

3-18-2002

## Graduate Research Fair Program, 2002

EMU Graduate School  
*Eastern Michigan University*

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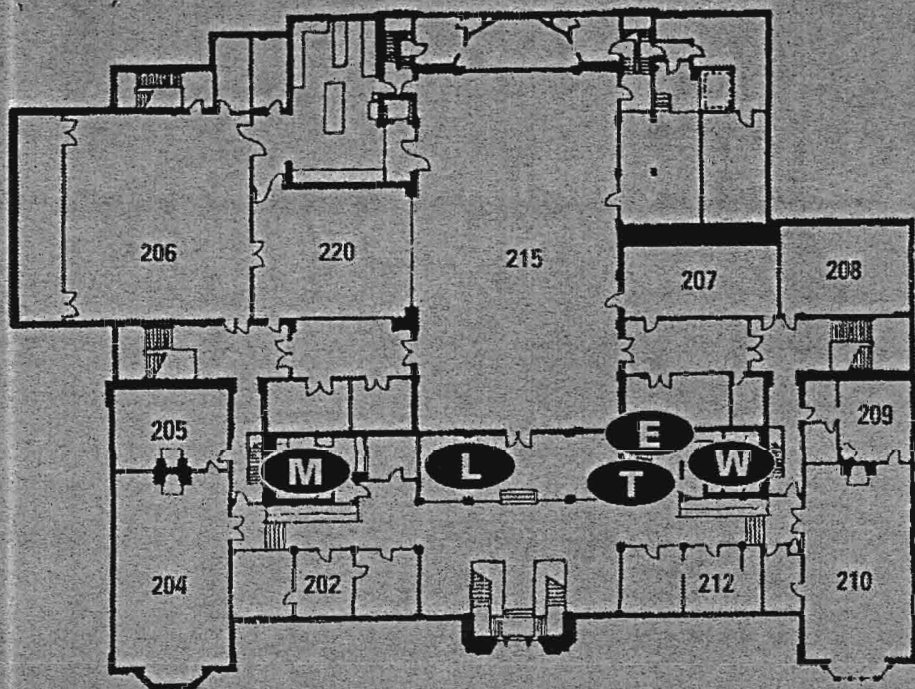
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schedule and  
program guide



## mckenny union presentation rooms

Alumni Room | Room 204

Ballroom | Room 215

Faculty Room | Room 208

Guild Hall | Room 206

Reception Room | Room 207

Tower Room | Room 210

-  Lounge Area
-  Men's Restroom
-  Women's Restroom
-  Elevator
-  Public Telephone

 graduate  
RESEARCH FAIR 2002

march 18, 2002 | mckenny union  
EASTERN MICHIGAN UNIVERSITY.

## welcome to the graduate research fair

With 5,400 students enrolled in more than 80 separate graduate programs, Eastern Michigan University has one of the largest graduate schools in the nation. Many of these students are actively engaged in research and creative activity, working in relative solitude under a faculty mentor or collaboratively with their fellow graduate students. All are acquiring knowledge and insights they did not previously possess. Some are patrolling or actually crossing the boundaries of human knowledge.

It is hard but rewarding work and when it is completed, it is natural to want to share it with others. That is why Eastern Michigan University sets aside a special day in March to celebrate its graduate scholars and artists. The Graduate Research Fair recreates a setting familiar to professional scholars, the academic conference, with poster sessions and public presentations of scholarly and creative work. It fulfills an ancient principle of academic freedom — that scholarly and artistic endeavors be subjected to critical judgment and public scrutiny.

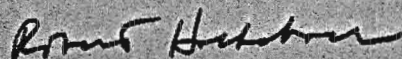
Going public with work that has hitherto been kept mostly private is a scary but important step in a student's professional growth because truth and beauty flourish best in a critical environment. Constructive peer review, intimidating as it may be to a graduate student, ultimately produces better scholarship and better art.

This Graduate Research Fair gets bigger and better each year. Soon, even more doctoral students will be participating, raising the bar of quality ever higher.

We acknowledge the hard work, intelligence, creativity, and skill, as well as the courage, of the students presenting today.

But we want equally to acknowledge the faculty and staff who gave generously of their most valuable possession — time — to mentor these students. The reputation for academic quality that EMU enjoys is primarily defined by the scholarship of its graduate faculty and students.

I encourage you to participate in the Fair by examining as much student work as you can. I know you will be impressed, as I have been, by its exceptional quality and will want to join us at the awards ceremony and reception at the conclusion of the day's events.



Robert Holkeboer  
Associate Vice President  
Graduate Studies and Research

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## schedule of events

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<b>Oral Presentations</b> Tower, Alumni, Faculty and Reception Rooms	3:00-4:15 p.m.
<b>Poster Presentations   Session 2</b> Guild Hall	4:30-5:45 p.m.
<b>Oral Presentations</b> Tower, Alumni, Faculty and Reception Rooms	4:30-5:45 p.m.
<b>Reception</b> Ballroom	5:45-6:15 p.m.
<b>Awards Ceremony</b> Ballroom	6:15-7:15 p.m.
<b>Sigma Xi Speaker</b> Dr. Milford Wolpoff, Paleo-Anthropologist Roosevelt Hall Auditorium	7:30-9:00 p.m.

*Refreshments will be provided in Guild Hall from 1:30-5:00 p.m.*

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1:30–2:45 p.m. | Guild Hall

**charles craft**

Department of Interdisciplinary Technology | Professor Al Bellamy

**Examining the Relationship Between Emotional Intelligence, Transformational Leadership, Employee Work Attitudes, and Leadership Effectiveness Within Law Enforcement Agencies**

This presentation will describe the results of an empirical study conducted on the ways that Emotional Intelligence and Transformational Leadership influence employee morale and perceptions of leadership effectiveness within law enforcement agencies. Emotional Intelligence refers to "...the ability to monitor one's own and others' feelings and emotions to discriminate among them and to use this information to guide one's thinking and actions" (Salovey and Mayer, 1990). Transformational Leadership pertains to the ability of a manager/supervisor to develop followers to higher levels of personal and professional development (Bass and Avolio, 1994). A questionnaire containing measurements of these constructs, along with instruments that measured employee morale and leadership effectiveness, was administered to law enforcement employees within four law enforcement agencies. Data collected from a sample of 143 respondents reveal that Emotional Intelligence and Transformational Leadership do indeed significantly influence worker morale and perceptions of leadership effectiveness within law enforcement organizations.

1:30–2:45 p.m. | Guild Hall

**sean cunningham**

Department of Psychology | Professor Carol Freedman-Doan

**A Longitudinal Study of Mothers' and Fathers' Beliefs and Perceptions in Predicting Social Self-Efficacy in Adolescent Boys and Girls**

Researchers have found that a caregiver's emotional responsiveness is important in developing adolescent self-efficacy. However, studies relating early parental behaviors to the development of adolescent self-efficacy have been retrospective in nature, depending largely on self-report measures of early parental behaviors based on childhood memories, and have neglected to examine parental beliefs. This study focuses on identifying the longitudinal links between early parental attributes in the development of adolescent self-efficacy. Regression analysis found that for fathers of boys, fathers' perceptions of their sons' sociability, fathers' own sociability, and to some extent fathers' leadership ability related to adolescents' self-efficacy. For mothers of boys, her belief that physical attractiveness is an important value, the importance of the child becoming independent, and her perceptions of the child's own sociability were related to adolescent boys' self-efficacy. Data suggest that parental relationships are more important in the development of self-efficacy for boys than for girls.

