down model, more participatory and inclusive governance structures can also address its legacy of climate change and urban crowding. I first conceptualize a sustainable city of the Global South and consider how urban sustainability goes beyond simply being "green," then explore the potential of participatory planning to achieve such principles in post-disaster contexts. Finally, I analyze the ways in which Haitian grassroots organizations had relative success in the reconstruction of Port-au-Prince following the 2010 earthquake despite the disastrous top-down approach taken by the international aid community, and how similar processes are currently playing out in Puerto Rico. I conclude that universalizing the "right to the city" in the reconstruction process will result in more adaptive and resilient cities that are better able to provide for all present and future residents.

Business-State Relations: U.S. Foreign Direct Investment and Corporate Responsibility in Developing Economies

Zoe E. Borden
Mentor: David Rigby

This paper discusses the evolving role of private corporations in international development and how Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) mechanisms can reduce human rights
violations by American Transnational Corporations operating abroad. Transnational corporations are playing a larger role in the growing scope of activities in the globalizing world economy. Privatization, deregulation, and liberalization have given corporations the ability to operate globally and profit from cheap labor and weak environmental regulations in host countries. They offer citizens opportunities for employment in urban areas and a chance for upward socio-economic mobility. The economic activity and employment that transnationals bring to developing countries gives corporations great power in the regions. Governments often turn a blind eye to human rights violations and workers themselves endure inhumane working conditions. Corporate Social Responsibility is an increasingly important area of corporate activity that is often overlooked in human rights policy analysis. The term refers to corporate commitment to ethical behaviors particularly in relation to social justice and environmental sustainability. This paper aims to outline various ways in which U.S. transnational corporations can enhance their commitment to corporate social responsibility and reduce human rights violations along supply chains.

1:00 - 2:00 PM, LUSKIN SESSION 4B, ARTISTRY ROOM

Wasted Donations in U.S. House Primaries
Rupan Bharanidaran
Mentor: John R. Zaller

Duverger’s Law states that in a first past the post electoral system voter and donor support will converge to the top two parties in the race, or at the district level, the top two candidates. Most elections in the United States have consistently followed Duverger’s Law; however, one kind of election that notably fails to converge is House of Representative primaries in open, winnable districts. In many open, winnable House primaries, numerous candidates run, and the support is often evenly distributed among the candidates, constituting a clear violation of Duverger’s Law. My paper, using Federal Election Commission data from 2014 and 2016, shows that business political action committees which have a material
interest in supporting candidates are more likely to converge to Duverger’s Law than ideological political action committees which do not have a material interest. In addition, individual donors and voters are far less likely to converge to Duverger’s Law than business and ideological PACs, showing that information level and donor type play a role in support to the top two candidates in the race. My paper also shows that these results hold true regardless of the characteristics of the congressional district the race is occurring in, including what region the race is located in and whether it has primary runoffs. Open, winnable primaries are intraparty battlegrounds, and so understanding why they do not converge to Duverger’s Law can help us better understand the nature of American political parties.

**Europe in Crisis: The Shaky Pillars of Eurozone Architecture and How They Undermine Democracy**

Max Marczinek  
Mentor: Aaron Tornell

Nobody said it would be easy to create a currency union consisting of so many and such different countries. The introduction of the Euro was supposed to create stability, by ensuring a constant exchange rate (i.e., 1:1) among member states. Endowed with the Target2-mechanism, a Central Bank clearing system, countries found themselves in a unique situation: whereas normally countries, hit by a crisis, run out of reserves when attempting to fuel the economy with fresh credit, the Target-mechanism simply stacks up liabilities ad infinitum, thus making reforms less urgent. In this project, we asked the question how this fundamental pillar might be ill-designed and how it contributed both to causing the current crisis and prolonging it. The main point is that Central Banks in the Eurozone share responsibilities: whereas the ECB sets the common policy rate, the individual national Central Banks are almost independent in deciding how much to extend lending to domestic agents. This creates a common-pool problem. In the end, we also encounter huge distributional effects, as liabilities amass, held mostly by banks in the richer northern countries. Also, data clearly show how rich citizens in the South prefer to send their money abroad, thus possibly evading taxation. This undermines the perception of justice and democracy in these countries, as it is
upon the ordinary tax payer to pay for the burden, whereas the profiteers send their money abroad. This is a hugely significant topic, as especially Greece still faces the same dilemma.

