**Poster Session 1**
Commons West, Easel 38  
12:00 PM to 1:30 PM

**Perceived Discrimination Among Multicultural Students: An Examination of Latino and Asian-American Students at a Four-Year Institution in the Northwest**
Gerardo Galeana, Senior, Political Science, History, Washington State University  
McNair Scholar  
Mentor: Julie Kmec, Sociology, Washington State University

This study looked at whether multicultural students, specifically Latinos and Asian Americans, perceived discrimination in their classrooms, workplace, or on campus in general. Participants consisted of Latino and Asian American students who filled out an online survey with questions on these areas. Four hypotheses were created and tested which were 1) Latinos would perceive discrimination more than Asian Americans, 2) males would perceive discrimination more than females, 3) multicultural Greek members would perceive discrimination more than non-Greeks, and 4) upper classmen would perceive discrimination more than lower classmen. The results from the survey responses supported only one of the four hypotheses where multicultural Greeks perceived discrimination more than non-Greeks. This area of perceived discrimination among multicultural students is something that should have more research conducted on.

**Poster Session 1**
Commons East, Easel 64  
12:00 PM to 1:30 PM

**Greater Love Hath No Man: Death and Dying in the Contemporary American Military**
Ryan Green, Junior, History, University of California, Davis  
McNair Scholar  
Mentor: Charles Walker, History, University of California, Davis

The purpose of this study is to determine how contemporary American society and its military view the concept of dying and how one is able to have “a good death.” For primary sources, I use Medal of Honor citations, letters home, newspaper obituaries and articles. Preliminary results have shown that the best way one could die was in the action of saving another’s life. Medal of Honor citations alone have indicated this. Of the 258 Medals of Honor, which have been awarded, often posthumously, since the start of the Vietnam War, 56% have been awarded for actions that demonstrated self-sacrifice for others. In the conflicts after Vietnam the proportion of Medal of Honor citations in regard to self-sacrifice have risen: of the 12 Medals of Honor that have been awarded, self-sacrifice made up 75% of the citations. I expect to find more corroborating evidence as I continue my research. It is hoped that information gleaned from this research will help mental health professionals better treat veterans by assuaging any potential survivor’s guilt that military personnel may possess.

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**Session 1H**

**Rule and Resistance: Islam and the Modern State**
Session Moderator: Joel Migdal, Jackson School International Studies  
Mary Gates Hall 254  
1:00 PM to 2:30 PM

*Note: Titles in order of presentation.

**An examination of the speeches of Iran’s Supreme Leader Ayatollah Khamenei in the build-up to the war in Iraq**
Jeffrey Elliott (Jeff) Gordon, Senior, History, Near Eastern Studies (Culture & Civilization)  
Mentor: Alyssa Gabbay, Near Eastern Languages and Civilization

The 1979 Islamic Revolution established a theocratic regime in Iran whose leaders based much of their legitimacy on their bellicose opposition to the United States. However, US President George Bush’s 2002 speech grouping Iran, Iraq and North Korea into an “axis of evil,” and the demonstrated willingness of the United States to use its military might to overthrow one of the members of this axis, presented the Islamic Republic of Iran with the very tangible prospect of invasion. The course of this research has been to determine how Iran’s leaders adjusted their public attitudes to account for this possibility. This has been done through an examination of the translated speeches of Ayatollah Khamenei, Iran’s
Supreme Leader and its most powerful figure, as collected in online archives and international press reports. While it might be expected that Iran’s leader would slacken his traditional bellicose anti-Americanism in an effort to mollify the vastly more powerful United States, we find this was not the case. Khamenei’s speeches from January 2001 through the fall of Saddam Hussein in May of 2003 show the Iranian leader’s public attitude in regards to the US threat remained essentially unchanged. Despite the massive invasion of Iraq, Khamenei continued to espouse his long held belief that the United States would not invade his country, but would rather seek to undermine the Islamic Republic through subversion and “cultural aggression.” Combined with his belief that the United States and the Islamic Republic will forever remain fundamentally opposed, regardless of what actions Iran might take, Khamenei’s speeches reveal the ineffectiveness of force as a lever to sway Iranian behavior.