1:30–2:45 p.m. | Guild Hall

**fumi ebisu**

Department of Chemistry | Professor Steven Pernecky

**Biochemical Methods to Examine the Relationship Between Apoptotic Cell Death and Oxidative Destruction of the Lipid Bilayer in T Cells**

Reactive oxygen species produced from molecular oxygen (O<sub>2</sub>) have been implicated in cellular function and toxicity. The lipid bilayer contains phospholipids with 18- and 20-carbon polyunsaturated fatty acids that are metabolized by reactive oxygen species to several aldehyde products, including the three-carbon compound malondialdehyde (MDA), which is measured in a spectrophotometric assay following reaction with thiobarbituric acid (TBA). Cell death is judged by a light microscopic (trypan blue exclusion) assay and fluorescence (TUNEL) assay that involve the enzymatic incorporation of a fluorescein-nucleic acid precursor into single-stranded DNA that is created during apoptotic cleavage of DNA. Lipid peroxidation and cell death were examined in a continuously propagating mouse T cell line treated with dexamethasone, a compound known to induce atrophy of the thymus due to massive apoptotic cell death of a T cell precursor.

1:30–2:45 p.m. | Guild Hall

**christina eddington, carolyn fike, laura holtz and nai yu chuang**

Department of Foreign Languages and Bilingual Studies | Professor Cathy Day

**Identifying Meaning Based on Intonation**

The presenters will report on an ongoing study investigating the ability of native Asian students to identify meaning based on given contrastive sentences in natural discourse. Participants were graduate students from a midwestern university. With the results of this study we hope to raise the awareness of TESOL (Teaching English to Speakers of Other Languages) professionals in incorporating these findings to improve students' communication at the discourse level, particularly that of Asian students. Further pedagogical implications will be discussed.

1:30–2:45 p.m. | Guild Hall

**svetlana grabauskiene and meghna waghay**

Department of Biology | Professors Robert Winning and Glenn Walker

**Factors Contributing to the Survival and Differentiation of Cultured Cranial Neural Crest Cells of *Xenopus laevis***

Cranial neural crest cells are not well studied in culture. The goal of this study was first to find the best substrate for the attachment and migration of these cells. Secondly, we hypothesized that certain growth factors would stimulate cell proliferation and differentiation. We tested brain-derived growth factor (BDNF), basic fibroblast factor (bFGF), and nerve growth factor (NGF) for their effects. Cells were examined by both light and scanning electron microscopy.

(SEM). For SEM the cells were fixed with glutaraldehyde and post-fixed in osmium tetroxide. Following ethanol dehydration, cells were dried with HMDS, mounted on stubs, coated with gold and examined. Our experiments showed that cranial neural crest cells attach and migrate best on fibronectin and that specific growth factors influence both survival and proliferation. Cells were also assessed for various morphological characteristics that indicate differentiation, including cell rounding and flattening, prevalence of microvilli, growth cones, filipodia, and microspikes.

1:30–2:45 p.m. | Guild Hall

**lisa d. jacobs**

Department of Geography and Geology | Professor Ted Ligibel

**The Livingstone Light: Detroit's Only Art Deco Lighthouse**

The Livingstone Memorial Lighthouse was designed by Albert Kahn in 1929 in the then-popular Art Deco Style. Situated on Belle Isle in the heart of Detroit and overlooking the Detroit River, this rare solid marble lighthouse honors William Livingstone. This presentation will address this unique lighthouse and its place within the community.

1:30–2:45 p.m. | Guild Hall

**aino kalervo**

Department of Biology | Professor Henry Zot

**Detection of Environmental Estrogens Using *S. cerevisiae* Transformed with Human Estrogen Receptor**

Environmental estrogens can modify the endocrine system of humans by acting on the estrogen receptor. To measure estrogens in the environment, I am using a modified yeast that contains the human estrogen receptor linked to a reporter gene. The modified yeast responds to estrogen by changing color. Using this system I tested water samples collected locally for the content of estrogenic compounds.

1:30–2:45 p.m. | Guild Hall

**chandana sumithrarachch**

Department of Chemistry | Professors Krish Rengan (EMU) and Henry C. Griffin (University of Michigan)

**Measurement of Absolute Gamma Emission Probabilities**

The energies and gamma emission probabilities (intensities) of gamma rays emitted in radioactive decays of particular nuclides are the most important characteristics by which to quantify mixtures of radionuclides. Often the quantification is limited by uncertainties in intensities, and a new technique was developed to reduce these uncertainties. This method involves obtaining a pure sample of a nuclide by radiochemistry, taking appropriate fractions for beta and gamma measurements, measuring the beta emission rate in a liquid scintillation counter and the gamma emission rate in a high-purity germanium detector, and combining these results to obtain absolute gamma emission probabilities. All sources of uncertainties greater than 0.1% were examined. The method was

tested with several nuclides ( $^{39}\text{Cl}$ ,  $^{88}\text{Rb}$ ,  $^{83}\text{Br}$ , and  $^{229}\text{Th}$ ) that illustrate experimental difficulties. Results show that this technique can be used to improve the accuracy of probabilities for beta or alpha decaying radionuclides.

1:30–2:45 p.m. | Guild Hall

**susan c. tkachik**

Department of Interdisciplinary Technology | Professor Al Bellamy

**Employee Job Satisfaction Optimization Has a Direct Correlation to Management Behavior**

Major corporations have recognized the importance of employee satisfaction in all levels of employment. When there is employee satisfaction, employee turnover is reduced, performance improves, and production and customer satisfaction increases. In 2000, a major servicing company conducted an all-employee survey that gave results on both a corporate and divisional level. The results were not satisfying and a study was initiated in June 2001. The outcome of the study provided several recommendations and resolutions that could be accomplished with minimal cost to the corporation. Management was given several recommended solutions and items for further discussion.

1:30–2:45 p.m. | Guild Hall

**emily k. ward**

Department of Biology | Professor Robert S. Winning

**Rho GTPases Rescue *Xenopus laevis* Embryos from EphA4 Activity**

Recently, there has been considerable interest in unraveling the signal transduction pathway of EphA4, a receptor tyrosine kinase involved in guiding cell migration during embryonic development via a repulsive mechanism. As a model, this lab has used a chimeric receptor called EPP that we express and activate in embryos of the frog *Xenopus laevis*. The EphA4 receptor's cellular function involves altering cell shape and reducing cell adhesion through reorganization of the actin cytoskeleton. This study shows that EphA4 activity causes inhibition of Rho family GTPases. Constitutively active RhoA and Rac rescue embryos from the loss of cell adhesion and change in cell shape associated with EphA4 activity.

