



UCLA Undergraduate **RESEARCH WEEK**

Humanities, Arts, and Social
Sciences Oral Presentations

MAY 23, 2019

UCLA Luskin Conference Center

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SCHEDULE FOR THE DAY

- 9:00 – 9:50 AM, LUSKIN CONFERENCE CENTER
Panel 1A: Exploration Room
Panel 1B: Catalyst Room
Panel 1C: Discovery Room
- 10:00 AM – 10:50 AM, LUSKIN CONFERENCE CENTER
Panel 2A: Exploration Room
Panel 2B: Catalyst Room
Panel 2C: Discovery Room
- 11:00 – 11:50 AM, LUSKIN CONFERENCE CENTER
Panel 3A: Exploration Room
Panel 3B: Catalyst Room
Panel 3C: Discovery Room
- 12:00 – 12:50 PM, LUSKIN CONFERENCE CENTER
FRIENDS OF RESEARCH EVENT (BY INVITATION): OPTIMIST ROOM
- 1:00 – 1:50 PM, LUSKIN CONFERENCE CENTER
Panel 4A: Exploration room
Panel 4B: Catalyst Room
Panel 4C: Discovery Room

2:00 – 2:50 PM, LUSKIN CONFERENCE CENTER

Panel 5A: Exploration room

Panel 5B: Catalyst Room

Panel 5C: Discovery Room

4:00 – 6:00 PM, POWELL LIBRARY ROTUNDA

Humanities, Arts, and Social Sciences Reception and

Awards Ceremony

STUDENT ABSTRACTS

9:00 – 9:50 AM, LUSKIN CONFERENCE CENTER

SESSION 1A, EXPLORATION ROOM

**Negotiating Power: An Analysis of Low-Income Black and Latino
Youth's Response to Niceness as a Disciplinary Style**

Jacelyn Omusi (majors: Sociology and African American Studies)

Mentor: Zsuzsa Berend (Sociology)

Black and Latino youth from low-income urban neighborhoods confront various obstacles outside of school hours. An alternative to spending this time unsupervised, voluntary education enrichment programs encourage youth development and social bonding. While current research shows how youth from different racial and socioeconomic backgrounds respond to various types of discipline in rigid settings containing clear authority figures like their parents and teachers, it provides less insight on their responses to discipline within voluntary, loosely-structured environments. This thesis examines interactions that occur at a volunteer-based education enrichment program, particularly focusing on the ways in which the low-income Black and Latino program participants respond to “niceness” as a disciplinary style. Drawing from ethnographic research detailing Saturday School site visits at a housing complex in Compton, California between October 2018 and April 2019, I found that program participants

selectively resisted particular activities and authority figures according to experiences that make up their local knowledge. My findings suggest that children from low-income urban neighborhoods use their local knowledge to challenge and respond to various disciplinary styles like “niceness” through a constant negotiation of power. I argue that this process of negotiating power resembles program participants’ attempt to exercise agency, a behavior they may not be able to demonstrate in more rigid settings like their schools and households.

Addressing the Leaky Pipeline: Impact Evaluation of the Community College to PhD Scholars Program

David Nguyen (major: Individual Field of Concentration)

Mentor: S. Michael Gaddis (Sociology)

The Community College to PhD (CC2PhD) Scholars Program is a 7-month social science undergraduate research and PhD preparation program, which serves 21 community college sophomores. The program guides Scholars through the process of (1) completing an interview research project, (2) applying for summer undergraduate research programs, (3) writing a research grant proposal, and (4) developing a PhD preparation plan for their upcoming junior and senior year. To ensure progress is made, Scholars are assigned approximately 40-hours of assignments and readings every month. Scholars receive support through a small research grant, twice-a-month meetings with a CC2PhD Graduate Student Mentor, monthly meetings with a CC2PhD Community College Faculty Advisor, monthly meetings with a CC2PhD Transfer Student Peer Advisor, and monthly 7-hour workshops led by UCLA professors. You can view our students’ interview research project presentation and research grant presentation at www.cc2phd.com. I administered the pre-intervention survey on November 2018 and will administer the post-intervention survey and interview on June 2019. The pretest-posttest design measures changes in the 21 participants’ (1) research capabilities, (2) ability to apply for upper-division undergraduate research opportunities, and (3) PhD preparation knowledge.

Assembling Community Based Planning: The contentious politics of land use decision making in South Los Angeles

Alexander Ferrer (majors: International Development Studies;
Geography)

Mentor: Helga M. Leitner (Geography)

This paper attempts to understand how community based coalitions in negotiation with the state are able to effectively discern the interests of, and represent, the community they intend to serve. Renters and the poor have often been excluded from land use decision making, justified by discursive constructions regarding their lack of “stake” in the neighborhood. The ongoing crisis of affordable rental housing in American cities has made this into a pressing socio-spatial justice issue. Drawing on research on the Los Angeles organization “United Neighbors In Defense Against Displacement” (UNIDAD) and the People’s Plan Coalition’s successful attempt to influence the revision of the community plans for South and Southeast LA, this paper investigates the degree to which contentious politics facilitates an expanded definition of citizenship, possibilising new forms of civic engagement by those who are marginalized in a property-centric liberal democracy.

Discovering Los Angeles: How Diverse Urban Upbringings and Experiences Shape Identify

Anna Chang (major: World Arts and Cultures/Dance)

Mentor: David H. Gere (World Arts and Cultures/Dance)

The majority of undergraduate students on this campus lack either the means, motivation, or exposure to explore Los Angeles beyond Westwood. Difficult public transportation and the busy nature of student life are among some of the obstacles. My research centers around the idea that exploring Los Angeles is important in both providing personal enrichment and in building a necessary awareness as an urban citizen. Diverse City Tours, a small campus organization which takes students on free trips to various neighborhoods in Los Angeles with a social or cultural significance, provides a solution for these issues. Through both film photography and interviews with students raised in different neighborhoods of Los Angeles, this research explores how

memory and place contribute to the formation of unique perspectives. In addition, this project involves a self-reflexive narrative that follows my own journey discovering some of the beautiful and problematic elements of Los Angeles. Observing various dichotomies present in the space, such as new contrasting with old, nature versus the built environment, and the concept of art as opposed to utility, provides insight into Los Angeles's past and its trajectory for the future, in a time of rapid gentrification. Ultimately my research project demonstrates the impact cities have on shaping identity, and highlights the diverse range of experiences and upbringings within Los Angeles. Presented aurally and visually, this work is grounded in experience, observation, and storytelling.

The Influence of Resilience Factors on the Relationship Between Family Conflict and Internalizing Symptoms in Rural Latinx Youth

Casandra Gomez Alvarado (major: Psychology)

Mentor: Denise A. Chavira (Psychology)

Internalizing disorders such as depression and anxiety are common, affecting 22% of adolescents (Merikangas, 2010). Rural context and Latinx ethnicity are demographic factors associated with higher rates of internalizing disorders in youth, as compared to their counterparts from other ethnicities and urban contexts (Probst et al., 2006; Anderson & Mayes, 2010). Stressors within the family, such as family conflict (FC) are salient for Latinx youth given the cultural centrality of close family bonds (Smokowski & Bacallao, 2006). Further, FC has been associated with increased internalizing symptoms (Smokowski & Bacallao, 2006) and reduced resilience in adolescents (Repetti, Taylor & Seeman, 2002). In this study, we tested a moderated mediation model utilizing bootstrapping to examine the extent to which personal resilience mediated the relationship between FC and internalizing symptoms. In addition, we examined whether extracurricular (EC) activities (preexisting system level resilience factors), moderated the relationship between FC and personal resilience in rural Latinx youth. Our results revealed that the overall model was significant ($F = 59.34$, $R^2 = .285$, $p < .001$) and confirmed personal resilience as a mediator ($\beta = -.16$, $SE = .02$, $p < .001$), though we found no

moderating effect of ECs. Results support a growing literature on personal resilience as an intervention target for underserved youth with internalizing symptoms.

9:00 – 9:50 AM, LUSKIN CONFERENCE CENTER SESSION 1B, CATALYST ROOM

Beyond Fort Ross: Defining Russia's Impact on California, Past and Present

Hannah Bennet (majors: Central & East European Languages and Cultures; History)

Mentor: Yelena Furman (Slavic, East European, and Eurasian Languages and Cultures)

This paper examines the influence of Russian colonial involvement in California and analyzes historical, archeological, and literary sources to determine the extent of this impact on the state's development. The nineteenth-century Russian imperial presence in California centered around the commercial and agricultural settlement of Fort Ross. However, Russian influence extended beyond the settlement itself. Many Spanish and Mexican sites, such as the San Francisco Presidio, were constructed with the goal of preventing or impeding Russian encroachment. Furthermore, several Northern California place names, notably that of the Russian River, reference the region's Russian heritage. Russian voyages to California allowed for early scientific classification of the golden poppy and other native plants and expanded European knowledge of California's natural features. In addition, interactions with Russians and Native Alaskans at Fort Ross affected the language and culture of local indigenous peoples. Fort Ross and its history also became recurring themes in California literature. This paper addresses the significance of these contributions and argues that Russian colonial presence in California, while confined to a smaller geographic and temporal area than Spanish and Mexican influence, helped to shape the state's development in construction and nomenclature, scientific

knowledge, indigenous culture, and literature, and forms an essential, and often overlooked, part of its history.

Everything Must Go: A Documentary Film on the Architecture and Spaces of Chinese Americans in Los Angeles

Derek Luu (major: Asian American Studies)

Mentor: Dana Cuff (Architecture and Urban Design)

Two factors threaten the historic vitality of Los Angeles' Chinatown: gentrification and the rise of the San Gabriel Valley or SGV as the new center for Chinese Americans. Having its historic origins in exclusion, Chinatown has come to represent the community's long struggle with discrimination. Today, the SGV embodies much newer circumstances that Chinese Americans experience, one of aspiration and assimilation. This shift of Los Angeles' Chinese American center from Chinatown to what is referred to as an ethnoburb suggests that the community no longer identifies with the struggles represented by Chinatown. Yet despite the contrastive differences between Chinatown and the SGV, the architectural structures that define both neighborhoods have come to represent and embody a larger narrative about the community's collective experiences with exclusion, representation, assimilation, and displacement. In this documentary, the contemporary voices of Chinese Angelinos are juxtaposed with their architectural and historical contexts, revealing the community's ambivalences towards Chinatown's erasure, and illustrating not only how Chinatowns are created but for whom. Ultimately, this film aims to develop a nuanced profile of the relationship that ethnic enclaves have to the communities they serve. Through online video platforms like YouTube, this film provides an accessible format to share these narratives and document their respective spaces that academic papers otherwise lack.

**Jazz in Los Angeles: Effects of the Academic Institutionalization of
Jazz Performance Studies in 1930 to the Present**

Jennifer Cho (major: Music History)

Mentor: Benjamin Court (Musicology)

One of the first incorporations of jazz into a primary and secondary education institution in Los Angeles was an after-hours curricular student jazz band in Thomas Jefferson High School in 1936. The jazz band was led by Samuel Rodney Browne Jr, who was the first black teacher to become faculty at the school. Samuel Browne began this program in a position as the first black teacher at a high school during a precarious social climate of the 1930s, especially with the racially negative connotations of jazz. The internal and external spaces of an institution is created by a wall, which represents not only the physical walls of the school but also the institutional organization of academic systems. At Jefferson High School, this incorporation came with a blurred mix of the two spaces, which worked together to create a new curricularized jazz performance education. I will explore this instance of the institutionalization of jazz performance and the socio-political environment surrounding the moment to examine how it affected jazz performance studies. In this specific case, I argue that the process through which the performance of jazz first entered Thomas Jefferson High School in Los Angeles provides an observable instance in which a genre is shifting in pedagogical style through a highly racialized environment, from which emerges a juxtaposition of the internal and external spaces of an academic institution.

**"Historically-Informed Performance" and Egalitarianism in Practice
in California Early Music Ensembles**

Melva Colter (major: Anthropology)

Mentor: Erin Debenport (Anthropology)

The revival of early music – Western classical music written before 1750 – began as a cultural revitalization movement in the 1960s and includes a vital and growing network of communities in the United States and Europe. Modern musicians trained in techniques and ideologies developed after 1750 sought guidance on how to perform pre-1750 music. Scholars, musicians, and

period instrument makers used original treatises and other historical information over the years to fill this knowledge gap. This knowledge became “historically-informed performance,” the attempt to adapt what we know about historical performance to what we do now. This paper argues that, in keeping with some pre-1750 performance styles and the countercultural zeitgeist of the ‘60s revival, several California ensembles value egalitarianism, innovation, collaboration between professional and amateur musicians, and the socialization of their community members into these values, in contrast to more hierarchical post-1750 values. It concludes with a discussion of whether these egalitarian values will be supported by the community in the future. Methods were open-ended interviewing, participant observation, and video recording and analysis. This study adds to anthropological research on how creativity, identity, and authority are negotiated in communities of practice and helps musicians understand their roles in bringing historical music to contemporary performances.

