SYMPOSIUM OF UNIVERSITY RESEARCH AND CREATIVE EXPRESSION (SOURCE)

ONLINE PROGRAM AND PROCEEDINGS
MAY 21, 2015
CENTRAL WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY

ONLINE ORAL PRESENTATIONS

Law and Justice (Supreme Court Panel): 9:40 – 11:30 p.m.
https://panopto.cwu.edu/Panopto/Pages/Viewer.aspx?id=f1e22151-c32a-4129-9f98-19daa9bedabc

Sociology: 11:40-1:00 p.m.
https://panopto.cwu.edu/Panopto/Pages/Viewer.aspx?id=eaaf7343-b669-4b15-8de9-d79f9cb7c685

Psychology: 1:10-2:30 p.m.
https://panopto.cwu.edu/Panopto/Pages/Viewer.aspx?id=25a35872-523a-4301-bb17-6333444a08dc

Political Science, and L & J: 2:30-4:00 p.m.
https://panopto.cwu.edu/Panopto/Pages/Viewer.aspx?id=3a36175f-9748-4306-86b6-33fec7f3e496

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Many thanks to Chad Schone and the Multimodal Education Center at Central Washington University for technical support and assistance in offering this online, streaming access to select SOURCE sessions.
Only authors are listed for each paper/poster. 
Mentors are shown in the ABSTRACT portion of this program.

ONLINE SESSION 1  (SOURCE Session #6)
Session Co-Chairs: Cody Stoddard and Teresa Francis

https://panopto.cwu.edu/Panopto/Pages/Viewer.aspx?id=f1e22151-c32a-4129-9f98-19daa9bedabc

SUPREME COURT PANEL

9:40-10:00  
Rodriguez v. United States  
Allison, Elizabeth

10:00-10:20  
City of Los Angeles v. Patel  
Brassfield, Justine

10:20-10:40  
Examining the Intersection of Sexual Orientation and the Right to Marry: Obergefell v. Hodge and Equal Protection  
Sayre, Elizabeth

10:40-11:00  
Supreme Court and the Modern Death Penalty Doctrine: Hall v. Florida and the Application of the Death Penalty  
Jammeh, Njambou

ONLINE SESSION 2  (SOURCE Session #14)
Session Chair: Nelson Pichardo

https://panopto.cwu.edu/Panopto/Pages/Viewer.aspx?id=eaaf7343-b669-4b15-8de9-d79f9cb7c685

11:40-12:00  
The Effects of Stigma on the Mentally Ill Students' Educational Success  
Weiner, Melissa

12:00-12:20  
A Panel Study of the Effects of World Labor Regime Integration on World Environmental Regime Integration in the Twentieth Century  
Clifton, Grant

12:20-12:40  
Racism and Sport: Occupational Segregation in International Men's and Women's Soccer  
Colgan, Camille

12:40-1:00  
Student Athlete Grade Point Average and Team Success  
Puntenney, Scott
ONLINE SESSION 3  (SOURCE Session #22)
Session Chair:  Susan Lonborg

https://panopto.cwu.edu/Panopto/Pages/Viewer.aspx?id=25a35872-523a-4301-bb17-6333444a08dc

1:10-1:30  College Students' Perception of Rape  
Gutierrez, Laura; Moore, Dorothy

1:30-1:50  Exercise Motivations of Older Adults  
Attaway, Laura J.

1:50-2:10  Evaluating the Efficacy of an Eight-Week Therapeutic Horsemanship Program with PTSD- and TBI-Experiencing Military Servicepersons  
DeNoble, Gina

2:10-2:30  The Effects of Detail and Valence on False Beliefs in Lies  
Polage, Danielle

ONLINE SESSION 4  (SOURCE Session #31)
Session Chair:  Charles Reasons

https://panopto.cwu.edu/Panopto/Pages/Viewer.aspx?id=3a36175f-9748-4306-86b6-33fec7f3e496

2:40-3:00  Does the United States' Constitution Protect Black Males from Police Homicide?  
Brown, La-James; Rommel, Chelsie; Jammeh, Njambou

3:00-3:20  A Prosperous Hispanic Population Equates to a Robust America  
Zamora, Edgar

3:20-3:40  Questionable Immunity  
Bertomeu, Christopher

3:40-4:00  United States of Surveillance  
James, Kyle
Rodriguez v. United States
Allison, Elizabeth
Mentor(s): Teresa Francis Divine, Law & Justice

