

Each spring the Elon campus devotes a week to celebrating academic achievement. Part of ‘Celebrate Week’ is the Spring Undergraduate Research Forum (SURF) at which students present research mentored by Elon faculty in a conference setting.

Sample Spring Undergraduate Research Presentations mentored by History and Geography Faculty (2008-present)

NOTE: Presenters marked with an asterisk (*) also presented their research at the National Conference on Undergraduate Research

“HACIA EL BUEN CONVIVIR: EXPERIMENTS IN DEVELOPMENT WITH IDENTITY IN THE ECUADORIAN AMAZON” by Christopher C. Jarrett (Mentor: Dr. Michael Matthews)

Since the rise of Ecuador’s national indigenous movement in the 1980s, indigenous communities across the country have intensified efforts to design alternative development strategies that more appropriately accommodate their cultural identities. This paper is based on participant observation and interviews in the community of Rukullakta in Ecuador’s Amazonian province of Napo. It describes three innovative development initiatives that indigenous Kichwa communities have been involved in—intercultural bilingual education, fair trade, and community tourism. I will use these examples to highlight the ways in which Kichwa communities have conceptualized and applied novel approaches to natural resource management and cultural revitalization. While emphasizing local perceptions of development policies, I will describe how globalization has provided opportunities to form transnational alliances that support sustainable land use management and re-valuing of Kichwa cultural identity. My presentation will address these three examples within the context of the overarching ideology of —development with identity. I use the term development with identity to refer to efforts by Kichwa communities to reconcile a desire to preserve cultural heritage with an interest in participating in a global economy.

ASSIMILATING ATHLETICS: THE ROLE OF FOOTBALL AT THE CARLISLE INDIAN BOARDING SCHOOL by Jacob T. Chitwood (Mentor: Dr. Clyde Ellis)

During the late nineteenth and early twentieth century, federal policy and popular opinion asserted that in order to survive, Indians had to abandon their —savage identities in favor of white cultural norms. Education of Indian youths became the primary means for accomplishing this assimilationist goal. This research examines the success and failures of this process specifically through the use of football at the Carlisle Indian Industrial School in Carlisle, Pennsylvania. At its inception, football at Carlisle was fully supported by assimilationists, the white media and the Indian student body for the lessons it taught in adapting to mainstream American cultural values of discipline, physical fitness and individualism. The Carlisle team succeeded beyond anyone’s wildest expectations, becoming a football powerhouse that dominated its all-white competition. As a result, Carlisle garnered national media attention as well as massive athletic profits, which predominantly went to the benefit of coaches and players. At the height of its success however, growing criticism and charges of athletic and student misconduct, including a student-led petition, led to the disbandment of the team in 1917. The research concludes that while football at Carlisle was hailed by whites as an effective tool for assimilation, it eventually became a point of contention for whites and Indians alike because the program created a deeply flawed athletic culture that fundamentally contradicted the school’s mission. This research is important to the understanding of issues involving Native American education and assimilation during the early twentieth century, as well as the problematic nature of using athletics as a tool for assimilation. Important scholarship for the research included *To Show What an Indian Can Do* by John

Bloom, *Education for Extinction* by David Adams and *The Real All Americans* by Sally Jenkins. Especially important primary sources included the Carlisle student newspapers from 1901-1914, as well as the New York Times and Washington Post.

LACROSSE AND PASSPORTS: TRIBAL SOVEREIGNTY IN THE 21ST CENTURY by Carl W. Dagger (Mentor: Dr. Clyde Ellis)

The Iroquois Nationals lacrosse team, currently the only Native American squad to compete internationally in any sport, was expected by many to medal in the July 2010 World Lacrosse Championships in Manchester, England. Credited with inventing the sport over a thousand years ago, the Iroquois and their national team are revered in the world of lacrosse. But in a complex and confusing series of events, the Nationals were ultimately barred from traveling to the tournament from JFK International Airport. The snafu stemmed from the team's insistence upon using their tribally issued passports, the most visible expression of their sovereignty as a people. Recent legislation enacted to bolster border security in light of the 9/11 attacks stipulated stringency with respect to the Iroquois documents, hitherto recognized by the Canadian and US Governments. The most essential question that I sought to answer in my research was –What are the implications of claims to tribal sovereignty in a post-9/11 world? Given the fact that 9/11 occurred not even ten years ago, its impact on the world is still being felt and extremely relevant to current international relations. The story is doubly intriguing because of the great irony that the Iroquois Nationals were prevented from traveling to represent their people in a sport they invented. I attempted to answer my research questions through a synthesis of various types of media. While journal articles and books were invaluable in situating the crisis in a historical and political context, the thrust of my research lay in piecing together a narrative of this past summer's events, both by interviewing Nationals officials and by analyzing newspaper accounts from a variety of outlets. My conclusions were twofold; I found first and foremost that the lacrosse team's efforts were merely the most recent example of what is a rich history of Iroquois resistance and attempts to maintain their identity. I also concluded that the governments involved had not deliberately dealt a blow to tribal sovereignty, but that the bureaucratic wrangling that marred the episode is inevitable in the wake of 9/11.

A COUNTY IN CRISIS: A CRITICAL ANALYSIS OF THE 1988 ROBESON COUNTY NEWSPAPER OFFICE HOSTAGE SITUATION by Kristen L. DeForge (Mentor: Dr. Clyde Ellis)

Setting foot in Robeson County, North Carolina in 1988 was like stepping into the segregated South of the 1950s and 60s. Not only was there was a tri-racial dynamic between the county's African-Americans, Native Americans and the controlling, White minority, but there was also extreme corruption as well as drug trafficking imbedded in the county's justice system, specifically the county Sheriff's Department. In response to the discrimination and corruption, two Native Americans, Eddie Hatcher and Timothy Jacobs staged a hostage crisis at the *Robesonian* newspaper, demanding an investigation into Robeson County's social, political and economic discrimination and corruption. This research analyzes the underlying tensions leading up to the crisis and offers an assessment of the aftermath down to the present day. Analysis begins by assessing the treatment of Native Americans in the community beginning in the late 1950s which created a ripe background for the 1988 hostage crisis. This research concludes that although immediately following the hostage taking, some steps were taken to address the issues, however, in the long term, not much has changed in Robeson County. Now a blip on North Carolina's history, the *Robesonian* Newspaper crisis is not well known outside of the community. There is not much scholarly research on the topic. Thus, research methods included a trip to Robeson County and interviews with the only surviving hostage taker, Mr. Timothy Jacobs, and with Dr. Stanley Knick of Pembroke State University, an expert in Native Americans of Robeson County. Important primary sources also included dozens of newspaper accounts in the possession of Jacobs, as

well as an 1989 honors thesis from the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, *A Newspaper Held Hostage: A Case Study of Terrorism and the Media*.

THE REALITY OF LIVIA'S POWER IN IMPERIAL ROME by **Kelia Evans** (Mentor: Dr. Hui-Hua Chang)

In the ancient world, there are few women who stand out as prominent figures. One of the most prominent of these women is Livia, the wife of Emperor Augustus. My research was focused on the question: Did Livia have legitimate power in the Roman Empire? For the purposes of my research, legitimate power is defined as having significant control over multiple sectors of society. I was curious to discover if her perceived power by ancient and modern historians was legitimate, or whether she was made to look powerful as a propaganda tool of Augustus. This question is important in the topic of women in antiquity because Livia essentially set the standard for the Roman matrons of her era, and for the wives of emperors to follow. She is an extremely prominent figure in antiquity and women's history. If, in fact, she did have legitimate power it would prove a huge stepping-stone for women in ancient society. There is much scholarly debate about this topic. My research concluded that Livia did not, in fact, have legitimate power. In order to prove my point I had to take an approach that previous scholars had not: I had to compare Livia's power in the context of her husband's. This comparison was necessary because Augustus was arguably the most powerful person of his time, and it was important to see Livia's extent of power as it coincided with his. I first addressed the reasons why Roman historians believed Livia to have power. My research focused on establishing Augustus' power, and it quickly became clear that he essentially controlled almost every aspect of Roman society. He had control over the state's military, religion, administration, and finances. I examined Livia's amount of control in those same areas, and found that she really didn't have any. I used the work of ancient historians Cassius and Suetonius, and archeological evidence such as coins to provide an ancient perspective. I also referenced the work over ten modern scholars on the subject

