(I began to feel the effects at around 3000, Steven Specht, Professor, Psychology)
So what are we to do today or tomorrow?
Open one more door. Thousands of them have remained closed: boardrooms,
Offices, examination rooms, judge’s chambers, a new storefront
Beyond a red ribbon and oversized scissors, libraries, the hidden door
On an underground railroad stop, Ellis Island’s last checkpoint,
Or the chapel door a Catholic priest unlocks to let in Muslim students
So they can kneel and pray facing Mecca—
Where there is a wall, let there be a door

Like the next one in front of you. Let no one be alone.
We will unscrew every lock, thousands of doors swinging open,
Across the thresholds step everyone we’ve ever helped.
With one arm back to keep the door open, may you,
May we all, help the next person, too,
May another and another endlessly step through.

-from “Open Doors”
Gary Leising, Professor, English
Schedule

Opening Remarks
Carbone Auditorium, Economic Crime, Justice Studies, and Cybersecurity Building

1:30 Welcome – Todd Pfannestiel, Provost and Senior VP for Academic Affairs

1:35 Keynote address – Donald Trump and the 2018 Midterm Battle for Central New York
Luke Perry, Professor of Government and Politics and recipient of the 2018 Harold T. Clark Jr. Award for Distinguished Scholarship and Professional Accomplishment

Oral Presentations

2:15-4:15 (concurrent sessions)
Session A: Carbone Auditorium, Economic Crime, Justice Studies, and Cybersecurity Building
Session B: Classroom 103, Economic Crime, Justice Studies, and Cybersecurity Building
Session C: Classroom 108, Economic Crime, Justice Studies, and Cybersecurity Building
Session D: Classroom 214, Economic Crime, Justice Studies, and Cybersecurity Building

Presentation of the Harold T. Clark Jr. Award for Distinguished Scholarship and Professional Accomplishment

4:30-4:40: Carbone Auditorium, Economic Crime, Justice Studies, and Cybersecurity Building

Poster Session and Reception

4:40-5:15: Economic Crime, Justice Studies, and Cybersecurity Building Lobby
Keynote Address

1:35: Donald Trump and the 2018 Midterm Battle for Central New York

Luke Perry, Professor of Government and Politics and recipient of the 2018 Harold T. Clark Jr. Award for Distinguished Scholarship and Professional Accomplishment

Abstract: In this talk, Luke Perry examines the impact of Donald Trump on the 2018 midterm campaigns in Central New York, particularly competitive campaigns for NY-19, NY-22, and NY-24. Providing a contextual foundation for these races—considering factors such as incumbency advantage, history of party control of the seat, registered party members, statewide electoral norms, fundraising, and polling—Perry then analyzes the positions and rhetoric of these GOP reelection campaigns, paying particular attention to the continuity and variance in relation to Trump’s personal, populist, and negative campaign style. Perry shows how, when examined alongside the results of the midterm election, the outcomes illustrated that the president hurt more than helped House GOP incumbents. Further, Perry proves how campaigns and grassroots organizing matter, and demonstrates how moderate Democrats were more successful than progressive ones.
Oral Presentations
2:15-4:15 (concurrent sessions)

Session A: Carbone Auditorium, Economic Crime, Justice Studies, and Cybersecurity Building

Moderator: Linda Culyer, Associate Professor of Nursing

1) 2:15-2:30 – Anglicisms in Emigrant Languages of the United States: A Contrastive Study
Juan A. Thomas, Associate Professor of Spanish

2) 2:30-2:45 – Effects of Bifurcation: Entrepreneurial Motivation and Demographic Indicators across Upstate New York
Brett Orzechowschi, Associate Professor of Journalism and Management

3) 2:45-3:00 – Connecting the Generations: A Practical Guide to Implementing an Oral History Project in the Gerontology Classroom
Gabriele Moriello, Associate Professor of Physical Therapy, Mary B. Ligon, Associate Professor of Gerontology/Human Services at York College of Pennsylvania, and Katie Ehlman, Professor of Gerontology, University of Southern Indiana.

4) 3:00-3:15 – Why Does Retrieval Practice Improve Memory?
John Schwoebel, Associate Professor of Psychology, Sommer Edwards, and Kristin Robinson

3:15-3:30 – Break

5) 3:30-3:45 – Adolescents’ perceptions of romantic pursuit behaviors
Jennifer L. Yanowitz, Associate Professor of Psychology

6) 3:45-4:00 – Engaging College Students in Media Literacy
Elizabeth Threadgill, Assistant Professor of English

7) 4:00-4:15 – Human Sacrifice, Nuns, and Gender-Bent Kings: The Effect of Religious Change on Gender Presentation in Early Modern Adaptations of Iphigenia in Tauris
Rachel M. E. Wolfe, Assistant Professor of Theatre
Session B: Classroom 103, Economic Crime, Justice Studies, and Cybersecurity Building

Moderators: Mary Cooper, Assistant Professor of Accounting, and Ariel Gratch, Assistant Professor of Communication and Media

1) 2:15-2:30 – Overcome Resistance: Renovate Your House
Rick Fenner, Associate Professor of Economics and Katie Hanifin, Instructional Designer

2) 2:30-2:45 – (Sl)activism: Rethinking Activism Online
Ariel Gratch, Assistant Professor of Communication and Media

3) 2:45-3:00 – Coffee and Tea Drinking and Risk of Cancer of the Urinary Tract in Male Smokers
Maryam Hashemian, Assistant Professor of Biology, Rashmi Sinha, Gwen Murphy, Stephanie J. Weinstein, Linda M. Liao, Neal D. Freedman, Christian C. Abnet, Demetrius Albanes and Erikka Loftfield

4) 3:00-3:15 – From Education to Employment: Using Marketing Simulation Games to Foster Meta-Skills
Chris Tingley, Assistant Professor of Marketing and Strategy, and Mark Vrooman, Assistant Professor of Management

3:15-3:30 – Break

5) 3:30-3:45 – Why Does the Public Talk Back? A Sociology of Public Opinion Polls in the United States
Jing-Mao Ho, Assistant Professor of Data Science

6) 3:45-4:00 – Student Perceptions of Mid-semester Grades: A Pilot Study
Tyson C. Kreiger, Associate Professor of Psychology

