## PROGRAM OVERVIEW

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<td>9:30 AM</td>
<td>Sara Schwatken</td>
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<td>Mentor: Rebecca Pliske</td>
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<td>10:30 AM</td>
<td>Tania Mann</td>
<td>Cultural Aspects of Dress</td>
<td>Economics: International and Externalities</td>
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<td>11:30 AM</td>
<td>Sydney Noggle</td>
<td>Production Philosophy &amp; Art</td>
<td>Various Topics</td>
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<td>Mentor: Javier Carmona</td>
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<td>12:30 PM</td>
<td>Elizabeth Lazicki</td>
<td>Marketing Apparel</td>
<td>Sociology/ Criminology</td>
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<td>Mentor: Kelly A. Burns</td>
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<td>1:30 PM</td>
<td>Malissa Wegener</td>
<td>Communication</td>
<td>Business Ethics</td>
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<td>2:30 PM</td>
<td>Performance:</td>
<td>Sociology/ Criminology</td>
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<td>A Miller’s Tale</td>
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<td><strong>Springer Suite</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Panel Presentation:</strong> Psychological Techniques to Improve Learning</td>
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<td>Mentor: Javier Carmona</td>
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<td>4:30 PM</td>
<td>EXPOSITION RECEPTION SPRINGER SUITE (003 CROWN)</td>
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Honors Presentations in Bluhm Lecture Hall (108 Parmer Hall)

8:30  Thomas Salek  
*Focusing In or Faking Us Out: The Social and Political Importance of Documentary Filmmaking in the 21st Century*  
Mentor: John Jenks

“Focusing In or Faking Us Out: The Social Effects of American Documentary Filmmaking in the Twenty-First Century” examines the crucial role that social documentaries play in contemporary American society. We are currently living in a conglomerated media market where mass media is owned by large corporations focused on earning money, subjugating sources than may stir public opinion and cause a democratic dialogue and debate. Independent documentary films offer American citizens independent viewpoints that encourage democratic dialogue and debate. More importantly, with the advent of digital technologies in the 1990s and the emergence of new media like video on demand and the internet, current documentarians have an independent way of producing and distributing their products. In addition, new media allows filmmakers to extend the message of documentary films beyond the cinematic experience through resources like MySpace or YouTube, allowing the viewer to be connected to an online community where they can take the message of a film and seek social change.

9:30  Sara Schwatken  
*The Mediating and Moderating Effects of Self-Concealment and Need for Approval in the Social Support and Perceived Stress Relationship*  
Mentor: Rebecca Pliske

Previous research has shown that self-concealment and need for approval affect peoples’ willingness to seek therapy. The present study extends these findings by exploring the relationships between these avoidance factors and the more basic help seeking behavior of social support utilization in stressful situations. This study surveyed 144 undergraduates to determine whether self-concealment and need for approval mediate the effectiveness of social support as a positive coping strategy for reducing perceived stress. Self-concealment significantly mediated the relationship between social support and stress; whereas need for approval partially mediated the relationship between social support and stress. Additional analyses revealed that need for approval did not moderate the relationship between self-concealment and stress.
10:30  Tania Mann  
Paradox in Eckhart’s Poverty of Spirit  
Mentor: Richard Woods OP

Not only the inadequacy of human language but also the transcendent nature of God calls for developing new ways of thinking, through paradox, in order to expand the mind thirsty for divine knowledge. For the 14th-century Dominican mystic Meister Eckhart, the "Master of Paradox," spiritual poverty provides the key to understanding the "nothingness" of God. My intention is to examine Eckhart's teaching on poverty of spirit within its historical, theological and current faith contexts. An examination of "nothing" in the teachings of Marguerite Porete, who proposed an annihilation of the soul as the ultimate spiritual goal, will introduce the analysis of Eckhart's most important sermon on spiritual poverty: Sermon 52. My focus will then turn to physical poverty in the context of religious life, in an analysis of the motivations for the excommunication of the Spiritual Franciscans, Eckhart's rivals, who believed in just as radical a dispossession as did Eckhart and Porete but in a physical rather than spiritual sense.

11:30  Sydney Nogle  
Bucine  
Mentors: Jean Bevier and Javier Carmona

Artist’s statement: This body of work centers around a place that few can say that they’ve been to, not many can say they’ve even heard of it. Yet, it might look familiar to some. Maybe it represents a preconceived notion or an ideal. This place is ambiguous. This piece is ambiguous. I’ve given you very little information, to cut back on your preconceived notions. By not telling you what to look at, I leave you with more to look at. I want you the viewer to just be in the image, take it where you want to go with it, embrace the ambiguity.
1:30  Elizabeth Lazicki  
*The Social Justice of Chicago’s Environmental Practices*
Mentor: Kelly A. Burns

The concept of ethics in relation to environmental conditions is limited. Even though environmental justice theorists and philosophers have made insightful and convincing arguments, more could be included in their arguments. Traditionally, environmental justice has included stewardship of the Earth, preservation of the Earth for the sake of future humans, and the concept that a clean environment is a human right. What I would plan to add to these environmental justice concepts would be Iris Marion Young’s view of oppression. Oppression, as defined by Iris Marion Young, focuses on systematic social relationships and nonmaterial goods. Even though environmental justice has not yet incorporated Young’s view of oppression, it is still applicable. Since this view of oppression has not been used with environmental conditions, I will use different types of pollution and see if Young’s view of oppression is applicable. After this is shown, it is my hope that Young’s view of oppression will be further applied to other environmental conditions.

2:30  Malissa Wegener  
*Math and Gender Differences*
Mentor: Marion Weedermann

This paper examines the gender gap in mathematics from a historical standpoint and through an examination of current research on environmental and biological factors. Among environmental factors, the influences of parents, teachers, and stereotypes are discussed. An investigation of biological factors exposes influences of brain development and hormonal changes on mathematical performance and feelings about mathematics of children and teenagers. Using data collected from a survey given to high school calculus students and seventh grade algebra students, this paper exposes possible correlations between beliefs and feelings towards math and teacher and parental influences. From these findings, a conclusion that parents and teachers have an effect on the feelings and performance of children of various ages is then given, using the discovered correlations, along with connections as to how this connects to the biological and environmental factors presented previously.
Featured Presentations

3:30  Chaucer: A Miller’s Tale

Location: Springer Suite (003 Crown)

Mentor: Mickey Sweeney

Readers: Brigitte Bell, Erin Cameron, Svetlana Caro, Brian Carrizosa, Aaron Cavalier, Megan Feely, Beata Kosela, Cynthia Kwasinski, Brian Lorbach, Joanna Malara, Alexis Mancini, Claudia Nickson, Malini Ramadorai, Edison Reformado, Adam Skoczylas, Candice Storino, Anna Walenski, Meghan Weck, & Debra Wischmeyer

Students unfamiliar with Chaucer often find him daunting, not because of what he writes or when he wrote, but because the text is in Middle English. The students of the 354 Chaucer class would like to dispel some of those fears by producing a reading of Chaucer’s “The Miller’s Tale.” Think Monty Python meets Benny Hill and you will have a strong sense of Chaucer’s methods in “The Miller’s Tale.” It is a scatological and bawdy tale about three men who presume to love the delectable Alison.