"INDIANS LOVE BASEBALL, BUT WE DON'T SET UP CAMP IN THE BALLPARK": THE CONTROVERSY OVER INDIAN MASCOTS IN COLLEGIATE SPORTS, AND THE CASE AT UNC-PEMBROKE by **Hannah K. Gardner** (Mentor: Dr. Clyde Ellis)

There have been Indian mascots representing sports teams on college campuses quite literally since there have been *Indians* on college campuses. In 1894, the powerhouse football team that would later produce Jim Thorpe became known as the Carlisle Indians, from the Carlisle Indian School. Since then, the term –Indian, tribal names, generic terms associated with Indians and even racial slurs have been employed as mascots representing sports teams across the country - but these mascots are rarely used by schools founded by or for Indians, as was the case at Carlisle. Thus, the controversy, dating back to the early 1960s, deals predominantly with members of Indian groups expressing their offense and outrage over the use of their traditions and symbols to promote non-native sports teams and franchises. However, the case at the University of North Carolina at Pembroke is an entirely different story. This study aimed to examine why UNC-Pembroke has remained immune to the mascot controversy, and to determine the implications of having an Indian mascot at a traditionally Indian school. UNC-Pembroke was founded in 1887 as a school to train Indian teachers; located in the heart of Robeson County, an area long-populated by members of the Lumbee Tribe of Indians, it has always maintained a dense Indian student population. And its sports teams, the UNC-Pembroke Braves, have traditionally benefitted from the support of the local Indian community. Through extensive background research into the controversy itself, as well as interviews with Pembroke faculty and the examination of primary documents such as student publications and the school's newswire, it was concluded that the support of the tribe or nation in question is the dominant deciding factor in whether or not a school can realistically sponsor an Indian mascot. However, the social and emotional stakes are high when dealing with a controversy so deeply engrained in a culture of tradition, for both sides.

THE ROLE OF INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN LAW IN THREE INTERNATIONAL CONFLICTS: WORLD WAR II, RWANDA, AND SRI LANKA by Elizabeth A. Leman

(Mentor: Dr. David Crowe)

For hundreds of years, humans have tried to codify a body of international law to govern the way that wars are fought and deal with transgressors in the aftermath of conflict. In the last half-century, the pace of this progress has accelerated exponentially, playing a number of different roles in various postconflict situations, but has still not kept pace with changes in world politics and styles of warfare. Using case studies in the Nuremberg and Rwandan Tribunals, this research examines the role of international humanitarian law (IHL) in Sri Lanka, a newly postconflict nation, within the wider context of the role that IHL - as opposed to or in cooperation with domestic forms of justice - should ideally play in such situations. Through the examination of such diverse cases as those listed above, the author is able to suggest broadly-applicable solutions to the most basic problem of IHL; that is, the inconsistency of its application, both within a single conflict (the losers are prosecuted, but not the winners), or on a global scale (great powers escape accountability while developing nations face prosecution). The author's research has focused on a variety of primary documents (such as the statutes for the various tribunals) and analytical secondary sources (articles on the outcomes of the Akayesu case in Rwanda, for example), from early international agreements (such as the Hague Conventions and Lieber Code) and philosophical writings (such as those from Wolff or Grotius) to modern critiques (such as Seibert-Fohr's critique of the International Criminal Court), case files (such as the judgment in the Media Trial of the Rwanda Tribunal), human rights reports (from groups like Amnesty International and Human Rights Watch), and news stories (mainly from the BBC and local sources). In addition, the writer spent the month of January 2011 conducting interviews with journalists, advocates, government figures, and representatives of the international community in and around Colombo, Sri Lanka, and plans to present their views within the appropriate historical and political context.

THE DECLINE OF AFRICAN AMERICAN FARMERS IN THE AMERICAN SOUTH: THE ROLE OF THE LAND-GRANT COLLEGE SYSTEM, THE COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE AND THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE'S FARM SERVICE AGENCY by Anna E. Powell

(Mentor: Dr. James Bissett)

Many historians have documented the fundamental changes in American agriculture that resulted in a precipitous decline in the number of family farmers since the 1920s, and no group has experienced this more profoundly than black farmers. This research attempts to explain the disproportionate burden felt by African American farmers in the changing American agricultural landscape by examining the role of —agrigoovernment the constellation of government agricultural agencies that emerged in the 1930s, in this process. The damage done to black farmers by federal agencies was documented by the U.S. Civil Rights Commission, the U.S. Census of Agriculture, and other watchdog groups that monitored USDA policy towards African Americans, and this study makes use of those findings. In addition, the research explores whether the structure and policies of federal agricultural agencies including the land-grant college system, the cooperative extension service and the United States Department of Agriculture's Farm Service Agency. This study concludes that not only was discrimination present in federal agricultural policy, but that the discriminatory policies of all of these institutions account for the rapid decline of black farmers in the Southeast United States.

FROM BETTY TO PEGGY AND EVERYWOMAN IN BETWEEN: THE SHIFT FROM HOUSEWIFE TO CAREER WOMAN IN THREE LEADING WOMEN'S MAGAZINES, 1963-1978 by Joanna N. Rabiej

(Mentor: Dr. Rod Clare)

What would June Cleaver ever think? As the housewife protagonist of the famous *Leave it to Beaver* television series from 1957-63, could she have imagined how the world of women and work would inexorably change within a scant fifteen years? The 1960s and 70s saw the onset of second-wave feminism and the Women's Liberation Movement, with one of the goals of these movements being to increase women's presence in the professional workplace. This project analyzed 144 issues between 1963-1978 of women's magazines *Redbook*, *Ladies' Home Journal*, and *Mademoiselle* to gain insight into one major aspect of society's responses to this changing cultural paradigm, from the housewife ideal to the career woman. Did the magazines' editors, writers, and readers welcome this transformative shift? These women's magazines were chosen for evaluation because advertisements, editorials, and articles of women's magazines —result from a series of negotiations with other cultural forces...the magazines' interactions with other facets of American culture...make them revealing as cultural artifacts (Walker, 2000, p. x).¹ Previous research on women's magazines has focused largely on advertisements and the culture of domesticity and the role of the magazine in preserving or challenging women's prescribed societal roles. The 144 issues of the magazines were selected on a rotating yearly-month schedule so as to not exhibit bias and examined using microfilm collections or bound-book collections at regional university libraries. Overall, there was support and surprises amongst all three magazines, though at different levels throughout the years and in different manners. *Redbook* took on a theoretical approach to the matter in early years, which transformed into a —role-modell solution later on. *Ladies' Home Journal's* level of support depended heavily on its editor, with a philosophical approach shifting into financial advice upon a change in editorship. Lastly, *Mademoiselle* emphasized the personal satisfactions of working for women as well as featuring a variety of careers, akin to the —role-modell approach seen in *Redbook*.

EVALUATING THE SUCCESS OF RURAL EDUCATION INITIATIVES AND DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS - SOKODE, GHANA: A CASE STUDY by Katherine E. Lampe (Mentor: Dr. Brian Digre)

Although Ghana is widely recognized for its democracy and the successful progress of its developing free market economy, the country continues to face many challenges in the areas of education, health, rural development, and poverty reduction. Among scholars and development experts there is strong support for the use of grassroots, community-based projects to address these problems. However, further local studies are needed to examine this belief while identifying valuable projects and strategies. This research explores the diverse challenges facing Western African communities in the realms of education and development and the various ways they have chosen to address them, focusing specifically on the success of these initiatives. The study further examines the role of external aid to promote rural, small-scale development projects. The community of Sokode, in Ghana's Volta Region, serves as a valuable case study to assess the success of specific projects such as school construction, scholarships for post-secondary education, Heifer International livestock development, Full Belly Universal Nut Shellers (peanut-shelling machines), Solar Cookers International solar ovens, mosquito bed net distribution and use, and Peace Corps teaching. Background research was conducted through secondary sources such as books and scholarly journal articles, and personal interviews completed in Sokode over a two-week period in January 2011 provided a wealth of primary sources. The information gleaned from this research revealed many significant challenges that the community faces both in the realms of education and community development, most of which ultimately stem from the widespread poverty in the area. While some projects that have been undertaken were shown to have been successful, others did not meet their proposed objectives. The study further highlighted additional areas where the community struggles to meet their needs. Understanding these issues and the most effective methods to promote community development will offer insights for designing poverty reduction strategies in Sokode and possibly in other areas of Ghana and West Africa as well.

