MAPSS PRESENTS

THE THIRD ANNUAL
GRADUATE STUDENT ACADEMIC
RESEARCH CONFERENCE

FRIDAY, MAY 11TH 2018

Introduction

- Gender-math stereotype and its correlations with math performance, math anxiety and other math related attitudes.
- Gender-math emerges early on in life.
- To date, an appropriate measure for gender-math stereotype among early elementary school aged children does not exist.
- Our goal: to develop two new measures that seek to test the extent of gender-math stereotype endorsement among lower elementary school children.
Note from the Organizers:

Following in the MAPSS tradition of approaching intellectual questions from a variety of perspectives, concerned with the many theoretical and methodological commitments of the major fields in the social science discipline, our conference today approaches specific themes with a multitude of perspectives. Each panel is comprised of original research connected to a topic or theme, and viewed through the lenses of at least three disciplines.

Thank you for joining us today.

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SESSION 1:

National Identity, Rights & Immigration: A Mixed Methods Approach | 1:00 – 2:30pm | Saieh 247

Discussant: Tania Islas Weinstein, PhD Candidate, Department of Political Science

- Aporias of Identity: Lessons from Second-Generation Expatriates in Qatar | Hazim Ali
- Je Dois Me Souvenir du Futur, Leftist Theory and Interculturalism in Québec | Reid Kleinberg
- Configuring a National Identity: Justification of the Kurdish Exclusion in Turkey | Burak Tan
- Biting if the Hand Doesn't Feed: Subsidies and Secession Demands in Spain and the United Kingdom | Dan Gamarnik

Encountering Empire: Epistemologies of Power in Comparative Perspectives | 1 – 2:30pm | Saieh 102

Discussant: John Cropper, PhD Candidate, Department of History

- “Like the Coil of a Snake” or How to Fall in Love with Storms: The History of the Cyclone as a Scientific Concept from Nineteenth Century South Asia | Archit Guha
- The Wail of Oppressed: Vengeance and Violence in the Haitian Revolution | Noah Briggs
- Balance and Rule: Theory of a Strategy of Empire | Ricardo Jasso Huezo
- Contested Knowledge: Indigenous Traditions of Revenue Administration and Colonial Bureaucracy in Nineteenth-Century North India | Du Fei
- Nationalizing Language: Hindustani as a Colonial and Domestic Object | Rajasvi Gandhi

Law & Order | 1 – 2:30pm | Saieh 103

Discussant: Daniel Knorr, PhD Candidate in History

- Nietzsche’s Critique of Punishment: Possible Origins of Punishment in the Genealogy of Morals | Benjamin Hooker
- Shall I Sue to Get My Property: How Ordinary People Shaped the Legal System in China, 1920-1937 | Donghai Yu
- Guns & Drums: the architecture of police mobilization at the Standing Rock # NoDAPL Resistance | Tina Črnko
- The Man-Made Hazards: The Ding-Wu Disaster and the Decline of Hedong Salt Industry | Cindy Li
SESSION 2:

Place, Space and Race | 2:45 – 4:15pm | Saieh 247

Discussant: Jay Schutte, PhD Candidate, Department of Anthropology

- Empathy, Education, and Allyship: Politically-engaged Jewish Women in Chicago | Abigail Spanier
- Dueling Frames: How Concurrent Framing Manipulations Influences Political Decision-Making | Jon Robert "Tat" Tartaglione
- Political Identity Formation of Black Millennials | Sarah Bridgewaters
- Islamic Social Movement Organizations and Opportunistic Political Parties in Indonesia | Zahra Amalia Syarifah
- Remittance Development in the Context of Mexico-US Migration | Carol Garcia

Family & Culture: It's More Complex Than It Sounds | 2:45 – 4:15pm | Saieh 102

Discussant: Dr. Michelle Hurst, Postdoctoral Scholar in Dr. Susan Levine's Cognitive Development Lab

- Making it Count: Parental Feedback and Children's Early Number Knowledge | Sarah Amini
- Concerted Cultivation in China: The Class Differences in Chinese Family Parenting and Its Effect on Children’s Developments | Boyan Zheng
- The Role of Palestinian Citizens of Israel at the Seeds of Peace Summer Cam | Sierra Feasel
- Perceived Group Membership as a Mediating Factor in Judgements of Cultural Appropriation | Carman W. Fowler

