The Third Annual Graduate Student Research Forum

Event Program
Friday, February 10, 2012
9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.
EMU

Sponsored by UNIVERSITY OF OREGON Graduate School

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The closing moments of a musical work tell the audience how to interpret that work as a whole. However, Carl Nielsen’s unconventional ending of his Sonata for Violin and Piano, Op. 35 (1912) does not provide closure. His wife described this ending as “peculiar, like a fascinating September cloud, very imaginative” in comparison with traditional models. The final gesture disrupts the linear trajectory of the work, starting as a rude interruption that fades into silence. The gestural type that Nielsen used to conclude his Op. 35 is not a new type for the composer, but its placement is. He often used “fade-out” gestures as transitional material, but this type “finishes” the Op. 35. I suggest that Nielsen’s gestural device subverts traditional musical trajectories and notions of closure, offering a musical manifestation of the early twentieth century interest in stream of consciousness and manipulation of time.

It is with pleasure that we welcome you to the Graduate School’s third annual Graduate Student Research Forum. We titled this year’s Research Forum Research Matters to highlight the fact that graduate students’ research has the potential to directly impact how we understand and solve social problems, develop new technologies and scientific discoveries, rethink the past, and promote innovation and creative expression. Discovery is at the heart of research universities such as the University of Oregon, and graduate student research is often at the cutting edge of discovery.

The first Graduate Student Research Forum was held in April 2010 as a response to requests from graduate students for more opportunities for interdisciplinary intellectual exchange and networking. The Graduate School is committed to providing ongoing opportunities for our graduate students to both share some of the incredible intellectual work going on at the university and to have the chance to engage with their peers’ research. Interdisciplinary, cross-unit forums like this are an ideal setting for learning, research collaboration, and professional development.

This year’s program includes 115 graduate students from 40 graduate programs, and collectively they include students from all of UO’s schools and colleges. In addition to 18 interdisciplinary panels, there is a mid-day event featuring research poster presentations by 38 students and a brief performance by the graduate student theater troupe, “Rehearsals for Life.” The range of research is truly impressive.

We want to thank the student participants, the faculty moderators of panels, and each of you who attend the event. Your participation is essential to our goal of creating the robust intellectual community that is the rich soil of knowledge production and dissemination in universities.

Kimberly Andrews Espy  
Vice President for Research and Innovation, Dean of the Graduate School

Sandra Morgen  
Vice Provost for Graduate Studies, Associate Dean of the Graduate School

Mia Yuan  
Associate Dean of the Graduate School
Where to Find Research Forum Events in the EMU:

EMU Ballroom and Oak Room are Located on the Second Level

Metolius, Alsea, Fir, and Walnut Rooms are Located on the Main Level

Rethinking Canons and Categories of Knowledge

EMU Walnut Room

Panelists:
Marcus Hensel—English
Jenny Noyce—English
Christopher Parmenter—Classics
Lucy Holland Phillips—Music Performance

Fog and Scales and Entrails, is that What Our Monsters are Made of?
Marcus Hensel, English, mhensel1@uoregon.edu
Grendel and his mother, the first two monsters in the Old English Beowulf, have been called demons, allegories, exiles, and Scandinavian zombies. However, the very basic question of what these two monsters are has been lost in the arguments about what they mean. I argue that all monsters are constellations, i.e., collections of transgressive traits that create an image of the monster only when taken together. I studied three of the traits that distinguish Grendel and his mother from the humans of the poem: physical abnormality, anthropophagy, and silence. Each of these attributes violates a morphological or behavioral norm as defined by the poem, but none of them alone can make a monster. Physical abnormality alone can make a unicorn; anthropophagy alone can make a very human cannibal; silence alone can make a monk. When taken altogether, however, these traits violate norms along so many different axes that the end product becomes a monster.

The Traumas of Cosmopolitanism: What the Novel Teaches Us About Life in a Globalizing World
Jenny Noyce, English, noyce@uoregon.edu
The focus of my research is English and Irish novels written in the late 1920s through the early 1950s viewed within the framework of “late modernism.” My interpretation of the works of E. M. Forster, Evelyn Waugh, Elizabeth Bowen, and Samuel Beckett suggests that the academy’s conventional wisdom about modernist literature should be revised to account for late modernist narrative practices. I examined these authors’ ways of renovating nineteenth century novel forms, engaging with cosmopolitanism, and providing complex interrogations of individuals’ relationships to their home nations. These authors’ formulation of a deterritorialized and indecipherable subjectivity serves as a radical critique of high modernism’s assumption that individuals possess unique and dynamic identities.

Logos, Mythos, and Aesopic Fable in Plato’s Phaedo
Christopher Parmenter, Classics, cparment@uoregon.edu
This research focuses on the use of fables and the performance of wisdom as a central facet in the argument of Plato’s Phaedo. An emotionally charged dialog depicting the death of Socrates, the Phaedo has long been an object of criticism for the weakness of its arguments for the immortality of the soul. The Phaedo displays the difficulties of the stable category of philosophical writing. From its very start, Plato employs a vein of storytelling that has its closest relative in the histories of Herodotus and Aesop. He then labors inconclusively over the definition of philosophical logos (argument or rational account) versus muthos (story or poetic account), a distinction that becomes unclear quickly. When his argument collapses, he resorts to storytelling and emotional appeal. Doing so, Plato situates himself in the Archaic Greek wisdom tradition and highlights the centrality of the performance of wisdom to his argument.
Perspectives on Online Communication
Rosalynn Rothstein, Folklore, rothstei@uoregon.edu
I conduct research from an emic perspective at my workplace, the Bureau of Emergency Communications in Portland, Oregon. Through observations during the course of a workday and interviews with coworkers, the position of workers during communication that is often, but not always, mediated through the computer can be constructed. For my workplace, communication includes interactions with citizens, coworkers, and first responders. This research considers the position of employees in the workplace, when evolving methods of communication require workers to use face-to-face and computer-mediated methods of communication. As ethnographic research continues to consider how to understand the study of online behaviors, an analysis of behavior that is mediated through computer communication and face-to-face communication can prove helpful. This analysis can lead to an understanding of laborlore’s position in the study of folklore and the influence that studying workplace communities can have on understanding more widespread phenomena.

Event Schedule

9:00 - 10:00

Politics Inside and Outside the Electoral Arena
EMU Oak Room
Panelists:
David Root (Political Science)
Hai Tran (Finance)
Brian Wanty (Public Administration)

Closing The Achievement Gap in K-12 and Higher Education
EMU Alsea Room
Panelists:
Spirit Brooks (Critical and Socio-Cultural Studies in Education)
Jennifer Chain (Counseling Psychology)
Amanda Ryan (Educational Methodology, Policy, and Leadership)

Object Lessons: Questions of Value and Meaning in Museums and Beyond
EMU Fir Room
Panelists:
Roya Amirsoleymani (Arts and Administration)
Gail Gould (Romance Languages)
Courtney Kemp (Metalsmithing - Art)

Critiquing and Contextualizing Nationalist Political Movements
EMU Metolius Room
Panelists:
Samuel Bernofsky (Political Science)
Dylan Brady (Geography)
William Fogarty (English)
Legal and Ethical Issues in Online Communication  
**EMU Oak Room**

**Panelists:**
- Karen Estlund (Communication and Society)
- Randall Livingstone (Communication and Society)
- Whitney Philips (English/Folklore)
- Derek Watkins (Geography)
- Mara Williams (Communication and Society)

Innovating Methods and Improving Assessments in Education  
**EMU Asea Room**

**Panelists:**
- Tobias Hopp (Communication and Society)
- Shelley Jensen (Educational Methodology, Policy, and Leadership)
- Carla McNelly (Education Studies)
- Joshua Melton & Erin Fukuda (Educational Methodology, Policy, and Leadership)
- Barbara Short (Educational Methodology, Policy, and Leadership)

Fostering Sustainability in the Built Environment  
**EMU Fir Room**

**Panelists:**
- Mike Beamer (Architecture)
- Christina Bollo (Architecture)
- Diana Hogard (Architecture)
- Gwynhwyfer Mhuireach (Architecture)
- Lanbin Ren (Landscape Architecture)
- Brook Waldfman (Architecture)

Refining Our Views of the Past  
**EMU Metolius Room**

**Panelists:**
- Joshua Fitzgerald (History)
- Timothy Hannon (English)
- Sean Munger (History)

Environmental Humanities Roundtable  
**EMU Walnut Room**

**Panelists:**
- Shane Hall (Environmental Studies)
- C. Parker Krieg (English)
- Taylor McHolm (English)
- Daniel Platt (English)
- Adam Shanley (Music Theory)
- Amy Sytsma (Classics)

Materializing Modernism in the Digital Age  
**Mathew Hannah, English, mhanah@uoregon.edu**

As part of a recent trend in modernist literary studies, I have been planning and working with material modernism. Recent critics such as Lawrence Rainey and Mark Morrison have argued for a return to the archive to better understand modernist literature in its original contexts. I have become interested in the useful and important scholarship that can be conducted by looking at these modernist magazines. Although my work has been mostly restricted by the University of Oregon’s archive of modernist journals, new media have made substantial improvements in access through high quality digital archives. My work will draw on these digital archives, researching modernist figures in their original publications. Looking at these contexts allows me to make specific claims about how these modernists appeared in particular literary journals with specific editorial policies and politics that can greatly expand the possibilities for innovative research.

Remembering to Remember: How to Measure Children’s Ability to Carry Out Their Future Intentions.  
**Caitlin Mahy, Psychology, cmahy@uoregon.edu**

The development of prospective memory, i.e., the ability to remember to carry out intentions in the future, has important implications for children’s academic and social functioning, but little is known about this development. The goal of this research is to examine factors that affect young children’s prospective remembering. I examined the ability of 4- and 5-year-olds to remember to perform an action in response to a particular target during a card sorting game. Manipulations of the prospective memory task included (1) whether children were engaged in an easy or difficult distracter task when the target appeared, (2) the salience of the targets that cued the action, and (3) the relative emphasis placed on thinking about the children’s intentions. We will measure self-regulatory abilities such as working memory, inhibition, and set shifting, episodic memory, and receptive vocabulary to investigate their relationships with prospective memory. Parents will also report on their children’s social understanding and self-regulation.

A Movement Exploration of American Belly Dance in the 21st-Century  
**Devon Polynone, Dance, devonp@uoregon.edu**

This research addresses two critical issues in dance performance. First, I go beyond representations and theorizing by directly addressing the actual experiences of dancers as they teach, perform, and create movement. This approach gives dancers a voice that has often been silent in scholarly work. Second, I address personal transformation through engagement with others. Through my self-expression as an artist whose medium is belly dance, I have worked with professional belly dancers. Their answers to questions provided insight into their reasons for dancing and more specifically for creating and performing belly dance in the specific way that makes each dancer unique. This insight allowed me to create new choreographic works. This research presents the experience of dance as transformative and as relevant to understanding our selves and our cultural experiences.
adsorption process for PMA depends on the specific isomer. The results from these studies have implications for environmental remediation technologies.

Research Forum Reception & Poster Session

EMU Fir Room

- Welcome by Sandra Morgen—Vice Provost for Graduate Studies, Associate Dean of the Graduate School
- Remarks by Kimberly Andrews Espy—Vice President for Research and Innovation, Dean of the Graduate School
- A Performance by graduate student theatre troupe, Rehearsals for Life

Poster Presenters:
Monya Anderson (Anthropology)
Carissa Balderas (Couples and Family Therapy)
Christopher Banek (Human Physiology)
Sara Bateman (Arts and Administration)
Adam Bates (Computer and Information Science)
Klaree Boone (Anthropology)
Tahisha Buck (Human Physiology)
Ryan Covey (Anthropology)
Jason Dooley (Psychology)
Andrea Eller (Biological Anthropology)
Paul Elliott (Computer and Information Science)
Joshua Felver (School Psychology)
Nigel Fenton (Architecture)
Jason Gustafson (Computer and Information Science)
Gretchen Hill (Geography)
Nicole Kaye (School Psychology)
Ha Beom Kim (Anthropology)
Naomi Knoble (Counseling Psychology)
Marta Lilly (Interior Architecture)
On-Yee Lo (Human Physiology)
Anna Marshall (School Psychology)
Kimber Mattox (Human Physiology)
Leslie McLees (Geography)
Gwynhwyfer Mhuireach (Architecture)
Ghulam Memon (Computer and Information Science)
Benjamin Mood (Computer and Information Science)
Maxwell Moriyama (Architecture)
Rhonda Nese (School Psychology)
Ellen Nygaard (Interior Architecture)
Caitlin Robertson (Conflict and Dispute Resolution)
Steven Romero (Human Physiology)
Justin Sant (Architecture)
Andrew Schaper (Educational Methodology, Policy, and Leadership)
Michael Schwartz (School Psychology)
Emma Slager (Geography)
Carly Smith (Psychology)
Elizabeth Stickel (Marketing)
Ali Torkamani (Computer and Information Science)
**Energy Innovations**

**3:15—4:30**  
**EMU Fir Room**

Panelists:  
Erik Bonnett—Architecture  
Tom Ptak—Geography  
Ellen Robertson—Chemistry

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**There is Great Daylight! But the Lights Are On: Daylight and the Electric Lighting User Patterns**  
Erik Bonnett, Architecture, ebonnett@uoregon.edu

A common story in ostensibly daylit buildings is that the architectural design can deliver energy savings and productivity gains, but user behavior intercedes, failing to generate anticipated outcomes. Thus, a better understanding of user behaviors and preferences in daylit spaces can help improve design strategies, provide effective occupant education resources, and deliver greater energy and productivity gains. During a site visit to the Baker Prairie Middle School in Canby, Oregon, the research team noticed that classroom daylighting strategies, namely skylights and Solatubes, were not being fully utilized. In many classrooms, shades and blinds were drawn while electric lights were on. This apparent pattern of underutilization contrasts sharply with the clear design intent and extensive simulation used to ensure classrooms were adequately daylit. This research was constructed to determine if and why these daylight strategies are underutilized and what can be done to improve utilization. Three user behavior patterns were identified, each of which suggests different design strategies needed to meet user needs.