Evolution of Culture and Intimacy Through Music: An Ethnography of Poongmul Players at UC Irvine

Lyra (Bomi) Kim (major: Political Science)

Mentor: Grace Hong (Asian-American Studies)

This project examines alternative means of intimacy outside the traditional modes of identity through an ethnography of Hansori, a student organization at UC Irvine that performs traditional Korean percussion music called poongmul. Poongmul in the U.S. has been explained primarily as a means of connecting to, preserving, symbolizing or expressing Korean or Korean American identity. Interestingly however, Hansori has mostly consisted of students of color without Korean ancestry for the past several years. Not only that, but they have also created a close-knit community with dedicated members and loyal alumni through the medium of poongmul. Why is this the case? What has brought these students together to learn and perform a traditional form of music that is not of their own ethnic culture? The United States has long been a major destination for migrants, making it a space for an amalgam of different ethnic cultures and transnational connections. The existing normative means of community,

intimacy, and belonging created by institutions such as the state and blood-related family are increasingly challenged in this globalizing world. This ethnography analyzes personal interviews with current and graduated members of Hansori as an example of a larger evolution of global culture.

9:00 – 9:50 AM, LUSKIN CONFERENCE CENTER SESSION 1C, DISCOVERY ROOM

“Speak Like You Don’t Know Hebrew”: Cultivating Queer Registers in Contemporary Israel

Alex Krantzler (major: Anthropology)

Mentor: Erin Debenport (Anthropology)

Queer Israeli communities struggle to reconcile their identities within the constraints of the Hebrew language - which (in both its Biblical and Modern incarnations) has a rigid binary grammatical gender structure. In response to the limitations of Modern Hebrew, these communities are evolving new ways of speaking to create a sense of belonging and assert their identities within this language that obligatorily marks gender across varied social situations. Moreover, their linguistic choices are a form of everyday activism - a process of agency and resistance against the hegemonic structure of Hebrew and the patriarchal ideologies that shape the language. Data for this linguistic anthropological study were collected in Tel Aviv, Israel through participant observation, open-ended interviews with twenty-five individual LGBTQ-identified, bi-/multilingual Hebrew-speaking participants, and fifteen responses to an anonymous online survey. Utilizing the frameworks of the establishment of community through language, cultivation of social movements and groups, and the relationship between language and identity - as well as underlying ideologies about multilingualism - this study critically analyzes in order to document strategies for “queering” the Hebrew language in practice and provides a greater level of insight into this wave of everyday activism across the LGBTQ+ community in contemporary Israel.

Empress Sophia: A Case Study in Female Imperial Power in Early Byzantium

Gavin Jackson (majors: Political Science and History)

Mentor: John S. Langdon (History)

While the “fall” of the Roman Empire is conventionally dated to 476, rulers claiming to be the legitimate heirs to Augustus reigned in Constantinople until 1453. Though largely separate from High Roman culture by the 6th century, Byzantium did preserve the deeply patriarchal traditions of classical Rome, barring women from holding positions of *de jure* authority. Nonetheless, women in Byzantium exercised great indirect influence, and several intrepid imperial women overtly exerted power over male relatives and colleagues. My research examines the ways in which several pivotal imperial women actively engaged in religio-political affairs of the early Byzantine Empire. One such empress, Sophia, was the dominant figure at court in the late 6th century. Though eclipsed in popular imagination by her aunt, Theodora, and overlooked by scholars who prefer to explore more controversial empresses such as Irene of Athens, Sophia was uniquely positioned to claim her own independent imperial legitimacy and seize initiative as regent for an incapacitated male emperor. Her experience as empress is emblematic of many prominent women in Byzantium: though clever, strong-willed and able, Sophia was sidelined by powerful men jealous and distrustful of any woman who dared challenge the status quo. Nonetheless, at her height of power, Sophia’s influence was extraordinary and indicates that women did indeed play an integral role in shepherding Byzantium through the centuries.

Putin and Patriarch Kirill’s Mutually Advantageous Relationship and Its Effect on the Russian Federation’s Growing HIV Epidemic

Melissa Miller (major: Political Science)

Mentor: Yelena Furman (Slavic, East European and Eurasian Languages and Cultures)

Despite the vast majority of countries today facilitating a decline in new HIV diagnoses, Russia has one of the world’s highest new HIV infection rate. Though the growing number of new HIV infections in Russia is certainly influenced by a number of factors,

this paper argues that, in an effort to secure their grasp over Russian society, Patriarch Kirill and Vladimir Putin have engaged in closer relations, resulting in Putin's adoption of a more conservative and anti-Western policy agenda. Their close relationship produced multiple policies that limited necessary HIV/AIDS-related resources to educate, protect, and treat the Russian population. These policies include the 2010 Drug Rehabilitation Program, the 2012 Foreign Agents law, and the 2013 ban on "non-traditional" propaganda. This paper analyzes how these three policies, which were passed as a result of Patriarch Kirill and Vladimir Putin's increased political alignment, significantly contributed to the growing HIV infection rate in Russia.

Learning from your past: A study of long-term patent litigation

Harsh Gupta (major: Mathematics-Economics)

Mentors: Hugo Hopenhayn and Simon Board (Economics)

We propose a model in which patent holding incumbents face potential infringements from new entrants over a long period of time. In each period, an entrant decides whether to enter an industry by infringing on a patent. If the entrant infringes, the incumbent must decide whether to litigate in each period. We characterize a Nash Equilibrium that dictates the optimal decisions for each player. We analyze the role of net profit of litigation and noise in the justice system on optimal litigation decisions and learning rates. We then show that our model can predict patent litigation trends observed by Miller (2013). Specifically, we predict that most litigated patents are more successful than once litigated patents due to self-selection. Additionally, we explain why outcomes vary across industries – particularly cutting-edge industries like the software industry.

Dams, Development and the Future of Sino-Indian Hydro-Politics

Ronni Ravid (major: Global Studies)

Mentor: Eric Min (Political Science)

China and India's miraculous economic growth has undoubtedly improved the livelihoods of millions of people, but it has also increased demand for already scarce water resources in the

region. The hydro-political relationship between the two countries is particularly interesting due to China's hold of the Tibetan Plateau which houses the heads of most major rivers in the region. China's general unwillingness to cooperate with their downstream neighbors has become cause for concern, especially for India's growing economy and population. This study analyzes the quantitative economic and resource consumption changes of China and India since 1980 to demonstrate the sharp changes linked to export-oriented economic development. These data are supported by a holistic analysis of key domestic policy changes as well as current domestic water-related issues in order to fully grasp the current circumstances and hypothesize the potential for escalation to conflict. Using Fearon's rationalist framework, I analyze the key sources of conflict as credibility problems, incomplete information and the indivisible nature of water. These three issues work cyclically and feed into one another, any solution for the issue would have to acknowledge all three elements. This study suggests that domestic water efficiency improvements such as increased water-recycling and smarter irrigation infrastructure coupled with bilateral solutions like joint hydraulic projects on the Brahmaputra and codified data sharing agreements can foment cooperation between the nations.

10:00 – 10:50 AM, LUSKIN CONFERENCE CENTER SESSION 2A, EXPLORATION ROOM

Mind the Gap: The Role of Special Education in Higher Education Outcomes

Bethanie Sonola (major: Psychology)

Mentor: Connie L. Kasari (Education)

Following the implementation of the 1981 Education Act, a law that mandated that children should be taught in mainstream schools whenever possible, the UK saw an increase in the number of students with disabilities enrolled in mainstream school. This paper looks at the current implementation of special education in England and Wales, evaluating whether it works to the benefit or

detriment of students with disabilities in their pursuit of higher education. Due to the lack of reliable data demonstrating which students from special education programs enter into higher education or the subsequent retention of said students at the higher education level, inferences were made from available secondary school curricula. Learning outcomes of current special and standard education curricula from various UK secondary schools were compared and assessed based on the quality of university preparedness taught, this included BTEC and/or A-Level preparedness. Additionally, it was noted as to whether or not special education curricula accounted for other minoritised identities of students that make it harder to access higher education, namely race/ethnicity, gender and socioeconomic status. From these observations, general recommendations were made to both school practises and government policy. These observations also lend themselves to broader conversations on special and inclusive education practices.

The Continuum of “All Deliberate Speed”: Education Inequity & Socio-Economic Segregation of Public Education in the U.S.

Bridget Brown (major: Political Science), *Dr. James Desveaux, Dr. Andrea Vilan*

Mentor: James Desveaux (Political Science)

The Supreme Court ruling in *Brown v. Board of Education* declared policies promoting and enforcing segregation in the United States’ education system to be unconstitutional, however research has confirmed that since the 1970s public education in the U.S. has become increasingly segregated. Socio-economic segregation in U.S. public education has been and continues to be considered “de facto segregation,” happening “by fact,” not by law, and therefore not warranting policy attention or intervention. What are these “de facto” conditions which allow for and reinforce segregated public education? This study seeks to identify whether school district borders, local revenue in school funding formulas and privileged parents’ enrollment choices are responsible for the socio-economic segregation observed in public education today. Piedmont City Unified School District, an island school district, and Oakland Unified School District, the surrounding school district, are used as a case study. This research concludes that there is

sufficient evidence to support that the de facto conditions identified are responsible for continued socio-economic segregation among school districts. These findings can be used to inform investigation of other cases of socio-economic segregation between school districts, however the findings cannot be directly extrapolated to school districts in different states because of differences in state legislation and funding.

Swimming Against the Waterfall: Roots of Academic Resilience within Undocumented College Students

Julio Reyes Cabezas (major: Psychology), *Dr. Carola Suarez-Orozco*

Mentor: Carola E. Suarez-Orozco (Education)

Academic resilience is related to a student's persistence and academic success despite adverse and stressful situations. This paper explores the roots, factors, and strengths of academic resilience among a particularly marginalized population--undocumented college students. Six University of California, Los Angeles (UCLA) undocumented undergraduate students, participated in this study. One aim of this research is to complement and elaborate upon the resilience narratives of undocumented college students. Further, this study seeks to highlight their sources of academic resilience, what may impede it, as well as to identify university resources that could serve to further foster academic resilience. Using UndocuCrit and Community Cultural Wealth (CCW) as theoretical frameworks, interview questions were developed to assess the aspects that enable undocumented college students to pursue college. Through a qualitative approach, in-depth interviews were conducted to assess undocumented student narratives on what it means to attain higher education while being undocumented with a variety of statuses such (AB540/non-AB540, DACA/non-DACA, both, one, or neither). This research is crucial during a time where the political climate is changing, and undocumented people everywhere are being impacted. In addition, this paper provides an opportunity to explore and highlight the narratives of undocumented students that do not have access and retention to college due to the lack of eligibility of state (AB540) and federal legislation (DACA).

Undocumented Educator's Testimonios: Identity, Agency, and Resiliency

German Aguilar-Tinajero (majors: American Literature and Culture; Chicana and Chicano Studies), *Dr. Lorena Guillén*

Mentor: Lorena I. Guillén (Education)

The federal program Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA) has increased undocumented student success by giving them access to work permits and social security numbers. DACAmented individuals have furthermore sought careers in medicine, law, public service, academia, and education, as school districts, such as the Denver Public Schools, and Teach For America, actively sought DACA beneficiaries to cover crucial teaching positions in areas with teacher shortages. This recruitment created a wide network of DACAmented educators who sought to educate America's students. This research project aims to highlight the narratives of undocumented individuals who pursue careers within the education field as teachers, counselors, or student affairs professionals. Given the current political climate, it is also of importance to highlight the stories of resistance and resilience that these educators exemplify in the face of threats that criminalize them, dehumanize them, and strip them of their rights and agency. Using Testimonio as a methodological tool to give agency to the educators, the questions the project addresses include: 1) What aspect of undocumented educator's identity shaped their aspirations, and motivations to pursue a career in education? 2) What are the most significant challenges that undocumented educators have faced as they navigate the field of education? 3) What sources of empowerment and resiliency have undocumented educators used to counteract these challenges?

