



Beloit College • November 18, 2009

The International Symposium celebrates Beloit College as an international college. In this eighth annual event, 58 student presenters and 37 faculty sponsors and moderators will directly participate as Beloit students share their international studies with the community.

The Symposium is organized by George Lisensky, Chemistry Department,
with special thanks to Doreen Dalman.

Grant Opportunities for Student Research, Internships, Volunteering, and other Projects

<http://www.beloit.edu/oie>

Venture Grants (*for 1st year students*)

To support first year students in stimulating and rewarding projects undertaken the summer before or during the sophomore year. Successful Venture Grants consist of entrepreneurial, self-testing, or intellectually challenging activities in which the winner(s) attempt something (academic or non-academic) that benefits others, either directly or through an organization. There are no geographical limits and many awardees present their experiences during this Symposium. Grants from \$500 - \$1500. The application process starts in January. See <http://www.beloit.edu/syi/venture>

Study Abroad Enhancement Grants (*for projects undertaken during study abroad*)

To support critical engagement with local environments leading to a better understanding of the lived realities of the host culture(s), through projects and internships. Grants from \$100 - \$300. Application Deadlines: August 15 & October 19 for fall; January 15 & March 1 for spring.

The following three grant programs are aimed primarily at juniors and seniors and use a common application with deadlines of October 19 for winter break activities and March 1 for summer break activities. Average award: \$1,500. Awards may be combined with other sources.

Asian Studies Student Grants

To support summer or winter activities, such as research and internships, to acquire hands-on experience related to Asian Studies.

International Education Grants

To support students who have made strong commitments to international education by providing them with scholarships to undertake projects, such as research and internships, during the winter or summer break.

Weissberg Student Research Grants in International Human Rights

To support research and internships that connect academic studies with real world experiences in the field of human rights during summer or winter break.

See your department & the Office of Academic Affairs for additional opportunities.

<http://campus.beloit.edu/academics/grantopportunities>

The word cloud on the cover was created by G. Lisensky using the Symposium abstracts and www.wordle.net.

RICHARDSON AUDITORIUM, MORSE-INGERSOLL HALL		
Moderator: Carl Mendelson, Department of Geology		
8:35	Carl Mendelson	Opening remarks
8:40	Yu Wu	The Sanxingdui Site: Mystical Mask on Ancient China
9:05	Rattana Phon	Cambodia: A Case of Land Eviction
9:30	Elizabeth Freeman & Molly Steigerwald	Exploring Bollywood and Odissi Dances in India
9:55	Lucy Wilson	Tibetan Women in Exile: Resistance, Political Activism and Social Empowerment in Dharamsala, India
10:20	Break	
Moderator: John Rapp, Department of Political Science		
10:35	John Rapp	Opening remarks
10:40	Travis Holtby	How the Pope Saved China: The Positive Role of the Catholic Church in Kaifeng
11:05	Sarah Dickinson	Adolescent Identity in Education: China and the United States
11:30	Geethika Fernando	MANOSHI- Improving Maternal and Infant Health in Urban Slums of Bangladesh through Community Based Health
11:55	Break	
Moderator: Amy Sarno, Department of Theatre Arts		
12:30	Amy Sarno	Opening remarks
12:35	Jin Shu	Feng Huang, China: Chinese Rural Area in Transition
1:00	Georgi Kyorlenski	The American Museum of Natural History's Third Asiatic Expedition 80 Years Later: Too Many Beloit College Alumni and Finally Job Done
1:25	Lidan Xu	Follow Roy Andrews' Paths in Yunnan Province in China
1:50	Ruidi Huang	Following Roy Chapman Andrews: Two Views of Yunnan, China
2:15	Break	
Moderator: Debra Majeed, Department of Philosophy & Religion		
2:30	Debra Majeed	Opening remarks
2:35	Angela Martellaro	"So we are not left behind": The Politics of English among Burmese Migrants in Thailand
3:00	Samantha Wolfe	Seeing the Atomic Bombs of Japan's Hiroshima and Nagasaki through a Physicist's Eyes
3:25	Catherine Johnson & Marija Ferber	Shinto in Modern Day Japan
3:50	Tessa Wood & Caitlin Karvonen	Slurpees, Sushi and Sake: The Convenience Store Culture of Japan and Taiwan
4:15	Break	

WOOD ROOM, MAYER HALL		
Moderator: Bob Elder, Department of Economics & Management		
9:00	Bob Elder	Opening remarks
9:05	Michelle Donahue	¿Adiós a los Lobos? Examining Sea Lion/Human Interaction in the Galápagos Islands, Ecuador
9:30	Rebecca Wolpert, Erica Walsh, Renee Bartlett-Webber, Lexi Hernandez & Michael Williams	Beyond the Mastodon: An Archaeological Field School on the Chilean Coast
10:20	Break	
Moderator: Nicole Moore, Department of Physics & Astronomy		
10:35	Nicole Moore	Opening remarks
10:40	Elizabeth Makarewicz	Imagined Identities: The Influence of Foreign Presence in Ecuador's Tourism Industry
11:05	Emily Neigel	Working with the Disabled in a L'Arche Community in Querétaro, QT Mexico
11:30	Chelsea Steck	The Impact of One Organization on the Lives of Ecuadorian Street Children
11:55	Break	
Moderator: Olga Ogurtsova, Department of Modern Languages & Literatures		
12:30	Olga Ogurtsova	Opening remarks
12:35	Gina La Ruffa & Anne Bayerle	Yachana: A Place for Learning, Ecotourism and Education in the Ecuadorian Amazon
1:00	Cayetana Polanco	Inside the Mind of Someone with an Eating Disorder: Psychological, Theoretical and Practical Perspectives
1:25	Emily Knapp	Health is Everything: Perspective from a Semester Abroad
1:50	Darren Pilcher	Improvement of a Continuous Equilibration Method for Trace Gas Analysis of Baltic Seawater at Kiel, Germany
2:15	Break	
Moderator: Kosta Hadavas, Department of Classics		
2:30	Kosta Hadavas	Opening remarks
2:35	Kirsten Engelbert	Art, Function, and Memory: The Role of the Moscow Metro in the City's Past and Present
3:00	Maryn Lewallen	Moscow and the Cult of Memory: Politics and the House-Museum
3:25	Anna Bryan	Social-Commentary Advertisements in the Moscow Metro: Modern-Day Propaganda?
3:50	Katharine Bigott	Headscarves and Homework: Defining Religious Freedom in France and the United States
4:15	Break	

ROOM 150, SCIENCE CENTER		
Moderator: Kristin Bonnie, Department of Psychology		
9:00	Kristin Bonnie	Opening remarks
9:05	Sherrick O'Quinn, Will Roper & Phillip Thomas	Why Don't Men Study Abroad? Beloit College as a Case Study
9:30	Clara Pfeiffer, Jessica Buchberger, Katherine Cox, Briana Berkowitz & Masao Mishima	Be Brave, Go Green! How to Have a Green Study Abroad Experience
10:20	Break	
Moderator: Kathy Greene, Department of Education & Youth Studies		
10:35	Kathy Greene	Opening remarks
10:40	Kelly Allen	Black Beauty in Ghana & Becoming My Race: A Thorough(ly) Bred Conception of Identity
11:05	Anna Edwards	Corruption in Kenya and the Effect of the Environment
11:30	Andrew Schmidt, Allison Cook & Molly Walker	Gendered Experiences in Estonia and Morocco
11:55	Break	
All afternoon in the Science Center Atrium		
	Phillip Thomas	PhotoFilm Festival: Digital Study Abroad Stories
Moderator: Ellen Joyce, Department of History		
12:30	Ellen Joyce	Opening remarks
12:35	Ruby Jennings	Tensions Between Theory and Reality: My Impressions of Feminism in Morocco
1:00	Anne-Marie Bollier	Shaken and Sold: Second-hand Clothing in Dakar, Senegal
1:25	Samantha McCabe	Civil Society and Reproductive Health Policy in Sub-Saharan Africa: Case of Namibia Women's Health Network
1:50	Karen Baumann	The Concept of <i>Fady</i> in Malagasy Society and Its Impact on Conservation in Madagascar
2:15	Break	
Moderator: Darrah Chavey, Department of Mathematics & Computer Science		
2:30	Darrah Chavey	Opening remarks
2:35	Marta Bornstein	The Interplay of Art and Medicine in HIV/AIDS Advocacy in South Africa
3:00	Maria Lajewski	The Legacy of Apartheid in South Africa's Education System
3:25	Eric Dunford	Turkey's Little Identity Crisis
3:50	E B Pertner	President Obama's Visit to Turkey: What Is Next For American Foreign Policy?
4:15	Break	

Kelly Allen '11

Louisville, Kansas

Major: International Relations

Minor: African Studies

Sponsor: Rachel Ellett

Black Beauty in Ghana and Becoming My Race: A Thorough (ly) Bred Conception of Identity

The realization that one is a particular race and that identity is greatly dependent on that fact is one of the most distinctive, life-defining moments a person can have. For minorities in the United States, this typically happens within early childhood. For me, it has taken 20 years and about 5,544 miles.