7) 4:00-4:15 – Are Patients Ready to Return to Competitive Sports Following Anterior Cruciate Ligament Reconstruction (ACL) and Medical Clearance?
Ahmed Y. Radwan, Associate Professor of Physical Therapy, and David T. Schilling, Assistant Professor of Physical Therapy
Session C: Classroom 108, Economic Crime, Justice Studies, and Cybersecurity Building

Moderator: Brad Emmons, Associate Professor of Mathematics

1) 2:15-2:30 – Philosophy Smackdown
Douglas Edwards, Assistant Professor of Philosophy

2) 2:30-2:45 – Constructing Systematic Reviews
Jim Smith, Professor of Physical Therapy, and Janis Winn, Reference Librarian III

3) 2:45-3:00 – Can Journalistic and Jewish Ethics Revive Respect for Journalism?
Cornelia E. Brown, Lecturer of English

4) 3:00-3:15 – Are Respiratory Muscle Training Devices Really Effective in Improving Respiratory Muscle Strength, Aerobic Capacity, and Exercise Performance?
Ashraf Elmarakby, Associate Professor of Physical Therapy, Mary Siniscarco, Associate Professor of Health Studies, Michelle Nunno-Evans, Assistant Professor of Physical Therapy, and Brittany Wolanin, Assistant Professor of Physical Therapy

3:15-3:30 – Break

5) 3:30-3:45 – Stressors, Acculturative Stress, and Mental Health Problems among Traumatized Highly-Educated Immigrants
Ugur Orak, Assistant Professor of Sociology

6) 3:45-4:00 – Ordinal Assessment of Nussbaum’s “Central Human Capabilities” by Younger and Older Adults
Steven M Specht, Professor of Psychology, Christopher A Riddle, Associate Professor of Philosophy, and Jovina E. Taylor

7) 4:00-4:15 – An Examination of Undergraduate Student Awareness of Phishing Attacks
Leslie Corbo, Assistant Professor of Cybersecurity
**Session D: Classroom 214**, Economic Crime, Justice Studies, and Cybersecurity Building

**Moderator:** Colleen Sunderlin, Associate Professor of Occupational Therapy

1) **2:15-2:30 – Experience Matters: Female Mice Prefer Experienced Males over Naïve Males**  
Sara M. Keesom, Assistant Professor of Biology, Jennifer Pollic, Skylar Harwick, Shannon Perry, Jessica L. Hanson and Laura M. Hurley

2) **2:30-2:45 – Punishment for Angels: Conceptual Connections between Law and Enforcement**  
John Lawless, Assistant Professor of Philosophy

3) **2:45-3:00 – The Role of the Extracellular Matrix in the Brown Pigmentation of Pseudomonas uticensis Colonies and Biofilms**  
Lawrence R. Aaronson, Professor of Biology

4) **3:00-3:15 – (Un)intended Consequences of Communication Segregation in Service Work: A case Study of Latin American Immigrant Janitors’ Work Experiences**  
Wilfredo Alvarez, Associate Professor of Communication and Media

3:15-3:30 – Break

5) **3:30-3:45 – A New Equalizer? Race-ethnicity, Education and Visual and Performing Arts Consumption across Different Broadcast Media Forms**  
Nile Patterson, Assistant Professor of Sociology

6) **3:45-4:00 – Striking the Balance: The Portrayal of Male and Female Athletes on NBC’s Primetime Television Broadcast of the 2018 PyeongChang Winter Olympic Games**  
Paul J. MacArthur, Associate Professor of Communication and Media and Lauren Reichart Smith, Assistant Professor of Sports Media at Indiana University

7) **4:00-4:15 – Institutional versus Retail: Comparing Mutual Fund Performance Using Multifactor Models**  
Mehmet Sencicek, Associate Professor of Economics
Presentation of the Harold T. Clark Jr. Award for Distinguished Scholarship and Professional Accomplishment

4:30-4:40: Carbone Auditorium, Economic Crime, Justice Studies, and Cybersecurity Building

Todd Pfannestiel, Provost and Senior VP for Academic Affairs

Poster Session and Reception

4:40-5:15: Economic Crime, Justice Studies, and Cybersecurity Building Lobby

1) Non-point Fecal Contamination as a Major Source of Antimicrobial Resistance Genes in a Mixed-use Watershed
Julian Damashek, Assistant Professor of Biology, Jason R. Westrich, Jacob M. McDonald, Morgan E. Teachey, Krista A. Capps, Elizabeth Ottesen

2) Patient Gown: Uncovering the Narrative
Michelle Nunno-Evans, Assistant Professor of Physical Therapy, Dawn Evans, Assistant Professor of Physical Therapy, Shauna Malta, Professor of Physical Therapy, and Brittany Simpson

3) Collaboration between Nursing and Occupational Therapy Professionals for the Management of Children with Neonatal Abstinence Syndrome
Kyrra Marchese, Assistant Professor of Health Studies, and Jillian Smith, Assistant Professor of Nursing

4) Utilizing Brain-Based Teaching Methods to Improve Student Learning in an Undergraduate Biomechanics Course
Timothy Abraham, Assistant Professor of Wellness and Adventure Education and Katie Hanifin, Instructional Designer

5) Psychophysical Assessment of Contrast Sensitivity Functions in Surface and Hybrid Mexican Tetras
Amy Lindsey, Associate Professor of Psychology, Alex M. Rohacek, and B. M. Smith
Session A:

Carbone Auditorium, Economic Crime, Justice Studies, and Cybersecurity Building

MODERATOR: Linda Culyer, Associate Professor of Nursing
Anglicisms in Emigrant Languages of the United States: A Contrastive Study

Author: Juan A. Thomas, Associate Professor of Spanish

Abstract: The study of Spanish in contact with English in the United States has opened new lines of research in the past decades in the fields of contact linguistics. Spanish is the second language of the United States, which has, however, welcomed many other groups of emigrants of diverse cultures and languages. All of these have entered into intense contact with American English. The speakers of these languages have shown linguistic practices characteristic of bilinguals, although these phenomena have mostly been studied for English-Spanish. This paper intends to compare and contrast Anglicisms produced by speakers of Romance languages (Spanish, Galician, Italian, Louisiana French and Romanian) when in contact with American English. Contrasting the examples will help to show how the contact with each of the languages with English results in similar or different solutions.
Effects of Bifurcation: Entrepreneurial Motivation and Demographic Indicators Across Upstate New York

Authors: Brett Orzechowschi, Associate Professor of Journalism and Management

Abstract: The fiscal and political delineation between the upstate and downstate economies remains a point of contention in New York State. Data underscore a post-recession lag in 54 counties north of Westchester while New York City and Long Island continue to either keep pace with domestic markets or flourish in investment-rich sectors that foster scaleable entrepreneurial opportunities like technology and finance. Statewide policies have addressed some competitive concerns, however, little binds the desire for high-growth, opportunity-driven entrepreneurship in population-concentrated urban environments and pockets of necessity entrepreneurship in isolated or more rural upstate enclaves.