3:30  Panel Presentation: Psychological Techniques to Improve Learning

Location: 107 Parmer

Discussant: Dr. Robert Calin-Jageman

Denna Trombetta

An Examination of the Self-Explanation Effect

The self-explanation effect is the phenomena that students learn more by explaining new ideas and concepts to themselves. This study examined the effect of self-explaining on an educational reading on STDs/AIDS. Participants (n=20) read information on STDs/AIDS that either included prompts to self-explain or did not include prompts. The participants were then tested in order to measure how much information they were able to recall from the reading. Participants assigned to the reading with the self-explanation prompts had significantly higher recall scores than did those who were assigned to the reading with no prompts. This finding suggests that self-explaining enhances learning and therefore, should be examined more thoroughly to determine the factors that may contribute to its effectiveness.
Kristina Snyder  
*Prompt Order’s Role in the Self-Explanation Effect*

A study was conducted to examine the effectiveness of self-explanation in enhancing learning. Data was collected from college students who were asked to read variations of a piece of literature on decomposition in the human body and complete a related quiz. Test forms included a control group, self-explanation prompts before the reading, and self-explanation prompts after the reading. A univariate ANOVA and regression analysis were conducted to assess which test form would be most effective in enhancing learning. The results showed there to be no significant differences in quiz scores between the different groups. This outcome leads one to question the broadness of the self-explanation effect.

Sarah Soszko  
*The Effectiveness of Self-Explanation Prompts When Acquiring Conceptual Knowledge*

Research shows that when someone actively self-explains knowledge while learning, his or her learning improves. Most of this research has focused on procedural knowledge, not conceptual knowledge. The purpose of this study was to determine if the self-explanation effect also applies to conceptual knowledge, specifically understanding immune functions. Undergraduate college students (*n* = 20) learned about immune functions under one of two conditions: (a) reading with self-explanation prompts or (b) reading without self-explanation prompts. Participants who were presented with prompts scored significantly better on a measure of learning. These results indicate that self-explaining applies to conceptual knowledge and is a general way to enhance learning.
Jesus Molinar

*What is Hispanic/Latino Philosophy?*

Mentor: Kelly Burns

It is in part because I am a Latino/Hispanic that I have felt the absence of Latino/a philosophy in my studies as an undergraduate philosophy major. Is it possible that I have not come across Latino/a philosophy in my studies because there is no such thing as a Latino/a philosophy? Is there something unique about the Latino/a experience that would allow it to look at and possibly answer philosophical questions in new ways? In my research I have found a number of Latino/a philosophers attempting to answer these questions by splitting the issues up into two questions. Do the boundaries of philosophy allow for a philosophy based on culture, and if so does the history of Latino/a philosophy suggest that a Latino/a philosophy already exists?

Joseph Rolnicki

*The Plight of Emotional Intelligence*

Mentor: Ellen McManus

Emotional Intelligence (EI) has been a subject of inquiry in scientific literature for several years. Controversy arises from the coexistence of several perspectives defining and measures assessing EI. The outlook and importance of emotional intelligence is clouded by different biases, disciplines, and arguments. The corporate world claims EI as a more accurate predictor for success than general intelligence, while members of the scientific community question the validity of conclusions that dramatically pronounce the importance of EI. However, EI is also a subject of debate among members of the scientific community. Proponents of EI defend its importance, regardless of its marginality, while other psychologists stress the lack of psychometric and theoretical support in the literature. Suggestions for the progression of EI are discussed.
Margaret Truppa  
*Corporate Social Responsibility in the 21st Century*  
Mentor: Regina Wolfe

For as long as there have been companies and corporations, there have been discussions about the responsibility of these institutions to society. These discussions are wide ranging. There are those who claim that corporations owe nothing to the community other than to be law abiding and create profits for their shareholders. Others argue that corporations have a responsibility to all their stakeholders, not just to their shareholders. There are still others who believe that corporations have social responsibilities that go beyond responsibilities to stakeholders. These focus on global business citizenship and the triple bottom line. This paper will examine these various views of corporations’ responsibility to society and argue that companies should strive to become global business citizens.

9:30 *Women, Identity & Art*  
Moderator: Dr. Kim Theriault

**Maria Roman**  
*Sally Mann*  
Mentor: Kim Theriault

Sally Mann is known for her controversial and beautiful black and white photographs taken with an 8 x 10 camera. In my presentation, I will address the controversy related to her work regarding the use of girls and her children as her subjects. I will also focus on Mann’s upbringing and how it relates to most of her work and beliefs. Some believe Mann exploited her usually nude children in her series entitled “Immediate Family” but everyone interprets a photograph differently and registers a personal meaning to the image. Mann’s goal was simply to capture the innocence of her children though the display of beautiful forms surrounded by the endless landscape of their rural Virginia home. “At Twelve” is a sequence of photographs of twelve year-old girls who are entering a new phase in their lives, womanhood. Mann was very successful in capturing the girls’ beauty, innocence, and confusion.
Sandra Vega  
*Cindy Sherman*  
Mentor: Kim Theriault

Photographer Cindy Sherman is best known for her series of *Untitled Film Stills*. This series created in the late 70’s depicts Sherman dressed as female characters from fifties and sixties films she watched growing up. Both the photographs and Sherman are ambiguous, letting the viewer choose how to interpret the pieces. Because of this, Sherman’s intent as an artist is questioned. Some consider Sherman’s work feminist art because of how she presents gender roles while others say it goes against feminism by reinforcing stereotypes. However, when Sherman began her work she had no understanding of the feminist theory. She was simply role playing; pretending to be actresses she had seen as a child. Our interpretation of her work is how Sherman makes a striking contribution to contemporary art. We can identify with the characters that Sherman plays but we cannot live up to them. Sherman’s work cleverly observes and demonstrates the plight of women to find a sense of self in the way the media portrays them.

Eboné Jackson  
*Lorna Simpson*  
Mentor: Kim Theriault

My PowerPoint presentation will demonstrate how Lorna Simpson, an African-American photographer who began her career in the 1980s, addresses the means behind discrimination. She combines photographs of African-American women with text engraved on plaques to address and expose the experiences, identity issues, stereotypes, and subjugations of African-American women in society. Simpson obscures the faces and identities of her subjects as well as removing any other identifying information in the subject’s photo, causing them to become representative of a group or of a culture instead of a distinct individual. This reveals the stereotypes and generalities associated with that group or culture.
Cultural Aspects of Dress
Moderator: Dr. Susan Strawn

Caitlyn Kamm & Allysha Emerson
Replication of Women’s Traditional Church Garments in the Amana Colonies
Mentor: Susan M. Strawn

The authors present research that replicates traditional plain dress garments from the Amana Colonies, a former communalistic society of German-speaking immigrants who settled in America during the nineteenth century utopian movement. The material culture of Amana includes a unique style of plain dress that many women continue to wear to attend services at the Amana Church, specifically a hand-produced black apron, shawl, and cap. The first presenter describes construction of a set of replica garments, based in part on observations from the second presenter’s examination of extant garments at the Museum of Amana History. The first presenter also studied historical photos and traditional construction techniques used to make the garments. Replicating historical garments deepened understanding of dress and culture. Knowledge of replica garments provides a reference for living history museums, historical sites, and classroom education.