I am white. More importantly, I am Western-European, Christian decent. The fact that I can say this with certainty is a result of white privilege in itself. Seven weeks in Tamale, Ghana has taught me that this description carries with it privileges deeply seeded in history and society; privilege that is omnipresent in my everyday life both at home and abroad. That I have been able to obliviously take advantage of my race for so long is testament to how ingrained and yet obscure white privilege is in the United States.

My symposium will reflect upon my experiences living in Ghana for two months. Stories of the experiences my fellow interns had as African Americans in rural Ghana serve to highlight the complications of race that occur where certain races are more ambiguous than others. Analyzing white privilege and problems of minority status in Ghana provides a lens through which domestic white privilege is rendered more visible. Topics of beauty and self-confidence as developed and iconized by the western media and academia will be used to show how a sense of identity is constructed for and not by us.

The purpose of this symposium presentation is to facilitate self-reflection and discussion on this campus which too often sidesteps the prevalent problems of race in its attempt to be culturally sensitive.

Renee Bartlett-Webber '11

See page 20

Karen Baumann '10

Chicago, Illinois

Major: Molecular, Cellular & Integrative Biology

Minor: Chemistry

Sponsor: Carol Mankiewicz

The Concept of *Fady* in Malagasy Society and Its Impact on Conservation in Madagascar

The people of Madagascar, known as the Malagasy, have largely converted to Christianity since colonization, yet many still hold strong ancestral beliefs along with this newer religion. This ancestral influence is exhibited through *fady*, or taboo. *Fady* are carried out by the living in order to appease their ancestors, whose approval is so important to them that, for example, tombs much more elaborate than their own houses are constructed for comfort in the afterlife.

Fady incidentally can have a profound effect on the environment. An ancestor might instruct family members in their dreams to make a certain animal sacred because it saved his or her life; as a result, it would become *fady* for the descendants and village members to hunt this species. The land in which an ancestor is buried is considered sacred, making it *fady* to harvest its resources. Some of the most successful conservation programs are therefore enforced simply by beliefs intrinsic to Malagasy society, which in some cases are more powerful than law-enforced programs set up by the government.

My talk will describe the various ways in which ancestral worship permeates the lives of the Malagasy, how this changes from urban to rural settings, and its impact on conservation. I will also discuss different conservation programs throughout the country and what may have made each successful. How do their priorities compare to ours? To what extent does the presence of poverty throughout the country affect their beliefs and compliance with restrictions on local resources? How can a balance be achieved between protecting ecosystems so unique, in which roughly 70% of the wildlife is endemic to Madagascar, and sustaining the health and livelihoods of people in a country where 2/3 of the population live below the international poverty line?

Anne Bayerle '10

Waterbury, Vermont

(with Gina La Ruffa)

Major: Sociology

Sponsor: Sylvia Lopez

Yachana: A Place for Learning, Ecotourism and Education in the Ecuadorian Amazon

Part of studying abroad in Beloit College's Ecuador Program involves engaging in community service to learn about the diverse populations of this Andean country. We spent a weekend volunteering with the Yachana Foundation, a non-profit, which, in 1995, built the Yachana Lodge near the Napo River, deep within the Ecuadorian Amazon. Income from the Lodge is reinvested in education, conservation, poverty reduction, healthcare, and other community development projects in the Amazon.

Our presentation will elaborate on the work of the Yachana Foundation and how it functions in the Ecuadorian rainforest using the methods of social entrepreneurship to promote education and conservation. Moreover, we will talk about our visit to the ecolodge and high school and what we observed and experienced during our stay. We will connect these experiences and observations to what we know about the social complexities of Ecuador and particularly the Amazonian region.

Briana Berkowitz '11

See page 20

Katharine Bigott '10

Naperville, Illinois

Major: French; Political Science

Sponsor: Scott Lyngaas

**Headscarves and Homework:
Defining Religious Freedom in France and
the United States**

In 2003, three Muslim girls were barred from attending public school in France when they refused to remove their headscarves. The following year, the French government banned all conspicuous religious symbols from public schools, including headscarves, skullcaps, and crosses. This presentation will address how historically divergent traditions of French and American secularism present competing conceptions of religious equality, with a focus on the headscarf controversy.

In both France and the United States, free exercise and separation of church and state constitute the most

basic principles of religious freedom. However, while French headscarf ban clearly violates American tenets of religious freedom, it is consistent with French secularism known as *laïcité*.

Originating during the revolution, *laïcité* has become a central pillar of the contemporary French Republic. Generalized as freedom from religion (as opposed to the Americanized freedom of religion), *laïcité* limits the interaction of church and state in order to assure equal treatment of all groups. By separating private life from the public sphere, *laïcité* emphasizes freedom of conscience and offers a competing vision of equality relative to American secularism.

As anxiety mounts over Muslim presence in Europe, the headscarf controversy crystallizes the tensions between assimilation, French identity, *laïcité*, and the Republic. Both a response to mounting pressures and support for the status quo, the headscarf ban remains one of the most controversial issues in French politics.

Anne-Marie Bollier '10

Mission Hills, Kansas

Major: French

Minor: Museum Studies

Sponsor: Scott Lyngaas

**Shaken and Sold:
Second-hand Clothing in Dakar, Senegal**

I first became interested in the abundance of used clothes in Dakar, Senegal when I ran into a man on the street wearing a Kansas City Chiefs sweatshirt. "*Vous connaissez les Chiefs?*" I asked him enthusiastically. "You know the Chiefs?" Of course he didn't know who the Chiefs were; he just wanted a practical garment to keep him warm during the dry season, and this one had some English print on it as an added bonus.

My encounter with "Chiefs man" piqued my curiosity. I had also seen people in Wu-Tang Clan t-shirts, US Army jackets, Lacoste polos, Christmas sweaters, and other items that appeared to come from charities like the Salvation Army or the Goodwill. How, I wondered, did these items get to Dakar? I began investigating.

Second-hand clothes are known in Dakar as *fegg jaay*, a Wolof expression that means "shake and sell". They entered Senegal's market in the 1980s and have had a large presence (almost 30% of all clothing imports) ever since. In my presentation, I will explain where these clothes come from, how they arrive in Senegal, and the process by which they reach consumers in Dakar. I will show how charitable donations from abroad are

transformed into commodities in Africa. I will talk about the in-field research I conducted with two classmates on the politics and inner workings of Dakar's *fegg jaay* trade.

Clothing in Senegal has major cultural significance, so I will also discuss how Dakarois society views *fegg jaay*, who wears it, and how it fits into the complex makeup of contemporary dress in Dakar. Finally, I will present others' findings of the impact of second-hand clothing trade on the Senegalese economy, as well as their projections on the future of *fegg jaay* in Senegal.

Marta Bornstein '10

San Diego, California

Major: Health & Society

Sponsor: Marion Fass

The Interplay of Art and Medicine in HIV/AIDS Advocacy in South Africa

This project looks both critically and qualitatively at the role of art in the HIV/AIDS epidemic in South Africa. Specifically, the researcher looks at the non-profit organization Art for Humanity, based in Durban, and its role in outputting art dealing with human rights issues, including that of the stigma around HIV/AIDS.

Within the context of art's role in social movements throughout recent history, this study seeks to understand the roles and interplay of art and medicine in the HIV/AIDS epidemic in South Africa. The methodology carried out ranges from formal interviews, to informal conversations and participant observations through immersion in Art for Humanity. The researcher also utilizes the print materials and artist statements compiled by Art for Humanity in order to examine the role of the artist and his or her products (art) in the society's moral ownership of disease. The researcher will strive to examine the connections and interactions between the art and medical paradigms and the ways in which art can be used in HIV/AIDS advocacy in a South African context.