Facial Recognition Software's Unconstitutional Role in Schools

Avery Horne (major: Psychology)

Independent project

Presently, facial surveillance software is being used by law enforcement to identify and track citizens by biometrically mapping their faces. This highly invasive software has recently been proposed to be implemented in schools to protect students from school shootings by identifying students seen as threats. The

software would, in actuality, be employed to monitor and surveil students and act as an interface to state and federal crime databases. In light of threatening electronic surveillance, I argue against the use of facial surveillance software by police and administrators in schools and for a discussion of minors' rights to informational privacy. I argue that the warrantless electronic search of students violates the Fourth Amendment's protection against an unreasonable search and cannot be justified under previously defined legal standards, such as the reasonable suspicion standard, the reasonable expectation of privacy test, or the third party doctrine. A warrant would not eliminate the constitutional problems posed by facial recognition software, as the mere presence of the software in schools conflicts with the foundational intent of the Fourth Amendment. Finally, I argue that research on policing in schools indicates that this invasive surveillance would disproportionately affect students with disabilities and students of color. Ultimately, my research calls for the Court to condemn the use of this software in schools and require federal regulation on this software.

10:00 – 10:50 AM, LUSKIN CONFERENCE CENTER SESSION 2B, CATALYST ROOM

UCLA at the Mid-Century: The Changing Architecture of a Campus and City on the Rise

Aidan Arasasingham (major: Global Studies)

Mentor: Robert A. Gurval (Classics)

This project is inspired by the centennial anniversary of UCLA's establishment. It is a part of a larger research group supervised by Prof. Robert Gurval that looks back at the rich history of UCLA by showcasing the architecture of the Westwood Campus. My individual research investigates the period of the 1960s, which was characterized by unprecedented growth and upheaval on campus. Its focus is on the development of UCLA's North Campus – specifically, Bunche Hall, the Young Research Library, and the Murphy Sculpture Garden. The buildings for whom these sites

were later named (Ralph Bunche, Charles Young, and Franklin Murphy) embody the politics and culture of change at this time. Through analysis of historical archival material and the architecture of these buildings, I aim to trace the adoption of a new dominant campus architectural style paralleling that of other rising public institutions in Los Angeles. This integration of campus and community style can be attributed to the direction of key figures like Chancellor Franklin Murphy, UC Regent Dorothy Chandler, and campus architect Welton Beckett, who were active in the cultural development of UCLA and the Los Angeles region. This project culminates in a walking tour of this site that I will lead during the Centennial Celebration kickoff on Alumni Day, May 18, 2019. This tour of Mid-Century UCLA constructs a dialogue of style and power in North Campus between a campus and city whose shared aspirations were both coming of age in this revolutionary decade of change.

Asian and Asian Americans in Contemporary Film: The Nature and Frequency of Their Roles and the Possible Social and Psychological Ramifications Tied to Them

Marisa Mark (major: Communication)

Mentor: Michael Suman (Communication)

The overwhelming success of the film *Crazy Rich Asians* in 2018 reignited the debate about Asian and Asian American characters in film. How often are Asians and Asian Americans depicted in American films and what is the nature of the portrayals? Using content analysis, my research analyzes the nature and frequency of the roles played by Asians and Asian Americans in top box office films in the United States from 2000-2018. The social and psychological ramifications of these depictions are also examined.

The Time Has Come for Bitter Things: Marilyn Manson as a Mutated Byproduct of U.S. Conservatism

Sierra Scott (major: Music History)

Mentor: Mitchell Morris (Musicology)

Marilyn Manson rose to infamy in the mid-1990s as a horrified American audience feverishly blacklisted the band alongside other acts considered obscene, X-rated, and corrosive to American

youth. Given the historical pattern in which older generations decry the influence of new musical subgenres on their offspring, the panic regarding Marilyn Manson may appear to be nothing new. However, Marilyn Manson first gained public notoriety during a time in which the baby boom generation's superiority complex regarding its own musical tastes was dominating the cultural psyche of the American mainstream. Such well-established structures of power sought to dictate what was appropriate, and thus what was sinful, to consume. Given this cultural context, I argue that the U.S. public received Marilyn Manson with particular animosity in the 1990s because he firmly rejected pervasive Christian values by embodying his own trauma therein. In doing so, he simultaneously made himself an icon to young, marginalized people who found themselves reflected in his alienation and empowered by his meticulously calculated crusade against the so-called moral majority. Thus, homegrown from the very culture of conservatism against which he so fervently spoke, Marilyn Manson began to shift hegemonic structures of power and control that sought to tranquilize and pray for increasingly disenfranchised American youth.

Dante, Fantasy, and the Brain: A Cross-Disciplinary Examination of Fantasy Literature's Mass Appeal and Lasting Influence

Brock Burnett (majors: Italian; Molecular, Cell, and Developmental Biology)

Mentor: Andrea Moudarres (Italian)

Magic, the supernatural, and imaginatively constructed worlds are only some of the staples that have come to define the literary genre known as fantasy. While fantasy as a literary genre is a somewhat contemporary term, literature that has delved into the realm of the 'fantastic' has remained a mainstay in popular culture for centuries. Dante Alighieri, a prolific Italian poet and author of *The Divine Comedy*, is not often appropriately credited with his influencing of modern fantasy as we know it today. Countless references, images, and allusions from Dante's *Divine Comedy* appear in numerous influential modern fantasy works, most notably *Harry Potter* by J.K. Rowling and *Lord of the Rings* by J.R.R. Tolkien. In my research, I explore the nuances of these references/allusions in these two series and detail the history of

fantasy literature in Italy. Additionally, I explore the potential scientific explanations for fantasy's global appeal through analyses of common fantasy elements such as nostalgia, escapism, and violence detailing their effect on the human brain through citations of various scientific journals and studies.

Lost in Migration: Digitalizing Diaspora and Decolonizing Syrian Refugee Narratives

Leia Yen (majors: English; Global Studies)

Mentor: Daniel Snelson (English)

Although there are traditional works in print about the Syrian refugee crisis, an unprecedented amount of digitalized narratives demonstrates a shift in the body of diaspora literature towards using internet technologies to convey refugee stories. Mobile devices in the hands of refugees have made the crisis one of the most self-documented in history and yet the most prevalent and influential digital representations of Syria are those created by third parties. How do digital literary forms affect diaspora narratives, especially when the texts are created by distant mediators? I argue that digital narratives of the Syrian refugee crisis create two layers of liminality. The first layer is the migration narrative itself; the second layer, though, is a new type of liminality created by digital spaces in which narratives hybridize as they encounter alternative values, beliefs, and social constructs embedded within the structures of digital texts. My thesis takes the form of a website that deconstructs the design elements of the digital texts "Searching for Syria," migrant-related selfies and memes, and "Heln's First Year." I use these case studies as examples of how synthesizing post-colonial theory with postmodern deconstructivism can work to decolonize digital texts as well as identify the ways in which hypermediacy - a constructed awareness of a medium's presence - can be used for ethical design.

10:00 – 10:50 AM, LUSKIN CONFERENCE CENTER
SESSION 2C, DISCOVERY ROOM

Posthumanism As a Supplement to Decolonialism

Christal Perez (major: Art)

Mentor: Charlene Villasenor Black (Art History)

My research aims to analyze how Sebastian Hernandez's performance with Rafa Esparza, entitled "Cumbre: look as far as you can see in every direction-north and south, east and west," (2018) can be interpreted within the framework of a Decolonialist Posthumanist methodology, a methodology that I am articulating to merge, deconstruct, recast and also restate Chicana masculinity. Donna Haraway interprets Posthumanism in the "Cyborg Manifesto" as a Feminist theory that rejects gender binaries and anthropocentric confines to reintroduce concepts of identity. I will attempt to reframe Posthumanism as inclusive and show its similarities to a Decolonialist structure. The impetus for setting Posthumanism akin to Decolonialism is meant to rescue Posthumanism from white supremacy tendencies. My aim is also to reinterpret the queer brown body through an analysis of Decolonialist Posthumanism and its inherent relationship to performance. The research is inspired by an article by Syed Mustafa Ali, "Transhumanism and/as Whiteness," in which Ali argues that Transhumanism and Posthumanism are extensions of "white crisis." My question is: How does Sebastian Hernandez recast a Chicana identity and liberate themselves from any binaries, consequently engaging with my proposed Decolonialist Posthumanism? My research offers a new mode to view Latinx artists and explore the aesthetic realm of Latinidad, while also presenting how Hernandez is evidence of Decolonialist Posthumanism - an act of liberation from any Post-Conquest identification.

**Exercising Food Sovereignty in Los Angeles through Sharing
Tangerine Juice**

Ramona Gomez (major: Art)

Mentor: David Shorter (World Arts and Cultures/Dance)

For the past couple of years I've been harvesting tangerines from my family's tree and sharing juice with people in multiple spheres of my life. Since sharing the juice with my World arts and Cultures class, Colonialism and Resistance, the project has been an opportunity to dig deeper into the colonist history of citrus agriculture in Los Angeles. Citrus cultivation displaced Indigenous communities and Mexican Rancheros in Southern California to make way for the agricultural industry beginning in the late 1700s. The orange groves fabricated an Eden yet simultaneously removed the population that originally had jurisdiction over the land. Since its beginnings, the development of Los Angeles has been entangled in a pattern of displacement, particularly towards Indigenous and Latinx communities. Therefore, access to land in contemporary Los Angeles, and one's own food production is a crucial method for community empowerment and decolonization. My performance piece and research explores how we can retract our dependence from industrialized food corporations and use localized food production in Los Angeles as a method to achieve food sovereignty. Urban farmland in underserved communities acts as a site for cultivation as well as public space for community congregation and organization.

**Stamp the Yard: Embodied Experiences and Globalization in Block-
Printed Textile Production in Bagru, India**

Nirinjan Khalsa (major: Anthropology)

Mentor: Monica L. Smith (Anthropology)

Artisan textiles have historically been produced on a smaller scale and at a slower production rate, because of the time and laborious effort required to complete intricate work by hand. In Rajasthan, a northern state in India, traditional block-printing techniques originate from a specific caste, Chippa, and have been preserved and passed down over many generations – suggesting an engrained history and embodied practice associated with textile making. In this paper, I draw from interviews and observations

with artisan printers of Chippa caste as well as non-Chippa caste from Bagru, Rajasthan to illuminate how traditional artisan block-printing has shifted through globalization. Since the 1970s, a steady increase of global demand for Indian textiles has created competition for lower cost and efficiency, resulting in shifting technologies and processes in order to meet market standards. This calls into question what role globalization has on artisan crafts at an embodied level. Through three main case studies, this thesis examines how the new global marketplace is influencing practices and ideologies of practice. I argue that the changing global economy has become deeply embedded in the embodied experiences of artisan block-printers, shifting motivators for craft production and creating an embodied globalized condition.

Cochlear Implants: A Look At Deaf Culture and Education Through the Social and Medical Models of Disability

Michelle Leccesse (major: Psychology)

Mentor: Benjamin Lewis (Disability Studies)

Cochlear implants have changed the way that society has looked at hearing and the Deaf community. The medical model of disability, which subscribes to the idea that members in its society must conform to a standard level of physical and cognitive uniformity, currently dominates the way that society critically looks at disability within the Deaf community. Intense debate has caused discord between the hearing world and the disability community on the uses and conceptions of cochlear implants. This research study takes an in-depth look at the educational experiences of Deaf individuals with cochlear implants, focusing on the language acquisition of children born to both Deaf and hearing parents and comparing them within the two models of disability. Qualitative research in the form of written testimonies from individuals have been examined through the scope of the social model of disability, which subscribes to the idea that disability is created by the social construct in which we live. Having the voices of the Deaf community state their stories help contribute to the continuing of a strong Deaf presence in the world and support sign language in a world dominated by the medical model of disability.

BHAAV MAT KHA: A Postdigital Intersectional Study of Pain

Ananya Bhargava (major: English)

Mentor: Daniel Snelson (English)

When we talk about the female body, we talk about pleasure but we do not discuss pain. Anatomy, alienation, anxiety, and the experience of pain are all topics that I delve on in my project. The following text falls under the discipline of medical humanities, taking a creative outlook on sexual pain rather than exploring it from a purely critical and theoretical perspective. It is only one component of a larger multi-media body, which gives a pluralistic view of pain, and operates against the prescriptive, boxed logic of medicine and in doing so, assigns materiality to pain, specifically female pain. The text borrows from the genres of memoir and prose-poetry and, both transforms them and is transformed by them. As a work of creative scholarship, it operates at the intersection of postcolonial theory, critical race studies, gender and sexuality scholarship, and, most importantly, the vexed relationship of these fields to the poetic inscription of pain. It is my hope that my work, in general, and this text, in particular, challenges the way we currently envision pain as a separate visceral entity that must be overcome and study bodily pain in fields it is not analyzed in typically.

