33rd Annual Western Pennsylvania Undergraduate Psychology Conference

April 23, 2005

Chatham College
Pittsburgh, PA

Welcome to the 33rd Annual Western Pennsylvania Undergraduate Psychology Conference

33rd ANNUAL WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA UNDERGRADUATE PSYCHOLOGY CONFERENCE

CONFERENCE SCHEDULE

Saturday, April 23, 2005

Start Time	End Time	Event	Location
8:00	9:00	Registration	Buhl Hall
8:00	10:00	Continental Breakfast	Buhl Atrium
8:30	9:50	Poster Session One	Welker Room Laughlin Hall
10:00	11:15	Paper Sessions	
		Session 1: Clinical	Coolidge 44
		Session 2: Cognitive/Perception	Sanger Hall
		Session 3: Gender/Culture	Coolidge 130
		Session 4: School/Sports	Coolidge 42
		Session 5: Social	Falk 117
11:15	12:15	Poster Session Two	Welker Room Laughlin Hall
12:15	1:00	Lunch	Mellon Hall
1:15	2:00	Keynote Address Dr. Kathie Olsen	Eddy Theatre

Shaping Science and Technology Policy: The Role of the White House Office on Science/Technology Policy

Keynote Speaker

Dr. Kathie L. Olsen
Associate Director
Office of Science and Technology Policy
Office of the President

Shaping Science and Technology Policy: The Role of the White House Office on Science/Technology Policy

Dr. Kathie L. Olsen, Associate Director with the Office of Science and Technology Policy in the Executive Office of the President, was confirmed by the U.S. Senate in August 2002. As Associate Director she serves as OSTP Director Dr. John Marburger's deputy for science. She is responsible for overseeing science and education policy, including physical sciences, life sciences, environmental science, and behavioral and social sciences. Prior to her confirmation, she held the position of the Chief Scientist at the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) (May 1999 - April 2002) and the Acting Associate Administrator for the new Enterprise in Biological and Physical Research (July 2000-March 2002). As NASA Chief Scientist, she served as the Administrator's senior scientific advisor and principal interface with the national and international scientific community, as well as the principal advisor to the Administrator on budget content of the scientific programs. Before joining NASA in May 1999, Dr. Olsen was the Senior Staff Associate for the Science and Technology Centers in the National Science Foundation (NSF) Office of Integrative Activities. From February 1996 until November 1997, she was a Brookings Institute Legislative Fellow and then an NSF detail in the Office of Senator Conrad Burns of Montana. Preceding her work on Capitol Hill, she served for two years as Acting Deputy Director for the Division of Integrative Biology and Neuroscience at the NSF, where she has worked and held numerous other science-related positions. Dr. Olsen received her B.S. with honors from Chatham College, Pittsburgh, Pa., majoring in both biology and psychology and was elected to Phi Beta Kappa. She earned her Ph.D. in Neuroscience at the University of California, Irvine. She was a Postdoctoral Fellow in the Department of Neuroscience at Children's Hospital of Harvard Medical School. Subsequently at SUNY-Stony Brook she was both a Research Scientist at Long Island Research Institute and Assistant Professor in the Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Science at the Medical School. Her research on neural and genetic mechanisms underlying development and expression of behavior was supported by the National Institutes of Health. Her awards include the National Science Foundation Director's Superior Accomplishment Award; the International Behavioral Neuroscience Society Award; the Society for Behavioral Neuroendocrinology Award for outstanding contributions in research and education; the Barry M. Goldwater Educator Award from the American Institute of Aeronautics and AstronauticsNational Capital Section; the Barnard Medal of Distinction, which is the college's most significant recognition of individuals for demonstrated excellence in conduct of their lives and careers; and the NASA's Outstanding Leadership Medal. She has also received honorary degrees from Chatham College, Clarkson University, and the University of South Carolina.

Early Morning Poster Sessions (8:30-9:50)
Welker Room in Laughlin Hall

1.Effects of Self-Efficacy and Knowledge on Self Breast Exams
Desiree Lawrence (Dr. Wister), Chatham College

2. A Comparative Meta-analysis of Clinical Global Impressions Scale Change in Depression
Joseph McFall (Glen I. Spielmans), SUNY Fredonia

3. Comparative Meta Analysis of CBT vs. Other treatments for Childhood Anxiety Disorders
Leigh Pasek and Joe McFall (Glen Spielmans), SUNY Fredonia

4. Divorce: A Retrospective Study of the Negative Effects on Children
Jessica Wittman (Dr. Stephanie Berk), Chatham College