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**Polyelectrolytes at the Oil/Water Interface: Applications in Environmental Remediation.**  
Ellen Robertson, Chemistry, erobertson@uoregon.edu

I used two surface-specific techniques to study the behavior of poly(acrylic acid) (PAA) and two isomers of poly(methacrylic acid) (PMA) at the carbon tetrachloride/water (CCl4/H2O) interface under various aqueous conditions. Both vibrational sum frequency generation, a surface-specific spectroscopic technique, and surface tension measurements revealed that the adsorption of PAA and PMA at the CCl4/H2O interface depends strongly on the bulk aqueous pH. In particular, PAA and PMA are present at the CCl4/H2O interface at low pHs (<4) yet absent at higher pHs (>4.5). The presence of alkaline metal ions induces the adsorption of PAA at pHs where it is normally not interfacially active. Dynamic surface tension measurements indicate that PAA adsorbs at the CCl4/H2O interface in a multi-step process, whereas the
example of radical individualism in a Nietzschean sense or as an example of “virophobia,” a hatred of
men. I place her work in midst of the tension between cultural feminism and post-structuralism,
arguing that her poetic texts are a critique of the construction of female subjectivity and promote a
fluidity of gender concepts that are highly modern.

Aesthetics, Architecture and Politics in the Late Imperial Chinese Erotic Novel
Qing Ye, East Asian Languages and Literatures, qingy@uoregon.edu
My research was conducted to introduce Chinese erotic literature to the transnational study of gender,
sexuality, print culture, and literary aesthetics. I analyzed a masterpiece of the Chinese erotic vernacular novel in the 17th century, The Plum in the Golden Vase (Jin Ping Mei). In this novel, the male protagonist has several sexual partners, including his primary wife, concubines, male and female servants, and prostitutes, but the sex and sexuality in this novel could be read as much more than just physical intercourse. The time, place, and gesture of copulation suggest the author’s attitudes toward the politics and society of the late imperial Chinese society. My research includes close reading of several pivotal chapters that exemplify the author’s sophisticated construction of the novel and its microcosmic and macrocosmic portrayals of the body. I conclude that the portrayal of sexuality in the novel highlights the precariousness of a social order vulnerable to the actions of single individuals and doomed by the absence of moral leadership.

Confronting the Colonial Past in the Present Day
EMU Oak Room
Panelists:
Anne Lohezic (Romance Languages)
Celine Maillard (Romance Languages)
Brian Rooney (English)
Jonathan Turbin (Anthropology)

Social Construction of Gender and Sexuality
EMU Alsea Room
Panelists:
Anna-Lisa Baumeister (German)
Erica Ciszek (Communication and Society)
Eva Hoffmann (German and Scandinavian)
Qing Ye (East Asian Languages and Literatures)

Energy Innovations
EMU Fir Room
Panelists:
Erik Bonnett (Architecture)
Tom Ptak (Geography)
Ellen Robertson (Chemistry)

Innovative Research Methodologies
EMU Metolius Room
Panelists:
Matthew Hannah (English)
Caitlin Mahy (Psychology)
Devon Polynone (Dance)
Rosalynn Rothstein (Folklore)

Rethinking Canons and Categories of Knowledge
EMU Walnut Room
Panelists:
Marcus Hensel (English)
Jenny Noyce (English)
Christopher Parmenter (Classics)
Lucy Holland Phillips (Music Performance)
Politics Inside and Outside the Electoral Arena

9:00—10:00
EMU Oak Room

Panelists:
David Root—Political Science
Hai Tran—Finance
Brian Wanty—Public Administration

Voting and Vetoing by the Pen: The United States Supreme Court as a Unique Political Actor
David Root, Political Science, droot@uoregon.edu
Since 1803 when Chief Justice John Marshall handed down his landmark opinion in Marbury v. Madison, American politics has grappled with several fundamental questions in the classic debate regarding judicial review and the Supreme Court. In this debate, questions arise concerning whether the Court (i) is a political actor and (ii) should be a political actor. I argue that the answer to both questions is yes, thus raising other questions of ways and effects. To address these questions, I conducted interdisciplinary research across politics and law by reviewing political analysis and commentary surrounding cases widely considered to be political (e.g., Bush v. Gore 2000) and legal analysis of the Court’s opinions in these cases and the political effects of such rulings. This research recounts the Court’s political behavior from the New Deal through the current Roberts Court, coming full circle to today and the upcoming healthcare litigation.

Institutional Investors and Social Responsibility Shareholder Proposals
Hai Tran, Finance, htran@uoregon.edu
I investigated the vote support for shareholder proposals related to corporate social responsibility during 1992–2010. Any shareholder with at least $2,000 ownership could submit a proposal requesting the company to take a certain action. This proposal would than be voted on by other shareholders at the annual meeting. Vote support for social responsibility proposals has steadily increased, especially for those proposals sponsored by institutional investors. I examined the drivers of vote support for such proposals and found that institutional investors tend to target companies with lower social responsibility scores but higher return on assets. In addition, proposals related to energy and environment, workplace standards, and political contributions reporting had much higher levels of support than did proposals in other topics. Proposals that win the majority vote have a high implementation rate, at 65%.

Representative Government and Apportionment: An Examination of Oregon Legislative Elections, 1992-2010
Brian Wanty, Public Administration, wanty@uoregon.edu
American legislatures were held to the “one person, one vote” standard by the U.S. Supreme Court during the 1960s. The Court ruled that a “state legislature must be apportioned on a population basis” and “diluting the weight of votes because of place of residence impairs basic constitutional rights under the Fourteenth Amendment.” This study was conducted to determine whether equal-population apportionment solved the problem of vote dilution. Votes are diluted by place of residence. For each Oregon general election from 1992 to 2010, a vote dilution ratio (VDR) was calculated for each legislative chamber, i.e., the total votes in the district with the most votes divided by the total votes in the district with the fewest votes. VDRs rose from a low of 1.25 to their peak in the 2010 election at 2.0 for the Senate and 2.7 for the House. These results indicate that population is a poor proxy for votes.

Social Construction of Gender and Sexuality

3:15—4:30
EMU Alsea Room

Panelists:
Anna-Lisa Baumeister—German
Erica Ciszek—Communication and Society
Eva Hoffmann—German
Qing Ye—East Asian Languages and Literatures

Disgusting Mermaids, Seductive Secretions: Artistic Disgust as the Negotiation of Possibility
Anna-Lisa Baumeister, German, baumeister@uoregon.edu
European art and literature has long depicted feminine otherness as fantastic aquatic creatures such as water spirits, mermaids, and sirens. Crucially, this otherness has always had two aspects: mystical beauty but also ugliness, fright, and disgust. Although this second dimension has mainly operated implicitly throughout European cultural history, since the 1970s it has become increasingly central in European artistic practice and theoretical discourse. My research focuses on a group of Austrian feminist artists from this recent tradition, including experimental filmmaker VALIE EXPORT and Nobel Prize winning author Elfriede Jelinek. Through critical engagement with conventional notions of the “disgusting” feminine other, these artists have cast fresh light on ugliness and have helped spark an international movement: “abject art.” My analysis seeks to highlight the role of ugliness and abjection in the work of this group, articulate the differences among them, and draw conclusions regarding how we might most effectively theorize these concepts.

Developing a Global Queer Community in the Digital Age: A Narrative Analysis of International Contributions to the “It Gets Better Project”
Erica Ciszek, Communication and Society, eciszek@uoregon.edu
In light of the recent gay teen suicides in September 2010, it is imperative to examine the social and cultural climates from which these tragedies emerged. The deaths of these young men gained much media coverage and set the foundation for the political conversations happening now. Grass roots organizations and thousands of LGBT-identified individuals and allies have mobilized to reach out to queer and questioning youth. This research was designed to investigate how individuals, communities, political organizations, corporations, advocacy groups, and the media understand and more importantly have responded to this societal issue. A qualitative narrative analysis was conducted on 40 contributions to the “It Gets Better Project” to examine the dominant digitally circulated stories that emerge.

An die Jungen Mädchen: Elsa Asenijeff and the Challenge of Female Subjectivity
Eva Hoffmann, German, evah@uoregon.edu
My research is centered on the construction of gender in literature in Germany and Austria in the late Nineteenth and early Twentieth centuries. Sexual norms were controversial at that time, and women found themselves in a position that was both promising and oppressive. Although the industrial revolution brought along economic and social changes that contributed to women’s emancipation, the values of Wilhelmine Germany still subjugated and segregated women. This conflict was inscribed by the Jewish-Austrian writer Elsa Asenijeff (1867–1941). Current scholarship presents her work either as an
Monuments and Memories: Bajan Slave History and Cultural Memory
Jonathan Turbin, Anthropology, igt@uoregon.edu
My research focuses on how memories of the African-American slave trade are embedded in aesthetics, rituals, narratives, and roles in places on the Atlantic coast. I am particularly interested in the "performance" of history and the ways cultural memory can conflict with official historical narratives. To date I have conducted fieldwork in Cote d'Ivoire on post-colonial memory and in Barbados on how its history as a slave colony is memorialized.

Coming Home: Towards a Holistic Model of Indigenous Student Retention in Higher Education
Spirit Brooks, Critical and Socio-cultural Studies in Education, spirit@uoregon.edu
The basic issue in higher education facing Native American students is what James Larimore defined as "persistence and retention." Of primary concern is that Native American students are severely underrepresented among those students seeking and earning degrees. This underrepresentation is a reflection of low enrollment and low participation and retention rates. I address two questions in this study: what do culturally competent support services look like for Native American students, and how is the educational experience of the Native American student impacted by culturally competent support services? A case study analysis of Native American student support programs will be conducted to answer these questions. I will examine the University of New Mexico's American Indian Support Services program and compare it with the support services available to American Indian students at the University of Oregon, a predominantly white institution.

Understanding Cultural Differences in Social Emotional Assessment and Academic Achievement for American Indian and Alaska Native Students
Jennifer Chain, Counseling Psychology, jchain@uoregon.edu
In contrast to the Western concept of mental health, the American Indian/Alaska Native (AI/AN) worldview emphasizes a more holistic, relational, and spiritual well being. Previous research has revealed significant cultural differences in social emotional skills among ethnic groups. Some researchers have found inconsistent results when comparing AI/AN and White participants in social emotional domains such as anxiety sensitivity, delay discounting, self-perception, and hopefulness. A systematic analysis of cultural differences using a standardized social emotional assessment has not been conducted. In this study, I will explore whether profiles of social emotional competency differ between AI/AN students and non-Native students. The data utilized for this study were taken from a 4-year longitudinal research project with the Anchorage School District in which 45 teachers in 18 schools completed the pre- and post-assessment survey for 325 students.