WHY WERE THE PUNISHMENTS FOR ADULTERY SO SEVERE IN CLASSICAL ATHENS?

Marissa R. Semon (Mentor: Dr. Hui-Hua Chang)

One of the few surviving Athenian court cases, *Lysias' On the Murder of Eratosthenes*, dated around 400 BC, documents the defense of Euphiletus who killed his wife's lover after catching them in an affair. Although the defendant in the case explains why the law makers considered adultery a more serious offense than rape, and that he killed his wife's lover because the law allowed him that right, the document lacks specificity as to the complexity of this offense and its consequences on the daily life of a family in democratic Athens. The goal of this study is to investigate how social, economic, and political reasons influenced the severity of the punishments for adultery. Since elite men were typically the primary authors of ancient sources, there usually is bias in the way they examined the lives of women in their society. This research is significant because it places the examination of gender roles and gender relations in a broader social and economic context, and addresses citizen women's fundamental importance to the preservation of wealth and citizenship in Classical Athens. My research will use the court case *On the Murder of Eratosthenes* as starting point to explore the Athenian concept of adultery and rape. I then address the expected role for citizen women in Athenian society and their importance to citizenship and inheritance. I also focus on the purpose of marriage and explore why women and men would want to commit adultery, as well as how men feared women's use of their sexuality as emotional outlets. Due to the fact that legitimacy of children was crucial to the identity of true citizens, who held all political power in Athens, punishments for adultery were so harsh in order to deter a man or woman from actually committing the crime. My primary sources include Athenian court documents or writings by Lysias, Apollodorus, and Aristotle. I also use modern scholars' studies, like David Cohen and Eva Cantarella's studies to examine Athenian law. Other modern work I used focused on information concerning Athenian marriage practices such as studies by Marilyn Skinner, Giulia Sissa, and Susan Squire.

THAT "WILD AND FANATICAL SPIRIT": CONTROLLING THE SLAVERY DEBATE AMONGST KENTUCKY EVANGELICALS by **Amber M. Woods** (Mentor: Dr. Charles F. Irons)

White Kentuckian evangelicals participated in local, regional, and national debates over slavery, arguing amongst themselves and with outsiders over the future of the institution. Scholars have studied many of these debates, but they have not paid sufficient attention to the way that the institutional settings in which the debates took place changed over time. For example, white Kentuckian evangelicals could only discuss slavery in individual congregations during the early years of settlement (1780s-1810s) because they had not established larger denominational organizations strong enough to withstand debates over controversial questions. By the 1830s, white Kentuckians had established lively religious institutions, but proslavery evangelicals were still hesitant to allow debate over slavery in them; one way in which proslavery whites continued to limit discussion of the —peculiar institution was to restrict black evangelicals' roles in denominational councils. This project engages existing explanations of the changing nature of proslavery, the search for a middle ground on slavery in Kentucky, and Southern churches' support for slavery and explains why, how, and with what consequences the venues in which white Kentuckians debated slavery changed over time. I agree with recent scholars such as Luke Harlow who argue that white Kentuckians failed to choose sides in the slavery debate and ultimately united around a gradual emancipationist approach to slavery. However, I argue that it was more than geography and propaganda that fostered this middle-of-the-road approach. Rather, proslavery white evangelicals were able to maintain procedural control of the most influential organizations in Kentucky, including the civil government, and effectively quarantined antislavery sentiments to smaller venues with no legislative power, such as benevolent societies and individual congregations. Since antislavery supporters could not gain any ground in large jurisdiction which had real policymaking potential, Kentuckians were stuck in the middle, supporting slaveholders' rights while calling for an eventual end to the institution of slavery. The research relies on church and association minutes, membership rolls, census information, personal papers, and newspaper articles.

THE REAL SPARTAN MILITARY by Megan E. Wynn (Mentor: Dr. Hui-Hua Chang)

Sparta's military-structured society has generated much debate about the superiority of the Spartan military and the uniqueness of its ideology. This study investigated the accuracy of the Spartan image as it has been handed down to the Western world. Whereas other scholarship in this field either focuses on the general hoplite soldier, or on the Spartan warrior in particular, this research conducted a detailed comparison between the two in an effort to discover what made the Spartans stand apart from other Greek armies. The essential question posed by this research is: How truly unique was the Spartan military from other Greek armies? It is important to address this question because the Spartans have been represented in many forms of discourse that have influenced the Western world's opinion about Classical Greece. For instance, anybody who has ever seen the film *300* would immediately consider Sparta to be a god among fighting forces, a unit that functioned significantly differently from other Greek armies. It would be most beneficial to have an accurate understanding of how the Spartan society functioned, since it is this society that stands out to historians of the ancient world. This study analyzed specific aspects that set the Spartans apart from other Greek fighting forces, including the community life, the role of women, Spartan education, training of young soldiers, equipment used in battle, and professionalism on the battlefield. It found that although the armies of Classical Greece were certainly not amateurs when it came to warfare, the Spartan hoplite took their military responsibility to a higher level of excellence due to the fact that soldiery was not just a side-job for the citizen of Sparta; it was his life. Research utilized the writings of Herodotus, Plutarch, and Xenophon as primary sources for information regarding the lifestyle of Spartans. Many secondary sources were also employed, including the noteworthy works of Sarah Pomeroy, who specializes in Spartan women, and Paul Cartledge, who focuses specifically on the Spartan military.

THE INFLUENCE OF MEMORY ON THE RETURNED EXILE EXPERIENCE IN POST-DICTATORSHIP CHILE by Renee K. Zale (Mentor: Dr. Michael Matthews)

On September 11, 1973 a military coup placed Augusto Pinochet in power in Chile, resulting in almost seventeen years of military rule and the death of Salvador Allende, the democratically elected socialist president of Chile. During the years of repression and massive human rights violations that followed, thousands of Chileans fled the country in exile to locations such as Argentina, the United States, and Europe. In the case of political exiles, the Pinochet regime promoted an image of a luxurious exile, in which exiles abandoned their country and their comrades to live in wealthy areas such as Europe. This project investigates the manner in which memory influences human rights discourse and policies in Chile today, through the examination of the returned Chilean exile community. It features a number of interviews with returned Chilean exiles regarding their escape from Chile, life in exile, and the process of return. Other interviews feature Chilean human rights experts about their work during the dictatorship and today, as well as the state of justice, reparations and memory in Chile. Through the use of influential memory theories from scholars such as Pierre Nora and Steve Stern, as well information attained through interviews, this project analyzes the collective memory of exile within Chile. Furthermore, this investigation examines the manner in which the collective memory of exile influences reparations policies and interactions between human rights groups. This project concludes that the memory of the Pinochet dictatorship is extremely divided in Chile, and these divisions reflect in Chilean attitudes regarding human rights and politics today.

EVERLASTING "NO" TO EVERLASTING "YEA": YOUNG CARLYLE'S TRANSFORMATION THROUGH GOETHE'S LITERATURE by John G. Garratt (Mentor: Dr. Michael Carignan)

Thomas Carlyle (1795-1881), a Scottish Calvinist, was a leading figure in British romanticism. During his formative years, he admired and read many of the German romantic works by Schiller, Novalis, Fichte, but especially Goethe's. Goethe profoundly influenced Carlyle through his romantic prose by giving Carlyle a hope in an industrialized and de-humanizing society. Carlyle's first book, *Sartor Resartus*, brims with romantic imagery, Teutonic influences, and critiques of modern society that stemmed from

his reading of Goethe. My research answers the question, “What did Carlyle learn and appropriate from Goethe’s literature, and how did he use it in *Sartor Resartus*?” To answer this question, I employed a close reading of four literary works; Goethe’s *Faust*, *Wilhelm Meister*, *Sorrows of Young Werther* and Carlyle’s *Sartor Resartus*. This study also makes use of Carlyle’s letters to Goethe, and Carlyle’s notebooks. Through my research, I found that Carlyle used the romantic ideas of Goethe such as spiritual transformation, Work, and *Entsagen* (renunciation) found in *Faust*, *Wilhelm Meister*, and *Sorrows of Young Werther* in his own Calvinistic work, *Sartor Resartus*, which would lead Carlyle into the “Everlasting Yea.” The “Everlasting Yea” was an important idea Carlyle used that originated from Goethe’s literature. This research project is important as it clarifies the meaningful relationship between Carlyle and Goethe, and what Carlyle appropriated from Goethe’s literary works. Finally, this project fits well with the established historical topic of how German romanticism played an influential role in British romanticism.

