

THE EFFECT OF RELOCATION ON FAMILIES OF INSTITUTIONALIZED ELDERLY LOVED ONES

by Christine M. Allison

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Sponsors: Professor Shelley Bochain, Professor Meredith Wallace

The number of older adults 65 years old or older was approximately 34.4 million, representing 12.7% of Americans in 1998. By the year 2030, this age group will account for 70 million people, more than twice the number of older adults in 1998 (AARP, 1999). This dramatic increase in aging adults will have dramatic consequences for families who will face decisions to relocate loved ones to long-term care facilities (LTCF).

The purpose of this proposed study is to determine the effectiveness of an educational pamphlet (treatment) on the level of anxiety experienced by caregivers during the relocation of elderly family members to long-term care facilities (LTCF). This proposed study will use a convenience sample of 10 to 12 caregivers using a pretest-post-test design. The pretest (State Trait Anxiety Inventory- STAI) will measure the dependent variable (anxiety). The pamphlet will be given to the caregivers and the post-test (STAI), administered one week later, will measure the effect of the treatment. The STAI will measure the level of anxiety during these periods. The pamphlet will be tested to measure anxiety, this will serve to both increase nursing knowledge and improve holistic care.

This proposed study is in the process of being implemented. At this point in time, IRB approval has been obtained from Southern Connecticut State University and Masonic Home of Wallingford, the educational pamphlet, *The Caregiver's Guide To Long-Term Care* (Allison, 2001), has been developed, and recruitment of participants has begun.

INDIVIDUAL INTERNET PRIVACY

by Anita Annicelli

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Sponsors: Professor Lisa Lancor, Professor Terrell Bynum

While the Internet is a superior communication tool that has enhanced the lives of many, this prevalent networked technology has not gone without controversy. Many argue that one of the major costs of the Internet has been its threat to individual privacy. With the explosion of the World Wide Web, many computer databases now store, not only personal information of end-users, but also data related to the tracking of individual online activities. While privacy has always been a sensitive issue, concerns have magnified as more and more personal information is obtained from a variety of data sources thereby enhancing the threat to individual privacy.

Issues related to Internet privacy are especially complicated by the fact that the Internet is optimized by the free flow of information. Thus, determining a level of privacy that adequately protects individual privacy while preserving the benefits of the Internet to the greatest extent possible is an ongoing challenge. Two popular Internet privacy protection approaches that try to achieve such a balance are the methods of self-regulation and government regulation. In self-regulatory systems, website owners are trusted to regulate themselves in regards to protecting individual privacy. In countries where the government regulates privacy protection, laws mandate privacy protection methods in data handling practices. The United States has a largely self-regulatory approach to Internet privacy while member states of the European Union use government regulation as their primary Internet privacy protection tool.

This thesis outlines the ways in which computers and the Internet have impacted individual privacy. It also examines the problems associated with identifying the level of Internet privacy, which offers a sufficient amount of individual protection while preserving the benefits of the Internet. A thorough investigation of the problems and merits of self-regulation and government regulation methods are discussed. This thesis also explores the issues that arise as a result of different countries using different privacy protection methods.

EXPERIMENTAL CHEMOTHERAPY APPROACHES IN MULTICELLULAR TUMOR SPHEROIDS DERIVED FROM A METASTATIC COLON CARCINOMA CELL LINE (SW620)

by Shannon McDoniel Berry

Department of Biology

Sponsor: Professor Sarah Martinelli

An important approach to the study of the biology of solid tumors and abnormal tumor microenvironments involves the culture of cancer cells in the form of three-dimensional microscopic tumors called multicellular tumor spheroids (MTS). The MTS model provides a system of intermediate complexity between that of solid tumors and two-dimensional monolayer cultures most often used in cancer research. Studies of the MTS model suggest that the external and internal environmental conditions of tumor cells can dramatically influence the effectiveness of chemotherapy. Since 5-fluorouracil (5-FU) is the treatment of choice for metastatic colon cancer, my research analyzed its effectiveness in MTS derived from a metastatic colon carcinoma cell line (SW620). The results showed that the colon MTS displayed significant resistance to 5-FU treatment. However, combination chemotherapy using 5-FU and the nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug sodium salicylate produced a synergistic response to the two drugs, which suggests that targeting more than one cellular pathway implicated in oncogenesis may represent an improved therapeutic approach. Experiments combining 5-FU with the butyrate analogue tributyrin produced a similar synergistic effect in the colon tumor MTS. Additional research results presented in this thesis suggest that the experimental drug