11:00 – 11:50 AM, LUSKIN CONFERENCE CENTER SESSION 3A, EXPLORATION ROOM

Stateless People

John Abughattas (major: Philosophy)

Mentor: Alexander Julius (Philosophy)

There are individuals who are not recognized as members by any state. These people are called stateless. Statelessness was a problem for European Jews in the 1930s and 1940s. Palestinians have lived the last 71 years stateless in the aftermath of the realization of the Zionist project. My project is an inquiry into the

wrong of statelessness, not in the name of Jews or Palestinians, but in the name of human beings.

Doomed Alliance: The Party-state and Chinese Intellectuals from the Perspective of Everyday Life, 1949-1951

Hongyi (Harry) Yu (major: History)
Mentor: Andrea S. Goldman (History)

This paper focuses on the everyday lives of Guo Xiaochuan (1919-1976) and Song Yunbin (1897-1979), two intellectuals who experienced the transition from the Nationalist regime to the People's Republic of China in 1949. Both embraced the new regime but were also targeted and denounced in political campaigns in the late 1950s. Based on intensive reading in the protagonists' diaries, this paper reconstructs their everyday lives in the first two years of the PRC. In doing so, it complicates an oversimplified understanding of the relationship between the state and intellectuals, in which the state was all-powerful and the intellectuals merely victims. Instead, this paper shows that intellectuals were intimately entangled with the Party-state. Guo Xiaochuan had worked for the Party as a literary cadre since 1937, while Song, despite his identity as a non-Party intellectual, sympathized with the Party and readily held multiple administrative titles in the government after 1949. This paper also argues that the two protagonists' alienation from the Party-state was a mutual and gradual process. Under the façade of a honeymoon between the Party-state and intellectuals in the fledging years of the PRC lay the sources of the future political downfalls. Guo readily allowed politics to intrude into his private life, while Song gradually accumulated and harbored disappointments through his daily interactions with the Party-state. Everyday life—rather than deep ideological differences—sowed the seeds for their falls from political grace.

Soviet Youth Counterculture: American Print Perspectives

Laura Cox Jade Quintero (major: History)
Mentor: Jared McBride (History)

This thesis project focuses on interpreting American print perspectives on Soviet youth counterculture in the 1980s. It

attempts to answer questions regarding American opinions towards the efficacy and originality of Soviet youth rebellion. It is based on sources from all spectrums of political ideologies mainly focusing on three major newspapers: The Wall Street Journal, the National Review, and the Washington Post. A chapter focuses specifically on counterculture through rock and roll and punk rock in the Soviet Union. This chapter uses rock and roll as a case study to examine one particular form of counterculture in the Soviet Union that was almost directly related to American rebellion in the 1960s and 1970s. The main theme addressed throughout the work is the continuity and change seen in narratives written about Soviet counter culture throughout the 1980s as opinions change in 1985 when Mikhail Gorbachev becomes Soviet premier. There is also a focus on interpreting how American media perceived counterculture to be a positive influence on Soviet politics and a force used to bring down the Soviet regime. It takes into consideration how previous American counterculture movements in the 1960s and 1970s have been linked to those occurring in the Soviet Union in the 1980s and how this skewed perceptions of its efficiency. In the final chapter, I compare how these perceptions of the Soviet Union are either fabrications used to uphold a certain political ideology or if they are accurate descriptions of the era.

How the Alternative for Germany Party Threatens Decades of Reconciliation

Hannah Barrett (major: International Development Studies)
Mentors: Jared M. Diamond (Geography) and Matthew McCoy (Anthropology)

Following World War II, Germany's government faced the monumental task of rebuilding a destroyed nation and reeducating those who had been indoctrinated by Nazi rhetoric. Despite great odds, the new leadership embarked on a path of constructive reconciliation. Germany has since risen from the ashes, becoming a progressive voice in European Union leadership. This is best exemplified by Chancellor Angela Merkel's choice to open the nation's borders to refugees fleeing Syria in 2015. While the government advertised a culture that welcomes diversity, this ideal was not unanimously reflected across Germany. Islamophobia runs rampant in certain areas of the

country, even encouraging hate crimes against identifiable Muslims. This violent rhetoric has appeared in the German parliament; the Alternative for Deutschland Party (AfD), founded in 2013, relies solely on a platform of anti-immigrant sentiments and populist xenophobia. With the announcement of Merkel's retirement from the leadership of the Christian Democratic Union (CDU) and eventually the Chancellorship, the potential for an AfD political coalition is quite realistic. Ultimately, an AfD Chancellor or parliamentary majority in Germany could result in a political climate that resembles the nation's former fascist extremism. This political development comes at a time when Europe as a whole is witnessing far-right movements multiply and spread, posing even more threats to the political security of the EU.

North Korean Defectors: A Political Weapon

Sungmin David Yun (major: History)

Mentor: Namhee Lee (Asian Languages & Cultures)

North Korean defectors have led the human rights discourse and have been an essential building block for economic sanctions against North Korea. However, the problem with North Korean defectors active in the political arena is their immense political power which they hold with zero accountability. Although it is almost impossible to verify any of the allegations made by defectors against the North Korean human rights record, the unverified stories of North Korean defectors, who are pampered with corporate sponsorships and cash rewards, become the official narrative for North Korea and have been published in the media countless times. Being arguably the only case of its kind, North Korea became the only nation in the world where its migrants living outside of their home country shape the image of their country more than the actual citizens living inside it. As evidence of this usage of North Korean defectors as a political weapon, I outlined the series of economic sanctions against North Korea imposed by the United States and the United Nations and the crucial role that North Korean defectors played in building them. I also used court documents of South Korean federal cases of North Korean defectors imprisoned in South Korea under fabricated espionage charges. These cases, which have never been

available for research before, include exonerated defectors and defectors still convicted for espionage.

11:00 – 11:50 AM, LUSKIN CONFERENCE CENTER SESSION 3B, CATALYST ROOM

At the Pleasure of the Pharaoh: Decoding the Reliefs of the Medinet Habu Eastern High Gate

Chloe Landis (majors: Ancient Near East and Egyptology; Art
History)

Mentor: Kathlyn M. Cooney (Near Eastern Languages & Cultures)

At Ramesses III's mortuary temple, Medinet Habu, stands the Eastern High Gate with an unusual series of interior reliefs of Ramesses in attendance of his harem. While scholars have detailed documentation of the decorative program of the High Gate, they have not produced an in-depth art historical analysis of these unattested reliefs. The lack of attention to the decorative program leaves a large gap in scholars' understanding of the High Gate's purpose. I argue that a study of the complex iconography of the scenes reveals a coded display of the king's sexual power, which helps us to broaden our conception of how the High Gate functioned as a ritual space for Ramesses and his harem. A thorough art historical analysis and semantic study of hieroglyphs were completed to analyze the figures, headdresses, flora and fauna, texts and decorative elements of the scenes. This study exposed language alluding to the king's sexual ability, aphrodisiac fruits, and offerings that double as hieroglyphic signs idiomatic of the female anatomy. The iconography discussed indicates an intensification of the king's sexual power, allowing a glimpse into the institution of the Egyptian harem. Since our only evidence of the pharaoh's harem existing is preserved in ritual spaces like the High Gate, an analysis of these images is imperative to our holistic knowledge of the institution and how these women lived.

Philip II and Athenian Rhetoric

Gordon Nenadovic (major: History)

Mentor: David Phillips (History)

This thesis examines the war between Philip II of Macedon and Greece, culminating in the submission of Greece to Phillip after the Battle of Chaeronea in 338. More specifically, it focuses on the buildup to and causes of the war, such as the expansion of Macedon and the anti-Macedonian political faction in Athens, led by the Athenian statesman Demosthenes who demonized Phillip to the Athenian assembly in an eventually successful attempt to convince Athens to declare war upon Macedon. Primary sources such as, but not limited to, Diodorus Siculus, Justin, and most significantly the speeches of Demosthenes himself are used to argue that Demosthenes led Athens into a war that Phillip II did not truly want, leading to Greece becoming subservient to the Macedonian King.

Glorified Prostitution: The Problematics of the Pederastic Relationship in Ancient Athens

Cristina Berron (major: Classical Civilization)

Mentor: Bryant Kirkland (Classics)

In Ancient Athens, sexual relations varied among classes and genders. Of particular interest to scholars have been the pederastic relationship between older and younger males, in which participants acted as both sexual and mentoring partners. In Plato's *Symposium*, Pausanias argues that the performance of eros between an older male (*erastes*) and younger male (*eromenos*) is only justified if they participate in their proper roles in exchanging values and knowledge. In this paper, I will argue that Pausanias promotes a tendentious viewpoint exaggerating the true elements of the relationship, in order to propel his ethics in justifying pederastic relations. Along with this, I will compare Pausanias' rhetorical techniques to the speakers in forensic oratory speeches, specifically *Against Simon* by Lysias and *Against Timarchus* by Aeschines. In both speeches, the main speakers use similar arguments as to Pausanias to create their own moral pederastic relationship as a set ethic to counteract their opponents. As much as the pederastic relationship was defended

and glorified by Pausanias and the speakers, the erastes and eromenos relationship's permissibility was uncertainly situated within the hazy boundaries of the Athenian laws and could be seen to threaten the stability of the polis. Ultimately, the relationship contains multiple problematic elements, which requires Pausanias and the other speakers to describe pederastic relationships as "heavenly love" and as valid educational mentorships.

**Conflating Impurity: Pun and Ambiguity in Lamentations 1:8-10
and Jerusalem's Multivalent Personifications**

Olivia Rose (majors: English; Comparative Literature)

Mentors: Latoya A. Small (Social Welfare) and Jeremy D. Smoak
(Near Eastern Languages & Cultures)

Lamentations preserves a vivid literary testimony to the besiegement of Jerusalem, destruction of the Jerusalem temple, and Babylonian exile in 587/6 B.C.E. Lamentations 1 notably personifies Jerusalem, suggesting an awareness of and appeal to the ancient Mesopotamian city-lament genre. Jerusalem's personification, too, genders the city multifacetedly, enabling the city to be metaphorized as a sexually impure woman (e.g. a whore), a menstruant, and a rape victim - to name a few. I examine the contentious word *nida* (= "wanderer"/"menstruant"?) in Lam 1:8, paying mind to the word's homophonic connection to *nidda* ("menstruant") (in verse 17) and contextual placement in the poem, leading to my conclusion that *nida* indeed conjures the image of a menstruant - among other types of women. I argue in favor of a new methodological approach to reading Lam 1:8 that challenges the etymological approach offered by many scholars. *nida* should be read as a pun on *nidda* in order to fully honor the word's evocative connotations and significations. Following a line of scholarship that recognizes two overarching types of impurity presented in the Hebrew Bible, I argue that in employing such a pun, Lamentations 1 conflates ritual and moral impurity to emphasize personified-Jerusalem's shame and challenge a divine retribution theology of the exile.

Changes in Chastity: Examining Views of Virginity in the Pre-Christian Drama of Terence and Post-Christian Drama of Hrotsvit

Megan Haddad (majors: History; Classical Civilization)

Mentor: Amy Ellen Richlin (Classics)

The study examines whether any change in the history of sexuality has occurred, in the limited context of the plays *Hecyra* by Terence and *Sapientia* by Hrotsvit. Even though the two authors are separated by almost a thousand years, Hrotsvit puts herself into conversation with Terence's works. Additionally, the two plays give contrasting views of drama before Christianity ever existed and when it was dominant. Specifically the study uses literary analysis to determine whether the *virgo* character is any different after Christianity takes hold. Although some continuities exist from Terence to Hrotsvit, namely in the perception, use, and sexualization of the virgin body, Hrotsvit's virgins are active characters in their own stories whereas Terence's *virgo* is not. This level of agency of Hrotsvit's virgins is expressly achieved through their faith, signaling a change that Christianity enabled. That differing level of agency would have been further highlighted by any performance of Hrotsvit that may have happened. While staging *Hecyra* would have highlighted Philumena's passive role in Terence, it emphasizes the active role of Fides, Spes, and Caritas in their own martyrdoms as dramatized by Hrotsvit. This tentatively shows that some degree of change occurred in the perception of virgins from before and after Christianity.