SEPTIMIUS SEVERUS: AN IMPERIAL INNOVATOR? by Ellis H. Bridgers (Mentor: Dr. Hui-hua Chang)

Septimius Severus (193- 211 CE) became the emperor of Rome when he arose victorious from civil war in 193 CE. Partially because of his militaristic means of coming to power, and also because of his instigation of several army reforms, Severus has been cited as a Roman emperor of unprecedented militarism. However, by comparing the actions of Severus to those of previous emperors, it becomes clear that none of Severus’ actions directly changed the Roman system of government as it existed when he first came to power. When the actions of Severus pertaining to his relationship with the military, his dealings with the senate, and his attempts to establish legitimacy and dynastic succession are compared to the actions of earlier emperors, it becomes clear that Severus was no innovator, but was following a tradition laid out by those who had come before him. Especial significance will be placed on a comparison of Severus with Augustus and Vespasian, who are most similar to him in that they both came to power out of civil war. This research implements ancient texts by Tacitus and Cassius Dio as well as archaeological evidence from numismatic and architectural sources. After reviewing this evidence, it becomes clear that Severus cannot be viewed as having altered the fundamentals of the *principate* in that his actions relating to the pillars of the imperial system were not unprecedented.

THE HISTORY OF WOMEN IN ADVERTISING: FROM FEMININE MYSTIQUE TO SEX OBJECT by Lauren N. Hudson (Mentor: Dr. Rod Clare)

In *The Feminine Mystique*, Betty Friedan noted something that still rings true today, “An American woman no longer has a private image to tell her who she is, or can be, or wants to be. The public image . . . is designed to sell washing machines, cake mixes, deodorants, detergents, rejuvenating creams, hair tints...American women are so unsure of who they should be that they look to this glossy public image to decide every detail of their lives.” (Friedan, 1963). From the 1850’s, the advertisement industry has consistently objectified women for the sake of sales and profits. One hundred years later, media influence reached an unprecedented high after WW II with the explosion of the television. Nearly every family had a television set and watching television (and commercials) became a central part of family life (Douglas, 1994). How women are presented in advertisements matters because researchers have determined that advertisements confuse women about their role in society. A 2002 study analyzed media effects on personal perceptions and determined that information that is highly accessible (such as multi-media advertisements) is likely to influence one’s judgment (Carpenter & Edison, 2005). Therefore, advertisements influence the roles of women more than the roles of women influence advertisements (Losco & Venkatesan, 1975). Thus, it is reasonable to argue that advertisements have shaped the evolution of women’s roles in society. This presentation parallels a significant portion of the research done by the aforementioned studies. In addition, my research demonstrates that the objectification of women in advertisements changed form, sometimes for the

worse. I have spent many hours at the Duke Special Collections library researching advertisements from a variety of time periods. I looked at various automobile, toiletry, and cleaning supply advertisements in order to determine whether marketing strategies changed depending on the “gender” of the product being sold. The advertisements are divided into four time periods in order to analyze how the socially expected roles of women have changed. Advertisements reviewed spanned from 1947-1960 (post WW II period), 1961-1970 (initiation of second wave feminism), 1971 to 1980 (continuation of second wave feminism) and lastly, from 1981-1989 (post-second wave feminism).

THE GOOD AND THE ABHORRENT WARS: APPLYING A MODEL OF STUDENT MOVEMENTS TO THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA AT CHAPEL HILL by Lauren J. Mottle (Mentor: Dr. Rod Clare)

Did you know that a larger percentage of American college students protested in the 1930s than the 1960s? Scholars have sought to understand the factors that motivated students to demonstrate, focusing their efforts on the two most active decades, the 1930s and the 1960s. Lewis S. Feuer composed a seminal work analyzing student protest by outlining a progression that they should follow. Feuer’s model consists of five stages applied to student movements broadly throughout the United States. However, to test the resilience of the model, it should remain meaningful when examining specific actors in a movement. The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill (UNC) is situated far from the epicenter of student activity in either the 1930s or the 1960s. Located in the conservative South, UNC provides a unique vantage point from which to scrutinize Feuer’s model. This research seeks to examine the prevalence the stages of the model at UNC to test its validity. This study is predominately based in primary source materials from UNC’s Special Collections. Microfilms of UNC’s student newspaper, *The Daily Tar Heel*, from both decades, were used to determine the presence of the stages of Feuer’s model on campus. When discussing the 1930s, the model fits nearly perfectly. For the 1960s, however, Feuer’s model is far more difficult to apply to create meaningful analysis. Student actions at UNC in the 1960s shift between stages at will, not following the distinct progression Feuer proscribes. Among several conclusions, we observe that major modifications need to be made to Feuer’s thesis to make it more regionally applicable.

POST-COLONIAL IDENTITIES: CONNECTING CONTEMPORARY ART AND HISTORY IN VIETNAM TODAY by Alana M. Morro* (Mentor: Dr. David Crowe)

The establishment of the *École des Beaux-Arts d’Indochine* in Hanoi in 1925 began an era of artistic colonialism where French techniques were married with traditional Vietnamese themes. The fall of the French at Dien Bien Phu in 1954 ushered in a new era of socialism. Under the new Communist regime, artists were called to arms and socialist realist painting fueled the propaganda crusade of Ho Chi Minh. After the “liberation” of Saigon, capital of South Vietnam in 1975, until the Doi Moi economic reforms in 1986, Vietnamese artists continued to fulfill political duties, creating works that reflected the struggle of the people to overcome their imperial enemies. Since 1986, the art of Vietnam has grown with the liberalization of the economy and today reflects a nation whose economic power has attracted a new global community to Ho Chi Minh City (formerly Saigon). Though scholarship on Vietnamese modern and contemporary art history is rather limited, there is a vibrant contemporary arts scene in Ho Chi Minh City. Access to fine arts education, international artistic recognition, and the liberalizing of artistic regulations has created a new generation of artists that are pushing the envelope and challenging their audiences. I have conducted a historiographical analysis of the emergence of contemporary art in Vietnam through a post-colonial lens. In researching the development of contemporary art and interviewing current artists in Vietnam, I have discovered that there are three distinct groups of people that greatly influence the current art community. In my presentation, I will compare the involvement of Vietnamese Nationals, Overseas Vietnamese and Foreigners in relation to how they define themselves through the creation, promotion and facilitation of contemporary art. My conclusion is that, while today Overseas Vietnamese and the expatriate art market currently have the

greatest influence on the trends in contemporary art, as a more stable economic and civil society cause an upper middle class to emerge in Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnamese Nationals will feel more comfortable asserting their individual opinions and ideas through art, causing an unparalleled wave of avant garde art making never before seen in Communist Southeast Asia.

THE HOLOCAUST: AN IMPORTANT FACTOR IN THE CREATION OF INTERNATIONAL LAW REGARDING HUMAN RIGHTS AND OTHER RELATED ISSUES by Stephanie J.

Murr* (Mentor: Dr. David M. Crowe)

On September 1, 1939, with the start of World War II, violations of human rights became a central concern for the allied powers. December 17, 1942 marked the first joint declaration by the United States, Great Britain and the Soviet Union officially “noting the mass murder of European Jewry and resolving to prosecute those responsible for violence against civilian populations.” In November 1945, six months after Germany surrendered to the allied powers, the first International Military Tribunal (I.M.T.) was convened to prosecute 24 major Nazi criminals. The allies indicted Nazi criminals on four accounts: conspiracy to wage aggressive war, crimes against peace, war crimes, and crimes against humanity. The I.M.T. was the first trial to indict and prosecute a particular nation’s leaders by the international community. It is my argument that the first I.M.T. trials and the subsequent Nuremberg Trials that followed provided the core, fundamental basis for international law as it relates to war crimes and genocide. How, why and with what consequences did the I.M.T. and Nuremberg Trials set the basis for current international law? At the conclusion of the trials, the ground was set for some of the major international documents we know today including the Genocide Convention in 1948, the United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights in 1948, and most recently the establishment of a permanent International Criminal Court in 2003. The conclusion of World War II marked a turning point in international law. My project seeks to discover exactly why these trials became a turning point in international law and how the results of the I.M.T. and Nuremberg Trials are relevant for resolving current crises around the world.

