2023 McGregor faculty proposals for students

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Faculty Name</th>
<th>Dept.</th>
<th>Project Title</th>
<th>Project Abstract</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Adkins, Tucker</td>
<td>Historical Studies</td>
<td>&quot;bellowed out with all the Violence of a madman&quot;: A Sensory History of Eighteenth-Century Canadian Evangelicalism</td>
<td>This fellowship program will allow me to collaborate with a student on primary source research for a chapter in my current book project, &quot;New Birth, New World: Space, Sound, and the Body in the Eighteenth-Century Protestant Awakenings.&quot; The research we complete will contribute to my chapter on early revivalism in eighteenth-century Canada. More generally, my book pursues an analysis of early evangelicalism that displays how participants yearning for new birth prompted their embrace of radical religious expressions like screaming, bodily convulsions, and visions. I am most interested in defamiliarizing early evangelicalism as a study set of culturally siloed theological convictions. Following David Bebbington’s decades-old evangelical quadrilateral, scores of scholars have characterized the movement through participants ideas about the Bible, Jesus’s crucifixion, personal conversion, and missionary activity. In most instances, foregrounding theology has privileged the polished perspective of well-educated clergymen who coordinated epistolary networks, determined publication strategies, and, if needed, redacted laypersons testimonies. While theology is necessary to understanding this movement, we must acknowledge how early evangelical ministers and laypeople understood their world including their faith through natural landscapes, bodily gestures, voices, and buildings. By foregrounding revivalists hellish Shouts, Destortions &amp; Convulsions, and gatherings in obscure places, my project shows how evangelicalism radically contested established religious and social cultures in North America and Britain between the 1730s and 1790s. Throughout the North Atlantic world, many white Britons understood traditional Protestantism, social life, and national identity through bodily control, vocal composure, and spatial refinement. To privileged and ambitious Britons, carefully restricted verbalizations, regulated bodily movements, and well-ordered spaces underpinned white British civility and distinguished their exceptional empire and religion from uncivilized societies elsewhere. New Birth, New World traces how awakeners in England, North America, Scotland, and Wales used their shaking bodies, shrill outrages, and open-air spaces in ways that severely challenged white British propriety and relocated religion to spaces and soundways long understood as Indian, black, and uncivilized. With this fellowship, I and a Calvin student will explore how early Canadian revivalists helped create the new religious sensorium shared among awakeners across the British Atlantic world.</td>
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<td>2. Bjelland, Mark</td>
<td>Geology, Geography, &amp; Environment</td>
<td>Post-Industrial Spaces: The New Inner City and What Was Left Behind</td>
<td>This student-faculty collaborative research project will focus on producing maps and data tables detailing the footprint of industry in America’s larger, legacy cities. The research will focus on a select group of cities with significant industrial histories such as Chicago, Detroit, New York, and Pittsburgh. The student researcher will use census employment data and land use maps in a GIS to reconstruct the footprint of industrial activities and document the extent of deindustrialization in each of these cities. As time permits, summaries of redevelopment projects on former industrial land will be assembled. Most work will be done at Calvin University, but some travel to case study cities may be required. The data tables and maps will form the framework for a key chapter in a book project entitled, Post-Industrial Spaces: The New Inner City and What Was Left Behind. Summer 2023 work will build on past McGregor projects examining post-industrial spaces in Portland and various Michigan cities. In Post-Industrial Spaces I argue that former factories, warehouses, railyards, and shipyards that have been redeveloped into new residences, parks, commercial, and arts facilities are key sites for understanding the direction cities are headed. The Brooklyn waterfront, Minneapolis’ Mill District, and Portland’s Pearl District are examples of post-industrial spaces where the economy, landscape, and cultural role of the inner city has been dramatically transformed. Transformed post-industrial spaces are often promoted in the urban planning literature as prime examples of sustainable urban development, as they follow the compact city model, have high rates of walking, biking and transit use, and involved extensive environmental cleanup and park creation. On the other hand, residents of post-industrial spaces, whether in Portland or Minneapolis, are drawn from a narrow demographic slice with very high levels of education and income and low rates of childrearing. Thus, this project seeks to evaluate these redeveloped former industrial spaces in terms of the three E’s of sustainable development: economy, environment, and equity.</td>
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3. Ceballos-Zapata, Abraham  
**World Languages**  
The language ecology of English language teaching in Grand Rapids, Michigan  
Language teaching and learning does not exist in a vacuum. It often reflects the values and social structures of the society in which any given language is taught or acquired. This is the case for the English language in the U.S. in which increasing numbers of multilingual students enter the school system with knowledge languages other than English.