**SESSION 1J**

**THE POLITICS OF PRACTICE:**
**HISTORICAL, PHILOSOPHICAL, AND METHODOLOGICAL REFLECTIONS ON CONFLICT AND COMMUNITY**

Session Moderator: Phillip Thurtle, Comparative History of Ideas

Mary Gates Hall 271

1:00 PM to 2:30 PM

* Note: Titles in order of presentation.

**Merchants and Pirates: How the Hanseatic League’s Founding Principles Shaped its Conflicts with England**

* Jonah Bomgaars, Senior, History
  Mentor: Charity Urbanski, History
  Mentor: Ileana Rodriguez-Silva, History

From the late 14th through the 15th century, the German Hanse was a major player in economic, political, and military conflict –areas traditionally associated with state actors– throughout northern Europe, despite being a decentralized, non-sovereign, non-territorial entity. The Hanse was a late medieval/early modern trade organization, the driving purpose of which, from its founding and throughout its development, was to provide for the mutual protection of its member cities’ merchants in the course of their business and ensure and expand their rights and privileges in foreign ports; to protect their merchants against the predations of both pirates and kings. It is thus one of the great historical ironies that the Hanse became a source of piracy and mercantile harassment rivaling those of the sovereign states of Northern Europe. The Hanse’s relations with England throughout the late 14th and 15th century, especially in the decades surrounding the English dynastic struggle of the Wars of the Roses and concurrent Anglo-Hanseatic War, exemplify the Hanse’s role as a state-like actor in international conflict. Current scholarship on the Hanse focuses on cliometric trade analysis and linear narrative history, but I emphasize the unique nature of the Hanse and how it determined their actions on the international stage, critically reading Parliamentary records, royal appeals, and major secondary sources in light of my analysis of the Hanse’s foundational documents. I explore the motivations of the Hanse in its conflicts with England and determine that the Hanse’s use of piracy and the harassment of English merchants represented a natural continuation of their founding principles. My research addresses questions of the motivations and internal dynamics of one of the most successful and longest-lasting international trade leagues to-date as it interacted with more traditional state-entities in diplomatic and economic contexts.

**SESSION 1J**

**THE POLITICS OF PRACTICE:**
**HISTORICAL, PHILOSOPHICAL, AND METHODOLOGICAL REFLECTIONS ON CONFLICT AND COMMUNITY**

Session Moderator: Phillip Thurtle, Comparative History of Ideas

Mary Gates Hall 271

1:00 PM to 2:30 PM

* Note: Titles in order of presentation.

**Newbook: The Iraq Diaries and Publishing Original Sources in a Digital World**

* Margaret Kathleen (Meg) Ainsley, Senior, Social Sciences, Evening Degree Program
  Kayhan Aryan (Kayhan) Nejad, Junior, History
  Ariella Mihi (Ariella) Fish, Junior, International Studies
  Mentor: Walter Andrews, Near Eastern Languages and Civilization
  Mary Gates Scholar

The Svoboda Diaries project seeks to translate and digitize a nineteenth century travel diary written in Arabic by a nineteen-year-old European named Alexander Svoboda. The Newbook project is the second phase of the Svoboda Diaries Project. The first phase of this project focused on the development, transcription, and translation of the travel journal. Alexander Svoboda kept a thorough record of his journey including a trip with his family across the desert to Damascus, from there by train and boat to Cairo, then finally to Brindisi and Paris. Phase one of the project resulted in an XML mark-up text in both Arabic and English automatically rendered in HTML for web display together with notes and supporting materials.
such as maps, PDF’s, rare books, and a Wikipedia associated with the site, referred to as a Svobodapedia, which organizes our rare materials into an easily accessible database. Presently our group is collecting and organizing images and genealogical material, to identify family members within the diary and lead to a better understanding of the Svoboda family and others who traveled with Alexander. Many factors have been undertaken on our road to publication, including correcting and regularizing the XML tagging and formatting to result in an errorless XML mark-up language. Finally, collaborating on a Newbook website, where text, supporting material, and a print-on-demand version of the text will be available to the public. The Newbook project is a collaborative effort, including research faculty, PhD students, and undergraduate researchers, the result of this union has led to a more comprehensive approach to creating a visually interactive publication.