Anna Bryan '10

Arlington, Virginia

Major: Russian

Sponsor: Donna Oliver

Social-Commentary Advertisements in the Moscow Metro: Modern-Day Propaganda?

The Moscow metro is a fascinating place, famous for the unique beauty of each of its stations, the efficiency of its trains, and its sheer size and traffic. This vast underground complex contains yet another attraction — its advertisements. These advertisements were the topic

of my *Cities in Transition: Moscow* research project during my semester abroad in fall 2008.

Advertisements can be found in all parts of the Moscow metro system, and vary in form from small stickers to large plasma screens. I use the term "social commentary advertisements" to refer to those advertisements which, rather than selling a product, send a message to society. By looking at the subjects of these advertisements, we can see what issues are deemed to be important in today's society. During my semester in Moscow, the most common themes appeared to be family, smoking, and drug abuse. Metro advertisements were used not only to make social statements, but also to enact social change.

In our society, the word *propaganda* typically has negative connotations and brings to mind images of old Soviet posters. However, I view the term in a more general sense, as the promotion — in other words, the advertising — of ideas and ideals. I would argue that this advertisement of ideas did not die with the fall of the Soviet Union; it still exists today and is clearly on display in the advertising of the Moscow metro.

Jessica Buchberger '10

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Allison Cook '11

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Katherine Cox '11

See page 20

Sarah Dickinson '11

Wheaton, Illinois

Major: Secondary Education; Creative Writing; Literary Study

Sponsor: Jingjing Lou

Adolescent Identity in Education: China and the United States

This symposium presentation will examine the differences between the personal focus and the struggles of adolescents in China and in the United States. After teaching seventh grade in Xiaoshan, China for four weeks in July and August of 2009, and living there for five weeks, it is clear to see that teens in each of these countries have some very similar experiences as well as some vastly different struggles and desires. Sexuality, self-awareness, importance of schooling, and lifestyle at the middle school age will be examined in depth. We will take look at how traditional cultures shape what is important to middle school students, as well as how the media influences teenagers in different countries in different ways. By understanding these differences, one can understand the

barriers for students who come to the United States from another country as well as students who come from families practicing traditional customs while living in the United States. For educators, this information is highly valuable because it is vital to understanding how to be culturally relevant when helping students not only develop mentally, but as a whole person.

Michelle Donahue '11

La Verne, California

Major: Environmental Biology; Creative Writing

Sponsor: Ken Yasukawa

¿Adiós a los Lobos? Examining Sea Lion/ Human Interaction in the Galápagos Islands, Ecuador

When you live on San Cristóbal you see a lot of sea lions. You swim with them, sunbathe on the beach with them, see them on the docked boats in the bay and even sit on boardwalk benches with them. Though Galápagos sea lions (*Zalophus wollebaeki*) seem plentiful, in 2008 the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN) listed them as an endangered species and estimated that their population has decreased 50% over the last three decades. Several factors endanger the species, from the natural threats of El Niño to anthropogenic threats posed by fisheries, population growth and increased tourism in the Galápagos Islands.

This presentation focuses predominantly on the human-related threats, examining the interaction of both local Galapagueños and tourists with sea lions. For three months, I lived on San Cristóbal and volunteered for a sea lion monitoring project with the Galápagos National Park (GNP). This experience gave me ample opportunity to observe and experience sea lion/human interaction. Through a mix of observational research, information gathered by the GNP and Charles Darwin Foundation, personal interviews and other published research, I will examine the effects of human interaction on the Galápagos sea lion.

Eric Dunford '10

Hailey, Idaho

Major: Political Science

Minor: English and Journalism

Sponsor: Pablo Toral

Turkey's Little Identity Crisis

Since its application for European Union membership in 1987, there has been an ongoing debate on what exactly constitutes Turkey as a state. Turkey itself is a

country divided. Ethnically, the majority of the Turkish population resides in the country's western regions, while its Kurdish minority dominates the east.

However, with a secularist approach to Islam and an incessant wish for modernization, Turkey has had to begin to address the difficult question of what exactly it is both as a state and people. In this presentation, I will address this issue through my personal encountering with it.

I conclude that Turkey will eventually have to come to some sort of consensus within its own border on what it is both as a state and a people. I found during my research that two things must occur in order for this to be achieved.

First, Turkey needs to reduce some of its nationalistic impulses in order to achieve greater cohesion within its border by allowing an unhindered Kurdish voice within its political structure and by funneling more economic resources within its eastern regions.

Secondly, the Turkish state needs to figure out what it is willing to give up and what it is not in order to achieve its nationalistic goals towards modernization.

As it stands now, the country is too divided both ethnically and by its differing ideas for the state's future to achieve any sort of solid identity. It is my belief that only by addressing these two issues will Turkey ever be able to properly gauge its position within the current international political system.

Anna Edwards '10

Portland, Oregon

Major: Physics

Sponsor: Paul Stanley

Corruption in Kenya and the Effect of the Environment

Kenya is a former British Colony that obtained its independence in 1963. The British colonial system had many negative effects on the way that Kenya was formed. A major effect is the existence of 42 different ethnic groups. These divisions create an ethnocentric environment inside the country.

Violence broke out because of dispute over who won the 2008 presidential election. Kofi Annan had to step in and appointed the "loser" as the prime minister. Therefore the country is currently run by a president and a prime minister who are supposed to share an equal distribution of power.

The hope of the people of Kenya was that the new prime minister would be able to help create checks and balances that would lower corruption. Corruption is

another major problem in Kenya. Corruption in Kenya takes the form of the improper use of government money, which leads to mistrust among Kenyans in their government. A corrupt police system and mob justice is a result of governmental corruption.

Political corruption has also had very negative effects on Kenya's environment. Though there are environmental laws in place, there are no incentives to follow these laws due to a lack of government enforcement. Because of this lack of legal enforcement, one solution that moves the country towards fixing environmental degradation in the country is to inform the people about the laws that are already in place. With this education and knowledge they can protect themselves and learn to stand up for their rights.

Examples of Kenya's environmental problems include: flower farms at Lake Naivasha that are polluting the lake, the use of plastic bags in the Kenya suffocating the land due to improper disposal, and destruction of the Yala wetland.

Kirsten Engelbert '10

Janesville, Wisconsin

Major: Russian

Sponsor: Donna Oliver

Art, Function, and Memory: The Role of the Moscow Metro in the City's Past and Present

Moscow, Russia's capital, is a massive metropolis over eight hundred years old. In that time it has survived major government shifts, devastating wars, uprisings, and despotic rulers. Moscow remains to this day very much a city on the move – both literally and figuratively.

Its metro system symbolizes that movement in Moscow. Not only does it enable the city's millions of citizens to get from Point A to Point B—it also serves as a great marker of progress and change; the metro is emblematic of the city and its people on the move throughout history. Everything about the metro—from its construction to its stations to how its history has been altered—reflects that state of constant change.

All told, the Moscow metro is a unique public space: with its dazzling commemorative art, it is at once an underground memorial and an incredibly efficient public service that has – much like the city itself – undergone some major changes. If Russia has anything to teach us about history, it is that those who are in charge decide what that history is – an idea that's reflected even in the

metro system. Its history is just as layered, rewritten, disguised, and conflicted as the city's history is. In this presentation I will discuss how the Moscow metro serves as a lesson in contradiction, history, and transition that is reflected in the city itself.

Marija Ferber '10

Brooklyn Center, Minnesota

(with Catherine Johnson)

Major: East Asian Cultures & Languages

Sponsor: Scott Lineberger

Shinto in Modern Day Japan

Shinto is the only religion that originated in Japan, and despite not having any religious texts, is a major part of the Japanese lifestyle. Myths, spirits, demons, and shrines are all aspects of Shinto, which despite the modernization of the Japanese, still are central to Japanese life. After living in Japan and experiencing Shinto first-hand, we realized that Shinto was so ingrained into Japanese life that many Japanese people did not know exactly what was meant by the word "Shinto," and that the Japanese do not think twice about going to a shrine to pray for good grades, or creating a shrine to deify Thomas Edison. This strange mix of modern and ancient is unique to Japan, and we will explore these themes by utilizing our own experiences in our symposium presentation.