“TELL THEM WE ARE HELPLESS”: HOW JAN KARSKI INFORMED THE WEST OF THE HOLOCAUST by Megan J. Burkhalter* (Mentor: Dr. David Crowe)

Jan Karski was a Polish patriot and a member of the Polish Underground during Germany’s occupation of Poland in World War II. Karski acted as a courier for the Underground, carrying important messages throughout Poland and occasionally to allied countries such as France and England. In 1942 after having visited the Warsaw ghetto and Belzec death camp, and following interviews with several prominent Jewish leaders living in the Warsaw Ghetto, Karski smuggled himself to London to deliver the news of the genocide to the allied countries. While in London Karski related the details of the ongoing destruction of the Jewish people to top officials, including Prime Minister Winston Churchill. He later travelled to the United States in 1944 where he relayed the same message to American President Franklin Delano Roosevelt and other American leaders. This study primarily answers the question of how Karski was able to inform the West of the implementation of the Final Solution in Poland This is accomplished by examining the nature of Karski’s journey, how he gathered his information, what his role within the Polish Underground entailed, and how he was able to meet with officials in Great Britain and the United States. It will also examine what effect if any Karski’s reports had on the West’s perception of the Holocaust and their policies concerning the Holocaust. This has been done through the thorough examination of a variety of primary documents including Karski’s memoir *Story of a Secret State* and other testimonies of a similar nature, as well as a review of secondary sources written on Karski’s life, the Polish Underground, and the response of the West to the Holocaust. Within the realm of Holocaust history Karski’s story is important because it transcends geographic and political boundaries. Most Holocaust histories are specific to one country or one group, Karski’s story however involves multiple countries and numerous groups. Ultimately although Jan Karski delivered his message faithfully it had little if any effect in eliciting succor from either Great Britain or the United States for those suffering from the Holocaust.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH IN HAITI: AFFECTS ON CULTURE, SOCIETY AND POLITICS By Jessica L. Falkner (Mentor: Dr. David Crowe)

Haiti is a country with a rich, vibrant history filled with triumph and turmoil that has often been influenced by religion from the beginning of its history as a modern state. Voodoo beliefs specifically were integral in the success of the only successful slave rebellion in 1804 which granted Haiti independence from colonial France. Eventually there was a syncretism of religions between the lingering influence of Catholicism left by the French and the Voodoo brought by African slaves that the majority of Haitians practice today. The Catholic Church still attempts to keep their image separate from that of the Voodooists, but their influences on one another and on Haiti cannot be denied or ignored. The question is how has the role of religion affected the politics, the history of Haiti, and where the country is today? Through examining the work of scholars (Nicholls, Hill, Herskovits, Sweeny, Brown, and more) in addition to field work in Haiti and personal interviews conducted in January 2008 (those interviewed ranged from a Catholic clergy member to the wife of a former minister for the former president Jean- Bertrand Aristide) the question of how religion has affected Haiti up until the present day was addressed. The research supports the conclusion that Catholicism and unique African aspects of Voodoo continue to have a significant impact on Haitian life through subtle political activism throughout history, the establishment of Catholic educational and healthcare facilities, and the continuation of African traditions in Haitian culture. The findings clearly support that religion in Haiti has had a significant influence in all realms of Haitian life and in the shaping of its identity. Religion has also been a stabilizing element among great diaspora, poverty, and instability. These conclusions add to the limited research in the field, bearing light on history which is often overlooked to provide a discussion and insight into why Haiti is in the condition it is today.

IN PURSUIT OF FREEDOM: GERMAN EMIGRATION TO THE UNITED STATES BETWEEN 1933-1941 by Sara Paige Pasquinelli* (Mentor: Dr. David Crowe)

This study examines the political actions, economic sanctions, and cultural obstacles that challenged German emigration to the United States between 1933 and 1941. Through extensive examination of government documents and personal accounts, the research exposes the tribulations characterizing exiled life. The Third Reich initiated cultural destruction and de-emphasized individuality which persuaded many citizens to flee their beloved homeland in pursuit of intellectual, political, and individual freedom. Over 100,000 exiles fled to the United States in search of protection and personal liberation. Both nations enacted restrictive legislation, such as immigration quotas and required proof of financial stability that hindered escape plans. Moreover, the Third Reich robbed emigrants of their finances because depleted funds limited their acceptance opportunities into other countries. Without fiscal security, exiles depended on American welfare. They took any available job, even if outside their profession, to build their family's income. Those with professional skills or personal reputation that carried over, such as Thomas Mann and Albert Einstein, had less difficulty in securing jobs and adapting to American society. If the nation benefited from that exile's presence, Americans willingly accepted these new immigrants. However, all Germans encountered social alienation as shown through discrimination and xenophobia that prohibited Germans from working certain occupations because of fears related to national security. Artists and writers struggled to readjust to American society and some notable emigrants such as playwright, Ernst Toller, committed suicide. These exiles witnessed the destruction of their heritage from abroad. Their cultural ideals perished as exiles altered their personal beliefs and behaviors to resemble their new homeland. Despite the American promise that all could pursue freedom, German emigrants yearned for their native homeland as they struggled in the United States.

GHANA AND TWO DECADES OF STRUCTURAL ADJUSTMENT PROGRAMS: A PROVEN RECORD OF POLICY FAILURE by Douglas Boateng (Mentor: Dr. Brian Digre)

Under the auspices of the World Bank and IMF, for more than two decades, sub-Saharan African countries have implemented Structural Adjustment Programs (SAPs), an orthodox package of economic reform measures. During this period there has been an unprecedented proliferation of technology investment and trade in the world economy. However sub-Saharan Africa has performed poorly under structural adjustment programs and has been largely marginalized from the international economy. Using Ghana, the first West African nation to adopt the program as a model, my research defines structural adjustment as a package of policy statements that do not necessarily produce long run outcomes like growth, or even “intermediate” outcomes like a free market economy and liberalization it intends to. For the Ghanaian, these programs have brought hardships which continue to worsen with the years. Improved roads, improved healthcare? Maybe. But at what cost to the average Ghanaian? Using data collected from Ghana Statistical Service (GSS), my research investigates the problems with the theoretical model underlying structural adjustment policies, and explains why the model is not conducive to either African development or Africa’s increasing participation in the global economy; most of Ghana’s population is still poor. Data from various Living Standard Surveys, Demographic and Health Surveys, Core Welfare Indices Questionnaires (CWIQ) and other limited quantitative and qualitative surveys confirm the pervasiveness of poverty in Ghana.

UGANDA’S EXPERIENCE WITH THE HIPC INITIATIVE by Caitlin T. Mackeown (Mentor: Dr. Brian Digre)

For many developing countries meeting debt payments puts constraints on their budgetary spending. Countries are forced to pay increasing services on their debt preventing them from investing back into their country. The Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative (HIPC) is the newest debt relief program set up by the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) to help developing countries reduce and manage their debt. HIPC calls for partial debt cancellation to qualifying countries to help reduce the budgetary strain that debt causes. Under the program countries will reach and sustain a manageable amount of debt. Debt relief programs prior to HIPC focused solely on rescheduling or structural adjustment. HIPC talks with lenders to cancel debt, while also working with the indebted countries to create a poverty reduction strategy that is inline with the UN’s Millennium Development Goals. Uganda was the first country to qualify for HIPC and since has worked with the program to write off substantial amounts of debt. The funds freed by the debt cancellation supplement the extra cost associated with Uganda’s Poverty Eradication Action Plan (PEAP).

By evaluating Uganda’s successes and failures with the program we can offer suggestions for future debt relief programs. By tracking Uganda’s progress and current state we are able to see the effectiveness of the program. Doing research into Uganda’s financial status and budgetary spending over the years allowed me to see the effect HIPC was having on the country. By looking at World Bank and IMF, as well as other independent sources we are able to get a more objective look at the program. After 11 years and two attempts at the program Uganda still has an unsustainable amount of debt. One of the main reasons for this is that some lenders have refused to cancel the debts owed to them. Another reason is that these countries are very susceptible to external shocks. With weak economies minor changes in world markets can have drastic effects for the country. So without some fundamental changes to the program these countries will not reach a sustainable amount of debt.