4:30–5:45 p.m. | Guild Hall

**dammika nandanie amugoda**

Department of Chemistry | Professor Deborah Heyl-Clegg

**Synthesis and Kinetic Assay of an  $\alpha$ -Amylase Inhibitor**

The enzyme  $\alpha$ -amylase, which catalyzes the hydrolysis of starch to glucose, can be inhibited to regulate the blood sugar level of diabetes patients. The design of our  $\alpha$ -amylase inhibitor is based on the structure of a naturally occurring  $\alpha$ -amylase inhibitor, Tendamistat. Tendamistat, a huge protein with 74 amino acids, has no medicinal value as it is not easily absorbed and transported by the body. Huge proteins can also be deactivated by the body's immune system or degraded by digestive enzymes. The crystal

poster presentations  
session 2  
guild hall  
4:30–5:45 p.m.

structure of  $\alpha$ -amylase enzyme bound to Tendamistat showed that four segments, composed of 15 amino acids of the inhibitor, actually participate in blocking the active site of enzyme. The goal of this project is design, synthesis, and kinetic study of smaller peptide analogs based on the important segments of Tendamistat linked by novel amino acid spacers. The inhibitory activity of peptide analogs is studied spectrophotometrically, and data analysis is performed according to the Michaelis-Menten model.

4:30–5:45 p.m. | Guild Hall

**amy burns**

Department of Associated Health Professions | Professor Ruth A. Hansen

**Everyday Ethical Dilemmas in Occupational Therapy Practice**

Health care professionals, practicing in today's ever-changing health care system, experience ethical dilemmas daily. Occupational therapists are no exception. When we reviewed the literature on the subject, we found that little research has been done on ethical dilemmas experienced by occupational therapists. The purpose of this study was to continue research initiated by Dr. Ruth Hansen and to identify common ethical dilemmas experienced by practitioners. We interviewed five clinicians and ask them to describe ethical dilemmas they encountered in their daily practice. We then transcribed, coded, and analyzed the data. We identified four common themes: allocation of resources, treatment rationale, conflict of professional and personal roles, and disclosure of information.

4:30–5:45 p.m. | Guild Hall

**michelle holtz, jessica butterfield,  
jamie elwell, amy gorenchen,  
and lori heavener**

Department of Associated Health Professions | Professor Elizabeth Francis

**Portrayals of Parenthood in America**

Following social construction theory, cultural discourse plays a critical part in society's attitudes and beliefs regarding parenting. As occupational therapists, we need to develop an understanding of the occupation of parenting, as it is an important role for many of our clients. This study investigates the current American cultural image of parenting. An ethnographic approach was used to investigate parenting in American culture. Ethnography is a naturalistic inquiry used to gain understanding of the underlying patterns of behavior and meanings of a culture, including its objects and symbols. This study examined the portrayal of mothers and fathers in popular parenting, women's and men's magazines. The advertisements and articles in three women's, seven parenting, and two men's top-selling American magazines were analyzed. Luke (1994) examined the portrayal of mothers and fathers in parenting magazines. Luke's findings suggest that mothers are shown in traditional roles while fathers are infrequently shown in active parenting, and that there is an absence of women and children of color in parenting magazines. Our study supports Luke's findings.

4:30–5:45 p.m. | Guild Hall

**rebekka l. darner**

Department of Biology | Professor Peter Bednekoff

**Do Squirrels Avoid the Smells and Sounds of Their Predators?**

Because predation can decrease an organism's future fitness to zero, predation serves as an important selective force in the behavioral evolution of prey species. Recent studies indicate prey species are able to decrease their risk of predation through specific predator detection tools and behavioral modifications. To determine if this behavior occurs in fox squirrels (*Sciurus niger*), I performed two experiments addressing how foraging squirrels react to the odors and vocalizations of their predators. I presented squirrels with feeding stations that were either scented with a predator odor or exposed to a predator vocalization. I predict squirrels to be more cautious when confronted with predator odors and vocalizations. Such behavior would indicate fox squirrels utilize olfactory and audio cues to assess predation risk.

4:30–5:45 p.m. | Guild Hall

**tom diab**

Department of Biology | Professor Peggy Liggit

**Medical Surgery as a Unit of Instruction in a Human Biology High School Curriculum**

With this country's aging baby boomer population, there will be a tremendous demand for health care professionals in the near future. It is important that we plan ahead and help fulfill this need by convincing our students that health science is an excellent area for career opportunities. The purpose of this project is to introduce high school students to the fascinating world of medical surgery by providing them with a novel, practical approach to human biology. This unit incorporates scientific inquiry, hands-on applications, medical document research, and technology in the classroom. The use of medical equipment, roles of health professionals, surgical methods, diagnoses and various surgeries are also investigated. I designed this unit drawing from my experiences in graduate medical science research, hospital technician work, observing medical surgeries, teaching high school biology, and through an independent study at Eastern Michigan University.

4:30–5:45 p.m. | Guild Hall

**teresa j. lynch**

Department of Psychology | Professor Alida S. Westman

**The Influence of Personal Relationships, Erikson's Psychosocial Development, and Mass Media on Students' Conceptualizations of Romantic Relationships**

A representative sample of EMU undergraduates completed a questionnaire about their childhood relationships with family members and other people or characters influential in a child's life. They also indicated how satisfied they were with these relationships as children, and how frequently they were currently in touch with

these individuals. If their parents lived together during the student's childhood, the student also rated how happy the parents' relationship seemed to be. Further, the students reported their current exposure to mass media sources (TV, magazines, books) and how realistic the representations seemed to be. These influences and their Erikson's Psychosocial Developmental level on the conceptualization of romantic relationships were explored.

4:30–5:45 p.m. | Guild Hall

**shawn mason**

Department of Psychology | Professor Silvia von Kluge

**An Examination of Flavor Quality and Delay in Morphine Conditioning**

This experiment serves as an addition to the morphine literature concerning the contradictory effects of the drug. Rats show preferences for a place where morphine has been administered; however, they show aversions for flavors paired with the same drug administration. These flavor aversions are the subject of the present experiment. An aversive gustatory conditioning procedure was used to further examine the associative patterns and relationships of the flavor cues. The two variables of interest were flavor quality (sweet and salty) and the delay to morphine administration (zero or six hours). Results showed that the sweet flavor produced the strongest and weakest aversions, at zero and six hours respectively. The salty flavor showed intermediate avoidance at both the zero and six hour delay. The implications are that flavor quality may play a more important role in aversion strength than the delay of administration.

4:30–5:45 p.m. | Guild Hall

**anita mummineni**

Department of Psychology | Professor Kay Hodges

**Identifying Effective Treatments for Adolescents with Maladaptive Substance Use**

Maladaptive substance use in adolescents represents a major challenge to mental health clinicians. Although these youths represent a relatively small percent of those served by mental health, they use a disproportionate amount of funding because of recidivism and the severity of their symptoms. A report on outcomes with youths served by community mental health service providers in Michigan (Hodges, Xue and Wotring, 2001) found that 7% of youths presented with problematic substance use. More than 75% of these youths have co-morbid conditions, in that they have other diagnoses (e.g., conduct disorder, depression with suicidal intent) in addition to their substance use. Approximately one-half of these youths maintain their maladaptive substance use after receiving mental health services. In addition, 75% to 80% are still demonstrating severe or moderate impairment in school. The purpose of this study is to determine if there are treatments for substance-using adolescents that have an empirical basis. Furthermore, given the high level of co-morbidity observed, it will be important to ascertain whether there are different treatments indicated based on the youth's co-morbid

conditions. The findings of this study will be shared with the community mental health service providers in Michigan. An effort will be made to evaluate outcomes for sites that would like to implement treatment approaches identified as effective.

