Provost’s Honors Symposium
for Research, Scholarship, and Creative Activity

May 1, 2015

CERCA

University of Wisconsin-Eau Claire
Welcome to the Fifth Annual Provost’s Honors Symposium for Research, Scholarship, and Creative Activity.

Thanks to the generous support of Provost Patricia Kleine and the Office of Research and Sponsored Programs, we were able to create this annual event: an opportunity for selected students to present their top-notch work in a professional conference format.

This year the Provost’s Honors Symposium will showcase 86 students presenting 41 research, scholarly, and creative projects in over 35 disciplines.

Participants in the Provost’s Honors Symposium are nominated each year by their UW–Eau Claire faculty mentors or major departments. Finalists are selected by the University Honors Council, a committee that includes three University Honors students, faculty representatives from each of the UW–Eau Claire colleges, and University Honors staff:

- Ivy Bohnlein Gerbis, Assistant Director, University Honors Program
- Ruth Cronje, Honors Faculty Fellow
- Erik Hendrickson, College of Arts and Sciences
- Maile Olson, Honors Living-Learning Community representative
- Vicki Samelson, College of Education and Human Sciences
- Mariah Sands, Secretary, Honors Helping Honors student organization
- Rita Sperstad, College of Nursing and Health Sciences
- Ingrid Ulstad, College of Business
- Jeff Vahlbusch, Director, University Honors Program
- Cheyenne Wolfe, President, Honors Helping Honors student organization

In founding and organizing the annual Provost’s Honors Symposium for Research, Scholarship, and Creative Activity, the University Honors Program is pursuing one of its four main goals: We “promote and support intellectual and scholarly achievement, great teaching, and student-faculty collaboration across the university.”

We thank you for supporting the outstanding students presenting here today, and their outstanding faculty and staff mentors!

Jeff Vahlbusch
Director, University Honors Program
Provost’s Reception

All Presenters, Attendees, Faculty, Staff, Students, and Community Members are INVITED!

Join Provost Kleine for her reception following the presentations at 5:15 p.m.

Dakota Ballroom
Hors d’oeuvres and refreshments will be served.

A short program will start at 5:30 p.m.
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### Session I: 1:00 – 2:00 P.M.

#### Centennial

1. Peer Research Mentoring for Freshmen in the Collegiate Bridge Program
2. Measuring Student Attention in the Second Language Classroom

#### Menominee

5. Spatial and Temporal Dimensions of Values Expressed Toward Sand Mining: A Content Analysis of News Articles
6. Particulate Monitoring Around Frac Sand Plants Using EPA-Certified Monitors

#### Ho-Chunk

7. Nanoindentation of Cr Coated Superconducting Wires
8. Designing Smart Polymer Systems through Polymer Functionality and Architecture
9. Smart Diblock Copolymers for Enhanced Oil Recovery Applications

#### Chancellors

10. Grotesque Laughter in Helen Zenna Smith’s *Not So Quiet . . . Stepdaughters of War*
11. Ian Curtis, the Myth and the Music—Critical Theoretical Perspectives
12. Underground Railroads: An Exploration of Escape

### Session II: 2:10 – 3:10 P.M.

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13. An Exploration of Hmong Culture and Experiences in Northern Thailand
14. Remembering India
15. Final India Reflection

#### Menominee

17. A Qualitative Exploration of Campus Racial Climate: The Conversation Continues

#### Ho-Chunk

19. Estimating Hydraulic Conductivity in the Vadose Zone using GPR Techniques
20. The Chemical Fingerprint of Quartz Crystals Sampled from High-Temperature Hydrothermal Vein Systems

#### Chancellors

21. Alternative Approaches to Improving Quality of Life in Oncology Patients
22. Effects of High Intensity Interval Training on Maximal Oxygen Uptake, Ventilatory Thresholds, and Body Composition in College-Aged Recreationally Active Students
23. Oxygen Use at the End of Life: A Survey of Palliative Care Units in Wisconsin
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**Centennial**

24. Manipulating Happiness: Sex Differences in the Focusing Illusion
25. Predictors of Frequency and Intensity of “Worst-Point” Suicidal Thoughts in LGBTQ College Students
26. Connecting the Dark Triad to Cluster B Personality Disorders

**Menominee**

27. Energy Nonprofits and Climate Change: Exploring Mobilization Strategies of Conservation Organizations
29. A Contingent Valuation Study Comparing Public Willingness to Pay for Climate Change Mitigation in China and the United States

**Ho-Chunk**

31. Investigation of Student Attitudes and Understanding in General Chemistry
32. Givers & Takers: Values Reflection in Companies’ Main Messages

**Chancellors**

33. Producing, Exhibiting and Curating Veteran Art: The Shrapnel Project
34. WIDLE: A Web Based Linux Interface

**Session IV: 4:30 – 5:15 P.M.**

**Menominee**

35. Measuring the Impact of Incentives on School Level (Aggregate) Fruit and Vegetable Consumption in Two Wisconsin Elementary Schools
36. Successes, Challenges and Recommendations Regarding Using Incentives to Increase School Level (Aggregate) Fruit and Vegetable Consumption in Elementary Schools

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37. Integrating Research into Practice in Public Health
38. National Survey of Hospital Nurse Leaders

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39. Measuring Rhythmic Offbeats
40. A Study of the Solos de Concours of Charles Colin, Professor at the Conservatoire National Superieur de Musique de Paris
41. Five Aphorisms after Kafka
1. **Peer Research Mentoring for Freshmen in the Collegiate Bridge Program**  
   **Presenters:** Patricia Rupnow-Tabb, Madison Joy  
   **Faculty nominator:** Jerry Hoepner, Sciences and Disorders