Geethika Fernando '10

Panadura, Sri Lanka

Major: Biochemistry

Sponsors: Marion Fass and Laura Parmentier

MANOSHI- Improving Maternal and Infant Health in Urban Slums of Bangladesh through Community Based Health

"*Asalam Alaikum!*" (May peace be upon you). They would greet me with a warm smile as I entered their tiny huts without an invitation. They are the beautiful, traditional and poverty stricken women who inhabit the slums built above many lakes of Dhaka. These women are the largest labor force in the numerous garment factories based in Dhaka that exports high quality apparel to developed countries. If you have ever worn clothing that was made in Bangladesh, the chances are they were sewn by the hands of these women.

Inadequate health facilities, poverty, illiteracy and low living standards in the urban slums pose high health risks, especially to female and infant slum-dwellers. In fact, maternal and infant mortality in Bangladesh is one of the

highest in the world. BRAC, a well-known NGO in south Asia, implemented MANOSHI- Maternal, Neonatal and Child Health project with funding from the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation. The project is designed to significantly improve the maternal, neonatal and child health situation in the urban slums of Dhaka.

In the summer of 2009, as a BRAC-MANOSHI intern, I got the opportunity to assimilate into slums of Dhaka to visit, interview many pregnant women and new mothers, shadow the MANOSHI community health workers, visit birthing centers and attend administrative and regional meetings of MANOSHI. During my ten week long field visits covering six major slums of Dhaka, I was able to assess the community based health model implemented by MANOSHI and to identify the prevailing maternal and neonatal health concerns that need focus.

Through this presentation, I wish to bring every aspect of my experience as a MANOSHI intern with excerpts from my interviews, profiles of community health workers, rare pictures and a glimpse of culture and life-style of the urban slum women of Dhaka.

Elizabeth Freeman '12 Middlesex, Vermont
(with Molly Steigerwald)
Major: Undeclared
Sponsor: Chris Johnson

Exploring Bollywood and Odissi Dances in India

We spent five weeks studying two forms of Indian dance in Mumbai, India during July and August of 2009. We had daily private lessons with an Odissi dance guru (Raminder Khurana) and a Bollywood dance instructor (Nitignya Jani) and learned seven dance items during our time in India.

Odissi dance is a classical form, which comes from the eastern Indian state of Orissa. Odissi dances combine fluid, lyrical movements of hands (*mudras*), feet (*pad bedh*), and body with expressive facial articulations to tell the stories of the statues of Orissan temples through dance.

The Bollywood dance style arises from the film industry in Bombay (Mumbai). Bollywood movies generally feature elaborate and energetic dance numbers where film characters suddenly burst into glamorous, opulent, sweet, or classically based dance numbers.

Through the venture grant, we were able to experience the culture from which these dance styles arose, giving us a better understanding of the roots of

their traditional costumes, movements and stories. However much we appreciated and admired the glitz and excitement of Bollywood and the mysterious intrigue of Odissi dance from afar, it had little significance until we experienced Indian people from all walks of life singing and dancing to themselves on the streets, in the office, on the train, or in their homes everyday.

Lexi Hernandez '12

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Travis Holtby '10

Colorado Springs, Colorado

Major: International Relations

Minor: Asian Studies

Sponsor: Natalie Gummer

How the Pope Saved China: The Positive Role of the Catholic Church in Kaifeng

The last century has been a tumultuous one for the Catholic Church in China. Following the church's rapid expansion during the colonial period, it was faced with animosity during the communist revolution and subsequent take over of the country. This hostility stemmed both from the fact that, at heart, communistic governments are atheistic and because the Catholic Church was seen as an instrument of western imperialism. Following Mao's death and Deng Xiaoping's reforms, the Catholic Church of China has risen from the ashes and—despite continued distrust and limited freedom—is growing and becoming an increasingly positive local-level force in China.

My time working, researching and teaching English at the Sacred Heart of Jesus Catholic Church in the city of Kaifeng demonstrated to me the positive power that community and religious organizations can have in The Middle Kingdom. In a country such as China, which has changed rapidly over the last sixty years—where its citizens have been left with no consistent system of beliefs—organizations like the Sacred Heart Church can help to provide a moral compass and to create strong bonds of community and friendship. Because of this and the help that the church provides for AIDS victims, the homeless and the elderly, the government of Kaifeng should provide greater financial and political support to the church. My suggestion is that if similar benefits can also be shown to come from other religious and community organizations, then, on a macro level, it would be in the best interest for the people of China for the Chinese Communist Party in Beijing to give greater support to these groups across the country.

Ruidi Huang '12

Chengdu, China

Major: Undecided

Sponsor: Paul Stanley

**Following Roy Chapman Andrews:
Two Views of Yunnan, China**

Roy Chapman Andrews, one of the former students of Beloit College, led a series of expeditions to China in the early twentieth century to various regions including Fujian Province, Shanghai, Guizhou Province, Yunnan Province, Tibet, the Gobi Desert and Inner Mongolia. In Yunnan Province, Andrews traveled to the Three-Tower Temple, Er Lake, Dali City and Lijiang City on a five month journey in 1918.

I spent four days in Yunnan Province the summer of 2009 as part of a Beloit College Venture Grant in order to follow part of Andrews' path. As much as possible, I took pictures at the places where he had taken pictures; some structures were still standing but many of them have been rebuilt. As Yunnan is the Chinese province with the largest number of ethnic minorities, I also explored some of the cultural richness of the region, as had Andrews, some 90 years previous.

In my presentation, I will compare the pictures I took in Yunnan with the pictures Andrews had taken. I will talk about these places and contrast the scenery and daily life between the 1920s and today. I will also comment on the different ethnic minority cultures in Yunnan.

Ruby Jennings '10

Hallowell, Maine

Major: Political Science

Minor: Health & Society

Sponsor: Marion Fass

**Tensions Between Theory and Reality:
My Impressions of Feminism in Morocco**

My symposium presentation will place my experiences in Morocco within the theoretical framework of contemporary gender studies. I will use the norms of everyday life which I observed to serve as indicators of wider societal views on femininity. Most noteworthy of my observations were how the liberalizing of social norms in Morocco created an environment where gender norms were challenged. I will use my own research from Morocco and set it upon the foundation of liberal feminism as well as the rich mantle of North African feminist discourse, including that of Nawal El Saadawi and Fatema Mernissi.

My symposium presentation aims to give a brief answer to the question: what does it mean to be a woman living in a liberal, Muslim country?

Catherine Johnson '10

Dallas, Texas

(with Marija Ferber)

Major: Modern Languages

Minor: Music

Sponsor: Scott Lineberger

Shinto in Modern Day Japan

Shinto is the only religion that originated in Japan, and despite not having any religious texts, is a major part of the Japanese lifestyle. Myths, spirits, demons, and shrines are all aspects of Shinto, which despite the modernization of the Japanese, still are central to Japanese life. After living in Japan and experiencing Shinto first-hand, we realized that Shinto was so ingrained into Japanese life that many Japanese people did not know exactly what was meant by the word "Shinto," and that the Japanese do not think twice about going to a shrine to pray for good grades, or creating a shrine to deify Thomas Edison. This strange mix of modern and ancient is unique to Japan, and we will explore these themes by utilizing our own experiences in our symposium presentation.

Caitlin Karvonen '12

Livonia, Michigan

(with Tessa Wood)

Major: Japanese Studies

Sponsor: Chuck Lewis

**Slurpees, Sushi and Sake:
The Convenience Store Culture of Japan
and Taiwan**

Taiwan has the highest number of 7-Elevens per capita in the world. We wondered why 7-Eleven would be so massively popular overseas. This summer, an Asian studies grant took us to Japan and Taiwan to study Asian convenience stores. We discovered that in some busier districts, two stores of the same chain can stand directly opposite each other on the same block, both extremely profitable. The stores are packed at all hours of the day and through the night. The service is excellent, and every detail of the store is meticulously organized, from a complex computer system for ordering inventory, to very strictly timed deliveries six to ten times a day to guarantee absolute freshness of product.

In addition to 7-Eleven, we observed the Japanese chain FamilyMart, which is rapidly expanding across Asia and setting its sights on the global market. Our research and observations about these giants in the convenience store industry explored how American ideas about service, convenience and efficiency are adapted and reborn in Asian markets. What we didn't expect to find was that in some ways the Asian model is so efficient that some chains, namely FamilyMart, are now attempting to enter the US market (with mixed success) using an Asian store model. The culmination of our project was an interview with FamilyMart Taiwan CEO and Chairman Jin Tin Pan, who fielded some of our questions about the Asian convenience store's model of success and what it could mean for the future of the American convenience store. With photographic evidence and narrative from our observations, we'll present some of our major findings and experiences from our time in Asia.