Fiscal challenges remain in these 54 counties defined for this paper as upstate New York, even though new business formation and job creation at companies that did not exist five years ago have accelerated — just not at the rate of those counties in the concentrated New York City region. In order to conceptualize post-recession upstate New York entrepreneurial growth, key demographic data support motivation more so than economic indicators. The paper builds on foundational ecosystem research and concludes that more measured resource allocation or policy expansion focused on socioeconomic and demographic factors can encourage entrepreneurial growth and offer connections across upstate New York.
Connecting the Generations: A Practical Guide to Implementing an Oral History Project in the Gerontology Classroom

Authors: Gabriele Moriello, Associate Professor of Physical Therapy, Mary B. Ligon, Associate Professor of Gerontology/Human Services at York College of Pennsylvania, and Katie Ehlman, Professor of Gerontology, University of Southern Indiana.

Abstract: Including an intergenerational oral history project in undergraduate gerontology courses is a pedagogical approach that can have positive outcomes for students and elders alike. This presentation will give an overview of over 10 years of research investigating outcomes of an oral history project where undergraduate students conducted multiple interviews with elders using a semi-structured biographical interview guide. The overarching goal of this project was to bridge students’ need to develop culturally competent attitudes toward older adults and the aging process with older adults’ need to review and integrate life experiences. For students, our research found that students’ attitudes toward older adults and the aging process improve both when the project is included in a traditional classroom or in an on-line environment. There are equivalent positive shifts in students’ attitudes when they interview elders who are family or close friends and when they interview elders with whom they are not acquainted. For elders, they may experience increased perceived generativity, and their life satisfaction may improve over time. In sum, the oral history project is an engaging, pragmatic project that enables students and elders to benefit from rich intergenerational exchanges.
Why Does Retrieval Practice Improve Memory?

Author: John Schwoebel, Associate Professor of Psychology, Sommer Edwards, and Kristin Robinson

Abstract: Retrieving information is a powerful way to improve long-term memory (Roediger & Karpicke, 2006). The episodic context account of retrieval-based learning suggests that the temporal context associated with an item to be remembered is encoded and updated during each successful retrieval of the item. These multiple temporal contexts are predicted to serve as effective retrieval cues that enhance subsequent memory performance (Karpicke, Lehman, & Aue, 2014). An alternative account, consistent with the integrated-trace hypothesis (Fernandes, Wammes, & Meade, 2018), suggests that retrieval practice may improve memory by facilitating the reinstatement of the initial encoding context. We are examining these alternative accounts. Participants studied short lists of words and then, when these words were presented again, were asked to either retrieve the initial temporal context of each word once, three times, or to simply restudy each word. All participants then tried to freely recall as many words as possible. A preliminary analysis indicated significantly greater recall after three retrieval practice attempts than after one, indicating further support for spaced retrieval practice. Further analyses will be discussed in terms of their support for the episodic context account and the integrated-trace hypothesis.
Adolescents’ Perceptions of Romantic Pursuit Behaviors

Author: Jennifer L. Yanowitz, Associate Professor of Psychology

Abstract: This project examined adolescents’ perceptions of appropriate romantic pursuit behavior. Participants were given a scenario in which a pursuer wants a romantic relationship with a target who is not interested. A 2 (gender of pursuer: male, female) x 2 (gender of participant: male, female) x 2 (relationship status: target and pursuer have a previous relationship, no previous relationship) design was utilized. Data was collected from 160 adolescents. Participants indicated how much they agreed that in-person and online pursuit behaviors were appropriate to engage in. Perceptions of the target’s emotions were also assessed. Males, more than females, believed it ok to engage in both types of pursuit. Participants believed the target would experience more emotions when the pursuer/target were friends than when the pursuer/target had a previous romantic relationship. Women believed that the target would feel more positive emotions in the male pursuer/female target scenario regardless of relationship history. Men showed the opposite effect. When men read a scenario with a female pursuer/male target, they had higher ratings of positive emotions. Overall, when participants considered pursuers that matched their own gender, they believed the target would feel more positive feelings than situations in which the opposite gender is being pursued.
Engaging College Students in Media Literacy

Author: Elizabeth Threadgill, Assistant Professor of English

Abstract: Systematic media literacy education is largely nonexistent in U.S. colleges, at a time when the PEW Internet Research Project has found that media is more pervasive, persistent, and participatory than ever before. I will discuss baseline data about self-reported critical viewing practices among first-year composition students. (1) I found that while students generally enter college with the belief that they have adequate practices in questioning credibility of news, they believe they need improvement in questioning credibility of advertisements. These first results were published in “Assessing Online Viewing Practices Among College Students” in the Journal of Media Literacy Education. (2) I also found that students enrolled in developmental writing come to college with fewer self-reported critical viewing practices than their peers enrolled in for-credit composition courses, especially with regard to questioning credibility and analyzing visual design. These findings suggest that we need to take a new approach to college media literacy education: (1) improved focus on advertising literacy, especially in light of native advertising, and (2) increased media literacy education for students enrolled in developmental education.
Human Sacrifice, Nuns, and Gender-Bent Kings: The Effect of Religious Change on Gender Presentation in Early Modern Adaptations of Iphigenia in Tauris

Author: Rachel M. E. Wolfe, Assistant Professor of Theatre

Abstract: This presentation will summarize the contents of an article I currently have in submission which tracks differences across religious cultural contexts in several adaptations of the play Iphigenia in Tauris. In this article, I detail how this story shifts from a pagan context in ancient Greece, to a Catholic one in early modern France, and finally to a Protestant humanist context in early modern England, and how each of these shifts is accompanied by changes in the gender presentations of the characters that suit with the religious values in question. In the process, I explore various religious and socio-cultural attitudes toward human sacrifice, gendered religious devotion, and colonialism, among other topics.
Session B:

Classroom 103,
Economic Crime, Justice Studies, and Cybersecurity Building

MODERATORs: Mary Cooper, Assistant Professor of Accounting, and Ariel Gratch, Assistant Professor of Communication and Media
2:15-2:30 B1

Overcome Resistance: Renovate Your House

Authors: Rick Fenner, Associate Professor of Economics and Katie Hanifin, Instructional Designer

Abstract: This research, a collaborative effort of economics professor Rick Fenner and instructional designer Katie Hanifin, is on how to incorporate Howard Gardners six R’s of behavior change into designing a more effective course in personal finance. Gardner has identified six strategies for successfully changing someone’s mind. They are reason, research, resonance, re-description, rewards and real-world events.