Gemzar (gemcitabine-HCl), currently in clinical trials for the treatment of pancreatic cancer and non-small cell lung carcinoma, may also show promise in colon carcinoma. A comparison of 5-FU and Gemzar treatment suggested that Gemzar was significantly more effective in colon tumor MTS than 5-FU. Finally, in this thesis I propose a model to explain some aspects of the relationship between solid tumor formation, tumor survival and multicellular drug resistance. The model proposes that the aggregation of malignant cells that occurs spontaneously to form MTS in vitro and produces avascular microscopic tumors that can develop into metastases in vivo may activate the NF-kB stress pathway as a consequence of epigenetic mechanisms arising from the tumor microenvironment. The proposed model predicts that chemotherapy approaches should take into account solid tumor interactions that involve stress pathways implicated in tumor survival and multicellular drug resistance mechanisms.

THE CULTURE OF EIGHTH-CENTURY JAPAN AS PORTRAYED IN THE *NIHONGI* AND THE *KOJIKI* THROUGH THE MYTHS OF THE SUN GODDESS, AMATERASU

by Elisabeth Lucinda Canfield

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Sponsor: Professor C. Michele Thompson

It can be said that Amaterasu, the Shinto sun deity and the mythological ancestor of the imperial family, was a link between Chinese culture and the pre-Chinese influenced Japanese culture, particularly as evidenced by the myths in the *Kojiki* (712 C.E.) and the *Nihongi* (720). That is, Amatersu, who is a female Shinto deity, appeared in a Chinese-style document in order to legitimate the Japanese nobility in a Chinese fashion. The Japanese nobility saw Chinese civilization as something that should be adopted, but the Japanese nobility also did not want to be viewed as provincial, but rather as a group who were as heaven-ordained to rule and for nearly as long as the Chinese nobility. The Japanese nobility attempted to do this by adopting many Chinese customs, including religion, philosophy, the arts, and technology, and by having official dynastic histories written. In China, these histories were rewritten every dynasty, in favor of the new dynasty. In fact, the *Nihongi* was written entirely in Chinese. However, there were also strong elements of the older Japanese traditions. For example, Amaterasu is the head of the Kami and the ancestor of the emperors. She is also female, possibly suggesting an early matriarchal society that had all but evaporated by the eighth-century. Indeed, the monarch who commissioned the *Nihongi* was Empress Gemmio. On the other hand, China had a strongly patriarchal society for millennia. This thesis also discusses other elements in the myths that were present in eighth-century Japanese society such as dance and ritual cleansing. These larger events are consistent in the multiple variations of the *Kojiki* and the *Nihongi* present us, but the finer details often vary in a contradictory manner. Perhaps the most significant of these variations in the details of the myths between *Kojiki* and *Nihongi* for this thesis is the difference in who exactly sent Amaterasu's grandson to earth to rule. In the earlier *Kojiki*, Amaterasu herself sent

her son, who in turn bade his son (Amaterasu's grandson) to rule the earth. In the *Nihongi*, on the other hand, it was the boy's maternal grandfather who sent him. This is suggestive of the power of respective rulers who commissioned each work. The emperor who commissioned the *Kojiki* had much more power in his own right than the empress who commissioned the *Nihongi*. Much of the power behind most of the thrones of this era was in the hands of the head of the ruler's mother's clan, the Fujiwaras.