The Relation Between High School Principal Leadership Practices and Equitable Student Achievement Outcomes
Amanda Ryan, Educational Methodology, Policy, and Leadership, aryan3@uoregon.edu
In this research, the relation between the self-perceived leadership practices of 41 Portland, Oregon Metro area high school principals and the achievement levels of Hispanic and Non-Hispanic White students on the Oregon Assessment of Knowledge and Skills math test was explored. The Leadership Practices Inventory (LPI) was used to measure leadership aptitudes across five dimensions. Differential performance across categories of race and ethnicity will be analyzed and compared against scores on the LPI. The results will expand on existing research that has evaluated the ties between principal leadership
Object Lessons: Questions of Value and Meaning in Museums and Beyond
9:00—10:00
EMU Fir Room

Panelists:
Roya Amirsoleymani—Arts and Administration
Gail Gould—Romance Languages
Courtney Kemp—Metalsmithing (Art)

Confronting the Colonial Past in the Present Day
3:15—4:30
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Anne Lohezic—Romance Languages
Celine Maillard—Romance Languages
Brian Rooney—English
Jonathan Turbin—Anthropology

Public Participation and Community Engagement in Feminist Art

Roya Amirsoleymani, Arts and Administration, roya@uoregon.edu
Through feminist, action-oriented, and descriptive research, I will examine how contemporary feminist art programs define and plan for rich, diverse public participation and community engagement within specific cultural contexts. My methods include a literature review pertinent to feminist art theory and curatorial practice and arts participation best practices, both digital and place based. I am also conducting case analyses of two museum/nonprofit feminist exhibition programs in regional U.S. cities. Case analyses will include interviews with administrators directly involved in public programming. I will seek interviewees’ perspectives on how their programs define, plan for, and measure feminist participation, engagement, and dialogue. I will then analyze the data in relation to feminist art politics and arts participation best practices. Based on the results, I will develop recommendations for participation and engagement planning in feminist arts programming to enable sharing of successful models, enhancement of existing and future programs, and diversification of audiences and the public.

Roya Amirsoleymani, Arts and Administration, roya@uoregon.edu

Representations: Scenes from the Life of a Jewish Woman in Venice Circa 1450

Gail Gould, Romance Languages, ggado@uoregon.edu
In my analysis of the poetry of Sara Copio-Sullam, a Jewish intellectual and poet living in the Venetian Ghetto in the 1600s, I examine an object that describes life in the ghetto for such a woman: a precious, beautifully illustrated betrothal box. The images on this box portray the devotional duties of a Jewish woman in similar socioeconomic and religious circumstances. Copio-Sullam was defined by her deep Jewish faith, which she refused to surrender despite persecution. I explore correlations between the life and poetic voice of Copio-Sullam and the idealized visions of Jewish womanhood expressed on the box. I also relate these scenes to types of imagery and subject matter on similar boxes produced for Christian households and other popular iconography related to Jewish and Christian matrons.

The Domestic Object and the Museum: Cultural Hierarchies in Object Display and Storage

Courtney Kemp, Metalsmithing (Art), ckemp@uoregon.edu
The decorative object possesses an inherent social significance, existing throughout history as an item of cultural importance and social function. Its value is implicitly social; the use of a mantelpiece vase, for example, lies in its ability to function as a descriptor and signifier of the societal status of the owner. Its ability to contain, pour, or collect holds little legitimate value. My research includes an investigation of the relevance of the decorative object in contemporary society, with particular focus on the role of these objects in the modern museum. As objects are cycled through the processes of crating, storing, and deaccession, how is the value of an object, originally intended to serve as a social signifier, disrupted or reassigned?

“Bug-Jargal”, “Spirit of Haiti”, and the Haitian Revolution: Between Burden, Pride and Invisibility
Anne Lohezic, Romance Languages, alohezic@uoregon.edu
With the disappearance of the bodies of 5 million African slaves who died on the Atlantic Ocean during the “Triangular Trade,” feelings of definitive identification with a unique geopolitical space also disappeared. For some slaves of Santo Domingo and their Haitian descendants, identification with various African nations did not necessarily constitute the exclusive element of their personal identities. On the contrary, the Atlantic crossing and slavery conditions diluted and nuanced this notion of identity. Victor Hugo’s Bug-Jargal and Spirit of Haiti by Miriam Chancy are two works in which the key characters create strategies resisting the automatic categorization of their identity based on unpredictable attributes such as genre and race. Coming from completely different origins and time periods, these two books paint a picture of the complex relationship and various models of Haitian subjectivity whose origin is anchored in the Haitian Revolution, a problem too often consciously pushed to the margins of history.

The Emergency of New Anti-Colonialist Ideas in the 18th-Century Through “Supplément au Voyage de Bougainville” (Diderot, 1796)
Celine Maillard, Romance Languages, cmaillar@uoregon.edu
I will analyze the concepts of colonialism and anti-colonialism in the 18th century by examining Denis Diderot (1723-1784) “Supplément au voyage de Bougainville” (1796). I will foremost examine Diderot’s nonconformist discourse concerning the anti-colonial ideology defended by the thinkers of the Enlightenment, and from there I will analyze Diderot’s original humanism in the light of “Supplément au Voyage de Bougainville,” which illustrates his progressive thoughts.

J.M. Synge’s Syncretic Nationalism in The Playboy of the Western World
Brian Rooney, English, brooney@uoregon.edu
This essay qualifies the scholarly discussion of the playwright J. M. Synge’s Playboy of the Western World (1907), which notes the incompatibility of individual actualization and community mobilization in colonized rural Ireland. Synge portrays the Irish village as an emasculated husk that can only assert itself vicariously by spawning individual artist-heroes and then rejecting them and falling back into abjection. I contend that even though this work shows the community floundering, we should also assess how Synge portrays the viability of the individual artist-hero. Although the individual artist-hero in question anticipates a “romping lifetime” at the play’s conclusion, there is textual evidence to suggest that we should be cynical about this prediction, not least because the action of the play is predicated on the divergence between speech and reality. Synge vexes the boundaries between individual and community by illustrating their contingency, such that the Irish artist-hero without community may be chimerical.
Constraining and Unleashing Creativity and the Social Appreciation of the Arts

1:45—3:00
EMU Walnut Room

Panelists:
Brian Cook—Theater Arts
Lyle Murphy—Sculpture (Art)/Folklore
Ying Xiong—Comparative Literature

Historicizing the Cherub Company’s “Two Noble Kinsmen” and “Twelfth Night”
Brian Cook, Theater Arts, cook3@uoregon.edu

The Cherub Company was an alternative British theatre company whose work defied most of the categories of theatre practice in Britain in the 1980s, largely because of the company’s Eastern European aesthetic. Cherub’s work today would likely be commonplace, but in its own time it was derided for producing “bad” theatre. In part, the criticism was directed at how the company uprooted conventional understandings of how to produce Shakespeare’s plays. I examined their productions of “Two Noble Kinsmen” (1979) and “Twelfth Night” (1982), two plays that especially offended the traditionalist drama representatives of the primary arts funding body, the Arts Council of Great Britain. Officers from the Arts Council despised the production of “Kinsmen” so much that one of them wrote in an internal report that the production was a masturbatory fantasy that “should not be encouraged in front of a paying public - they might not go blind!”

Hooks, Yarns and Bars
Lyle Murphy, Sculpture (Art)/Folklore, lyle@uoregon.edu

I participated, with other faculty, students, and staff from the Oregon Folklife Network, the Center for Intercultural Dialogue, and UO Department of Folklore, in interviews with prisoners at the Oregon State Correctional Institution (OSCI) that belong to a group called Crocheting 4 Community. The group donates crocheted items to local community and global charitable causes. I curated an art show that highlighted their crocheted items, other works of art, pictures within the OSCI, and interviews describing how being a prisoner, especially those who were incarcerated at an early age, has had a positive impact on these individuals’ lives.

Poetry as Rhetorical Agency: A Harmonizer Within and Without—A Tentative Study of Poetic Harmony in Sino-Western Rhetorical Traditions
Ying Xiong, Comparative Literature, yxiong@uoregon.edu

Through a social-political, multicultural, and hermeneutic lens, I conducted a comparative study of the function of poetry in Chinese and Western rhetorical traditions. By juxtaposing the different definitions and orientations of poetry in the two traditions of private and public communication, I conclude that poetry as a vehicle of idea expression in Chinese society serves as a harmonizer in public communication and plays both the roles of a harmonizer and disharmonizer in private spheres. In contrast, in Western society poetry serves as a highly individualized and emotionalized way for catharsis and aesthetic pleasure. Poetry in Chinese rhetorical traditions has both aesthetic and social-political functions, whereas its counterpart in Western rhetorical traditions does not share the echo between the poems’ structural harmony and social harmony.

Critiquing and Contextualizing Nationalist Political Movements

9:00—10:00
EMU Metolius Room

Panelists:
Samuel Bernofsky—Political Science
Dylan Brady—Geography
William Fogarty—English

Louis D. Brandeis, Intellectual Creations in Zionist Nationalism
Samuel Bernofsky, Political Science, sbernofs@uoregon.edu

In 1914, Louis D. Brandeis, “the people’s lawyer,” suddenly emerged as the leader of the American Zionist movement. The move from progressive crusader and attorney for hire to leader of a nationalist movement involved a transformation of Brandeis’s sense of personal identity and political commitments. An examination of Brandeis’s biography and theoretical writings provides a clearer understanding of the powerful appeal yet highly constructed nature of nationalism at the level of the individual. Theories of nationalism regularly examine the question of nationalist identity at the macro (group) level, but it is important to also examine the complicated nature of individual identity and nationalism at the particularistic, micro level. The quick conversion of Brandeis to the Zionist cause provides a central case for the appeal of nationalism. Brandeis’s new adherence to Zionism meant an evolution in his personal identity and political thinking. Brandeis’s theoretical writings exhibit his efforts to work out the contradictions between his universalizing liberal Jeffersonian perspectives on government with the particularistic nature of nationalism. Brandeis’s solutions are displayed through his views on the future Jewish state in Palestine and the question of dual loyalties concerning his Americanism and Zionism. How Brandeis navigated these questions helped redefine pluralism and ethnic identity in America, created new theoretical perspectives for Zionism, and changed the direction of the Zionist movement.

Chinese Nationalism Through a Theoretical Lens
Dylan Brady, Geography, dbrady@uoregon.edu

Accounts of Chinese nationalism often pinpoint the Late Qing and Republican period as the critical formative period for Chinese nationalist consciousness. However, generalized accounts of the origins of nationalism regularly stress the centrality of changes wrought on society by industrialization and capitalism—phenomena limited in the Republican period to a few urban centers. Only in the past several decades have the mobility, media, education, and employment associated with the emergence of popular nationalism become ubiquitous within China. Thus, the critical period in the development of mass Chinese nationalism may not be the early 20th century but rather the early 21st.

Vitalizing the Nation: Modernism and Nationalism in the Small Magazines of the Irish Free State
William Fogarty, English, wfgarty@uoregon.edu

This research was conducted to revise earlier, limited understandings of the role of modernism in Ireland and its engagement with Ireland’s complex, multifarious versions of nationalism by viewing this interaction in a forum where the discussion took place vociferously, the pages of Ireland’s small magazines during the Irish Free State period. I located obvious engagements between modernism and nationalism by comparing the extreme poles of periodical publishing represented by the K laxon and the Irish Statesman and by providing a deeper analysis of two similar publications, To-Morrow and Ireland To-Day, to reveal even more imbricated facilitations of modernism in the context of nationalism.
Legal and Ethical Issues in Online Communication

10:15—11:45
EMU Oak Room

Panelists:
Karen Estlund—Communication and Society
Randall Livingstone—Communication and Society
Whitney Phillips—English/Folklore

Knowledge Production and Copyright
Karen Estlund, Communication and Society, kestlund@uoregon.edu
My research looks at the balance between U.S. copyright law restrictions and the ability of individuals to use and create new works. I examine the state of the Fair Use doctrine and effects of the Digital Millennium Copyright Act. I am particularly interested in the impact of copyright law in the digital environment and the implications for individuals who are involved in knowledge production.

Randall Livingstone, Communication and Society, livingst@uoregon.edu
Contrary to the popular perception that human users contribute all of the content to Wikipedia, recent studies have begun to reveal the enormous contribution of software robots (“bots”) to the completeness and quality of this online knowledge project. However, very few social scientists are looking at the implications of the socio-technical system that results from the collaboration of human collective intelligence and technical design. I present a case study of the RamBot, an early Wikipedia bot responsible for populating the online encyclopedia with articles for every city, town, and county in the United States. Data on the RamBot’s activity have been analyzed, and information has been collected from the online community’s discussion of whether the RamBot should be approved for use on the site. An interview with the RamBot’s programmer and operator, Ram-Man, also was conducted. An analysis of the early consensus process that approved the use of bots on Wikipedia provides new insights into the opposing technical optimism and technophobia that helped forge the early interactive Web.

LOLing at Tragedy: Facebook Trolls, Memorial Pages and Reactions to Grief Online
Whitney Phillips, English/Folklore, wphillip@uoregon.edu
I examined the emergence of organized trolling behaviors on Facebook, specifically in relation to memorial groups and fan pages. In addition to mapping the development of RIP trolling, in which online instigators post abusive comments and images on pages created for and dedicated to a deceased individual, I also examined the highly contentious and ultimately parasitic relationship(s) between memorial trolls, Facebook’s social networking platform, and mainstream media outlets. Recalling Eliot Owing’s account of disaster humor, the results suggests that, inadvertently or not, Facebook memorial page trolling presents a pointed critique of the tragedy-obsessed global media.