In Grand Rapids, there are many institutions teaching English language to various groups of students. The number of students who speak languages other than English at home continues to increase. The Michigan Department of Education has an office devoted to keeping track of students who speak other languages at home and developing educational policies for so-called "special populations." Schools of Education in the Grand Rapids area and West Michigan certify teachers to work with multilingual and diverse students. Many K-12 schools in the Grand Rapids area have ESL programs designed for bilingual newcomers.

These programs exist in what some scholars of language education call an ecology in which languages enter in contact with other languages. Some languages thrive while others disappear. Some are widely used in privileged spaces while others bear stigmas. This project seeks to understand language teaching and learning from an ecological perspective in the city of Grand Rapids. By exploring the goals, processes and perspectives of various organizations in the city we hope to create a picture of the socio-political context of English language teaching. This picture in turn is an important step towards preparing teachers of English conscious of the multilingual ecologies in the city.

4. Dirksen, Michael  
**Politics and Economics**  
After the Flint Water Crisis, governments around the United States realized that lead anywhere in their water system posed a threat to everyone they governed. Unsurprisingly, since the crisis, Michigan has positioned itself at the forefront of lead service line removal and replacement. Mandates from the state require that the entire system be lead-free in under 20 years, and, presuming the program is a success, the Environmental Protection Agency is planning to use Michigan’s Lead Service Line Replacement Program as a model to be replicated in other states. As results from the program are analyzed, researchers are presented with a unique and important opportunity to evaluate a program so successes can be duplicated, and pitfalls can be avoided. In order to evaluate the programs success, we will compare program cost and implementation data in 6 Michigan cities as well as conducting several interviews with city officials, engineers, and water management organizations. Based on my initial data collection and interviews, I expect the Lead Service Line Replacement Program places an undue financial and human capital burden on rural communities, incentivizes poor water management, and, within cities, ends up prioritizing wealthier residents. I also hope that through a thorough program evaluation we will be able to make recommendations that will substantially improve the program, which will help replicate the program nationally. While there is certainly no easy way to solve the problem of lead pipes in our water system, through this research it becomes clear that many of the pitfalls Michigan has experienced can be avoided.

5. Du Mez, Kristin  
**Historical Studies**  
Live Laugh Love: A Cultural History of White Christian Womanhood  
Live Laugh Love explores more than a century of women’s religious popular culture to explore the evolution and cultivation of white Christian women’s religious, political, and economic values. Popular Christian women’s fiction and nonfiction, Christian music, film, reality television, material culture, blogs, and multi-level marketing companies are all examined through the lenses of postfeminism, neoliberalism, and race. Live Laugh Love is an academic book written for popular trade audiences, and will be completed by the end of 2023. By assisting in this project, the researcher will have the opportunity to observe the rigorous editorial process of trade publishing.

6. Fynnewever, Herb  
**Chemistry**  
In this project, our team will research the interaction of public policy and the practice of chemistry in society. What role have incentives (e.g. tax rebates for alternative energy installation) and bans (e.g. DDT, chlorofluorocarbons) played in the past and what role could they play in the future (e.g. carbon fee and rebate, residential electrification mandates)? Results of this research will inform a new 2-credit core class at Calvin: Science for Future Leaders. Research students will aid in the design and testing of research-based teaching methods and related chemical experiments for the course. They will also help design and test a final project that requires student advocacy. This project is suitable for all secondary education students and for students majoring in areas related to public policy.