SUMMER CAMPS AND BOYS’ ORGANIZATIONS: VENUES FOR CONSERVATIVE MORALS IN THE PROGRESSIVE ERA by Hillary A. Waugh (Mentor: Dr. Clyde Ellis)

The Progressive Era, which lasted from the late nineteenth century into the early twentieth century, was a period of great social changes within the United States. This research project examines the factors in society during this era that led to the foundation of residential summer camps. The idea for

camps of this nature was wholly original to this time period, and there were many aspects that influenced their creation. Since summer camps have become such an important and common part of American culture, a careful examination of their history can help explain their original purpose and identify whether the values upon which they were founded are still relevant today. This research explores what about this time period in particular fostered the creation of these camps and provided such fertile ground from which they were able to grow and multiply at such a rapid pace. It looks specifically at myriad “character building” organizations that served as precursors to these camps, including the Boy Scouts of America, the YMCA, and various religious organizations. These groups were often integral to the development of these later entities, and their influence on them has also been investigated. The main position of this research is that these camps served as places where the conservative moral and social values of these aforementioned groups and individuals could be promoted and developed; places where extremely narrow views of morality could be imparted on to younger generations. Through a careful examination of primary source documents as well as numerous secondary sources, a clear picture has emerged concerning the beliefs and values held by the founders of such organizations, as well as the larger social climate that existed throughout the Progressive Era. In order to look at whether these various societal factors impacted the foundation of all summer camps, Camp Washington of Lakeside, Connecticut, established in 1917, has been used as a case study. Overall this research has found that the social climate of the Progressive Era directly contributed to the creation of residential summer camps and was key in shaping the religious and moral missions of these places.

CAUSAL FACTORS IN HIV/AIDS PREVALENCE RATES AND BARRIERS TO INFECTION RATE REDUCTION IN GHANA AND SOUTH AFRICA by Olivia R. Ackerman and Lauren C. Taylor (Mentor: Dr. Heidi Frontani)

The HIV/AIDS pandemic continues to have an enormous impact on global health, especially in Africa. Although Africa accounts for just over 14.7 percent of the world's population, it is estimated to have more than 60 percent of AIDS cases. The authors used library research, visits to medical facilities, and interviews with health care providers to understand why Ghana and South Africa have such dramatically different HIV/AIDS infection rates (3 percent and 30 percent respectively) and what barriers exist to reducing these rates. Findings included that a key barrier to effective reduction of infection rates and the further spread of HIV/AIDS in both countries is stigma. Especially in rural areas, Ghanaians and South Africans view discussions of sexual activity, even with health care providers, as embarrassing and culturally inappropriate. Most refuse to even be tested for HIV/AIDS. Another obstacle to reducing HIV/AIDS infection rates in both countries is economic, including the shortage of trained medical professionals due to the outmigration of doctors, nurses, and pharmacists to other countries for greater pay, and the limited funds their Ministries of Health have to provide HIV/AIDS education or free prophylactics. South Africa's prevalence rates appear to be higher for several reasons including: being the recipient of large volumes of male migrant workers in the mining industry who make use of sex worker services during their many months away from home, the failure of former President Thabo Mbeki to acknowledge that HIV causes AIDS or to enact effective policies to combat the disease's spread, the debilitation and death of health care providers from HIV/AIDS which further reduces and already strained healthcare system, and the greater concentration of people in large urban slums, where disease transmission is rapid and the ability of health care providers to monitor patients' use of anti-retroviral drugs to combat HIV is limited. Finally, whereas Ghana has been able to focus on prevention through media campaigns and other approaches and maintain a relatively low prevalence rate, South Africa has primarily focused on treatment for people living with HIV/AIDS and increases in the accessibility of testing.

MEDIA IMAGE AND SOCIAL INTEGRATION OF LIBERIAN AND TOGOLESE REFUGEES IN GHANA by Amanda K. Brown* & Kristine E. Silvestri* (Mentor: Dr. Heidi G. Frontani)

In the 1990s, refugees in Ghana, as throughout West Africa, migrated largely from Liberia and Togo.

This paper explores the reception of Liberian and Togolese refugees in Ghana from 1990-2007, with attention to Ghana's print media's use of frames, or persistent patterns of selection, emphasis, and exclusion. It is argued that media framing can foster or hinder the social integration of refugees groups. The study uses framing analysis to build on studies of the politics of belonging and the relationship between ethnic identity and social integration among migrants to Ghana. Newspaper analysis was supplemented by United Nations reports, archival research, and semi-structured interviews. Findings included that Liberia's largely Krahn and Mandingo refugees, but not Togo's Ewe refugees were framed by the Ghanaian press as security threats, mercenaries, and criminals. The portrayals reflect Ghana's support for Liberia's anti-Krahn and Mandingo regimes and hostility towards Togo's anti-Ewe regimes. Liberians' social integration was thwarted not only by media framing, but also their lack of historical ties, internal dissent, cultural values opposed to Ghanaians', and long term dependency on large United Nations organized settlements. Conversely, Togolese refugees self-settled with Ghanaian Ewe and quickly became self-sufficient in Ghana's Volta region, once a part of Togo. Implications of our findings include that media can support more humane policies toward refugees by framing issues in human rights rather than security terms.

IDEOLOGIES OF LAND AND PLACE: VOICES FROM ZIMBABWE'S WAR OF LIBERATION by Justine M. Davis* (Mentor: Dr. Heidi Frontani)

Textual analysis of Shona, the majority black population in Zimbabwe, and British settler colonist memoirs describing life primarily during Zimbabwe's liberation war was undertaken to tap non-traditional sources of environmental information and understand how perceptions of human-environment relations and place may be shaped by gender, culture, and war experience. Text and corresponding page numbers in which authors mentioned human-environment interactions or feelings about Zimbabwe as place were coded according to ethnic background, gender, and war experience of the author, and entered into incidence tables. Findings from nineteen book-length works (three each pre- and post-war, and thirteen war) established that most authors exhibited strong, generally positive feelings toward land, especially their home areas. Shona authors demonstrated knowledge of colonial ideologies of bringing progress and security, but settlers exhibited little understanding of colonialism's impact on traditional land tenure. Land reforms and the lack of Shona rights to land were central in the Shona memoirs during and post-war and still play an important role in Zimbabwe's political situation today. Reflecting on the liberation war, settlers were more likely to comment on hardships faced in 'wild' lands, landscape aesthetics, road conditions, and leisure time activities, whereas Shona emphasized the need for land tenure reform, land as sacred and provider of material needs, and hardships faced due to racial discrimination, relocation to concentration camps, and forced labor. Threats from landmines, ambushes, disease, and wild animals affected both groups. Cultural background and degree of contact across cultural groups were instrumental in shaping ideologies. Despite the notable differences between whites' and blacks' ideologies in Zimbabwe, there was more overlap in their ideologies of land and place than between Gĩkũyũ and settler colonists in Kenya, possibly due to the longer residency in the region by the settler colonists in Zimbabwe. Gender and combat experience were less relevant in shaping ideologies mirroring findings from analysis of Kenya's settler colonists' and Gĩkũyũ memoirs.

FISHERMEN'S LIVELIHOODS AND MARINE PROTECTED AREAS IN THE UNITED STATES VIRGIN ISLANDS: A COMMUNITY-BASED APPROACH TO FISHERY CONSERVATION by Alexander G. Hopkins* (Mentor: Dr. Heidi G. Frontani)

Many protected areas impose policies that limit resource extraction within their boundaries and, as a consequence, threaten the livelihoods of local resource users. Furthermore, local people are often alienated by 'top-down' protected area management practices that do not incorporate meaningful community participation. Discontent among local resource users frequently impedes conservation

efforts and increases law enforcement costs. A growing body of literature suggests the need for more meaningful community involvement or 'bottom-up' protected area management. This study explores stakeholder relations among the artisanal fishing communities of three U.S. Virgin Islands (USVI) - St. Croix, St. Thomas, and St. John - and four recently established marine protected areas (MPAs) - Virgin Islands Coral Reef National Monument (VICRNM), Red Hind Bank Marine Conservation District (MCD), East End Marine Park (EEMP), and Buck Island Reef National Monument (BINM). The MPAs of focus represent a range of management strategies from top-down, to more bottom-up approaches. According to conventional wisdom, resistance to VICRNM and BINM should be greatest and to EEMP the least, with Red Hind MCD somewhere in-between. However, each community's unique concerns give rise to complex stakeholder- MPA relations. These intricacies are largely overlooked in existing MPA and USVI literature that broadly defines communities and stakeholder groups. This research stresses the role that communities' distinct histories, geographical locations, and fishing methods have on stakeholder-MPA relations. To help understand these issues, semi-structured interviews were conducted in the USVI with artisanal fishermen, and officials from MPAs and conservation organizations. Government documents, dissertations, local newspaper editorials, and peer-reviewed journal articles were also consulted. Analysis suggests that fishermen's responses to MPA management strategies are interrelated with livelihood concerns unique to their community. For instance, the concerns of St. John fishermen are related to their historical resentment towards the National Park Service; the fishermen of St. Thomas are distrustful of government agencies that favor mass tourism and foreign interests; St. Croix fishermen are concerned with fishing gear restrictions and the natural limits of their fishing grounds. More informed interpretations of stakeholder-MPA relations allow for policies that better support local livelihoods and conservation objectives.