5. Priming of Implicit Memory for College Students
Patrick Aretz and Michael Ludwick (Dr. Milles), Edinboro University

6. Is Configural Processing to Blame? Investigating the Development of Perceptual Processing Deficits in Autism
Jaime Doyle, Emily Dang, K. Suzanne Scherf, PhD., Nancy Minshew, MD, Marlene Behrmann, PhD, & Beatriz Luna, PhD (K. Suzanne Scherf), University of Pittsburgh

7. Pointing Task for the Stroop and Reversed Stroop Effect
Shakeena Gould and Kawana Childs (Dr. Kenneth Milles), Edinboro University

8. False Memory Among College Students
Erin Leveille Ryan Henry, Kenya Wayne, and Kim Beason (Dr. Kenneth Milles), Edinboro University

9. Retroactive and Proactive Interference on False Memory
Alana Varley, Carrie Brink, and Lindsay James (Dr. Kenneth Milles), Edinboro University

10. Marital Status Effects on Sibling and Peer Relationships
John Crane and Eileen Haase (Victoria Kazmerski), Penn State Erie, The Behrend College

11. MLU and Word Diversity in Preschool Children During Shared Reading
Christopher Mehs and Marya Monte (Dr. Andrea Zevenbergen), SUNY Fredonia

12. Peer Conflict Resolution in the Preschool Classrooms
Tara Pienkosky (Dr. Minhnoi Wroble Biglan), Pennsylvania State University, Beaver Campus

13. A Dream Deferred: Mothers' Feelings about Their Children's Disabilities
Julie Duke (Dr. Eric D. Miller), Kent State University

14. Observed Emotional Reactions at Ground Zero and The 9/11 Memorial at the Winter Gardens in New York City
Anna Ferguson and Dennis Stoddard (Dr. Eric D. Miller), Kent State University

15. Guilt's Affect on Altruism
Vincent Salvino and Leah Garuccio (Dr. Stephen Paul), Robert Morris University

16. Gender Differences in Use of Evaluative Devices in Child Narratives
Rebecca Gaspari and Kathryn L. Delcamp (Dr. Andrea Zevenbergen), SUNY Fredonia

17. The Effect of the Own-Sex Bias on the Recall of Crime Situations
Brant Hamilton and Adam Esser (Dr. Victoria Kazmerski), Penn State Erie, The Behrend College

18. The Perceived Effectiveness of the "No Child Left Behind" Act of 2001: A Survey Among Parents and Teachers in a Rural School
Rebecca Peterson (Scott Tracy), Chatham College

19. Students' Perceptions of, and Attitudes Toward Dating Violence Among their Peers
Jessica Stiglmeier (Dr. Ingrid Johnston-Robledo), SUNY Fredonia

20. The Effects of a specific strategy for answer multiple
Leigh Pasek (Thomas Rywick), SUNY Fredonia

21. "Mirror, Mirror on the Wall, Do I See that Treat at All?" An Examination of Capuchins (Cebus apella) Ability to Use a Mirror to Locate Hidden Rewards
Courtney Segovis (Dr. Amy Jo Stavnezer), College of Wooster

22. It's after 12...Do you know who your child is?
Chelsey Cobb (Stephen Paul), Robert Morris University

23. Presence of Self-Monitoring: Dispostional vs. Situational Attributions and Explaining Behavior
Lyndsay Ferrara, Holly Greiner and Annie Jordan (Dr. Victoria A. Kazmerski). Penn State Erie, The Behrend College

24. HOMEOWNERSHIP: AN EXPLORATORY STUDY
Andrea Schnarrs (Dr. Stephanie Valutis), Chatham College

25. The Immediate and Long Term Effects of Physical Activity on Emotional Well Being: Effectiveness of Varying Exercise Modes in Altering Mood States
Erika Almquist (Professor Alec Dale), Allegheny College

26. The effects of Accutane on the development of depressive;like symptoms in rats
Susan McDowell (Dr. Amy Jo Stavnezer), College of Wooster

27. Reduction of Ethanol Self-Administration by Treatment with Monoamine Oxidase Inhibitors
Chris Schmoutz and Rodney D. Clark (Rodney D. Clark), Allegheny College

28. Use of Nicotine for Treatment of Schizophrenic Behavior: An Examination of Calcineurin Knockout Mice.
Lakshman Swamy (Dr. Amy Jo Stavnezer), College of Wooster

29. The Relationship Between Parental Attitudes Toward Drinking and College Student Drinking Behavior
Heather Bennetti (Gary Levine), Edinboro University

30. Local and Long-distance Relationships and their Effect on Stress Levels and Self-Esteem in College-Aged Students
Elma Bico, Erin Gustafson, and Greg Parker (Victoria Kazmerski), Penn State Erie, The Behrend College