The Collegiate Bridge program has initiated a peer research mentorship program, integrated into the GEN 100 Foundations in Academic Success course. The program's intent is to provide an intermediary between the course instructors, consultants, and students in the course. Given the logistical and instructional challenges of collaborating with such a large group of students (25-27 per section), a peer mentor model provides a feasible, effective approach to providing early opportunities for students to engage in collaborative research. In this case, at-risk students have the opportunity to be mentored by peers who were successful in the program previously. Framework for the model was drawn from previous GEN 100 collaborative research frameworks (Hassemer & Olson-McBride) and an instructional internship model of peer mentoring (Hemmerich, Hoepner, & Samelson, 2015). Benefits of this framework include: 1) increased collaborative feedback opportunities, as peer mentors serve as extensions of the faculty; 2) peers are seen as more approachable by some students; 3) peers can serve as a liaison between faculty and students, consultants (e.g., librarians) and students; 4) extended peer mentor learning.

2. **Measuring Student Attention in the Second Language classroom**  
   **Presenter:** Krista Neyers  
   **Faculty nominator:** Anne Hlas, Languages

This research project investigates the frequency and duration of student attention lapses in the second language classroom in accordance with the pedagogical methods being used. We are attempting to fill the gap in research focusing on attention and second language acquisition. For this project, we went to 17 Spanish classes taught by 9 different faculty throughout a 7-week period, ranging from the 100 to the 400 level, and collected data from 274 total participants. Of these 17 classes, 3 were 75-minute classes and 14 were 50-minute classes. To collect the data, we gave the participants iClickers which they used to self-report attention lapses. We also gave them a card with the corresponding buttons and lengths of attention lapse, including 1 minute or less, 2 to 4 minutes, and 5 or more minutes. Immediately after data collection, we asked the participants to take a survey and interviewed willing participants to find out the reason behind the attention lapses. Our findings show trends in reasoning for attention lapses, identify attention-rich times during class, and suggest effective teaching practices to maintain student attention.

3. **Perfectionism, Self-Handicapping, and Academic Boredom: Honors vs. Non-Honors Students**  
   **Presenter:** Hannah Geis  
   **Faculty nominator:** Mary Beth Leibham, Psychology

The negative effects of self-handicapping, perfectionism, and academic boredom have been documented in numerous studies (Bong, Hwang, Noh, & Kim, 2014; Pekrun, Hall, Goetz, & Perry, 2014; Urdan & Midgely, 2001). More specifically, self-handicapping and boredom have been linked with decreased academic achievement, and perfectionism has been linked with an increased likelihood of procrastination. While each of these constructs has been investigated extensively, few studies have examined the relationships among all three constructs. The purpose of this study is to examine the relationships among self-handicapping,
perfectionism, and boredom as well as the relative contribution of achievement motivation in predicting each construct. This study will extend previous research by examining students enrolled in the University Honors Program and comparing their self-handicapping, perfectionism, and boredom tendencies to those tendencies of students who are not enrolled in the Honors Program. This study has the potential to inform educators of the important roles that perfectionism, self-handicapping, and boredom play in learning, and may help educators identify students who are at risk for unrealistic expectations, ineffective study strategies, or academic boredom.

**Menominee**


*Presenter: Jamie Bengtson*

*Faculty nominator: Tarique Niazi, Sociology*

There are two major schools of thought on hydraulic fracturing. Energy and mining companies favor its potential to break the U.S. dependence on foreign oil and create jobs in the country. Environmentalists highlight the downsides of fracking, focusing on the attendant environmental risks, especially groundwater contamination. Hydraulic fracturing therefore has economic benefits and environmental risks. But one school of thought tends to overplay the benefits and downplay the risks, while the other overplays the risks and downplays the benefits.

This debate has shaped people’s perceptions of hydraulic fracturing. This study investigates communities’ perceptions of hydraulic fracturing. Focusing on a Wisconsin town close to a hydraulic fracturing site, I investigated people’s perceptions by cataloging news reports, making personal observations, and interviewing community members. I found that residents were largely informed about the technology’s economic benefits and environmental risks. My research confirms Michael Bell’s theory that the environment represents both “ideal” and “material” reality.

**5. Spatial and Temporal Dimensions of Values Expressed Toward Sand Mining: A Content Analysis of News Articles**

*Presenter: Carlie Simkunas*

*Faculty nominator: Karen Mumford, Watershed Institute*

Expansion of industrial sand mining facilities in western Wisconsin has led to conflicts among residents. These conflicts are likely driven by underlying differences in values. In a preliminary study of articles from three Wisconsin county news sources, we identified a broad range of competing values that illuminated the nature of these conflicts (Jenkins, 2013). In this study we applied content analysis to these same news sources to examine whether expressions of value toward sand mining changed over time (between 2007 and 2014) and whether these expressions varied spatially across three counties. This study is significant because values that are more stable over time may need to be consistently recognized during policy discussions. New value expressions may emerge that could heighten conflict or modify key decisions. Finally, if values identified in different news sources vary, then decision-making processes may need to be tailored to accommodate these differences. We conclude by examining the strengths and weaknesses of content analysis methods and use of news sources.
6. **Particulate Monitoring Around Frac Sand Plants Using EPA-Certified Monitors**  
**Presenters:** Sara Aragon, John Awad, Rachel Bates, Sydney Garavalia, Jesse Kreger, Ruijian Liang, Seleta, Lor, Lindsey Meyer, Jennifer Schmitz, Ian Wetzel, Johnny Yang, Virginia Young, Dustin Zebro  
**Faculty nominator:** Crispin Pierce, Environmental Public Health

Frac sand mining and processing in Wisconsin has proliferated rapidly in the last five years, with more than 140 facilities in operation. Less than 10% of operating facilities are required by the DNR to monitor air quality, and then only in measurement of the less hazardous PM10 fraction. Our work builds on five years of experience to present results from EPA-certified monitors to assess potential health risks around frac sand facilities.