Emily Knapp '10

Cincinnati, Ohio

Major: Health & Society
Sponsor: Marion Fass

Health is Everything: Perspective from a Semester Abroad

Community health workers trained through songs, struggles with government bureaucracy, lack of employment in rural townships: a semester studying health disparities in Switzerland, India, China, and South Africa illuminated the challenges faced by communities across the world. The factors that shape the health of a community often have seemingly little to do with health; they are social, economic, cultural, political, and environmental in nature. From national health policy to grassroots social activism, studying the public health and healthcare systems of these four countries dramatically shifted my perspective on how health should be approached. Reflections of my time abroad will focus on the difficulty of separating public health from economic development, environmental concerns, and good governance.

Georgi Kyorlenski '10

Plovdiv, Bulgaria

Major: Anthropology; History
Minor: Museum Studies
Sponsor: Bill Green

The American Museum of Natural History's Third Asiatic Expedition 80 Years Later: Too Many Beloit College Alumni and Finally Job Done

In 1928 Roy Chapman Andrews (Beloit College Class of 1906) led the Third Asiatic Expedition in the Gobi Desert of Mongolia and China for the American Museum of Natural History (AMNH) in New York City. Andrews believed that an expedition of such proportions and importance should not limit its scope to zoology alone and that it should extend its research opportunities to other sciences like anthropology and botany. This allowed the assistant curator of the Logan Museum of Anthropology at the time, Alonzo Pond (Beloit College Class of 1918), to join Andrews as a field archaeologist.

The new Chinese Kuomintang government seized the expedition findings initially, but eventually returned them to the AMNH. Soon after the fieldwork, the AMNH transferred the collections from "Site 30," one of the 36 investigated archaeological sites, to the Logan Museum. The Site 30 material has never been thoroughly analyzed or reported. The Logan Museum Director Bill Green is finally on the mission, but while the materials are here, all the documentation is in the AMNH.

As I was interning at the AMNH and also volunteering at the Logan Museum, Bill asked me to be the middle man in this museum documentation transaction. Thus, I agreed to embark on this journey that mixed archival work with bureaucratic obstacles under the supervision of Kristen Olson (Beloit College Class of 2003), Curatorial Assistant in Asian Ethnology in the AMNH. It was not as glamorous as the one Andrews and Pond undertook eighty years earlier, but it gave me the opportunity to learn about museum collaborations, bureaucracy, and delays in the museum world as well as about the work of two adventurers in a foreign land. It was a strange mixture of reality and romantic idealization of archaeology — a cocktail I would recommend to anyone in the field.

Gina La Ruffa '10

Chicago, Illinois

(with Anne Bayerle)

Major: Psychology; Spanish

Sponsor: Sylvia Lopez

Yachana: A Place for Learning, Ecotourism and Education in the Ecuadorian Amazon

Part of studying abroad in Beloit College's Ecuador Program involves engaging in community service to learn about the diverse populations of this Andean country. We spent a weekend volunteering with the Yachana Foundation, a non-profit, which, in 1995, built the Yachana Lodge near the Napo River, deep within the Ecuadorian Amazon. Income from the Lodge is reinvested in education, conservation, poverty reduction, healthcare, and other community development projects in the Amazon.

Our presentation will elaborate on the work of the Yachana Foundation and how it functions in the Ecuadorian rainforest using the methods of social entrepreneurship to promote education and conservation. Moreover, we will talk about our visit to the ecolodge and high school and what we observed and experienced during our stay. We will connect these experiences and observations to what we know about the social complexities of Ecuador and particularly the Amazonian region.

Maria Lajewski '10

Chicago, Illinois

Major: Sociology; Economics & Management

Minor: African Studies

Sponsor: Carey Pieratt-Seeley

The Legacy of Apartheid in South Africa's Education System

As Neville Alexander stated in 2008, "Every South African citizen who knows that the future of this country ultimately depends on the health of the education system has come to realize that at this moment we have no future." Despite fifteen years of democracy, numerous policies initiating and seeking educational change, and the fact that South Africa is one of the world's largest investors in education, the system is failing the children who depend on it most to escape poverty.

During the spring semester of 2009, I had the opportunity to work with Equal Education, an NGO comprised of social activists who work and campaign for educational quality and equality in South African schools. While working in Khayelitsha, a poor township near Cape

Town, I began to understand how institutionalized racism and "classism" continue to pervade the public education system. For the last fifteen years, policymakers have instituted education reforms in a top down approach without realizing that schools in resource poor areas have no way of making such changes.

This understanding grew from listening to the people who are responsible for transforming policies into practice inside the classroom: teachers. In this symposium, I will address South Africa's current education crisis from the perspective of teachers, while placing the education system in a historical context. My discussion will draw heavily from interviews with primary school teachers, classroom observations, and an extensive literature review.

Despite the severity of the education crisis today, I theorize that Neville Alexander is wrong when he predicts a future-less South Africa. Quality education, I will argue, can exist in poor townships with evidence-based policies and grassroots development.

Maryn Lewallen '10

Denver, Colorado

Major: Comparative Literature; Russian

Minor: Women's and Gender Studies

Sponsor: Donna Oliver

Moscow and the Cult of Memory: Politics and the House-Museum

Moscow is a city engaged in constant tension with history. Its location—as the nexus of a country positioned on the divide between East and West—forces the city to confront a mishmash of history that often proves controversial. The city struggles with legacies of repression and terror, a compulsion to prove its own worth, and the difficulties inherent in self-definition, and its museums, monuments, and architecture reflect these battles.

In the West history refers to change over time (in a culture, country, ideology, etc.) and the accompanying conversation regarding the trajectory and meaning of that change. A nation's memory, and by extension history, is formed as the result of a civil society's collective recollection and record of an event, and society itself is the linchpin that enables a dialogue of the importance and meaning of these events. In Russia, however, memory is not the product of recollection, but the product of selection. Historiography has become the province of the state, rooted in the search for aspects of the past which can be exploited and put to good use.

My paper explores the tension between politics and the creation of the house-museum, a specific type of literary monument to the lives of certain Russian writers. Through the construction of these museums, what is the Russian state trying to prove, appropriate, or teach its citizenry.

Elizabeth Makarewicz '11

Sedalia, Missouri

Major: Anthropology; Spanish

Sponsor: Marion Fass

Imagined Identities: The Influence of Foreign Presence in Ecuador's Tourism Industry

Chat with a taxi driver, a vegetable vendor, or a child selling gum and cigarettes at the bus station and one soon realizes that most Ecuadorians are unable to afford the wonders of their own country. Increasingly, developing countries consider the presence of transnational corporations, the English language, and other symbols of the Western world to herald progress. However, because small Ecuadorian communities are unable to completely transition overnight to a capitalist framework, the economic gap between citizen and tourist becomes wider.

Traditionally the indigenous communities of Ecuador's countryside operate on the subsistence level. Much of a family's necessities are produced at home or nearby. When the foreign tourist first enters these communities, the indigenous concept of what is 'necessary' or 'desired' is apt to change—Western ideals tend to replace traditional ones. Conversely, the tourist from the Westernized world idolizes the simplicity of the indigenous lifestyle. The authenticity sought by many through Ecuador's tourism industry often negates itself in pursuit.

Racial categories accentuate two imagined identities: the oblivious, wealthy band of white tourists and the impoverished but content indigenous community. This symposium will examine the implications of a rapidly growing foreign presence in Ecuador's tourism industry.

Angela Martellaro '10

Lenexa, Kentucky

Major: Rhetoric and Discourse

Minor: Peace and Justice Studies

Sponsor: Jennifer Esperanza

“So we are not left behind”: The Politics of English among Burmese Migrants in Thailand

In Chiang Mai, Thailand, migrant workers from Burma are an essential part of the economy, but they face serious discrimination and prejudice. The Migrant Learning Center (MLC) was founded by Burmese exiles to provide education for Burmese who live and work in Thailand. The majority of students are Shan, an ethnic minority group that is marginalized in both countries. For this group, English can lead to a world of opportunities. As an English teacher at the MLC, I studied the social and political implications of learning English in a country where it is not a dominant language.