**Schaffen Wir Das? How the AfD Used the European Migrant Crisis to Gain Power**

*Austin T. Mendoza*

*Mentor: Magdalena Tarnawska Senel*

Following the outbreak of the Syrian Civil War in 2011, hundreds of thousands of refugees traveled to Europe to seek asylum. In August 2015, German Chancellor Angela Merkel briefly opened the nation's southern border to the massive influx of refugees. The far-right Alternative für Deutschland (AfD) party seized on this action by running on a platform of blatant xenophobia, Islamophobia, and racism in the 2017 federal election. The AfD received 12.6% of the national vote and became the first far-right party to enter the Bundestag since the Nazis. How did this happen? The AfD were able to portray the refugees and Islam as a psychological "other". Statistical analyses showed that the AfD received a significantly higher portion of the vote in the former East German states than in the former West Germany. Indeed, the eastern states are economically weaker and have a recent history of socialist-nationalist insularity, both of which likely contributed to the higher acceptance of the AfD's anti-refugee platform there. In the aftermath of the election, public reaction to the refugees has been mostly positive despite the AfD's ascent, and refugees have successfully integrated into German society. The AfD itself has, outside of its supporters, faced vehement opposition from both the public and government. Still, the fact remains that the AfD is now the third-largest party in Germany, and this in and of itself marks a major shift in German politics.
Unaccompanied Minors: An Analysis of Displacement Factors, U.S. Laws, and Xenophobic Policies that Impact Child Migrants from the Northern Triangle
Alberto Moreno
Mentor: Patricia Arroyo Calderón

In 2014, the Obama Administration declared a humanitarian crisis: nearly 57,000 unaccompanied minors were apprehended along the U.S.-Mexico border (Restrepo and García 2014). Today, thousands of unaccompanied minors continue to migrate to the U.S. from Central America, predominantly from the Northern Triangle—Guatemala, El Salvador, and Honduras. Family reunification, the need to flee violence, and a desire to discover economic and academic opportunities in the host country are the most prominent motives that generate migration among unaccompanied minors (Lorenzen 2017). Child migrants undergo severe mental distress prior to, during, and after their migration journey, oftentimes suffering post-traumatic disorder (Álvarez and Alegría 2016), especially females who are more vulnerable to physical violence, sexual abuse, and human trafficking. There is minimal scholarly analysis on the topic of this research: the role of the U.S. in the migration of unaccompanied children and the ways in which immigration authorities treat migrant minors once in U.S. soil. This research will argue that the discrimination endured by unaccompanied children upon arriving to the U.S., is linked to systemic racism ingrained in power structures of American society, including policies and institutions that dehumanize their existence. To prove it, I will focus on the influences exerted by U.S. interventionism in Central American affairs, as well as in the dangers and traumas that migrant minors experience before and after arriving to the U.S.

The Transnational Impact of the Internet and Social Media in ASEAN
Tracy Saw
Mentor: Steven M. Peterson

The Internet and social media have acted as influential tools of globalization, and its transnational impact has been especially apparent in the member states of the Association of Southeast
Asian Nations (ASEAN). The benefits and risks that these digital tools have currently brought to the region, and the intraregional variations of their effects were investigated in this paper. Of particular interests were the economic, social and political opportunities, as well as the external threats that come with openness to the global community. A mixed-method approach of analysis was used, employing data provided by supranational organizations (i.e. United Nations, World Bank), analysis of interested parties in the region (e.g. Temasek Holdings), as well as unique regional case studies of Internet and social media use that define the idiosyncrasies of ASEAN. Anchoring the analysis on Internet and social media penetration rates, ASEAN countries with higher rates of Internet and social media penetration were found to experience higher levels of economic, social and political growth, and were exposed to higher levels of external threats such as cyber-attacks and digital terrorism. In addition, these countries also had the highest levels of democracy and economic development in the region. These findings contribute to previous research regarding the Internet and social media’s role in globalization, as well as in shedding light on the intraregional digital disparities in ASEAN as they seek to build a cohesive regional bloc.