THE EFFECTS OF ATTENTION DEFICIT DISORDER ON THE SELF – ESTEEM OF WOMEN

by Theresa Ann Marie Carney

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Sponsor: Professor Patricia Kahlbaugh

Attention Deficit Disorder is a disorder that includes nine symptoms that consist of inattention, cognitive difficulties, and hyperactivity and impulsivity. There are four types of ADD: Inattentive, Hyperactive/impulsive, Combined type, and Not otherwise specified. These types are marked with symptoms that include: careless mistakes, inability to remain focused, difficulty waiting turn, feelings of restlessness, and easily distracted. These symptoms create a picture of a person who faces many difficult challenges. I hypothesize that because of these difficulties, women who suffer from ADD will have lower self – esteem, higher depression scores, and lower perceptions of social support than women who do not suffer from ADD. To test this hypothesis I tested 17 women clinically diagnosed with ADD and 20 women who were not clinically diagnosed with ADD. The women filled out surveys on: demographics, self – esteem, depression, and perceived social support. The scores from each group were then compared. Noticeably, women with ADD and women without ADD were not different in respect to GPA. However, Women with ADD did score lower on self – esteem, higher on depression, and lower on perceptions of social support than women without ADD. These results show that women with ADD do in fact face greater difficulties than women without ADD and these difficulties affect their self –esteem, level of depression, and perceptions of social support.

A PEDAGOGICAL STUDY OF THE METHODS OF TEACHING GRAMMAR AND USAGE IN THE HIGH SCHOOL AND MIDDLE SCHOOL CLASSROOMS

by Michelle Elise Daigle

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Sponsor: Professor William J. Gustafson

Southern Connecticut State University Education department trains hundreds of new teachers each year. Many of these teachers are those of the English Language and English Literature. How many of these perspective teachers know what lies ahead of them in years to come? Not many. Although the student teaching experience prepares students for the future, many enter the profession of teaching English with little or no knowledge of the successful methods of teaching grammar available to them. The intent of this research is to provide future teachers of English with a wealth of information on those successful methods for teaching. The search conducted surveyed high school and middle school teachers in the Greater New Haven Area about their methods of teaching grammar in the classroom. Fifty-six (56) of the 200 hundred surveys were returned. The respondent group consisted of mostly conservative white suburban females, and many responded similarly to the questions in the survey. The homogeneity of the respondents prevented any correlations in the data; however, some answers to the survey questions will provide future teachers of English with some ideas about the teaching of grammar in the high school and middle school setting.

PROTECTING COPYRIGHT IN THE DIGITAL AGE

by Joe Delaney

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Sponsor: Professor John Critzer

Internet music delivery services pose significant challenges to traditional notions of copyright protection. Through Napster, Internet users can freely distribute unauthorized copies of creative works around the world. Content providers, such as the Recording Industry Association of America (RIAA), are concerned about their future profits and the possible erosion of creative incentives. Conversely, protecting copyright control with too heavy a legislative hand may stifle technological innovations that provide legitimate public uses. In assessing modern copyright protections, the field of computer ethics has maintained a philosophical balance between the rights of content providers and information consumers. This thesis defends the laws governing copyrights based on the same criteria that computer ethics scholars have used to justify the

implementation of copyright protection for computer software. A history of copyright legislation detailing specific statutes and court rulings as they apply to the Napster case is presented. The underlying technologies that make up Internet file sharing systems are discussed to explain why the Napster case differs from other computer software issues. With the goal of proposing legislative action to Congress that maintains a balance between property rights and information access, this paper draws upon the ethical debates developed by some of most prominent computer ethics scholars.

DO POSITIVE MOODS COUNTERACT THE EFFECT OF EGO-DEPLETION?

by Scott Donaldson

Department of Psychology

Sponsor: Professor Jo Ann Abe

Recent research has shown that engaging in acts of self-regulation appears to deplete a limited resource called the ego. In addition, it is hypothesized that positive emotions elicit a nonspecific action potential which leads individuals to engage in unscripted paths of action that serve to broaden and build psychological resources. This study was aimed at investigating whether positive emotions have the effect of replenishing the ego following an act of self-regulation. Participants initially squeezed a handgrip in order to establish a baseline measure of self-regulatory ability for themselves. All participants then engaged in a thought suppression task that was aimed at depleting their ego. Following the thought suppression task, participants underwent a mood induction procedure. The participants in the neutral mood condition listened to 'The New World (Largo)' while participants in the positive mood condition listened to *Eine kleine Nachtmusik*. Participants were then instructed to squeeze the handgrip once again. The results of the study show that positive moods do appear to counteract the effects of ego-depletion.