**SESSION 1J**

**THE POLITICS OF PRACTICE:**

**HISTORICAL, PHILOSOPHICAL, AND METHODOLOGICAL REFLECTIONS ON CONFLICT AND COMMUNITY**

*Note: Titles in order of presentation.*

**Radical, Racial Antisemitism: The Building Blocks of Nazi Policy**

_Jennifer Cigler, Senior, History, Pacific Lutheran University_

_Mentor: Gina Hames, History, Pacific Lutheran University_

The essay “Radical, Racial Antisemitism: The Building Blocks of Nazi Policy” explores the progression of religious antisemitism throughout history into the modern practice of a more severe form of discrimination, radical, racial antisemitism. This resulting radical, racial antisemitism, or the belief that Jews belonged to an inferior race, penetrated the Weltanschauung (world view) of key founding members of the Nazi Party, including Adolf Hitler, Heinrich Himmler, and Joseph Goebbels. Nazi leadership embraced radical, racial antisemitic ideology as a foundational principle of their party politics during their rise to power between 1919 and 1933. As such, this radical, racial antisemitic philosophy determined Nazi policy, laws, and doctrine that led to the eventual mass extermination of the Jews of Europe. By examining and analyzing historical antisemitic documents, the writings of Hitler, Himmler, and Goebbels, and texts of early Nazi laws, the essay establishes the connection between the radical philosophies of prominent Nazi officials and the formation of the foundations and frameworks of the early political policies implemented by the Nazi regime in the early 1930s.

**SESSION 1J**

**THE POLITICS OF PRACTICE:**

**HISTORICAL, PHILOSOPHICAL, AND METHODOLOGICAL REFLECTIONS ON CONFLICT AND COMMUNITY**

*Note: Titles in order of presentation.*

"He is Hope for the Wretched, the Salvation of the Desperate:” Miracles of Justice in Reginald of Durham’s Libellus de Admirandis Beati Cuthberti Virtutibus

_Elisabeth (Beth) Hasseler, Senior, History_

_Mentor: Ileana Rodriguez-Silva, History_

In twelfth-century northern England, the historical imagination was dominated by the region’s most powerful and most popular saint. The bishops of Durham drew on St. Cuthbert’s renowned history and well-established authority to underline their own spiritual legitimacy. Involvement with the saint’s cult was not limited to the ecclesiastical elite or the monks of the cathedral conven. Throughout the twelfth century, lay interest in the religious life dramatically increased, and saints’ cults were a popular focus of lay religious energy. Reginald of Durham’s Libellus de admirandis beati Cuthberti virtutibus, compiled in the 1160s and 70s, provides a richly detailed glimpse of this period when the saint’s miracle working powers were claimed by religious and laity alike. Much scholarly attention has already been paid to the increasing prevalence of pilgrimage to Cuthbert’s shrine in the twelfth century. Pilgrims who visited Durham generally sought miraculous cures, and as we would expect there is a higher proportion of stories about healing miracles in the Libellus than in earlier Cuthbertine hagiography. But pilgrims were not the only laity who became involved in St. Cuthbert’s cult in the twelfth century. In addition to stories of miraculous healing, Reginald’s Libellus contains accounts of the saint arbitrating the conflicts of lay inhabitants of the bishopric of Durham. My research examines these often overlooked “miracles of justice” in order to provide a fuller picture of lay interaction with St. Cuthbert in twelfth-century Durham. I analyze miracle stories involving freeing from false imprisonment, protection of lay interests, and punishment of immoral behavior in order to explore how and why members of every social strata increasingly claimed the patronage of the saint in order
to mediate secular conflict. What emerges is a clearer portrait of a distinctive local political and social culture underlined by communal association with St. Cuthbert.