For many of the students, command of at least three languages is essential for daily life: Burmese, the national language of their native country; Thai, the language of their host country; and Shan, the mother tongue of their ethnic group. Which language a person chooses to speak places them up or down on the social ladder. English has the potential to be a great equalizer, as the only language not inextricably linked to an ethnic identity. However, pursuing English education can in itself be a cause for further discrimination. Even my position as a teacher was contentious, because in the minds of many, I was helping the “wrong” people.

Samantha McCabe '10

Granville, Ohio

Major: International Relations

Minor: African Studies

Sponsor: Rachel Ellett

Civil Society and Reproductive Health Policy in Sub-Saharan Africa: Case of Namibia Women's Health Network

Civil society organizations have been central to Namibia's development trajectory. As a young, grassroots organization promoting sexual health and reproductive rights, Namibia Women's Health Network (NWHN) is often over-ambitious and over-worked. NWHN has undertaken several projects that span the thirteen regions of Namibia, aimed toward youth age 14 to 30. I assess civil society's response to NWHN projects as well as investigate the impact such responses have had on governmental bodies,

if any. I also trace national progress concerning citizen's sexual health and reproductive rights from the time of independence in 1990 to present. As a liberal democracy, are the basic human rights guaranteed in the Namibian Constitution enforced or is it too young a democracy to have overcome its turbulent history? Are grassroots organizations, such as NWHN, more efficient and effective in promoting sexual health and reproductive rights, or are international organizations and foreign assistance programs more effective in promoting such rights at a national level? These questions are considered through a personal reflection and academic analysis of my three month internship with NWHN.

Masao Mishima

See page 20

Emily Neigel '12

Wheaton, Illinois

Major: International Relations; Spanish

Sponsor: Pablo Toral

Working with the Disabled in a L'Arche Community in Querétaro, QT Mexico

This summer, I spent six weeks in Querétaro, Mexico working in a L'Arche community for adults with intellectual disabilities. L'Arche is an international non-profit which was started by Jean Vanier in 1964 in France. The mission of L'Arche is to live in friendship and community with people of different intellectual capacities.

In Mexico, L'Arche communities are extremely important because of the marginalization of disabled people in Mexican society. This marginalization became very apparent as I learned more about the cultural stigma surrounding disabilities in Mexico and the lack of governmental support for disabled Mexicans.

L'Arche communities provide a safe home where disabled people can live a life of joy and dignity. However, living in a L'Arche community was extremely challenging physically, emotionally and mentally. I faced a number of unforeseeable barriers upon my arrival. I came to Mexico with what I perceived to be a high level of Spanish. But I quickly realized there was much to be learned. On top of the linguistic barrier, I also had to confront the barrier of intellectual disability. In many cases, there was a barrier of no language at all. On a daily basis, I changed diapers, gave showers, cleaned, cooked and was humbled by the amount that I had the capacity to do.

Because of this summer, I experienced my highest highs and my lowest lows. I have realized my own

weaknesses and limitations; I cannot fix everything; I am not as powerful as I think I am; I cannot succeed at everything. In ten seconds, I could be in a wheelchair unable to speak because of an accident. But with every small thing we do we can make a difference. I did not change the way the government works in Mexico. I did not change the perception of disabilities in that society. But for six weeks, I made a difference in that community, and they made a difference for me.

Sherrick O'Quinn '10

See page 21

E B Pertner '10

Northville, Michigan

Major: Political Science

Sponsor: Rachel Ellett

President Obama's Visit to Turkey: What Is Next For American Foreign Policy?

On April 6, 2009, President Barack Obama ended his G20 tour of Europe with his first visit to a Muslim country - Turkey. In his address to the Turkish Parliament in Ankara, Obama laid out areas of common ground between the United States and Turkey: commitment to democracy, support of Turkey's EU membership bid, energy corridors, surviving the global economic crisis, combating terrorism, ending nuclear proliferation, and more.

In addition, Obama's speech set the stage for the new administration's foreign policy substance and tone. He firmly committed to a two state solution between Israel and Palestine, addressed the Iranian nuclear ambition, and famously stated "The United States is not now, and never will be, at war with Islam."

As an American abroad during the first 100 days of the Obama presidency, my most memorable experience of the Obama phenomenon will remain his visit to Ankara. In the days leading up to his highly anticipated speech, I formed my own views and expectations of my new president while witnessing the Turkish opinion on the United States transform.

Reflecting on this, which issues and devices now characterize the Obama administration's foreign policy? What signifies the choice of Turkey as a platform for this message? How will the Muslim world – particularly Turkey – respond to the new administration's foreign policy? Overall, as President Obama cashes in on his wide popularity as the antithesis to President George W. Bush, the world waits for the actions to back up the media campaign.

Cambodia: A Case of Land Eviction

Land concessions and illegal evictions have become major problems in Cambodia. As investor interest grows in replacing existing buildings with new construction, land in central Phnom Penh, the capital city, has become valuable and in high demand. Government officials, after receiving bribes, claim people are illegally occupying land and forcibly remove them. Since the civil war, land title registration has been progressing slowly. It is easy for the government to make the illegality claims because of the many uncertainties around land rights. However, there are even cases where people have documented legal title to land, but state officials refuse to acknowledge it. As a result, many poor Cambodians living in the center of the city have faced illegal evictions. According to a World Bank's estimate, by 2006, these land-grabs had made 40,000 people homeless in Phnom Penh City alone. The rights of those who have documented title of the lands are regularly violated due to rampant corruption in the courts and state ministries. My presentation discusses in detail the illegal eviction of a community called Group-78. I came to know this case while I interned for a non-governmental organization called the Community Legal Education Center that provided legal assistance to Group-78.

After six illegal "eviction notices" and intimidation from authorities, the whole community was dismantled on July 17th, 2009, despite the community people having legal documents to prove their right to occupy the land. My presentation will show how the people were illegally forced off their land, and how the government successfully used illegal procedures to evict people. I will also discuss how and why it was difficult so to have any effect on this illegal activity.

Improvement of a Continuous Equilibration Method for Trace Gas Analysis of Baltic Seawater at Kiel, Germany

Nitrous oxide (N_2O) and methane (CH_4) are two greenhouse gases that are produced via natural processes within the ocean. These gases can then diffuse freely into the atmosphere via the air-sea gas exchange. With climate change at the forefront of the world agenda, research is currently underway to quantify the ocean's production of these gases and to determine long-term trends and effects of their release into the atmosphere.

The Leibniz Institute IFM-GEOMAR in Kiel, Germany is one of the leading institutes in ocean biogeochemical research, and is where I spent the past summer as a research intern. The Ph. D. student that I worked under is particularly interested in quantifying the concentrations of these gases, especially near areas of coastal upwelling. Discrete samples of the seawater can be taken while on a research expedition and analyzed later in the lab upon returning to the institute, however, this process is very time consuming. Therefore, the goal of my project was to improve a continuous equilibration sampling method (that had been tested unsuccessfully before) so that the gas concentrations could be determined instantly while on a research vessel in the area of interest. This system uses an equilibrator to create and maintain a gas headspace above the water phase, that is then pumped into a gas chromatograph for analysis, via a pump-valve rack.

This presentation will discuss the origins and setup of this method, and describe the improvements that were made to it. Insights into living and conducting research in Germany will also be included within the presentation.

Cayetana Polanco '12

Quito, Ecuador

Major: Health & Society

Sponsor: Suzanne Cox

Inside the Mind of Someone with an Eating Disorder: Psychological, Theoretical and Practical Perspectives

How does it feel to be someone with an eating disorder? After overcoming an eating disorder, I am now trying to translate my knowledge and experience to help prevent people from going through this hell. Last summer I received a Venture Grant from Beloit College to make a short film about a new perspective on eating disorders: inside the mind of someone with an eating disorder. I propose that there is not a big change in what happens inside the mind of a person who has this disorder across different cultures. The incentives might vary, but not the illness itself. For this reason I decided to make the film multicultural, having a dialogue in six different languages. I consider this film a closing chapter for my life with an eating disorder. I have lived it, learned from it, and now I want to give something to the world that might help others close their chapters as well or simply not start down that road at all. Given that eating disorders have been exploited by the media and are still taking the lives of approximately 326 persons every week around the world, I think that it is important to keep the dialogue going. In this presentation, I'll show my film, talk about the process of making it, and discuss eating disorders from different theoretical and practical perspectives.