THE ROAD IS ENDLESS

by Simon Edgett

Honors College and English Department

Sponsor: Professor Megan Macomber

This thesis is a collection of short stories and poetry arranged in a way which connects them through themes and ideas. As with any art form, writing expresses not only the internal thoughts of an artist but a combination of these thoughts with external phenomena. Primarily through the use of travel narrative and poetry, this work synthesizes the external and internal. These stories and poems, therefore, are more than merely a chronicle of personal thoughts, but also a record of personal perception. Although most of these stories focus on actual occurrences, they also aim at uncovering internal thoughts and the ways in which these experiences have changed the participants as people. These stories are, in addition to a chronicle of thoughts and a record of surroundings, a way of expressing lessons learned from the travels and experiences undertaken.

THE CONSISTENCY BETWEEN REPORTED ATTITUDES TOWARD WORKING AND REPORTED WORK BEHAVIORS AMONG AMERICAN MOTHERS

by Kimberly Ann Furtak

Honors College and The Department of Sociology/Anthropology

Sponsor: Professor Joseph A. Polka

The purpose of this study is to examine the consistency between attitudes toward work and reported work behaviors of American mothers at four life stages. This study also examined the impact of educational achievement and income on this relationship. Though an old problem, the area of application is new. This study is a cross-sectional, secondary analysis of 1994 General Social Survey (GSS) data. All data analysis was performed using The Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) 10.0, using Cramer's V as the measure of association and chi-square as the test of statistical significance. The results of this study indicate that the consistency between attitudes toward work and reported work behaviors varies by life stage. In all stages, consistency was greater than 50%. This study also found that the respondents' educational achievement and total family income specified this relationship at almost every life stage. Future research is recommended to determine what other variables, if any, further influence this relationship.

THE EVOLUTION OF DYNAMIC MEDIA ON THE INTERNET: AN INTERACTIVE EXPERIENCE

by Kathy Gagne

Honors College and Art Department

Sponsor: Professor Mitchell Bills

In this case, an interactive experience is the hands on approach to learning about the named study: The Evolution of Dynamic Media on the Internet. Through this Internet based multimedia application, visitors will gain knowledge about developments that have made the Internet a rich, dynamic medium. Behind every picture, every sound, and every movement on the Internet is a complex standard, protocol, or program. The information provided is my effort to trace the evolution of 'behind-the-scenes' activity of dynamic media on the Internet and to recognize the people and organizations that make it what it is today. My excitement for well-designed interactive web sites fueled the unique approach I took to present the study. I hope, and I am almost certain that the experience of reading these facts on paper would be considerably less enjoyable than experiencing them amidst the designed multimedia application. Visitors will not only be reading the facts, they will be experiencing them.

PARENT INVOLVEMENT AND STYLES: HOW A PARENT INFLUENCES SUCCESS AND SOCIAL COMPETENCE

by Heidi Goodby

Psychology Department

Sponsor: Professor Patricia H. Hawley

The present study examines the parent-child relationship of the preschool-aged child. Previous research in adolescents suggests that the level of parent involvement, as well as parenting style influence both the child's academic (Bronfenbrenner, 1974; Lazar, Darlington, Murray, Royce, & Snipper, 1982, as cited in Marcoon, 1999) and social development (Jackson, Henriksen, & Foshee, 1998). However, the influence of the parent, in relation to the preschool aged child, has rarely been documented. This study explores the relationship between parent behavior (e.g., authoritative parenting and school involvement) and children's social competence and cognitive abilities.

Data were collected from 21 preschool aged children, 11 females and 10 males, whose age ranged from 3-5 years. Three primary sources of information were used in this investigation: parents, teachers, and the children themselves. The preschoolers participated in a sociometric interview of peer nominations and were also administered the Peabody Picture Vocabulary Test

to assess cognitive development. Parents and teachers were issued questionnaires, and teachers were also interviewed.

The outcomes of this study did not match predictions as well as expected. However, the small sample size may have contributed to the strength, or lack of strength, of the correlations. Data were analyzed with SPSS where Pearson correlations were calculated to explore possible relationships between variables.