Oral Presentation, ONLINE SESSION 1 (SOURCE Session #6)
9:40-10:00 a.m. in Room 137A

Rodriguez v. United States explores the use of drug detection dogs by police officers while conducting routine stops. It examines the citizen’s interest in privacy as opposed to the benefit to police of drug detection. Rodriguez argues that his traffic stop by police was complete but was unreasonably prolonged after he denied consent to a dog sniff of his car, and that the wait for a backup officer to arrive at the scene was beyond reasonable. The state argues that the delay was short and, therefore, the stop was reasonable. Since a drug detection dog is only trained to detect contraband, the invasion of privacy is minimal. This presentation examines both arguments that are before the Supreme Court of the United States and the implications for society.

Keywords: Drug Detection, Dog Sniff, Consent

Exercise Motivations of Older Adults
Attaway, Laura
Mentor(s): Jeff Penick, Psychology

Oral Presentation, ONLINE SESSION 3 (SOURCE Session #22)
1:30-1:50 p.m. in Room 137A

This study examined and compared the exercise motivations of older adult competitive athletes (CA) and non-competitive fitness exercisers (NCF). The findings show the strongest motivating factor for both these groups was that of enjoyment. Health ranked high for both groups. Competition as motivation ranked high for the CA and was not significant for the NCF group. The motivation of stress management ranked evenly across both groups. Social recognition ranked lowest in both groups with the NCF group displaying the lowest score. There were 103 participants in this study.

Keywords: Exercise, Motivations, Older Adults

Questionable Immunity
Bertomeu, Christopher
Mentor(s): Charles Reasons, Law & Justice

Oral Presentation, ONLINE SESSION 4 (SOURCE Session #31)
3:20-3:40 p.m. in Room 137A

Do military personnel have more restrictions on use of deadly force than domestic police? When you put on a uniform for work, and carry a sidearm, the public places great trust in the decisions you will make. Military personnel and police officers are afforded this trust, in which they are expected to do their jobs appropriately. What happens when one or the other breaks this trust and uses deadly force in the
accomplishment of their jobs? It seems, in most cases, police officers are afforded qualified immunity when it comes to fatal shooting incidents, whereas military personnel are not afforded the same consideration. Do police officers experience more autonomy, while military personnel experience more bureaucracy? Do we expect more control over deadly use of force from our military personnel versus what we expect out of our police officers? These questions will be explored through statutes, case law, regulations, and recent incidents. With events happening in many departments and United States’ forces still deployed overseas, it is important to address these questions. Through education and understanding, a possibility for effective change can take place.

Keywords: Deadly Force, Immunity, Culpability

City of Los Angeles v. Patel
Brassfield, Justine
Mentor(s): Teresa Francis-Divine, Law & Justice

Oral Presentation, ONLINE SESSION 1 (SOURCE Session #6)
10:00-10:20 a.m. in Room 137A

The Fourth Amendment of the United States Constitution was established to protect citizens from unlawful search and seizure conducted by the government. Over the years, government investigations into closely regulated businesses have been an issue argued in numerous venues. The courts have ruled that businesses such as hotels do not have an exclusive expectation of privacy because the benefit of randomly searching motel/hotel registries has helped society by fighting crimes such as prostitution and sex trafficking. There is a conflicting opinion of the Sixth and Ninth Circuit Courts of California that determines whether hotels are protected under the Fourth Amendment. In City of Los Angeles v. Patel, it will be determined whether hotels have an expectation of privacy per the Fourth Amendment by the Supreme Court of the United States. I will discuss impact of the court’s decision whether warrantless searches of hotel registries are a violation of the Fourth Amendment.

Keywords: Fourth Amendment, Right to Privacy, Unlawful Searches

Does the United States’ Constitution Protect Black Males from Police Homicide?
Brown, La-James; Rommel, Chelsie; Jammeh, Njambou
Mentor(s): Charles Reasons, Law & Justice

Oral Presentation, ONLINE SESSION 4 (SOURCE Session #31)
2:40-3:00 p.m. in Room 137A

This will entail a thorough analysis of the Fourth and Fourteenth Amendments and the extent to which they protect Black males from police homicide. Historical analysis of the pre-constitution treatment of Black or African American individuals will set the stage for a post-constitutional analysis. Major cases will be discussed and analyzed in the context of contemporary police homicides in the United States.