1:00 - 2:00 PM, LUSKIN
SESSION 4C, ENTREPRENEUR ROOM

Virtual Reality: Genealogies, Paradigms, & Problems
Miguel Gutierrez
Mentor: Steven D. Nelson

This project traces the historical antecedents of virtual reality (VR) in order to demonstrate that it is a product of the arts as much it is a computational one. After the development of a fully-functional head-mounted display (HMD) in the 90s, VR became platform for artists and filmmakers to explore, ushering new theoretical paradigms in regards to the relationship between body and media. While this is an unprecedented and exciting moment in art/media histories, this project uses postcolonial frameworks in order to
show why VR has the potential to damage that which it tries to depict.

**Taking Thoughts Captive and Empowering Our Speech:**
**How These Actions Effect Our Self Esteem as Explored Through Dance and Performance**
Tess Goodrich and Lauren Hitchcock
Mentor: Daniel Froot

This performance project investigates insecurities and how one can overcome them. The performance will be approximately a twenty minute dance collaboration between dancers Tess Goodrich and Lauren Hitchcock. Through the process of creating, we discover how to find inspiration, perseverance, and motivation in the face of uncertainty and doubt. This choreographic journey will walk the audience through the subtle themes of friendship, overcoming one's fears, stepping into one's identity, and washing away past failures through forgiveness and eventually breaking through to a place of celebratory joy. We discuss how empowering our speech aids us in building the life we want for ourselves and how seeking healthy methods of release can help us deal with fear. We will share our findings through physical embodiment at Fowler Out Loud on May 2nd, with the intention of inspiring our audience to find their own breakthrough by taking thoughts captive and empowering themselves through their speech.

**From the Streets to YouTube**
Cherie D. Gendron
Mentor: Anurima Banerji

Once thriving solely on the streets and in social scenes of the Bronx, from breaking to the social dances of Hip Hop culture, the shared movement practices have made their way to social media platforms. The question of focus is how Hip Hop movement practices became so popular and have been separated from the culture. By watching the trajectory of where Hip Hop social dances are being performed or used on YouTube and other social media platforms over time, we are able to see this process. Additionally, by locating the oldest version of a dance move or sequence of steps, we can see who adopted or appropriated it and how its
meaning or associations have developed/changed. While the current mode of popularization is being perpetuated by platforms such as YouTube, it first began with the corporate takeover of Hip Hop culture by major record labels. Later, to reach a larger fan base, popular artists would appropriate movement styles from urban communities. Now, someone who has never danced in their life has access to videos teaching them not only what a social dance looks like, but sometimes contains step by step direction eliminating the idea that these movements belong to a specific culture. These dances are now associated with what is popular; virtually all people from various cultures not only have access to these dances, but potentially do them in public spaces without having access to the original culture or urban setting.

**From New York Streets to College Campuses:**
**Analyzing the Role of Asian American Dancers in Hip Hop with a Focus on Urban Dance at UCLA**

Christina Read
Mentor: Anurima Banerji

At UCLA today, the hip hop dance scene is arguably dominated by groups associated with or operated by Asian student unions. This disconnect between hip hop's creators and practitioners raises issues regarding cultural appropriation and the place of Asian Americans in hip hop. To explore this issue, I focus on different authors' essays on hip hop and appropriation, as well as hip hop history, in order to analyze the issues and complexities of Asian-American involvement in hip hop, especially within the context of the hip hop practiced at UCLA. Notably, the Asian-American hip hop community at UCLA doesn't dance exactly in "traditional" hip hop style, but rather practices Urban Dance, a style recognizable influenced by hip hop and performed to hip hop songs and yet with enough individuality that it may not be considered to be truly hip hop. Although there is definitely still room for discussion about the problematic aspects of Urban Dance's practice by Asian American groups, the differentiation of Urban Dance and hip hop allows it to be viewed as more of a form of cultural borrowing than harmful appropriation. Discussion of hip hop in racial terms often assumes a black-and-white view of American society, leading to a lack of discussion including other races. My research specifically focuses
on Asian Americans and the dance practiced at UCLA, thus creating dialogue on a topic that may otherwise be overlooked.