31. An Assessment of Goal Pursuit and History in Dating Relationships
Lindsay Caniff (Dr. Elizabeth Bennett), Washington and Jefferson College

32. Perceptions of Religious Individuals
Daniel Custer (Dr. Gary Levine), Edinboro University

33. The Relationship Between Time Spent with a Romantic Partner and Academic Achievement
Stacy Hinds (Dr. Gary Levine), Edinboro University

34. The Relationship Between Alcohol and Tipping
Nicole Mack (Gary Levine), Edinboro University

35. Social Norms in Romantic Relationships
Kristie McCann and Bethany Crooks (Dr. Victoria Kazmerski), Penn State Erie, The Behrend College

36. The Social Marketing Program to Control Binge Drinking at Millersville University
Rory McCorkle (Dr. David Hill), Millersville University of Pennsylvania

37. Education is a Ladder, but is a Ladder Education: Directionality in Metaphor Processing
James Morosky Joshua Rowe & Holly Blasko-Drabik (Victoria Kazmerski), Penn State Erie

38. Contextual control over interference as a function of retention interval
Diana Morris and James F. Briggs (David C. Riccio), Kent State

39. Groupthink in the Bush Administration's Decision for Operation Iraqi Freedom
Alexander Rinehart and Phillip T. Dunwoody, PhD. (Phillip T. Dunwoody, PhD.), Juniata College

40. Perceptions of Male and Female Sexual Offenders of Minors
Lacey Wilcox and Lauren Sakmar (Gary Levine), Edinboro University

46. Timing and position of phonological cues for tip-of-the-tongue
Christina Meyner and Katharine Bhagwandien (Dr. Kenneth Milles), Edinboro University

Paper Session (10:00-11:15)

Session 1: Clinical (Coolidge 44)

41. Personal Accounts Offer Insight into Mental Illness
Jeannette Reid (Joshua Searle-White), Allegheny College

42. Psychological Effects and Psychological Consequences Associated with Genetic Tesing for Cancer
Valerie Rocco (Dr. Anthony Goreczny), Chatham College

43. An Evaluation of Therapist Anxiety by Discipline, Theoretical Orientation, Experience Level, and Degree
Jennifer Williams and Kirk M. Lunnen, Ph.D (Kirk Lunnen), Westminster College

44. A Positive Behavior Intervention in a child care setting
Elizabeth Woodrow   (Dr. Robert Gallen), Chatham College

109. The Use of Reappraisal or Suppression and Levels of Psychological Well-being
Morgan Brooke Campbell Westminster College

Session 2: Cognitive/Perception (Sanger Hall)

45. When the Brass Said String: The Effects of Musical Experience on the Brain
Holly Drabik and Joshua Rowe (Dr. Victoria Kazmerski), Penn State Erie

47. Revealing the Personality Behind the Page: Person Perception Online
Berit Nowicki and Steven Graham (Steven Graham), Carnegie Mellon University

48. Matchmaker: A Study of Memory.
Alison Phillips (David J. Johnson, Ph.D), Gannon University

49. Dynamics of Sensation and Perception.
John Yeager (David J. Johnson, Ph.D), Gannon University

108. The Prefrontal Cortex and Decision making
Charles A Mullins Westminster College

Session 3: Gender/Culture (Coolidge 130)

50. Gender role stereotypes associated with sex-related issues
Katharine Bhagwandien (Dr. Greg Morrow), Edinboro University

51. Trait and Behavioral Attributions as a Function of Cultural and Gender Stereotypes
Helga Gretarsdottir and Jennifer Leone (Jack Croxton), SUNY at Fredonia

52. The Relationship Among Cohesion, Mood, and Sports Performance Among Female Collegiate Athletes
Lauren Lalama and Mandy Medvin (Mandy Medvin), Westminster College

53. Companionate vs. Passionate Love and Attitudes Toward Marriage: A Cross-Cultural Study
Jina O'Neill (Stephanie Valutis), Chatham College

Paper Session 4: School/Sports (Coolidge 42)

54. Effects of Reappraisal Training on Intra-team Aggression
Brian Ekis (Dr. Mandy Medvin, Dr. Sandra Webster), Westminster College

55. The Relationship Among Transformational Leadership, Trust, and Team Sports Performance in NCAA Football and Soccer Teams
Jason Makrinos (Dr. Mandy Medvin), Westminster College

56. Requirement of Parenting Education in Secondary Schools
Michelle Singer (Dr. Andrea Zevenbergen), SUNY Fredonia

57. Teachers Attitudes Towards Immigrant Parent Involvment
Nancy Taylor (Stephanie Valutis), Chatham College

Paper Session 5: Social (Falk 117)

