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**ACF 2012 July - September Presentations**

**Delamar, Austin**

July – September FY12

3nd Globalization Symposium: Globalization of Knowledge: Economics, Ecology, and Humanities

"Evolution of Photography and Advertising: How They Impacted Society"

It has been shown that students who know a second language are told to be more cognitively advanced than those who only know one language. Studies show that knowing a second language, or even starting to learn one, helps improve and increase brain activity, thus growing one's knowledge. In addition to this finding, it is also known that children have the best potential to learn a second or third language with the most ease and least of difficulty. In America, some K-6 grades are just starting to implement foreign language classes to boost their students' capabilities. In regards to other countries like China, where children in kindergarten already have started their studies in foreign languages, America is far behind. They are not teaching children foreign languages early enough. Americans are staying put with English as their favored language and some citizens may even refuse to learn a new language because of the assumption that "English is the universal language". Why are Americans less motivated to learn another language than people in other countries? With the increasing spread of Western influence around the globe, other countries are learning English in order to trade with American companies to better themselves. This spread is causing smaller countries to slowly lose their unique language and causing Americans to lose motivation to learn a new language. This also is contributing to the establishment of a universal language, which may wipe out many cultures and minor languages. This should not happen. Every country needs to protect their own culture and to rid of any contenders for a universal language, by teaching foreign languages to their children and at the same time teach their own native language to preserve their culture and identity.

**Fedewa, Amanda**

July – September FY12

3nd Globalization Symposium: Globalization of Knowledge: Economics, Ecology, and Humanities

"Evolution of Photography and Advertising: How They Impacted Society"

Within the last few decades there have been increased attempts to fight human trafficking. Many non government organizations have formed in order to battle human trafficking and to educate people affected by human trafficking. However, instead of the human trafficking problem decreasing, it is exponentially increasing due to globalization. Many countries around the world are now interconnected through the vast movement of globalization. Globalization has increased the trades of goods and services throughout the world and while this can help improve the lives of people, it can also hurt people. The people responsible for human trafficking will have the knowledge and expertise of globalization that makes human trafficking possible. In addition, not having the knowledge of globalization is what makes humans vulnerable to human trafficking. By increasing the knowledge of globalization to vulnerable humans, we can help prevent people from being caught in the human trafficking ring. Plus, by using this knowledge of globalization, we can also arrest the people who are committing these horrible crimes. This article will examine the affects that knowledge of globalization has on human trafficking.

**Goggins, Jamie**

July – September FY12

"Strive Baby Strive, Building a Better Chapter"

No Abstract.

**Kreinbrink, Jennifer**

July – September FY12

2011 Breast Cancer Symposium

"Clinical presentation of breast cancer: Age, stage, and treatment modalities in a contemporary cohort of Michigan women"

D. R. Smith, J. Caughran, J. L. Kreinbrink, G. K. Parish, S. M. Silver, T. M. Breslin, J. E. Pettinga, A. M. Mehringer, C. A. Wesen, H. Yin, D. Share, A. T. Davis, F. T. Pleban, T. A. Bacon-Baguley; Grand Valley State University, Grand Rapids, MI; Richard J. Lacks Sr. Cancer Center, St. Mary's Health Care, Grand Rapids, MI; University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI; University of Michigan Comprehensive Cancer Center, Ann Arbor, MI; Spectrum Health, Grand Rapids, MI; MiBOQI, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI; Michigan Breast Specialists, Grosse Pointe Woods, MI; BlueCross BlueShield of Michigan, Southfield, MI; Grand Rapids Medical Education Partners, Grand Rapids, MI; Health Sciences Consultant and Freelance Medical/Health Writer, Macomb, MI

Abstract Text:

Background: The U.S. Preventative Services Task Force (USPSTF) revised their breast cancer screening recommendations in 2009 changing their stance on age and frequency of mammography screening to biannual exams starting at age 50. The purpose of this study is to analyze data from a statewide breast cancer registry managed by the Michigan Breast Oncology Quality Initiative (MiBOQI) to determine the impact of these new recommendations on diagnosing and treating breast cancer. Methods: De-identified data were collected on women participating in the MiBOQI registry at seventeen statewide institutions from 2006-2009. Data included method of detection, cancer stage, age at detection, treatment type, and patient demographics. Participants were stratified based on age, and data analyzed using NCSS software (chi-square and t-tests). Results: 5903 women with breast cancer with an average age at diagnosis of 59.4 years were included. 65.5% of breast cancers were detected via mammography, 29.8% by palpation, and 4.7% by other methods. In women under 50 years of age, cancers were detected by mammography in 48.3% (69.3% >50yr) and by palpation in 46.1% (24.1% >50yr). Patients with palpable presentations were younger (55.8 yr vs. 61.2 yr; p <0.001). Cancers with a palpable presentation were diagnosed at higher stages (50.0% stage II) than with mammography (52.5% stage I; p<0.001). Breast conservation surgery occurred more frequently than mastectomy (palpation 54.2%; mammography 72.9%, p<0.001) but cancers detected through palpation were more likely to undergo mastectomy procedures. Conclusions: Results of this study validate the importance of annual screening mammography in women older than 50 years, and women aged 40 to 49 years recently omitted from screening guidelines. There was an increased prevalence of palpation for the method of detection in women less than 50 years of age. If screening mammography is omitted in this group, cancers when detected may be of a more advanced stage and result in more mastectomies. This study also supports the use of palpation as a method of detection despite recent recommendations against teaching self breast exams by USPSTF.

**Louden, Patrick**

July – September FY12

The Midwest Undergraduate Computational Chemistry Consortium

"Molecular Dynamics Simulation of the Condensation Coefficient of Water"

Experiments have found the condensation coefficient for water condensing onto pure water to be between 0.1 and 1 with more recent experiments having found a value of 0.2±0.1. However, molecular dynamics simulations of water result in a condensation coefficient of 1. These deviations could result from assigning condensed phase parameters to the bulk, surface, and gas phase water molecules in the simulations. We varied the charges and the Lennard-Jones parameters for a gas phase water molecule in a condensation simulation using the SPC/E model. We have concluded that to obtain a simulation condensation coefficient of 0.2, unrealistic parameters must be assigned to the water molecules.

**Marcincavage, Rachel**

July – September FY12

2011 International Ceramic Symposium in Japa

"International Ceramic Art Exhibition & Annagama (Wood Kiln) Firing Demonstration"

The GVSU Ceramics program received an invitation to attend the 2011 The ISCAEE (International Society for Ceramic Art Education and Exchange) International Ceramic Art Symposium in Japan. The symposium is one of the largest international ceramic symposia and this year 32 universities from 15 countries were invited to participate in the symposium, including GVSU. Five students will be attending this international event for two weeks to take part in the symposium by exhibiting their work, giving a demonstration, and participating in many activities during the symposium.

PURPOSE: To introduce and share research findings - at an international level - on ceramic forms and ways of expression throughout the history of mankind, as well as on the development of ceramic techniques, from a historical point of view. In addition, we are looking forward to stimulating and internationalizing well-known ceramic production centers in Japan, through the presentation of their ceramic culture and industry.

**Smith, Daniel**

July – September FY12

2011 Breast Cancer Symposium

"Clinical presentation of breast cancer: Age, stage, and treatment modalities in a contemporary cohort of Michigan women"

No Abstract.

**Tan, Cheng**

July – September FY12

3nd Globalization Symposium: Globalization of Knowledge: Economics, Ecology, and Humanities

"Evolution of Photography and Advertising: How They Impacted Society"

Photography is one of the most useful and persuasive technologies ever invented in our world. Photographers can capture images that can still preserve the essence of reality in it. Photography can capture images that hold memories for us, and when we look back at it, it gives us a sense of nostalgia. For this reason, we can be persuaded by photographs because of the connections it can present to us. Advertisement is also similar to photography. It also has a strong influential concept that can attract and persuade consumers. Advertising is a form of communication that allows companies to persuade us into buying their products, ideas, and services. Photography in advertising is a powerful duo and is an important tool that many corporations use to lure in consumers. People are not always aware of the emotional and nostalgic connection that a photograph can give us because they are surrounded by advertisements and commercials. Companies use photography in their advertisements to persuade us to buy their products and tell us what we should and should not do. Big corporate companies also like to target younger generation people because they are easier to influence. Photography in advertisement has a big impact on our society, without photography, corporations may not be as successful in connecting with their audiences. We may not see it as essential, but photography in advertisement is very influential to us as a society. Photography together with advertisement is more powerful, persuasive, emotional, and meaningful, than advertisement without photography; commercial advertisement would never be successful in persuading society to buy their items or ideas if they didnt use photographs.

**Wallace, Kimberly**

July – September FY12

Kappa Kappa Psi and Tau Beta Sigma National Convention 2011

"Strive Baby Strive, Building a Better Chapter"

No Abstract.