Understanding Movements at their Extremes | 2:45 – 4:15pm | Saieh 103

Discussant: Will Levine, PhD Candidate, Department of Political Science

- After the Expedition: What is and How Online Nationalist Activists Construct their Collective Stories and Durable Identities? | Zhaodi Chen
- “We are All Guomin”: Courtesans and the Nation in Early Twentieth-century China | Mindi Zhang
- Popularizing Grief: Tragedies and Tragic Events in Ancient Athens | Seongjoon Ahn
• Low-Level and Semantic Visual Features Predict Preference in Virtual Environments | Authors: Lyu, M., Schertz, K., Kyoung, K., Chamberlain, B.C., Qin, X.C., Meitner, M., Berman, M.G. | Muxuan Lyu

• The Effects of Status on Perception | Authors: Marisa A. Wakely, Bradley D. Mattan, Jennifer T. Kubota, Jasmin Cloutier | Marisa Wakely

• Effect of Alcohol on Ad Lib Eating: The Role of Food-related Reward and Inhibitory Control | Authors: Emma Herms, Dr. Harriet de wit and Dr. Jessica Weaver | Emma Herms

• Individual Differences and Domain Specificity Influence Attitudes Towards Unpredictable Behavior | Authors: Ekaterina Pervova and Dr Dario Maestripieri | Ekaterina Pervova

• Interrelations of Alexithymia and Depression in a Sample of Chronic Pain Patients | Authors: Rachel Cundiff, Nancy Beckman, Magdalena Anitescu | Rachel Cundiff

• Man in the Mirror: Language Regarding Autism Spectrum Disorder, Changelings, and ‘Broken’ Mirror Neurons | Emma Caylor

• Public Transportation and the Politics of Indiscipline in Dakar, Senegal | Danielle Jacques

• Spatial Models of Relational Thinking Revealed in Gesture | Authors: Misha Ash, Kensy Cooperrider, Susan Goldin-Meadow | Misha Ash

• News Diffusion through Online Social Network | Jingying (Jane) Bi

• Spectacular Teachings—Critical Pedagogical Interventions into the Politics of Spectatorship | Eigen Aoki

• Exploring the US Transgenerational Immigrant Paradox: Bicultural, Self, and Attitudes Toward Mental Illness | Melanie Klin

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• Recognizing the Misrecognized: Toward Democratic Equality | Yang-Yang Cheng
National Identity, Rights & Immigration: A Mixed Methods Approach

Discussant: Tania Islas Weinstein

Social Contract Theory in a Globalized World: Finding a Right to Immigrate
James Eccles
The modern world is experiencing the movement and migration of peoples at an unprecedented rate and this has brought about a dramatic rise in related conversations within political philosophy. Overwhelmingly, we understand public rights from a Kantian state-based approach. In many ways, however, the nation-state model is insufficient for addressing rights as they relate to those in transition or who are outright stateless. My goal in this project is to reorient our understanding of the social contract that more properly acknowledges the modern world. If possible, this should allow us to develop a foundation for a right to immigrate; a concept that might not otherwise be coherent. Beginning in a Kantian tradition of a Universal Principle of Rights, I will attempt to argue both for and against portions of this tradition as it relates to immigration. Our concepts must be responsive to the real world, especially those of identity and right. As the real world (i.e. economics, culture, movement, etc.) becomes increasingly globalized, so must our understanding of basic rights.

Aporias of Identity: Lessons from Second-Generation Expatriates in Qatar
Hazim Ali
Contemporary scholarship on migration studies has recently exposed the figure of the migrant as a historically naturalized construct, and a defining category for notions of sovereignty, citizenship and home. Following this critical tradition, I seek to understand the “identity” of second-generation expatriates in the state of Qatar within the larger context of national immigration policies and exclusivist social institutions. Whereas the sociological narrative sought to reinscribe the identity of this group in the psycho-cultural discourse of acculturation and hybridity, my research aims to uncover the political state apparatuses that present the impossibility of belonging in the guise of cosmopolitan culture. Guided by the emergent subfield of political ethnography, I use interviews as a gateway into the world of expatriates but retain the interpretive element of the methodology to analyze the connection between self-perception and political status. This project, therefore, reiterates the need to question and problematize the status of migrant identity in the context of nation-states, where abstract concepts conceal the processes of their production and reproduction.

Je Dois Me Souvenir du Futur, Leftist Theory and Interculturalism in Québec
Reid Kleinberg
This project begins by considering the effects of globalization on political ontology- that nation-state borders are collapsing and major realignments of populations inevitable. It asks: how should leftist theory take into consideration the changing relations between sovereignty, national identity, immigration, language, and democratic representation to develop ethical and strategic positions for resistance writ large? As a starting point, this study examines the integration of immigrants into Quebec through the framework of Interculturalism. Through an examination of Quebec’s major interculturalist discourse the Bouchard-Taylor (2008) this study argues that as a theoretical framework, Interculturalism reifies majoritarian nationalist conditions of exclusion and repression. Through the theoretical frameworks of critical theory, psychoanalysis, and radical democratic theory, this study argues the mandatory language education required by Interculturalism functions as a mechanism of a hegemonic ‘nationalized’ state. The findings of this analysis suggest that contemporary leftist political movement’s need an ethical starting point founded on imaginative and spontaneous formations directed towards universalism. Universal here does not mean homogenous, but the
openness towards an existentially productive new form of community and politics. This concludes with a theoretical exposition of what it means for a theory of resistance to be universal in this sense in Quebec’s context.