ALTERNATIVE ENERGY AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN HAITI: THE POTENTIAL OF SOLAR OVENS TO IMPROVE WOMEN'S WORKLOAD AND REDUCE DEFORESTATION by John R. McGreevy* (Mentor: Dr. Heidi G. Frontani)

Most poor households in developing countries, reflecting more than 2.4 billion people or more than one third of humanity, rely on burning traditional biomass fuels including crop waste, dung, and wood to meet their basic energy needs. Although burning biomass fuels is an example of sustainable energy use, it can generate considerable smoke, harming human health, especially women's, because they are the principle household members engaged in meal preparation and cooking. The collection of firewood can also contribute to a loss of tree cover. The aim of this study was to determine the potential for solar ovens to reduce reliance on firewood and charcoal as the main rural household fuel sources in Haiti. Methods included demonstrations of solar ovens, surveys, and interviewing non-salaried, rural Haitian women over three weeks about their daily routines, time spent gathering fuel, and degree of satisfaction with solar cooking relative to their traditional methods. Additional interviews were conducted with foreign aid workers and community members, including the local priest, professional school principal, and elders, to obtain a more comprehensive understanding of the fuel wood situation, including trends in fuel shortages and current initiatives. Interviews and surveys were conducted in French and Creole with a local assistant. Findings included that: 1) solar cookers reduced women's workload on sunny days, but not on days of mixed sun and clouds; 2) long-standing connections with U.S. development workers increased villagers' willingness in the main study site of Layaye to experiment with solar cookers, and 3) women's solar cooker use did not reduce male villagers' desire to fell trees for charcoal production and sale; thus the devices are not having the hoped for impact of slowing deforestation, even in the case of highly valued mango trees. Although solar oven use is currently limited in Haiti, more widespread use is possible, due to the country's large rural population, minimal infrastructure for electricity generation and transfer to rural villages, and potential impact in urban and peri-urban areas, where natural disasters have limited the availability of fuel.

AN ASSESSMENT OF GOVERNMENTAL- AND NON-GOVERNMENTAL POLICIES AND PROGRAMS TO REDUCE MEDICAL PROFESSIONALS' OUTMIGRATION AND HIV/AIDS RATES IN ZAMBIA by Kristine E. Silvestri (Mentor: Dr. Heidi Frontani)

Zambia has one of the world's highest rates of outmigration of trained health professionals, such that between 1978 and 1999 only 50 of 600 doctors trained in Zambian medical schools remained active in the country. The high death rate of health professionals from HIV/AIDS in Zambia exacerbates the problem of brain drain. United Nations documents, Zambian and other government documents, Zambian newspaper articles, and semi-structured interviews with health professionals with work experience in Zambia were utilized to evaluate the effectiveness of legislative approaches and economic incentive programs at reducing the loss of medical professionals from Zambia. It also investigates the strategies for reducing mortality from HIV/AIDS among medical professionals and the general public. It was found that tactics such as improving health facilities have reduced attrition slightly, but that additional approaches that combine Government of Zambia and nongovernmental/governmental organizations' efforts are necessary. A prime example of effective collaboration is the Health Services & Systems Program which conducts human resource management and planning. Additional findings included that health workers were significantly more likely to remain in Zambia if they could be employed in nongovernmental organizations or private health ventures. Suggestions for improved healthcare policy in Zambia include continuing to support the growth of rural healthcare facilities, continuing World Health Organization initiatives to train more nursing and community health workers to administer medication to fight HIV, and allowing employees infected with HIV to receive treatment during office hours in onsite facilities. Areas for future research are discussed.

ADVOCATING FOR CHANGE THROUGH NONVIOLENCE: IDENTIFYING CAUSAL FACTORS IN VIOLENT RESPONSE TO STUDENT ACTIVISM DURING THE U.S. CIVIL RIGHTS ERA AND SOUTH AFRICA'S ANTI-APARTHEID ERA by Francis Joseph Stiefel IV (Mentor: Dr. Heidi Frontani)

Student activism can be a powerful tool for progressive social change. Unfortunately, it not only can help bring an end to discriminatory laws and unjust practices, but also elicit responses ranging from measured discussion and debate to abductions, torture, and murder. The study of student-led campaigns can help identify 'tipping points' when sit-ins, marches, or other forms of protest put activists in harm's way. This study examines student activism in the Civil Rights era in the USA and the anti-apartheid era in South Africa to better understand how student protests were able to create change and why certain protest events turned extremely violent and even deadly. It is based on library, archival, and field research in the United States and South Africa, including analysis of the writings of student leaders, articles from student newspapers, transcripts of activist interviews, still photos and video footage of protest events, and personal interviews with activists from student led movements. Preliminary findings indicate that students possess considerable knowledge of anti-activist responses to their own movement, but that they are relatively lacking in awareness of specific events or actions which led to violent outcomes in other protest movements. Such ignorance can be potentially deadly. A long term aim of this research is to produce a handbook which could be used by student activists not only to effectively and safely organize and campaign to promote social change and justice, but also understand where their voices and actions fit within a global history of young people seeking to prevent and end civil and human rights abuses and support human dignity.

STATE POLICIES AND OUTMIGRATION OF HEALTH PROFESSIONALS FROM GHANA AND SOUTH AFRICA by Lauren Chafee Taylor (Mentor: Dr. Heidi Frontani)

Ghana and South Africa have experienced extremely high rates of outmigration of medical professionals, especially to the United Kingdom and the United States. Such migration weakens already strained and inadequate healthcare systems and reduces the likelihood of meeting United Nations Millennium Development Goals related to health: reducing child mortality, improving maternal health, and combating contagious diseases. This study uses interviews, government and nongovernmental reports to examine measures taken by Ghana's Rawlings (1993 to 2001) and Kufuor administrations (2001 to 2009) and South Africa's Mandela (1994 to 1999) and Mbeki administrations (1999 to 2008) to improve their respective national health systems and reduce the outmigration of health professionals, including doctors, nurses, and pharmacists. The exploration of this issue is important as it provides insight into one of the most prominent causes for inadequate delivery of health services. Findings include that the Kufuor administration's movement away from Rawlings' construction of a few showcase medical facilities in urban areas to supporting thousands of smaller, basic facilities in rural areas has improved public access to health care. Incentives under the Kufuor administration have done little to slow the country's loss of medical professionals. Ghana still loses over half of its medical professionals annually, a loss of nearly \$4,000,000 in training costs. Similarly, to combat the substantial financial losses annually due to having the world's third highest nurse outmigration rate South Africa's Mbeki administration recently increased nurses' pay by 20 percent. However, the increase still left South African nurses earning an average of \$17,000 less than their counterparts in the United States and the United Kingdom, the two countries to which nurses primarily migrate. Nursing student enrollment and retention subsequently improved, but the long term impact is unclear.

TRANSITIONS IN AMERICAN LEGAL EDUCATION: THE DEVELOPMENT OF UNIVERSITY-SPONSORED LAW SCHOOLS IN THE EARLY NINETEENTH CENTURY UNITED STATES by Andrew T. Redman* (Mentor: Dr. Charles Irons)

During the American Early National Period, educators established the first graduate-level law schools associated with the nation's colleges and universities. These schools were the result of a merger between two competing models of legal education: private, proprietary institutions and undergraduate, college professorships. Proprietary establishments were extensions of practitioner offices emphasizing vocational training, while professorships included law in a liberal arts curriculum in preparation for public service. The essential question my research addresses is how these two approaches to legal education combined, and the implications of my work involve the contributions of each to the university system of legal education that has been influential in the United States into the present day. In brief, the major conclusions of my research are that the professorship model established an important connection between legal studies and the country's leading universities, and that the proprietary model guaranteed that legal training would be separate from the liberal arts curriculum. This union, however, was more complicated (and ultimately unstable) than what scholars have acknowledged. Held in tension with one another, each model was forced to make sacrifices: the proprietary method was opened up to a larger, diverse student base while the professorship approach was detached from other academic subjects. In order to answer my research question I have consulted both secondary and primary sources. In addition to analyzing monographs on the early American legal profession, legal education and Early National Period professionalization in general, I have also utilized both archival and published primary material. These resources include letters, notebooks and speeches of significant players in the development of American legal education (including Thomas Jefferson, David Hoffman and Joseph Story), attendees of the Litchfield Law School in Litchfield, Connecticut and various law students at colleges throughout the United States during the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries.