Most often courses are built around transmitting information, but that is usually not the only or even the major course objective. The primary goal often relates to changing the mind and/or behavior of students. For instance, we may want students to re-examine their existing views on topics or we may want them to change their behavior, such as spending less and saving more. But we know that people are very resistant to change.

Our research focuses on two related issues. First, we document the process of integrating Gardner’s six behavioral change factors into the redesigning of a course. Second we examine the specifics of how to develop a course in personal finance where the ultimate goal is to have student’s behave differently well after they have graduated from Utica College.
Abstract: The pejorative “slacktivism” is used to demean many of the ways we support causes through our use of virtual spaces. From the “ice bucket challenge” to the “kitchenware revolution,” though, our actions online in support of social causes has profoundly changed our ability to shape our world away from our keyboards. This research, made possible through a summer research grant at Utica College, looks at how latent social network ties are activated during the time we spend in virtual spaces. These social networking ties enable us to engage in ritual like activities, leading to strong social networks, which can then be tapped to create social change.
Coffee and Tea Drinking and Risk of Cancer of the Urinary Tract in Male Smokers

Author: Maryam Hashemian, Assistant Professor of Biology, Rashmi Sinha, Gwen Murphy, Stephanie J. Weinstein, Linda M. Liao, Neal D. Freedman, Christian C. Abnet, Demetrius Albanes and Erikka Loftfield

Abstract: Introduction: The association of coffee and tea drinking with risk of the urinary tract cancer is unclear.

Methods: The ATBC trial conducted from 1985 to 1993, enrolled 29,133 male smokers. Among 26,841 men, we used multivariable Cox proportional hazards regression models to estimate associations of coffee and tea consumption with incident bladder cancer and renal cell carcinoma (RCC).

Results: During 17.6 years of follow-up, 835 incident cases of bladder cancer and 366 cases of RCC were ascertained. Approximately 98% of participants reported drinking coffee and 36% reported drinking tea at baseline. Mean consumption among drinkers was 2.3 cups/day for coffee and 0.7 cups/day for tea. We observed no statistically significant associations for coffee intake with either bladder cancer (HR ≥4 vs >0 to <1 cups/day = 1.16, 95% CI=0.86-1.56) or RCC (HR ≥4 vs >0 to <1 cups/day = 0.85, 95% CI=0.55-1.32) risk, and a non-significant inverse association between tea consumption and bladder cancer (HR ≥1 vs 0 cup/day=0.77, 95% CI=0.58-1.00), but not RCC risk (HR ≥1 vs 0 cup/day=1.00, 95% CI=0.68-1.46). We found no impact of coffee preparation on the coffee-cancer associations.

Conclusion: Coffee drinking was not associated with risk of bladder cancer or RCC.
From Education to Employment: Using Marketing Simulation Games to Foster Meta-Skills

Authors: Chris Tingley, Assistant Professor of Marketing and Strategy, and Mark Vrooman, Assistant Professor of Management

Abstract: Utilizing literature on marketing education and employers of marketing graduates, this study identified 5 meta-skills required of marketing graduates. Previous studies have measured the use of simulations in business courses, but not as they relate to meta-skills. This study tests the use of a competitive, team-based marketing simulation game as a method of fostering these skills in an undergraduate principles of marketing course. The skills measured were teamwork, time management, problem solving, work-ethic, and the ability to manage change. Sixty nine participants completed a pre-simulation and post-simulation survey to indicate their self-reported level of ability in the 5 skill areas. The results of the surveys were measured to show potential change after the simulation use.
Why Does the Public Talk Back? A Sociology of Public Opinion Polls in the United States

Author: Jing-Mao Ho, Assistant Professor of Data Science

Abstract: Public opinion polling has been institutionalized in American society. Although previous research indicates that the American public has been increasingly skeptical about opinion polls, we surprisingly know little about where this skepticism originates socially. To fill this gap, this paper mainly examines whether partisanship and ideology shape the American public’s evaluation of the credibility of polling. Analyses of cross-sectional surveys demonstrate that even though most Americans trust polling, Republicans and conservatives are significantly less likely than Democrats and liberals to trust the social impact, value, and accuracy of opinion polls. Moreover, political awareness, measured by college education, also predicts the public’s distrust of polling. Further analysis suggests that public distrust of polling is to varying degrees associated with distrust of science and the news media. These findings are used to discuss broader sociopolitical implications for contemporary American democracy.
Abstract: Providing students with midterm grades is a common practice across institutions of higher education. Presumably, mid-semester grades provide students with feedback regarding their collective performance within a course thus far. Moreover, it is assumed that once students are aware of their midterm grades, they will take action to improve their performance when necessary. Interestingly, despite an apparent conviction surrounding the benefits of mid-term grades there is a dearth of empirical evidence supporting their effectiveness. To determine the benefits of midterm grades, students volunteered to complete a brief anonymous survey. This presentation addresses the preliminary results from the pilot study conducted to examine the quality of the survey items. Despite the small number of participants (N=24), students overwhelmingly reported using mid-term grades to assess their performance. Specifically, approximately 79% of students agreed that knowing their midterm grades was useful in helping them be successful in class, and that 75% reported checking their midterm grades each semester. Moreover, 75% of students found that receiving a letter grade mid-semester provided them with meaningful feedback compared to only 17% who reported that “satisfactory” (MS) or “unsatisfactory” (MU) midterm grades were meaningful. These and other results will be elaborated in the presentation.
Are Patients Ready to Return to Competitive Sports Following Anterior Cruciate Ligament Reconstruction (ACL) and Medical Clearance?

