

# The Fellows Society

## Florida State University



## Fellows Research Sharing Luncheon

11:30 AM - 1 PM | Nancy H. Marcus Great Hall, 4th floor, Honors, Scholars, Fellows House

**Tuesday, October 29, Fall 2019**

Members of the Fellows Society will present their research and scholarship during a free buffet luncheon. These are great opportunities for us to get together to hear, think about, and discuss different topics, and have a cross-discipline conversation about them in a relaxed atmosphere. Bring a friend or two to join!

**Register Here:** [https://fsu.qualtrics.com/jfe/form/SV\\_6YwZlOg6buWmX3](https://fsu.qualtrics.com/jfe/form/SV_6YwZlOg6buWmX3)

**For more information visit:** [gradschool.fsu.edu/fellows-society](http://gradschool.fsu.edu/fellows-society)

### Danielle Krusemark, *Social Psychology*

**Cultural Appropriation or Appreciation?: Views and Consequences of Borrowing from Another's Culture**



### Yancili Lozano Torres, *Urban & Regional Planning*

in the Catholic Church since the Protestant Reformation. While there is some truth to that claim, it also overlooks an important period of Catholic history, namely the papacy of Pope Leo XIII (1878-1903). In my dissertation I argue that Leo XIII actually initiated some changes and developments within the Catholic Church that would reach their culmination at Vatican II. Leo XIII brought forward a different vision of the relationship between the Catholic Church and the modern world, utilized new forms of communication effectively to convey his message, and made important contributions to the development of theology within Catholicism that would continue on into the 20th century. In other words, to fully appreciate the changes and developments within Catholicism, one needs to look further than Vatican II, and back to Leo XIII.

### Min Wang, *Educational Leadership & Policy*

**Alcohol Demand and Alcohol Problems - Chicken or the Egg?**

The study of behavioral economic demand has generated substantial interest in addiction research. However, it is unknown if alcohol demand is a risk factor for alcohol problems, or a consequence of the phenotype itself. To understand the temporal ordering of these processes, the current work applied a random intercept, cross-lagged panel model to six waves of data over 18 months. Results suggested Intensity is a consequence of increased problems. Conversely, Elasticity showed evidence of being a prospective risk factor. Lastly, Omax showed evidence of a dynamic association – operating both as a consequence of and risk factor for future alcohol problems.