RACE AND RELIGION IN THE WILMINGTON MASSACRE OF 1898 by Zachary H. Smith

(Mentor: Dr. Charles Irons)

The Wilmington massacre of 1898 is an extremely significant event in North Carolina history, for it helped to define the future of race relations and usher in the era of Jim Crow. Taking place the day after the 1898 state elections, in which the Democrats reclaimed control of the state from a biracial coalition of Republicans and Populists, the riot resulted in the deaths of more than a dozen African-Americans and the removal of nearly all black and white Republican officials from office. These actions brought about an immediate change in the city, relegating the black community, which had previously been a significant political and economic force, to a position of almost no influence in the affairs of the city. Although historians now accept the riot as a premeditated act of violence, the underlying forces which helped to bring it about are still somewhat unexplored. A major area of potential research has been highlighted by the work of historians like Ed Blum, Joe Creech, and Paul Harvey, who argue that religion played a central role in shaping race relations and politics in the late nineteenth century South. The intent of this project is to explore this relationship between religion and race relations, specifically in reference to African American churches in Wilmington before and after the riot. In order to address this question a variety of primary documents from the special collections at both Duke University and the University of North Carolina- Chapel Hill were examined, including firsthand accounts of the riot and sermons given by African American ministers before and after the riot. A great deal of information was also gathered from local newspapers which regularly reported on ecclesiastical issues. It is clear from a preliminary examination of these sources that the black religious community fought to exert its influence on local politics and to motivate parishioners to action, but that their actions became less pronounced following the massacre. Further research, including a review of church records is ongoing and promises further insight into the nature of this shift.

WATER USE AND CONSERVATION IN NORTH CAROLINA: PATTERNS AND POLICIES by Katrina J. Folsom

(Mentor: Dr. Ryan Kirk)

During the summer of 2007, Raleigh North Carolina experienced dire water shortages when the city's primary water source was reduced to less than 100 days of water supply. The combined forces of population growth and frequent droughts are causing water supply problems throughout NC, but the state lacks data and planning to manage these recurring droughts and the increasing demand. This study addresses this need by 1) examining which demographic and housing attributes influence per capita water use and 2) identifying and critically assessing existing water conservation policies. We collected water use data from local water supply plans and USGS national Water Use Surveys, and demographic data from the US Census. We organized the data within a Geographic Information System (GIS) and analyzed the influence of demographics and housing characteristics on water demand using regression analysis. We then identified and assessed water conservation policies through an extensive literature review and applied these findings to policies within NC. Our results indicate that large municipalities are more likely to sustain continually decreasing per capita water use than smaller utilities and housing density plays a role in water consumption. The policy analysis revealed that conservation potential in NC is far from being realized and that conservation-oriented rate structures and ordinances requiring water-efficient devices have the strongest potential to reduce water use in a cost-effective, sustainable manner. We conclude that North Carolina needs a more sophisticated demand management approach that focuses on utilities of all sizes and addresses systemic problems, such as funding and knowledge divides between large and small utilities.

THE MEXICAN REVOLUTION, THE FRONTLINE FOR DIPLOMACY DURING WORLD WAR I: GERMANY'S POLICY IN MEXICO AND THE EFFECTS ON THE UNITED STATES by Kristen E. Klug (Mentor: Dr. Michael Matthews)

Although isolated from a large part of international crises in the early twentieth century, the Mexican Revolution became involved in the conflicts of World War I. This research looks at how Germany's shift in strategy and agenda in Mexico during World War I affected the United States policies in the Mexico Revolution. In 1914 the United States seemed to be progressively siding with the Allies, which threatened a secure victory for Germany. To prevent the United States from entering World War I on the side of the Allies, Germany shifted its policy in Mexico to deplete the U.S.'s energy and resources dedicated towards war. This research focuses on Germany's relationship with Carranza, the anti-American propaganda campaign in Mexico, and the secret service operation as policies created to prevent the U.S. from entering World War I. The research concludes that as a result of Germany's policies, the United States responded in Mexico by promoting peace as their agenda, implementing more liberal economic policies towards Mexico, and intensifying their intelligence operation. This research is critical in understanding the actions of countries in times of war and their impact on other countries. Foreign intervention in Mexico during World War I reflected changing diplomatic ideas as powerful countries began conducting their affairs in developing countries. Numerous scholars have written and identified the effects of foreign intervention in the Mexican Revolution including Ramón Eduardo Ruíz, *The Great Rebellion*, Alan Knight, *The Mexican Revolution*, and John Mason Hart, *Revolutionary Mexico*. Frederick Katz's books *The Secret War in Mexico* and *Deutschland, Diaz und die mexikanische Revolution* remain the only detailed accounts of German intervention in the Mexican Revolution. Along with studying these accounts, research methods included the analysis of State Department records on the affairs in Mexico from 1910 to 1930 on microfilms at Chapel Hill and the analysis of numerous newspaper articles from *The New York Times*, *Washington Post*, and *Christian Science Monitor* from 1910 to 1920.

GROWING LETTUCE IN YANCEY COUNTY by Chris Miller, Nick Dioguardi, Matt Hunt, Eric Ross & Carl Niedziela (Mentor: Dr. Honglin Xiao)

Romaine Lettuce is mainly grown on the west coast. Because of the increasing cost of transportation and other associated expenses, many major food companies are considering growing Romaine Lettuce on the east coast. However, in order to get the best product, it must meet several specific growing conditions. The project aimed to find the most suitable locations for the cultivation of Romaine Lettuce in the months of June, July and August in North Carolina using ArcGIS software. In order to achieve our goal, we first talked to the experts in this field and conducted literature research to determine the most important factors such as daily temperature, elevation, slope etc for the growth of this variety of lettuce. Based on the information we received, we then compiled GIS data including maps of the state, digital elevation maps (DEM) etc. Using Spatial Analysis Extension from ArcGIS, we were able to derive the slope and elevation data from the DEM data. Daily temperature information was obtained from USGA global dataset from Earth Info Inc. Since the data only covered a meteorological station, we use an equation between the temperature and altitude to obtain temperatures for the other areas at different elevations. After entering all of the data into ArcGIS via ArcMap, we joined the data layers together and created a model to execute the geoprocessing operations such as overlapping and intersecting to find the best locations which fit the criteria for proper slope, temperature, and elevation. Various maps were created from the dataset to indicate those locations. These locations indicated that certain areas in Yancey County, North Carolina would be most suitable for the cultivation of Romaine lettuce during the months of June, July and August. The final map we created will be useful to small farmers who are looking for a profitable summer crop as well as large companies such as Dole; who have a large lettuce processing plant in Bessemer City, North Carolina.

THE IMPACTS OF IMPERVIOUS SURFACE CHANGE ON WATER QUALITY IN ALAMANCE COUNTY: 1984-2010 by Samuel T. Shoge (Mentor: Dr. Ryan Kirk)

This study evaluated the extent of and changes to impervious surface area in Alamance County, NC, and in a study watershed, the Little Alamance Creek, over the past 25 years. Impervious surfaces, such as roads, parking lots, and buildings, are areas in which water will not infiltrate into the ground. Impervious surfaces are a primary contributor to nonpoint source pollution in our waterways. This project had two goals: 1) quantify changes in impervious surface using aerial photo interpretation and satellite image classification, and 2) identify watersheds at risk for irrecoverable water quality decline using an established water quality model. The impervious surface in Little Alamance Creek increased by an estimated 22% from 1984-2010, and the impervious surface in Alamance County increased 24% from 1993-2005. A total of 8 watersheds are identified as being at high-risk for not supporting sustainable levels of biological integrity, with 4 of those watersheds gaining high-risk status between 1993-2005. This research was conducted during the 2010 Summer Undergraduate Research Experience.