**2:00 - 3:00 PM, LUSKIN SESSION 5A, IMAGINATION ROOM**

**Deconstructing Inclusion: An Analysis of Transgender Specific Policy in the United States Military**

Emily Padilla  
Mentor: Grace Hong

This presentation critically analyzes recent shifts in the implementation of transgender-specific policies in the United States military. Through this analysis, I argue that transgender inclusion in the U.S military is a sign of the military's use of (non)normative bodies to assert control, rather than that of 'progressive' inclusivity. Through an analysis of the Carter Policy (DTM 16-005), the Department of Defense Report and Recommendations on Military Service by Transgender Persons (2018), and interviews with former and current military personnel, this presentation examines how recent trans-specific policy changes in the military affect trans-identified military personnel and potential recruits. This thesis is broken up into three sections which focus on accession policy, chain of command, and deployability. I also include a short analysis of gender dysphoria in the context of the DSM V, which is referenced in military policy, and as such, gestures to the connections between medical and military discourses of gender normativity. This presentation argues that these policies are both productive and inhibitive of trans representation and well-being in and out of the military.

**Moral Residues: an Account of Restitutional Duties in Cases of Broken Promises**

Waner Zhang  
Mentor: Brad McHose

In Chapters 3 and 12 of the Realm of Rights, Judith Jarvis Thomson notices the existence of moral residues (restitutional duties) in certain word-giving cases where an agent fails to accord with her
words. Thomson contends that it is necessary to provide an account for the existence of moral residues in order to fill in the gap between the non-normative fact of breaking one’s words and the normative fact of the existence of moral residues. She presents her account for the existence of moral residues in those cases, which states that moral residues result from failing to fulfill Thomsonian claims. In this study, I will first apply Thomson’s account for the existence of moral residues to certain cases of an agent's failing to fulfill a promise. I will then object to this explanation by pointing out that in some of such cases moral residues are in place even when there is no Thomsonian claim, thereby demonstrating that in those cases Thomsonian claims cannot act as an intermediary between the non-normative fact of a broken promise and the normative fact of the existence of moral residues. Denying that there need be such an intermediary, I will provide what I regard as the best account of moral residues in certain cases of an agent failing to fulfill a promise by appealing to what it means to make and break a promise.

**Global Justice, the State, and the Stateless**

John J. Abughattas  
Mentor: A. J. Julius

There are individuals who are not recognized as members of any state. These people are called stateless. States are the primary administrators of distributive justice — the distribution of benefits and burdens in societies. Those who fall outside of the recognition of states are not considered in matters of distributive justice. I argue that citizenship should not be a determining factor in whether a state should consider an individual in matters of distributive justice. I maintain that, on all plausible theories of the scope of distributive justice, an individual cannot be excluded from consideration merely for lacking citizenship.

**Rousseau on the Dangers of Dependence**

Max Schoenberger  
Mentor: Daniela Dover

In his conjectural social history, Jean-Jacques Rousseau argues that the course of human history took a tragic turn the moment that
humans – previously self-sufficient - began to depend on others for the satisfaction of their needs. But Rousseau also rejects the possibility of ever returning to a state of unqualified human independence. My research attempts to understand what exactly the dangers of dependence are, according to Rousseau. Given that Rousseau sees dependence as an ineliminable feature of human life, I aim to provide an account of how, and under what conditions, interdependence can be morally acceptable. My research is exegetical. I engage primarily with Rousseau’s texts, as well as interpretations made by other commentators. My research also considers the way this account of dependence can help elucidate Rousseau’s political thought – particularly in Rousseau’s concepts of "general will" and "freedom".