Mapping Flickr’s Cyberspace of the United States/Mexico Borderlands
Derek Watkins, Geography, derekw@uoregon.edu
The spatial distribution of Flickr photos illustrates the combined geographies of cultural, linguistic, and legal frameworks at work in Dominica and the ways in which Dominican agriculture and society is changing in relation to the implementation of such sustainability initiatives.

Barriers to Innovation: The Role of Size-Dependent Policies in the Developing World
Tyler Schipper, Economics, schipper@uoregon.edu
My research focuses on explaining the existence of a “missing middle” in employment distributions in many developing countries. Contrary to basic economic predictions, the share of employees working in mid-sized firms is noticeably lower than that working in small and large firms. Previous research has been focused on how policy distortions may create disincentives for mid-sized firms; however, little attention has been directed toward how the process of firm innovation interacts and determines the employment distribution in developing countries. I am constructing a theoretical model that incorporates firm size distortions that are common in developing countries and models the process of innovation and why it may be deterred by those distortions.
Development Dilemmas

1:45—3:00
EMU Metolius Room

Panelists:
Easther Chigumira—Geography
Wing Shan Ho—East Asian Languages and Literatures
Samantha King—Anthropology
Tyler Schipper—Economics

Keeping Up with the Fast Track: The Impacts of Zimbabwe’s Land Reform Program on Rural Livelihoods and the Natural Environment in the Kadoma District
Easther Chigumira, Geography, eastherc@uoregon.edu
My project examines the implications of the Fast Track Land Reform Program (FTLRP) for rural livelihoods and ecological changes through a selected set of three case studies in the Sanyati District, Zimbabwe. Under this unprecedented program, 73% of Zimbabwe’s total farmland was transferred from white commercial farmers to black peasant farmers in a process termed “repeasantization.” Critics of the program have characterized (re)peasantization as retrogressive and detrimental to the agricultural foundations and natural environment of the country. I utilize a political ecology framework to inclusively study the socio-economic, cultural, political, and ecological issues associated with land reform. This empirical study utilizes a mix of techniques including questionnaires, interviews with key stakeholders, participant observations, participatory mapping techniques, and collection of archival and secondary print material. This multi-method approach allows evaluation of livelihood practices of the farmers and changes in the natural environment.

Inhuman Profiteer and Decadence of Moral Values in Lost in Beijing
Wing Shan Ho, East Asian Languages and Literatures, who@uoregon.edu
This research was conducted to textually and contextually explore how the selling of a son in the Chinese independent film Lost in Beijing (aka Pingguo) dramatizes conflicts between money and family ethics. Lin Dong’s wife is raped by her boss, and he makes an agreement with the boss that if the boss is the biological father of the wife’s baby, then the boss will pay for the baby. I first argue that a new ethical code based on money arises; monetary compensation stands in for legal justice, and even patriarchal masculinity yields to monetary compensation. I also discuss the ways in which monetary gain twists humanity to the extent that fatherly affection can be numerically measured and how father-son bonding can become “sellable.” At the same time, the objectification of women remains unchallenged. The film exposes a contest between affection and humanity and money-oriented social values, and no solution is offered.

The Ethics of Organic: Development and Sustainability in Dominica
Samantha King, Anthropology, skk@uoregon.edu
Today, rural life on the Caribbean island of Dominica remains characterized by small-scale agricultural communities. In 2009 the government embarked upon a grand 10 year development plan that was meant to capitalize upon the union of its agricultural economic base and its natural resources; Dominica was to become the first organic island. This campaign is meant to foster economic growth via the creation of eco-tourism and the development of new export opportunities for and enhanced profitability of Dominican agricultural commodities. As proposed, this plan seeks to implement a major reorganization of Dominican society under the rubric of sustainability, a broad term used frequently to describe regenerative practices and systems. My research seeks to understand and provide context for the sustainable development economic disparities in internet access across the borderlands. It is vital to identify “black holes” in online mappings of places, given that these representations are increasingly integral to the broader public consciousness. Obvious gaps in representation can provide clues for areas of the border that could benefit from pushes for greater equity in internet access and online representation. Additionally, my research will identify ways in which the social contexts and power structures surrounding new technologies act to marginalize certain voices and places along the border, providing a more realistic assessment of the views which “filter” how the world sees and interacts with the region.

Meta_ethics: Anonymity, Love, and Failure in Fandom!Secrets
Mara Williams, Communication and Society, maraw@uoregon.edu
My research looks at the LiveJournal site Fandom!Secrets (FIS), which collects and posts anonymous visual “secrets” from a variety of online fans of popular culture. FIS sediments the shifting rules of acceptable fannish affect and performance by publically allowing fans to confess their failures as fans. Though anonymous, the secrets taken together display major ideological anxieties lurking in otherwise apolitical online fandoms. Metadebates over racial, sexual, and gendered minorities, emotion and mental health, and the relationship between politics and pop culture flourish within the discursive space of FIS. However, many secrets use anonymity to reify existing hierarchies of race and gender in offline life. The interplay between community members points to the failures and possible successes of emotional communication online.
Innovating Methods and Improving Assessments in Education
10:15—11:45
EMU Alsea Room

Panelists:
Erin Fukuda—Educational Methodology, Policy, and Leadership
Tobias Hopp—Communication and Society
Shelley Jensen—Educational Methodology, Policy, and Leadership
Carla McNelly—Education Studies
Joshua Melton—Educational Methodology, Policy, and Leadership
Barbara Short—Educational Methodology, Policy, and Leadership

Technological Experience or Technological Self-Efficacy? How Self-Efficacy Impacts Student Ease of Use Perceptions
Tobias Hopp, Communication and Society, hopp@uoregon.edu
Despite the fact that post-secondary departments offering instruction in the fields of journalism, communication, advertising, and public relations have made wholesale changes to their curricula, universities across the country have generally failed to investigate the factors that impact adoption of technology by students. To better understand the process of technological adoption by professional media students, this study surveyed 249 university students enrolled in an introductory course designed to introduce and teach media production skills. Specifically, the current study was concerned with three variables associated with technological adoption: (1) perceived ease of use, (2) technological self-efficacy, and (3) experience using technology. As noted by others, perceived ease of use is thought to play a crucial role in an individual's intention to use technology. Results of structural equation modeling revealed that technological self-efficacy completely mediated the relationship between experience using technology and technological perceived ease of use.

Language Matters: A Holistic Framework for Understanding State Policies for School Accountability and Assessment
Shelley Jensen, Educational Methodology, Policy, and Leadership, sjensen5@uoregon.edu
"Language Matters" proposes to evaluate state policies for school accountability and assessment using a Holistic Framework that incorporates the terms, concepts, and maxims that underpin the currently dominant mechanistic/structural theory of action (Derrida, Foucault, Kant) with a proposed humanistic/organic theory of action. A Holistic Framework Scoring Rubric will be used to quantify levels of support for these dichotomous theories of action as found in each state's Administrative Rules for accountability and assessment. This rubric will allow for an internal comparison and comparisons between and among states, allowing policy makers to consider balancing (i) support for science, technology, engineering, and math subjects with art and home economics, (ii) value added model evaluations of teachers with teacher collaboration projects such as teacher learning communities, and (iii) schools as the site of education failure with equitable school facilities.

Language, Culture and History Matters
Carla McNelly, Education Studies, mcnelly@uoregon.edu
Honoring the home languages, cultures, and histories of students is vital to their educational success. Discussions surrounding reform of teacher education programs to address equity for all students are part

Architecture and a Dynamic Urban Forest: Collaborating Wood Perceptions
Leonard Yui, Landscape Architecture, yui@uoregon.edu
I am exploring some of the unique ecological design opportunities for a historical and post-industrial lumber mill site based on flexible and open-ended objectives. The location of this site near downtown Springfield, Oregon offers high potential for urban revitalization and an occasion to creatively integrate the town's logging culture into a new perspective on the city's relationship with wood.

I propose an option that considers a "non-urban urban forest" to bridge a conceptual divide about the human reliance on wood as lumber with the non-human relationship with wood as understood by the science of decaying trees, largely in nonurban forests. Blurring the preconceived limitations and exposing the broader applications of wood has a potential to influence issues of wood waste, logging practices, and the ecological and political boundaries as they relate to design.
Revitalizing Local Economies Through Innovative Development Models

1:45—3:00
EMU Fir Room

Panelists:
Michael LeClere—Architecture
Ignacio Krell Rivera—Environmental Studies
Leonard Yui—Landscape Architecture

Making-Place: Sustainability and Small Communities in the 21st-Century

Michael LeClere, Architecture, leclere@uoregon.edu

Our rural environments are undergoing a great transformation. Small communities everywhere are struggling to adapt to the changing forces of culture and nature. This project was designed to illustrate the obstacles facing small communities, identify the causes of their decline, and start a directory of revitalization-based resources, strategies, and organizations that can be expanded through future research. Through literature review and a series of interviews, surveys, and visual preference testing, I will examine whether existing revitalization programs speak to the realities of these communities with limited resources and predominately working-class or senior populations. Most importantly, I wish to explore how these programs can be improved to re-empower citizens to determine their own future and to become self-sufficient when these programs are no longer available.

Unpacking Ethno-Tourism: “Development with Identity”, Tourism and Mapuche Struggles in South-Central Chile

Ignacio Krell Rivera, Environmental Studies, ignacio@uoregon.edu

Since the 1990s, powerful development institutions working throughout Latin America have adopted notions such as “development with identity” and “collaborative environmental governance” nominally to address questions of ethnic and indigenous rights in the context of development policy. One key intervention has been the promotion of “ethno-tourism,” which is often seen as a vehicle for a “win-win” situation among market-oriented enterprises, environmental sustainability, and the strengthening of ethnic identities. My research focuses on the effects of neoliberal multiculturalism and “development with identity” on rural Mapuche communities of southern Chile. I examine how tourism practices and narratives are produced at the intersection of such policies and local community ideas. Four questions are addressed: (1) What is the nature of the “ethno-tourism” discourses and practices emerging in the Araucanía region of Chile? (2) What are the impacts of these policies on local livelihoods and the understandings of place, community, and indigeneity, and who benefits and who is excluded within Mapuche communities? (3) How do Mapuche actors engage these policies and development narratives, whether in the form of direct resistance or selective appropriation? (4) How are these processes produced at the intersection of local, national, and transnational networks, institutions, and narratives?

Preliminary results point to the increasing importance of a new kind of subject, the Mapuche “ethno-preneur,” in shaping and co-producing development in Mapuche country. I argue how tourismic Mapuche entrepreneurs are elaborating hybrid discourse and practices around tourism, indigeneity, sustainable development, etc. In this light, Mapuche entrepreneurship can be seen as a form of economic mobilization for the re-composition of the places, livelihoods, and identities of Mapucheity under conditions of globalization.
Fostering Sustainability in the Built Environment

10:15—11:45
EMU Fir Room

Panelists:
Mike Beamer—Architecture
Christina Bollo—Architecture
Diana Hogard—Architecture
Gwynhwyfer Mhuireach—Architecture

Preserving Affordable Housing Through Green Renovation
Christina Bollo, Architecture, bollo@uoregon.edu

“The Holiday” is a concrete frame apartment building without insulation that was built in Seattle in 1958. When Capitol Hill Housing, a Seattle nonprofit organization, bought the building, the top floor was uninhabitable because the vapor from everyday living would condense on the concrete ceiling and “rain” on the tenants’ belongings. In 2010, SMR Architects and Rafn Construction undertook a retrofit of the building that included adding exterior wall insulation, roof insulation, new windows, new cladding on a rainscreen system, and new lighting. Since completion, the building has been fully leased, with seemingly happy, warm tenants. This research includes a post-occupancy evaluation of the project, with a tenant survey and an analysis of tenant electricity bills. Particular attention will be paid to tenants who remained in the building before, during, and after construction.