Keywords: Constitution, Homicide, Black/African-American Males
The concept of the regime is often used at the international level to describe sets of rules and norms that are expected to be followed by actors (e.g., nations, corporations, etc.). Two supported world regimes, the world labor regime and world environmental regime, center around policies concerning global labor conditions and global environmental degradation, respectively. Much research examines the formation of these regimes and the effects of regime integration at the national level; however, it is not yet known whether integration in the world labor regime at the national level influences integration in the world environmental regime. Understanding patterns of integration within these regimes can be significant in understanding how countries, particularly developing countries, prioritize both labor and environmental issues. Our main research question is: “Does integration in the world labor regime predict integration in the world environmental regime?” We measure countries’ world labor regime integration (WLRI) using ratifications of international labor conventions and environmental regime integration (WERI) using ratifications of international environmental treaties. Our dataset covers the period between 1919 and 2012. We use regression methods that correct for temporal and spatial dependence in the data. Our regression analyses measure the effects of WLRI on WERI, net of controls for country-level economic and social development, and global trade. Our pending results will demonstrate whether there are any linkages between the two regimes, and whether both regimes are simultaneously sustainable by integrated members.

*Keywords: Global, Labor, Environment*

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The studies of racism in sport have largely focused on men’s sport (e.g., baseball, football, hockey, etc.). These studies reveal that the allocation of positions on the field of play has been governed by the underlying social construction of race. Known as the stacking hypothesis, it argues that those positions that are more believed to require intelligence and smarts (i.e., higher centrality) are awarded to Caucasians while those that require speed and quick reactions are awarded to non-Caucasians. I expand on this by applying the stacking hypothesis to a previously neglected sport, soccer, and to previously neglected population, women. The underlying research question is whether stacking is prevalent in national soccer teams and whether it is also a characteristic of women’s soccer. I will gather data at four-year intervals in each World Cup year from 1960 through 2012 for the rosters of national men’s and women’s soccer teams, the race of the players as well as their positions, and their win-loss records. After coding the positions in terms of centrality, I will test the proposition of whether occupational segregation by race has taken place in men’s and women’s international soccer teams.

*Keywords: Sport, Sociology, Racism*
Evaluating the Efficacy of an Eight-Week Therapeutic Horsemanship Program with PTSD- and TBI-Experiencing Military Servicepersons

DeNoble, Gina
Mentor(s): Susan Lonborg, Psychology

Oral Presentation, **ONLINE SESSION 3 (SOURCE Session #22)**
1:50-2:10 p.m. in Room 137A

The purpose of this research is to evaluate the efficacy of the eight-week therapeutic horsemanship program currently being carried out by the Professional Association of Therapeutic Horsemanship International (PATH)-certified 501(c)(3) nonprofit organization Rainier Therapeutic Riding. Participants in this program were men and women in the military stationed at Joint Base Lewis McChord. Many of these participants were recruited by their occupational and other military therapists; other participants were recruited directly by Rainier Therapeutic Riding via word-of-mouth and promotional materials. All direct identifiers will be removed from this archival data; participants’ responses and general rider category will remain completely anonymous. Several hundred individuals have participated in this program to date. The therapeutic horsemanship program, itself, entails eight weekly sessions in which men and women in the military interact with, and eventually ride, one horse with which they develop a relationship focused on mutual trust. A PATH-certified instructor, in compliance with PATH procedures and guidelines for safe and effective therapeutic horsemanship facilitation, guides each participant through his or her weekly protocol. For analytical purposes, the participants will be divided based upon their general rider category: Posttraumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) or Traumatic Brain Injury (TBI). Any specific medical information, including specific clinical diagnoses (e.g., DSM 5 or ICD10) given by medical personnel will not be included in the archival data set provided to this researcher. Variables such as self-reported general anxiety, mood, and physical pain as measured by three simple Likert scales will be compared both before and after each therapeutic horsemanship session, and between participants in the two rider categories.

*Keywords: PTSD, Therapeutic Horsemanship, Anxiety*

College Students’ Perception of Rape

Gutierrez, Laura; Moore, Dorothy
Mentor(s): Marte Fallshore, Psychology

Oral Presentation, **ONLINE SESSION 3 (SOURCE Session #22)**
1:10-1:30 p.m. in Room 137A

College students are the biggest population that experience rape situations and has the biggest population that accepts and endorses rape myths overall. The purpose of this study was to ask college students their perceptions of rape depending on the gender of the perpetrator and whether or not the victim, who was presented as being under the influence of alcohol, repeatedly says “no” to the perpetrator. Participants rated the severity of the assault and had the option of saying the assault was not a crime in order to investigate whether college students realize that having sex with an intoxicated person is rape even if they don’t say no. The results demonstrated that the rape involving a female victim was rated more severely than when the rape victim was a male. The results also demonstrated that when the intoxicated victim said “no”, the rape scenario was rated more severely than when the intoxicated victim said nothing. Implications of these results are discussed.