Erika Neumayer
Recreating Traditional Dress of Three Donauschwaben Women
Mentor: Susan M. Strawn

Research explores the construction and cultural meaning of traditional dress of Danube-Swabian (Donauschwaben) women from three specific towns in the former Yugoslavia during the late 1930s-1940s. Working closely with three mentors who spent much of their early lives in these towns and who immigrated to Chicago after World War II, the author learned traditional methods used to recreate three garments. These labor-intensive garments require large amounts of fabric in the skirts, many layers of petticoats, and exacting construction and finishing techniques. During meetings with mentors, the author, who is of Donauschwaben heritage, learned to fully appreciate the cultural meaning of the garments, in particular the personal stories of immigration. This knowledge contributes to the continuation of Donauschwaben heritage and in particular the preservation of traditional knowledge used to make historical garments.
A modern day revolutionary, Andrea Zittel’s A-Z projects incorporate manufactured means of producing economical and practical materials intended to reduce or eliminate material and temporal possessions. The A-Z Six Month Uniforms, Raugh Furniture, Living Units and Cellular Compartments are all strides towards a revision of life; one that takes a socialist standpoint for the improvement and betterment of society through the elimination of superficial wealth. Using recyclable and cost efficient materials, Zittel seeks to replace consumer wealth with a more sustainable and necessary mode of living. Eliminating marketable goods, Zittel’s projects embody the essentials needed for living. Progressively seeking to diminish the unnecessary and detrimental waste of modern day materials, Zittel takes on a new form of socialism where she and the A-Z company may control the means of production for the betterment of the people and the earth. Through embodying communist ideologies and essentially monopolizing other manufacturing company’s production of material goods, Zittel hopes to bring forth a great change which will not only preserve life, but force it to become much more efficient and productive.

Sophie Calle never intended to be an artist, but the art world claimed her nevertheless. What began as Calle following another’s path, whether to secure or create her own, lead to her stumble into the art world. The transition of her identity from social deviant to Contemporary Artist is one in the same. The title given to Calle as a Contemporary artist gave her the social acceptance and access to the personal lives of others. Calle’s work reinforces the common idea that identity is singular and that privacy has respected social boundaries. What one would normally brand as “social deviancy” is now deemed “Contemporary Art”. My presentation explores aspects of identity and reviews Calle’s artworks such as “Stalker,” “The Sleepers,” “Chambermaid,” “The Striptease,” and “Investigative Reporter” within a social and feminist context. Is she being voyeuristic criminal or is she a socially convicted artist shedding light to views on women?
Tony Zupancic  
*Peter Saville: Art or Design?*  
Mentor: Kim Theriault

Graphic designer, painter, photographer, art director… Peter Saville, one of the most influential designers in today’s contemporary art world. Starting out in college designing early works for Tony Wilson’s Factory Record, where he formed relationships that would help him make a name for himself in the design scene. In addition to Factory Records Saville designed for Din Disc, Peter Saville Associates and Pentagram. Growing up in the glam rock scene around artists such as Roxy Music and Bowie, Saville was influenced by the fashion trends at the time. This interest in fashion pushed him into photography and art direction for fashion designers such as Yohiji Yamamototo. Once again Saville had a large impact on the fashion world with his designs and advertisements.

12:30  *Marketing Apparel*  
Moderator: Dr. Tracy Jennings

Britney Devaris  
*Carousel: Market Research for a line of Anything but Ordinary Lingerie*  
Mentor: Tracy Jennings

The Carousel line consists of extraordinary lingerie for ordinary days. The most important step to creating any fashion line is market research. First, I took a look at my top three lingerie competitors, breaking down what they did right, what they did wrong, and what was missing from their lines. The next step was to scan the environment, finding out everything I could for my potential customer. Environmental scanning includes researching economic, technological, social, and cultural conditions in order to gain insight into niche market trends. I also interviewed three different women in my market to find out what they wanted in a lingerie line. I incorporated their input and ideas into the overall theme for my lingerie line, which is based on the features of a carousel. With this inspiration, I created ten different designs, a color story, and fabric that came together to make extraordinary lingerie.
Miriam Cecilia Carlson  
*Simple Treasures: Specialty Market Research on Organic Girls Clothing*  
Mentor: Tracy Jennings

Simple Treasures is an organic girls clothing line. This clothing line is designed to meet the needs of my niche market while focusing on the use of eco-friendly materials like organically-grown cotton and bamboo. I researched my niche market by examining my competition, interviewing mothers who buy their children’s clothes, and scanning the environment for social, economic, and cultural clues for trends. I also researched the demographics and psychographics of the children and parents who live and shop in my market. Through my research I found that eco-friendly children’s clothing is limited in selection and in major demand. I used my research to inspire a clothing line that offers new designs that capture the innocence of childhood, a fresh use of color, and innovative detailing, all while emphasizing the importance of “going green.”

**Oral Presentations in 107 Parmer Hall**

12:30  *Sociology/Criminology*  
Moderator: Dr. Christina Perez

Mark McDonald  
*Crime Control: Theories in Relation to Gang Deviance*  
Mentor: Christina Perez

This Paper focuses on the Latin Kings, a large Hispanic street gang that operates in various communities across the United States. Ecology, strain, and control theories can explain why someone would engage in deviant behaviors that are common place in gangs such as the Latin Kings. Ecology theory focuses upon social disorganization; the more disorganized a community, the greater likelihood of deviance within that particular community. Strain theories focus on the disjunction between goals and the means to achieve these goals. In other words, strain theories assume that deviant behavior is caused by the inability to achieve goals. Control theories specifically focus upon “stakes” within a given society. The fewer “stakes” that an individual has within his/her society, there is a greater amount of deviant activity within that society. These theories are all good explanatory factors of why someone would commit deviant activity within a gang setting, though this paper will focus on how a more comprehensive theory needs to be developed in order to better explain this deviant behavior.
The process of leaving prison to return and reenter into society can be an extremely difficult experience for formerly incarcerated individuals who are stigmatized by having a criminal record. The stigmatizing label not only represents a social barrier to finding employment and housing, but also serves as a barrier to regain the trust of family and friends. These individuals face difficulties adjusting to the fundamental social structures they were once part of, however, there are state programs and initiatives that aim to assist these individuals to have a successful reintegration into society. These well developed programs are known to meet the needs and the risks they represent. This research aims to discuss the findings and results of qualitative surveys and interviews done on formerly incarcerated men. The objective is to learn about the childhood experiences, life inside and outside of prison, and the impact the community have had in their reentry. In addition, the personal experiences, thoughts and points of view on the barriers ex-offenders face will be discussed to have a better comprehension on the effects prison life can have on an individual.

1:30  Communication
Moderator: Dr. Anita Miller

Amerit Del Rio
Communicating Common Ground: Immigration’s Impact on Latino Culture in the United States
Mentor: Kathleen Prunty

This paper demonstrates the various ways in which members of the Latino community are affected by immigration and its recent increase in awareness throughout the country. An analysis is given of the naturalization process and reasons for increased immigration in the last decade. The paper offers a comparative insight between English and Spanish media. As well as, the importance and impact the Latino vote has on immigration reform. In addition, an analysis of music is used to exemplify the awareness and concern that exists in the Latino community. Different genre’s appealing to various age groups and subcultures have all targeted immigration to the United States in their music for the past twenty years. This proves that immigration is not a current phenomenon; rather it is an issue that has existed and has not yet been addressed and credited with its respective importance.
Grant Miller

*Intercultural Communications: Reducing the Barrier While Communicating on a Global Scale*

Mentor: Anita Miller

Intercultural communication has increasingly become a heated topic. The United States has experienced a vast immigration from many nations and is once again a virtual melting pot of different cultural and ethnic backgrounds. Within the United States, and most modern countries in the world, businesses have evolved from selling and manufacturing domestically to internationally, resulting in intercultural interaction constantly occurring throughout the world. Unfortunately the more different cultures interact with each other the greater the potential conflicts may develop. Each culture, over the course of thousands of years, develops “cultural spectacles” that result in each culture seeing the world in a different way. Because our new global economy has increased commercial interactions between cultures that have different world views, there is an increasing risk of conflicts. The question this study tries to answer is “How can a country like ours effectively work through these cultural differences in order to live harmoniously with all cultures, both within our borders and throughout the world?”