4:30–5:45 p.m. | Guild Hall

**jason p. seacat**

Department of Psychology | Professor Nina Nabors

**Predictors of High-Risk Sexual Behavior in College Males: A Study on the Effect of Sexual Orientation**

The current study investigates social, psychological and demographic factors that contribute to high-risk sexual behavior in college-aged males. High-risk sexual behavior is defined as unprotected vaginal penetrative, anal penetrative, anal receptive and oral/anal contact. It is hypothesized that critical differences exist in factors predicting high-risk behavior of heterosexual and homosexual males. These differences would necessitate drastic reorganization of currently practiced sexual education and motivational programs as well as shift future research and application toward understanding high-risk sexual behavior within the context of sexual orientation.

4:30–5:45 p.m. | Guild Hall

**j. angel soto-centeno**

Department of Biology | Professor Allen Kurta

**Erophylla Sezekorni and Brachphylla Carernarum: Diet of Two Phyllostomid Bats in Puerto Rico**

We studied the diet of two phyllostomids in Puerto Rico (*Erophylla sezekorni* and *Brachyphylla cavernarum*) throughout a one-year period. Diet was analyzed by capturing bats at the entrance of the cave (*E. sezekorni*) or by regular placement of fecal traps beneath clusters of bats in a different cave (*B. cavernarum*). Although *E. sezekorni* is usually classified as a nectarivore and *B. cavernarum* as a frugivore, our study reveals that the two species consume a large number of insects as well. In fecal samples of *E. sezekorni*, we found that 49% contained insects, 10% contained seeds, and 40% contained insects and seeds. For *B. cavernarum*, 52% contained insects, 11% seeds, 17% insects and seeds, and 17% were unidentifiable. Both species are apparently feeding on the same order of insects, Coleoptera. We suggest that these bats are preying on insects that are associated with flowers or fruit.

4:30–5:45 p.m. | Guild Hall

**shakila tobwala**

Department of Chemistry | Professor Deborah Heyl-Clegg

**Minimal Sequence Analogs of the  $\alpha$ -Amylase Inhibitor Tendamistat: Design, Synthesis, and Kinetic Analysis.**

The enzyme  $\alpha$ -amylase catalyzes the hydrolysis of  $\alpha$ -glycosidic linkages in starch. Inhibition of  $\alpha$ -amylase would be beneficial in achieving the therapeutic goal of maintaining blood glucose levels



in the case of insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus. The crystal structure of  $\alpha$ -amylase bound to Tendamistat, a natural protein inhibitor, reveals that only four segments (comprising 15 amino acids) of the inhibitor interact directly with the enzyme-binding site. The objective was to synthesize smaller peptide analogs of Tendamistat, which lack the immunogenicity of Tendamistat and may ultimately lead to a compound for the treatment of diabetes mellitus. Smaller peptide analogs, which included the key segments, were designed, synthesized, and then analyzed for inhibitory activity in a direct spectrophotometric assay using *p*-nitrophenyl- $\alpha$ -D- maltoside as a substrate. The inhibition constant was found over varying inhibitor concentrations. The numerical and graphical data indicate that these analogs are showing weak inhibition in the micromolar range.

1:00 p.m. | Alumni Room

**michele haroon, sammy hewenter,  
and danu white**

Department of Accounting and Finance | Professor Zafar Khan

**ASL Project: Donor Maintenance Program**

This presentation illustrates the use of nonprofit organizations in an Accounting Information System (AIS) capstone course to promote Academic Service Learning (ASL). Management accountants are important for helping managers of nonprofit organizations; however, few nonprofit organizations' staff includes management accountants. Further, increased competition for fund raising and political, government and financial reporting changes is placing new demands on managers of nonprofit organizations. While technology continues to transform the for-profit businesses, nonprofits lag behind. Nonprofit organizations need software that provides true fund accounting, tracking across fiscal years, allocation of costs, and flexible report writing. While such specialized software is available, most vendors target nonprofits with \$10 million or more in annual budgets. We developed a Microsoft Access-based Donor Maintenance Program for The Women's Center of America, Ann Arbor. Details of the program will be presented.

oral presentations  
session 1  
alumni room  
1:00-2:45 p.m.

Wayne Hanewicz,  
Moderator

1:20 p.m. | Alumni Room

**suneel bandi**

Department of Chemistry | Professor Donald M. Snyder

**Laser Surface Thermal Lensing (STL): A Novel Technique for  
Analysis of Thermo-Mechanical Properties of Polymer Thin Films**

Absorption of energy from a pulse-modulated laser beam by a transparent substrate leads to cyclic thermal expansion and contraction of the surface at the beam focus. This minute distortion of the surface forms a transient optical lens structure that can be quantified by monitoring changes in a second laser beam reflected at an angle off the same focal point. A new technique, termed "Surface Thermal Lensing," has been developed at the EMU Experimental Laser Physics Laboratory to study such photothermal lens structures. The STL method is based on detecting a modulated interference pattern that results from differential interaction of the reflected probe beam wavefront with the flat surface surrounding the transient lens and the curved lens surface itself. Thin films of organic polymers applied over a glass surface have been found to give strong STL signals. The objective of this research is to study the relationship among the laser STL characteristics of a polymer, its structure and its mechanical properties.

1:40 p.m. | Alumni Room

**alinka lipchinsky**

Department of Interdisciplinary Technology | Professor Wayne Hanewicz

**The Influence of Literacy Preference and Use Across Dimensions  
of Age, Culture and Gender**

Literacy preference and utilization play a significant role in the social development of adolescent communication, education and socializa-

tion. Likewise, culture, gender and age may all influence one's personal use of literacy. The goal of this research is to explore and explain the role and utilization of literacy practices and preferences by adolescents. By determining if adolescent literary practices and preferences are gender-based, we may begin to investigate how literacy changes not only individuals but also ideology and society.

2:00 p.m. | Alumni Room

**cassandra turner**

Department of Interdisciplinary Technology | Professor Denise Pilato ✓

**Mammies and Maids in Film During World War I and World War II**  
I will explore the roles played by African American women in film during World War I and World War II. We will focus primarily on the roles of mammies and maids and three women who played in these roles: Hattie McDaniel, Butterfly McQueen and Louise Beavers. Film is a powerful form of communicating messages and has a great impact on its viewers. Messages can be negative or positive. However, these are imaginary images of characters being watched by people who are trying to "fill out their identities," and the media has been successful in doing this by telling us who we are (Hacker 39). However, the African American female who watched these images on film could not "fill out their identities" by watching the portrayals of mammies and maids. They desired to see themselves in someone else, and Hollywood was not having it. Valerie Smith, in *Representing Blackness Issues in Film and Video*, describes a mammy as "distinguished, however, by her sex and her fierce independence. She is usually big, fat, and cantankerous" (18). This depiction on screen for everyone to laugh at was very embarrassing for the African American female. How could anyone feel good about herself with these kinds of portrayals?