**Bartolome de las Casas and Valladolid: Some Arguments Against Presumption and Racialization of Western Political Thought**

David P. Reyes
Mentor: Calvin Normore

Too often conversations around Race either fail to convey the importance of squaring away its origins, or ignore those origins altogether. Concentrating on the former I explore racialization as the developmental component of Race, and for which I lay out a connective framework around the Spanish Conquest of the Americas. The framework entails reasons behind the enslavement, destruction, and dehumanization of the American Indian and African, and subsequent emergence of a power imbalance in Western Political Thought. Within this framework, scholars often point to a debate at Valladolid, Spain in the 1550s. The scholarship often presents the judgments from Valladolid as a basis for racialization that ground modern notions of Race. My paper explores two problems of presumption emerging from this scholarship. First, presumptions against a Dominican Friar named Bartolome de las Casas; Second, presumptions of the judgment of the debate itself. Though both are distinct from one another, they provide examples of scholarship that leans too heavily on presumption. Since the conquest of the Americas presumptions from examples like these solidified an academic narrative of racialization gleaned through presumptive interpretations of Spanish Philosophy and Theology. And though recent scholarship
goes a long way towards countering those traditions of racialization, a problem around the laziness of academic presumption and complicity in perpetuating myth emerges that needs further scrutiny.

2:00 - 3:00 PM, LUSKIN SESSION 5B, ARTISTRY ROOM

What Are Young Adults Doing on Tinder? An Investigation of Rules and Values that Shape Online Dating Behavior
Leanna Rongavilla
Mentor: Zsuzsa Berend

Online dating use among young adults has nearly tripled in the past few years, with 27% of Americans aged 18 to 24 report having used an online dating service (Smith, 2016). Contentions surrounding the negative effects of computer mediated communication, the pervasiveness of "hookup culture", and the disappearance of courtship formalities have been chronicled extensively, and young adults are often at the center of these debates. Yet, little research has focused on the social processes that mark online dating use among the new generation of online daters. This study seeks to illuminate what young adults are doing on Tinder--ostensibly the most widely used mobile dating app--and what they are doing during initial face-to-face meet ups. A thematic analysis of eight interviews--in which participants describe how they decide to "swipe" in real time--discusses the specifics of self-presentation strategies, profile evaluation, and first meetings, offering insight into shared rules and values that shape online dating behavior.

The Science of Scientology: Religion and Science Collide in the Field of Mental Health
Megan Larson
Mentor: Carol Ann Bakhos

Scientology is a new religious movement founded by L Ron Hubbard in the 1950s. It developed out of Dianetics, a practice of "clearing" memories of trauma, or "engrams," from the mind. The
very name of the Church of Scientology conveys a sense that the religious organization and its claims are affirmed by empirical science. However, the “tech” developed by L Ron Hubbard and its validity have frequently been challenged. Despite statements by the Church that its technology is backed by research, the government has required notation on its "tech" identifying it as a religious tool. The "spiritual technology" developed by the Church began as a mental health treatment described in Dianetics: The Modern Science of Mental Health, yet today the Church is well-known for its anti-psychiatry stance. How did the Church of Scientology go from supporting to challenging mental health practices? How do the Church’s claims about psychology and psychiatry fit into its broader belief system? Through an analysis of the written works of L Ron Hubbard and interviews with Scientologists, it can be said the Church of Scientology established its views on mental health treatments and practices as a reaction to the acceptance, or rather rejection, of Dianetics. The claims made by the Church to support its disdain for the field of mental health are both out of date and false. The theological underpinnings of Scientology’s "tech" and views on mental health face disruption by modern science; the very foundation of Scientology is at stake.

**Yoga Word Bubbles: A D3 Visualization of Psycho-linguistic Shifts in the Rhetoric of Wellbeing**

Robin Blades

Mentor: David MacFadyen

Yoga is understood in the scientific community as a powerful destressor that potentially improves mood, increases agency, and enhances creativity (Streeter et al., 2012). This study investigates the psychological effects of yoga by comparing two lexical data sets, composed of words collected before and after yoga classes. Each word was scored along three dimensions: positivity, agency, and creativity. Positivity was calculated using SentiWords1.0's sentiment dictionary; agency was determined based on grammatical categorization (verb, adverb, or noun/adjective); while creativity was a function of the set distribution. Analysis revealed a collective shift toward more positive, agentful, and creative self-reporting after practice, consistent with previous
research on yoga's benefits. A D3 visualization program was created to graphically represent the dynamic language of self-improvement. This uniquely multimedia approach offers a powerful tool for understanding yoga-induced mental transformation using linguistic proxies, and ultimately reveals the deeper psycho-linguistic effects of pursuing our own wellness.