**Configuring a National Identity: Justification of the Kurdish Exclusion in Turkey**
*Burak Tan*

The production of a national identity always includes exclusions, in many cases with a clear reference to ethnicity. Albeit moving in a landscape determined by structural and historical factors, how do politicians justify this exclusion? What naturalizes it to the degree that the part of the population demarcated as the “nation” finds the arguments convincing? How can the political rhetoric employed at a certain moment reconfigure the conditions of being a rights-bearing subject? Looking at the case of the Kurdish exclusion in Turkey, the paper argues that there is an affective component to the arguments made by politicians, that contributed to the articulation of an ethnic identity as undesirable in a matter of weeks. For this purpose, I look at the speeches of President Erdogan before and after the June elections of 2015, when the attempted peace process came to an end, and violence and infringement of basic rights became common in the region. The research reveals that a language of compassion and withholding has been influential in this process, through privatizing the political actors involved, attributing culpability to the victims, and reproducing ethnic hierarchies.

**Biting if the Hand Doesn't Feed: Subsidies and Secession Demands in Spain and the United Kingdom**
*Dan Gamarnik*

With the recent rise in nationalist and secessionist movements, it is not a mystery why many of them have occurred. Given many minority regions’ violent legacies, and contemporary grievances, it is easy to see why they would want to secede and pursue a nationalism of their own. However, the literature on nationalism and ethnic identity has trouble explaining why secession happens in richer, (relatively) affluent, non-deprived and democratic regions. Similarly, the literature has been less focused on the discourses and demands for secession. To solve this puzzle, this paper proposes states use funding to co-opt regional elites. When the funding decreases, the co-optation fails and regions pursue secession. This project uses computational text analysis of regional parliaments in Spain (Catalonia and Basque country) and in United Kingdom (Scotland and Wales), from 1999-2017 to test this theory. It uses instrumental variables to test alternative mechanisms, in which funding might drive secession.

**Encountering Empire: Epistemologies of Power in Comparative Perspectives**

*Discussant: John Cropper*

“Like The Coil of a Snake” or How to Fall in Love with Storms: The History of the Cyclone as a Scientific Concept from Nineteenth Century South Asia
*Archit Guha*

Heeding Chakrabarty’s (2009) call to write histories that collapse the divide between ‘human’ and ‘natural’, this paper will provide a microhistory of early climate science in South Asia, using the Sailor’s Horn Book for the Law of Storms (1844), a text produced by Henry Piddington, an imperial officer credited with coining the term ‘cyclone’. How do we situate Piddington’s scientific conception of cyclones—the processes of ‘scaling’ at play—in order to illustrate the ways in which climate could be perceived as an historical force within the context of the colonial South Asia (Coen 2016)? While Piddington was sanguine about the power of a new predictive storm science based on gathered data, he was far more tentative about the empire’s territorial development plans, which becomes apparent when we consider Piddington’s anxieties surrounding the development of Port Canning, as an extension of Calcutta. Canning was devastated by a storm shortly after it was built, in 1867, as Piddington had presciently predicted. By providing a conceptual history of the cyclone and situating it within a larger network of forces that governed imperial control, this historical moment, then, allows us to reflect on
how scientific imaginaries captured climate in the nineteenth century—as a site for the productive expansion of human knowledge yet potentially destructive in the face of ecological insensitivity. Thus, we also see how the cyclone, as a non-human agent, can be read as gesturing towards a critique of empire.

The Wail of Oppressed: Vengeance and violence in the Haitian revolution
Noah Briggs
This paper argues that the common interpretation of revolutionary violence through moral language reproduces imperial narratives about violent resistance and theorizes a new interpretation of the violence as vengeance theme in Haitian revolutionary thought that resists the imperial narrative. Imperial narratives of violence divest anti-colonial actors of political agency and re-describe their violence in moral language. Opposition to the empire becomes a moral failing, and a criminal act (Ando 2017). Theory commonly views revolutionary violence as a “tragedy” (James 1967) or a retreat from universalism (Buck-Morss 2000). These moralist interpretations reproduce the imperial narrative. The opposite approach is to view violence as instrumental, rather than a meaningful moral-political statement in itself. This approach does not capture the full character of revolutionary violence. In examining the stupendous violence that characterized the Haitian revolution, and specifically the language of vengeance that accompanied it and was inaugurated by its black participants, this paper offers a different approach to theorizing revolutionary violence that keeps intact the self-interpretation of participants and restores the moral-political character that itself is central to understanding the interpretive work that violence-as-vengeance did for the Haitian revolutionaries.