2:30  *Sociology/Criminology*

Moderator: Dr. Christina Perez

Valerie Marie Pinkston

*Battered Woman’s Syndrome is not what you think it is.*

Mentor: Christina Perez

There was one statistic that prompted my research paper, “One in four women will be abused at some point in their lifetime by an intimate partner.” I began researching and reading books written by the Lenore Walker, the founder of Battered Woman Syndrome. Walkers’ explanation of BWS is highlighted throughout my paper. Far too often the media will stigmatize the Battered Woman Syndrome as an excuse for women to kill their significant other, and get away with it. Through my research I found data recording the number of female to male murders actually decreased upon the attention given to BWS. I also discovered BWS is not actually a self defense motive, but a sub-category of Post Traumatic Stress Disorder. My research highlights what an abused women suffers at the hand of her abuser, and what ultimately leads her to take her abusers life in self defense.
Crystal R. Williams  
*Hurricane Katrina: Facts, Failures, & Future*  
Mentor: Christina Perez

When Hurricane Katrina hit, no New Orleanian thought it would be as terrible a storm as it turned out to be, but the problem wasn’t just Hurricane Katrina. Overcoming the institutionalized racism, segregation, ideologies, government policies, and politics that have hindered most profoundly poor Black residents for decades are what must be confronted. Plans for the future can only be successfully implemented when there are in-depth, honest discussions of what existed pre-Katrina. My research critically analyzes and evaluates the multilevel, far reaching failures that have historically emerged and became too obvious for the nation to ignore in the aftermath. When it came time to save and protect American citizens, the government had washed its hands of Black Americans, or as the media called them, refugees. The great challenge post-Katrina is to take the opportunity of devastation and create the possibility for sustainable life in New Orleans for the poor and middle class.
Poster Sessions—Parmer Atrium

9:30 Communications

Colleen Sweeney
Real Men Don’t Hit Women: The Hidden Conversation Between Masculinity and Women
Mentor: Kathleen Prunty

Many women all over the United States are seeking to get out of a bad relationship that they may be involved in. The problem is that they don’t know how or even know who to turn to. This form of abuse includes physical force, emotional abuse, and psychological abuse. My project and research digs to the root of where I believe domestic abuse stems from; the thoughts and ideas about masculinity. Ideas about gender and sex roles stems from when we are children. We look at ideas about how boys should “behave” and how women should react. Our society, for the most part, understands that sometimes men lose their temper and hit women. The problem with that is, is our society so brainwashed by these ideologies that we accept domestic abuse? When will this ongoing phenomenon end, and what can we do to help?

Lynne Wojcik
From “Rocket 88” to” Why Can’t We Be Friends”: How the Rock and Roll Culture Responded to Politics, War, Race, and Scandal in the First 25 Years
Mentor: Kathleen Prunty

Veronica Ortiz
Shaping Public Opinion: How Animal Rights Groups Communicate Their Beliefs
Mentor: Kathleen Prunty

Susan Walsh & Hillary Rivera
Top 10 Tactics for your Dominican Coach
Mentor: Kathleen Prunty

“Top 10 Tactics from your Dominican Coach” presents the most helpful techniques a successful person can follow. The bulk of the tactics presented were gathered from information shared by Professor Kathleen Prunty, the founder of Executive Advantage, Inc. Professional individuals need to be aware of professional etiquette and the little-known techniques which can further advance an individual in the professional world. Many people, while very intelligent, may forget their manners or forget to tend to their own personal needs while striving to advance themselves professionally. It is imperative that one look at their own needs and tend to them first before being able to present oneself to the critical and competitive atmosphere of the professional world. The tactics presented are my own interpretation of what a professional person needs to know in order to advance in ones career.
10:30 Economics: International and Externalities

Samantha Avalos, Tony Davey, Kasia Gabrel, Michelle Reynoso, Natalie Thompson & Derek Zdeb

Put your “cents” into it
Mentor: Carol Tallarico

Because the popularity of bottled water has been increasing, the consumption of it has increased as well. In 2006, the United States sales of bottled water topped 11.9 billion dollars. While the idea of drinking bottled water and being healthy is a good one, the negative externality that results is the bad part. Water is packaged in plastic bottles. It is said that it takes 17 billion barrels of oil to make enough plastic bottles to fit the demand of the consumers. As if we didn’t have enough pollution and bad emissions going into the air. However, that’s not even the worst problem. The biggest problem is the fact that plastic never disintegrates. Once it is made, it never goes away. Only 23% of plastic bottles are recycled. So because so many consumers demand these plastic water bottles, and so few are recycling, this results in an over allocation of plastic in our environment. In order to reduce the consumption of plastic water bottles, a tax was imposed in hopes that people will consume less. In our project, we will be exploring the negative effects of plastic bottles in our environment, and other options to fix these problems.

Alfonso George, Mike Albert, Sal Sparacio & Anna Zurek

Wal-Mart in China
Mentor: Carol Tallarico

This project will examine the economic concepts of Protectionism and Trade. The current situation of Wal-Mart in China will help provide some insight into the analysis of the above mentioned economic concepts. The U.S. is relatively capital abundant and China is relatively labor abundant. The exports of a capital-abundant country will be from capital intensive industries, and labor-abundant countries will import such goods, exporting labor intensive goods in return. Wal-Mart in the United States has been importing labor-intensive goods from China leading to a loss of American jobs. The labor argument is just one example of why countries protect against free trade.
In the United States, the government provides college students with various types of financial assistance so as to attain economic efficiency. College in the United States is a private good, and it is excludable. That is, to attend a college, whether public or private, a student must pay for tuition, books, and sometimes housing. However, the cost may be well beyond a student’s means. This may inhibit a student from attending college. Economically, it is beneficial for the government to provide aid to students. When more people attend college, society is supplied a better equipped workforce. College degrees offer field specialization, which in turn, offers higher paid positions in the workforce. Specialization also adds to the creation of more job titles and positions. It is economically beneficial for members of society to attend college, but the high financial costs of attending college are not suitable for everyone. For many, the costs of a college education are not within their income range. This creates a positive externality. To correct the problem, the government subsidizes financial aid to “internalize” the problem. College degrees provide people with the opportunity to become more financially equipped to contribute and benefit from the economic market, so therefore, it is in the U.S. government’s best interest to supply financial aid to college students.

Imagine the sea level raised twenty feet, ground zero completely submerged, and coast lines flooded. This possibility is not far away. Global warming has affected both the environment and the economy. The economy is affected by negative production and negative consumption externalities. Producers choose cheaper means of production at the cost of increased pollution, causing consumption above what is optimal. There are several solutions to slow down the process of global warming. There are steps the government and we as individuals need to participate in to help reduce the CO2 emissions and greenhouse gases. The Kyoto Protocol is an international program that involves the majority of countries excluding the United States, and is designed to create limits on how much CO2 a country can produce. As individuals we need to be aware of the problem and support companies and products that are better for the environment and the economy.
Rain, Rain, Go Away
Mentor: Carol Tallarico

The *Rain, Rain, Go Away* presentation is meant to inform the audience of how acid rain is a negative externality. We will discuss how acid rain is a negative externality in that it is self imposed by society causing the pollution that makes acid rain. Acid rain occurs when sulfur dioxide and nitrogen oxides react in the atmosphere to form sulfuric and nitric acids. These acid rains damage buildings, pollute our water, and cause a health hazard to human beings. The main causes of acid rain in the U.S. are the sulfur dioxide emitted from coal-fired and oil-fired power plants. Because acid rain is a pollutant, the economy has put a cap and trade system on it, which was imposed on sulfur dioxide emissions in the 1990’s. The Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990 set a goal of reducing dioxide emissions and setting a permanent ceiling on how much sulfur dioxide is allowed. Under these amendments, power plants are required to install continuous emission monitoring systems that track the amount of sulfur dioxide being released.