1:00 p.m. | Tower Room

**alfred bolden, jr.**

Department of Political Science | Professor Dave Ivers

**Assessing the Impact of the 1997-Balanced Budget Act on Hospital/Health Systems in Detroit**

The 1997 Balanced Budget Act (BBA) introduced the most significant changes to the Medicare and Medicaid programs since their inception. The BBA was projected to reduce Medicare outlays by \$115.1 billion and Medicaid outlays by \$10.1 billion over five years. The BBA inaugurated decreases in reimbursement payments, limits on annual payment increases, and caps on services rendered to patients. Funding for bad debts, capital improvement, disproportionate share (DSH) and DRG outlier payments would also be drastically reduced. In addition, funding for graduate medical education (GME) and indirect medical education (IME) was capped, forcing many affected hospitals to rethink their teaching mission. This paper studies the impact of the BBA on three major hospital/health systems in Detroit: Detroit Medical Center, Henry Ford Health System and St. John Health System. Data were collected primarily by interviews with key officials. Questions were designed to produce information

about: (a) the overall financial health of these hospital/health systems; (b) remedial management decisions precipitated by the BBA; and (c) the impact of the BBA on new investments.

1:20 p.m. | Tower Room

**marie mckenna**

Department of Political Science | Professor Joseph Ohren

**An Overview of Washtenaw County Business Development Process**

Faced with substantial budget shortfalls, a lack of confidence in government, and a culture in which operating in crisis mode was the status quo, Washtenaw County saw the need to change the way it did business. In 1995, the County implemented its Business Improvement Plan (BIP) in order to ensure continued viability and organizational health of its government. Accordingly, this case study will yield an analysis of the functioning of the BIP and will conclude with "lessons to be shared" with other communities incorporating a similar vision of improvement.

1:40 p.m. | Tower Room

**rokas e. oginskis**

Department of Political Science | Professor Karen Lindenberg ✓

**An Analysis of Domestic Partner Benefits in Michigan Public Organizations**

Domestic Partner Benefits policies are introduced by private and public sector organizations as an anti-discrimination stand, a social change acknowledgement, and a sound business practice. The public sector has a unique influence in the development and application of benefits for their employees' same-sex partners since they create a wider social and legal precedence and can disseminate the practice to other organizations through their contractual compliance requirements. The City of Ann Arbor recognizes Domestic Partners in its city code. Both committed hetero- and homosexual domestic partnerships are recognized. The Domestic Partner benefits program introduced by the city is designed for the same-sex domestic partner exclusively as such partner does not have a legal option to marry. Management's stance is that only 100 of about 1000 city employees have an option to use this benefit, because unions are reluctant to accept the Domestic Partner benefits program and write it into their contract language. However, interviews held with a number of union representatives indicate that they have accepted the program for their members through memorandum to the management form, and some union members have even enrolled their domestic partners into the program. The major union, AFSCME, has accepted the benefit for their members but prefer it not appearing in their contract language because of liability consideration stemming from city's recognition of heterosexual couples being able to form domestic partnerships and the benefit excluding them. This paper studies domestic partner benefit policies in various public organizations in Michigan, points out

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Dennis Grady,  
Moderator

problems involved, and proposes substantial and procedural recommendations for implementation.

2:00 p.m. | Tower Room

**eric bloch**

Department of Communication and Theatre Arts | Professor Dennis Grady

**Monkey Metaphor for Modern Times: How "Malcolm in the Middle" Mirrors 21st Century Family Values**

There is a growing body of research that suggests that media representation of family life, especially those shown on television, affect the way in which viewers think about families. This paper extends previous analysis of television families to the popular Fox sitcom "Malcolm in the Middle." Although "Malcolm in the Middle" is known for its playful irreverence and its sardonic wit, a textual analysis reveals that the program contains a surprising number of traditional family values.

1:00 p.m. | Faculty Room

**kelly m. nelson**

Department of Art | Professor Richard Fairfield

**Printmaking: With Innovative and Unorthodox Combinations**

Experimentation with printing and drawing creates a foundation for my current work. Innovative combinations and unorthodox materials are merged and layered to create fluctuating, rich surfaces. The process of collecting materials is as important as the end product. The remnants of people's lives are marked on each material, be it tea bags, plastic dry cleaning bags or mail envelopes. These recyclable substances tumble through my environment. I respond to this detritus and reuse it in an innovative manner, another form of regeneration. My artistic evolution continues to unfold in an environmentally thoughtful, low-impact manner in an autobiographical narrative.

1:20 p.m. | Faculty Room

**megan olsen**

Department of Art | Professor Richard Fairfield

**Prints...Dichotomy of Old and New**

Although printmaking is my preferred medium, it is important to learn and experiment with other media. I am interested in combining printmaking and photography to create prints with multiple layers. Some of my work includes the use of a computer and digital duplication. The computer is a tool that aids me in producing my image in dimensions unobtainable in the darkroom. The collagraph, a technique in printmaking, requires a large and durable piece of cotton paper. The computer and printer combine to convert my photograph onto the necessary surface for printing the collagraph. It is appealing to juxtapose the standard practice of printmaking with the new technology of a computer print. The dichotomy of old and new encourages an innovative representation of the subject. Process is a significant aspect of my work. The details conjoin to

form the backbone of the piece. The completed print offers many layers for interpretation.

1:40 p.m. | Faculty Room

**lou ann davis**

Department of English Language and Literature | Professor Elisabeth Daeumer

**T.S. Eliot and Washington Allston**

This presentation will establish the influence of 19th century artist Washington Allston on T.S. Eliot's writing. Through specific use of color and the ambiguous portrayal of subjects, objects and landscapes, Allston conceived the idea of Objective Correlation as a way of expressing emotions through his paintings. I believe that Eliot took Allston's concept and applied it to his own writings, especially in what is considered Eliot's greatest literary work, *The Waste Land*.

2:00 p.m. | Faculty Room

**ian springer**

Department of English Language and Literature | Professor Phillip Arrington

**Rhetoric Under Authoritarian Rule: The Reason For Rhetoric After Rome's Republic**

In 43 B.C.E. Rome's most famous orator, Cicero, was killed while attempting to stop authoritarian rule. Yet the rhetoric that he promoted lived on through many generations of dictators and kings. The rhetoricians Quintilian, Saint Augustine, Christine de Pizan, Madeleine de Scudéry and Sor Juana Inés de la Cruz each contributed to the way rhetoric was used and viewed in relation to authority. In this paper I cross gaps in time and culture to explore the reasons why rhetoric survived and what the purpose of rhetoric became during authoritarian, non-democratic rule. What I found was a diverse array of uses for rhetoric, from the most prevalent—persuasion—to entertainment and the sheer need of self-expression. The study of rhetoric contributed both to stasis and change in governments throughout Western civilization.