SESSION 1J

THE POLITICS OF PRACTICE: HISTORICAL, PHILOSOPHICAL, AND METHODOLOGICAL REFLECTIONS ON CONFLICT AND COMMUNITY

Session Moderator: Phillip Thurtle, Comparative History of Ideas
Mary Gates Hall 271
1:00 PM to 2:30 PM

Concerning History in Philosophy of Science
Ian Chase, Senior, History, Philosophy, History & Philosophy of Science
Mary Gates Scholar
Mentor: Andrea Woody, Philosophy

How exactly is history of science related to philosophy of science? Answers range from denying there exists any substantial relation at all to asserting that the relation is one of necessity, in which philosophy of science without history of science is worse off and vice versa. In this research I give a brief survey of the relevant literature. I then suggest that thus far the various approaches taken toward resolving the general problem have not been satisfying and, hence, that a new approach is needed. I use a case-based analysis of a recent essay in philosophy of science by Kyle Stanford to demonstrate what I believe to be a novel, fruitful approach to the problem. Rather than speculating about the relation in the abstract, in this new approach I focus on how Stanford uses history of science to make his philosophical argument go through in practice. Here the problem becomes: How is history of science related to philosophy of science in Stanford’s essay? I argue that the payoff of this approach is that although the conclusion I draw is not as general in scope as those offered by previous philosophers, in its narrowness this new approach is more detailed and, hence, more illuminating of the relation between history of science and philosophy of science. Attending to how philosophers work out this problem in practice, I argue, is the approach that we should take in trying to understand the nature of this precarious relation. Finally, I compare my analysis of Stanford’s essay with some of the existing accounts delineated in the beginning of the paper, in order to determine whether any of the generalizations they offer hold in this particular case.

SESSION 1N

MCNAIR SESSION - CULTURE SHIFTS, SOCIAL CHANGE, SOCIAL MOVEMENTS: PAST AND PRESENT

Session Moderator: Devon Pena, Anthropology
Mary Gates Hall 295
1:00 PM to 3:00 PM

* Note: Titles in order of presentation.

Conversi sed non Pervrsi: Contextualizing the Gilbertine Lay Petition of the Twelfth Century
Dustin Thomas (Dustin) Neighly, Senior, History
McNair Scholar
Mentor: Robert Stacey, College of Arts and Sciences

A monastic reformation movement swept through Europe in the eleventh and twelfth centuries resulting in increased access to the religious life for peasants and noble women. The introduction of these new elements caused tension and anxiety among existing ecclesiastical elites. A prime example of these tensions is the Gilbertine Order, a monastic sect founded in England ca. 1131 that provided for the needs of these newly active populations. Originally created to serve a group of cloistered nuns, the Gilbertines soon began to include lay brothers to oversee the external governance of the monastery. At some point after 1147, the Gilbertine Order introduced Canons, monks of socially elite backgrounds, who usurped the lay brethren’s position of authority. This usurpation created tensions that resulted in the Gilbertine lay brothers filing a formal complaint with the pope ca. 1161. Existing research on this topic generally relegates the lay brothers’ actions to a marginalized extreme and scholars have often described the brothers’ actions using terms originally employed by the lay brothers’ adversaries, such as “rebellious” and “violent.” There has been little attempt to understand the lay brothers’ intentions nor to situate the petition in relation to the larger social, political, religious, and economic movements sweeping throughout Western Europe in the mid- to late-twelfth century. My research has found that their actions represent an attempt, albeit frustrated, to integrate themselves within a larger, society-wide discussion of rights, duties, and relationships between the period’s various social hierarchies, both ecclesiastical and lay. A comparison of the language and procedures outlined in letters surrounding the Papal investigation of the lay brother’s petition indicates that, rather than being an attempt to upend prevalent social hierarchies, the lay brothers’ actions serve to illustrate their attempts to integrate themselves within these power structures.
The 'Constant Victim': The Transformation of Serbian Identity and Nationalism from 1980-86
Alyson Elizabeth (Alyson) Singh, Senior, History, International Studies
Mentor: Ileana Rodriguez-Silva, History