Effects of Pre-Treatment Expectations on Program Satisfaction and Reported Barriers in an Online Anxiety and Depression Intervention for University Students

Hayley R. Hammons, Francisco G. Ramos, Denise A. Chavira, and Leslie R. Rith-Najarian
Mentor: Denise A. Chavira

The use of technology in evidence-based treatment delivery has rapidly increased since the beginning of the 21st century in part due to the belief that these interventions will address long-standing barriers to traditional treatment, including negative perceptions of therapy and poor treatment engagement (Kazdin, 2015; Mohr, 2010). This study examined whether negative pre-treatment expectations also affect treatment engagement and satisfaction in an online intervention. Students (n = 1632) participated in an 8-week online anxiety and depression intervention program. Pre-treatment expectations, perceived barriers, and program engagement were assessed using the Treatment Motivation Questionnaire (TMQ), Technology Barriers to Treatment Intervention Scale, and Program Satisfaction and Experiences scale, respectively. Program completion status was defined by number of weeks with logged activity by the user. Results indicated that participants' pre-treatment expectations significantly affected the number of perceived barriers to treatment as well as program satisfaction. These results suggest that online interventions also face barriers to treatment engagement and satisfaction, but perhaps of differing nature than those barriers for traditional in-person services. Program completers differed from non-completers in overall program satisfaction and number of barriers reported. An important implication is that perceived barriers could be assessed earlier in treatment in order to detect and better serve those at risk of dropping out.
Dietary Habits Suggest Viable Intervention Strategy to Reduce Weight Gain and Improve Quality of Life in Patients with Schizophrenia

Mentor: Kenneth Subotnik

Antipsychotic induced weight gain often leads to medication nonadherence, clinical management issues, increased risk of weight-related diseases, and reduced life expectancy and overall quality of life in people with schizophrenia. This study utilized a 27-item dietary risk assessment (DRA) questionnaire to examine specific dietary habits of patients with schizophrenia compared to normal controls. We hypothesized that patients with schizophrenia would exemplify significantly worse dietary habits on each item of the DRA compared to normal controls. We examined 85 recent-onset schizophrenia patients and 41 controls at the UCLA Aftercare Research Program. Results indicated that patients with schizophrenia ate significantly less fowl-sourced protein (F(1, 121)=9.4, p=.003), fewer vegetables (F(1, 124)=15.4, p=.000), fewer salads (F(1, 124)=6.4, p=.000) per week than normal controls. Also, patients were more likely than normal participants to season their vegetables with less healthy options (F(1, 124)=.71, p=.019), as well as agree that foods labelled "cholesterol free" were automatically healthy for your heart (F(1, 123)=13.9, p=.000). These results indicate specific areas for dietary intervention that may moderate antipsychotic induced weight gain, improve medication adherence, and reduce clinical management issues. Furthermore, changing dietary habits might significantly improve overall quality of life of patients with schizophrenia and reduce the disparity in life expectancy.
Agency in Sin: A Comparative Analysis of Villainy and Heroism in the Aeneid and Jacob Cycle

