

Semester Incentive Award

Dr. Diogo Pinheiro

Assistant Professor, Tenure track, not yet tenured, Sociology and Human Services, Arts & Letters

This project, "The Impact of Social Networks on Student's Choice of Major and Retention," focuses on the ways in which social networks affect the college experience of undergraduate students, and the choices that they make regarding their majors, their enrollment, and whether to transfer universities or not. It addresses an important and timely topic while at the same time advancing our knowledge of the ways that social networks shape individual action.

Importance

The National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) estimates that around 16.8 million students were enrolled in institutions of higher learning in the fall of 2017. But most recent NCES data indicates that, for students enrolled in 4 year institutions, only about 60 percent completed their degree at the same institution within 6 years. Within Science, Technology, Engineering and Math (STEM) majors, the situation is even more dire: the National Science Foundation estimates that nearly 1 in 4 STEM majors will have switched to a non-STEM major by the end of their second year in college. This is particularly an issue for women and underrepresented minorities (URM).

A significant body of research has tried to explain these trends, but that research tends to focus primarily on understanding the mechanisms through which students, especially women and URM, drop out of STEM majors. The metaphor of the "leaky pipeline" that is frequently used in this research centers the factors that push students, underrepresented groups in particular, away from STEM degrees. Substantially less attention is paid to factors that pull students towards other alternatives. I intend to use Social Network Analysis, an important and growing set of methods, to understand this push and pull and the way that it affects students' choices. Social networks are generally defined as social relationships that are able to convey resources, information and other benefits to actors. By focusing on the social networks of undergraduate students, this research would move beyond the traditional focus on formal relationships (advisors, faculty, staff) and include other types of relationships that are relevant to the student experience, in ways that are still largely unexplored.

Semester Incentive Award

Dr. Adam Frey

option, as they have a new series for Early Modern Court Studies and I have worked with their commissioning editor before when she was at a different press.

Semester Incentive Award

Dr. Glen Smith

Professor, Tenured, Political Science & International Affairs, Arts & Letters

The purpose of this project is to examine whether intellectual humility decreases political hostility. If awarded, this project will fund a nationally representative survey including experimental treatments embedded in survey questions. This project will include both quantitative analyses of close-ended survey questions, and qualitative examinations of open-ended responses. Results of this project will be disseminated in a book, journal articles, posts in popular media outlets, and conference presentations. The project will also fund an undergraduate student researcher who will gain valuable experience conducting high-

Semester Incentive Award

Dr. Amber Ignatius

Assistant Professor, Pre-Tenure, Institute for Environmental and Spatial Analysis, Institute for

Semester Incentive Award

Dr. Stephanie Rountree

Assistant Professor, Pre-Tenure, English, Arts & Letters

*Whether the rise in mass shootings, FEMA response to super hurricanes, atrocities in immigration policy, or combating the opioid crisis; over the last decade, the heat of national discourses regarding public health and safety have long passed their boiling point. Common to each of these and many other such virulent debates is a civic faith in the U.S. government's responsibility to ensure the corporeal security and health of its subjects. This faith, however, is misplaced; its plausibility depends upon a nationalist narrative that elides latent feudal ideals built into the structure of U.S. liberal democracy, ideals intrinsic to its origins as an enslaving empire. In just the past few years, historians of U.S. capitalism have resumed studies on enslavement's original influence on the national economy. Although such research was first pioneered in 1935 by W.E.B. Du Bois in *Black Reconstruction in America*, it has been largely ignored by white academia until recently.*

*Within this emergent subdiscipline, almost no literary research exists that thoroughly examines how American authors have long intuited enslavement's influence on public health discourses under U.S. capitalism, even as such literary evidence precedes Du Bois's landmark study by more than fifty years. *American Anteliberism*, my single-authored book proposed herein, remedies this gap by investigating a literary genealogy of public health governance in the U.S. as it proceeds from capitalist forms of bodily control first established in black enslavement. I am applying to the Presidential Incentive Semester Award for Fall 2020 to support completion of my book's final chapter and submission of the full manuscript to fulfill an advance book contract.*