Since WWII there has not been a major intra-European war, with the very large exception of the 1992-1995 wars of Yugoslav Succession. These wars were a conflict between the different ethnicities of the republics of former Yugoslavia: Serbia, Croatia, Slovenia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Macedonia, and Montenegro. The Serbs are widely viewed as the “aggressors” of this conflict, with their leader Slobodan Milošević responsible for inciting nationalism. However, importantly I argue that nationalism was already in place before Milošević rose to power. While most of the current scholarship focuses on the timeline of political developments, my paper moves beyond the political events to look at the cultural transformation of that nationalism from 1980-86 and the importance of nationalistic fervor. I argue that after 1980, socio-economic and political circumstances reacted with historical revisionism and a resurgence of WWII memories by a group of Serbian intellectuals to produce this new form of nationalism that the Serbian state has been “victimized”. This “victimized” feeling is crucial to understand the later events of the Yugoslav wars under Milošević. This transformation is evident in the individual works produced by these Intellectuals culminating in 1986 SANU Memorandum, a dynamic list of grievances that Serbian Intellectuals had with the Yugoslav state. Because of this feeling of “victimization,” the Serbs felt that their group identity was being threatened by their “subordinate” position within the Yugoslav state.

POSTER SESSION 2
Commons West, Easel 6
2:00 PM to 3:30 PM

Robin Hood, Poaching, & Non-Noble Perceptions of Forest Law in Medieval England
Erik Adam (Erik) Scheer, Senior, History
Mentor: Charity Urbanski, History
Mentor: Ileana Rodriguez-Silva, History

Following the Norman invasion of England in 1066, King William I instituted a new system of royal forests throughout England. Intended as royal hunting preserves, these areas were vast in extent, and a distinct system of law restricting land usage and hunting rights applied within their bounds. While information on baronial reactions to this change is readily available, the attitudes of commoners and the lesser gentry are more obscure. I argue that the primary audience of the ballads of the famed English outlaw Robin Hood was non-noble, and examines their earliest editions – and the activities of historical outlaws in the 15th century – in the con-
The Struggle to Control the Story of the Everett Massacre

Matthew P. (Matthew) Anderson, Senior, History Zesbaugh Scholar
Mentor: James Gregory, History
Mentor: Ileana Rodriguez-Silva, History

In the aftermath of the 1916 Everett Massacre, the Industrial Workers of the World (I.W.W.), the City of Everett, and local newspapers struggled to control the story of this armed confrontation, and the ensuing trial of I.W.W. member Thomas Tracy. There has been a great deal written about the Massacre and trial, but limited research on the attempts of labor, political parties, industrialists, and the local community to control the story. To research this topic, I have examined a number of books, along with the Seattle Daily Times, the Everett Daily Herald, and various regional labor publications. I have also conducted archival research in various documentary sites, as well as conducting informal interviews with archivists, and people in Everett. I argue that the rhetoric used by the attorneys at the trial, the I. W. W. literature, along with coverage in the local periodicals, provides an example of the larger battle waged for the control of the production of stories and historical memories. This paper uses the depictions of the massacre by various groups to raise broader questions about how memory is produced, and the lengths to which people will go to further their cause, and to have their views elevated to the story of history.

Theories of Socialist Imperialism in the German Social Democratic Party, 1875-1918

Marc Cameron Horan Spatz, Senior, History
Mentor: Ileana Rodriguez-Silva, History
Mentor: Raymond Jonas, History

Between 1875 and 1918, the German Social Democratic Party grew from an isolated and persecuted sect to become...
one of the largest, most well-organized, and most prestigious socialist parties in the world. The party’s theoretical foundation was Marxism. Its leaders, intellectuals, and many of its rank-and-file members espoused a doctrine that prophesied the inevitable collapse of capitalism and the global transformation of society through socialism. However, on August 4, 1914, the party’s representatives in the Reichstag stood side by side with their conservative and liberal opponents in voting to provide funding for the war that had recently broken out in Europe. Furthermore, in defiance of the party’s ideology and tradition of intransigence, a number of influential writers and intellectuals within the party had begun to articulate theories that attempted to harmonize German imperialism and Marxism. Contrary to the principles of the international solidarity of the working class, these thinkers argued that the acquisition of overseas colonies was essential to secure Germany’s continued prosperity and the well-being of German workers. Many equated the so-called noble and civilizing values of German culture with socialism. The triumph of German imperialism thus laid the foundation for the coming socialist order. My research concerns a critical reading of primary source documents from prominent socialist newspapers and treatises of the period in light of the relevant secondary source literature to reconstruct the party’s transformation from intransigence to imperialism. I seek to analyze these theories of socialist imperialism within the context of the party’s growth and bureaucratization, the rise of powerful trade unions, and the emergence of theories that challenged orthodox Marxism. Ultimately, these theories of socialist imperialism discredited the party following the war with the disastrous consequence of making its leaders and members unprepared to contest the rise of Nazism in the 1930s.