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7. **Nanoindentation of Cr Coated Superconducting Wires**  
**Presenter:** Joe Christian  
**Faculty nominator:** Matthew Jewell, Materials Science

Copper wires carrying superconducting filaments in a cable-in-conduit conductor are coated with chromium to help tune the electrical resistivity of the cable by increasing the overall interstrand resistance. Failing wires due to damage of the Cr coating has been noticed by a company responsible for coating and cabling these superconducting wires together. The company uses two different styles of chromium (hexavalent and trivalent), and a different level of damage has been seen in each. Our research is aimed at understanding whether the damage is coming from an intrinsic problem with the Cr itself, or if this is an extrinsic problem due to their cabling process. We are also using this study to compare our current technique with the American Society for Testing Materials standard for indentation testing. This technique will allow us to use the nanoindentor to investigate the mechanical properties of various wires, and offer the nanoindentor as a quality assurance tool using the standard practice for instrumented indentation testing.

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8. **Designing Smart Polymer Systems through Polymer Functionality and Architecture**  
**Presenter:** Phillip Conor  
**Faculty nominator:** Elizabeth Glogowski, Materials Science

Smart polymers are macromolecules that respond to an external stimulus such as temperature, ionic strength, or pH. The functionality and architecture of smart polymers can be altered to tailor the smart behavior, and this is critical for designing smart polymers for specific applications ranging from drug delivery to oil and gas applications. A series of smart diblock copolymers with systematically varied architectures have been synthesized using atom transfer radical polymerization. The polymers were characterized using gel permeation chromatography and nuclear magnetic resonance spectroscopy. The smart properties of the diblock copolymers, particularly the cloud point or the temperature at which the polymer becomes insoluble in water, were measured using UV-Visible spectroscopy, fluorescence spectroscopy, and dynamic light scattering. The effects of changing polymer molecular weight, polymer concentration, ionic strength, and pH on smart polymer behavior were measured to determine the range of possible smart polymer behavior.
9. Smart Diblock Copolymers for Enhanced Oil Recovery Applications

Presenter: Elizabeth Stubbs
Faculty nominator: Elizabeth Glogowski, Materials Science

Smart polymers are materials that respond to an external stimulus such as temperature or pH. Smart polymers can be used in a wide range of applications, including enhanced oil recovery. The properties of these smart polymers must be tuned to optimize the system for each application, and smart polymer properties can easily be tuned by adjusting the polymer composition and architecture. Enhanced oil recovery requires very specific surfactant and polymeric properties to recover additional oil from underground reservoirs after conventional methods are exhausted, so smart polymers are excellent candidates for additional testing to determine their suitability. A set of smart diblock copolymers with varied composition and architecture has been synthesized using atom transfer radical polymerization. These polymers have been characterized using nuclear magnetic resonance spectroscopy and gel permeation chromatography. Testing for enhanced oil recovery applicability has been completed using instrumentation to determine viscosity and interfacial tension. Polymer and surfactant properties have been tuned by varying molecular weight, polymer architecture, and solution properties to optimize the system for enhanced oil recovery applications.

Chancellors

10. Grotesque Laughter in Helen Zenna Smith’s Not So Quiet . . . Stepdaughters of War

Presenter: Jon Pumper
Faculty nominator: Jennifer Shaddock, English

In considering theorist Mikhail Bakhtin’s claim that the aesthetic of the “grotesque” is not just bizarre exaggeration but rather a medium that leads to human connection and regeneration, this presentation applies Bakhtin’s theory of the grotesque to Helen Zenna Smith’s powerful anti-war novel Not So Quiet . . . Stepdaughters of War. The novel was written in 1929, using women’s wartime diaries as primary research material, as the female counterpart to All Quiet on the Western Front. It became an international bestseller (though it fell into obscurity until its recuperation by The Feminist Press in the 1980s). This essay focuses specifically on Bakhtin’s bodily concept of the “gaping mouth” as it sheds light on the sardonic, corrosive laughter that frequently erupts from the mouths of the novel’s young British women workers (ambulance drivers, nurses and cooks) who endure the horrific experiences of the Front Line during The Great War. The presenter argues that Smith employs this grotesque laughter to illustrate that a universal, communal, and transcendent anti-war experience is forged through grotesque individual despair.

11. Ian Curtis, the Myth and the Music—Critical Theoretical Perspectives

Presenters: Alex Munger, Mark Priebe, Emilio Taiveaho
Faculty nominator: Bob Nowlan, English

Drawing upon our culminating papers written for Professor Bob Nowlan’s English 484, Seminar in Theory and Criticism: Ian Curtis, the Myth and the Music—Critical-Theoretical Perspectives, in the fall of 2014, we argue for the significance of Ian Curtis’s life and work, and for that of the music of Curtis’s band Joy Division (late 1970s post-punk pioneers from Manchester, England). We approach this life and work, and this music, as representing a serious and compelling mode of intellectual engagement with the intersecting psychological and sociological dimensions of alienation and isolation, entrapment and enslavement, dis-orientation and dis-ease, and refusal and resistance in post-al (i.e., post-industrial, post-colonial, post-modern, etc.) society. We make sense of the ‘cultural phenomenon’ that ‘Ian Curtis’ has by now become by reading this phenomenon symptomatically, as offering us a means and a medium through which we can
inquire thoughtfully into the phenomenology of overwhelming violence, cruelty, abandonment, and annihilation inevitably confronted in the course of frantically struggling and desperately striving to find and achieve a meaningfully authentic existence within late 20th to early 21st century advanced capitalist Western society. Our presentation engages the intersection of critical, and especially social, theory with popular music as cultural studies.