You Booze, You Lose!
Mentor: Carol Tallarico

For our project we will discuss why our society should not drink and drive. We will show that driving drunk is not worth it, because we believe that even though some people enjoy being drunk, taking your own or someone else’s life outweighs that. We will do those by showing the marginal cost and benefit of driving while intoxicated and go over what we think the government should do in order to either reduce the amount of DWI’s or reduce the amount of alcohol that is being consumed. Whether that be by cracking down on the drinking laws or higher taxes for vendors. Drunk driving deals with the negative consumption externality because private value exceeds social value. The individual is only concentrated on his desires rather than society as a whole. He is affecting society negatively through his decision to drink and drive.
The National Science Foundation (NSF) is a United States government agency that supports fundamental research and education in all the non-medical fields of science and engineering. NSF funds approximately 20 percent of all federally supported basic research conducted by the United States colleges and universities. It supports the development of improved science curriculum materials and fosters the interchange of scientific ideas nationally and internationally. Among the more important permanent NSF-supported facilities are: National Center for Atmospheric Research (Boulder, Colo.), National Radio Astronomy Observatory (Green Bank, W.Va.), Kitt Peak National Observatory (Tucson, Ariz.), National Astronomy and Ionosphere Center (Arecibo, Puerto Rico), and Cerro Tololo Inter-American Observatory (La Serena, Chile). NSF is an example of positive production externality. The marginal benefit is greater than the marginal cost. Positive externalities occur when the benefits of a good are received by others in the community although they did not pay for them. These benefits are not reflected in the individual demand curve.

On the subject of second-hand smoking we are going to focus on the new smoking policies. These policies mean that no one can smoke in any place of business and must be 15 feet away from entrances in the state of Illinois. This has a positive affect on non-smokers, but what about all those other people that smoke. Second-hand smoke is a negative consumption externality because of the effects on non-smokers. The social value of smoking is less than the private value to smokers, by implementing this new law these negative effects of second-hand smoke will be eliminated. The law also has an effect on businesses in and out of Illinois. Negatively, for those in Illinois, but increasing profits for bars or restaurants on the border of Illinois, but this can lead to drinking and driving if people want to be able to go to a bar and drink and then drive home, increasing accidents and possible deaths, another negative externality.
Miriam Carlson, Mark Besch, Nick Chapello, & Angelica Diaz  
Lake Michigan – Water Source or Toilet?  
Mentor: Carol Tallarico

British Petroleum (BP) received approval from the state of Indiana to begin its $3.8 billion dollar expansion plan for their refinery in Whiting, IN. The expansion is expected to provide 2000 construction jobs and 80 permanent jobs. As a result of the expansion, the refinery will release 1,030-1,584 pounds of ammonia per day, as well as 3,646-4,925 pounds of total suspended solids (TSS). Greenhouse-gas emissions are expected to increase by 5.8 million tons a year from this plant alone. Chemicals will be released into Lake Michigan. Although dumping is not expected to occur until 2010, inhabitants who rely on the lake for their water supply fear that the plant’s discharge may contaminate the lake. Ammonia is a flammable chemical that is hazardous to the skin, eyes, and lungs. TSS applies to particles in water that cannot pass through a filtration system, causing considerable damage to fish and fish habitats. The resulting ammonia and suspended solids the company releases has created a negative production externality. Because BP is producing pollution under legal limits the only real solution would be to tax the company.

Armir Doka, Cedric Gardea & Gabriel Vazquez  
American Dependency on Middle Eastern Oil  
Mentor: Carol Tallarico

The United States’ economy is dependent on exports of oil from the Middle East. About 45% of the oil imported comes from OPEC countries, which include Saudi Arabia, Venezuela, and five other Persian Gulf countries. The rest comes from non-OPEC countries like Mexico or Canada. The imported oil is critical to the American economy with 45% of consumption that accounts for motor vehicles. Other industries include military, airlines, and energy. Recently, a big spike in oil prices has left Americans wondering about how this dependency is going to affect their life and the health of the American economy. This project will give insight on the economic theory the trade follows, how much is our economy dependent on Middle Eastern oil, the negative aspects of the trade, and how the U.S. can reduce this dependency.

Samantha Kyles, Elvin Perez & Joe Bonasera  
Job Loss due to NAFTA in the US and Mexico  
Mentor: Carol Tallarico

Jobs in the United States are consistently being lost to foreign country’s labor markets. Many of which are moved to Mexico due to NAFTA. The United States auto industry reallocates jobs to Mexico on a regular basis taking away from American occupations yearly. In our project we will explain the concept of NAFTA using the Hecksher-Ohlin trade theory. We will also give some insight as to why NAFTA is not working in our favor as well as how it is creating more capital intensive jobs in the United States. Due to the job loss the protectionist labor arguments have been used against NAFTA.
Outsourcing has become a popular outlook for American companies when it comes to saving money. In recent years, large companies such as General Motors, Dell, IBM, and British Airways have all looked toward India for their outsourcing plans. Large companies engage in outsourcing due to their comparative advantage gain. As well as, the gain in ownership, location, and internalization that comes from investing abroad. India provides American companies a conveniently lower priced outlook for their customer service needs, while America provides this developing country with jobs. However, while this idea sounds great to many companies, American laborists do not feel the same. American workers fear that there are losing their jobs to India and they are now trying to protect them.

The most important thing and the true wealth of any nation is its people. They have the ability to manage the country's existing resources and to identify and develop new ones which determine the prosperity of the economy and the health of society for present and future generations. There is no doubt that getting the country developed and successfully facing any economy challenges require educated sophisticated people. The kingdom of Saudi Arabia mindfully thinks that its population should be equal to the challenges of the developmental process. Since education is considered to be positive consumption and should be subsidized, the government has dedicated huge resources to a program covering primary, secondary and higher levels of education and it's provided for free to all. The Saudi government gives utmost priority to the education and training of its young women and men in order to pursue studies for bachelors, masters and doctoral degrees and fellowships. Through all these investments in the education system, the Kingdom can ensure that the Kingdom's need for an educated and trained national workforce to carry forward the kingdom's future development can be fulfilled.
The ERMS is a regulatory program for stationary sources emitting volatile organic material (VOM) in the ozone nonattainment area located within the Chicago area. The nonattainment area includes mainly the counties within the Chicago area. The program is called the Emissions Reduction Market System (ERMS) because it is intended to allow emissions trading among participating sources to resolve the negative externality caused by air pollution. ERMS aims to deal with the negative externality resulting from pollution by factories. The goal of ERMS is to create a market where quantity of pollution is stable. Currently, the social cost exceeds the equilibrium benefit. This high social cost includes illnesses like asthma, which requires costly health care.

11:30 Various Topics

Tracy Beswick & Hillaurie Fritz
The Reflection of the Amana Beliefs in Amana Architecture
Mentor: Susan M. Strawn

In this poster we examine the relationship between beliefs and architecture in the Amana Colonies, Iowa. German-speaking immigrants--the Community of True Inspiration--established the Amana Colonies as a communalistic society that was part of a nineteenth-century utopian movement. For this research, we traveled to Amana to photograph contemporary buildings and used historical records from the Museum of Amana History to document relationships between traditional beliefs and architecture.