This project comes out of the intersection of my primary vocation (chemistry education and research) and one of my avocations (public policy). This is almost entirely a new area for me, although I have had success publishing at the intersection of chemical education and an aspect of social studies before (specifically, anti-racism in the chemistry curriculum). An important impetus for this work is the need for 2-credit core laboratory classes at Calvin so that non-science students can meet their 6-credit science lab requirement in the new core. When brainstorming about what the Science Division could offer, I was reminded of the famous course Physics for Future Presidents taught by Richard A. Muller at UC Berkeley. My intention is to make a similar course for Calvin students, but to make it a course that is interdisciplinary across sciences and includes lab experiments.
Jamie Craig

**Name**

**Dept.**

Visual and Performing Arts - Art and Geology, Geography, and Environment

**Project Title**

Understanding Calvin’s Knollcrest Campus, Part 2: The East Campus

**Project Abstract**

Developed according to Master Principles established in 1959, Calvin’s Knollcrest campus opened gradually during the 1960s and early 70s, with students continuing to take some classes on Franklin Street. 1973 was the point at which all classes began meeting on the new campus.

We as members of the Calvin community are regularly reminded of the challenges of maintaining 50-year-old buildings, but we rarely have been given opportunities for explicitly celebrating an extraordinary campus. With the fifth/final year of construction approaching, the Center Art Gallery plans to mount an exhibition focusing on Bill Fyfe, the architect who still today is responsible more than any other individual what Calvin’s built environment entails.

As a continuation of research undertaken in the summer of 2022, work will continue in the summer of 2023 with the goal of better understanding the history of Calvin’s campus east of the Beltline. Areas of focus will include the Ecosystem Preserve, the Bunker Interpretive Center, the athletic fields, student housing, DeVos and Prince, and the Business building. One major goal of the project is a written summary of the history of the Ecosystem Preserve.

There are any number of factual components of the project that need to be compiled and made readily available to the community. But far beyond a compilation of discrete bits of information, this work is incredibly important for a couple of intertwined reasons, both philosophical and spatial. There is a widely shared consensus that ‘nature’ matters for the Calvin community and that this value is somehow part of Calvin’s campus. Work from 2022 made enormous progress on how nature in the form of organic architecture mattered for Bill Fyfe. As a Unitarian growing up in Oak Park in the shadows of Frank Lloyd Wright (literally attending Wright’s Trinity Church each Sunday morning) and then studying with Wright for two years at Taliesin, Fyfe absorbed a conception of ‘Nature’ that was closely aligned with religious transcendence. With a growing sense that architectural precedent (the legacy of Greece and Rome, or any number of other historical frameworks) were no longer applicable, Nature came to serve as the guiding principle and buildings were intended to be part of the landscape rather than a form of mastery over the landscape. And yet in many ways, this was a highly cultivated abstraction of nature, and often worked at the level of ideas. By contrast, the Ecosystem Preserve is in a much more literal way committed to nature: i.e., ecological balance, the flourishing of indigenous plants, &c. While potentially complementary, these two conceptions of nature have emerged at Calvin independently of each other, and at least as a working hypothesis this project starts from the possibility that this duality partly explains Calvin’s sometimes confused sense of what natural means on the Knollcrest campus. The 2015 Master Plan suggested that something of the wilder spirit of the Ecosystem Preserve should be brought over into the West Campus, and there’s widespread support for the idea (at least in theory). And yet, we as a community perhaps have not yet understood what a synthesis would mean historically or conceptually as we move toward concrete manifestations of the vision.