12. Underground Railroads: An Exploration of Escape
   Presenter: Valerie Gehn
   Faculty nominator: Valerie Guyant, English

The presenter has created a detailed plan for a museum exhibit designed to be an interactive study of underground movements throughout history, focusing on the Underground Railroad in the antebellum US, the Jewish underground during World War II, and current underground freedom movements.

13. An Exploration of Hmong Culture and Experiences in Northern Thailand
   Presenters: Andrew Vue, Pada Xiong, Pang Xiong, See Xiong, Ja Yang,
   Faculty nominators: Ka Vang, Student Support Services & University Honors and Charles Vue, Multicultural Affairs

This research project enabled Hmong students to learn the cultural practices and experiences of the Hmong in Thailand, and how they differ from the Hmong in Wisconsin. We captured the narrative stories of Hmong families in Northern Thailand to reach a broader audience. We used phenomenological research to gather the natural experiences and perceptions of the Hmong in Northern Thailand. We applied a variety of open-ended questions to gather information, stories, and participants’ accounts through individual and/or group interviews, discussions, and observations in their natural settings—allowing our subjects to display their natural manners, which gave insights into their motivations, meaning, and actions. The data was analyzed and the results showed that some experiences of Hmong American and Hmong Thai were similar and different due to cultural and geographic/environmental factors. We also learned that from our western perspectives on a Hmong "primitive society", Hmong Thai people are becoming more civilized as time is progressing. This research project will add to the critical but limited body of literature on the Hmong.

14. Remembering India
   Presenter: Elaine Lor
   Faculty nominators: Theresa Kemp, English and Asha Sen, English and Women’s Studies

Elaine was part of a group of twelve students that Theresa Kemp and Asha Sen took to India to study alongside their Indian counterparts at Miranda House, Delhi University. Twelve UWEC students lived, studied, and did field work in India for three weeks. Elaine’s paper is a creative research project reflecting upon her lived, classroom, and field experiences in innovative and artistic ways.
15. Final India Reflection
Presenter: Sara Hansen
Faculty nominators: Theresa Kemp, English and Asha Sen, English and Women’s Studies

Sara was part of a group of twelve students that Drs. Theresa Kemp and Asha Sen took to India in January 2015. Sara studied and did field work with students at the prestigious Miranda House Women’s College in New Delhi, India. This presentation is a critical reflection on her personal and professional research experiences there.

Presenter: Avery Van Gaard
Faculty nominator: Tarique Niazi, Sociology

Climatologist and NASA scientist James Hansen has drawn worldwide attention by embracing nuclear power as a bridge fuel after decades of opposition. Hansen argues that nuclear power is the least negative of the bad available choices to keep the increase in global mean warming under two degrees Celsius by the turn of the century. He views nuclear power as the only clean-burning energy source currently abundantly available that can keep the planet from heating up by an additional 2°C. This is a scientific and sensible argument to save the world from the consequences of global climate change. Energy policy literature identifies the less-attractive outcomes of nuclear power, four of which are of global concern: nuclear accidents, terrorist attack or theft, weaponization of uranium or plutonium, and disposal of radioactive waste. My literature review shows that most Americans are generally averse to nuclear power technology for these reasons. One policy outcome of my research is that nuclear power advocates need to address the risks involved in adopting nuclear energy as much as its benefits.

17. A Qualitative Exploration of Campus Racial Climate: The Conversation Continues
Presenters: Tristen Back, Jessica Valdespino, Melady Vue
Faculty nominator: Elena Izaksonas, Social Work

Recent events highlight the importance of the need to improve campus racial climate. Inter-Group conflict and aversive racism theories provided the framework for content analysis using the results of the 2013-2014 qualitative survey of 35 students on campus racial climate. The team also convened focus groups to report on emerging themes and to generate further refinement and input by comparing it with the existing data. Results suggest clues to ways that campus racial climate could be improved.

Presenters: Rachel Fliflet, Justin Poirier
Faculty nominator: J. Brian Mahoney, Geology

Cambrian Sandstone units of western Wisconsin are important sources of frac sand used in hydraulic fracturing. Frac sand mining is controversial, in part due to the potential health concerns caused by fine-grained particulate matter. This matter is likely derived from interstitial cements within the sandstones, and therefore constraining the digenetic history of the sandstones is critical. Petrographic analysis of Cambrian
Sandstone have been used to quantify the composition of these units. Interstitial material consists of void space, calcite, dolomite, sericite, authigenic orthoclase feldspar, and hematite. Silica cement is rare. Results of the analysis have quantified the composition of the Jordan Cement (n=15) as: void space (66%), hematite (10%), calcite (8%), authigenic orthoclase feldspar (7%), authigenic quartz (6%), and dolomite (3%). The cement composition of the Wonewoc (n=17) consists of: void space (70%), hematite (16%), authigenic orthoclase feldspar (9%), sericite (4%), and authigenic quartz (1%). The variation in the composition and quantity of interstitial cement both within and between formations suggests a complex diagenetic history.