Balance and Rule: Theory of a Strategy of Empire
Ricardo Jasso Huezo
Why do great powers sometimes seek to create parity of power between other political units? How do they benefit from relations of anarchy between their rivals? The objective of this research is to understand how power balancing is used as an instrument of subjugation in the struggle of politics. My hypothesis is that power parity between political units can be used as a strategy in the political strife. The argument I present in this work is that imperialist units seek to exogenously establish balance of power between political units in order to advance their power interests over them. The logic of this is the following. Order and peace are possible only in hierarchy, in power disparity; when the distribution of power among political units is balanced, anarchy results and, thus, a state of war is reached again. Due to such reality of continuous fighting and belligerence, the actors in anarchic systems use and expend the resources available to them, trying to overcome their rivals and to achieve reeminence; however, this effort erode their power and weakens them all before the balancing power. Imperial units, seeking to exploit the effects of anarchy, pursue strategies of balancing rivals. By enabling contending factions to confront each other, they collide and, thus, become weaker, opening the way for empire. The fundamental idea of this strategical instrument is to use the intrinsically-conflictive circumstances resulting from power parity between political units, in order to rule over rivals.

Contested Knowledge: Indigenous Traditions of Revenue Administration and Colonial Bureaucracy in Nineteenth-Century North India
Du Fei
Historians have recently started to pay attention to the pragmatic aspects of knowledge production in an everyday setting. Following this scholarly recognition, my paper takes the revenue survey conducted by the British East India Company in early nineteenth-century north India as a case to examine the roles that different forms of knowledge in land revenue administration had played in local bureaucratic routines. I seek to demonstrate through this case that the formation of the colonial state in north India had been conditioned by the interactions between the European and the indigenous forms of revenue knowledge as well as between the different social groups who possessed such knowledge. As vast territorial expansion had rendered Indian assistance indispensable for knowing the country, the colonial bureaucracy had been endeavoring to mobilize
the local Indian revenue officials and their indigenous knowledge to serve the revenue survey. In this process, the supervision that the British had imposed on the Indians belied the anxiety behind the ideological edifice of European intellectual superiority. This paper thus offers a way of understanding the lasting problem of colonial transition and state formation in India from the perspective of commonplace science and technology.

Nationalizing Language: Hindustani as a Colonial and Domestic Object

Rajasvi Gandhi

My paper analyzes the social, political, and imperial concerns of British colonialism, and the myriad ways in which these concerns were addressed. I wish to examine the different colonial and domestic power players that engaged with India as a linguistic body through the lens of G.A. Grierson’s Linguistic Survey of India. In this paper, I focus on Grierson’s survey of sociocultural groups of Hindustani speakers in late 19th century North India, and attempt to analyze the shifting face of Hindustani as a language by utilizing a source informed largely by colonial motivations. This provides my project with a dual perspective of how differing political motivations utilize language as a tool to frame and define a nation, and adds depth to the conception of India as a multilingual entity.

Nietzsche’s Critique of Punishment: Possible Origins of Punishment in the Genealogy of Morals

Benjamin Hooker

In the Genealogy of Morals, Friedrich Nietzsche makes three radical claims about historiography. First, we cannot interpret historical events without imputing our own moral values on them. Second, we cannot avoid such moralizing by striving for objectivity; objectivity is, itself, a moral prejudice. Third, the moral prejudice of objectivity, and our blindness to it as such, undermines the future development of humankind. While there is not historical reality beyond our interpretations, Nietzsche argued that different interpretations will influence different kinds of human development. If this is the case, then we are under some obligation to locate the standard that Nietzsche describes and rank historical interpretations accordingly. In my thesis, I will argue the following: The historian cannot evaluate historical interpretations according to Nietzsche’s standard until he overcomes two moral prejudices: first, that the world offers an objective reality independent of interpretation; second: that we can interact with the world without imputing moral valuation. Freed of these prejudices, he can explore new historical narratives, especially those that might encourage new, and flourishing, forms of human life. My argument depends on evidence found in The Genealogy of Morals Second Essay, in which Nietzsche uses the history of punishment as a paradigm for his historical method.