58. Family Structures and their Relationship to College Students' Coping Styles
Bethany L. Ackerman (Anthony Goreczny, Ph.D.), Chatham College

59. Leventhal's Procedural Justice Model Revisited: How Does Representativeness Affect People's Fairness Judgment?
Shujing Huang (William DeLamarter), Allegheny College

60. The Effects of Group Goals, Collective Efficacy, and Group Composition on Social Integration and Group Performance
Billie Nicholson (Jamie McMinn), Westminster College

61. The Dynamic Relationship Between Perceived Social Integration and Social Identification in In-groups and Out-groups
Lisa Santoriella (Dr. Jamie McMinn), Westminster College

62. The Relationship between Emotional Intelligence and Perceived Social Integration

Autumn Tack and Dr. Jamie G. McMinn (Dr. Jamie G. McMinn), Westminster College

Late Morning Poster Session (11:15-12:15)
Welker Room in Laughlin Hall

63. Thinking About Your Partner: Relationship Thoughts and Relationship Satisfaction
Kathryn Deavers (Gary Levine), Edinboro University

64. Effects of Divorce on Trust Levels
Amanda Kirkman (Dr. Rubin), Chatham College

65. Correlates of Peer Victimization in College Students
Timothy Zeiger, Dr. Kimberely Husenits, and Psy.D Dr. Robert Gallen, Ph.D (Dr. Robert Gallen, Ph.D), Indiana University

66. Brain Laterality and Picture Recognition in College Students
Laurie Fisher, Maggie Tzakos, Amanda Wingard, Lauren Garber (Dr. Kenneth Milles), Edinboro University

67. False Memory Formation in Recognition of Auditory Information
Leanna Waldsmith, Brandon Parks, Erin Larson (Dr. Kenneth Milles), Edinboro University

68. Family Relationships When a Child is Favored in the Family
Alexis Aversa   (Gary Levine, Ph.D.), Edinboro University

69. The Influence of Color in Clothing Upon Opinion Forming of Others
Nicole Johnson (Dr. Terry Pettijohn), Mercyhurst College

70. Influences of Divorce on the Romantic Love Orientation of College Students
Lindsey Johnson (Terry Pettijohn, Ph. D.), Mercyhurst College

71. Romantic Attraction: A Study of Gender Differences.
Hollie Dean (David J. Johnson, Ph.D.), Gannon University

72. Sports Brassieres: Attitudes of Small and Large Breasted Females Towards Their Bras and Implications of Physical Activity Participation
Ryann Frye (Dr. Peggy Stubbs), Chatham College

73. Body Image And The Media: The Effects On Young Women
Gina Garofalo (Dr. Gerard Barron), Mercyhurst College

74. Aftereffect of Slavery: Reforming Black Americans Through the Means of Racial Socialization Messages Contributing to Self-Efficacy and Racial Self-Acc
Valerie Jones (Dr. Gerald Barron), Mercyhurst College

75. Gender Roles and Gender Associated First Names
Megan Liska   (Dr. Terry Pettijohn), Mercyhurst College

76. Assessing Questioning Protocols in Detecting Deception using Voice Stress
Lisa Cassidy and Dr. Ronald Craig (Dr. Ronald Craig), Edinboro University

77. The Effects Mental Rehearsal and Social Facilitation on Performance
Adrienne Hermes (Dr. Barron), Mercyhurst College

78. Change Blindness in Attended Objects
Ryan Conway (Dr. Gerard Barron), Mercyhurst College

79. The Relationship of Personality Style and Coping Mechanisms
Sara Cockrell (Dr. Gerard Barron), Mercyhurst College

80. Dream interpretations: Comparison of approaches
Jennifer Orson (Dr. Milles), Edinboro University

81. The Relationship between Optimism, Empathy, and Forgiveness in College Students
Melissa Palmer (Dr. Tom Hershberger), Chatham College

82. Perfectionism and Coping Styles of Individuals with Type 1 and 2 Diabetes
Maura Wilson (Dr. Gerard Barron), Mercyhurst College

83. Pheromonal Differences in Homosexual Males
Brian Copello (Dr. Gerard Barron), Mercyhurst College

84. Transdermal Nicotine Effects on Cognitive Functioning
Stephanie Millin (Dr. Gerard Barron), Mercyhurst College

85. The Effects of Caffeine and Anger during Stroop Color-Word Conflict Test on EEG, Skin Conductance, Heart Rate, and Stroop Performance
Bethany Scholl (J. Alexander Dale), Allegheny College