19. Estimating Hydraulic Conductivity in the Vadose Zone using GPR Techniques
   Presenter: Sarah Knutson
   Faculty nominator: Katherine Grote, Geology

This project uses recent advances in Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR) methodology to estimate hydraulic conductivity in the shallow subsurface at the field scale. GPR data were acquired at a seven-acre agricultural field site in northern Wisconsin before and after irrigation. These data were used to estimate the soil water content over a known depth; the changes in water content before and after irrigation were used to estimate the hydraulic conductivity across the field. To assess the accuracy of the GPR estimates of hydraulic conductivity, conventional point-measurement values of hydraulic conductivity were obtained using a double-ring infiltrometer at 15 locations throughout the field. A comparison of the hydraulic conductivity distributions derived from the GPR data and from the double-ring infiltrometer data showed that the GPR-derived distribution matches the distribution from infiltrometer data well. The correlation between estimates from GPR and from conventional measurement techniques indicates that GPR methods have significant potential for high resolution, field-scale estimation of hydraulic conductivity.

20. The Chemical Fingerprint of Quartz Crystals Sampled from High-Temperature Hydrothermal Vein Systems
   Presenter: Daniel Brennan
   Faculty nominator: Phillip Ihinger, Geology

We identify the unique chemical fingerprint of gemmy quartz crystals sampled from metamorphic environments associated with the formation of the Alps Mountains. Previous studies have characterized a pronounced thermal gradient in fluid systems preserved along a north-south traverse across the Swiss Alps (e.g., Mullis et al., 1994). In the summer of 2014, in collaboration with Scott Wipperfurth (UWEC 2014), we collected a suite of quartz crystals that grew in the highest temperature vein systems (T > 300 °C). The variations in concentrations of hydrous contaminants (determined using micro-IR spectroscopy) were measured to gain insights into the morphologic evolution and growth timescales of individual crystals characteristic of the high temperature environment. High-temperature crystals share the following three observations: 1) they exhibit a distinct tapering tessen habit; 2) they lack observable diffusion profiles in chemical impurities toward the m prism faces; and 3) they are barren in the LiOH species, which is normally abundant in hydrothermal quartz. We hope to test whether these unique characteristics are common to other quartz crystals grown in high-temperature hydrothermal systems.
21. **Alternative Approaches to Improving Quality of Life in Oncology Patients**  
*Presenter:* Alyssa Griepentrog  
*Faculty nominator:* Debra Hofmann, Nursing

Four complementary alternative medicine therapies - acupressure, music therapy, aromatherapy, and reflexology - all have beneficial effects for oncology patients. The effects are varied depending on which therapy is used and what type of diagnosis the patient has. In my research, the diagnoses vary from adults with colorectal or breast cancer to pediatric oncology patients. Some benefits found included outcomes such as decreasing stress, reducing fatigue, and improving gastrointestinal function.

22. **Effects of High Intensity Interval Training on Maximal Oxygen Uptake, Ventilatory Thresholds, and Body Composition in College-Aged Recreationally Active Students**  
*Presenters:* Sydney Berger, Neil McMillan, Lidia Ouk, Taylor Wirth  
*Faculty nominators:* Saori Braun, Kinesiology and Jeffrey Janot, Kinesiology

The objective of the study is to examine the effectiveness of a 3-week high-intensity internal training on aerobic capacity and body composition (i.e., visceral fat content) compared to a traditional moderate-intensity aerobic training among college-aged students. The 3-week training program was followed by a 2-week detraining period where all participants were asked to minimize their aerobic activity level to determine the magnitude of detraining effect (decrease in aerobic capacity) as a result of terminating the training program. The findings of the study will allow exercise practitioners to better manipulate the key exercise parameters to induce positive cardiovascular effects among apparently healthy young adults.

23. **Oxygen Use at the End of Life: A Survey of Palliative Care Units in Wisconsin**  
*Presenters:* Molly Bray, Christine Johnstad  
*Faculty nominators:* Susan Moch, Nursing and Lisa Quinn-Lee, Social Work

Providing the best possible patient-centered, end-of-life care involves supporting the individual patient and family wishes. This study examined the attitudes of Wisconsin palliative care health care professionals on oxygen use at end of life and the protocols within their health care institutions. Oxygen therapy has traditionally been accepted for dyspnea at the end-of-life; however, the implementation of this modality remains controversial due to a lack of information to support the benefits of oxygen use in comparison with alternative methods. Of the twenty-five facilities that responded to the survey, twenty-four have a standard “comfort care” protocol or order sets for their patients addressing oxygen use. Qualitative analysis addressed quality of life of patients as the main objective in prescribing oxygen. Additional reasons reported include: emotional comfort of patients (50%) and family (63%), as well as caregiver’s need for tangible evidence that they are assisting the patient: “They want to feel like they and we are doing something for their loved one.”
24. **Manipulating Happiness: Sex Differences in the Focusing Illusion**
   
   **Presenters:** Katie Plamann, Casey Bloechl  
   **Faculty nominator:** April Bleske-Rechek, Psychology and Doug Matthews, Psychology  

   The term “focusing illusion” is used to describe the tendency for people’s evaluations of their life satisfaction to be affected by prior exposure to questions about their standing on a specific life domain. In this study, we tested the hypothesis that men and women succumb to the focusing illusion at different rates depending on context. We used a between-subjects design (N=318) to test the predictions that men’s and women’s evaluations of their overall happiness are (1) differentially affected by engaging in prior evaluations of their physical attractiveness (W>M), ambition (M>W), and short-term mating success (M>W); and (2) similarly affected by prior evaluations of their desirability as a potential romantic partner (M=W). In the experimental conditions, participants evaluated themselves on one domain and then reported their life satisfaction. In the control conditions, domain-specific evaluations occurred after people reported their life satisfaction. Analyses revealed no focusing illusion effects for either sex in any context. We suggest that the non-significant effects in the current study are due to restricted range in participants’ life satisfaction ratings and domain-specific self-evaluations.