CARMEN MARTÍN GAITE'S USE OF CHILDREN'S LITERATURE IN THE SEARCH FOR THE PERFECT INTERLOCUTOR

By Wendy A. Hallabeck

Honors College and Foreign Languages Department

Sponsor: Professor Carlos Arboleda

Carmen Martín Gaité's three children's books, *El castillo de las tres murallas* (*The Castle with Three Walls*), *El pastel del diablo* (*Devil's Pie*), and *Caperucita en Manhattan* (*Little Red Riding Hood in Manhattan*) challenge the canons of females in society. Because she believes children are the perfect interlocutors for her ideas she chooses children's literature to express her values of imagination, creating and sharing stories, traveling, and being free from what society dictates. The search for the perfect interlocutor is a central theme of Gaité because only with the perfect interlocutor, can she express herself adequately and bring her stories to life. She challenges the canons of females in society in all three of her children's books by using symbols of windows, balconies, and imprisonment.

The protagonist of each work is a young girl, an "odd ball" who is trapped, whether by castle walls or routine, in an environment that suppresses her curiosities. The works are about each protagonist's search for freedom from these restrictions, and her triumph. Driven by desire and working through bravery and imagination, Gaité's protagonists triumph over complacency and restriction. They find their ideal interlocutor with whom they may be free to let their imaginations and dreams come to life.

Gaité writes for children, believing they have a distinct rhythm from the programmed life of adults; one which she believes is the perfect receptor for her message. Gaité communicates her desire for freedom from societal norms through the power of suggestion and she does so in the context of a "frame within a frame." The female protagonists in her stories seek an interlocutor to share their dreams and desires. In the same way, the child who is Gaité's audience chooses the author's story intending to take refuge in a story and travel beyond their immediate environment. Gaité herself enters the search for the perfect interlocutor for her story to make her story and her message come to life. The child reader, the protagonist and Gaité herself look for an interlocutor and find one to take refuge in. The child takes refuge in reading, the protagonists take refuge in their dreams and imagination and Gaité – her writing. All look for the perfect interlocutor for the same reason – to be reflected in the mirror of the perfect interlocutor which serves as a form of self-reflection and self-analysis.

FECAL COLIFORM BACTERIA CONCENTRATIONS IN CONNECTICUT ESTUARINE BLUE MUSSELS (*MYTILUS EDULIS*) AND THEIR ROLE AS INDICATORS FOR HUMAN PATHOGENIC DISEASE

by Becky LePine

Honors College and Department of Biology

Sponsor: Professor Rebecca Lerud

Marine habitats receive large volumes of waste, including human body wastes, either directly or by means of rivers flows, especially during climatic runoff. Fecal material may contain human pathogenic organisms which, when improperly or inadequately disposed of, can cause a major health risk to those who use these water resources for food, water and recreation. Estuarine environments, where fresh water from rivers and salt water meet, are of particular concern. The Long Island Sound is an example of such an environment.

The focus of this study was to determine the concentration of coliform bacteria in Connecticut blue mussels (*Mytilus edulis*) obtained from two coastal sites -Lighthouse Point in New Haven and Hammonasset State Park in Madison--that are exposed to different environmental factors, in order to determine the effect of these factors on coliform counts. The random samples of mussels from the two sites serve as representative of the entire shellfish population at these sites, including clams and oysters.

My hypothesis was twofold: (1) the concentrations of coliform bacteria are higher at Lighthouse Point than at Hammonasset due to higher levels of pollution in the New Haven Harbor, and (2) the fecal contamination may pose a health threat to humans.

In this study, mussels were sample seven times over a five-month period, from October through February. Fecal coliform counts were consistently higher in mussels obtained from Lighthouse Point, supporting my hypothesis. Further, two different samples tested in January yielded counts that were higher than base values and one was above the limits considered safe for human consumption.

CATHERINE: THE FREE BLACK WOMEN OF PETERSBURG, VIRGINIA

by D'Andria S. Lindsey

Honors College and Journalism Department

Sponsor: Professor Megan W. Macomber

This project began as an investigation into my family's history in Petersburg, Virginia. During the nineteenth century, Petersburg became a microcosm for the tense racial relations that occurred in the South. The relatively large free black population that lived in Petersburg, Virginia struggled not only with their "free but not equal" status, but also politically imposed humiliation and suppression, as well as the social and economic ramifications of the Civil War and the Reconstruction period.