The Right to Health, Welfare, and Social Protection as Seen in Evidence from Cash Transfers in Sub-Saharan Africa

Tarryn Rennie

There is almost no society in the world that does not have some form of social protection or welfare that has been put in place to protect its citizens. Cash transfers have become increasingly popular around the globe as a form of welfare policy and foreign aid. Demonstrated most notably in Mexico, with the program Opportunidades, cash transfers have proven effective in increasing nutrition or enrollment in schools when used as an incentive. This paper looks to see how welfare programs have been developed in sub-Saharan Africa and pays particular attention to the implementation of cash transfers in direct response to the HIV/AIDS crisis. I examine three nations, Zambia, Kenya and South Africa that have experienced the worst of the epidemic. This seeks to compare the relative domestic and legal instruments that have been used as well as the pressures that nations are facing to promote and secure fundamental human rights within legal structures. Finally, this
examines the growing impetus to find an African solution to an African problem and to treat this form of protection as a fundamental human right as well as a right to health movement.

**Shall I Sue to Get My Property: How Ordinary People Shaped the Legal System in China, 1920-1937**

*Donghai Yu*

The role of the Chinese Civil Code of 1930 in the modern-state building process is ambiguous. The intention of the codification is to develop a legal system that applies equally, at least on paper, to every citizen in the territory, thus promoting and reinforcing the national identity. However, in reality, the influence was mutual. This paper seeks to argue that the laypeople’s reaction to the new civil code shaped the way in which courts made judgment, and at the same time, the rising legal consciousness reproduced and reinforced the national identity among the ordinary people. By looking at the property disputes that were recorded in the two provinces in the lower Yangtze region from 1920s through 1937, with attention paid to the ordinary people’s minds, this paper investigates legal cases at three level, county court, provincial court, and national court, and asks several questions: to what extent was the civil code successfully executed? Was the level of implementation a homogeneous process in each of the three level of courts? Did the code shape the legal consciousness of laypeople? Through looking at these aspects, the nation-state building process of China can be examined from the perspective of law.

**Guns & Drums: the architecture of police mobilization at the Standing Rock # NoDAPL Resistance**

*Tina Črnko*

The goal of this paper is to sketch the merging of public and private security forces tasked with dispersing the no-DAPL encampment protest on the Standing Rock Sioux reservation in 2016-7. This investigation scrutinizes three features of police mobilization strategies responsive to the protest: 1) the invocation of the Emergency Mutual Aid Compact (EMAC) in North Dakota that marshaled police forces from around the U.S. ; 2) the modes of cooperation between state, federal, and private agencies that were facilitated by "fusion centers," information sharing institutions created under the Bush administration to hub surveillance data and security expertise after 9/11 1 ; 3) the smear campaign created by the privately-hired security firm TigerSwan that conflated Water Protectors with Islamic terrorist movements, based on gathered surveillance data. These features are emblematic of an evolving orientation in American policing that relies on policy infrastructure established post-9/11, the effect of which dispenses massive, military-grade emergency powers to local governments within a federal system and blends private interests with executive powers when states of emergency are declared, legitimizing both the deployment of militarized surveillance technologies as well as the use of force against collective opposition to corporate exploitation of land and extractive capitalism.

**The Man-Made Hazards: The Ding-Wu Disaster and the Decline of Hedong Salt Industry**

*Cindy Li*

In 1876, a great famine known as the Ding-Wu Disaster plagued Shanxi Province and caused around ten million people's deaths. The governor of Shanxi claimed that this kind of serious famine happened only once every two hundred years, but the truth was Shanxi had consistently faced natural disasters every few decades. So how could the government fail to control this famine and let it become the most serious famine in two hundred years? The most important interpretation was that the Shanxi government lost more than a half of its fiscal revenue due to the decline of the Hedong salt industry. As the famine began, the Hedong salt industry faced a series of challenges in sales, production, and transportation. However, the decline of the Hedong salt industry was not a common business failure but a result of bureaucratic corruption. By selling a large portion of extra salt which could be not be traced in the account books, local officials in Shanxi transferred the profits from the treasury to their own pockets. These officials also encouraged most farmers to grow opium in order to collect opium tax. Farmers who grew mainly opium struggled to survive during the famine. In all aspects, corrupt officials caused the government's failure of controlling the famine. Nevertheless, not every government official in Shanxi was corrupt. In fact, out of the two hundred more government officials in Shanxi, a hundred and
twenty sacrificed their lives for disaster relief and post-disaster reconstruction. In general, the study of the Ding-Wu Disaster presents a big picture to understand the political reality of provincial governments in the late Qing period.