*In *American Anteliberism*, I interrogate historical U.S. public health policies and their origins in black enslavement through an intersectional approach in literary, gender, critical race, and disability studies. I historicize fiction and memoir published after Emancipation as written by a diverse range of American authors, including: Charles Chesnutt, Edwidge Danticat, William Faulkner, Carson McCullers, Jesmyn Ward, and Eudora Welty. Examining the public health initiatives these authors narrate, my book traces the cultural and human experiences of such post-1865 events as immigration and disease quarantine, health and hygiene curricula in higher education, mental health institutionalization, marriage prohibitions, waste infrastructure, and emergency response. Ultimately, *American Anteliberism* introduces my concept of "anteliberism" to articulate the nationalist triangulation of corporeality, capitalism, and citizenship in public health policy as revealed in the corpus of national literature.*

Anteliberism provides an interdisciplinary tool essential to trace how literary narratives have long intuited the genealogy of present-day neoliberalism, as its principles were first established in enslavement. In August 2019, The New York Times launched the 1619 Project re-examining the legacy of slavery to much critical and popular acclaim. This project of mainstream journalism reports much of the last six years of historical research in black enslavement's influence upon U.S. capitalism. This subdiscipline of economic history, dubbed "slavery's capitalism" in Sven Beckert and Seth Rockman's 2016 edited collection of the same name, underscores a cornerstone warrant of American Anteliberism—that U.S. capitalism as it influences civic life in the modern-day is invariably shaped by its emergence through black e

these policies evolved and coordinated over time to subordinate the bodies of all American subjects toward capitalist ideals of citizenship?

encountered were all normal and allowed our subjects to complete the LRMs on pace. We learned that pacing was an important aspect needed to accomplish the completion goal and our subjects were able to maintain a consistent pace that allowed them to finish at the prescribed time.

Semester Incentive Award

Dr. Yi Deng

Associate Professor, Tenured, History - Anthropology - Philosophy, Arts & Letters

My project is to use Presidential Semester Incentive Award to complete a book manuscript to submit for publication. The book aims to offer a coherent reconstruction of Kantian justice based of Kant's publicity principle, holding the practical aims of diagnosing injustices and prescribing individuals', states' and global institutions' responsibilities. The theoretical construction starts with my account of Kant's publicity as dynamic consent that differs from a series of commentators in that it reveals an inseparable relationship between Kant's moral and political theories. Its practical implications on issues surrounding food security, farmer solidarity, food safety, and global trade can entail moral expansions of Kant's cosmopolitan rights, republicanism, and a federation of free states as conditions for food justice.

In comparison with Immanuel Kant's well-appreciated moral philosophy along with his most influential three critiques, his legal-political philosophy has not received much attention until recent times, partially due to interpretive challenges from Kant's confusing and seemingly inconsistent political writings. However, in the last three decades, rapidly growing scholars of Kant's political thought, along with Kantian inspired Arendtians, Habermasians, and Rawlsians, have revealed significances of Kant's political writings on thinkers up to present. A fair amount of secondary literatures on it shed lights on theoretical concerns and practical issues, such as just war theory, the international law of human rights, global institutional regulations, democratic and peace studies, welfare-related laws and institutions.

The recent prominence of secondary literatures on Kant's legal-political philosophy, primarily focusing on his Doctrine of Right (Rechtslehre) in the Metaphysics of Morals (1797), emphasizes distinctive groundings of his juridical-political philosophy. Numerous commentators declare that

the Doctrine of Right is independent of his moral theory, and Kant's universal principle of right is not derived from his principles of morality. However, I point out, under legalist and minimalist interpretations, an internal tension arises between an account of a state's central function in protecting of a right to private property and the demands of universality that are a part of Kant's account of international justice. Such a theoretical inconsistency might reveal the growing divide between domestic and global governance, and the current crisis of the postwar liberal international order, including the weakening global international agreements and institutions, say, the W.T.O. and the European Union. On the other strand, a comprehensive moral doctrine of justice fails to accommodate pluralism. In moments of crisis, could Kant's visions of justice still offer some insights upon the future of a diverse world?

With a consideration of above practical and theoretical challenges, in my book, I present a new