This project endeavors to recreate the lives of the free black women of Petersburg by means of a narrative that explores the impermanency of their family structure, the volatile social structure under which they lived, and the in betwixt status that their very existence as freed persons resulted in.

PERFORMANCE ART: THROUGH THE LOOKING GLASS

By Tina Marie Manus

Honors College and Department of Theatre

Sponsor: Professor Anthony Watts

The purpose of this paper is to construct a working definition of performance art. I have used existing definitions, historical research and personal experiences to define elements universally common to performance art. My research included attendance at performances and observing audiences' reactions, along with my own personal reactions, to performance art. My research focused on the performative elements found in the performance of the sexual minority.

I researched the work of nationally recognized performance artists: Annie Sprinkles, Franko B. and Michael Alig. I have also included performances by amateur performance artists, club kids, drag queens, a dominatrix performer and the organization NJGTS/ NJGYA ("New Jersey Gay Teen Scene"/ "New Jersey Gay Young Adults") to arrive at a working definition of performance art, in light of current practice.

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PRESCHOOL CARE AND ADULT ATTACHMENT AND SOCIALIZATION

by Heidi Nyser

Honors College and Department of Psychology

Sponsor: Professor Deborah A. Carroll

The relationship between type of preschool care and adult socialization and attachment was studied. The preschool variables studied were type of care (home, family care, or daycare center), age of entry into care, and length of time spent (part-time or fulltime). Adult attachment was classified using the Relationship Scales Questionnaire or RSQ and adult socialization was measured using two sub-scale tests of Goldberg's Big Five Factor Analysis. A significant relationship was not found between type of care and adult socialization or attachment, but several correlations were found between socioeconomic status, two of the RSQ subscales (dismissing, fearful, preoccupied, secure) and the extraversion and agreeableness scores. Results were interpreted, and limitations were discussed.

THE IMPORTANCE OF TEACHING CHILDREN TO RESEARCH AND INQUIRE: COMPREHENSIVE UNITS AND LESSON PLANS BASED ON *HARRY POTTER*

By Vanessa L. Pease

Honors College and Department of Elementary Education

Sponsor: Professor Cheryl Dickinson

The purpose of this creative project is to examine a model for teaching elementary school children to inquire or conduct research. Inquiry provides opportunities to develop literacy skills and expand content knowledge through the act of researching topics that are related to the content of the existing curriculum. The inquiry model is based upon what Bevevino, Dengel, and Adams (1999) refer to as the Learning Cycle. The Learning Cycle process organizes the research experience by providing a framework that assists the teacher in planning, teaching, and evaluating student learning experiences that involve inquiry. In addition, this study recognizes that certain conditions have been determined to be conducive to creating a climate for inquiry; they include transactional learning methods, mediated discussions, problem-solving opportunities, functional writing, reference centers, collaboration, and management materials (Dickinson 1996). These conditions are important in order to effectively encourage students to inquire, which includes: forming a hypothesis, locating relevant data sources, synthesizing data, and finally drawing a conclusion based upon research. From this point, students may then form their own research questions and/or problems coupled with the desire to inquire further.

SELF-REPORTED DRINKING AND DRIVING BEHAVIORS AMONG UNDERGRADUATE COLLEGE STUDENTS AT A PUBLIC UNIVERSITY IN NEW ENGLAND

by Kimberly L. Ploszaj

Department of Public Health

Sponsor: Professor Sandra Bulmer

The purpose of this study was to determine the self-reported drinking behaviors, and drinking and driving behaviors of undergraduate college students at a public university in New England. Questionnaires were distributed to students in 5 randomly selected classes in February, 2001. A total of 173 undergraduate university students participated in the study by anonymously completing and returning their questionnaires. The results of the study revealed that 116 (67.1%) students reported drinking in the past 30 days. A total of 81 (46.8%) students reported driving after drinking during the previous 3 months, and 80 (46.2%) reported riding with a driver who had been drinking during the previous 3 months. Significant differences were found in drinking behavior and sex, and drinking behavior and ethnicity. Males in this study were more likely to report drinking in the previous 30 days than females, and African-American respondents were more likely to report drinking in the previous 30 days than Caucasians, or Other ethnic groups. This study indicated that drinking and driving is a serious problem among university students on this campus. Further research is needed to determine the best methods by which to address this problem.