How Alternative and Low-Energy Building Techniques Affect Indoor Microorganism Communities
Gwynhwyfer Mhuireach, Architecture, gwynhwyf@uoregon.edu

In the architecture, planning, urban design, and landscape architecture disciplines, debate over the best way to achieve sustainable human settlements has been characterized by a prevailing movement toward urban intensification, variously termed “smart growth” or “compact cities.” I propose a re-evaluation of the popular stance on compact versus dispersed communities, suggesting that the relationships between human well-being, environmental impact, and settlement patterns (i.e., urban form and density) are too complex and interdependent to encapsulate in a simple policy of urban intensification. An in-depth literature review revealed that even successful urban compaction policies may not result in a reduction in total household energy and resource consumption because of the trade of one form of consumption for another (e.g., spending less on everyday transport and using the savings for vacation travel). As an alternative to the debate over settlement patterns, total household consumption has been identified as a more appropriate metric for assessing sustainability, regardless of the form or density of a given community.
Performing and Interpreting Identities

1:45—3:00
EMU Alsea Room

Panelists:
Liana Conyers—Dance
Dylan Geil—International Studies
Stephanie Raymond—Sociology
Avinnash P. Tiwari—English

Shedding Skin to Expose, Educate, and Evolve: Debunking Cultural Stereotypes in the Dance Lexicon
Liana Conyers, Dance, lconyers@uoregon.edu
This research is, in large part, a focused inquiry into my identity, for the purpose of addressing my phe-
omenological experience as an African-American choreographer residing in the Pacific Northwest. Based
on my experiences with bias, racism, and stereotypes projected on me at the University of Oregon and
surrounding area, I developed three solos to expose, educate, and evolve from stated conditions. The
initial mode of inquiry led me to investigate autobiographical art and identity in dance. Autobiographical
art is an avenue for bridging gaps between audience and performer. Through this type of art, both parties
can have a shared experience, instead of just objectifying the performer. Using an autobiographical and
identity-related choreographic approach allowed me to explore various methods for portraying the hu-
man experience, not just a black experience. By creating works of art that address the entire composition of
selfhood, a dialogue can be created for cross-cultural awareness.

The Elephant in the Room: Interpreting as Interaction
Dylan Geil, International Studies, dgeil@uoregon.edu
How are identities constructed, conflated, and shaped through sign language interpreters? How do the
identities of interpreters (spoken, sign, text) influence the message in the target language? How has aca-
demia been made to believe the interpreter is “invisible”? This research uses qualitative interviews of sign
language interpreters, as well as interviews with Deaf and Hearing individuals who use interpreting ser-
vices. The research also analyzes organic interpreting scenarios to determine the myriad of factors that
influence how interpreters navigate linguistic decisions quickly. While the research is still being conduct-
ed, it is posited that interpreters base many of their linguistic decisions on visual/auditory perceptions of
all persons involved. It is also conjectured that interpreters conflate their own situated history and identi-
ties with those for whom they interpret.

Emotion Management after a Failed Adoption
Stephanie Raymond, Sociology, raymond3@uoregon.edu
Failed adoptions are a common occurrence in domestic infant adoption. These situations can occur prior
to the birth of a child or months after a child has lived with adoptive parents. In order to explore this
experience, 27 in-depth interviews were conducted with adoptive mothers who had experienced at least
one failed domestic infant adoption. Those who pursue domestic infant adoption do so primarily because
of infertility. They come to adoption often believing that adoption is “100 percent successful” and that
their feelings of loss through their experience with infertility will be absolved with adoption. With their
first match, the hopeful adoptive mothers begin the process of taking on the mother identity only to have
the role taken from them. In subsequent matches that sometimes end successfully, the mothers are often
unable to fully embrace the mother identity for fear that it will be taken from them again.

The Challenge of Urban Picturesque: Learning from Pershing Square
Lanbin Ren, Landscape Architecture, lren@uoregon.edu
To improve the efficiency of land use in downtown areas, some communities have added parking struc-
tures directly beneath their downtown parks, termed park-above-parking. Park-above-parking projects
meet the demand for open space and parking space in downtown areas. Some projects contribute to
downtown development, but others raise problems such as inappropriate use and low economic impacts.
To investigate ways of implementing a successful park-above-parking project from policy making to de-
sign, we conducted a national inventory of existing park-above-parking. The 13 projects built in the past
three decades were divided into two categories, good and problematic, according to the criteria we drew
from literature and on-site visits. For one project in the problematic category, we will discuss its prob-
lems and make suggestions for future improvements.

The Stellar Apartments: Life Cycle Assessments of a Passive House
Upgrade in Multifamily Housing
Brook Waldman, Architecture, bwaldman@uoregon.edu
Broadly, the vague concepts of “small environmental footprint” and “sustainable” have been invoked to
justify many decisions about building design. When designing buildings to have a small environmental
footprint, we must rigorously define the objective and develop a rigorous methodology to measure the
result against the goals. Bergsund DeLaney Architects have completed a schematic design for Stellar
Apartments, a multi-family housing development in Eugene, Oregon. The developer is considering up-
grading at least one of the buildings to meet the rigorous Passive House energy standard.
In this study, we evaluated the upgrade based on its environmental impact. Although the energy used
during the daily operation of a Passive House is extremely low, the environmental impacts associated with
additional building materials needed to achieve that energy efficiency should be determined. Using life
cycle assessment, we analyzed the trade-off between the increased embodied energy in the materials and
the decreased use phase energy. We determined the environmental payback time for the material re-
quired for the upgrade and which variables were most significant and discuss some implications in the
broader context of energy efficient buildings.
Rethinking Drinking: Decanting the Liquid Borders of the Early-Mongolian Empire
Joshua Fitzgerald, History, fitzger3@uoregon.edu

Traditionally, Mongolian and world historians neglect the necessary social and political aspects of consumerism in imperial expansion. The ritual and social use of kumis, traditional fermented mare's milk drink of the Eurasian steppes is but one example of cultural interaction and exchange in the pre-modern era. Scholars commonly depict Genghis Khan, later rulers, and the Mongolian armed forces as blood-thirsty, ruthless "oriental despots" that moved through the European, Eurasia, and Asian countryside like a brutal wall of terror. My research re-characterizes this violent depiction into one of a tolerant and flexible "liquid" empire. An empire that adopted and adapted its customs to ensure political and social success alongside military conquest. Examining the early stage of imperial development, my study defines cultural aspects of Mongol drinking habits that allowed future success with the breakup of the empire into smaller khanates. My research challenges the concept of kumis culture as a "khan killer," and it enriches the scholarly understanding of Mongolian expansion.

Taliesin and the Inspiration of Awe
Timothy Hannon, English, thannon@uoregon.edu

My research focuses on the ways in which medieval cultures, particularly those of northern and western Europe, understood the act of poetic inspiration and artistic creation in the form of narrative: as myths or legends. Differing from the aesthetic philosophical tract, such narratives seek less to write rules and develop forms than to explore the makeup and process of creating a piece of artwork; narratives seek to describe the work of the artist as the artist creates. My recent work has been in the Welsh legends of Taliesin, who gathers the knowledge he requires to create wisdom poetry by living through multiple eras of history and by transforming into various non-animate objects such as hair, rain, and surging waves. These legends are particularly interesting because they shows an interest in the gathering together of various external influences, which are then fused with the poet's self, recreating these influences within the act of poetic creation.

1816, The Year Without a Summer: A Historical Perspective on Climate Change
Sean Munger, History, mmunger@uoregon.edu

I am investigating the reactions to and social, political, religious, and cultural effects of the strange weather and climate anomalies that occurred in the summer of 1816 (the "year without a summer") as a result of a temporary global climate change caused by the 1815 eruption of Mt. Tambora in Indonesia. My research focuses primarily but not exclusively on reactions in New England and the eastern seaboard of the United States. My preliminary conclusions are that the climate change had a much more significant impact on society than historians have previously identified and that the various reactions to the 1816 climate disaster illustrate broader trends in how people viewed their relationship to their environment and an embryonic appreciation of humans' delicate and precarious position in a changing world that they do not fully understand.

Memory Makes Things Matter—Huerto de la Familia's “Harvest of Pride”
Chris Roddy, Environmental Studies, croddy@uoregon.edu

The migrant laborer experience in the U.S. food system has been well documented. However, that the stories of immigrants shifting from a life as a laborer to life as a leader have gone largely untold, leaving an incomplete social perception of immigrant families. The Huerto de la Familia Media Project provides a platform to shape discourse on why marginalized immigrant communities should be supported as equal players in food system justice. Audiences of the presentations will see families up close and witness the challenges they face: food insecurity, discrimination, and low-income instability. Viewers also will learn about potential roles of immigrants in pending food crises, e.g., loss of small-scale farmers, and how a largely invisible group of laborers have the talent, intelligence, and energy to become owners and leaders. Our hope is that the audience will advocate for a more equitable food system that supports immigrants as principal players. The project follows the belief of filmmaker John Grierson: “a mirror held up to nature is not so important in a dynamic and fast-changing society as the hammer which shapes it. ... It is a hammer and not a mirror that I have sought to use this medium.”
The Colbert Nation: Comedy, Politics and Technology
Caroline Claiborn, English, claiborn@uoregon.edu
My research focuses on Stephen Colbert’s television program The Colbert Report as an example or micro-instance of larger changes in the media and culture industries. Specific programming strategies are observable in The Colbert Report, such as looping content between television and internet platforms, a self-conscious emphasis on the rhetorical and mediated nature of television’s textuality, and the use of a writer/actor/persona in an ambiguous text. These innovations correspond to crises that occurred in the early 2000s as the rise of internet media and “reality television” threatened the position of writers in the industry and as television and the internet projected two contrasting concepts of citizenship and agency for their users. These changes resulted in a tension between ways of relating to television and the internet that are being resolved in both television and internet texts. Simultaneously, television writers have adapted to the new television climate by moving to genres in which they are less expendable, namely comedy, and have used this genre to interrogate the nature of truth, discourse, mediation, representation, and textuality. The result of all these changes is that comedy has become the genre that attempts to decipher truth despite paradoxes. Shows such as The Colbert Report in particular challenge television’s ways of knowing as they differ from those more active online avenues and explore rhetorical strategies, performing a pedagogical function for savvy viewers.

Tween TV: Engaging 5th Graders in Civics Through Journalism
Ed Madison, Communication and Society, madison2@uoregon.edu
Drawing from television news coverage is a common approach to teaching civics; however, few elementary school students are interested in conducted interviews with a governor or the U.S. President. This qualitative case study explores the pedagogical possibilities of providing elementary-age students with video gear and journalistic access to community leaders and public figures. Specifically, the research was conducted with 5th grade students who joined the press corps at one of President Obama’s 2010 political events and the addressed the question of how such occasions can become teachable moments. The study examines teacher-student discursive practices from a poststructural theoretical framework to reveal the effects on students’ civic engagement and overall achievement.

The Importance of Apocalyptic Myth Making
Robert Mertens, Fibers (Art), rmertens@uoregon.edu
Through an apocalyptic lens, I have been analyzing the global position of over-mediated consumption. My research emphasizes the importance of the unknown and its ability to continually transmit new meaning. I have been researching Andean “Khipu” and its relationship to indecipherable media. Different fibers techniques (weaving, knitting, crochet, and macramé) were examined in conjunction with various forms of the out-dated detritus of the “information age” (e.g., TRCs, VHS tape, rectifier TVs, radios, old computers, and record players). I also explored the role of technology-based eschatological narratives throughout post-modernity and how they reflect on contemporary times.

Anton Webern’s Use of Guitars in Op. 18 as a Model for the Orchestration of Later Works
Adam Shanley, Music Theory, shanley@uoregon.edu
In the field of music, one important issue is helping audiences understand the motivations and ideas behind works, especially those regularly thought of as “difficult.” My research involves examination of the transitional period works of composer Anton Webern and his use of the classical guitar in evolving his style. As part of the so-called Second Viennese School, Anton Webern was an important figure in 20th century music composition. His works detail a steadily increasing complexity and evolution of the practice of serialism wherein the traditional constructs of harmony and melody are abandoned in favor of a highly ordered system of arranging pitches in intervallic patterns so that the pitches relate only to themselves. I show how the characteristics of his later mature style were heavily influenced by the idiosyncrasies of the classical guitar, which he used in his transitional works (specifically Opp. 18 and 19), by revealing the changes in his style of orchestration and composition that were made possible only through his use of the guitar.