3:00 p.m. | Alumni Room

**william j. duncan**

Department of Biology | Professor Peter Bednekoff

**The Abundance of Preferred and Secondary Prey Near Cooper's Hawk Nests**

Some bird species nest in proximity to the nests of highly aggressive species, such as hawks, to benefit from their effective nest defense behaviors. Although there is some predation risk to adults, these birds receive protection to their nests. In this study I surveyed different bird species near active Cooper's hawk (*Accipiter cooperii*) nests, 200m from the active hawk nest, and at a control site that did not contain an active Cooper's hawk nest. The birds surveyed were categorized based on weight, foraging height and nest type. Canopy foraging birds were found in relatively higher densities near the Cooper's hawk nests than both ground and mid-level foragers, while cavity nesting birds were found in relatively

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Elisabeth Daeumer,  
Moderator

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Peter Bednekoff,  
Moderator

with special needs in general education classrooms. Various issues have emerged with this educational trend, including paraprofessional training, roles and responsibilities, and supervision. In addition, prior research has indicated that unnecessary and excessive paraprofessional proximity in general education environments could negatively affect the instruction and social development of students with significant disabilities. The purpose of this study was to investigate whether specific awareness and training for paraprofessional/ teacher teams would reduce the potential negative effects and improve the chances of student success in a general education environment. Results indicated an increase in teacher interaction and decrease in paraprofessional interaction following the training component. A finding of this study was that when teacher/paraprofessional teams collaborated, established a goal promoting student interdependences, and monitored and adjusted actions towards their goal, they reduced the potential of negative effects and improved the chances of student success. Data also indicated that additional personnel are needed to promote student-engaged behavior; however, the utilization of paraprofessional support requires careful thought as well as consideration of the overall organization of the classroom.

3:40 p.m. | Tower Room

**john barrett**

Department of Leadership and Counseling | Professor Helen Ditzhazy

**The Transition from Middle School to High School: Practices and Perceptions**

Previous research has found that a decline in grade point average, problems with social adjustment, and poor attendance occur frequently during the transition from middle school to high school in the U. S. education system. The transition trauma has also been found to increase anxiety and self-doubt and may have enduring consequences for students' future successes and adjustments. In this study, the researcher examined the critical issues related to the transitional move from middle school to high school by focusing on 12 ninth grade students who experienced academic difficulty upon entering high school. The research was conducted using a phenomenological qualitative approach. In order to do this, the researcher investigated students' needs and their frustrations as they made their move from one level of schooling to another. Through interviews, surveys, observations and preexisting data, the problems of these 12 students were analyzed to gain a better understanding of their impact on the transition phenomenon. There were three major themes that emerged from the interviews and other data collected: change, particularly in academic workload situations; support, both social and academic; and skill development and curriculum articulation. The results from this study indicate that specific recommendations and practices need to be implemented by both middle school and high school educators in order to facilitate a smooth transition to grade nine.

4:00 p.m. | Tower Room

**rob collier**

Department of Interdisciplinary Technology | Professor Carol Haddad

**Evaluation of Automated Fingerprint Technology in a Local Police Agency**

The purpose of this research project was to evaluate the technology implementation of Automated Fingerprint Information Technology (AFIS) in a municipal police department. The methodology used will be a three-pronged approach. First, literature relevant to technology was researched to develop a model for technological implementation. Next, a review of the methodology used by the police department studied was conducted and compared to the model. Finally, decision-makers and users of the technology were interviewed or surveyed to ascertain if the goals of the implementers were accomplished. The results demonstrated that the technology implementers and technology users often had different perspectives, purposes and evaluations of the implementation. The likelihood of both positive and negative unintended consequences, as well as major communication lapses, was evident. Overall, this project demonstrated the need for research and the utilization of research methods for public agencies. While the results of this project were made available to the participants in the survey (technology users) and the technology implementers, as of yet there has been no apparent significant shift in policy. It would be interesting to repeat a project of this type either inter-agency or intra-agency, post September 11, 2001.

3:00 p.m. | Faculty Room

**sylvia e. tillman**

Department of Geography and Geology | Professor Ted Ligibel

**The Historic Ford Homes of Dearborn**

The Ford Homes District in Dearborn, Michigan, is a neighborhood that was planned by Henry Ford, primarily to provide affordable housing for the employees who worked at the Ford & Son tractor plant. Two hundred and fifty homes were built in 1919 and 1920, in an assembly-line fashion. There were seven different models that were mirror-imaged for variety. Setbacks were varied to create a random streetscape. The Dearborn Realty and Construction Company was formed by Clara Ford to facilitate the financing. The unique architectural style of these homes, the unconventional construction methods used, and the connection to Henry Ford will be discussed. A nomination to the National Register of Historic Places is currently being prepared for this neighborhood.

3:20 p.m. | Faculty Room

**frank s. quinn iv**

Department of Geography and Geology | Professor Ted Ligibel

**The Fayette Experience: The "Capstone" Course of EMU's Historic Preservation Program**

This presentation will detail the execution of a Historic Structure Report (HSR) and a rehabilitation timeline/guideline for the struc-

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Ted Ligibel,  
Moderator

ture at Fayette State Park known as Building 4. This structure, a modest 1860s residential building, housed local workers and a park superintendent. The building has undergone important changes throughout its history, and the interpretation of the site as a whole will help to steer its accurate restoration. Completion of the HSR included a room-by-room assessment of current conditions, assessment of existing historic fabric within the building, and recommendations for preservation of the historically significant features. The rehabilitation guideline included a simple timeline for proper restoration/repair/ replacement techniques needed within the building. Because the building is a contributing resource within a potential National Historic Landmark District, the scope of future repairs and interpretative approaches needs to be carefully considered. The combination of HSR and rehabilitation guideline provided sound information for the stewardship of this important cultural resource.

3:40 p.m. | Faculty Room

**angela meador**

Department of English Language and Literature | Professor Heidi Estrem

### **Speech Recognition Software and the Writing Process of Students with Learning Disabilities**

In this presentation, I explore the implications of Speech Recognition Software for idea development in student writing. Speech Recognition Software (SR), a technology that makes it possible to turn spoken word into written text, has in the last decade been considered as a potential assistive technology for students with learning disabilities that affect their written language. While much of the research on SR has focused on issues like speed of production or accuracy in grammar and spelling, my research highlights the impact this technology will have on the ideas that are generated and developed. I compare SR use to both conventional writing and conventional dictation (using a tape recorder or human transcriber). In doing so, I also seek to explore two related questions: Is SR really writing? And what role, if any, should SR play in the writing process of students with learning disabilities?

4:00 p.m. | Faculty Room

**ellen walker**

Department of Psychology | Professor Carol Freedman-Doan

### **Self-Reported Pre-Performance Anxiety Level in University Music Students and Its Association with Playing-Related Pain**

This study was designed to examine the anxiety-pain relationship among college music students and to determine whether one of the different subtypes of anxiety, cognitive or somatic, contributes more to discomfort or pain in playing a musical instrument. Subjects were 200 music students enrolled in the Music Department at Eastern Michigan University. Students were invited to complete a 38-item questionnaire during departmental performance classes. Measures were taken to identify self-reported level

of anxiety prior to performance using the *Competitive State Anxiety Inventory*, 2nd edition (Martens, 1995), modified for musicians. Measures were also taken to identify those students who have experienced pain or discomfort while playing their instrument, using a self-report checklist (Pfalzer and Walker, 1998). Standard demographic data collected to examine their role in differentiating the study's participants regarding several variables and subsequent hypotheses. Demographic data included gender, age, class standing and foreign student status. Questions assessing practice and performance habits were also included, as well as were the student's self-concept of ability rating.