**11:00 – 11:50 AM, LUSKIN CONFERENCE CENTER
SESSION 3C, DISCOVERY ROOM**

**Voice of God: On-Screen Exploration of Holocaust Philosophy
and Identity through Religious Lyrical Expression**

Elon Zlotnik (major: Film & Television)

Mentor: Kris Young (Theater, Film, & Television)

Voice of God is a feature-length screenplay that explores nuanced Holocaust identities and the struggle for agency in a world of

bondage. This coming-of-age story, set in 1940s Auschwitz, inspired by true events, follows Herschel Vaksman, a young cantorial student, as he is singled out by the camp commandant to perform for the Nazi apparatus because of his gift for song. The boy is thrust into manhood and struggles with his own Jewish identity as he becomes the quintessential “other” by both his fellow Jews and the Nazis. In this impossible situation, Herschel must find a reason to persist, be it religious faith, family, or as an act of defiance in the face of insurmountable atrocity. Thus, vocalization becomes a symbol for agency as Herschel finds his voice, dares to chant Jewish prayers, and becomes a leader within the community. Voice of God infuses traditional Holocaust narrative with emergent philosophical ideologies and interrogates the varying relationships with God experienced by Jews during the Holocaust. The story engages “New Jew” identities; Jews that fight back against oppressors instead of going quietly to death, as well as Friedrich Nietzsche and Viktor Frankl, whose mantra “Those who have a ‘why’ to live, can bear almost any ‘how’”, became a vehicle for Jewish inmates to imbue themselves with a will to live and survive the Holocaust. The final moment poses the question of whether revenge is justifiable, and whether dehumanizing and murdering persecutors leads to the loss of humanity in the persecuted.

The Impacts of Deportation on Cambodians’ Family Life

Daniel Luu (major: Asian American Studies)

Mentors: Karen Umemoto (Asian American Studies) and Paul Ong
(Urban Planning)

During the first waves of Southeast Asian refugee migration, thousands of Cambodians were forced out of their country due to war and genocide (Khmer Rouge). As these individuals moved to foreign land such as the United States, they settle in low-income neighborhoods. These urban spaces often surrounded by concentrated poverty, high crime rates, and under-resourced programs, which dramatically affects the life trajectory of the residents. These social processes increase the probability of Cambodians being incarcerated in these communities, which ultimately affects their future life. Moreover, Cambodians who once faced a criminal conviction including misdemeanors are now

facing the risk of being displaced yet again, being subjected to deportation. In the fiscal year of 2018, 110 Cambodians were deported and this problem continues to fester emotionally, financially, and physically on all family members. The threat of deportation has plagued all immigrant communities. However, some ethnic groups including Cambodians remain underrepresented even within intellectual conversations regarding the topic of immigration. The objective of this research project is to enhance society's understanding of how deportation affect Cambodian communities and its effects on the family life. Using a qualitative approach through phone interviews will measure the impacts deportation on Cambodians' experiences both nationally and globally, which provides a broader analyses of deportation on a transnational level.

Price-Fixing our way to Universal Health Coverage: Controlling Costs to Provide Care to the Most Vulnerable in India

Sahej Verma (major: Global Studies)

Mentors: William S. Comanor (Public Health) and Rebecca Myerson (USC Health Policy and Economics)

In September 2018, the Government of India rolled out its most ambitious health program yet – Ayushman Bharat, a health insurance initiative that aims to reduce catastrophic out-of-pocket expenditures for 100 million of the poorest and most vulnerable families. The insurance scheme, titled Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (PM-JAY), provides a cover of INR 500,000 (approximately US\$ 7300) per family per annum for secondary and tertiary care procedures. It marks the national government's commitment to achieving Universal Health Coverage (UHC). To control the cost of the program and improve access to services, the Government of India has decided to fix the prices of 1,350 surgery, medical and day care treatments, cost of medicines and diagnostics. This price-fixing measure has been met by opposition from medical doctors, biotech companies and private hospitals. This ongoing study aims to provide a rounded picture of the issue by interviewing 10 specialists and professionals from different backgrounds. It will include Indian representatives of multinational biotech firms, manager of a major Indian hospital chain, experts from public health organizations and health policy specialists from universities

among others to learn their apprehensions and attitudes on price-fixing. Then, using the coverage-box framework, these experts will be asked to assess the progress that PM-JAY will make towards UHC. Understanding the attitudes of different stakeholders will allow for systematic tweaking to improve the implementation of the scheme.

No Barriers To Success: First-Generation Indian American Perspectives on Meritocracy and the American Dream

Umika Kumar (major: Sociology)

Mentor: Zsuzsa Berend (Sociology)

Indian Americans are the highest-income immigrant group in the United States, and are the fourth largest group of new immigrants with over 60,000 new immigrants arriving annually. Many of these immigrants are highly educated in their fields and are easily admitted into the United States through employer-sponsored visas. Indian immigrants are triply or quadruply selected, with caste, access to higher education, and US immigration law and university admissions all acting as filters that decide who can eventually immigrate. The study seeks to understand how highly educated first-generation Indian Americans conceptualize their successes in the United States, how they connect their success to American meritocracy, and how these perspectives inform the relevance of race, class, and the connections between country of origin and country of destination in understanding immigrant assimilation. To answer this question, the study uses semi-structured, in-depth, inductive interviews with 13 first-generation Indian Americans that arrived in the US from the mid-1980s to the mid-2000s. The population is sample from six of the seven areas with the most dense Indian-American population in the United States. I explore their narratives about opportunity, meritocracy, and class in the United States, and examine how these perspectives help us understand the relationship between immigrants and class.

Peer Victimization and Emotional/Behavioral Problems in Asian and Latinx Youth

Abigail Gonzalez (major: Psychology), *Blanche Wright, Dr. Anna S. Lau*

Mentor: Anna S. Lau (Psychology)

Research shows that negative peer interactions such as being a victim of aggression is related to child depression (Casper et al., 2017). Moreover, both Asian and Latinx youth may be at a greater risk for mental health concerns as they encounter high levels of peer victimization due to factors such as lack of acculturation, and low socioeconomic status (Sung Hong et al., 2014). The current study examines the relationship between two types of peer victimization (i.e., relational and overt) and socioemotional/behavioral functioning in Asian and Latinx youth. The sample included 2585 students within an urban school district in 4th-12th grade (57.5% high school); 50.7% were male. Participants' racial/ethnic background were 63.6% Asian, and 36.4% Latinx. Emotional problems (e.g., depression, anxiety, tearful) and conduct problems were measured using the Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaire (Goodman, Meltzer, & Bailey, 1998). Preliminary analyses show statistically significant associations between relational victimization (e.g. exclusion from group) and emotional problems ($B=.29$; $p<.001$), as well as conduct problems ($B=.14$; $p<.001$). There was also a significant association between overt victimization (e.g. physical/verbal) and emotional problems ($B=.10$; $P<.001$) and conduct problems ($B=.23$; $p<.001$). These findings demonstrate that racial/ethnic minority youth are affected both emotionally and behaviorally by negative peer interactions.

Jehovah's Witnesses: The African American Appeal

Markus Hicks (major: Sociology)

Mentor: Marcus Hunter (Sociology)

Pew Reacher Center along with Keysar, Kosmin, and Mayer (2001) argue that African Americans are reported to make up anywhere from 27 percent - 37 percent of Jehovah's Witnesses (JWs) U.S. demographics. According to the null hypothesis, if African Americans are 12 percent of the U.S. population, we would expect

to see 12 percent of blacks represented across social institutions. Instead, within Jehovah's Witnesses, we see that blacks are overrepresented. While the literature draws on theories and empirical research to understand why individuals join religious groups, they overlook or fail to consider race. Considering, historically, how the U.S. and its institutions have marginalized African Americans from full participation, it is crucial that we understand how different religions institutions appeal to individuals based on their race. I will address this significant gap by using a millennialism framework comparing Jehovah's Witnesses' millennialist ideology to black millennialism seeking to unpack, the specific JWs teaching that resonates with African Americans.

1:00 - 1:50 PM, LUSKIN CONFERENCE CENTER SESSION 4A, EXPLORATION ROOM

'How Much Can You Care?' Emotional Connections and Responses during Dementia Care

Qiyuan (Grace) Miao (major: Communication), *Dr. Lene Levy-Storms*

Mentor: Lene Levy-Storms (Social Welfare)

Nearly ten million people develop dementia every year around the world. This condition involves deterioration in memory, communication, and ability to perform daily activities, which may lead to interactional difficulties and behavioral problems. This study explores how the topics of conversation between older adults living with dementia and their paid caregivers in nursing homes affect the number of responses generated by older adults. The action of initiating talk launches an episode, which is defined as one or more verbal sequences on a particular topic. Conversation Analysis provides systematic methods for identifying and coding older adults' responses within these episodes and helps understand what kinds of topics elicit the greatest number of responses from nursing home residents. Results indicate that instrumental episodes, such as cues for food and drink, occur the most frequently yet elicit the lowest number of responses. Social

episodes directly addressing the residents, their families and their hobbies generate the greatest number of responses during these courses of action. Studying the nuances of communication in these dyadic interactions may suggest ways to increase the engagement of older adults and consequently reduce the occurrence of behavioral symptoms associated with dementia care.

A Linguistic Approach to Organized Crime Language: The Formality of Nacomantas

Miriam Espinoza (major: Spanish)

Mentor: Ji Young Kim (Spanish and Portuguese)

Mexican Drug Trade Organizations (DTOs) opt to use communication methods such as narco-messages and narcomantas for the purposes of informing, threatening, and imposing their authority in search for legitimization. These messages have become popular across the Mexican Republic and have been appearing in the public space over the last decade. Nonetheless, academia has long ignored this ongoing issue, contributing to the gap within the literature. Academics have failed to establish a consensual definition of what is considered a narcomanta and the characteristics that make them similar to and different from narco-messages. Seeing the lack of scholarly research and definition, this research provides a detailed definition of narcomantas and linguistically examines the formality of narcomantas in order to understand how the implementation of formality is influenced by the intentions of the sender. Narcomantas predominantly address three entities: The government, the people (citizenship), and rival groups. The data reveals that narcomantas addressed to the citizens tend to be twice as formal in comparison to those addressed to the government and rival groups. Furthermore, the linguistic formality in narcomantas is higher when addressing the people to further influence public perception and to push for policy. Finally, I conclude that narcomantas are a method for DTOs to push their political agenda with an aim to gain public support, legitimize their organizations, and push for policy through the citizenship vote and support.

Lexical Entrainment During Language Acquisition: A Quantitative Case Study

Jessica Yerkes (major: Communication), *Dr. Rick Dale*

Mentor: Rick Dale (Communication)

Conversation is at the core of social communication and language learning in children. Face-to-face conversation is universal, providing an interactive context in which children learn their native languages. Children rely extensively on the social aspects of communication and consequently lexical entrainment, a verbal dynamic which allows conversational partners to choose similar words and behaviors to enhance understanding and increase overall conversational synchrony. Within my corpus analysis, I analyzed the Child Language Data Exchange System within TalkBank, a meta database which facilitates the standardization and open-data sharing of human, spoken communication. I conducted a quantitative, longitudinal fine grain analysis of a single child, Sarah. Similar to fireflies which light up in synchrony, I predicted the parent-child dyad would show high levels of entrainment during early stages of language development. The results showed that young children have high percentages of word recurrence which eventually decrease as they decouple from their caregivers, while simultaneously increasing their mean length of utterance. As language develops, turn-taking dynamics within the dyad converge and contributions become more balanced. Therefore, it is compelling to study the promising relationship between conversational synchrony, lexical entrainment, and mean length of utterance through diagonal recurrence profiles and scatterplots to highlight the role in which interpersonal interactions facilitate language learning.

Challenges in Learning Sounds of Mandarin as a Second Language

Suyuan Liu (major: Linguistics)

Mentor: Matthew Faytak (Linguistics)

In Mandarin Chinese, unlike in Shanghainese, words can end in one of two nasal sounds – one produced with the tongue tip at the ridge behind the teeth (e.g. the “n” in zaofan “rebel”), whereas the other is produced with the back of the tongue at the soft palate (e.g. the “ng” in zaofang “visit”). This difference makes learning to

speak Mandarin challenging for Shanghainese speakers. In two experiments we investigated how (if at all) Shanghainese speakers produce and perceive Mandarin words than end in nasals. First, we made ultrasound recordings of tongue movement while Shanghainese speakers produced pairs of Mandarin two-syllable words that ended in either of the two nasals. Next, we extracted the contours of the tongue to determine whether Shanghainese speakers use different tongue configurations to distinguish Mandarin nasals. Preliminary analyses confirm that Shanghainese speakers do not reliably distinguish the two, although their performance varies across speakers and across different vowel contexts. Next, we will present the audio recordings of the Shanghainese speakers from the production experiment to Mandarin and Shanghainese listeners. Results from the two experiments will help identify the differences in tongue shape configurations that Mandarin and Shanghainese speakers can hear. This research sheds light on second language learning and teaching as well as the relationship between how sounds are produced and perceived.