25. **Predictors of Frequency and Intensity of “Worst-Point” Suicidal Thoughts in LGBTQ College Students**
   
   **Presenter:** Emily Burish  
   **Faculty nominator:** Jennifer Muehlenkamp, Psychology  

   Individuals identifying as LGBTQ tend to be at increased risk for suicide compared to heterosexuals, and it may be that negative experiences associated with sexual orientation status are what elevate risk. Using data from approximately 200 university students, the current study aimed to examine the unique influence of minority stress, experiences of discrimination, internalized homophobia, and expectations of rejection on the intensity and frequency of suicidal thoughts among LGBTQ identifying individuals. Preliminary regression analyses indicated that the model tested accounted for 28.3% of the variance in suicidal thought intensity and 23.7% of the variance in the frequency of suicidal thinking. The significant predictors included symptoms of depression, internalized homonegativity, and expectancy of rejection. The results suggest that individuals who face adverse experiences due to their identified sexual orientation and internalize those negative attitudes are at greater risk for serious suicidal thinking.

26. **Connecting the Dark Triad to Cluster B Personality Disorders**
   
   **Presenter:** Taylor Vossen  
   **Faculty nominator:** Jennifer Muehlenkamp, Psychology  

   Increasingly, psychologists are examining how “dark” personality traits such as psychopathy, narcissism, and Machiavellianism are related to antisocial behaviors. Connections between the dark triad and antisocial personality disorder are well established. There is limited research about the traits’ association with borderline and histrionic personality disorders which are believed to be female phenotypic expressions of psychopathy. This research project recruited college students and adults from the general population to complete an online survey aimed at detecting dark triad traits and symptoms of various personality disorders in order to explore the relationship between the traits and other personality disorders. Data collection is in progress.
complete and preliminary correlational analyses reveal generally significant associations between the dark triad traits and each of the examined personality disorders. Hierarchical regression analyses reveal differing patterns of association between the dark triad traits and specific personality disorders. This research contributes to the literature on the Dark Triad by expanding our knowledge of their association to less examined personality disorders and has potential to advance theoretical models explaining risk for developing certain personality disorders.

**Menominee**

**Session III: 3:20-4:20 p.m., continued**

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27. **Energy Nonprofits and Climate Change: Exploring Mobilization Strategies of Conservation Organizations**

**Presenter:** Andrew Bocher  
**Faculty nominator:** Tarique Niazi, Sociology

This project explores mobilization strategies of conservation organizations, especially 350.org, to assess their impact on environmental conservation in general and climate change in particular. 350.org has made its name across the globe for its successful mobilization work in the arena of climate change, which turned it into a role model for organizations combatting climate change. This project specifically examines two of 350.org’s major mobilization campaigns: first, rallying campus populations across the United States around the mass divestment movement, which required United States colleges and universities to divest from coal-based and coal-related industries. Second, organizing the World Climate March in New York in 2014, which brought out half a million people to demonstrate in front of the United Nations building, where world leaders where meeting for a Climate Summit, to press for agreement to a binding climate pact in 2015.

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**Presenters:** Shawn Peterson, Greg Sikowski, Helué Vázquez Valverde  
**Faculty nominators:** James Boulter, Watershed Institute and Eric Jamelske, Economics

China and the US share the highest importance related to potential climate change mitigation policies. Thus, a better understanding of public support for climate policy action in both countries is of great interest. We use data from surveys conducted in the US (n=3,641) and China (n=3,717) between September and November 2013 to explore American and Chinese views on whether or not their country should join an international treaty to address climate change. We find significantly greater support for joining an international climate treaty in China (86.5%) compared to the US (68.8%). Support for joining an international climate change agreement drops by approximately 10 percentage points in each country if it is stated that the other country will not also join the treaty. Our analysis also reveals a positive correlation between support for international climate action and acceptance of the substantial scientific consensus on the realities of anthropogenic climate change.

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29. **A Contingent Valuation Study Comparing Public Willingness to Pay for Climate Change Mitigation in China and the United States**

**Presenters:** Brittany Flaherty, Hunter Hermes, Joy Larson  
**Faculty nominators:** James Boulter, Watershed Institute and Eric Jamelske, Economics

As the world’s two largest greenhouse gas (GHG) polluters, the US and China are of particular interest in the discussion on climate change. Because the costs/benefits of taking climate action arise in a non-market environmental setting, we employ a contingent valuation method to estimate public willingness-to-pay (WTP) as a measure of supporting policy action. The data used here are from surveys conducted in the US.
Session III: 3:20–4:20 p.m., continued

(n=3,641) and China (n=3,717) between September and November 2013. Adjusting for income differences across countries, we find average Chinese WTP is approximately twice the level of US WTP. Our results show a positive correlation between climate change and environmental awareness variables and WTP in both countries. We also find significant influences of political ideology on WTP in the US. These findings are especially important given the anticipated costs of addressing climate change by putting a price on GHG emissions.