86. Hemispheric Asymmetry Between Sexes in the Viewing of Chimeric Faces
Jessica Stahlman (Dr. Gerard Barron), Mercyhurst College

87. P300 wave's response to a stimulus to invoke guilty knowledge
Crystal Tanguay (Alec Dale), Allegheny College

88. Drug Influence and the Movies
Joe Anthony and Dr. Terry Pettijohn (Dr. Terry Pettijohn), Mercyhurst College

89. The Effect of Advertisements on Body Image
Katharine Bhagwandien (Dr. Gary Levine), Edinboro University

90. The Chameleon Effect in Dancers and Non-dancers
Jennifer Carnegie and Dr. Terry Pettijohn (Dr. Terry Pettijohn), Mercyhurst College

91. Adopting Children: College Students Preferences of Age, Gender, and Physical Attractiveness
Jennifer Dennehy (Dr. Terry Pettijohn), Mercyhurst College

92. Social Perceptions of Alcoholism
Emily Kierce and Christina Meyner (Dr. Grant McLaren), Edinboro University

93. He Shoots! He Scores! He Fights!: The Relationship Between Aggression and Success in the Ontario Hockey League
Leanne Koziol (Dr. Gary Levine), Edinboro University

94. The Effects of Mortality Salience and Life Salience on Music Preferences
Bill Marsh (Terry Pettijohn II, Ph.D), Mercyhurst College

95. College Students' Perceptions of Women Who Have Abortions
Julie McFadden (Dr. Gary Levine), Edinboro University

96. Do Blondes Really Have More Fun? Stereotypical Attitudes and Perceptions of Hair Color
Courtney Oke (Dr. Terry Pettijohn), Mercyhurst College

97. Just world theory: Effects of victim sexual orientation on attribution of responsibility
Stacey Rosenquest (Dr. Terry F. Pettijohn), Mercyhurst College

98. College Students Consider the Age of an Adult and the Minor when Assigning Accountability for Internet-Based Sexual Relations
Lauren Sakmar and Lacey Wilcox (Grant McLaren) Edinboro University

99. The Relationship Between Video Game Use and Grades.
Jessica Schmitz and Erin Halperin (Dr. Gary Levine), Edinboro University

100. The Relationship of Spirituality, Fundamentalism, Questing, and Attitudes Toward Homosexuality
Faith Sikora (Dr. Gerard Barron), Mercyhurst College

101. Attributions of Spectacled and Non Spectacled News Casters and Memory
Megan Smith (Dr. Terry F. Pettijohn), Mercyhurst College

102. Memory of a Crime Scenario
Andrea Spataro (Dr. Terry F. Pettijohn), Mercyhurst College

103. Effects of Perceived Attractiveness on Willingness to Help
Sherlanda Thomas (Dr. Terry F. Pettijohn), Mercyhurst College

104. Effects of Televison on Self-Esteem of Introverts and Extroverts
Kristin Wucinski (Dr. Terry F. Pettijohn), Mercyhurst

105. Coaches Leadership and Athletic Performance
Brian Friedrich (Dr. Barron), Mercyhurst College

106. 2D vs. 3D Graphing Styles: A Comparison of the Accuracy of Reader Perceptions for 2D vs. 3D Graphs
Andrew Russell (Stephen Paul), Robert Morris University

107. The Effects of Misogynistic Music on Underexposed Listeners
Lacey Bailey and Dr. Gerard Barron (Dr. Gerard Barron), Mercyhurst College

Conference Abstracts
(Faculty supervisors listed in parentheses)

1.Effects of Self-Efficacy and Knowledge on Self Breast Exams
Desiree Lawrence (Dr. Wister), Chatham College
The purpose of this study was to examine the relationship between self-breast examination and self-efficacy, age, knowledge about breast cancer and family history of breast cancer. Fifty female students were randomly sampled from Chatham College. They were administered the *English/Spanish Self-efficacy Scale for Breast-self Examination* and *Breast Cancer and Heredity Knowledge Scale*. They were also asked about the occurrence of breast cancer within the family. Results indicated that there was a significant relationship with self-efficacy and age with self-breast exam. There was no significant effect for knowledge and family history.

2. A Comparative Meta-analysis of Clinical Global Impressions Scale Change in Depression
Joseph McFall (Glen I. Spielmans), SUNY Fredonia
This meta-analysis compares change on the Clinical Global Impressions Scale (CGI) of depression (popular, yet not systematically researched) to other, established measures, such as the Hamilton Rating Scale (HAM-D). The current study includes 120 effect sizes comparing the CGI-Severity subscale to HAM-D change and 54 effect sizes comparing the CGI-Improvement subscale to HAM-D response rates. The HAMD-D (g=1.40) showed greater change than the CGI-S (g=1.29) (Q = 11.69, p < .001), while the CGI-I showed greater change (mean g change= .18) than the HAM-D (Z = 6.54, p < .0001). Double-blind versus open-label study data suggest that CGI-S is more prone to a positive rating bias in open-label trials.