Place, Space and Race
Discussant: Jay Schutte

Empathy, Education, and Allyship: Politically-engaged Jewish Women in Chicago
Abigail Spanier
Ashkenazi Jewish women have been involved in political movements in Europe and the United States for hundreds of years, including workers' rights and labor movements, Zionism, and women's rights. This project aims to uncover the motivations of contemporary politically active Ashkenazi Jewish women in America, particularly in light of rising anti-Muslim and anti-immigrant sentiments following the 2016 election. Preliminary research shows a tendency of American Jewish women to relate the history of Jewish persecution in Europe to the contemporary persecution of Muslims and immigrants, thus creating an obligation for Jewish action on behalf of those groups. Interviewees express a desire to cultivate solidarity and understanding with Muslims in particular, citing a need for understanding in light of the conflict in Israel/Palestine. Other motivations include the altruistic teachings of the Torah, although these are often secondary. I will be presenting insights from these interviews and contextualizing them within Jewish history of activism as well as other ethnographic research which demonstrates unification of minority groups on the premise of similar experiences.

Dueling Frames: How Concurrent Framing Manipulations Influences Political Decision-Making
JonRobert “Tat” Tartaglione
Framing effects refer to the disparate reactions engendered by ostensibly identical information based on the manner in which the information is presented. Prior research has demonstrated that our political choices are - perhaps unsettlingly - subject to framing effects. Over the past decade, literature on political framing has seen two notable contributions: the power of metaphoric word choice (e.g. Thibodeau & Boroditsky, 2011) as well as the impact of shifting which “party-specific” values are employed in persuasive appeals (e.g. Feinberg & Willer, 2015). Both approaches have proven capable of catalyzing significant changes in policy support, however research is yet to investigate the efficacy of each tactic in relation to the other or the manner in which they interact when employed concurrently; my research seeks to address these issues. More specifically, I examine whether we observe compounding or counteractive effects on efficacy when both frames are used simultaneously compared to the individual impact each strategy exerts on choice when used in isolation. Additionally, I expound upon the particular populations most susceptible to different combinations of framing techniques.

Political Identity Formation of Black Millennials
Sarah Bridgewaters
Linked fate – the idea that a person's fate is linked to others within their racial group – is a tool for conceptualizing and understanding political mobilization and unity, particularly for communities of color. However, the number of respondents of color that believe in linked fate is decreasing. Is this a sign of larger ideological political shift, and if so, why and how are people of color transitioning politically? These questions are hard to answer because of the minimal survey data and information available on Black respondents. Additionally, the quantitative metrics that are currently in use do not capture the full mechanisms of political mobilization and the individualized conditions under which people of color become politically active or conscious. I will broaden the scope of available qualitative and localized data by interviewing Black millennials (18-34) in Chicago to ascertain how they form their racial identity. In light of the significance of place and race, I hypothesize that respondents who have had a negative encounter with the state (the police or legal system, or
specific to Chicago—the increased rates of police brutality and public-school closings) will have a higher propensity to believe in linked fate.

**Islamic Social Movement Organizations and Opportunistic Political Parties in Indonesia**

*Zahra Amalia Syarifah*

Literature on democratization often centers around economic development and rational choice fueled by distributive class conflict. People’s capacity to mobilize in collective action is central to this approach yet is often ignored. Meanwhile, social movement scholarship attempts to explain how people organize in collective action. However, it tends to focus on Western political context, which overlooks institutional factors in different political and socio-economic settings. Using computational-content-analysis and network-analysis, this project aims to fill the gap in democratization and social movement research by looking at the dynamics between social movement organizations (SMO) and political parties in Indonesia. As Indonesia democratized, the political elite’s abandonment of cleavage politics for broad party cartelism left people without political representation. Opportunistic power-sharing between parties opened a path for challengers who can fill the need for stable political representation. SMOs become a vehicle for ordinary citizens who lack access to representative institutions to engage in politics by exerting power through contentious means. By framing issues in a religious perspective, SMOs can engage and mobilize electorates who might be averse to the perceived elitist party politics. Despite varying issues, the SMOs’ consistent framing over time allows people to identify with them more than with political parties.

**Remittance Development in the Context of Mexico-US Migration**

*Carol Garcia*

Remittances sent by migrants from the United States to Mexico have been envisioned by migrants and Mexican state officials as a vehicle for development. This paper investigates the Mexican government’s remittance development policy Three-for-One (3 X 1) initiated in the year 2002, which quadruples migrant dollars at the federal, state and municipal level for development projects. The 3 X 1 program can be understood as a neoliberal project as it supplements the Mexican state in development with immigrant transnational organizations. However, I will argue that attention to the migratory processes that mobilize migrants to engage with 3 X 1 and migrants’ conceptions of development complicate the assertion that 3 X 1 is a topdown, neoliberal project that merely aims to capitalize on migrants’ labor. Through ethnographic fieldwork conducted at an immigrant non-profit organization in Chicago, I argue that 3 X 1 provides a platform for migrants to contest what development is and to construct the Mexican state as responsible for funding projects that are of migrants’ gusto, or of migrants’ desire.