*Keywords: Students’ Perceptions, Crime Severity, Alcohol Intoxication*
In June 2013, Americans learned that Orwell’s Big Brother was much more than speculation when ex-National Security Administration (NSA) contractor Edward Snowden leaked information on the NSA’s collection of telephony metadata and other national surveillance programs. Since the attacks of September 11, 2001, American citizens have paid the price and been victimized in the process of national security. Unfortunately, the current classified nature of the bills regulating these programs are not transparent enough to disclose information to the public. With the information world growing around us faster than we can develop laws and security to match, there is a greater need to reform the laws currently governing us to protect the autonomy of our personal data both big or small. This paper examines Internet privacy laws and regulations, the leaked surveillance programs that coattail these acts, evaluates the proposed legal reforms, and describes how to fight back as a citizen.

*Keywords: Surveillance, Cyber Security, Policy*

### Supreme Court and the Modern Death Penalty Doctrine: *Hall v. Florida* and the Application of the Death Penalty

**Jammeh, Njambou**

*Mentor(s): Cody Stoddard, Law & Justice*

This research will examine the Supreme Court’s decision involving the application of the death penalty in the State of Florida involving an individual with an intellectual disability. I will examine the *Hall v. Florida* decision handed down by the Supreme Court in May, 2014, in which the judges constructed their decisions on an established Supreme Court case *Atkins v. Virginia*. In *Atkins v. Virginia*, the Supreme Court concluded that criminal defendants with mental retardation could not be sentenced to death or be executed due to the fact that such an execution would constitute cruel and unusual punishment and, therefore, it violates an individual’s constitutional right. Cruel and unusual punishment was prohibited by the Eighth Amendment. Using *Atkins* as precedent, the Supreme Court of the United States addressed the constitutionality of Florida’s application of the death penalty when dealing with individuals with an intellectual disability. This presentation will outline *Hall v. Florida, Atkins v. Virginia*, and the role of the Supreme Court when protecting individuals with intellectual disability from the death penalty. The research will include previous case law, legal questions decided, holding and rational of the court, facts of the case, and policy implications for the area of law and as well as the criminal justice aspect.

*Keywords: Intellectual Disability, Death Penalty*
The Effects of Detail and Valence on False Beliefs in Lies

Polage, Danielle  
Psychology

Oral Presentation, **ONLINE SESSION 3** (SOURCE Session #22)  
2:10-2:30 p.m. in Room 137A

This study examined the effects of lying on the liar’s memory for the truth. Participants filled out a Life Events Inventory that asked them to rate the likelihood that various events had happened to them before they were ten years old. Participants were interviewed by the experimenter and prompted to either lie or tell the truth about several positive and negative valence events. Participants were told to claim an event was true when prompted with the question “Tell me about the time you...” and to deny an event when prompted with the question “How do you know you never...?”. Participants lied by claiming non-experienced events had happened to them. During the interview, participants created narratives about the events and attempted to convince the experimenter that their stories were true. Half of the participants were asked follow-up questions asking for additional details of the event. Participants later filled out a second Life Events Inventory online and the change score between the pre- and post-lie manipulation was calculated. The results showed that participants inflated their belief in the lied about events as compared to controls. Overall, there was no effect of valence; however, there was a significant interaction between valence and level of detail elicited, in that positive detailed lies and negative lies without details were more likely to be believed. These results demonstrate that lying can influence memory for the truth and that providing details differentially affects participants’ memories for positive and negative lies. The potential application of these results will be discussed.

*Keywords: Lying, False Memory, Valence*

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Student Athlete Grade Point Average and Team Success  

Puntenney, Scott  
*Mentor(s): Nelson Pichardo, Sociology*

Oral Presentation, **ONLINE SESSION 2** (SOURCE Session #14)  
12:40-1:00 p.m. in Room 137A

A popular idea in society is that success of a collegiate sport team is based on the recruitment of players that have marginal academic qualifications. I would like to examine this proposition by investigating whether grade point averages of student-athletes are correlated with the team’s performance as measured by the team’s win-loss records. Collecting data from schools participating in the Pacific 12 (PAC-12) and the Greater Northwest Athletic Conference (GNAC) football programs will also allow for a comparison across types of football programs (Div. I vs. Div. II). Data collected will be in the form of unidentifiable and anonymous grade point averages (GPAs) of the 110-man rosters of the twelve teams in the PAC-12 and the seven teams in the GNAC. Once collected, the data will be analyzed to determine if those teams with higher average GPAs are more likely to have higher or lower win percentages as an overall team.