**SESSION 2C**

**GENDER AND SEXUALITY IN THE 21ST CENTURY GLOBAL WORLD**

*Session Moderator: Judith A Howard, Sociology*

Mary Gates Hall 234  
3:30 PM to 5:00 PM

*Note: Titles in order of presentation.

**Militant or Fearful?: An Exploration of Debates & Tactics in Early Queer Rights Organizations**  
Rosemary (Rose) Lioy, Senior, History, Pacific Lutheran University  
Mentor: Beth Kraig, History, Pacific Lutheran University

Three groups that played an essential role in triggering the Queer Rights Movement in America, the Lesbian group Daughters of Bilitis, the mostly male homophile group Mattachine Society, and One Inc., that emerged from the Mattachine Society remain an understated and understudied part of history. Exploring the different tactics used by these groups and the debates over ideology and goals that emerged in their various publications, especially in the 1950s and early 1960s is an attempt to shed light on their influence and importance in American History. Various branches of these organizations were characterized as being more militant than others, which contributed to the debates among their members in their publications. By looking at primary documents obtained from the One Nation Gay & Lesbian Archives in Los Angeles, California from the Daughters of Bilitis’ publication *The Ladder*, the Mattachine Society’s publication *Mattachine Review*, and One, Inc.’s magazine *One*, a close examination of how different views of activism for queer people emerged well before the Stonewall Uprising of 1969. This extensive examination of their publications gives insight into how these groups viewed themselves, each other, and the larger society that surrounded them, highlighting the importance of scholarly recognition of diversity in civil rights movements, debates over the merits and drawbacks that emerge from in-group debates, and ongoing perceptions about how to define “militant” tactics within movements for equality. Through this analysis the question of queer minority status in America, which has been highly debated by many, reveals itself to be the core issue of conflicts within this movement. The result of the disagreement of whether or not the queer identity constitutes a minority proves to be the root of many clashes within the movement then and now.

**POSTER SESSION 3**  
Commons East, Easel 50  
4:00 PM to 5:30 PM

**Mechanistic Studies of the Pup Ligase in Mycobacterium tuberculosis**  
Denis Smirnov, Junior, Biochemistry  
Mary Gates Scholar

Kalkena Sivanesam, Senior, Biochemistry, Chemistry, History  
Mentor: Champak Chatterjee, Chemistry

In eukaryotic organisms, ubiquitin is a small protein modifier that is attached to proteins and targets them for proteasomal degradation. In an analogous fashion, in *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* (*Mtb*), the prokaryotic ubiquitin-like protein (*Pup*) is conjugated to lysine side-chains of substrate proteins and targets them for degradation by the *Mtb* 20S proteasome. This pathway has been shown to be essential for *Mtb* infection in mice, and is a potential target for therapeutic research. The enzyme PafA is responsible for attaching Pup to its substrates and has previously been shown to be essential for lethal infections by *Mtb* in mice. We have developed a fluorescent activity-based probe to monitor PafA activity in vitro by conjugating Fluorescein isothiocyanate (FITC) to free lysine, a known substrate of PafA. FITC-Lys demonstrates a
high degree of specificity for PafA, even in the presence of cell lysates. This probe was employed to visualize PafA activity by in-gel fluorescence. It has allowed us to identify a minimal sequence of Pup, the C-terminal 26 amino acids, that is recognized by PafA. Alanine mutants of the 25th and 26th C-terminal residues demonstrate that leucines at these positions are critical for PafA interaction.