Sinitic Interrogative Particle KE: Corpus Evidence for Diachronic Change

Sophia Luo (major: Linguistics)

Mentor: David Goldstein (Linguistics)

Sinitic refers to languages and dialects that are descendants of Old Chinese. Among varieties of Sinitic, different syntactic strategies are used to form polar interrogatives (a.k.a. yes-no questions). The present study investigates one such strategy involving the interrogative particle KE. Previous research proposed that KE is represented in text by a specific Chinese character, which I denote here as 'ke'; and that KE was present in older forms of the language, but was lost in some varieties (Zhang 1990; Luo 2013). Supporting evidence for this proposal is limited to small datasets and select textual examples. In light of this drawback, the present study uses an electronic searchable corpus of historical texts (Xiao 2010, 2016; Jin et al. 2005) to investigate the usage of 'ke'. Specifically, whether chronological and regional variations in usage are compatible with the proposal discussed above. Preliminary analysis of 29951 sentences from 62 texts show an

observable pattern over time for the usage of 'ke' across in the entire dataset, as well as distinctive patterns over time for different regions. This is compatible with the proposal that 'ke' is the textual representation of KE. Further, the present study resolves opposing proposals regarding the original function of KE (Zhang 1990; Luo 2013). The types of usage patterns, along with specific textual examples, suggest that KE originally served some interrogative-related function, but was not itself the particle essential to forming polar interrogatives.

1:00 - 1:50 PM, LUSKIN CONFERENCE CENTER SESSION 4B, CATALYST ROOM

Presence of Norse Religion in Scandinavian Literature in the 19th and 20th Century.

Patricia Ortega (major: Communication)

Mentor: Patrick Wen (Scandinavian Section)

Norse Religion, also called Norse Mythology, was practiced from the 9th to 11th century by the Vikings in the Nordic countries of Norway, Denmark, Sweden, Finland and Iceland. The religion dissipated relatively fast during the eleventh century with the introduction of Christianity to Viking settlers in Northern European countries, like England, and the Christian missionary work in the Scandinavian regions. This study examines how even after almost a millennium since the Christianization of Scandinavia, Norse religion did not entirely disappear. Our research aims to investigate if remnants of the Nordic faith are present in Scandinavian literature of acclaimed authors of the 19th and 20th century. The method used to conduct the research was by scanning for names of Norse religious creatures and Gods within the writings of Isak Dinesen, Hans Christian Andersen, Ole Edvart Roolvag and Bjornstjerne Bjornson. The conclusion of the study reveals that the books of these famous authors did contain remnants of Nordic mythological characters within their works. However, it is unclear if the use of these religious figures were

merely due to a literary Viking revival or simply a reflection of Scandinavian culture.

**Walking in the Someone Else's Shoes: Disciplinary Disconnects
Between Art History and Philosophy in the Infamous Debate
Concerning a Van Gogh Painting**

Lisa Aubry (major: Art History)

Mentor: Saloni Mathur (Art History)

The early twentieth century witnessed an infamous debate between German-born philosopher Martin Heidegger and the Latvian-Jewish art historian Meyer Schapiro. While the immediate point of contention concerns the factuality of claims about "Shoes" (1886) by Van Gogh, the debate gives way to serious implications for aesthetics such as the purpose of artwork and the status of art in relation to text. Many academics have since mediated their responses to the debate through Jacques Derrida's pioneer commentary, which traced the scholars' disagreement to their clashing socio-political identities. Although this paper will address the significance of Derridean attentiveness towards tacit motives, my argument shifts the spotlight from individual identity to field of practice as the central point of friction in the debate. In doing so, I highlight how philosophy and art history's respective approaches expose limits and possibilities in interdisciplinary dynamics. To achieve the evaluation of this case study, I combined the methodology of close reading with a meta-analysis of scholarly contemporary voices. I place these inputs in dialogue with my own in order to navigate the ongoing shortcomings and prospects that arise from the relationship between art history and philosophy. My research leads me to conclude that the habitual hierarchization of philosophical and art historical contributions is reductive; instead, the interplay between their differences lends artwork its continued relevance.

Jazz as the New Political Paradigm: Neoliberalism, Individualism, and Collectivism

Taylor Bentzen (major: Music History)

Mentor: Benjamin Court (Musicology)

My research demonstrates how neoliberal political ideologies, stemming from the 1970's, have obscured the distinction between social and economic entities to the point of altering how we understand and consume culture. Neoliberalism defines that the individual needs to be exploited in order to further capitalism's ends. Largely contending neoliberal ideology is the value of the individual in jazz music. Musicians inhabit a unique space that not only allows for the individual to express full control and creative expression but also simultaneously imposes the existence of the group and its greater function on the individual in their pursuits. The achievements of the whole is based on the summation of the achievements of each individual. This paper compares how neoliberalism and jazz, two apparently incongruent entities, seem to have clear points of connection, being the value of the individual, the collective, the pursuit of innovation, and the use of the term "freedom". A more critical examination of practices in jazz music around these four concepts could serve as a point of reference to resolve some of the most blatantly harmful issues within neoliberal policy. I propose that a critical examination of jazz, within the framework of neoliberalism, offers a model to repair our current social and political system. Jazz illustrates a negotiation between the individual and the collective that denigrates neither party, and also empowers and elevates them in their pursuits in such a way that neoliberal thought seeks to eliminate.

Mural de la Raza: Marginalized Communities' Struggle for Power and Mural Destruction in 21st Century Barrios

Emily Luong (major: Communication)

Mentor: Ceren Abi (History)

East San Jose's Mural de la Raza was painted on the side of a Payless Shoesource in 1985, a bold commemoration and celebration of Chicana history. On Wednesday, August 29, 2018, residents awakened to see the mural painted over in grey, with no

notification to the artist. This paper investigates the significance behind the destruction of community murals by dissecting the power that murals can hold for low-income communities. Murals are artworks with unique ties to community power and resistance. Historically, the power of marginalized communities, specifically Chicana and Black, was depicted through the creation of murals to beautify the space and serve as educational tools. This bottom-up model of community empowerment, furthermore, is conducive to unification, mobilization, and collective resistance. This being so, the destruction of murals holds political meaning that runs deeper than just the loss of a work of beauty. The central questions to this paper are as follows: Why is public art significant? What motivates the elite to destroy murals? How does this destruction affect communities, especially marginalized ones? To answer these, I rely on qualitative research, including material from interviews with community members from San Jose, New York Times coverage of the 1933 destruction of Diego Rivera's *Man at the Crossroads*, and secondary sources. Long-standing implications of this systematic destruction include erasure, disenfranchisement, and the erosion of the democratic model.

Framing Chicana Agency in 1980s Los Angeles Punk: The Photography of Patssi Valdez

Rocio Sanchez-Nolasco (major: Art History)

Mentor: Charlene Villasenor Black (Art History)

Patssi Valdez, a contemporary Chicana artist best recognized as a performance artist and painter, produced an extensive body of photographic artworks during the 1980s that documented the creativity of her personal network and modeled how Chicana femininity could be embodied to assert personal agency. The multimedia approach and distinctive use of color found in these artworks conveys a series of bold, photographic portraits that strongly resembles punk aesthetics. Five photographic portraits by Valdez were analyzed using Maylei Blackwell's "collaborative artistic testimonio" method, which combines visual analysis and oral history to share interpretative authority. This research project utilizes a variety of digital sources that document Valdez's personal reflections over her own artistic practice. In Valdez's photography, her continuous use of self-fashioning as an artistic praxis is influenced by punk Do-It-Yourself (DIY) and rasquache sensibilities

to visually index the convergence of punk and Chicano art. This research project sheds light on an understudied area of Valdez's career, discusses the vital contributions of Chicanas to 1980s Los Angeles punk, and aims to provide a foundation for future research endeavors to comprehensively study Valdez's photography.

**1:00 - 1:50 PM, LUSKIN CONFERENCE CENTER
SESSION 4C, DISCOVERY ROOM**

**Binary Thinking: A Transmedia Documentary Exploring The
Relationship Between Human Brains and The Technology That
Records Our Behavior**

Peter Berger (major: Film & Television)

Mentor: Carlos Wagmister (Film, Television, and Digital Media)

Binary Thinking is centered on the idea that technology has profound effects on our brains, due to neuroplasticity. Because the repetition of behaviors strengthens certain synaptic pathways, while allowing other neural processes to weaken over time, modern digital technology limits the depth of thinking that the average person can regularly access. Anyone with Internet access can quickly answer a vast range of questions in hurried searches, encouraging a rushed mentality when seeking information. The current trend of consuming information superficially, across a wide range of topics, does not necessarily make people less intelligent, however; we are still maturing in this era of human history, leaving certain questions about long-term psychological effects unanswered. It is difficult to predict exactly how this trend will manifest in more obvious signs of mass psychological shifts, such as culture and politics, yet evidence of such changes are already widely apparent in modern society. Because more and more people have begun to rely on computers and smartphones on a daily basis, fewer behaviors are self-motivated. In essence, these technologies extend our senses, improve our lives, enrich communication and provide endless opportunities to enhance efficiency and convenience, but also leave our minds open to more subtle, systematic and consistent manipulation.

**With Feeling: Articulating the Intangible Under the Existing
Systems of Social Contracts**

Celynne Hebron (major: Design/Media Arts)

Mentor: Lauren McCarthy (Design/Media Arts)

Technologies tend to us, but they also wouldn't function without us. Design is inherently human, but having significant influence over it seems to be reserved to those who have considerable power. I argue that when we repair our relationship with the existing technologies we have in front of us, we can have a more conscious engagement and autonomy over our human-made tools. My art practice concerns itself with challenging existing systems by creating a dialogue between autonomous humans and human-made technologies. In discussion will be two of my recent performances: the first is how I communicate a truth in using everyday objects and the second is how live-streaming myself singing karaoke alone addresses our loneliness despite being networked via Facebook. confront our innate behaviors, and expose technology's power to elevate + hinder expression.

Digital Realities: An Analysis of Projection Mapping and 3D Art

Amy Fang (major: Design/Media Arts)

Mentor: Isla Hansen (Design/Media Arts)

In today's modern world we live simultaneously physical and digital lives, as we cross over constantly from in-person interactions to on-screen communications. Of course, new technologies allowing us to experience virtual worlds have also made their way into art: works of fine art and design now utilize the computer, virtual reality, augmented reality and so on to express conceptual ideas. In "Digital Realities: An Analysis of Virtual Living through Projection Art" two personal projects of projection mapping will be discussed. Both works only exist through the means of digital technologies, but manifest themselves in tangible ways. Ultimately they speculate on the reconciliation between digital and physical in our personal identities and everyday lives, and the potentials for designing for this in-between space we inhabit.

Applying Antitrust Law to Zero-Price Markets: A Case Study with Facebook, Inc.

Zahra Hajee (major: Psychology)

Mentor: James Desveaux (Political Science)

A concentration of modern technology companies such as Facebook and Google are dominant firms in their respective industries, and have amassed significant profit through the execution of a zero-price model. Through this operational model, consumers are not charged a monetary value for using a firm's platform and services. Instead, revenue is generated from third-party entities that pay for consumer profiles and behavioral data to bolster their targeted digital advertising efforts. The shift to zero-price models has led to broad-scale commercial surveillance of consumers despite a rapidly growing fear of control and misuse of personal data. This article examines Facebook's historical conduct in accordance with the Sherman and Clayton Antitrust Acts to determine whether the firm's practices constitute a violation of antitrust law. The article argues that Facebook's monopoly in the social networking and digital advertising markets coupled with the platform's degradation of user privacy standards to attain further market power can be considered a harm to the consumer, and by extension a violation of the antitrust statutes. Through this case study, the article explores gaps in current interpretations of the consumer welfare standard in antitrust law and identifies necessary changes to accommodate transitioning forms of anticompetitive conduct that pose non-monetary forms of harm to consumers.

Qualitative and Quantitative Analysis of Broadcast News Media Reporting on Blockchain Technology

Jonathan Feldman (major: Communication)

Mentor: Steven M. Peterson (Communication)

In 2017, the cryptocurrency Bitcoin, was the second most searched global news term on Google. Between January 1, 2017-October 31, 2018, the Bitcoin blockchain recorded dramatic changes in its market capitalization, having fluctuated between a total value of \$18 billion and \$330 billion. Using the UCLA Library Broadcast NewsScape, this qualitative and quantitative analysis

examined the portrayals of blockchain technology in 165 different broadcast news segments over this 22 month parameter. The preliminary findings of this study suggest that blockchain technology has been primarily portrayed as a negative innovation based on coverage that has focused on hacking, ransom and unscrupulous online activity associated with the technology. Given that the frequency of news segments featuring blockchain mentions increases comparatively with the rise in market capitalizations of cryptocurrencies, this research suggests that there is a positive correlation between the fluctuations in market capitalizations of leading cryptocurrencies and the portrayals of blockchain in broadcast news. Nevertheless, the implications of this study contend that the broadcast news media has inadequately informed the public about the technology's disruptive potential. Future research should explore the reporting of blockchain on other news mediums and social media sites to better clarify the ways this innovation is being communicated to the public and perceived by the public.