Daniel Golde
Mentor: Amy Richlin

The aim of my research is to evaluate the agency of the villains and protagonists who commit sins in the Aeneid and the Jacob Cycle. In order to measure agency I analyze the divine’s involvement in the moral errors of the relevant characters in each text. In the Aeneid, I focus on Turnus, the villain, and Aeneas, the protagonist, and in the Jacob Cycle, on Esau, the villain, and Jacob, the protagonist. I ground my analysis of the Jacob Cycle in the Rabbinic literature of the first four centuries CE and the medieval period. When relevant I also make use of the Qumran texts. This Jewish literature represents a hidden transcript of a nation dominated by Roman imperialism. I argue in my chapter on the Aeneid that Turnus is less culpable and thus more sympathetic than Aeneas in his moral error (characterized by a fall into madness) because of the divine’s aggressive manipulation of Turnus’ consciousness. Aeneas is consumed by madness without any overt divine interference. In the Rabbinic literature the opposite is true: Jacob and other Jewish figures of the Talmud are presented as less culpable for their sins because of God’s creation of evil within the human consciousness but are never exculpated completely by the Sages. The Rabbis never apply this justification for Jewish moral error to Esau and other villains even though they frequently reduce their agency. Following this discussion, I analyze how these two myths influenced theodicy for Romans and Jews, who were in opposite sociopolitical positions.
I will focus on the topic of cultural interactions between Scandinavians and Anglo-Saxons during the first half of the "Viking Age" --from approximately 800-950 CE. This period generally corresponds to the era in which Scandinavian raids were increasingly accompanied with Scandinavian settlement within the eastern Anglo-Saxon kingdoms of England. I will highlight manifestations of these prolonged cultural interactions present within items of material culture dated between the eighth and tenth centuries. Through the presentation of these artifacts in conversation with contemporary textual sources, I aim to establish a conceptualization of cultural hybridity that occurred in this period. Moving from a broad overview of this hybridity, I will highlight specifically religious examples of material culture to illustrate the development of a cultural cross-fertilization from social interactions between Anglo-Saxons living in eastern kingdoms with the incoming Scandinavian raiders and later settlers. Then shifting from a primary focus on material objects, this research will then integrate the contemporary textual sources as a means of formalizing conceptions of identity assumption and how that reflects the significance of cultural parameters. This research is significant due to its implications on the ways in which identity was asserted in England in the Early Middle Ages and the fluidity with which one could shift from a cultural insider to a cultural outsider as well as contemporary issues of terminology in historical research.

Social Network Analysis applied to the Icelandic Saga
Spencer M. Mangan and Timothy R. Tangherlini
Mentor: Timothy R. Tangherlini

The Icelandic Sagas are traditional tales of Icelandic history set in the 9th, 10th, and 11th centuries. Social network analysis can be used to gain insight into the nature of Icelandic societies as depicted by these sagas. The high number of characters in any
given saga combined with the quasi-historical nature of the stories lends itself to a certain sort of sociological analysis. By characterizing interactions into categories, graphs of friends/enemies/killers can be created and subsequently analyzed. Applications include determination of bias on the part of the author, determining the role of groups such as women or Norwegians in the saga, a rough analog to actual Icelandic sagas.

Danish Folklore Nexus Adobe Flash to JavaScript Web Application Transformation and Improvements
Daniel Huang
Mentor: Timothy R. Tangherlini

As the internet progresses, mediums of accessing it have also progressed. When Professor Timothy Tangherlini and Pete Broadwell (UCLA Library) designed and built the Danish Folklore Nexus (Danish folklore database viewer) in Adobe Flash, it was not designed to withstand the backlash of internet security companies and the banning of its use on internet browsers. To keep the Danish Folklore Nexus available for Scandinavian studies students and researchers, I set out to transform and update the original flash application into a modern Javascript based web application. Main research questions are 1) what frontend Javascript framework is most appropriate for the application 2) how to improve the user interface and experience for today's users and 3) what additional research tools can be added to improve the research experience. React.js was found to be the most flexible and modular frontend framework for the project. Through user testing, we were able to create designs that were driven by content and focused on folklore research functionalities. Finally, a search network graph tool was designed and developed to help students and researcher discover metadata of the people, places, and stories they explored.
Drawing types in architecture have been used as both an abstraction of design and a standard of building practice. As new techniques, knowledge, and methods were discovered drawing types became more elaborate and formed multiple conventions to articulate design ideas. With the integration of new digital techniques into the field, the site of drawing conventions have been radically transformed and redefined. Digital modeling combines the information and geometry knowledge of the past, with current databases of products and material, and possible future scenarios like cost, energy and maintenance. As newer and advanced programs are constantly introduced one begins to question the efficiency and control that the software has over one's own design, and what information is gained or lost within the design process. An analysis was then done on the BIM program Revit to not only understand the program itself, but the information and data that is used to represent models within the software. Revit is a building information modeling software that allows for multiple collaborators to work simultaneously on one project. By organizing our own group to mimic the structure of a typical Revit-based office, we explored the modes of collaboration embedded into the software produced moments of mis-collaboration within the project. This resulted in a critical analysis of office structure, design communication within a practice, and communication among an outsourced labor force.
HUMANITIES, ARTS, AND SOCIAL SCIENCES RECEPTION AND AWARDS CEREMONY