**Author:** Ahmed Y. Radwan, Associate Professor of Physical Therapy, and David T. Schilling, Assistant Professor of Physical Therapy

**Abstract:** 
**Background:** Return to sports after ACL reconstruction is often based on medical clearance, however, re-injury rates have been increasing.

**Purpose:** The purpose of the study was to assess the readiness for return to sport in 21 division III athletes following ACL reconstruction. A comprehensive athletic performance evaluation tool (APET) was compiled to assess the athlete’s performance. The participants were followed for a year and a questionnaire was used to identify how the APET impacted their recovery.

**Methods:** The APET included motion/force-plate analysis, balance, core strength/endurance and functional knee performance testing.

**Results:** The operated leg had significant decrease in vertical ground reaction force, less knee flexion and more valgus during landing tasks, lower balance scores and reduced hop distance for the majority of participants. At one-year follow up, athletes reported following provided training recommendations based on the APET and only one case of contra-lateral ACL injury was reported.

**Conclusion:** Participants continued to show a reduction in operated legs’ performance despite being medically cleared for sports. A thorough assessment of an athlete’s performance using this battery of tests can identify deficiencies and can help guide a safe return to sport.
Session C:

Classroom 108, Economic Crime, Justice Studies, and Cybersecurity Building

MODERATOR: Brad Emmons, Associate Professor of Mathematics
Abstract: Philosophy and pro wrestling seem like totally different things. One is cerebral, the other is physical. One is concerned with uncovering how things really are, and the other is concerned with hiding how things really are. Philosophy is supposed to be a serious intellectual pursuit, and pro wrestling is a form of entertainment. However, in this talk, I identify some surprising similarities between philosophical research and pro wrestling. Drawing on a chapter of my forthcoming book *Philosophy Smackdown* (Polity Press, 2020), I discuss the structural similarities between philosophical works and pro wrestling matches, and how philosophers need a ‘gimmick’ just as much as pro wrestlers do. This leads us to a central meta-philosophical question of whether a philosopher should *believe* the views they publish. If you’ve always wanted to know more about philosophy and what philosophers do but weren’t sure where to start, come on down to ringside! If you’re already well-acquainted with philosophy, buckle up, as Socrates has a lot more in common with The Rock than you might think!
2:30-2:45 C2

Constructing Systematic Reviews

Author: Jim Smith, Professor of Physical Therapy, and Janis Winn, Reference Librarian III

Abstract: Systematic reviews use an organized process to critically search and appraise a body of evidence to answer focused research questions and address clinical problems. This process produces high-level evidence that is increasingly used to inform practices and decision-making in fields such as health care, education and criminal justice.

Reflecting on our accomplishments with systematic reviews, we will present strategies to foster success with this unique research technique. These strategies include framing the research question, consulting PROSPERO for existing reviews and registering the protocol, working with a librarian to ensure a systematic search, following PRISMA procedural standards, and selecting the optimal appraisal tool. We will also present an online guide created to assist researchers at Utica College with the systematic review process.
Can Journalistic and Jewish Ethics Revive Respect for Journalism?

Author: Cornelia E. Brown, Lecturer of English

Abstract: Americans lament “truth is hard to discuss,” but we are surrounded by our need for it. A crisis of ‘truthiness’ trashes traditional news, while unregulated news sites multiply online. Increasingly, we need a press that provides reliable information to the public, nourishing the partnership Jefferson deemed essential to America’s democracy. Confused, the public cannot identify reliable news. Stymied, journalists resort to a judgment-free style mimicking outdated objective truth. Experts seek to right things by teaching the public media literacy – specifically, fact-checking. But serious news outlets seek truth beyond fact by following a journalistic code of ethics. We propose teaching journalistic ethics framed by the Jewish ethics curriculum Mussar. Journalistic ethics parallel the Talmud: honesty, neutrality, impartiality, beneficence, and apology. Mussar follows a pragmatic model of truth (where truth is correspondence to shared criteria like an ethics code, not to a separate world). Wisdom stories reveal that truth is paradoxical and fragile-yet unifies society. While truth aspires to universality, its seekers are located in the setting they seek to understand. Guidelines constrain subjectivity and cultivate judgment. This study aims to inspire conversations about truth, empower the public to do ethics checks, and empower journalists to recover their voice.
Are Respiratory Muscle Training Devices Really Effective in Improving Respiratory Muscle Strength, Aerobic Capacity, and Exercise Performance?

Authors: Ashraf Elmarakby, Associate Professor of Physical Therapy, Mary Siniscarco, Associate Professor of Health Studies, Michelle Nunno-Evans, Assistant Professor of Physical Therapy, and Brittany Wolanin, Assistant Professor of Physical Therapy

Abstract: During exercise training, respiratory muscle fatigue or diaphragmatic ischemia is thought to cause an ailment called exercise-related transient abdominal pain (ETAP), commonly referred to as ‘stitch, side stitch or stomach cramp’. It is especially prevalent in activities such as running, and it is associated with a reduction in maximal exercise performance. It is claimed that respiratory muscle training may reduce that ailment and increase maximum oxygen consumption with a subsequent increase in exercise performance. Two new different devices on the market are now being used by healthy people and athletes to decrease their fatigue level and to increase their aerobic capacity and exercise performance. These two devices are: Powerbreath Plus 2 and Elevation Training Mask. As the effectiveness of these specific devices to improve aerobic capacity have not been widely peer reviewed, this study will add to the body of knowledge in regards to whether we should add the respiratory muscle trainers to the exercise program for healthy people and athletes to reduce fatigue and to improve their exercise performance. We are planning to investigate this research question in Division III athletes, specifically lacrosse and football athletes, at Utica College using a specific protocol of training.
Stressors, Acculturative Stress, and Mental Health Problems among Traumatized Highly-Educated Immigrants

Author: Ugur Orak, Assistant Professor of Sociology

Abstract: The substantial increase in the immigrant population worldwide has been followed by concerns regarding the social and economic integration of immigrants in host countries and common barriers hindering their adaptation to the new social context including a variety of stressors and mental health problems. The process of immigration is not a uniform experience for all immigrants. Depending on the reason for immigration, the sociocultural characteristics of the host society, and the socioeconomic background of the immigrant, the experience of immigration might have a different influence on individuals' mental health. From this perspective, this study examined predictors and extent of mental health problems among traumatized highly-educated immigrants (THEIs), which is a group of immigrants who have never been studied separately. To accomplish this goal, I utilized in-depth qualitative interviews with a group of Turkish immigrants and used a snowball sampling strategy. The interview data were analyzed through the grounded theory approach. Initial findings from the interviews showed that the most common mental health problems among this sample of interviewees were post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) and depression followed by anxiety and anger. In addition, variations in acculturation strategies, frequency of contact with the country of origin, religiosity, and socioeconomic status were reported to be important predictors of mental health and well-being among the sample.
Ordinal Assessment of Nussbaum’s “Central Human Capabilities” by Younger and Older Adults

Author: Steven M Specht, Professor of Psychology, Christopher A Riddle, Associate Professor of Philosophy, and Jovina E. Taylor

Abstract: Subjective well-being is one of the central foci of positive psychology and the notion of individual well-being and well-being within society has also been a focus within the philosophical literature. For example, Nussbaum (2011) argues that in order for individuals to flourish and lead a dignified life, a number of “central capabilities” must be realized.