2:00 - 2:50 PM, LUSKIN CONFERENCE CENTER SESSION 5A, EXPLORATION ROOM

Learning Dynamics in Social Networks

Hershdeep Chopra (major: Mathematics-Economics), *Dr. Simon Board, Dr. Moritz Meyer-ter-Vehn*
Mentor: Moritz Meyer-ter-Vehn (Economics)

This paper proposes a tractable model of Bayesian learning on social networks in which agents choose whether to adopt an innovation.

Trump, Trade, and 2016: The Electoral Impact of Globalization

Grant Delaune (major: Business Economics)
Mentor: James Desveaux (Political Science)

A potential explanation for President Trump's electoral strength in the Rust Belt was the resonance of his protectionist trade agenda, particularly in the Midwestern Obama-Trump states of Iowa,

Michigan, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin where more than 125,000 people are estimated to have lost their jobs due to the North Atlantic Free Trade Agreement. I analyze this hypothesis by regressing the swing in the presidential voting margin between the 2012 and 2016 elections with the number of jobs lost due to trade, as measured by the number of workers certified as eligible for the Trade Adjustment Assistance program (TAA). I found that congressional districts which experienced higher job loss swung Republican in 2016, with an increase of 1040 TAA-eligible workers in the four years preceding the election corresponded roughly to a 1% swing towards Trump. However, further analysis found that in majority-minority congressional districts an increase in TAA-eligible workers resulted in a statistically significant swing towards Clinton. These results support a broader field of research linking import competition with increased political polarization and have interesting implications for future campaigning on the issue of globalization.

Measuring and Predicting Liquidity of the U.S. Equity Markets

Anna Zhang (major: Financial Actuarial Mathematics), *Caiyi Zhang, Dr. William R. Zane*

Mentor: William R. Zane (Economics)

It is generally acknowledged that liquidity is an important measure in stock markets. In this research, we are interested in identifying predictors of U.S. equity liquidity and whether the predictions are affected by changes in the tick size. The median daily trading volume (over a specific 3-month interval) is used as a measure for liquidity. We employ machine learning algorithms to identify the most appropriate functional form relating size and liquidity, as well as other indicators known to be relevant, for example, the actual price of the asset. The findings indicate that the relationship between these factors and liquidity varies with respect to industry groups and market caps. The significance of our research lies in how liquidity affects key aspects such as trading and asset pricing. Knowing what market variables correlate with liquidity can have important implications for regulators and designers of trading platforms.

Empirical Study of Returns on Financial Assets

David Nie (majors: Applied Mathematics; Economics), *Dr.*

Francois Geerolf

Mentor: Francois Geerolf (Economics)

The cross-section of average asset returns, as well as why asset prices move so much over time, is poorly understood. We investigate empirically the success of the Capital Asset Pricing Model, as well as the Fama, French 3-factor model, to account for the cross-section of returns. We find that the CAPM does a poor job at explaining the cross-section of equity returns, and that the correlation with the market (Beta) is a poor predictor of equity returns. In contrast, we find that the High-Minus-Low Book-to-Market factor is more successful: value stocks have higher returns. We also explore the role of real estate returns in explaining the cross-section of asset returns. We then move on to the corporate bond market, where we investigate the determinants of credit spread changes.

Norwegian Economic Dynamism Threats and Benefits: An Exploration of Generational Societal Dichotomization Via Cinematic Discourse

Andrew B. Mosher (major: Nordic Studies)

Mentor: Patrick Wen (Scandinavian Section)

Norway is currently amongst the top ten crude oil exporters in the world, at net crude oil exports of 1.3 million barrels per day (mb/d). The country is also amongst the top ten exporters of refined oil at 340 Kilo Barrels per day kb/d. A golden phenomena for Norway, the Ekofisk Oil field discovery in December 1969, is largely responsible for its economic prosperity, elevated employment, and infrastructure vitality. The aforementioned discovery identifies a primary reason for the country's sudden growth from a modest GDP yield to the second largest GDP yield for the Nordic Region. Additionally, Norway secures the largest GDP per capita for the region; thanks to its smaller population density relative to the region. A Generational Societal Dichotomization is an effect from the aforementioned shift from a modest economy to a more robust economy. Such said effect is explored via cinematic discourse in "The Struggle for Life" by

screenwriter and filmmaker Bjorn Olaf Johannessen . "The Struggle for Life," A Eurochannel episodic drama series, explores existential societal and cultural critique; via character introspection and interactive dialogue. Johannessen, composed dialogue on the implicit costs of an exemplary GDP and showcased content centered on the generational dichotomization prevalent in modern Norwegian society. Exploration of said content is an effort to elucidate both the explicit and implicit cost and benefits of Norwegian economic dynamism interactive with its citizenry economic, cultural, and social landscape. 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 - 2:50 PM, LUSKIN CONFERENCE CENTER SESSION 5B, CATALYST ROOM

The Language of Italian Jewish Mothers and Children During World War II: A Complex Relationship

Loreal Kaufman (major: Italian and Special Fields)

Mentor: Elissa Tognozzi (Italian)

Italian Jewish women who lived through the war in Italy, have stories that are not told. Often, the focus of World War II literature is the deportation and extermination of the Jews as told by men. The focus of this study is to examine the experiences of Italian Jewish women and their children who stayed in Italy for the duration of the war. This study will frame the unique experiences through the specific modes of communication between mother and child in three novels: *A History* by Elsa Morante, *Family Lexicon* by Natalia Ginzburg, and *Una bambina e basta* by Lia Levi. The significance of language in these novels is that it is a window into a part of history. These personal experiences reveal the internal complexity of a country that was, in a way, at war with itself. Morante, Ginzburg, and Levi use the language between mother and child to personalize a global conflict. Morante's characters use

song, Ginzburg's family uses poetry and oral stories, and Levi uses oral dialogue. The analysis of these novels reveals a story that is different from the canon of World War II literature, different but important because these are stories told by and written about women who had to learn to survive when their nation turned against them.

From Mexican Lawful Immigrants to Naturalized American Citizens Through Accessible Literacy

Nancy Valencia (majors: Spanish; Chicana and Chicano Studies)

Mentor: Carlota Suhr (Spanish and Portuguese)

In 2017, the Pew Research Center determined that only 42% of the 6 million Mexican Lawful Immigrants living in the United States have become Naturalized American citizens while the other 58% who are eligible for citizenship have not become citizens (2017). Today, thousands of Mexicans eligible to become citizens reject the possibility of applying for citizenship for various reasons, some of which include the process and cost of filing for citizenship. Other reasons include the language barrier and their lack of knowledge of the English language, as well as illiteracy, their inability to read/write in either English or Spanish or both. The Council of Mexican Federations in North America (COFEM) provides free workshops and offers one on one appointments in which they help the community members complete their N-400 forms and apply for citizenship. They also provide the applicants with flashcards of the material they may be tested on during their naturalization exam. Completing the N-400 is only the first step towards becoming a citizen, however, the applicants also need help learning the material covered in the naturalization exam. The population of Mexican Lawful Immigrants that have become Naturalized American citizens is relatively low, however, through research on how to encourage them to apply for citizenship and on how to facilitate this process for them, the numbers are bound to increase.

Heritage Language Learning in Vietnamese- and Japanese- American Communities

Dana McCaw (major: Asian Languages and Linguistics), Joseph
Nguyen (majors: Human Biology and Society; Asian Languages
and Linguistics),

Mentor: Sung-Ock Sohn (Asian Languages and Cultures)

This research project examines how sociological and language pedagogical methodologies in heritage language schools and parent-child heritage language teaching influence heritage learners' acquisition level and intrinsic motivation for their own language and culture in second-generation Vietnamese- and Japanese-American communities. As future generations of Asian-American communities become increasingly assimilated into mainstream society, these communities struggle to maintain their heritage identity. Here, we examine these issues of language and cultural loss through questionnaires and interviews with college students, parents, and language teachers, and we observe actual heritage language classrooms to analyze specific pedagogical methods used in teaching. We use these findings to create a strategic model on what concrete actions are needed to better heritage language schools in these communities and how provide resources facilitating parent-child transmission of language.

The Role of Perceived Stress and Education in Violent Relationships

Jacqueline Perez (major: Psychology), *Julia F. Hammett, Dr.*

Benjamin R. Karney, Dr. Thomas N. Bradbury

Mentor: Benjamin R. Karney (Psychology)

Although the adverse effects of intimate partner violence (IPV) are most evident among people with low incomes, less education, and high stress levels (e.g., CDC, 2018), leading theories often overlook these variables and neglect to study these populations. By adapting Bronfenbrenner's (1979) social-ecological model to IPV, we propose that greater socioeconomic capacity can offset the effects of stress on IPV among lower-income couples. To test this prediction, we collected data on education, perceived stress, and IPV from both partners in 231 newlywed couples living in lower-income communities. For husbands, but not wives, baseline levels

of stress and education interacted to predict changes in IPV nine months later ($b = -.17, p < .01$ for husbands; $b = -.09, p = .11$ for wives). Specifically, for men who did not attend college, higher stress predicted greater changes in IPV ($b = .17, p < .01$). For men who completed at least some college, stress and changes in IPV were unrelated ($b = -.06, p = .40$). These results support a social-contextual perspective on IPV and suggest that, at least for men, education may buffer couples from engaging in IPV when faced with high levels of stress.

On the Margins: The Intersections between Asian American and Pacific Islander Narratives and Sexual Violence

Leann Thuy Huong Pham (majors: Political Science; Asian American Studies)

Mentors: Victor Bascara, Grace Hong, and Kelly Fong (Asian American Studies)

Despite the growth of a movement against sexual violence at universities across the nation, the voices of many students of color have largely been absent in existing research and media outlets. With Asian American and Pacific Islander students comprising a growing number among campuses, it is imperative that we begin to rethink the experiences of students on campus and our current approaches towards responding. Based on a sample of 13 Asian American and Pacific Islander (AAPI) survivors at UCLA, the following study firstly explores student narratives of sexual assault as well as the context in which these stories come forward. With this context in mind, the study further examines the current legislative landscape surrounding campus sexual violence justice and care. Though all identifying with the same greater Asian American and Pacific Islander community, these survivors are not homogenous in terms of nationality, class, religion, sexuality, and other identities that shape everyday power dynamics. Their experiences challenge both the heterosexual white narrative as well as assumptions regarding the Asian American community. Results of this two-step study regarding Asian American narratives and sexual violence policy protest the idea that sexual violence exists on solely a gendered dimension or a post-racial era. These survivor narratives will help find ways to better serve nonwhite

students and provide meaningful change for sexual assault prevention policy.

Narratives of Freedom: Oral History Research Initiative Exploring the Impact of Incarceration on Families

Karen Ortiz and Kimberly Ortiz (majors: World Arts and Cultures/Dance; Chicana and Chicano Studies), *Matthew Griffith, Rosie Rios, Dr. Byronn Bain*

Mentor: Byronn Bain (African American Studies; World Arts and Cultures/Dance)

Narratives of Freedom (NOF) is a student-run and led by faculty research mentor Professor Bain. This is an oral history research initiative using poetry, theater, prison workshops, participatory research, and community gatherings to document life histories revealing the impact of incarceration on our families. In the spring of 2018 incarcerated students and system-impacted students completed the Collaborative Institutional Training Initiative (CITI) to become researchers prepared to share experiences of mass incarceration using ethically and socially responsible methods. Currently, the team is conducting audio-recorded oral histories to effectively collect the themes and narratives on the impact of incarceration on our families. In collaboration with the UCLA Prison Education program, NOF currently works with incarcerated students at Barry J. Nidrof Juvenile Hall. We aim to disseminate our stories, inform the public, legislature, develop policies, and create educational opportunities for the reformation of prison education. Through this oral presentation, two of our system-impacted students will share our current and future work and their own experiences.

2:00 - 2:50 PM, LUSKIN CONFERENCE CENTER
SESSION 5C, DISCOVERY ROOM

**Drone Wars: A Digital Humanities Investigation into the Politics of
Drone Warfare and Data**

Sanjana Giduthuri (major: Statistics), Miguel Gutierrez (major: Art History), Kristen Tang (major: Cognitive Science), Lian Mae Tualla (major: Environmental Science), Leia Yen (major: English)

Mentors: Alexander W. Astin (Education) and Ashley Sanders Garcia (Digital Humanities)

In 2004, the Bureau of Investigative Journalism began recording data surrounding drone strikes in Pakistan to combat the secrecy surrounding the deployment and impact of United States drone warfare. Using a combination of public government documents and journalistic sources, the Bureau has since expanded their data collection to include information on drone strikes in Somalia, Yemen, and Afghanistan. While scholars have examined these datasets individually, the Drone Wars digital humanities project compares them within legal and political frameworks to answer a few key questions. How have the different presidential administrations affected drone policy and warfare? What are the human impacts of their agendas? How do politics affect drone data and disclosure? Through a variety of data visualizations, mapping, and qualitative analysis, Drone Wars evaluates the presidencies of George W. Bush, Barack Obama, and Donald Trump to understand their contributions to the current state of drone warfare and policy. The project also highlights the importance of recognizing how data absence reveals the ways political agents can interfere with public discourse surrounding drones. Drone Wars intervenes by framing drone strike data through a humanistic lens that recognizes the roles, responsibilities, and victims of drone warfare.