30. **Interpretation of a Paleo-Inlet’s Depositional History: A Ground Penetrating Radar Investigation, Grand Island, MI**

*Presenters: Patrick Keicher, Sean Morrison*

*Faculty nominators: Harry Jol, Geology & Anthropology and Walter Loope, U. S. Geological Survey*

Grand Island, part of the Hiawatha National Forest, is the largest island on the southern shore of Lake Superior. Grand Island consists of two north-south trending sandstone bedrock highs connected by a 2km long, 0.75km wide sand-dominated tombolo. Limited development and a freshwater, sandy coastal depositional landform make the Grand Island tombolo a good location to conduct a ground penetrating radar (GPR) survey. GPR is a noninvasive method to image subsurface stratigraphy using electromagnetic waves. The purpose of the GPR survey was to collect and analyze over 2000m of shore parallel radar profiles, gaining insights about the Grand Island tombolo’s internal architecture to better understand its depositional history. The GPR system used for this study was a pulseEKKO 100 with 100 Mhz antennae and a 1000 V transmitter. A closer examination of the profile containing the paleo-inlet reveals complex radar facies including a sequence of trough and fill structures up to 10m thick and 90m wide resting uncomfortably above hummocky sequences. Our interpretation of these radar facies suggests NW summer breezes caused sediment carried by waves refracted around the western bedrock lobe to choke the paleo-inlet. Conversely shore parallel NE storm winds eroded that sediment.

31. **Investigation of Student Attitudes and Understanding in General Chemistry**

*Presenter: Rachel Egdorf*

*Faculty nominator: Roslyn Theisen, Chemistry*

Incorporating inquiry-based laboratory experiments in large intro-level general chemistry courses is often challenging in terms of cost, institutional capacity and grading time for the instructor. Our project tries to see if there is a measureable difference in understanding of and attitude toward chemistry when just one inquiry-based laboratory experiment is substituted for a traditional laboratory experiment during the first-semester general chemistry at the University of Wisconsin-Eau Claire. In this study, control and inquiry group students' attitudes and understanding were assessed by several quantitative measures. These included 1) a validated and reliable attitude survey administered before and after the treatment laboratory experiment, 2) a post-treatment lab conceptual quiz, and 3) calculation-based stoichiometry questions on a midterm exam and the cumulative final exam. All measures were evaluated and statistically analyzed. Preliminary results will be discussed and future work will be described. Our hypothesis is that students who participate in just one inquiry-based stoichiometry lab will have better understanding and attitude towards chemistry than their counterparts who did not complete an inquiry-based lab.
32. **Givers & Takers: Values Reflection in Companies’ Main Messages**  
**Presenter:** Erin Hanson  
**Faculty nominators:** Martha Fay, Communication and Journalism  
Research shows that the current generation entering the workforce places an increased value on social responsibility and believes that corporate social responsibility initiatives should be of more benefit to society than to the organization itself (Lam, 2014). This distinction of who benefits most is illustrated through Grant’s (2014) giver & taker framework, which differentiates companies based on their focus either on societal needs or organizational gain. Person-organizational fit theory suggests that individuals will be more attracted to cultures that most closely align with their own values (Behrend, 2009); however, impression management theory suggests that companies will present themselves in ways designed to impress specific audiences (Kacmar, 2009). To test the utility of this framework and to examine whether giver and taker organizations can be identified within their public messages, this study analyzed multiple messages used by a giver organization and a taker organization, finding that the framework, while appealing in its simplicity, fails to account for corporate motive and nuanced communication.

33. **Producing, Exhibiting and Curating Veteran Art: The Shrapnel Project**  
**Presenter:** Phillip Schladweiler  
**Faculty nominator:** Jyl Kelley, Art & Design  
Phillip Schladweiler has developed several significant veteran art projects in the past two years at UWEC. First, co-curating a major art exhibition featuring veteran artists. The exhibition titled “Dust on My Boots” featured works by mid-western artists and was on display from October 3 – 31, 2014 at the Heyde Center for the Arts in Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin. Additional programming was offered at UWEC and the Heyde Center to open dialogue between civilians and veterans that allowed discussion about veteran struggles returning to civilian life, PTSD, and veteran experiences in the military and/or war. Second, he developed veteran inspired art. “The Shrapnel Project” is a unique series of large detailed prints documenting magnified shrapnel from wounded soldiers. The Shrapnel Project has toured nationally and received widespread attention since its inception. It is a major collaboration between UWEC and the Heyde Center for the Arts. [http://www.theshrapnelproject.net/](http://www.theshrapnelproject.net/)

34. **WIDLE: A Web Based Linux Interface**  
**Presenters:** Lucas Novoa, Charles Volzka,  
**Faculty nominator:** Peter Bui, Computer Science  
For new systems students coming from graphically based operating systems, navigating remote UNIX style shells can be as difficult as learning a new language. In order to reduce this complexity we started developing WIDLE, a Web based Interactive Development and Learning Environment. WIDLE is a RESTful web server that allows remote file system browsing, interaction, and editing through a standard web browser. WIDLE also provides an interface to view multimedia files from remote systems and an easy method to transfer files, making it useful for advanced users.
35. Measuring the Impact of Incentives on School Level (Aggregate) Fruit and Vegetable Consumption in Two Wisconsin Elementary Schools

Presenters: Nick Douglass, Jisu Kim, Emily Koehn, Jon Pumper

Faculty nominators: Sydney Chinchanachokchai, Management & Marketing and Eric Jamelske, Economics

Fruit and vegetable intake among children in the United States is well below USDA recommended guidelines. Recent research has begun to examine the influence of incentives to motivate children to eat more fruit and vegetables. For this project we partnered with two Western Wisconsin elementary schools to examine the influence of a variety of incentives on aggregate school-level fruit and vegetable consumption by children (N=420 and N=440) during school lunch. We observed, measured and recorded baseline consumption over an initial period (3 days), followed by an incentive period (6 days), and ending with a return to baseline period (3 days). Our results show that aggregate fruit and vegetable consumption increased in both schools during the incentive period, but the increase in school one was larger than in school two. We found that only one school sustained an increase in consumption during the return to baseline period, but this increase was limited to only fruit. This presentation leads into our second presentation outlining successes, challenges and recommendations for future research from our current research experience.