Riddle has suggested that, although all potential capabilities are important, failure to realize some capabilities results in “corrosive” disadvantage – or disadvantage that would adversely impact other abilities. That is, some capabilities might have higher priority.

The purpose of this study was to allow respondents to rank-order various human capabilities in terms of their importance.

Participants rank-ordered their “top ten” capabilities from a list of 20 capabilities derived from Nussbaum’s ten “Central Capabilities”. Although Nussbaum proposed only ten capabilities, some of the descriptions represent “conglomerate capabilities” consisting of separable entities which were listed as distinct items for the survey instrument. We also investigated possible age differences by using traditional-aged college students and college staff in this study.

Respondents clearly did not perceive the 20 capabilities as equipotent. Of the 20 capabilities, the following were ranked as most important by both younger and older adults – 1) good health; 2) food and shelter; 3) attachment to loved ones; and 4) non-discrimination. Additionally, there were some differences in how students and staff ranked some of the capabilities. These data support a schema in which not all capabilities are “created equal”.
4:00-4:15 C7

An Examination of Undergraduate Student Awareness of Phishing Attacks

Author: Leslie Corbo, Assistant Professor of Cybersecurity

Abstract: Phishing emails are a common medium used in cybersecurity attacks. These emails function as an attack vector into an organization’s network, compromising the confidentiality and integrity of data. C-level executives continually point to phishing emails as one of the biggest dangers to data and network security of the enterprise. This mixed methods research study attempted to examine which components of phishing emails undergraduate students have difficulty recognizing. Full-time undergraduate students between the ages of 18 – 23 made quantitative decisions about six potential phishing emails based on providing Likert scale type answers. The students then qualitatively explained their reasoning. Secondary to this was how the student self-identified their personality based on the Big Five personality model. Correlations were made to determine if personality might act as an indicator of how likely the undergraduate student may fall for a phishing email. The results of this study took a different approach to provide suggestions for phishing training and education because it focused on various themes of emails. This study could act as an impetus in applying different methods and considerations when determining alternative methods of educating the workforce, as opposed to current training models.
Session D:

Classroom 214, Economic Crime, Justice Studies, and Cybersecurity Building

MODERATOR: Colleen Sunderlin, Associate Professor of Occupational Therapy
Experience matters: Female Mice Prefer Experienced Males over Naïve Males

Authors: Sara M. Keesom, Assistant Professor of Biology, Jennifer Pollic, Skylar Harwick, Shannon Perry, Jessica L. Hanson and Laura M. Hurley

Abstract: Female animals often prefer mates with morphological features and behaviors that enhance the fitness of offspring. While females may attend to male traits that are heritable, female animals may also choose males based on acquired characteristics or behaviors, if those qualities increase offspring survival. For example, male mice (Mus musculus) that have had experience with females exhibit decreased infanticidal behavior. It would therefore be advantageous for female mice to choose male mates with more experience. Thus, we conducted this study to test the hypothesis that female mice prefer experienced males over naïve males. To do this, we placed female mice in social interactions with males of varying degrees of previous female experience. We then quantified female behaviors, including an affiliative behavior (social investigation) and rejection behaviors (kicking and vocalizations). Here, we found that females spend more time investigating experienced males compared to naïve males, and that females display increased kicks towards naïve males. Furthermore, females terminate a greater percentage of close proximity periods with naïve males compared to experienced males. Taken together, these results suggest that female mice prefer experienced males. Continued analysis will address whether female mice also alter the use of “rejection” vocalizations depending on male experience.
Punishment for Angels: Conceptual Connections between Law and Enforcement

Author: John Lawless, Assistant Professor of Philosophy

Abstract: Would angels need laws? Some think so: Even angels would need to coordinate their activities in order to manage life among other angels, and law can make coordination possible. A community of angels would be better off with laws requiring them to drive their cars on the righthand side of the road than with no traffic laws at all – not because there is anything devilish about driving on the left, but because it is important that everyone know which side other people will drive on. But Frank Lovett argues that social norms count as laws only if a “public coercive agent” coercively enforces compliance. And what need would angels have for law enforcement?

I argue that angels would need, not just “coordination conventions,” but (counterfactual) law enforcement, because sanctions do not simply discourage vicious tendencies. They also enable the distinction between the things we should do, and the things that we owe to others. While embracing Lovett’s association of law with enforcement, though, I reject his (undefended) claim that law’s sanctions are fundamentally coercive. Rather, law enforcement paradigmatically involves public expressions of outrage, condemnation, or indignation, through which we recognize one another’s rights in the face of disrespect.
The Role of the Extracellular Matrix in the Brown Pigmentation of Pseudomonas uticensis Colonies and Biofilms

Author: Lawrence R. Aaronson, Professor of Biology

Abstract: Pseudomonas uticensis is a novel bacterial species originally isolated in our lab in 2002. One characteristic of this species is that colonies and biofilms of the bacteria are brown when grown on nutrient-enriched media. The brown pigment appears to be a form of melanin. We have operated under the assumption that the bacteria produced two different forms of melanin: a high molecular weight intracellular form and a low molecular weight secreted form known as pyomelanin. Recent studies using an inhibitor of pyomelanin synthesis revealed that P. uticensis produces only pyomelanin. In addition, several new lines of evidence suggest that the reason colonies and biofilms are brown is because pyomelanin is trapped and retained within the biofilm matrix. Mutant strains that are defective in biofilm matrix production secrete excessive amounts of pyomelanin. Similarly, exposure of P. uticensis to the antibiotics erythromycin and azithromycin, which inhibit the formation of biofilm matrix, triggers hypersecretion of pyomelanin. Finally, treatment of biofilms with alginate lyase, an enzyme that degrades matrix polysaccharides, results in release of pyomelanin from biofilms. Collectively, these data indicate that pyomelanin is trapped within the biofilm matrix creating its brown pigmentation, and is released when the matrix is degraded or inhibited.
(Un)intended Consequences of Communication Segregation in Service Work: A Case Study of Latin American Immigrant Janitors’ Work Experiences