3:00 p.m. | Reception Room

**darlene leifson**

Department of Communications and Theatre Arts | Professor Jessica Alexander

### **Dramatic Approaches to the Study of Shakespeare in the Secondary School**

Shakespeare's plays offer the secondary English teacher a wealth of images, feelings and concepts to explore with his/her students. Dramatic activities, particularly process drama, can aid the secondary English teacher in the classroom study of Shakespeare. These dramatic approaches, which encourage students to internalize and explore the text deeply, will help students transcend the problems of over-reliance on textual and intellectual analysis. This presentation will explore the use of process drama to teach the play *Othello*.

3:20 p.m. | Reception Room

**kathryn o'brien**

Department of History and Philosophy | Professor Ronald Delph

### **Prostitution in Renaissance Florence: Promotion and Reasons for the Reversal**

It is unexpected that a society as traditional and Christian as Renaissance Florence would ever support a licentious institution like prostitution. However, beginning in about 1350, the government of Florence did just that, promoting and regulating the profession within the city. Florentine officials cited other, graver societal ills as justification for the surprising legislation: primarily the overlapping problems of a post-plague population deficit, and the growing fear that young Florentine men preferred to have sex with each other rather than with women. When these dilemmas remained unsolved and prostitution had created new ones, the government abandoned its promotion of the profession. Some of the more interesting problems created were that prostitutes had become unidentifiable, marginal Florentine girls were placed in danger of selling themselves, a number of prostitutes practiced transvestitism, and, perhaps worst of all for patriarchal Florence, women had been granted a definite socio-political function.

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Jessica Alexander,  
Moderator

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### heather taylor-loring

Department of English Language and Literature | Professor T. Daniel Seely

#### Adverbs Are Too Important to Ignore: Complementation of Degree Adverbs

A sentence like *Those apples are brown to eat* is clearly ungrammatical. Interestingly, inserting the degree adverb *too* before the adjective renders it unquestionably grammatical: *Those apples are too brown to eat*. Why should this be the case? Previously, degree adverbs (like *too* and *so*) have been considered unimportant syntactically. However, my research shows that, in fact, they have complex syntactic and semantic properties that must be accounted for. In this talk, I will outline these important properties of degree adverbs and provide a detailed analysis that includes the following:

- The syntactic structure of the resulting "degree" adverb phrase, in which the adverb phrase is headed by a degree element and complemented by an IP.
- Empty-operator movement of the CP
- Issues/concerns for the theta-criterion.

Though this talk is primarily linguistic in approach, the principles discussed will be of interest to anyone involved in the pedagogy of language and/or language arts.

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### scott hines

Department of Computer Science | Professor Hartmut Höft

#### Artificial Greenhouse Gardener Robot (AGGbot)

AGGbot is a seven-axis mechanical robot designed to manage greenhouse plants. This robotic system is controlled by a PC software application and micro-controller hardware and software. A static-vision system is used for inputting images of small geometric shapes for different plant types. Neural networks are used to determine the plant type from the vision system image. Fuzzy logic is used to determine the amount of water needed for a particular plant, given the plant type and moisture probe reading inputted from the plant soil. The robot system was designed and built like a factory building with an overhead crane able to move anywhere within the building's inside space. A mechanical robotic arm was designed, constructed, and attached to this overhead crane to do the work of managing the plants positioned underneath within a potential greenhouse. The arm is able to take moisture readings, pick up and move small plants, and potentially sow seeds. The model AGGbot is the size of a small card table and is able to manage 12 small plants of four different types.

4:30 p.m. | Alumni Room

### jocee chamberlain

Department of Psychology | Professor Kay Hodges

#### Providing Empirically Based Treatment Recommendations for Youth with Conduct Disorder

A quarter of the youths served by community mental health service providers in the State of Michigan have a diagnosis of Conduct Disorder (i.e., engage in delinquent behaviors). Of these conduct-disordered youth, approximately 35% are co-morbid, meaning they have one or more additional diagnoses. The outcomes of these youth are disappointing. More than half are still engaging in delinquent activities or are under the supervision of the Juvenile Justice Office when they terminate treatment. The outcome for the youths with co-morbid conditions is even more disappointing, with only a 32 to 39% improvement rate. These disappointing results are not unique to Michigan, as poor outcome for these youths has been observed in the literature (Hodges, Xue and Wotring, 2001).

However, over the last 10 years advances have been made in the treatment of conduct disorders. Several research groups have documented the detrimental influence of associating with other delinquents (Dishion, 1999). This has led to a call for discontinuing residential and non-residential group treatment of delinquents, which has been the most common treatment modality within mental health. The purpose of this study is to identify treatment approaches that have demonstrated efficacy. This information will be shared with the community mental health service providers in Michigan. The ultimate goal is to encourage service providers to incorporate into their practice treatments that have known efficacy with specific populations and to evaluate the effectiveness of the treatment at their own site.

4:50 p.m. | Alumni Room

### michael appleby and konstantia kapetangianni

Department of English Language and Literature | Professor Beverley Goodman

#### Variation in British English Glottalization

Many speakers of British English articulate the [t] in words like *kitten* in the back of the throat: this is known as glottalization. We find glottalization, to some degree, in Newcastle, London and Glasgow. Several studies suggest that glottalization originated in Glasgow, but it is now a well-known feature of London, perhaps indicating it is spreading. We test this hypothesis by comparing the characteristics of glottalization across these dialects considering variables such as gender, age and phonological environment. Speech of 14 speakers is analyzed acoustically for characteristics of glottalization, including lowered formants and aperiodicity in the waveform. Our findings indicate that glottalization has remarkably different characteristics across dialects; especially noticeable is the difference between London and Newcastle. We conclude that glottalization is indeed spreading but that both its acoustic effects and its

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Moderator

relationship to other factors are more complex than much of the literature suggests.

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**richard john harvey and  
karolina owczarza**

Department of English Language and Literature | Professor T. Daniel Seely

**The Need for CASH: In Search of a Broader Semantic Theory.**

In truth-conditional semantics (TCS), meaning is characterized in terms of a direct relationship between linguistic expressions and objects in the real world; to know a meaning of a sentence is to know the conditions under which it is true. This paper argues that TCS, whilst providing a comprehensive account of the conditions on understanding meaning, falls short in explaining meaning as such. In TCS, meaning is limited to set membership arbitrarily assigned in an external model M. The problems that arise due to this direct relationship can be remedied by (1) internalising the model M, and (2) positing the Create-Add Set Hypothesis (CASH) that allows the concept-driven generation of and addition to sets. With these modifications in place, TCS could be incorporated into a broader, combinatorial theory of natural language semantics based on principles and primitives.

5:30 p.m. | Alumni Room

**andrew schuck**

Department of English Language and Literature | Professor Elisabeth Daeumer

**Exploring *The Waste Land* as Jazz**

T.S. Eliot wrote *The Waste Land* at a time when jazz was beginning its explorations of African, American and European roots of music. In *The Waste Land*, Eliot uses an orchestra of voices to generate the miasma and the squalor and, in the end, the spiritual hope of that generation. Jazz explored musical conventions through combinations of instruments and genres of music to generate a work that made its audience swing, sway, drop, cry, call out, explore, believe and feel. Eliot challenges literary conventions of voice with his orchestration of voices throughout the sections of *The Waste Land*, which should now be considered in its relation to jazz's many voices.