In many ways, the credibility of Calvin’s commitments to nature through the built environment depend upon the eastern portion of campus, which provides a bulwark for the aspirational claims undergirding Fyfe’s architecture. And yet, we have regularly treated it as marginal to the center of campus. This project aims to rectify that failing.

This McGregor Project is ideal preparation for two students interested in learning more about architecture, archives, curatorial practice, and historical methods. Craig Hanson and Jamie Skillen will serve as the primary faculty member directing the project (with input from Brent Williams and a Calvin alum, Michael DeMaagd Rodriguez).

Sung Lim

**Name**

**Dept.**

Politics and Economics

**Project Title**

Aspirations of Nations for the Post-Fossil Fuel Era.

**Project Abstract**

The stone age did not end because the world ran out of stones, and the oil age will not end because we run out of oil. -Sheik Ahmed Zaki Yamani-

The global demand for fossil fuel has been declining while the demand for renewable energy has been growing fast. The world’s policy makers have been working toward changing their system away from fossil fuels. Putin’s invasion of Ukraine will probably expedite this shift as energy security becomes more important for many European countries. Renewable energy will become more efficient, cheaper and stable as a result of the global effort to reach net zero emissions by 2050, while fossil fuels will be hit by price volatility. Surprisingly, some oil-rich Middle Eastern countries such as Saudi Arabia and UAE are also on the frontline of such a transition. They are all aware of the fact that maintaining high prices is not sufficient to compensate for declining exports of their oil. Countries that are slow to change will suffer but early movers will become winners in the post-fossil fuel era. There will also be winner and losers among investors as, according to a study, about half of the world’s fossil fuel assets will be worthless by 2036 under a net zero transition. Some towns could suffer the same fate as Detroit after the decline of the US car industry without proper preparedness for the new era. The shift toward the clean energy would benefit the world economy, but there may also be regional pockets of misery due to the lack of preparedness in some regions of the world. This project examines the preparedness of countries for the post-fossil fuel era with a special focus on Middle Eastern countries, including Israel.
I am co-directing with two colleagues (Gerardo Marti at Davidson and Kevin Dougherty at Baylor) a 5-year study with the Alliance of Baptists (a mainline Protestant denomination that broke from the Southern Baptist Convention in 1987) to better understand how a Christian organization/denomination might better commit to its stated principles of being antiracist. To this point, we have collected close to 150 interview transcripts with members of the Alliance (from 27 different congregations—predominantly in the southeast United States, but also including the Great Lakes and Canada). In essence, we want to see if there are ways that the needle can be moved on antiracist attitudes. Rather than prescribing a curriculum for the congregations, we have created learning communities for members of the Alliance journey toward antiracism. A complicating issue for the desire to be antiracist is the fact that the Alliance is also welcoming and affirming. To this point, we have found that becoming welcoming and affirming of queer members was an easier proposition for the Alliance than becoming antiracist. Moreover, networks and relationships with African American baptist churches and Alliance churches have become strained or disrupted by varying practices in accepting queer members. In short, for some Alliance churches, they see a tension in the Black Lives Matter flags and the rainbow flags that both flutter outside their sanctuaries.

Men and women returning from prison have a range of immediate and long-term needs, from employment to housing. But the information about service providers who are friendly to returning citizens is often fragmented and difficult to find. The Henry Institute, in partnership with Calvin’s Geography Department and with support from the Michigan Department of Corrections, is addressing that problem by mapping services at a county level in the state of Michigan.

So far we have gathered data on all counties in the state of Michigan. The map is publicly available at http://gis.calvin.edu/cc. Families, service providers, parole officers, government agencies, and returning citizens themselves are already actively using it. To our knowledge, the map is the first of its kind in Michigan, and perhaps nationwide.

The project is ongoing as we strengthen the quality the map to new counties and use the underlying data on providers to identify and explain service deserts. Student researchers gather data on services, help engage potential map users, refine the map interface, and use the underlying information from the map to enlarge our understanding of restorative justice and the challenges of re-entry.