Malini Ramadorai
Body Image and Healthy Lifestyles in Children’s Literature
Mentor: Judy Beto

How can children’s books teach kids about healthy lifestyles? Do some of these books inadvertently feed children negative ideas about body image and size? Using a journal article entitled, “Fat Stigmatization in Television Shows and Movies: A Content Analysis,” published by Susan M. Hines and J. Kevin Thompson in the March 2007 issue of Obesity, a study was done to see how children’s literature can reflect our society’s general attitudes about body weight. The study also attempts to find books that promote healthy lifestyle choices to young children. The books used in the study were selected from the Database of Award-Winning Children’s Literature (www.dawcl.com) and chosen based on availability from local libraries.
Mélu
sine, who is portrayed in medieval French texts, is a mythological figure that is presented as the founder of the Lusignan family of the Poitou region of France. Mélusine is half serpent and half woman who has tried to hide this truth from her husband, Raymondin. She gives birth to ten sons, most of them with deformities but talented fighters. Her sons became Kings of Cyprus, Armenia, Bohemia, Luxembourg, and Lusignan. When one of her sons, Geoffrey-Big-Tooth, attacked a monastery and killed all monks, including one of his brothers, Raymondin accused Mélusine of contaminating his line with her serpent nature. After the accusation, Mélusine turns fully into a winged serpent and before vanishing she predicts that his lineage will slowly decline. In reality, the ruling Lusignan families did die out. My paper will explore the reasons why a powerful family like the Lusignans would claim the founder of their line to be a half-serpent mythological figure.

12:30 Graphic Design

Alison White

Three months across the Pond
Mentor: Jean Bevier

Three Months Across the Pond is a book illustrating my observations of British culture while studying abroad in London for the 2007 fall semester. The written descriptions and illustrations give insight into cultural differences simultaneously incorporating my experience in each design. I hope the book engages the viewer to learn more about British culture and other ways of life.

Chris Tyre

London: Three Book Series
Mentor: Jean Bevier

The LONDON book series is a set of 3 books based on the different experiences I encountered during this past fall semester in London, England. All of the books are largely photographic.

PERFUME & CIGARETTES:
This book captures the nightlife experience in London from dancing in clubs to late night walks through the city.

HEIRS & SPARES:
A weeklong holiday to London, England during November to see the Lord Mayor's parade along with other tourist attractions through the eyes of a little boy. The text is geared toward an early reading level describing the experience.

CAFFEINE & NECKTIES:
A day in the life of a thirty-something year old business man depicting the morning rush and elapsing of time.
1:30 **Business Ethics**

Karen Depke, Lisa Palermo, Michael Pariso, Francesco Rizzo & Edyta Ziaji  
*Corporations Caring for Communities*  
Mentor: Regina Wolfe

“Corporations Caring for Communities” examines the education aspect of Corporate Social Responsibility. In particular, it examines how Microsoft, Intel and Boeing are contributing to education through their various programs. It also analyzes how these corporations are efficiently allocating their capital through setting up partnerships to fulfill their missions.

Mike Ariano, Frank Iozzo, Matt Kochanowski, Francesca Panzarino & Liz Rymanowski  
*Businesses Going Green*  
Mentor: Regina Wolfe

“Business Going Green” focuses on the trend among corporations to care for the environment and the changes they make to ensure their businesses are protecting the environment. Some of the areas that will be considered are the benefits of such changes, the problems companies face making these changes, and the costs involved. The presentation will draw more attention to the companies that are doing good things for our world and are models for other companies.

Ken Goldthwaite, Pierangelo Saponaro, Doreen Taniguchi & Lindsey Trent  
*BP: What’s in Your Water?*  
Mentor: Regina Wolfe

Tiffany Breider, Jessica Malooley, Karen Wagner, Rachel Wallace, & Anja Zrilic  
*The Triple Bottom Line: Whole Foods Market Inc.*  
Mentor: Regina Wolfe

Profits are no longer the only way to measure sustainability and success. Today, companies, such as Whole Foods Market, Inc. truly measure success in not only economic gains, but also environmental and social gains. Examining Whole Foods Markets and their business practices, especially relating to community giving and environmental protection, leads to an understanding of the importance of ethical business choices. Whole Foods Market can attribute its global success to the way it embodies the concept of the triple bottom line, enriching not only the company, but also the global community.
“Serving People the Starbucks Way” examines how Starbucks helps the local and global community. In the local community, Starbucks helps by donating and making investments that help with funding for the environment, literacy programs and the origin communities of coffee. On a global level, Starbucks contributes to the environment by being part of the free trade coffee agreement as well as partnering with different organizations to help communities around the world, such as the African Wildlife Fund and Save the Children. Based on Starbucks participation in helping the local and global community we see how Starbucks not only serves its people coffee but also serves the community, the “Starbucks way.”

2:30 Psychology

Deidra Eberwein & Jetta Walker

*Change Detection in Incidental and Intentional Learning Groups*

Mentor: Rebecca Pliske

The present study investigated change detection using intentional and incidental learning methods. Previous research shows that intentional learning groups detect changes easier than incidental. Other studies have also shown the significance of using positions and object changes and that it is easier to detect position changes. This study was conducted using 17 undergraduate students at a small, midwestern university. Limitations included lack of a representative sample, small sample size, and inconsistent testing conditions. This study found that position changes were detected more often than object changes; however there was no significant main effect of learning method and no interaction between change and learning method.

Hilary Rivera & Sylvia Kieca

*Stroop Task and Social Presence*

Mentor: Rebecca Pliske

Previous studies have shown that increased anxiety can be caused by social presence. Dominant responses for well-learned tasks (congruent words) come to mind easier than for complex tasks (incongruent words). We predicted that social presence increases the speed of well-learned tasks and decreases the speed for complex tasks. In a small Midwestern school 18 participants performed the Stroop Task while experiencing the order of the researcher’s presence counterbalanced; attentive first or invisible first. All participants performed the Stroop Task twice. Our results indicate that the participants performed faster for the congruent words. There was a main effect of presence, an interaction of word type and order, as well as a three-way interaction of word type, order and presence. Discussion and limitations are provided.
Maria Bermudez & Joseph Rolnicki
*An Exploration of Bilingual and Incubation Effects on Tip of the Tongue States*
Mentor: Rebecca Pliske

TOT studies have recently been focusing on the effects of bilingualism and incubation on TOT outcomes. Bilingual studies found that bilingual participants experience more TOTs than monolingual participants. Incubation studies have found that a period of incubation facilitated the resolution of TOTs. The current study was conducted to replicate the findings of past bilingual and incubation TOT studies, but also to examine a potential interaction between those variables. The findings for unresolved TOTs was contrary to past findings; bilingual participants were more likely thinking of the target response than monolinguals, and monolinguals were more likely thinking of the incorrect response than bilinguals. Participants in incubation groups experienced less total TOTs and less unresolved TOTs than participants in no incubation groups. No interactions were discovered. Limitations and suggestions for future research are discussed.

Mary Petrosko & Mike McCandless
*Effects of the Mere Presence of Others on Performance of a Spatial Ability Task*
Mentor: Rebecca Pliske

Social facilitation theory explains that people’s performance of simple tasks can be enhanced by the presence of others; however, their performance can be hindered when completing complex tasks. The present study examines the effects of the mere presence of others on anxiety level and performance on a mental rotation task with 24 female participants. Presence of others during completion of the task is manipulated, as well as the type of image and rotation angle used for the mental rotation task. Higher anxiety levels were reported in the group with the most presence of others, and typical mental rotation results were replicated. Despite these findings, no main or interaction effect of the presence of others manipulation was found on performance time.