3. Comparative Meta Analysis of CBT vs. Other treatments for Childhood Anxiety Disorders
Leigh Pasek and Joe McFall (Glen Spielmans), SUNY Fredonia
Prior literature reviews have suggested that cognitive and behavioral psychotherapies (CBT) are the preferred psychological interventions for child and adolescent depression and anxiety disorders. The current meta-analysis of 23 controlled trials examined the differential effectiveness of cognitive and behavioral therapies versus other psychotherapies. CBT showed a slight advantage over non-CBT; however, the therapies against which CBT was compared generally were not legitimate treatments. In the only two comparisons against a legitimate non-CBT psychotherapy, CBT was not superior. Further analyses of various CBT components compared to each other yielded no significant evidence of superiority for any particular CBT method over another. The results of this analysis support the finding seen in the adult psychotherapy literature, that all legitimate psychotherapies appear equally effective in treating mood and anxiety disorders. The current data represented only data collected at treatment endpoint; future analysis will examine differential effectiveness at follow-up.

4. Divorce: A Retrospective Study of the Negative Effects on Children
Jessica Wittman (Dr. Stephanie Berk), Chatham College
This study compared adult children of divorced and married parents regarding self reported behaviors and emotions during adolescence. Forty-five surveys were administered to college aged women using a modification of the Problem Oriented Screening Instrument for Teenagers. Despite the small sample size, individuals who were from divorced families reported significantly more negative behaviors than those from intact families.

5. Priming of Implicit Memory for College Students

Patrick Aretz and Michael Ludwick (Dr. Milles), Edinboro University

The purpose of this study on implicit memory was to test the hypothesis that participants exposed to a list of words were more likely to answer questions using those words. An experimental group was primed with a list of words followed by a questionnaire. The number of priming words used in the questionnaire was recorded and compared to a control group s responses to the same questions. The results of the questionnaires indicated slight increases in responses using the priming words.

6. Is Configural Processing to Blame? Investigating the Development of Perceptual Processing Deficits in Autism

Jaime Doyle, Emily Dang, K. Suzanne Scherf, PhD., Nancy Minshew, MD, Marlene Behrmann, PhD, & Beatriz Luna, PhD (K. Suzanne Scherf), University of Pittsburgh

Is Configural Processing to Blame? Investigating the Development of Perceptual Processing Deficits in Autism One social deficit in autism includes impaired face recognition. An inability to detect configural/global properties of faces, which describe differences in the relationships among the features, may contribute to this deficit. This ability develops well into adolescence in typically-developing children and may never develop in autistic individuals. In this study, configural processing abilities were evaluated in typically-developing and autistic children and adolescents in a non-social context using visual non-face stimuli. The stimuli included a global letter that was made up of either similiar or different local letters (big H made up of little H or S). Participants identified the letter at the global or local level in separate blocks. Preliminary results suggest that control children became better at identifying global characteristics and at ignoring interference from local characteristics as they reached adolescence. However, regardless of the kind of information that autistic children were processing, they could not ignore interference from global or local information. This suggests that they may have a more general deficit in discriminating between relevant and irrelevant information at all levels of object processing.

7. Pointing Task for the Stroop and Reversed Stroop Effect

Shakeena Gould and Kawana Childs (Dr. Kenneth Milles), Edinboro University

The experiment included two tasks: The original and reversed Stroop tasks. Participants in the Stroop task were to identify the color the word was typed in by either pointing to a color patch or a color label. Participants in the Reversed Stroop task were to identify the color name by either pointing to a color patch or a color label. For the Stroop task, pointing to the color label led to significant more errors than pointing to the color patch; but for the reversed Stroop task, pointing to the color label led to significantly fewer errors than pointing to the color patch.

8. False Memory Among College Students

Erin Leveille Ryan Henry, Kenya Wayne, and Kim Beason (Dr. Kenneth Milles), Edinboro University

Participants were randomly assigned to one of two groups based on the order in which two summaries were presented to study the effects of interference on recognition. The first group had a summary about a motor scooter explosion verbally presented, followed by distracter information. The same summaries were presented to the second group, but in the reverse order. Both groups answered multiple choice questions about the motor scooter explosion. Results confirmed retroactive interference is stronger than proactive interference. Also, semantic intrusions from the distracter information were noted.