Will Roper

See page 21

Andrew Schmidt '10

See page 21

Jin Shu '12

Shanghai, China

Major: Economics; Computer Science

Sponsor: Natalie Gummer

**Feng Huang, China:
Chinese Rural Area in Transition**

Feng Huang, which in Chinese means "Phoenix", is an exceptionally well-preserved ancient town that harbors unique ethnic languages, customs, and arts as well as many distinctive architectural remains of Ming and Qing styles. It is placed in a mountain setting, incorporating the natural flow of water into the city's layout. Over half of the town's population is comprised of the ethnic minorities Miao and Tujia.

Feng Huang is surrounded by villages of Miao and Tujia. Besides cultural differences, these villages look a lot like those in other parts of China: they are rice-growing communities with common economic characteristics. Feng Huang and these villages constitute the ethnic minority autonomous region of the Miao and Tujia. As this region is located remotely in Central China, the economy there suffered from an inherent disadvantage---poor transportation. Its developing speed was much slower than that of the east coast before 1990s. Later, local people realized that their most valuable treasure was the special minority culture and glorious natural scenes. They started to exploit the natural resources and build the travel industry. During my journey, I was amazed by the local people's hard-working spirits. I encountered astute salespeople and experienced professional services everywhere in that area. The travel industry has been very successful so far in terms of raising GDP. In my presentation I will be focusing on the culture diversity and the economic development.

Chelsea Steck '12

Winfield, Illinois

Major: Undeclared Health & Society

Minor: African Studies

Sponsor: Sylvia Lopez

The Impact of One Organization on the Lives of Ecuadorian Street Children

Many of Ecuador's street children begin working at the age of three, selling things on the streets and helping their families in the markets. These children do not attend school and spend about 10 hours a day working to make ends meet. Many are physically, emotionally, or sexually abused by their families and have little hope for a better future. Furthermore, many are malnourished and do not have access to proper medical care.

As part of my Venture Grant project, I spent my summer in Quito, Ecuador volunteering with UBECL, a non-profit organization that works to empower the street children of Ecuador, many of whom are of Quechua decent, and whose needs are too often neglected by society. I volunteered in two different UBECL programs: one with the market children and the other with students in Quito's countryside. Along with other volunteers from all around the world, I gave basic school lessons to these children in language arts, math, culture, health, all the while stressing the value of an education. I also participated in recreational activities that would help improve their self esteem and, most importantly, give

them the childhood that every kid deserves. Towards the end of my stay, I attempted to play the role of a social worker with my Spanish-speaking abilities and work with the parents of the children.

The purpose of my presentation is to share my experience as a *gringa* working with some of Ecuador's poorest people. I will discuss the educational techniques used and some of the challenges I faced throughout my experience. Moreover, I will focus on the positive impact that UBEI has on the lives of street children and touch on ways to get involved locally with educating minority populations in the Beloit area.

Molly Steigerwald '12 Rutland, Vermont
(with Elizabeth Freeman)
Major: Studio Art
Minor: Integrative Biology
Sponsor: Chris Johnson

Exploring Bollywood and Odissi Dances in India

We spent five weeks studying two forms of Indian dance in Mumbai, India during July and August of 2009. We had daily private lessons with an Odissi dance guru (Raminder Khurana) and a Bollywood dance instructor (Nitignya Jani) and learned seven dance items during our time in India.

Odissi dance is a classical form, which comes from the eastern Indian state of Orissa. Odissi dances combine fluid, lyrical movements of hands (*mudras*), feet (*pad bedh*), and body with expressive facial articulations to tell the stories of the statues of Orissan temples through dance.

The Bollywood dance style arises from the film industry in Bombay (Mumbai). Bollywood movies generally feature elaborate and energetic dance numbers where film characters suddenly burst into glamorous, opulent, sweet, or classically based dance numbers.

Through the venture grant, we were able to experience the culture from which these dance styles arose, giving us a better understanding of the roots of their traditional costumes, movements and stories. However much we appreciated and admired the glitz and excitement of Bollywood and the mysterious intrigue of Odissi dance from afar, it had little significance until we experienced Indian people from all walks of life singing and dancing to themselves on the streets, in the office, on the train, or in their homes everyday.

Phillip Thomas '10 See page 21

Phillip Thomas '10 Columbus, Ohio
Major: Russian; French
Sponsor: Elizabeth Brewer

PhotoFilm Festival: Digital Study Abroad Stories

Most students when they return from studying abroad find it difficult to summarize their experience to their friends and family in the thirty-second time limit before people seem to glaze over and get bored. While abroad, students have difficulty seeing how their experiences of the other have changed their lives. The PhotoFilm Festival is an opportunity for students to make artistic representations that help makes sense out of the experience. A PhotoFilm tells a story through images and narration about a particular moment or set of experiences that affected them or that stuck out the most from their semester abroad. Students use their photographs and a narrative to create rich stories of their development, transformation, adjustment, and encounters with the different.

Molly Walker '10 See page 21

Erica Walsh '10 See page 20

Michael Williams '12 See page 20

Lucy Wilson '10 River Forest, Illinois
Major: Religious Studies; Women's & Gender Studies
Sponsor: Natalie Gummer

Tibetan Women in Exile: Resistance, Political Activism and Social Empowerment in Dharamsala, India

Since the Chinese occupation of Tibet, Tibetan women have played a distinct role in their nation's struggle. Though research on the Tibetan resistance movement in exile abounds, investigation into the various contributions Tibetan women have made to the Tibetan cause is incomplete. This study aims to further enhance the body of knowledge that exists on Tibetan women's participation in the Tibetan struggle as well as question the existing analytical frameworks used to study women's movements and women's empowerment alongside nationalist struggles. Through research carried out over a five week

period in Dharamsala, India in 2008, drawing from academic, ethnographic, observatory, and participatory data, including an internship at the Tibetan Women's Association (T.W.A), this study posits that Tibetan women's participation in the Tibetan resistance has taken two main trajectories: nationalist and womanist. These two trajectories interact in symbiotic, conversational ways—a relationship that underscores the degree to which identity and resistance strategies mutually inform one another in the face of oppression. The womanism and nationalism present within Tibetan women's political activism regarding Tibet, as well as their active resistance to oppressions in exile, are strategies that have grown beyond their original scope and purpose. These identities have become resistance strategies for Tibetan women: they are both something to fight for, and something to fight with. The need to empower women for the sake of the success of the Tibetan cause naturally links this empowerment to nationalism, yet the fact that the empowerment of women is understood to be an order which must be achieved before they can be more effectively engaged underscores the degree to which Tibetan women's empowerment, as separate from a nationalist struggle, is an issue of growing importance in the exile community.

Samantha Wolfe '10

Beloit, Wisconsin

Major: Physics & Astronomy; East Asian Language & Culture

Sponsor: Britt Scharringhausen

Seeing the Atomic Bombs of Japan's Hiroshima and Nagasaki through a Physicist's Eyes

Hiroshima and Nagasaki shared the same tragic fate, and they will live on in history and to this day as symbols of peace. The Hiroshima and Nagasaki atomic bombs have a physics aspect to their events. I will go through the historical events that lead to the creating of the bombs and how they were made and worked. Hiroshima and Nagasaki's different geographic locations also played a significant role on how the atomic bombs affect each region. There are also the after effects which took place: the physical effects created by the bombs and also the want to create peace. I will also talk about my own personal experience when I visited both the Hiroshima and Nagasaki museums and how it felt to be a physicist looking back at atomic bomb events.

Rebecca Wolpert '10

See page 20

Tessa Wood '12

Claremont, California

(with Caitlin Karvonen)

Major: Sociology

Minor: Legal Studies

Sponsor: Chuck Lewis

Slurpees, Sushi and Sake: The Convenience Store Culture of Japan and Taiwan

Taiwan has the highest number of 7-Elevens per capita in the world. We wondered why 7-Eleven would be so massively popular overseas. This summer, an Asian studies grant took us to Japan and Taiwan to study Asian convenience stores. We discovered that in some busier districts, two stores of the same chain can stand directly opposite each other on the same block, both extremely profitable. The stores are packed at all hours of the day and through the night. The service is excellent, and every detail of the store is meticulously organized, from a complex computer system for ordering inventory, to very strictly timed deliveries six to ten times a day to guarantee absolute freshness of product.