**Globalization and the Crime-Terror Nexus: The Tensions Between
the Local and the Global in National Security**

Leanna Kramer (majors: Global Studies; Russian Studies)

Mentor: Shaina Potts (Geography; Global Studies)

The international spotlight on terrorism in the wake of 9/11 has drawn increased attention to the narco-terror nexus, which represents the unprecedented security threat that emerges from the partnership between terrorist organizations and drug cartels. This research utilizes a variety of intelligence documents, federal cases, and news articles to provide a detailed examination of three case studies within this nexus: Hezbollah's operations with Los Zetas, a Mexican drug cartel, the Taliban's relationship with Haji Juma Khan, South Asia's primary drug trafficker, and the evolution of the insurgent group, the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia into an extensive drug trafficking organization. This paper argues that failures in international security policy and the effects of globalization facilitated increased collaboration between terrorist groups and drug trafficking organizations. Further, I place the narco-terror nexus within broader theory on globalization by highlighting the way localization operates within the framework of globalization.

**The Prodigal Plant: Evaluating National and International
Frameworks for the Sustainable Development of the Palm Oil
Sector in Sub-Saharan Africa**

Max Dunsker (majors: Economics; International Development
Studies)

Mentor: Judith A. Carney (Geography)

The oil palm native to Africa, scientific name *Elaeis guineensis*, has been a part of African culture for millennia. Found in West and Equatorial Africa, in countries ranging from Liberia down to Angola, the oil palm was cultivated by local farmers who utilized its fruit to make cooking oil. However, the landscape of oil palm in Africa has drastically changed within the last fifty years, due to the fact that palm oil cultivation for biodiesel and food production has been successfully utilized in Southeast Asia as a pathway for economic development. As different national governments establish regimes of regulation for the industry and international

actors impose various requirements, these choices will have diverse consequences for this burgeoning industry: the palm oil sector can become agro-industrial, promoting export-led economic development with the private sector, or smallholder-dominant, encouraging rural development through government programs. Using remote sensing, areas of potential oil palm cultivation can be measured, which can be used to identify the ecosystems and livelihoods most affected by the expansion of the palm oil industry. Analyzing the domestic and international regulatory frameworks, observing the potential cultivation areas of agro-industrial and smallholder palm oil, and compiling evidence from case studies throughout Sub-Saharan Africa provide insight regarding how these national and international choices shape the palm oil sector and affect African livelihoods.

The Rise of Right-Wing Populism and the Decline of Immigration in Germany

Kyilah Terry (major: European Studies)

Mentor: Magda Tarnawska Senel (Germanic Languages)

Populism is characterized by three core features: anti-establishment views such as big businesses, government officials and wealthy individuals; authoritarianism inclinations such favoring personal power and majoritarian systems that focus on the bulk of people; and nativist sentiments that emphasize xenophobic nationalism by excluding other countries and cultures. These characteristics of populism and support for populist parties underpin the revival of traditionalists ideals and is a response to fears concerning the dissolution of a national identity. The overall purpose of this study is to understand the rapid rise, arguments for and future course of a particular populist party: Alternative for Germany (AfD). The AfD is a German populist party founded in 2013, but as of 2018, has become the 3rd largest party in the German Bundestag, arguably, due to its strong anti-immigrant, anti-European Union (EU) and anti-Eurozone sentiments. However, it is the xenophobic attitudes, that I predict, will have the most significant impact on Germany's future, specifically on immigration legislation. While analyzing the AfD's leaders, policies, statements from parliamentary debates and voting patterns of election results, the common trend is a push for hardened

borders, less intake of migrants from the Middle East and North Africa and deportation of already settled migrants. This research is significant because there are currently over 11 million registered immigrants in Europe; therefore, millions of individuals will be affected.

The Roots of Reconstruction: Third Parties, Opposition Leadership, and the Dynamics of Political Change

Zachariah Emanuel (major: Political Science)

Mentor: Scott C. James (Political Science)

Is political change revolutionary or evolutionary in American politics? Stephen Skowronek's concept of "political time" offers an understanding of the presidency where change is revolutionary and in which the office's history is organized into cyclically consistent political regimes. According to Skowronek, presidents who come to power opposed to the dominant regime and when the regime is weak - among them Abraham Lincoln, FDR, and Ronald Reagan - are given expansive authority to implement a new regime by means of a wholesale reconstruction of governmental commitments. Skowronek asserts that the authority granted to these leaders to repudiate old commitments is predicated on the failures of their respective immediate predecessors, or what Skowronek calls "disjunction". Moreover, Skowronek argues that the electoral and programmatic strategies that Lincoln, FDR, and Reagan strike in the formation of their respective regimes follow no prescribed path. In contrast, I find political change to be evolutionary. I suggest that the roots of reconstruction extend beyond disjunction to the tenures of "second-generation preemptive presidents," or the last elected president of the opposition party before that party becomes dominant via political reconstruction. I propose that the shape of reconstruction is based on the electoral strategy and policy program of these second gens. Just as the failure of disjunction provides the authority for regime builders to repudiate, the success of second gens provides the architecture for that repudiation.

**FRIENDS OF RESEARCH EVENT
(BY INVITATION)
12:00-1:00 PM, LUSKIN CONFERENCE CENTER
OPTIMIST ROOM**

BUFFET LUNCH SERVED FROM 12:00PM

WELCOMING REMARKS

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

INSPIRED BY UNDERGRADUATE RESEARCH

Dr. Patricia Turner
Vice Provost for Undergraduate Education
Senior Dean, College of Letters and Science

EXPERIMENTAL HUMANITIES

Dr. Todd Presner
Michael and Irene Ross Endowed Chair in Yiddish Studies
Associate Dean of Digital Innovation in the Division of
Humanities and Adviser to the Vice Chancellor of Research
for Humanities, Arts, and Social Sciences

HUMANITIES, ARTS, AND SOCIAL SCIENCES RECEPTION AND AWARDS CEREMONY

**4:00 – 6:00 PM, POWELL LIBRARY ROTUNDA
RECOGNIZING PARTICIPANTS IN UNDERGRADUATE
RESEARCH WEEK 2019**

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

Vice Provost for Undergraduate Education
Senior Dean, College of Letters and Science

UNDERGRADUATE RESEARCH WEEK FACULTY

MENTOR AWARD RECIPIENTS 2019

Victor Bascara, Asian American Studies

Muriel McClendon, History

Monica Smith, Anthropology

Carola Suárez-Orozco, Education

Steven Peterson, Communication

STUDENT RESEARCH PRESENTATION

Dr. Kelly Kistner

Assistant Director, Undergraduate Research Center—
Humanities, Arts, and Social Sciences

*"Drone Wars: A Digital Humanities Investigation into the
Politics of Drone Warfare and Data"*

Sanjana Giduthuri, Statistics

Miguel Gutierrez, Art History
Kristen Tang, Cognitive Science
Lian Mae Tualla, Environmental Science
Leia Yen, English
Mentors: Alexander W. Astin (Education) and Ashley
Sanders Garcia (Digital Humanities)

STARTUP UCLA

Deanna Evans
Executive Director, Startup UCLA

DEAN'S PRIZE AWARDS WINNERS

ORAL PRESENTATION HONORS

Christian Chavez,
Associate Director, Partnership UCLA/Alumni Career
Programs

Cheryl Lott '01, J.D. '04, President, UCLA Alumni
Association Board of Directors

SESSIONS INDEXED BY PRESENTER MAJOR OR AREA OF RESEARCH

| | |
|--|------------------------|
| African American Studies | 1A |
| American Literature and Culture | 2A |
| Ancient Near East and Egyptology | 3B |
| Anthropology | 1B, 1C, 2C |
| Architectural Studies | 1B |
| Art | 2C |
| Art History | 4B |
| Asian American Studies | 1B, 3C, 5B |
| Asian Languages and Linguistics | 3A, 5B |
| Central & East European Languages & Cultures | 1B |
| Chicana and Chicano Studies | 2A, 5B |
| Classical Civilization | 3B |
| Communication | 2B, 4A, 4B, 4C |
| Comparative Literature | 3B |
| Design/Media Arts | 4C |
| Digital Humanities | 5C |
| Economics | 1C, 5A, 5C |
| Education | 1A, 2A |
| English | 2B, 2C, 3B |
| European Studies | 5C |
| Film & Television | 3C, 4C |
| Geography | 1A, 3A, 5C |
| Global Studies | 1C, 2B, 3C, 5C |
| History | 1B, 1C, 3A, 3B, 4B |
| International Development Studies | 1A, 3A, 5C |
| Italian | 2B, 5B |
| Linguistics | 4A |
| Music History | 1B, 2B |
| Nordic Studies | 5A |
| Philosophy | 3A |
| Political Science | 1B, 1C, 2A, 5B, 5C |
| Psychology | 1A, 2A, 2C, 3C, 4C, 5B |
| Russian Studies | 5C |
| Sociology | 1A, 3C |
| Spanish | 5B |
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SPECIAL THANKS TO OUR ALUMNI VOLUNTEERS,
STUDENT VOLUNTEER RESEARCH AMBASSADORS,
FACULTY CHAMPIONS, AND THE MEMBERS OF THE
UNDERGRADUATE RESEARCH WEEK
STEERING COUNCIL:

BRANDON KORETZ, CHAIR
CARYL CAROTHERS
STEVE CLEMONS
MARY DARLING
CLIFF FRIEDEN
GUAREE GUPTA KONIJETI
SEAN HARPER
HELEN KIM
OMID KOHANNIM
MELANIE LAMPA
ARYE LIPMAN
FRANCIA LOPEZ
MURIEL MCCLENDON
VISHAL MEDATIA
CARMELLE NORICE-TRA
KEITH NORRIS
TERESA SEEMAN
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UCLA Undergraduate Science Journal

Startup UCLA

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UCLA Jonsson Comprehensive Cancer Center

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SCHEDULE OF EVENTS

Monday, May 20

- 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. **Academic Conference for English Students (ACES)**
– 193 Kaplan Hall
- 12:00 p.m. - 1:30 p.m. **Research and Prestigious Scholarships Info Session and Discussion Panel** – Powell Library Rotunda
- 4:00 p.m. - 6:00 p.m. **UCLA Library Prize for Undergraduate Research Reception** – Powell Library Rotunda
- 4:00 p.m. - 6:00 p.m. **Astin Civic Engagement Scholars Research Showcase** – Alumni Center, Collins Room

Tuesday, May 21

- 9:00 a.m. - 3:30 p.m. **Department of English Honors Thesis Showcase**
– 193 Kaplan Hall
- 12:30 p.m. - 5:00 p.m. **Research Poster Day** – Pauley Pavilion
- 12:30 - 2:00 p.m. **Poster Session 1**
2:00 - 3:30 p.m. **Poster Session 2**
3:30 - 5:00 p.m. **Poster Session 3**

Wednesday, May 22

- 9:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m. **McNair Research Scholars Presentations**
– Powell Library Rotunda
- 2:00 p.m. - 5:00 p.m. **Ecology and Evolutionary Biology Annual Biology Research Symposium**
– Hershey Hall Cortile and 158 Hershey Hall
- 5:00 p.m. - 7:00 p.m. **Mellon Mays Undergraduate Fellowship Program Symposium** – Powell Library Rotunda

Thursday, May 23

- 9:00 a.m. - 12:00 p.m. **Humanities, Arts, and Social Sciences Oral Presentations**
1:00 p.m. - 3:00 p.m. **Presentations** – Luskin Conference Center
- 12:00 p.m. - 2:00 p.m. **Department of Integrative Biology and Physiology Physiological Science Major Poster Session**
– 158 Hershey Hall
- 4:00 p.m. - 6:00 p.m. **Humanities, Arts, and Social Sciences Reception and Awards Ceremony** – Powell Library Rotunda

Friday, May 24

- 2:00 p.m. - 4:00 p.m. **Sciences, Engineering, and Mathematics Reception and Dean's Prize Ceremony** – Powell Library Rotunda