

# Maxwell Student Participation Information

The Maxwell School Celebration of Undergraduate Scholarship is open to all undergraduates participating in a Maxwell School upper division research seminar, Distinction Program, or Honors Program. Participants are expected to complete a substantial and original social science research project. All research projects must have a faculty sponsor. Please discuss your intent to register for the Celebration with your faculty sponsor and keep them aware of your research progress.

**Research papers** must be 4,000 words in length and consist of original research undertaken in the context of a social science upper division research seminar course, Maxwell department Distinction Program, or Honors project. Papers will be evaluated by a committee of Maxwell faculty. All submissions must be made as **Word** documents through Blackboard by **11:59 pm on April 28, 2022**.

**Research posters** must document original research carried out as part of a social science upper division research seminar course, Maxwell department Distinction Program, or Honors Project. Poster session participants are required to attend the poster session on May 5, 2022 to discuss their research with event attendees during. Posters will be voted on by those attending the event. All posters must be submitted via Blackboard by **11:59 pm on April 28, 2022**.

Once you have completed the registration form, you will be enrolled in the Maxwell School Celebration of Undergraduate Scholarship organization on Blackboard. You will receive notifications about event details and be able to submit your research paper and/or poster through the Blackboard organization.

Registration forms will be accepted through the online portal on a rolling basis until **5:00 pm on March 31, 2022**.

[Registration link for Celebration of Undergraduate Scholarship](#)

Be sure to check the Maxwell Celebration home page and Blackboard for updates about the event schedule and additional details!

## Design & Instructions

### Poster Requirements and Suggestions

Research posters must document original research carried out as part of a social science upper division research seminar course, Maxwell department Distinction Program, or Honors Project. Poster session participants are required to attend the poster session on May 5, 2022 to discuss their research with event attendees during. Posters will be voted on by those attending the event. All posters must be submitted via Blackboard by **11:59 pm on April 28, 2022**. No late submissions can be accepted.

Posters must be submitted as PDFs and should be designed using PowerPoint or Adobe Illustrator. Design your poster in the 40" x 30" size before converting it to a PDF. Your name and research project title should appear on your poster.

### We recommend the following when designing your poster:

- Use PowerPoint or Adobe Illustrator to design your poster.
- A number of [campus computer labs](#) provide access to the appropriate Adobe software.
- If you are capturing images from a website, pictures should be no less than 300 pixels per inch to ensure good resolution at large sizes.
- Make sure to include your name and research title on your poster.

### Maxwell Logos

Please use one of these [Maxwell logos](#) for your posters.

### Sample Posters

Check out some of these sample posters for presentation and design ideas (click image to enlarge).



# Why American Voters Decide to Vote for Third Parties in Presidential Elections

## Quick and simple

- 1. Why do voters decide to vote for third parties?
- 2. How do third parties influence the election?
- 3. What are the consequences of third party voting?

## Background Information

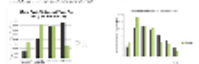
Third parties have a long history in the United States, but their influence on the outcome of presidential elections has been limited. This is due to the electoral college system, which requires a candidate to win a majority of electoral votes to become president. Third parties often lack the resources and organization to compete effectively in this system.



Case Study

## Why voters do third parties

Research shows that voters who are dissatisfied with the major parties are more likely to vote for a third party. This dissatisfaction can be based on a variety of factors, including economic conditions, social issues, and the perceived corruption of the major parties.



Conclusion: Third party voting is highest in local and state legislative elections, and lowest in primary elections and caucus states. This suggests that voters are more likely to vote for a third party when they are dissatisfied with the major parties and when the stakes are high.

### Switzerland, Norway, and International Organizations: U.S. Membership vs. EU Membership

By: Kathryn Gerson, BA International Relations & Public Relations, May 2014

**Research Overview**

- Why do voters decide to join international organizations?
- Why are Norway and Switzerland members of the EFTA/EU, but not the EU?

**Research Methodology**

- Researcher: Kathryn Gerson
- Researcher's class: IR 400
- For major: International Relations and the EU, Norway and the EFTA

**Research Findings**

- Switzerland and Norway are not members of the EU, but they are members of the EFTA.
- Switzerland and Norway are not members of the EU, but they are members of the EFTA.

**Switzerland**

- Switzerland is a permanent neutral state.
- Switzerland is not a member of the EU, but it is a member of the EFTA.

**Norway**

- Norway is a permanent neutral state.
- Norway is not a member of the EU, but it is a member of the EFTA.

**Public Policy Implications**

- Switzerland and Norway are not members of the EU, but they are members of the EFTA.
- Switzerland and Norway are not members of the EU, but they are members of the EFTA.

### Gender and Cancer in the Nineteenth Century

Elisa Hill, Department of Anthropology, Syracuse University

**Introduction**

The nineteenth century was a time of significant social and medical change. The discovery of germ theory and the development of modern medicine led to a better understanding of disease, including cancer. However, the social norms of the time often limited the ability of women to seek medical help, leading to higher mortality rates from cancer.

**Female Cancer**

Female cancer was a common and often fatal disease in the nineteenth century. The most common types were breast cancer and uterine cancer. The social norms of the time often limited the ability of women to seek medical help, leading to higher mortality rates from cancer.

**Male Cancer**

Male cancer was also common in the nineteenth century. The most common types were lung cancer and prostate cancer. The social norms of the time often limited the ability of men to seek medical help, leading to higher mortality rates from cancer.

**Historical Background**

The discovery of germ theory and the development of modern medicine led to a better understanding of disease, including cancer. However, the social norms of the time often limited the ability of women to seek medical help, leading to higher mortality rates from cancer.

**Treating Breast Cancer in 19th Century**

Treatment for breast cancer in the nineteenth century was often brutal and ineffective. Common treatments included mastectomy, amputation, and the use of toxic substances like arsenic and mercury. These treatments often led to severe pain and a high mortality rate.

**Gender and Cancer in 19th Century**

Gender played a significant role in the experience of cancer in the nineteenth century. Women often faced more social stigma and limited medical options than men. The discovery of germ theory and the development of modern medicine led to a better understanding of disease, including cancer.