9. Retroactive and Proactive Interference on False Memory

Alana Varley, Carrie Brink, and Lindsay James (Dr. Kenneth Milles), Edinboro University

The purpose of the present experiment was to investigate and compare retroactive interference and proactive interference with a false memory paradigm. Results were measured using two dependent variables, number correct and number of false memories. Significant findings were shown in all areas, including: class, gender, and class gender interaction.

10. Marital Status Effects on Sibling and Peer Relationships

John Crane and Eileen Haase (Victoria Kazmerski), Penn State Erie, The Behrend College

Divorce in American families is epidemic and is associated with family stress. The quality of the relationships between siblings had a direct effect on relationships with peers. We proposed strong relationships in relationships would predict a favorable network of relationships within the household. Participants in the study and their siblings through mail surveys responded to a series of questionnaires to show a relationship among sibling imbalance in divorce families compared to intact. Our findings suggest that the higher the warmth in a sibling relationship the more likely the higher overall social support.

11. MLU and Word Diversity in Preschool Children During Shared Reading

Christopher Mehs and Marya Monte (Dr. Andrea Zevenbergen), SUNY Fredonia

This study examined the mean length of utterances (MLU) and the diversity of words by preschool children during shared picture book reading. The children were randomly assigned to three conditions. In the control condition, the story was read straight through. In the personal condition, the children were asked questions during the story that related to the child's life. In the book condition, story-related questions were asked. Results showed that the children who were in the two question conditions had longer MLU and used more different words than the children in the control group.

12. Peer Conflict Resolution in the Preschool Classrooms

Tara Pienkosky (Dr. Minhnoi Wroble Biglan), Pennsylvania State University, Beaver Campus

Teachers often view conflict in the early childhood classroom as a distraction that must be vanquished rather than an important opportunity for teaching social skills. For this reason, many teachers employ methods for dealing with conflict that inhibit children's acquisition of conflict resolution skills. This study examined the degree to which children's acquisition of conflict resolution skills is influenced by teacher intervention style. It was hypothesized that the more time teachers devote to helping children solve conflict, the less total time the classroom would be in conflict. Although the number of conflicts was expected to remain constant between classrooms, conflict in those classrooms with teachers using an authoritative method would result in more win-win solutions. It was predicted that in these classrooms the children would be more likely to use negotiation/communication methods on their own. Method Six preschool classrooms were selected in Beaver County, Pennsylvania, by random and convenience sampling using two categories of classroom: Private and Non-profit. Participants were 200 students and 12 teachers. The age range for the classrooms was 3-5 years. Sixty conflicts involving 120 children were observed. Data sheets were developed to record information including demographics for each child, the type of activity during which the conflict occurred, the duration of the conflict, the type of conflict, methods used by the children, the type of teacher intervention, and the outcome of the conflict. Implied consent was obtained from the parents and teachers. Signed informed consent was obtained from the school administrators. The classrooms were observed for two hours each by trained observers. Data was recorded for each conflict observed between peer dyads. If more than two children were involved in a conflict, data was recorded for the two children who seemed to be at the center of the conflict. Results Results have supported the prediction that when teachers use authoritative methods, conflict is more likely to result in win-win solutions, $c2(2) = 5.6$, $p<.1$. The findings for teacher methods were otherwise inconsistent; however significant differences were found based on conflict outcome. Lose-lose solutions were more frequent during teacher-directed activities, $c2(2) = 6.6$, $p<.05$ and when child 1 used aggressive methods to attempt to solve the conflict, $c2(4) = 15.9$, $p<.005$. Win-win outcomes were more frequent for private centers, $c2 (2)=15.6$, $p<.001$, classrooms with higher teacher-child ratio, $F(2,47) = 7.2$, $p = .002$, and lower class size, $F(2,47) = 7.6$, $p = .001$. Children were less likely to use aggression when teacher-child ratio was high, $F(2,47) = 4.2$, $p = .021$ and when the class size was smaller, $F(2,47) = 3.8$, $p = .030$. Discussion Because data was collected on the conflict only, and not the classroom environment, it is unclear whether a particular classroom or teacher can be labeled as "authoritative" or "authoritarian." Further research must collect data on the teacher's overall style of teaching as well as other classroom characteristics. Classroom policies should be investigated as well, as some schools may be more

selective in their enrollment. It is likely that an observer effect skewed results to some extent, as the teachers were informed of the nature of the observations. The sample may be biased also, as several schools declined to participate due to having new teachers in the classroom. It is clear that teacher methods and classroom characteristics have a significant effect on children's acquisition of conflict resolution skills. More research is needed to better understand the relation between these factors. As teachers become more aware of the importance of conflict resolution skill-building, we can expect to see improvements in not only social areas, but academic achievement as well.