**Family & Culture: It’s More Complex Than It Sounds**

*Discussant: Dr. Michelle Hurst*

**Making it Count: Parental Feedback and Children’s Early Number Knowledge**

*Sarah Amini*

As children’s first teachers, parents play an important foundational role in children’s early number knowledge. One way in which parents introduce numbers to their children and practice early numerical skills is through counting books. This project aims to investigate how parents utilize different types of verbal feedback to encourage children’s counting during counting book reading, and how these strategies relate to children’s number learning over the course of four weeks. Families were given two experimental counting books with instructions to read them with their children over the course of four weeks. Children’s number knowledge was measured during a pre-, mid-, and post-test, each scheduled two weeks apart. Parents were also videotaped reading one of the counting books with their child during the second session. These reading videos will be coded
for parents’ use of verbal feedback in response to their children’s counting. Analyses will explore 1) how specific vs. non-specific feedback relate to the child’s accuracy during the book reading and, 2) how the different types of feedback predict children’s learning. These results may inform how parents may respond to children’s counting attempts to best help them develop this skill.

Concerted Cultivation in China: The Class Differences in Chinese Family Parenting and Its Effect on Children’s Developments

Boyan Zheng

Academic works have paid increasing attention to the role of family parenting in the intergenerational transmission of educational advantages. This research examines the class difference of family parenting in China and its effects on children’s cognitive abilities. Based on Lareau’s theory of concerted cultivation, this research uses 2010 to 2014 Chinese Family Panel Study data (N = 1045) and operationalizes family parenting as four dimensions: supervisory parental involvement, assistive parental involvement, extracurricular activity participation and parent-child interaction. The analyses are threefold. First, a Confirmatory Factor Analysis (CFA) indicates that concerted cultivation is a valid construct in China. Second, employing Marginal Structural Model (MSM) based on Inverse-Probability-Treatment-Weighting (IPTW), the analysis shows that the participation of extracurricular activities and the good parental-child interaction improve children’s cognitive abilities, while the other two dimensions have no significant effects. Third, parental education and family income positively contribute to the long-term good parent-child interaction and the higher extracurricular activity participation. The results reveal that the family parenting is transmitting parental advantages to children in China and that the concept of concerted cultivation exhibits cross-cultural validity. The presentation would primarily include the theoretical framework of family parenting, the longitudinal MSM design and the interpretation of the MSM results.

The Role of Palestinian Citizens of Israel at the Seeds of Peace Summer Cam

Sierra Feasel

Past studies have looked at the intergroup relations between Palestinians and Jewish Israelis or between Palestinians Citizens of Israel and Jewish Israelis. The summer camp, Seeds of Peace, is a three-week coexistence program structured based on Gordon Allport’s four optimal conditions for intergroup contact. This camp provides a unique opportunity where teenagers from all three delegations are present. This study analyzes the role of Palestinian Citizens of Israel (PCI) at this camp. PCI are a minority group in Israel who have an Israeli national identity and a Palestinian cultural identity. This study tests the opposing hypotheses that PCI’s dual identity enables them to bring opposing sides together by facilitating cross-group friendships between Palestinians and Jewish Israelis, or if their behavior at camp reflects their Palestinian cultural background having a growing influence on their identity. Through analysis of friendship data obtained at Seeds of Peace, Palestinian Citizens of Israel appear to be acting as more “extreme” versions of Palestinians at camp, becoming very popular among Palestinian teens and unpopular among Jewish Israeli teens.

Perceived Group Membership as a Mediating Factor in Judgements of Cultural Appropriation

Carman W. Fowler

Cultural appropriation is understood as the exploitation of the expressions and products of a subordinate minority culture as a commodity or resource for use by a dominant majority culture. In a growing world of globalization in the social, economic, and political spheres, proper cultural exchange becomes a necessary component towards the promotion of positive and respectful interactions between individuals from distinct cultures. These interactions are affected by numerous factors, distinctly among which include the authenticity of an actor’s representation which allow for it to be seen as either stealing from another culture (appropriation) or celebrating it. We hypothesize that by manipulating the presence of minority group members during the occurrence of a majority group member’s act of representation we can affect an observer’s perceptions of
authenticity, and by extension views of stealing or celebration. The presence of a minority group member would serve as a stamp of authenticity, signaling to the observer that the majority group actor’s representation is more authentic than it would be without their presence.