Danielle Thele & Larry Dixon
*Job-Bias and Uniform-Influence on Perceptions of Competence*
Mentor: Rebecca Pliske

Competence may often be judged according to a job-bias that people perceive as traditionally masculine or feminine. Prior research has found that those who challenge tradition are viewed as less competent in the hiring process if the job is stereotypically masculine or feminine. Similarly, if one is wearing a uniform, he or she is viewed as more competent in the hiring process. In the present study, 24 participants completed a survey analyzing interviewee’s competence after viewing a resume accompanied by a picture. This was done to determine the effect of traditional job-bias and uniforms on perceived competence. No group differences were found regarding competence whether there was a traditional job-bias or the interviewee wore a uniform.
Anne Schmidt & David Neris  
*Gender differences in memory performance*  
Mentor: Alisa Beyer  

We are interested in examining the gender differences in cognitive performance for four memory tasks. There will be two everyday memory tasks, each with different contexts. Next participants were given a measure of verbal memory. Students then were given a spatial orientation task. We will also measures finger length ratios as previous research found that better cognitive performance was related to having less gender typically finger length ratios for both men and women. At least ten male and ten female students from Dominican will participate in the study. Data collection is on-going.

Cindy Matias & Bea Medina  
*The effects of music and personality on working memory*  
Mentor: Alisa Beyer  

Previous research has found that introverts do less well on reading comprehension while listening to pop music compared to extroverts. Past research has also found no differences in students who studied with familiar music than those who studied with songs they had only heard once. The purpose of this study is to examine the effects of different types of music (e.g. hip-hop, rock, classical or absence of music) on memory recall for a digit span task. In addition, we investigated whether one aspect of personality type, introversion or extroversion, is related to students’ ability to store and recall the list of numbers. It is expected that introverts perform better on the task after listening to classical music or no music at all; extroverts are expected to perform better with rock or hip-hop. A minimum of 20 Dominican students will participate in the study. Data collection is on-going.
Dominican University Annual Juried Student Exhibition

Each year, Dominican University showcases the extraordinary artistic talent of its student body by hosting an Annual Juried Student Exhibition. This annual group show is meant to give students the opportunity to have their artwork shown in the O’Connor Art Gallery and compete for cash prizes. Held each April, it is open to all Dominican students regardless of major, and students may submit up to five works in any media completed within the last year. After the submission deadline, Dominican University art department faculty select certain works for inclusion in the show, choosing works based on a combination of aesthetic and conceptual merit.

After this initial selection, an outside guest juror awards prizes in different categories such as Best in Show, Best Color Photograph and Best Sculpture. Because the guest curator is usually a prominent local curator, critic or art dealer, the Annual Juried Student Exhibition is a unique opportunity for students to have their work judged by an established and seasoned art world professional. Finally, each Annual Juried Student Exhibition kicks off with an opening night reception, which serves as a celebration of Dominican students’ continued excellence in visual art.

The Dominican University Annual Juried Student Art Exhibition is currently on display in the O’Connor Gallery (4th Floor Lewis Hall).

2008 ANNUAL Awards

Guest juror: Margaret Hawkins, Chicago-based curator and critic for the Chicago Sun-Times

Best of Show: Sandra Vega, The Sea Inside
Painting Award: Amanda R. Tworek, Reflect
Drawing Award: Christine Klinger, Entrance to Power
Design Award: Sandra Vega, An Abecedarian Book of Surgical Terminology
Typography Award: Alison White, Three Months Across the Pond
Color Photography Award: Sydney Nogle, Untitled Acts from the Bedroom
Black/White Photography Award: Hannah Russell, Untitled
3D / Sculpture Award: Maggie Ryan, Filing Cabinet
Printmaking Award: Eboné Jackson, Look
Dean’s Purchase Award: Jakub Niedorezo, #3

Honorable Mentions:
Rachel Swain Sole Love/Soul Love
Sydney Nogle Streets of Florence
Ebone’ Jackson Storm
Amanda R. Tworek Core
Joshua Torres “Say, ‘Ahh’”
Amanda Dominguez Man Model
Dominican University Senior Apparel Collections

Senior design collections are investigations in design concepts. Students are asked to experiment with the breadth and depth of their inspiration and take their concept beyond the immediate and concrete. They document their design process and validate the construction techniques used to implement their purpose. In Senior Collection, students develop and articulate their personal design theory or voice.

Students present their collections to a panel of industry professionals. Garments are juried using five criteria: 1) Concept/viability, 2) Creative inspiration, 3) Design process, 4) Professional workmanship, and 5) Ability to articulate design philosophy. Jurors also select recipients of design awards, such as "Best Individual Design" and "Best Collection."

Rhiannon Wilk
Luminaries

The concept of my collection is to integrate my electrical knowledge into fashion design to create innovative garments with design details that light up. The inspiration for my collection is my love of lighting and my interest in recent innovations in circuited clothing. There are currently many different ways in which electrical technology is being integrated into clothing, ranging from medical sensors in firemen’s work gear to pulsing light-emitting diodes (LEDs) in club wear. To make the collection, LEDs were soldered to wires to create circuits which run off of 9 volt batteries. In the designs Lysithea and Cassiopeia, I hand stitched the circuits in place on interfacing and inserted the LEDs into machine-bound holes in the fabric. In my design called Andromeda, the cuffs and the collar contain LEDs and plastic fiber optic filaments. When the lights are turned on, the tips of the fiber optic filaments glow because the other ends are touching the LEDs. The simple style lines in my garments create a sleek look which is enhanced by the futuristic feel of the LED and fiber optic design details.

Meghan Hughes
Triple Crown

This collection is inspired by the Triple Crown of thoroughbred racing. The Triple Crown represents the glamour, excitement, and of course, the hats. Each leg of the Triple Crown is represented by a flower. The “Kentucky Derby” is a red silk charmeuse dress inspired by the red rose, the flower of the Derby. The dress is draped from the shoulder and is accented by an oversized bow. The “Preakness” is a yellow dress inspired by the Black-Eyed Susan. Black detailing contrasts with the yellow empire-waisted, circle skirt. The “Belmont Stakes,” a white silk shantung dress with black silk organza detail is inspired by the white carnation. All three looks are completed with the infamous race day hats. Each hat compliments each dress with its own personality and drama, creating a look that is truly worthy of the three most exciting races in thoroughbred racing.
Katelyn Christopher  
*Road to Reverie*

The purpose of my collection is to experiment with new and interesting clothing shapes and silhouettes while adding my own personal touch to each garment by hand painting them. The inspiration for this senior collection comes from Interstate 57, a highway that becomes very rural as you leave Chicago. This route provides the traveler with clear views of beautiful, colorful sunsets over the vast fields that stretch out on either side of the road. The pale yellow, light peach and red colors in my collection were based on dusk drives. Hand painting on the crepe pieces was inspired by the bare trees silhouetted against sunsets seen while driving on Interstate 57. The collection uses lines and shapes that are unexpected and new while at the same time functional and wearable. The twill jacket has an atypical collar line that rounds to a V at the back neck. The twill skirt design has side pockets that emphasize the pencil silhouette by flaring out at the sides while at the same time providing a functioning pocket. Hand painting accents the pieces. Fabric paints were used as watercolors. They were diluted to achieve differing tones and values.

Alana Devine  
*You’re My Muse*

Inspirations for this line include the future, outer space, and the universe. The collection has a futuristic feel that is funky, and fresh, with styles and colors that make an impact. Like an eye into the future, the edgy look of the designs is fashion forward. The deep hues used in the collection conjure images of night. The bright accents give it a sense of fun and excitement. Sparkles and shimmers reflect the idea of space and stars and they add depth to the designs. Crepe and linen give the garments texture. The metallic sparkles and shine add a futuristic feel. The blacks and metallics are contrasted by neon brights. Hints of bold colors give the collection some kick. The collection experiments with new design and construction techniques such as the oversized hoods, deep cowls, cut outs, and layering.