ALL GROWN UP: AN ILLUSTRATED JOURNEY OF A YOUNG GIRL'S ASPIRATIONS FOR THE FUTURE

by Karyn K. Salerno

Honors College and Department of Art

Sponsor: Professor Mia Brownell

My creative project involved the creation of an original children's book entitled "All Grown Up." I chose this project so I could develop my skills as an illustrator and learn more about the field. While there is a wide range of markets for illustrators, illustrating for books is of my particular interest. I like the challenge translating the story through pictures, and the great deal of creativity involved. There are endless possibilities in illustration and the sky is the limit. There are fourteen 11x14 illustrations total, which are done in Prismcolor colored pencils on bristol. The drawings were later scanned using Adobe Photoshop, and resized for the book printout. The story is written in short rhyming verses, inspired by the style of author/illustrator

David Kirk. The story takes the reader on a journey through a young girl's mind as she dreams of the many things she can do when grown, from an astronaut in space to a racecar driver. The underlying message of the book is to believe in yourself and make your goals come true, which applies to my own life and my pursuit of becoming an illustrator.

HOW DO NEGATIVE INTERACTIONS INFLUENCE SOCIAL COMPETENCE IN PRESCHOOL AGED CHILDREN?

by Grace A. Saunders

Honors College and Department of Psychology

Sponsor: Professor Patricia Hawley

The present study was developed to identify and explore preschool aged children who engage in negative interactions (aggression) and determine if these interactions are related to social competence. Hawley (1999) proposed that social competence would be related to negative interactions as they are both closely linked with social dominance. The present researcher, however, feels that aggressive interactions are an indicator of social incompetence. That is, they would be negatively related. Data exploring these two theoretical orientations were collected by way of a teacher questionnaire, a sociometric interview, and observations conducted by the researcher. These three variables of interest included social competence, social dominance, and negative interactions (aggression). Data were analyzed and correlated by SPSS software. I expected to find a positive correlation between negative interactions and social dominance, a negative correlation between negative interactions and social competence, and a negative correlation between social competence and social dominance. There were 18 subjects from a preschool whose ages ranged from 3-5 ($M=3.7$) years old. Based on the results obtained, there is evidence that supports both theories.

CHILDREN'S LITERATURE FOR A MULTICULTURAL SOCIETY

By Jeffrey F. Sousa

Honors College and Department of Foreign Languages

Sponsor: Professor Luisa Piemontese-Ramos

This Departmental Honors creative thesis is comprised of three children's books written in both English and Spanish. The Books' central character is a curious boy named Azpiri, who initially stumbles upon the existence of the Aztec civilization and later becomes more interested in the

ancient culture. The ultimate goal of the books is to offer a means of educating both English and Spanish speakers of the Aztec civilization, its existence in the Mexican culture, and to expose the two greatly spoken languages through children's literature. The thesis that complements the three books explains and defines the concept of multiculturalism, specifically in the United States, as being a fragile societal system that does not "accept" nor "tolerate" different cultures, but instead "assimilates" differences into an existing society.

THE PORTRAYAL OF WOMEN IN MAGAZINE ADVERTISEMENTS: A CONTENT ANALYSIS OF SEXISM IN *WORKING WOMAN*

by Laurie Stevens

The Department of Sociology/Anthropology

Sponsor: Professor Joseph A. Polka

This study describes stereotypical roles of women portrayed in advertisements from *Working Women* over a fifteen-year period. It partially replicates an earlier study - *Do Contemporary Women's Magazines Practice What They Preach?* (Ortiz and Ortiz 1989). *A Consciousness Scale for Media Sexism* (Pingree, Hawkins, Butler, and Paisley 1976) was adopted to content analyze a random sample of ninety-six advertisements. Three questions were addressed: Is the sexism portrayed in advertisements perceived differently by a male than a female coder? Will there be a significant difference between the levels of sexism portrayed in the earlier study compared with the current study? Will there be less sexism portrayed in advertisements over time? This study found a statistically significant decrease in sexism portrayed in advertisements from *Working Women* over nearly a quarter century of publication. The sexism perceived was independent of a coder's gender.