Putting Women in the Place: The Role of the Historiographer
Amy Sytsma, Classics, howard@uoregon.edu
My research in progress deals with a woman’s place in early Roman society and the way the historians of the Augustan Age chose to represent the powerful women of pre-Republican Rome. Sempronius Asellio, an early Latin historian said, “it is not enough to make known what has been done, but that we should also show with what purpose and for what reason things were.” Rome was unique among many ancient societies because of the care with which they chose to preserve the memory of their ancient institutions. Two historians are important in this regard: Livy and Dionysius of Halicarnassus. The ways in which they present the women of this period demonstrate how each historian is trapped in his own “historicity.” Mankind has a deep desire to understand the purpose and reasons for things, but no one can rise above their own upbringing and ideology.
Environmental Humanities Roundtable

10:15—11:45
EMU Walnut Room

Panelists:
Shane Hall—Environmental Studies
C. Parker Krieg—English
Taylor McHolm—English
Daniel Platt—English
Melissa Sexton—English
Stephen Siperstein—English
Veronica Vold—English
Robert Zandstra—English

The Evolving Land Ethic: Adding Geologic Depth to the Ecological Conscious

Shane Hall, Environmental Studies, shaneh@uoregon.edu

The influence of Aldo Leopold’s A Sand County Almanac is hard to overstate in the context of literature on the environment and the American environmentalist movement in general. J. Baird Callicott claimed that Leopold’s A Sand County Almanac is the “first self-conscious, sustained, systematic attempt in modern Western literature to develop an ethical theory that includes the whole of terrestrial nature.” Thus, A Sand County Almanac remains relevant to environmentalists and scholars 60 years after its publication. According to Timothy Clark, it is “as successful as any book can expect to be” and is widely assigned as required reading in secondary, undergraduate, and graduate courses in a myriad of disciplines. For Leopold, the Land Ethic “changes the role of Homo sapiens from conqueror of the land-community to plain member and citizen of it.” Leopold calls for the creation of an “ecological consciousness” that entails moral consideration and respect for the biotic community. Leopold’s Land Ethic has been interpreted within the environmental movement and by authors commonly considered “nature writers” as a call to perform this transmutation by relocating humanity within nature. This trend may be traced to a romantic notion of regression to pastoralism or a more contemporary anxiety that globalization is homogenizing landscapes in ways that sever human connections to nature while harming people and planet. Leopold’s “Shack Sketches” are often held up as prime examples of a developed sense of place that authors and citizen-activists may aspire to in their own habitats. Yet while American nature writers such as Thoreau, Muir, Dillard, Williams, Berry, Kingolvers, and Leopold are considered canonical for their expressions of love for specific locales, critics such as Ursula Heise question the limits that such fervent connections to nature may similarly exacerbate trauma symptomology. We posit that the harm of sexual assault may be made much worse by institutional failure to prevent sexual assault or respond supportively when it occurs, what we call “institutional betrayal.” We collected self-reports of unwanted sexual experiences, trauma symptoms, and experiences of institutional betrayal in a sample of female college students (N = 345). Institutional betrayal was assessed by asking whether an important institution played a role in any unwanted sexual experiences (e.g., creating an environment in which these experience seemed more likely or making it difficult to report these experiences). Nearly half (47%) of the women reported at least one unwanted sexual experience, and institutional betrayal experiences moderated the relationship between unwanted sexual experiences and later trauma symptoms. Specifically, women who reported experiencing institutional betrayal surrounding their unwanted sexual experience reported increased levels of anxiety, sexual trauma-specific symptoms, dissociation, and problematic sexual functioning.

The Influence of Religion on Sustainable Attitudes and Product Choice

Elizabeth Stickel, Marketing, stickel@uoregon.edu

The aim of this study is to determine whether differences in religious doctrine and core beliefs of non-religious groups (such as atheists) are correlated with differences in attitudes toward sustainability and the resulting purchase of sustainable products. A Qualtrics survey will be used to collect responses of attitude toward advertisements for sustainable products through both quantitative scale questions and qualitative open response options. The sample will come from the marketing research subject pool (i.e., UO students in marketing classes). Questions addressing religious beliefs, intensity of beliefs, and sustainability attitudes also will be included. Data will be analyzed using analysis of variance techniques to evaluate differences among religious groups and between the prime/no prime condition for salient religious beliefs while controlling for religiosity. Implications for use of these data by marketing managers and social marketers will be provided.

Adversarial Relational Learning

Ali Torkamani, Computer and Information Science, alit@uoregon.edu

Building on ideas from both statistical relational learning and adversarial machine learning, we argue for the importance of adversarial collective classification as a problem class. We use first-order logic and Markov logic networks, which enable us to represent complex relationships, and then formulate the problem as a zero-sum game between the learner and the adversary. We introduce algorithms to search for equilibria where the learner’s reward is a regularized conditional log-likelihood. One of our algorithms is guaranteed to find an equilibrium in mixed strategies. We compare our approach experimentally to state-of-the-art algorithms on simulated data and the WebKB data set.
Control but only 1.8-fold for the Blockade group. At 3 h postexercise, VEGFα increased 8.2-fold for the Control but only 3.0-fold for the Blockade group. These data suggest that histamine receptor activation contributes markedly to the generation of proangiogenic factors after an acute bout of exercise.

**Stabling Our Steads: How Planners and Designers Can Best Incorporate the Personal Vehicle of the Future on Our Streets**
Justin Sant, Architecture, sant@uoregon.edu

My research was conducted to explore how public policies enforcing urban design elements can help private owners and developers accomplish project goals and create more livable, walkable, and sustainable streets.

Through a statistical analysis of efforts in different city across the nation and in-depth analysis of a few case studies, the goal is to determine a set of successful patterns of city codes that are firm enough to ensure that intended elements are fulfilling the intention of the law but that are flexible enough to allow for a variety of design combinations that are customizable by neighborhood and by project.

To summarize these findings and make the results accessible to city planners and developers, I will create a folded 8.5” x 11” pamphlet that folds out to a 32” x 32” poster, in the spirit of the pamphlets produced by the Center for Urban Pedagogy as part of their Making Policy Public program.

**The Sentinel Schools Project: Helping Schools Collect and use DIBELS Data Effectively**
Andrew Schaper, Educational Methodology, Policy, and Leadership, schaper@uoregon.edu

A main aim of the Sentinel Schools Project (SSP) is to help schools improve data collection and data-based decision making (DBDM) practices. Participating schools will be randomly assigned to either treatment or control conditions, and assessment practices will be measured using a pre- and post-survey design. Schools in the treatment condition will receive three trainings and one private consultation. Trainings will focus on fidelity to assessment, DIBELS benchmark administration, and DBDM. Private consultations will focus on helping schools improve their assessment practices. Schools’ DIBELS assessment coordinators are required to participate, and other members of assessment teams are encouraged to participate. This SSP project will help researchers analyze assumptions underlying the DIBELS data system.

**Examining the Effectiveness of a Behavior Intervention for Children with Escape-maintained Problem Behavior**
Michael Schwartz, School Psychology, mschwart@uoregon.edu

Schools often use Check-In/Check-Out (CICO) as a means to address moderate levels of problem behavior within classroom settings. While it has been demonstrated that CICO has worked for some students, it does not work for all students. Our project will examine the effectiveness of a modified version of CICO named Breaks Are Better (BRB). We plan to directly compare CICO to BRB for students with problem behaviors within an elementary school using a single-subject research design. These students, who are currently receiving CICO as a school-based intervention, will be then placed on the BRB intervention. The resulting level of problem behaviors as well as on-task behaviors will be monitored.

**Political Boundaries and Obscured Barriers: Rethinking Food Desert Mapping**
Emma Slager, Geography, eslager@uoregon.edu

In recent years, many attempts have been made to map food deserts in the United States. One prominent example is the “Food Desert Locator,” which was produced by the federal government’s Healthy Food Financing Initiative (HFFI). This document highlights low-income census tracts in which at least 500 people and/or one-third of the tract’s population live more than 1 mile (in urban areas) from a grocery store. However, this map and others like it fail to incorporate how transportation networks and physical barriers shape how residents actually experience the distance between their homes and the grocery store. My research examines how the HFFI map has been employed by federal agencies, local and regional actors,

**Pastoralism, Wilderness, and You**
Taylor McHolm, English, tmholm@uoregon.edu

Literary studies, and the humanities in general, are often viewed as being theory based without the application that the sciences provide. More properly, unpacking ideas of the “pastoral” in the literature of the American West and pairing that study with service learning and field-based humanities research can situate this theory amidst the issues and policies that culturally constructed notions of “nature,” “wilderness,” and “environment” have created. I am researching the depictions and influence of pastoral impulses and ideology in literature of the American West. A significant portion of my research also will be devoted to exploring ways to build service- and field-based learning around literature to address and resolve problems of environmental justice and resource management.

**Narratives of Environmental Organizing in the Contemporary American Novel**
Daniel Platt, English, platt@uoregon.edu

My research looks at how American novels written after the end of the Cold War represent different ways of responding to environmental hazards, such as toxic pollution. I am particularly interested in how novelists imagine community organizing and collective responses to environmental crises. Both the form and content of American literature in the post-Cold War era have been shaped by the challenge of imagining new kinds of communities in the face of environmental dangers. Literature can reveal possibilities for identification and empathy with others across boundaries of difference, the opportunities and challenges for identification and organization that are created by environmental hazards, and the ways those moments of identification can be marshaled to organize communities.

**The Way We Think About Things: Ecocriticism and Materiality**
Melissa Sexton, English, msexton@uoregon.edu

My dissertation project focuses on American environmental fiction and nonfiction, all of which foreground the difficulties of representing environmental change. All the texts I examined feature a paradox of environmental representation that has received limited critical analysis: the tension between the materiality of environmental problems and the nonmateriality of language used to represent these problems. My dissertation identifies many texts that negotiate between detailed representation and representational skepticism as a rhetorical strategy aimed at conveying real facts about environmental problems while acknowledging language’s limitations and making space for thoughtful ethical consideration. I call this strategy constrained realism. I examined present day environmental discourse, particularly recent oil commercials from BP and ExxonMobile, to show how the relationship between the material world and written representations gets used in political arguments about how we should use our environment. Without sufficiently constraining our faith in the self-evidence of material reality, we can put a premature end to environmental debate; rhetoric such as oil commercials can convince us that the environment is so much self-evident raw material and that ecological arguments to the contrary are less “real” because they are less tangible.

**Ecocriticism and the Climate Change Subject**
Stephen Siperstein, English, siperste@uoregon.edu

Ecocritics Michael Ziser and Julie Sze noted that the growth in U.S. cultural works related to climate change resembles the rise in atmospheric CO2 levels: consistently low numbers followed by a precipitous rise. By identifying this expansion of climate change discourse, Ziser and Sze distinguished an emerging climate change culture with a set of defining, if at times debatable, narrative and aesthetic forms. For Ziser and Sze, the expansion of climate change discourse suggests the cultural sphere’s ability to respond to our current environmental crises. My research takes up this question of the cultural sphere’s response to climate change and investigates how certain cultural forms—particularly the documentary film and the novel—imagine new possibilities for individual and collective political action. In particular, I examine how certain rhetorical and narrative devices can engender affective responses that might produce ethical commitments and political responses to the climate crisis.
Word and World: Examining Environmental Texts
Veronica Vold, English, vold@uoregon.edu
I study the relationship between word and world by examining environmental texts. I study how texts represent environmental discourse, and I seek to respond to the questions these texts pose to readers. As a teacher, I am interested in expanding classroom inquiry into real world concerns and problems in our community. I will focus on college service learning as a method of helping writing and literature students learn audience awareness and contribute to critical environmental issues through academic inquiry.

A Philosophical Framework for Understanding Ecocriticism
Robert Zandstra, English, zandstra@uoregon.edu
My project is largely concerned with developing a method for engaging in ecocriticism rooted in the philosophy of Dutch legal scholar Herman Dooyeweerd. I focus on his historical critique of the dualism and reductionism in Western philosophy and then examine his positive philosophy, particularly his suite of aspects. Because Dooyeweerdian philosophy is antithetical to dualisms and reductionism and insists on the meaningfulness of everyday experience in the world, it may be particularly useful for ecocriticism. I will examine an example of the evaluation of philosophical systems commonly used to ground ecocriticism, many of which are inescapably dualistic. Dooyeweerd’s aspectual model of reality also offers novel ways of resolving various ecocritical debates, such as those concerning the nature and value of wilderness and the definition of sustainability.

Preventing Harassment and Bullying in Middle Schools: Practical Applications for School-Wide Success
Rhonda Nese, School Psychology, rtnoki@uoregon.edu
Student aggression, violence, and bullying are some of the major concerns of school districts, staff, and families for their students in the learning environment. The purpose of this study is to examine the effects of an enhanced school-wide bully prevention approach (Bully and Harassment Prevention: Expect Respect; BHP: ER) on (a) behavior of all students, (b) behavior of students identified as most likely to engage in bullying, and (c) faculty and staff supporting students to reduce bullying. The following research question will be addressed: Is there a functional relation between implementation of the BHP: ER program and reduction of (a) observed bullying behaviors, (b) student perception of bullying incidents, (c) staff perception of bullying incidents, and (d) the likelihood that bullying behaviors are followed by social rewards from peers?