Emily Marxer  
*Fabrefacio Extremum*

The concept of my collection is based on the perception of magnification of ordinary things to make them extraordinary. The purpose is to make the viewer think about what brings them into the piece, such as layers, scallops, and rhinestones, and not to think of the piece as an ordinary garment with seams and a zipper. The vibrant color of each garment augments the magnification of special features. In history, different aspects of dress have been accentuated or enlarged, such as the collar in the Elizabethan era, the skirt in Victorian times, the sleeve in menswear during the Northern Renaissance, and the hem in the late middle ages. The exaggerated dress of these eras inspired this ornate line. It is hoped that the viewer will not only see the dress but feel its impact, hear fabric in motion, and taste the airiness of walking in extravagance.
Susan Wu

Continuum

The concept behind my collection is city living. Everything in the city is fast paced so I wanted to create a collection of garments that are interchangeable and easy to wear. The inspiration for the collection is the city highway. The highway wraps around and goes through the heart of the city—the highway embodies the city. I draw from the sleek form of the highway to create the silhouettes for the clothes. I play off the lanes by using pleats, the sharp curves with princess seams, and the merging lanes with gathers. The asphalt, the dividers, and the lines on the roads are incorporated using the urban uniform colors of black, gray, and white. A splash of yellow signifies the yellow lines on the roads. I used a mix of hard and soft fabrics for this collection. Just as the city has its hard, cold, modern architectural features, there are also the classic old buildings that are preserved in time and I wanted to represent that juxtaposition. This mix of hard and soft fabrics also makes the collection more visually interesting and easier to mix and match.

Alexandra Rice

The It Girl

I have designed a three piece collection of formal wear entitled “The It Girl”. The title is a reference to the term that was coined in the 1920’s regarding actress Clara Bow. Bow starred in the film “It”. In the film, “it” is explained to be “….that strange magnetism which attracts both sexes...entirely unself-conscious...full of self-confidence...indifferent to the effect a person is producing and uninfluenced by others.” The collection’s garments are references to 1920’s It girls Louise Brooks, Clara Bow, and Zelda Fitzgerald. The Louise, a full length sheath gown with a short tulle skirt overlay, portrays Louise Brook’s movie star glamour and unique style. The Clara, a short flapper dress, is reminiscent of Clara Bow’s quintessential unconventional look. The Zelda, a tunic and wide leg trouser ensemble, resembles Zelda Fitzgerald’s independent spirit and vibrant personality. The silhouettes and construction were inspired by the designs of Paul Poiret and other popular styles of the 1920’s.
Undergraduate Research Opportunities at Dominican University

Guided by Dominican University’s mission of preparing “students to pursue truth, give compassionate service, and participate in the creation of a more just and humane world,” the office of Undergraduate Research and Creative Investigations (URCI) builds upon the instruction in information literacy and research methods undergraduates receive through the Core Curriculum and the major field, and seeks to enhance the spirit and practice of inquiry occurring already across the curriculum. The office of URCI promotes undergraduate student-faculty collaborative research in all disciplines, offering students opportunities to engage in scholarly activities that go beyond regular class assignments, and administers a variety of initiatives to support undergraduate students involved in such scholarly projects. If you have questions about these opportunities, contact Dr. Rebecca Pliske, Director of Undergraduate Research and Creative Investigations, at rpliske@dom.edu.

Students can earn course credit for working with a faculty mentor on a research project or creative investigation that is completed independently—not as part of a class assignment.

A uniform course name and number (Beginning/Intermediate/Advanced/Senior Thesis Level Undergraduate Research/Creative Investigation --DEPT 195/295/395/495) has been established to designate participation in independent undergraduate research/creative activities across all departments. Students collaborate with faculty mentors on an ongoing faculty research project or conduct an independent project under the guidance of a faculty mentor. This directed undergraduate research or creative investigation will culminate in a conference presentation, journal article, or other creative/scholarly project. Students must obtain prior approval from a faculty mentor before they can register for any of these independent research courses. Each course can be completed for variable credit hours (1-3) and can be repeated for two semesters at each class level. Students are encouraged to present their independent scholarly and creative work at the annual Exposition of Undergraduate Research and Creative Investigations that is held each spring.

Rosary College of Arts and Sciences (RCAS) Undergraduate Research Assistantships

The RCAS undergraduate research assistantship stipends fund students who assist full-time RCAS faculty in their scholarship. This program is intended to provide students a substantive intellectual experience; that is, student assistants are not to be used as general clerical help. Assistants can help in areas such as library research, data collection and analysis, preparation of manuscripts, etc. Students are paid $10.00 an hour for up to 150 hours during a 15-week semester. All full-time undergraduate students who have attained at least sophomore status and have a minimum cumulative GPA of 3.30 are eligible to apply. Selection of assistants will be based on merit of the applicant and qualifications needed by faculty members. Faculty members submit applications that describe the proposed scholarship and the qualifications of the student assistant. Awards are granted on a competitive basis at the end of each semester for work to be completed the following semester. In a typical semester, six assistantships are funded.
Undergraduate Research Opportunities at Dominican University

Undergraduate Summer Scholar Program (USSP)

The Dominican University USSP enables qualified undergraduate students to complete a research project or other creative investigation during the summer under the supervision of a faculty mentor. The student receives a $2000 stipend and a tuition waiver for three credits of undergraduate research (DEPT 395/495). The USSP is open to any Dominican undergraduate student in good standing who has completed his or her sophomore or junior year. The student must have completed a minimum of 60 semester hours in order to be eligible. Faculty members must be full-time members of the undergraduate or graduate faculty at Dominican University. Selection of participants is based on the student’s academic merit and the quality of the proposed scholarly project. Scholarship recipients are required to present their independent scholarly and creative work at the annual Exposition of Undergraduate Research and Creative Investigations that is held each spring. Two scholarships will be awarded for summer 2008, the first year for this initiative.

Departmental Honors: Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Science

Through the Honors Program, research and creative investigation opportunities are offered to Dominican University students through an Honors project for Honors students and a Degree with Distinction project for other students interested in a major project in their field. The degree of Bachelor of Arts or Bachelor of Science with Departmental Honors gives superior students in their junior and senior years the opportunity to study independently and understand the nature of scholarship and creativity in a particular field. Generally, students attempting the degree with Departmental Honors begin working on the project in the first semester of their junior year. The faculty in the discipline approve the project, and the project supervisor and the second reader recommend the project to the Honors Committee in early March. A project in an interdisciplinary major or one which is interdisciplinary in emphasis is submitted with prior approval from faculty from the most relevant disciplines. A student majoring in a discipline in which Dominican has only one full-time faculty member should seek approval of both project and proposal from a second faculty member who is a member of the major department or from a related discipline in another department, whichever is more appropriate for the project. Students must meet the following requirements to be eligible: junior status and a cumulative grade point average of 3.25 in the field of the project, and an overall grade point average of 3.0. If the student’s proposal is accepted, the student must take ENGL 345 Advanced Academic Writing as a part of the project. Exemption from this requirement is possible at the discretion of the course instructor. Detailed deadlines as well as guides for writing a proposal and project guides for both students and faculty mentors are available from the Director of the Honors Program.

Honors projects are undertaken by students in the Honors Program, consisting of Honors seminars and courses and an extended language requirement. Additional information regarding the Honors Program is available in the Office of the Dean of Rosary College of Arts and Sciences or by contacting Professor Ann Charney Colmo, Director of the Honors Program at charneca@dom.edu
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