INVESTIGATING THE ROLE OF WHOLE-BODY MOVEMENT IN THE FIRST GRADE CLASSROOM

by Kelly Rebecca Tyrrell

Honors College and Department of Education

Sponsor: Professor Katherine Corbett

The developmental appropriateness of the first grade classroom and the physical activity levels of first graders were examined in this qualitative study, along with the question of whether or not

children are spending enough time physically involved in their learning. Seven first grade classes were observed, and teachers were interviewed. Data on student behaviors, placement of students involved in activities, the amount of time spent in activities, and the frequency of certain behaviors was recorded. According to the observational data, the classroom environments did not support the children's movement needs. The majority of the children were expected to complete most of their work while sitting quietly at their desks. Teachers used the denial of recess or physical education class as a consequence for not meeting the expectation. In addition, six of the seven teachers moved more than they allowed the students to move. Young children become more fatigued when engaged in low intensity activity than they do when engaged in high-intensity activity. Therefore, teachers need to include movement in the curriculum, but few sources are available to primary level teachers. Suggestions for incorporating movement with academics are provided in the creative section of this thesis. Lesson plans were developed to meet academic objectives through whole-body movement experiences. Several were included in a student teaching experience, during which the motivational levels of the students increased considerably. They enjoyed the physical activity and working together. Furthermore, the activities were effective in meeting the academic objectives for children in first grade.

ANGER IN ORLANDO: THE FEMALE/MALE VOICE CONTRAST AS VIRGINIA WOOLF'S CRITICISM OF PATRIARCHY

by Susan Wegener

Honors College and Department of English

Sponsor: Professor Vera Neverow

Virginia Woolf began to write *Orlando* during an enjoyable time in her life-the novel was dedicated to her intimate friend, Vita Sackville-West, and "begun as a joke" (*A Writer's Diary* 128). An examination of the text, however, indicates that the humorous, romantic *Orlando* became a site of the author's anger toward patriarchal society's treatment of women. Perhaps because of Woolf's personal views about a writer's detachment from a fictional text (outlined in *A Room of One's Own*), her anger is often deflected by fantastic elements, sarcastic observations, and satirical comments, but the tone of the work is increasingly serious and the expression of anger progressively more pronounced. This seriousness may be attributed either to sadness as Woolf's relationship with Vita waned and the passionate love which had prompted her to write was no longer inspiring, or could derive from the anger directed toward patriarchy that Woolf also expresses in *A Room of One's Own*, a work in progress at the same time as *Orlando*. Critics have noted the contrast between *Orlando's* whimsical first half (when the title character was male) and the serious second half (after the change to female), attributing it to Woolf's boredom with the subject or even her fatigue with writing a non-intellectual novel (Forster 18). This paper argues that those changes are not accidental (as the fatigue explanation implies); they are manifestations of Woolf's own anger, especially evident in the comparison of the character's male and female voices. Because patriarchy defined anger exclusively as either an expression too

harsh for the modest female writer, or as proof of women's inability to control their emotions, when Woolf expresses her own anger she subverts patriarchal expectations. Through her portrayal of the male Orlando's overly dramatic rages and the female's controlled and angry logic, Woolf shows that anger can take many forms and is empowering to the woman who defies patriarchal assumptions about female anger. The female Orlando's thoughts and actions are markedly more serious than the male's voice is, because Woolf abandons satire for direct anger and presents a severe commentary on patriarchal injustice. The textual gravity goes beyond Woolf's need to express her love for Vita or to experiment with new styles. Virginia Woolf is angry when she writes *Orlando*, and despite her assertions of the novel as a writer's holiday, it should be considered a serious declaration of women's rights and a revelation of Woolf's anger with the world that considers physical characteristics the defining factor for one's social role. *Orlando's* demonstration of anger is Woolf's rebellion against patriarchal standards for women's conduct, and the contrast between the satirical first half and the bitter second half shows her decision to use her anger to reveal her passion for a social issue that could no longer be ignored.