4:00 – 6:00 PM, POWELL LIBRARY ROTUNDA
RECOGNIZING PARTICIPANTS IN UNDERGRADUATE RESEARCH WEEK 2018

WELCOMING REMARKS
Dr. Whitney Arnold
Director, Undergraduate Research Center — Humanities, Arts, and Social Sciences

Dr. Kathlyn Cooney
Faculty Co-Chair, Undergraduate Research Week
Chair, Near Eastern Languages and Cultures
Associate Professor, Ancient Egyptian Art and Architecture

Dr. Patricia Turner
Dean and Vice Provost for Undergraduate Education

UNDERGRADUATE RESEARCH WEEK FACULTY MENTOR AWARD RECIPIENTS 2018
Dr. Tiffany N. Brannon, Assistant Professor, Psychology
Dr. Erica Cartmill, Assistant Professor, Anthropology
Dr. Mary Corey, Continuing Lecturer, History
Dr. David N. Myers, Professor and Sady and Ludwig Kahn Chair in Jewish History, History

STUDENT RESEARCH PRESENTATION
“Nixon Tapes: Behind the Words”
David Castro, History
Daniel Huang, Economics
Dylan Karlsson, English
Ariana Wang, Design/Media Arts
Margaret Wu, Geography/Environmental Studies
Campbell Yamane, Cognitive Science
KEYNOTE RESEARCH PRESENTATION
“Getting Turned On to the Joy of Research”
Dr. Carola Suárez-Orozco
Professor of Human Development and Psychology, UCLA
Graduate School of Education and Information Studies
Co-Director, Institute for Immigration, Globalization and Education

Dr. Juliana Karras Jean-Gilles
Post-Doctoral Fellow, UCLA Graduate School of Education and Information Studies

Jailene Aguirre, Psychology

STARTUP UCLA
Deanna Evans
Executive Director, Startup UCLA and Blackstone LaunchPad

DEAN’S PRIZE AWARDS WINNERS

ORAL PRESENTATION HONORS
Sal LaViña ’83, General Counsel, UCLA Alumni Association Board of Directors
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This conference has received support from the NIH NCATS UCLA CTSI Grant Number UL1TR0001881
SCHEDULE OF EVENTS

Monday, May 21
12:00 p.m. - 3:00 p.m. Department of English Honors Thesis Showcase
Humanities 193
12:00 p.m. - 1:30 p.m. Research and Prestigious Scholarships Info Session
and Discussion Panel
Powell Library Rotunda

Tuesday, May 22
1:00 p.m. - 4:00 p.m. Research Poster Day
1:00 - 2:30 p.m. Poster Session 1
2:30 - 4:00 p.m. Poster Session 2
Pauley Pavillon

Wednesday, May 23
10:00 a.m. - 3:00 p.m. Humanities, Arts, and Social Sciences Oral Presentations
UCLA Luskin Conference Center
2:00 p.m. - 5:00 p.m. Ecology and Evolutionary Biology Annual Biology Research Symposium
Hershey Hall Cortile and Hershey 158
4:00 p.m. - 6:00 p.m. Humanities, Arts, and Social Sciences Reception
and Awards Ceremony
Powell Library Rotunda
4:00 p.m. - 6:00 p.m. Astin Civic Engagement Scholars Presentations
Alumni Center Collins Room

Thursday, May 24
9:00 a.m. - 3:00 p.m. McNair Research Scholars Senior Presentations
Powell Library Rotunda
4:00 p.m. - 6:00 p.m. UCLA Library Prize for Undergraduate Research Reception
Powell Library Rotunda

Friday, May 25
2:00 p.m. - 4:00 p.m. Sciences, Engineering, and Mathematics Reception
and Dean’s Prize Ceremony
Powell Library Rotunda