Understanding Movements at their Extremes

Discussant: Will Levine

Issues of Sexual Violence in China During Mao Era (1949-1978)

Jingyi Lu

My paper investigates the issue of sexual violence in China during Mao era (1949-1978). During that period, rape was regarded as a felony and informal sexual regulations were increasingly strengthened to control people’s sexual discourses and practices, which implies heavy sexual repression. However, meanwhile, according to some official records, sexual violence was quite common and frequent. It is worth considering why these two seemingly contradictory phenomena happened simultaneously. As for the term “sexual violence”, I will look into this issue from both the perspective of “sex” and “violence”. On the one hand, I will study sexual violence as a form of interpersonal violence. Violence is very common in that time because of the consecutive occurrences of political campaigns, movements and revolutions and massacres in which numerous people took violent means to fight against each other. Thus, this period was characteristic of violence and brutality on a national scale. On the other, in sexual terms, sexual violence was not uncommon despite repeated prohibitions at that time. Violence entailed by the political campaigns and movements is often sexualized, both physically and verbally. For example, the local archives about the Cultural Revolution compiled by Song Yongyi reveal many cases of victims who were sexually humiliated during that period. From these two perspectives, I intend to historicize sexual violence and explore what kind of social values in that particular historical period facilitate sexual violence and what implications it carries in Mao’s China. Overall, I will focus on two main questions: 1) was sexual violence different from that in the previous and following decades? 2) was sexual violence different from other forms of violence? By answering these two questions, we could better understand what constituted the essential elements of sexual violence in Mao’s China.

After the Expedition: What is and How Online Nationalist Activists Construct their Collective Stories and Durable Identities?

Zhaodi Chen

A new wave of young nationalists who are internet-savvy and well-educated are changing the way online debate is waged in China. But who are they, exactly? In this study, I intend to focus on cyber-nationalism and digital activism in China’s online public sphere. The major puzzle is how participants in online nationalist activism construct their collective stories and reinforce their nationalist identities through online interactions. To illustrate this interactive process, I take as a case study a specific instance of online activism related to nationalist concerns and sentiments: the “D8 Expedition” of 2016. While being widely considered as “naive”, “irrational” and labeled as “Little Pink”, how these young nationalists identify themselves remains unknown. Do they really identify themselves as patriots? What is their way of telling the same story? How they construct their collective identity? This study aims to explore the foregoing puzzles. Using the approach of content analysis and online ethnography, my study will answer the following questions: 1) What are the components of D8 Expedition participants’ collective story? 2) How they construct their collective identity by interacting with diverse online actors (e.g. other participants, official discourse, liberal commentators)?

“We are All Guomin”: Courtesans and the Nation in Early Twentieth century China

Mindi Zhang

This paper looks at the relationship between courtesans (jinü) and politics in China during the late Qing and the Republican period from two perspectives. First, it examines how courtesans engaged in significant events of the
period and the ways in which politically-charged notions were embodied through their actions in public realm. Second, it deals with the popular literature at the time, especially those about the famous courtesan Sai Jinhua, and investigates how, in these literary representations, courtesans were deployed as symbols by authors of different persuasions to serve their broader political agenda, as well as the various responses to these representations. Courtesans, a group with ambivalent cultural bearings and rapidly changing social and economic status were linked, in a variety of ways, to significant moments in modern Chinese history. As historical actors, they publically defined themselves as guomin (literally, people of the nation) and utilized their artistic talents, sexual appeals, and personal networks to advance not only patriotic causes but also their own careers; as literary presentations, the portrayals of Sai Jinhua in popular novels, poems, and plays and the receptions thereof speak to the perceptions on nationhood and womanhood of both their authors and the broader urban audience in the 1930s. This paper will enrich our understanding of the larger themes of nationalism, womanhood, and modernity through the actions of courtesans in the spatial boundary of Chinese urban society in the early twentieth century.

**Popularizing Grief: Tragedies and Tragic Events in Ancient Athens**

*Seongjoon Ahn*

From the horrors of 9/11 to the mass shootings in Parkland, Florida, people’s initial responses to these unfathomable public tragedies are to express grief, above all else. However, the aftermaths of the initial grievance are diverse and unpredictable. Hence, over the past few decades, political theorists have been delving into the emotion of grief from a political perspective in an attempt to explain how it renders special consequences in the political community. I seek to continue this trend; to inquire into what this pure and impartial form of grief transforms into in a democratic society. Previous literatures mostly portrayed grief as means of political manipulation or resilience; as a tool for the elites or for the communities as wholes. However, grief also possesses traits that stimulate the demos, the ordinary people. Ancient Greek texts, especially tragedies and historical manuscripts, dynamically portray the instances of public grief and mourning practices stimulating the demos’ reactionary tendencies. Hence, by cross-analyzing multiple ancient Greek texts, this presentation explores how grief instigates reactionary political movements in democratic societies. Specifically, this cross-analysis will show how the emotion of grief contains two political features – contagiousness and antagonism – that, when triggered simultaneously, excites reactionary political movements.

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