*Keywords: Athletics, Academics, Football*
Examining the Intersection of Sexual Orientation and the Right to Marry: Obergefell v. Hodge and Equal Protection

Sayre, Elizabeth
Mentor(s): Cody Stoddard, Law & Justice

Oral Presentation, ONLINE SESSION 1 (SOURCE Session #6)
10:20-10:40 a.m. in Room 137A

The legal and political climate surrounding sexual orientation and the right to marry is riddled with conflict and questions. Various states currently do not allow nor recognize marriage between same-sex couples. Hence, these couples are denied the legal privileges under the law that are guaranteed to married couples of the opposite sex. In order to address this legal conflict, the United States Supreme Court has agreed to hear arguments on two separate questions regarding equal protection and the right of marriage: 1) are states that have same-sex marriage bans required to recognize legal marriage licenses from other states; and 2) is marriage a fundamental right that should be extended to same-sex couples? This presentation will discuss the previous case law surrounding same-sex marriage, explain the legal issues at hand, discuss the implications of the courts decisions, and make a prediction of how the court will rule.

Keywords: Marriage, Equal Protection, Sexual Orientation

The Effects of Stigma on the Mentally Ill Students' Educational Success

Weiner, Melissa
Mentor(s): Michael Mulcahy, Sociology

Oral Presentation, ONLINE SESSION 2 (SOURCE Session #14)
11:40-12:00 p.m. in Room 137A

Previous research shows that people with a mental illness (MI) diagnosis face social stigma. The social stigma of mental illness figures in analyses of the effects of MI on social networks, and a range of other outcomes, including recovery. I address this issue in the context of the postsecondary educational trajectories of students with MI. For students with MI, academic success is an important correlate of recovery. Yet, we lack studies that focus explicitly on the association between the stigma of MI, social networks, and academic outcomes. When students with MI interact with professors, fellow students, and staff, such as disability services staff, the social networks formed by those interactions may reflect the stigmatized nature of their condition. My research looks at: (1) the effects of MI on academic and social networks and support; and (2) the effects of these students’ social and academic networks and support on educational persistence and attainment. My research question is whether the negative effects of stigmatized MI on their educational outcomes are mediated by social and academic networks. I apply these ideas to an analysis of the Beginning Postsecondary Students (2004) dataset, a publicly available, anonymized panel dataset from interviews with beginning college students in 2003/04, again in 2005/6, and again in 2008/9. The dataset includes measures of my key independent variables, including MI and academic and social integration, as well as a range of academic outcomes, from which I draw the dependent variables of my analyses.

Keywords: Mental Illness, Stigma, Education
A Prosperous Hispanic Population Equates To a Robust America
Zamora, Edgar
Mentor(s): Stefanie Wickstrom, Political Science

Oral Presentation, ONLINE SESSION 4 (SOURCE Session #31)
3:00-3:20 p.m. in Room 137A

For the last decade, the American political, economic, and educational landscape has weathered a destructive storm. That period of time left a large amount of Americans battered, but those effected managed to make it through. As a new age dawns in the United States, so does a new challenge. The crisis is that American leaders are omitting the Hispanic population to the point that their influences on politics, economics and education are being overlooked. These actions toward the Hispanic population need to be rectified. The reason is that according to the United States Census, Hispanics will constitute about 30 percent of the entire population by 2050, making their influence greater as the years go by. There is less chance of Hispanic influence on politics, economy, and education being utilized correctly if this information is not realized. Thus, change through policies has to be made in politics, economics, and education to allow Hispanics to improve their status. These areas have to be split into subsections for evaluation. Politics will be addressed through voter turnout, local and national elections, and the 2016 presidential election. For economics, Hispanics’ influence on labor force and buying power within the United States will need to be addressed. Lastly, education will address Hispanic college attainment and immigrant students within the United States. By analyzing the elements of politics, economy, and education, one will begin to understand why Hispanics are critical for the future of America.

Keywords: Hispanic, United States, Future

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Thanks to Chad Schone and the Multimodal Education Center for technical support and assistance in offering this online, streaming access to SOURCE talks.