Our Lips Are Sealed: A View of the HIPAA Privacy Rule in Outpatient Healthcare Design
Ellen Nygaard, Interior Architecture, nygaard@uoregon.edu
This research was conducted to investigate the issue of patient confidentiality in the design of healthcare facilities by reviewing the Federal HIPAA Privacy Rule and studying how design can promote compliance with it. To further investigate HIPAA Privacy in specific environments, clinics were examined throughout Intermountain Healthcare in southern Utah. Physicians, receptionists, nurses, managers, and patients were surveyed and interviewed through online and paper surveys. One architectural firm doing work for Intermountain also was interviewed on how the HIPAA Privacy Rule may influence design decisions. Conclusions indicate that the design of healthcare facilities can affect patient privacy. Compliance with the Privacy Rule is a triangulation between design, employee’s efforts to protect patient information, and the security of electronic patient records. When one of these factors is inadequate, more reliance is placed on the others. Results from this research will be used to inform a clinic design project completed in 2012.

The Religious Freedom Peace Tax Fund Act: A Conflict Transformation Case Study
Caitlin Robertson, Conflict and Dispute Resolution, School of Law, ctr@uoregon.edu
In my research, I am exploring the Religious Freedom Peace Tax Fund Act. I advocate the position that this legislation is a constitutionally feasible solution to the conflict between the obligation of a citizen to pay taxes and the obligation of a person to uphold her/his moral beliefs. I unpack the pros and cons of enacting this legislation by exploring relevant Supreme Court cases, interviewing current war tax resisters and legally recognized conscientious objectors, and interviewing current or former members of the U.S. Congress.

Post-Exercise Histamine Receptor Activation Augments Proangiogenic Growth Factors in Human Skeletal Muscle
Steven Romero, Human Physiology, sromero3@uoregon.edu
An acute bout of aerobic exercise is followed by a sustained postexercise vasodilation, which is mediated by H1- and H2-histamine receptors. We tested the hypothesis that this histamine receptor activation upregulates proangiogenic factors in previously exercised skeletal muscle. Four healthy men performed unilateral dynamic knee extension for 1 h at 60% of peak power. Two of the men received combined oral H1/H2-receptor antagonism (540 mg fexofenadine and 300 mg ranitidine) 1 h before exercise (Blockade group), and two men did not (Control). Skeletal muscle biopsies were performed before exercise, immediately postexercise, and 3 h postexercise. Relative mRNA abundance for vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGFα) was assessed by quantitative real-time PCR. Before exercise, VEGFα was similar between the Control and Blockade groups. Immediately postexercise, VEGFα increased 3.1-fold for the
Using Photo Voice to Examine the Lives of Urban Farmers in Dar es Salaam Tanzania

Leslie McLees, Geography, lmclees@uoregon.edu

This research focuses on urban farms in Dar es Salaam, the largest city in Tanzania, where 1.4 million people grow food for the market and household subsistence. I examined the blurring of formal and informal processes and practices that provide economic, nutritional, and social security in the interstices of the built environment and planning policy. Rather than seeing informal practices such as urban agriculture merely as evidence of failed modernization, I looked more closely at what is actually happening on these farms: how they provide social, economic, and nutritional security and how daily life is actually experienced. Instead of framing farmers as victims, this work illuminates the pride, power, conviviality, challenges, and strategies of urban farmers in creating this uniquely urban space. This evaluation is an important step in understanding how cities in different regional contexts function in ways that may not conform to the standards of cities in North America and Europe but that nevertheless work, even if only on their own terms. Only by understanding these differences can steps be taken to develop appropriate planning policies to support these cities rather than continuing to marginalize the people who find creative ways to meet their livelihood needs. Daily life on these farms is illustrated through photos taken during a photo voice project at one community farm in Dar es Salaam. These photos were taken by individual farmers, who then wrote their own captions. The 5 photos on display were selected from over 100 photos from this project and provide a unique insight into how farms are experienced and the important role that urban agriculture plays in creating unique urban experiences and identities.

Compass: Autonomous Content Name Resolution

Ghulam Memon, Computer and Information Science, gmemon@uoregon.edu

Rebus is a novel routing scheme for content-centric networks that tackles the scalability challenge through routing by resolution. Each content is associated with a persistent identifier that is resolved to a location-specific identifier during routing. This design trades off the size of routing information in forwarding nodes for routing stretch. Through analysis and simulation, we found that Rebus is orders of magnitude more scalable than prior designs and that it introduces little stretch to the underlying routing.

Privacy Preserving Computations on Phones

Benjamin Mood, Computer and Information Science, bmood@uoregon.edu

As mobile phones become more popular, security is a growing concern. Our work focuses in the creation of a new security application that allows users to have privacy in computations with two parties on a phone. This work has been done with desktop machines but was possible in only a very limited scope on mobile devices. We created a compiler to generate Boolean-like circuits from a high level programming language in a memory efficient manner to be used in secure function evaluation computations. We tested our application for accuracy and then for memory usage on a phone. We increased by three orders of magnitude the ability of the phones to create these circuits, but more research is required to enable these large computations to be evaluated on a phone.

How Alternative and Low-Energy Building Techniques Affect Indoor Microorganism Communities

Maxwell Moriyama, Architecture, mmoriya3@uoregon.edu

Gwynwyfyr Mhuireach, Architecture, gwynwyfyr@uoregon.edu

Our study was conducted to investigate the microbial communities associated with conventional building materials versus alternative materials, such as rammed earth and straw bales. Given the major differences between the microbial communities of soil and natural materials and those of conventional buildings, we propose a comparative microbiological evaluation of alternative built environments.
Phylogeography of the Sulawesi Macaques Based on 3D Geometric Morphometrics
Monya Anderson, Anthropology, monya@uoregon.edu
The number of Sulawesi macaque species recognized by various authorities ranges from one to seven. In this study, I used landmark-based geometric morphometrics and various multivariate analyses to examine this species diversity question.

Forty-five three-dimensional landmarks were recorded using a Microscribe 3D-X on 229 macaque specimens representing 17 total species, including 5 Sulawesi (sub)species of known localities from a range of museums. Generalized Procrustes analysis was used to superimpose the landmark configurations and scale them to the same size. Principle components analysis, regression analysis, and Procrustes distances were used to compare shape differences within and among (sub)species and to assess the amount of variance associated with different factors.

Variation among the Sulawesi species was not different from that among the non-Sulawesi species, consistent with species-level distinction. This overall pattern is more consistent with a pattern of allopatic subspecies and supports other findings based on other markers.

Sin Papeles: Parent-Child Conversations About Immigration and Legal Status
Carissa Balderas, Couples and Family Therapy, Balderas@uoregon.edu
I my research, I am exploring three questions regarding undocumented Latino families in the United States: 1. What emotional and practical factors do undocumented parents consider when deciding whether to speak with their children about their legal status? 2. In what ways does the child's understanding of their parents' legal status influence their lives and the lives of their parents? 3. In what ways do parents help their children cope with their undocumented status? I am utilizing community-based participatory action research methodology and qualitative/phenomenological interviews and analysis. Participants include those who are (1) self-identified as Latino, (2) living in the United States without legal status, and (3) the parent of at least one child under the age of 18. Parents are participating in semi-structured individual or group interviews.

Administration Aminoimidazole Carboxamide Ribonucleotide Abrogates for Hypertension Associated with Reduced Uteroplacental Perfusion Pressure in the Air
Christopher Banek, Human Physiology, cbanek@uoregon.edu
Preeclampsia, a pregnancy-specific hypertensive syndrome, currently is thought to derive from placental ischemia. Several molecular pathways have been proposed to describe the pathology but require further investigation. We hypothesized that stimulation of AMP-activated protein kinase (AMPK) with aminoimidazole carboxamide ribonucleotide (AICAR) would increase plasma vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF) and attenuate reduced uteroplacental perfusion pressure (RUPP)-induced hypertension. RUPP was induced in Sprague Dawley rats on day 14 of gestation (term = 21 days) by introducing silver cuffs on the inferior abdominal aorta and ovarian arteries. AICAR was administered i.p. (50 mg/kg) twice daily on days 14-18, and mean arterial pressure (MAP) was recorded and tissues were collected on day 19. The ratio of placental phosphorylated-AMPKα:AMPKα was increased in RUPP + AICAR vs. normal pregnant (NP) and RUPP rats (RUPP + AICAR, 0.48 ± 0.06; NP, 0.17 ± 0.01; RUPP, 0.25 ± 0.06; P < 0.05). AICAR infusion also increased plasma VEGF in the RUPP + AICAR vs. RUPP rats (NP, 843 ± 52; RUPP, 420 ± 75; NP + AICAR, 708 ± 173; RUPP + AICAR, 884 ± 128 pg/ml; P < 0.05) and mitigated RUPP hypertension (NP, 95 ± 3; RUPP, 123 ± 2; NP + AICAR, 104 ± 3; RUPP + AICAR, 101 ± 5 mmHg; P < 0.05).

A History of Classroom Furniture in America
Marta Lilly, Interior Architecture, milly@uoregon.edu
In my study on the history of classroom furniture, my guiding question is "what is the relationship between classroom furniture and pedagogy?" I am looking at furniture in American K-12 classrooms from the last century, considering the function of furniture, the relationship between furniture and the classroom, and the relationship between the furniture and the user. These relationships are linked to national trends and watershed moments in education and progress in technology, ergonomics, etc. Information was derived from educational journals from the past century, architectural journals, advertisements for classroom furniture from those journals, and pictures of classrooms.

Visuospatial Attention During Obstacle Crossing
On-Yee Lo, Human Physiology, onyee@uoregon.edu
Crossing an obstacle requires enough visuospatial attention to identify the target in space so it can be crossed without falling. In this study, we designed a visuospatial attention task (the E task) that was embedded in an obstacle-crossing gait task to examine directly how attention and locomotion interact. Seven participants performed the E task projected on the floor during quiet standing and during obstacle-crossing gait task. The E task required the participants to identify a briefly presented (500 ms) stimulus (E or 3) among distractors (2s and 5s) within a visual display as quickly and accurately as possible. We positioned the stimulus at one of nine locations around a circle (€, 45°, 90°, 135°, 180°, 225°, 270°, 315°, central) and each stimulus was cued five times in each location order, resulting in 90 total trials. The obstacle was set at 10% of the participant’s height. As expected, the participants performed the E task more accurately during quiet standing (87.76%) than during obstacle crossing (79.80%). However, during the obstacle-crossing trials, accuracy in the E task was higher for targets on the right side of the space than on the left side. Participants tended to have lower toe clearance while they performed the E task during obstacle crossing for both leading legs (without task, 14.9 cm; with task, 13.1 cm) and trailing legs ( without task, 17.6 cm; with task: 12.5 cm) (p < 0.05). Thus, the processes underlying visuospatial attention appear to be biased by the obstacle-crossing gait task.

Unraveling the Mystery of Problem Behavior in Schools: A Review of Functional Behavior Assessment (FBA) in School Settings
Anna Marshall, School Psychology, annam@uoregon.edu
Teachers frequently report that managing problem behavior is their biggest challenge. Development of effective interventions requires an understanding of why a problem behavior is occurring. Functional behavior assessment (FBA) is a multi-method, multi-source evidence-based assessment approach that addresses the reasons for problem behaviors by identifying environmental variables that impact behavior. The current project is a review of literature on school-based FBA between 2000 and 2010 and seeks to describe the state of the field in relation to school-based FBA. Descriptive statistics will be used to examine both the methodology and content of peer reviewed articles. Variables include the types of assessment tools utilized within the FBA process, the demographics of students with which FBA is used, the development of function-based interventions following an FBA, documented measurement of inter-observer agreement, fidelity of implementation, and maintenance of behavioral effects after implementation of an intervention.

Skeletal Muscle Fiber Changes in the Gastrocnemius of the Rat Related to Pregnancy and Exercise. Kimber Mattox, Human Physiology, kmattox@uoregon.edu
We hypothesized that skeletal muscle fiber cross-sectional area (CSA) and the number of type I fibers decrease during pregnancy. Four groups of rats were utilized: 1) virgin sedentary (VS), 2) pregnant sedentary (PS), 3) virgin exercised (VE), and 4) pregnant exercised (PE). Gastrocnemius muscles were characterized by fiber type based on immunohistochemistry. Exercise time and distance were similar in VE and PE rats. Amniotic fluid lactate levels were higher in PE than in VS rats (PE, 8.17 ± 0.51 mmol/l; PS, 6.70 ± 0.33 mmol/l; P = 0.02), but there was no difference in fetal or placental weight or the number of fetal resorptions. There was no difference in number, percentage, or CSA of type I fibers across groups. However, PS rats had smaller average type II fiber CSA than did VS rats (PS, 2,043 ± 159.9 μm²; VS, 2,614
and to determine whether this community is a re-creation of the Spanish Basque country created in an otherwise homogeneous white region. I intend to identify the motivation for officially recognizing a specific network of streets as the Basque Block, the significance of the Basque Block in the maintenance of Basque ethnic identity, and the political implications of the Basque Block in a U.S. state dominated by a white and conservative population. Preliminary findings derived from interviews and archival research indicate that the Basque identity is being influenced by a globalizing community, thus creating a sense of loss of place and the need for a “new Basque country.”