Author: Wilfredo Alvarez, Associate Professor of Communication and Media

Abstract: In this presentation, I share some of the findings from a larger qualitative research study that focuses on the work experiences of Latin American immigrant janitors. The study is an ethnographic analysis that employed participant observation and interviewing to gain a deeper understanding of Latin American immigrant janitors’ everyday communication experiences with their supervisors, coworkers, and customers (i.e., faculty, staff, and students) at a large public university. This study also sought to gain knowledge regarding the extent to which marginalized social identity categories related to race, ethnicity, social class, immigrations status, and occupation, play a role in immigrants’ mundane workplace interactions. This study’s outcomes inform future research in translinguistic qualitative research as well as organizational and intercultural research related to communication and service occupations in increasingly diverse organizations. Results revealed that Latin American immigrant janitors’ lack of cultural capital (e.g., language use) and English language skills promoted a type of communication segregation that negatively affected their lived experiences in the workplace and other spheres of social life.
A New Equalizer? Race-ethnicity, Education and Visual and Performing Arts Consumption across Different Broadcast Media Forms

Author: Nile Patterson, Assistant Professor of Sociology

Abstract: Examining data from the 2012 Survey of Public Participation in the Arts, this study investigates whether education’s influence on visual and performing arts consumption in the U.S. varies between Whites and non-Whites across traditional (TV/radio) and non-traditional (Internet) broadcast media. Findings indicate neither education nor race-ethnicity explain much of the variation in these forms of cultural participation. Education has a limited influence upon racial-ethnic consumption patterns, impacting the likelihood of non-Whites with a bachelor’s degree consuming traditional broadcast media and Whites with a high school diploma consuming non-traditional broadcast media. Traditional and non-traditional broadcast consumption rates do not significantly differ between Whites and non-Whites.

These results challenge the notion that the historical Eurocentric bias in the U.S.’s artistic landscape applies to broadcast consumption. They also provide limited support for previous claims that education increases cultural participation. This suggests both traditional and non-traditional arts broadcast consumption could help reduce the educational and racial-ethnic gaps in cultural participation, which have enabled the social reproduction of inequality through the disproportionate acquisition of cultural capital that has favored highly educated Whites in the U.S. for decades.
3:45-4:00 D6

Striking the Balance: The Portrayal of Male and Female Athletes on NBC’s Primetime Television Broadcast of the 2018 PyeongChang Winter Olympic Games

Author: Paul J. MacArthur, Associate Professor of Communication and Media and Lauren Reichart Smith, Assistant Professor of Sports Media at Indiana University

Abstract: Prior examinations of U.S. based Olympic broadcasts dating back to 1994 reveal several findings: male athletes have received more mentions than female athletes in all but three of the Games researched; the majority of the Top 10 most-mentioned athletes have been men in all but three of the Games studied; and the most mentioned athlete has been male in 7 of the 12 Games investigated.

Previous studies have also revealed that, while televised commentary differences based on athlete sex have been located in every single Olympiad dating back to 1994, these differences are not consistent across Olympiads. Further, no single commentary difference has been located in a majority of the Games studied, suggesting gender-based commentary divergences by Olympic announcers are better categorized as gender differences instead of stereotypes.

This study will divide and classify NBC primetime announcer dialogues about male and female athletes during the PyeongChang Games to determine if there are significant differences in commentary, specifically in attributions of success and failure, and depictions of personality and physicality. How often male athletes’ names are mentioned as compared to female athletes also be examined. Longitudinal findings and ramifications for Olympic media research will be articulated.
Institutional versus Retail: Comparing Mutual Fund Performance Using Multifactor Models

Author: Mehmet Sencicek, Associate Professor of Economics

Abstract: Institutional mutual funds cater specifically to institutional and other large investors. They differ from retail mutual funds in important aspects that could affect their relative performance: very high minimum initial and subsequent investment requirements that put them out of the reach of individual investors, large and discreet flow of funds, and a closer relationship between the fund manager and the institutional investor who closely monitors performance using sophisticated measures. Although a substantial amount of literature exists on retail mutual fund characteristics and performance, institutional mutual funds have received little attention to date. This study examines whether differences in fund characteristics influence the relative performance of institutional funds, before fees and expenses. Using appropriate benchmarks and the established multifactor models, Fama and French three-factor model (FF3F) and Carhart’s four factor model (C4F), performances of institutional and retail mutual funds are compared as overall fund classes, and then in categories derived from Morningstar’s style box. Institutional funds’ superior performance detected with the CAPM disappears when tested with FF3F and C4F. Institutional funds outperform retail funds in the large-cap category with the statistically significant difference being attributable to “alphas” (manager skill) in this category. Evidence is mixed in other categories, and differences are not significant.
4:30-5:00 Poster Session and Reception

Economic Crime, Justice Studies, and Cybersecurity
Building Lobby
Non-point Fecal Contamination as a Major Source of Antimicrobial Resistance Genes in a Mixed-use Watershed

Authors: Julian Damashek, Assistant Professor of Biology, Jason R. Westrich, Jacob M. McDonald, Morgan E. Teachey, Krista A. Capps and Elizabeth Ottesen

Abstract: The transmission and persistence of antimicrobial resistance (AR) genes in pathogens is a pressing environmental and public health issue, but surprisingly little is known about the movement of AR genes in the environment. This limits our ability to pinpoint environmental sources of AR genes and thus efficiently manage antibiotic stewardship. To determine the source of AR genes in aquatic ecosystems, we measured the abundance of fecal marker genes (human, bovine, and poultry) and AR genes in stream microbial communities throughout the Upper Oconee River watershed (Georgia, USA). Water quality varied from pristine to heavily impacted by human activity. While all fecal genes were correlated with AR genes, the strong correlation between human fecal genes and AR genes indicated sewage as the dominant source of AR genes. However, treated sewage effluent was not the primary source. Instead, fecal and AR genes were related to the number of upstream sewer crossings and the age of upstream septic tanks, suggesting leaky infrastructure is a major source of fecal and AR genes to streams. In addition to managing point inputs such as wastewater treatment facilities and farms, these data suggest infrastructure maintenance is necessary to curtail the spread of AR genes in the environment.
2) **Patient Gown: Uncovering the Narrative**

**Authors:** Michelle Nunno-Evans, Assistant Professor of Physical Therapy, Dawn Evans, Assistant Professor of Physical Therapy, Shauna Malta, Professor of Physical Therapy and Brittany Simpson

**Abstract:**

**Purpose:** To share a creative teaching and learning strategy that one academic DPT program has embedded within its curriculum that focuses on patient centered care, specifically using narrative medicine.