In addition to 7-Eleven, we observed the Japanese chain FamilyMart, which is rapidly expanding across Asia and setting its sights on the global market. Our research and observations about these giants in the convenience store industry explored how American ideas about service, convenience and efficiency are adapted and reborn in Asian markets. What we didn't expect to find was that in some ways the Asian model is so efficient that some chains, namely FamilyMart, are now attempting to enter the US market (with mixed success) using an Asian store model. The culmination of our project was an interview with FamilyMart Taiwan CEO and Chairman Jin Tin Pan, who fielded some of our questions about the Asian convenience store's model of success and what it could mean for the future of the American convenience store. With photographic evidence and narrative from our observations, we'll present some of our major findings and experiences from our time in Asia.

The Sanxingdui Site: Mystical Mask on Ancient China

Approximately 2,000-4,000 years ago, in an out-of-the-way area of southwest China, a group of people resided. They had their own religion and god to worship, as well as their own kingdom. For some unknown reason, this ancient civilization suddenly disappeared. During the thousands of years after this civilization fell, nobody knew they had existed. The area where this civilization existed was considered as the “land of desolation.” In 1929, a farmer hollowing out a ditch found some jade and unwittingly opened the door on this mysterious culture. It is now called the Sanxingdui culture.

The Sanxingdui archaeological site is located by the bank of Yazhi River in Guanghan City, Sichuan Province, and is recognized as one of the greatest archaeological finds of the 20th century. The site has been verified to contain some 30 cultural remnants dotted in the vicinity, including ruins of an ancient city, sacrificial pits, residential quarters and tombs. Those findings tell us it had been a highly developed hub of cultural prosperity in prehistoric China. During the summer, I spent over one week in Guanghan studying the prehistoric civilization of China. By visiting the museum, I got close to those marvelous remnants. It is very interesting to see those ancient remnants in the present time and try to figure out what kind of story is behind those findings. In my presentation, I will take you across the time tunnel, back to the Shang or Zhou dynasties (from about 16th century BC to 221 BC) of ancient China and explore the mystery of Sanxingdui.

Follow Roy Andrews' Paths in Yunnan Province in China

Roy Chapman Andrews was one of the most successful scholars in Beloit history and he is also known as an important explorer in the early 20th century. Andrews spent a lot of his career exploring China. Yunnan province, the most historical province, has very rich history and a variety of cultures. In the early 20th century, Andrews traveled to Yunnan province and he recorded his experience in *Camps and Trails in China*.

This summer, I went to Yunnan province with Ruidi Huang and we spent time in Dali and Kunming. Many different minority groups live in Yunnan province. The Bai ethnic group is one of them. Bai people live mainly Yunnan and Guizhou provinces. The Bai ethnic group is quite different from the majority Chinese ethnic group, the Han. The Bai have their own language which is significantly different from that of the Han. In Dali we went a Bai village and observed the ways in which Bai people live, work, and trade. In my presentation I will talk about the language, customs, living styles and civilization of Bai ethnic group and will compare it to that of the Han.

Sponsor: Dan Shea

Renee Bartlett-Webber '11 Southfield, Michigan
Major: Anthropology

Lexi Hernandez '12 Ann Arbor, Michigan
Major: Anthropology

Erica Walsh '10 Rockford, Illinois
Major: Anthropology

Michael Williams '12 Eden Prairie, Minnesota
Major: Anthropology

Rebecca Wolpert '10 Northport, New York
Major: Anthropology

Beyond the Mastodon: An Archaeological Field School on the Chilean Coast

What do you get when you cross six Beloit College students, Dan Shea, and four weeks on the beautiful Chilean coast to study Paleo-Indian and mastodon remains in a place that thinks summer is winter?

Our month long stay in Chile consisted of exploring various archaeological field sites, learning techniques for finding and recognizing societies and lifestyles of the past, as well as gaining knowledge of the current culture of the area. On the field site explorations, we ventured to the following locations of Cerra Tololo, Las Rojas, Pichasca, Quereo and Santa Julio, to name a few. In addition to these archaeological sites we also visited the Elqui Valley, shell mounds along the Western coast of Chile, a “rain forest”, a vineyard and a Piquería.

While in La Serena, a bustling historic city near our cabañas, we studied closely with two local museums, furthering our archaeological skills by getting hands-on experience in identifying and interpreting lost societies. Finally, during the rare free time we had on the field school trip, we became completely immersed in the culture as we indulged in the food and traditions of the Chilean culture.

Sponsor: Elizabeth Brewer

Briana Berkowitz '11 Madison, Wisconsin
Major: Environmental Geology; Modern Languages

Jessica Buchberger '10 St Paul, Minnesota
Major: Environmental Studies

Katherine Cox '12 Austin, Texas
Major: Undeclared

Masao Mishima Tokyo, Japan
Major: Undeclared

Clara Pheiffer '10 Verona, Wisconsin
Major: Psychology
Minor: Environmental Studies

Be Brave, Go Green! How to Have a Green Study Abroad Experience

Almost 50% of Beloit College students take advantage of the wonderful opportunity to study abroad. However, it is not clear if students take time to consider the environmental impacts their study abroad experience will have. We aim to bring the topic of “green study abroad” to the foreground in our campus sustainability plans by promoting and enhancing the exchange of ideas about environmental and social responsibilities while in foreign countries and thinking about how these can translate to practices at home.

In our session we will explore how to be an environmentally and culturally responsible student and what a “green study abroad” experience means to Beloit College students, as well as discuss the results of a survey we conducted this semester on perceptions Beloit College students have about sustainable study abroad. A panel of students who have studied in different countries around the world will share their advice and facilitate discussion about sustainability.

Our aim is to encourage students to be brave during their experiences abroad by engaging in new and exciting adventures that simultaneously promote good sustainability practices. This can mean frequenting local restaurants to meet new people and dine on the area’s traditional cuisine, find a volunteer opportunity in the host community, or learning about currently practiced sustainability in the host country, as well as how to apply these concepts at home.

Sponsor: Lawrence T. White

Allison Cook '11

Menomonie, Wisconsin

Major: Psychology

Andrew Schmidt '10

Saint Louis, Missouri

Major: Psychology; Political Science

Molly Walker '10

Wauwatosa, Wisconsin

Major: Psychology

Minor: Health & Society

Gendered Experiences in Estonia and Morocco

Suppose you are walking down the street when a man you do not know says 'Hello' to you. Now suppose that same man instead suggested the number of camels you were worth. Whether these greetings are inappropriate (or not) depends on where you are walking. If that street is in Estonia, the first situation would be a rarity. However, if you are in Morocco, and you happen to be an American woman, hardly a day would go by without an occurrence of the second.

We were students on Beloit's Cross-Cultural Psychology study abroad program in Fall 2008. Our research in Tartu (Estonia) and Fés (Morocco) revealed differences in the ways Estonians and Moroccans think of men and women and conceive of themselves as men and women. Drawing on our on-the-ground research and our experiences in and out of the classroom, we will reflect on how stark distinctions between these two cultures produce such different social norms. We will also attempt to provide some insight into what is a "normal" encounter on the streets of such disparate countries.

Sponsor: Elizabeth Brewer

Sherrick O'Quinn '10

Louisville, Kansas

Major: Undeclared

Will Roper

Jefferson, Georgia

Major: International Relations

Minor: Latin American & Caribbean Studies

Phillip Thomas '10

Columbus, Ohio

Major: Russian; French

Why Don't Men Study Abroad? Beloit College as a Case Study

Nationally, over the last 20 years approximately 60% of U.S. students studying abroad have been women, despite the tremendous growth in overall participation rates and the extension of study abroad to most fields of study. The gender inequality in study abroad is even more drastic at Beloit, where 70 percent of study abroad students are female. The IDST course, "Study Abroad II: Reflection and Integration," with Betsy Brewer, is exploring the question of why fewer Beloit College men study abroad than women. Why is it that at a school renowned for its internationally focused education is not sending an equal number of males and females abroad, especially since study abroad is often cited as one of the most important educational experiences a student can have? Some theories include sport involvement and major, but women involved in varsity sports are just as likely to study abroad as other women. Further, across the board, both in majors traditionally associated with study abroad and majors that are not, the students that do study abroad are far more likely to be women than men.

In this session, we will report on recent research undertaken on this topic in the U.S., factors potentially affecting study abroad enrollment patterns at Beloit College, and the findings from interviews we conducted with Beloit College senior men about decision-making related to study abroad. The goal of our research is to understand why so few Beloit College men are studying abroad. We hope the results will help the college devise ways to encourage more men to take advantage of an experience that for us and many others has been life transforming and integral in our education and personal development.