4:30 p.m. | Tower Room

**sandi richards and stuart hamill**

Department of Political Science | Professor Dogan Koyluoglu

**Identifying AD/HD in Prisoners Using Telemedicine**

One of the problems that the prison systems must deal with is undiagnosed and, thus, untreated AD/HD cases. Prisoners with AD/HD tend to have higher rates of recidivism, given their behavior characterized by impulsiveness, agitation and lack of focus. Recent studies show that, with proper assessment and treatment of undetected and undiagnosed AD/HD, it is possible to reduce the incidents of recidivism from the national average of five % to less than

ten % within the diagnosed population. This study, therefore, aims to create a method using telemedicine to identify prisoners with undiagnosed AD/HD; to foster a spirit of cooperation between the mental health department and the justice department; and to develop assessment tools using proven tests on a secure Web site for assessment of all incoming prisoners to the jail systems. Information provided by the Web site will be evaluated by a qualified specialist in the field of adult AD/HD to determine if the prisoner exhibits any of the symptoms based on the assessment questionnaire. If there is an indication that the prisoner is likely to be suffering from AD/HD, the county jail will be notified that the prisoner needs further evaluation. The medical staff will be able to view the assessment during the teleconference with a qualified specialist and the prisoner for further evaluation and the determination of a treatment plan to be recommended.

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**alfreda r. rooks jordan**

Department of Political Science | Professor Dogan Koyluoglu

**Transition in the Work Place: Creating a "Win-Win" Atmosphere**

The real-life experience is a time of transition and change on many fronts. This may include coming out to family and friends or to employers and colleagues. By far, the most challenging event may be coming out in the work place for fear of dismissal or other reprisal. Most often employers have no prior knowledge of or experience with transgendered or transsexual individuals and fear the unknown. They believe that the transgendered or transsexual employee may have a negative impact on the business or morale of other employees. This paper will provide practical information on working to create a "win-win" atmosphere during transition. Transition in the workplace will be explored from both the employer and employee perspective. It will also explore obstacles to a successful transition and provide practical ways to address and overcome them.

5:10 p.m. | Tower Room

**gerald a. krisa**

Department of Management | Professor Eric Schulz

**Designing a Benefits Package**

This independent study discusses the establishment of a benefits package for a small fictitious organization. The objective of the project was to ascertain what benefits were legally required and which were key in strategically attracting and retaining employees in the organization, given limited budgets. A human-capital perspective was taken in the paper. Justification for outsourcing particular benefit functions to a third-party administrator was made in the study. Recommendations for selecting benefits to enhance a small organization's competitive posture are outlined.

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Dogan Koyluoglu,  
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**marie a. sherry**

Department of Political Science | Professor Joseph Ohren

**An Operational Study of the Administrative Offices of Lyon Charter Township**

Lyon Charter Township is facing tremendous population growth and is expected by the Southeast Michigan Council of Governments (SEMCOG) to be the fastest growing community in the Detroit metropolitan area. At the start of this study, the Township's top administrator was a full-time elected supervisor who was not trained in the field of public administration. The personnel policies were at least 10 years old, existing job descriptions were not indicative of the positions being filled, and there were no plans for employee training and/or motivation. The intended result of this study was to provide the elected officials of Lyon Township with the tools necessary to manage their growing administrative offices. Through the use of personal interviews and questionnaires, a mission statement and departmental goals were created. Also created was a training plan for employee improvement, as well as up-to-date, relevant job descriptions for each existing position.

4:30 p.m. | Faculty Room

**leonore gerstein**

Department of English Language and Literature | Professor Elisabeth Daeumer

**T. S. Eliot in Israel**

Positive responses to the works of T. S. Eliot within the Israeli literary community follow a chronological arc beginning in the 1930s, culminating in the 1950s and 60s, and declining in subsequent decades. At the high point of the arc, when many young poets were in revolt against a literary establishment heavily influenced by Russian modernism, they turned for inspiration to the Anglo-American modernist style perfected by Eliot. Reception of Eliot in Israel was facilitated by certain cultural-historical circumstances, but equally so by the sensitive responses of several critics and poets, including the poets Natan Stern and Natan Zach and critics Shlomo Grodzensky and Shimon Sandbank. Eliot's poetic style and critical ideas have left an enduring mark on Israel. On the other hand, his dramatic writings and social thought were vocally rejected by some and ignored altogether by the majority of Israelis.

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**joanna v. brace**

Department of Geography and Geology | Professor Ted Ligibel

**At Home in Monroe, Michigan, During the Cold War**

Most scholarship about the Cold War concerns national or international political, diplomatic, and military events and personalities. Very little scholarship deals with the everyday life of average American citizens during that era. Yet all Americans experienced the Cold War on many levels. The purpose of my research is to put a face on the Cold War. A careful study of the people of Monroe,

Michigan, provides insight into how average citizens dealt with frightening international events of which they had little control. The insight gained from this study carries particular relevance for us today as we continue to cope with overwhelming international events such as terrorism and war.

5:10 p.m. | Faculty Room

**david marquard**

Department of English Language and Literature | Professor Heidi Estrem

**Exploring Paulo Freire and Myself: An Educational One Act Play**

At the heart of this play is, truly, exploration—on a creative, critical, and academic level. Because it was written at the end of the fall semester (2001), after having read and researched Paulo Freire (an educator and educational theorist who has immensely influenced pedagogical theories both in America and throughout the world)—and after having a small pause in my own academic life, I feel that the play is, for me, a practice of praxis. This play was a vehicle for reflection, and in that reflection, I have been moved to carry out (through action) my own various philosophical and pedagogical beliefs. Some of the ideas that are critically explored are as follows: The importance of praxis (reflection and action); making attempts at defining the various degrees of oppression among 21st century freshmen attending U.S. universities; finding fault with the banking concept of education; and valuing pedagogical and political acts of empowering students through true dialogue. The purpose of this play is to provide the reader/audience with a clear and rich understanding of Paulo Freire and the love and passion that he possessed, along with the intellect, understanding, and strength as both a man and an educator.

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**silvia pessoa and fabiana sacchi**

Department of Foreign Languages and Bilingual Studies | Professor Cathy Day

**Being a Nonnative-English-speaking Teacher in the ESL Classroom: A Pilot Case Study**

Given the native-nonnative speaker dichotomy and considering the literature on the limitations and stereotypes that the label "Nonnative-English Speaker" creates in the teacher's identity and the classroom, this paper describes a pilot case study of five non-native-English-speaking (NNES) MATESOL (Master of Arts in Teaching English to Speakers of Other Languages) students. The participants shared their challenges and positive experiences during their practicum in an ESL setting. The experiences shared by the participants indicate that while they face many challenges, they bring positive attributes to the learning process due to their training and experience learning English. Other factors that play a major role in defining the identity of NNES teachers (NNESTs) are English proficiency, lack of cultural awareness, and experience teaching ESL. While NNESTs can take the initiative to improve in these areas, it is the responsibility of TESOL programs to prepare NNESTs to teach ESL and to help them deal with the NNESTs' burden.

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Cathy Day,  
Moderator



## thank you

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