**Methods/Description:** Prior to DPT students entering the final year of clinical education experiences, a cloth patient gown was presented to each student during the last clinical education session on campus. Attached to each gown was a note from a "patient" (partial content included here):

“I am wearing a patient gown and I am vulnerable and uncertain of what my future holds. Will you take the time to get to know me? Will you listen to my story and consider the person underneath this gown?”

With this prompt, students were asked to log written stories on the inside of the patient gown with marking pen. Students were also required to respond to discussion posts in an online, asynchronous format during the final year of clinical experiences.

**Results/Outcomes:** The use of reflection and story-telling embedded within a companion online platform provided students the opportunity to give voice to their experiences and share with peers and faculty members as they uncovered the importance of listening to patient and family perspectives.
Collaboration between Nursing and Occupational Therapy Professionals for the Management of Children with Neonatal Abstinence Syndrome

Authors: Kyrra Marchese, Assistant Professor of Health Studies and Jillian Smith, Assistant Professor of Nursing

Abstract: Addiction to opiates is a worsening condition in our society today. Because of this crisis, the prevalence of children born to mothers using opiates has risen significantly. These children may exhibit the classic symptoms of Neonatal Abstinence Syndrome (NAS). It is important to educate families in anticipation of this medical problem through collaborative efforts of healthcare professionals. Similarly, early identification of the cognitive, emotional, psychosocial and sensory-motor needs of these children are key to appropriate intervention. This session will discuss the role that inter-professional collaborative care of children with NAS can play from the prenatal period through the early childhood. The emphasis will be on the scope of inter-professional practice of nursing and occupational therapy professionals.

At the end of this presentation, attendee will be able to:
- Identify signs and symptoms of NAS in the postnatal and newborn period as well as its complications.
- Explain plan of care for treatment of NAS and the impact of early intervention.
- Describe appropriate discharge planning for the child with NAS.
- Understand the impact of inter-professional collaboration between OT and nursing for the management of children with NAS.
Utilizing Brain-Based Teaching Methods to Improve Student Learning in an Undergraduate Biomechanics Course

Authors: Timothy Abraham, Assistant Professor of Wellness and Adventure Education and Katie Hanifin, Instructional Designer

Abstract: The purpose of this research is to attempt to answer the question: How does one teach in relation to authentic learning? Stated otherwise, do traditional instructional approaches inhibit deeper understanding? The latter may serve as the problem statement. If an instructor is looking to make a far-reaching impact through learning outcomes, we want to know whether a lecture/discussion/assessment format fosters an authentic transfer of knowledge to real world situations. The primary method of this research is to teach two sections of the same course in two distinct ways. The learning activities in one section follow a “traditional” or linear style of instructor-lead teaching, whereas the other section relies on a variety of “brain-based” techniques for a student-centered discovery learning approach. Preliminary findings have us examining the use of class time, how best to foster discovery of learning concepts, and when to determine a topic can be “closed”. We focus most on successful teaching techniques, though we’ll rely on assessment results as well.
5) **Psychophysical Assessment of Contrast Sensitivity Functions in Surface and Hybrid Mexican Tetras**

**Authors:** Amy Lindsey, Associate Professor of Psychology, Alex M. Rohacek, and B. M. Smith

**Abstract:** The Mexican tetra fish (*Astyanax mexicanus*) is an excellent model to study the genetics of developmental eye disorders because this single species has two distinct evolutionary forms. The surface-dwelling form is pigmented, eyed, and sees, whereas the cave-dwelling form is albino, eyeless, and blind. Hybrid progeny (surface × cavefish) display varying extents of eye/retinal development and pigmentation. Little is known about vision in hybrid Mexican tetras. To assess vision, psychophysical methods were used to determine the contrast sensitivity functions (CSFs) of surface (*n*=9) and hybrid (*n*=14) groups. Contrast threshold (T) was measured as a function of spatial frequency for 10 rotating (20rpm) black/white square-wave grating stimuli (10%-100% contrast; 0.25-4.23cpd). One fish at a time was placed in a cylindrical Plexiglas aquarium (*d*=20.32cm) in the center of a rotating drum (*d*=30.48cm) lined with one of the gratings. Optokinetic responses (saccadic eye movements of at least 5 seconds during stimulus presentation) were recorded by an observer blind to the stimulus. A one-down one-up staircase procedure was used to measure T (P=0.50) for each grating. Results showed that surface fish had a typically shaped vertebrate CSF with maximal sensitivity (1/T) to a range of intermediate spatial frequencies and decreased sensitivity to low and high spatial frequencies. Hybrids had slightly reduced sensitivity at intermediate spatial frequencies and greater sensitivity at the lowest (*U*=4.50, *p*<0.001) and highest (*U*=9.00, *p*<0.001) spatial frequencies tested compared to surface fish. Decreased fall-off at low spatial frequencies observed in hybrids may be due to underdeveloped lateral inhibition mechanisms. Further research is necessary to explain specific mechanisms that underlie differences in vision at low and high spatial frequencies between surface and hybrid fish. These findings suggest that *A. mexicanus* may be a useful model to study the relationship between genetics and capacity for vision in humans with developmental eye disorders.
The Faculty Resources Committee would like to thank all who contributed to today’s celebration of scholarship. Special thanks to the Office of Academic Affairs for supporting these important faculty activities, and an extra special thanks to Alison Ricci-Wadas for all of the work that she did to make this event happen!

Faculty Resources Committee: Brad Emmons (chair), Mary Cooper, Linda Culyer, Ariel Gratch, Colleen Sunderlin