36. Successes, Challenges and Recommendations Regarding Using Incentives to Increase School Level (Aggregate) Fruit and Vegetable Consumption in Elementary Schools

Presenters: Alex Brault, Alaina Culbertson, Zhi Wen Leong, Lucy Ramquist

Faculty nominators: Sydney Chinchanachokchai, Management & Marketing and Eric Jamelske, Economics

Fruit and vegetable intake among children in the United States is well below USDA recommended guidelines. Recent research has begun to examine the influence of incentives to motivate children to eat more fruit and vegetables. For this project we partnered with two Western Wisconsin elementary schools to examine the influence of a variety of incentives on children’s aggregate fruit and vegetable consumption (N=420 and N=440) during school lunch. We observe, measure and record baseline consumption over an initial period (3 days) followed by an incentive period (6 days) and ending with a return to baseline period (3 days). We experienced some successes, but also many challenges in this research. We find incentives did work to increase children’s aggregate fruit and vegetable intake for lunch in the short run. However, there were several challenges in coordinating the lunch menu over the study periods. Additionally, survey results show that the level of teacher cooperation/participation in our study was low to moderate. This presentation builds on our first presentation exploring the impact of incentives on children’s lunchtime fruit and vegetable intake.
37. Integrating Research into Practice in Public Health  
Presenters: Rachel Stein, Jerdee Nicole, Gussert Alaina  
Faculty nominators: Susan D. Moch, Nursing and Pam Guthman, Indianhead Community Action Agency

Collaborations with health science practitioners, faculty members, and students increase the use of health research in rural Wisconsin communities. Through this research collaboration, faculty and students provide access to evidence-based research in public health. Students respond to requests from practitioners by providing resources and/or research summaries. If research is unavailable, expert university faculty or others are consulted to provide necessary information. The collaboration assists practitioners in providing up-to-date, efficient care based on research and provides students with opportunities to work with rural practitioners. Although the focus of the project during the first three years was on developing collaborative relationships and creating program guidelines, the current direction is implementing and sustaining the collaboration between the rural partners and the university.

This presentation highlights the engagement of students in the real world of health science practice through providing a service of importance to the collaborators. The student leaders and a collaborative partner will describe the process and outcomes of the project as well as the suggestions for sustaining the collaboration.

38. National Survey of Hospital Nurse Leaders  
Presenters: Katie Daley, Brooke Farrell, Danielle Fotsch, Lauren Gehl  
Faculty nominator: Charlotte Sortedahl, Nursing

Leadership is a vital component of nurses’ professional careers, a fact noted in the landmark report The Future of Nursing, which calls for nurses to be prepared at all levels to provide and lead high-quality care in complex healthcare environments (Institute of Medicine, 2011). Little is known about what hospital nurse leaders believe are vital professional behaviors that nursing students and new nurses should possess. This is a multi-year, multi-phase research project surveying hospital nurse leaders in order to determine the essential professional behaviors that nursing students and new nurses should possess. In 2012 – 2013 nurse leaders were interviewed and a pilot survey was created. In 2013, the survey was sent to nurse leaders in the Midwest. The results of 221 complete surveys were analyzed and communication was ranked as the most important professional behavior. In 2014, a revised survey was created in preparation to send to a national sample. In the current phase in 2015, the major activities are recruiting hospital nurse leaders and distributing the survey to national sample of nurse leaders with the revised instrument.

39. Measuring Rhythmic Offbeats  
Presenter: Adam Schneider  
Faculty nominator: Gary Don, Music & Theater Arts and James Walker, Mathematics

Two different measures of rhythmic off-beatness, weighted and unweighted, were studied and applied to several musical examples. These examples include (1) rhythmic sequences from world music, (2) rhythmic sequences used by Povel and Essens to gauge performance difficulty, and (3) rhythmic difficulty of various measures of a Stravinsky piece, “Suite from l’Histoire du Soldat.” The weighted measure is better able to distinguish various world music sequences and correlates well with the difficulty ranking for the Povel and Essens sequences. Applying the weighted measure to a movement of the Stravinsky piece yields a
quantitative description of the changing levels of off-beatness through the course of the piece. This description provides a guide for rebarring the movement.

40. A Study of the “Solos de Concours” of Charles Colin, Professor at the Conservatoire National Superieur de Musique de Paris

Presenter: Johnathan Conjurske
Faculty nominators: Christa Garvey, Music and Patricia Quinn, McNair Program

The project investigates the history of oboe pedagogy at the Paris Conservatoire, specifically the repertoire created by Charles Colin. Colin’s 11 pedagogical works, known as “Solos de Concours,” were solo repertoire written as exam pieces for student performance juries. In the project the 11 solos are explored, tracing Colin’s development as a pedagogue and the increasingly virtuosic capabilities of the oboe during the composer’s lifetime.

41. Five Aphorisms after Kafka

Presenter: Jordan Jenkins
Faculty nominator: Chiayu Hsu, Music & Theater Arts and Nicholas Phillips, Music & Theater Arts

This project is taken from a larger group project where several student composers wrote works for solo piano inspired, in some way, by the concept of “text” as a theme. During the compositional process, Dr. Chiayu Hsu mentored them, and Dr. Nicholas Phillips mentored them from the perspective of a performer who would learn and perform their work. The specific work being presented here is “Five Aphorisms after Kafka” by Jordan Jenkins. He will briefly discuss the work, his inspiration/influences, and the process of working with his faculty mentors, and the presentation will conclude with a performance of the work or of select movements.
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