**AllMing for Student Social and Academic Success in Schools: Development of a Toolkit to Link Assessment to Behavioral Interventions that Work**

Nicole Kaye, School Psychology, nkaye@uoregon.edu

We will assess the validity and feasibility of the Functional Assessment Checklist for Students, a semi-structured, student-guided functional behavior assessment interview tool. Information collected through student interviews will be compared with information gathered from teacher interviews via a component analysis. Participants include students from grades 3–12 who have exhibited moderate to severe problem behaviors in school and the teachers of these students. Outcome measures include percentage of agreement between student- and teacher-generated hypotheses and percent agreement for identification of target behavior, antecedents, and consequences of problem behavior. We anticipate that the student interview will be a valid source of information, will be feasible to conduct, and will provide additional unique information that may enhance behavior intervention planning.

**Temporal Variations in the Shell Gathering Practice in Response to the Changing Climate During the Medieval Climatic Optimum at Quiroste Valley Site (CA-SMA-113)**

Ha Beom Kim, Anthropology, hkim@uoregon.edu

Shell middens (mounds containing mollusk remains) are one of the most commonly encountered archaeological features of coastal areas and islands worldwide. As numerous ethnographic and archaeological studies suggest, shellfish have played a critical role as food items, tools, ornaments, and currency. However, shell remains less often have been the subject of systematic analysis beyond traditional methods of counting and weighing as has been conducted in shell midden sites in California. The main subject of this study is shell remains recovered from the CA-SMA-113 site (ca. AD 1000–1300), located on the central California coast. Morphometric analysis of the ratio of shell size to meat weight and inter- and intra-species comparisons were used to explore the interactions between human activities and shellfish community ecology. The research outcomes shed light on shell gathering techniques, species preference, and the impact of climatic changes on the local shellfish habitat.

**Associations of Suicidal Behaviors and Partner Violence: Considerations for Community Prevention.**

Naomi Knoble, Counseling Psychology, naomik@uoregon.edu

This literature review was conducted to synthesize research on aggression, suicidal behaviors (e.g., ideation and attempt), and partner violence (victimization and perpetration) to provide a better understanding of the factors that contribute to violent behaviors. A summary of the evidence on the overlap of the risk factors for suicidal behaviors and partner violence (psychological, physical, and sexual) is presented with attention to the methodological strengths (e.g., international samples) and limitations (e.g., cross-sectional design in 85% of the 125 articles reviewed) of the literature. Vulnerability by gender and at different life stages, with an emphasis on adolescence and early adulthood, will be examined due to the association between high rates of partner violence and suicide during this developmental period. The association between suicidal behaviors and partner violence suggests that community and school-based programs could work to address the dual task of suicide and violence prevention.

**Snippets and Social Activism: Engaging Youth through Participatory Photography**

Sara Batemen, Arts and Administration Program, sbateman@uoregon.edu

We are conducting interviews about climate change and how opinions about climate change are impacting individual’s plans for the future. We have rendered portraits of the interviewees and present poetry developed from their comments.

**Compute Cloud Security: Co-Resident Watermaking Schemes**

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Cloud computing leverages remote resources across a network to provide computing services. Through use of virtual systems, clouds multiplex physical hardware across many virtual machines (VMs). Private and research clouds use this approach to better utilize system resources, increasing efficiency. Third party cloud providers such as Amazon EC2 use that efficiency to leverage economies of scale, turning computing into a profitable utility. However, virtualization introduces new challenges in computer security, co-locating users’ VMs with unknown and untrusted parties. Because of the sharing of physical resources, unprotected sensitive data processed in a cloud is vulnerable to the actions of malicious co-residents. For example, attacks against virtualization middleware have exploited multi-tenancy to discover protected corporate data. These results confirm that virtual hypervisors present a diverse new attack surface through which privacy and isolation guarantees can be compromised. Many defenses have been proposed to mitigate the effects of these attacks. Some have proposed changes involve hypervisor resource management, such as changing core rotation scheduling to eliminate the L2 cache side channel. More recent work has developed a cloud platform that eliminates the hypervisor middleware altogether. Although these contributions certainly improve cloud security, more work is needed. Notably, it has been taken for granted that when terrestrial legacy hardware designs are transferred into the cloud, the associated terrestrial trust assumptions are still valid.

**Tool Use in Bonobos: A Captive Experiment**

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In contrast to data on chimpanzees, information on tool use by bonobos has been collected primarily from captive animals and from indirect evidence of termite fishing in the field. This study was conducted to investigate termite fishing in naïve captive bonobos by simulating an artificial termite mound. The bonobos solved the task and constructed fishing wands in a manner similar to that described for chimpanzees. Similar to previous reports, we found a female bias in tool behavior. Females were successful more quickly than were males (F = 10.2792, p < 0.05), fished with greater frequency (G = 318.1310, p < 0.001), and had significantly more neighbors at the mound (F = 20.7260, p < 0.05). All (100%) of high-rank individuals succeeded, and number of neighbors at the mound was correlated with rank (r = 0.64835, p < 0.05). Female bonobos hold high ranks and show greater cooperation and control of food sources than do female chimpanzees. This pattern of tool learning and use may reflect socioecological conditions unique to this species of great ape.

**Thin-Beam Ultrasound Overestimation of Blood Flow: How Wide is Your**

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Mean blood velocity is overestimated by current ultrasound systems that use thin-beam ultrasound. When beam and vessel width are known, this overestimation may be correctable. We developed a string-phantom-based method to measure the effective beam width on a standard vascular ultrasound system and used a flow phantom to compare beam width estimates of mean to half the peak velocity. We assumed that during steady-state flow in the flow phantom, mean velocity should equal half the peak insulating at a 2 cm depth, effective beam width was 2.449 ± 0.005 mm (mean ± SE). Across a range of velocities (8 to 60 cm/s), uncorrected mean velocity overestimated half the peak velocity by 31.7 ± 0.7%, whereas corrected mean velocity overestimated half the peak velocity by 3.5 ± 0.6% (P < 0.05 vs. uncorrected), with a correction factor of 0.78. This finding suggests that thin-beam ultrasound mean velocity overestimation error can be minimized when beam and vessel width are known.
Abundance of Primates in a West African Bushmeat Market: Implication for Cercopithecid Conservation in Eastern Liberia
Ryan Covey, Anthropology, rcovey@uoregon.edu

Bushmeat hunting is the primary cause of primate loss in West Africa. Recent studies indicate current off-take rates are unsustainable, and at least three taxa endemic to Upper Guinea forests are in danger of extinction. I report results of a bushmeat market survey conducted along the Cavally River, which serves as the border between Liberia and Côte d’Ivoire. Over a 4 month period in 2009-2010, we visited this market and recorded the number of primate species traded. We observed 723 animals for sale, including 264 primates. A minimum average of 33 primates was exchanged weekly, yielding a highly conservative estimate of 1,716 individuals/year for this market. Cercopithecus petaurista (25% of all primates) was the most abundant primate traded. Based on known group sizes and population densities of primate species in the adjacent Tai National Park, we conclude that primate populations in Liberia’s Konobo district are not being hunted at sustainable levels.

Hierarchical Segmentation of Dynamic Human Emotion
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To investigate how people segment action, Baldwin and colleagues recently created an innovative methodology called the dwell-time paradigm. I used this new method to test the hypothesis that people process emotion similarly to action. Participants viewed digitized slides taken from 18 videos of continuous emotion displays, and I measured participants’ dwell times for each slide. Consistent with prior research, I predicted that participants would look longer at coarse breakpoints (slides depicting someone starting or stopping an emotion) and fine breakpoints (slides depicting emotional facial movements) than at moments mid-stream in emotion (slides depicting other elements within an emotion). Findings suggest that people segment dynamic emotion similarly to action; participants did look longer at breakpoint slides than at within-unit slides, suggesting hierarchical organization of the segmental structure. Also consistent with previous work, participants looked longer at the larger coarse breakpoints than at the fine breakpoints.

Estimating Body Mass in Extinct Theropithecus: Implications for Climate Change
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Theropithecus oswaldi was a terrestrial grazer known from the Miocene and Pleistocene of Africa. Using craniodental measures, many authors have noted an increasing size trend through time. This study aims to estimate body mass in T. oswaldi over approximately 3.5 Myr based on measurements of proximal and distal fragments of the long bones, which are relatively abundant at fossil sites. Of the 15 predictor variables assessed by Eller et al. on a large sample of extant cercopithecids long bone ends, the five best performing variables were used to estimate mass. These predictor variables were analyzed on 172 humeri, radii, femora, and tibiae attributed to T. oswaldi. Fossil data were collected from seven sites in Ethiopia, Kenya, and Tanzania and represent 23 time horizons between 3.5 to less than 0.5 Myr ago. Results indicate an increase in size through time, with early samples close to modern baboons and younger samples representing the largest cercopithecoid known.

With a Little Help from My Friends: Monitoring Prefixes with a Buddy System
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BGP (border gateway protocol) is the de facto inter-domain routing protocol that today’s Internet relies on. Its current implementation is prone to attacks such as prefix hijacking, in which an attacker hijacks traffic meant to reach the legitimate user. Although various approaches have been proposed to monitor prefixes and detect these attacks, most solutions are limited in terms of scope (detecting all types of attacks) and sophistication (preventing various countermeasures). These limitations largely arise from an underestimation or inadequate modeling of what prefix hijackers can do. My current research involves implementing and evaluating a new approach to reliable monitoring of IP prefixes within BGP. Dubbed “Buddyguard,” this tool surrounds a prefix with a buddy system composed of buddy prefixes and monitors the behavior of the prefix against that of its buddies. With the aforementioned scope and sophistication concerns built into the design, this system is more resilient than previous tools.

A Pilot Intervention Trial of a Social-Emotional Learning Curriculum in a Pre-Kindergarten Classroom.
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The Strong Start: Pre-K program is a recently developed component of the Strong Kids social and emotional learning curricula. A number of studies have been conducted on the Strong Kids series in K-12 settings; however, no study to date has been conducted to evaluate the feasibility of implementation of the Strong Kids program in preschools. The purpose of this study is to investigate the impact of Strong Start - Pre-K on preschool students’ knowledge and behavior and to evaluate the acceptability of the program by preschool teachers. The participants in this study were 313 to 5-year-old students in four classrooms at the Moss Street Children’s Center. Data collection involved pre- and post-assessment questionnaires completed by teachers on student problem behavior, social-emotional strength, emotion recognition, treatment integrity, and social validity. The study data are currently being analyzed.

Engaging Community Spaces
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Recent natural disasters have made it obvious to some people that climate is having dynamic impacts on our society. The effects of climate change on our economy, ecology, and environment is a major concern across the world. Although the United States has not taken a firm stance on the issue of climate change, cities across the country, such as Portland, Oregon, have acknowledged that climate change is an important issue and have begun creating plans to mitigate and prepare for long-term effects. Three questions were addressed in this research: 1) Can an architecturally designed public space effectively engage a large audience with the goal of appealing to a diverse population while informing them about important matters such as carbon emissions and waste reduction? 2) How can an engaging public space be provided that provides easily understood energy benefits for occupants of surrounding communities? 3) What amenities, features, research, and events can be installed in these public spaces that will further engage visitors, residents of the community, and the greater urban population and provide seasonally dynamic features? To address these questions I will evaluate places in which strategies have been implemented to engage and educate the public on similar issues, compare places in which similar strategies have and have not been implemented, and interview people knowledgeable about climate change to determine what elements of such a public space would make it successful.

Securing the Home Network with Online Social Networking
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Access control on wireless networks typically involves a trade-off between security and convenience. Our research attempts to show that this trade-off is not always necessary. By leveraging online social networks (such as Facebook or Google), wireless device owners can identify potential users in terms they are familiar with. For example, users can create rules to allow all members of their family to access the network. The social network can even reference indirect connections to serve as a basis for trust (e.g., allow access to the friends of my family members). From the potential user’s perspective, rather than getting a key from the device owner, she simply has to authenticate with the online social networking site. To study this method, we have designed and implemented a secure authorization protocol and an expressive policy language, and we are conducting tests using the data from public social networks to ensure that the performance is reasonable.

Basque Heritage Tourism: Identity Building, Transnationalism, and the Struggle of Authenticity
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In the late 19th century, Spanish and French Basque populations migrated from Europe to the United States in search of economic opportunities. While some Basques returned to the Basque country, many stayed in the United States to form permanent communities, creating centers of Basque culture. This research was conducted to explore the significance of the “Basque Block” in Boise, Idaho’s urban center