13. A Dream Deferred: Mothers' Feelings about Their Children's Disabilities
Julie Duke (Dr. Eric D. Miller), Kent State University
Thirty-one mothers who have children with various developmental disabilities completed a survey regarding their emotions and feelings about the reality of raising a child with a disability. It was hypothesized that mothers with older children would show more acceptance about their child's condition than mothers with younger children. However, coping responses were more varied between the groups than expected. This research suggests that there are actually several factors, other than the age of the child, which may account for how mothers react to their child's disability.

14. Observed Emotional Reactions at Ground Zero and The 9/11 Memorial at the Winter Gardens in New York City
Anna Ferguson and Dennis Stoddard (Dr. Eric D. Miller), Kent State University
New York City is still healing from the terrorist attack that brought the collapse of the Twin Towers and death of nearly 3,000 citizens. By means of naturalistic observation, select subjects' emotional reactions were observed and recorded at Ground Zero and the nearby Winter Gardens (where a 9/11 memorial is displayed). For both sites, the most common reactions were either no reaction or a visible contemplative reaction; however, it was more common for individuals to show some reaction than none at both sites.

15. Guilt's Affect on Altruism
Vincent Salvino and Leah Garuccio (Dr. Stephen Paul), Robert Morris University
Undergraduates participated in a study that mimicked a management situation. The participants were asked to randomly pick one of four tasks that as a manager they would assign to their employees. After selecting the task, the particpant was told that all of the tasks had already been performed by RMU students. Then, feedback was given to the participants on how the group felt about the task selected (positive or negative). Based on this information, the students were instructed to allocate 100 bonus points between themselves (the manager) and the group of students who performed the task (the employees). Half of the students were told that they would have to defend their reasoning for the point allocation face-to-face with the group who performed the task they selected. Our interest was whether the negative feedback and having to defend their management decision face-to-face had an impact on the point allocation.

16. Gender Differences in Use of Evaluative Devices in Child Narratives
Rebecca Gaspari and Kathryn L. Delcamp (Dr. Andrea Zevenbergen), SUNY Fredonia
The current study examines gender differences in the inclusion of evaluative devices during a story re-telling task by 4- and 5-year-old children. Results indicate that girls included more references to internal states than did boys.

17. The Effect of the Own-Sex Bias on the Recall of Crime Situations
Brant Hamilton and Adam Esser (Dr. Victoria Kazmerski), Penn State Erie, The Behrend College
Some evidence has shown that an own-sex bias exists in facial recognition. This theory states that males and females can better recognize faces of their own gender. Research has shown that males tend to be overly confident when incorrect. The researchers hypothesize that accuracy will increase with the addition of a same sex victim and that confidence in males will be significantly higher than the confidence in females when incorrect facial recall answers are given. Researchers showed four simple assault crimes with the gender of the culprit and victim varying in each crime. After two days, recall was tested through simulated lineups. Preliminary results have indicated a significant

interaction between sex of the participant and the culprit. The results have importance into the differences in sex recall accuracy and our judicial system.

18. The Perceived Effectiveness of the "No Child Left Behind" Act of 2001: A Survey Among Parents and Teachers in a Rural School

Rebecca Peterson (Scott Tracy), Chatham College

The "No Child Left Behind" Act (NCLB) is a United States education policy. The Act tests students for performance at grade level which determines if a school is considered failing for funding purposes. By conducting surveys among teachers and parents in a rural Western Pennsylvania school, this research looks at their knowledge and opinion of NCLB. Results of the survey disprove the hypothesis that teachers will have a more positive view of NCLB and proves that teachers are more informed about the Act with significant data.

19. Students' Perceptions of, and Attitudes Toward Dating Violence Among their Peers

Jessica Stiglmeier (Dr. Ingrid Johnston-Robledo), SUNY Fredonia

Students' perceptions of, and attitudes toward their peers' dating violence were examined. Fifty three participants in the preliminary data set completed a survey with measures of sexism, perceptions of prevalence rates, victim and perpetrator exposure to, and justification of dating violence. It was hypothesized that students would underestimate the prevalence of dating violence, overestimations would positively correlate with high rates of exposure, and subscribing to sexist beliefs would positively correlate with justifying dating violence. Sexist attitudes significantly correlated with the justification of victims receiving abuse. Contrary to the hypothesis, students overestimated rates of dating violence by their peers, suggesting its normality.

20. The Effects of a specific strategy for answer multiple

Leigh Pasek (Thomas Rywick), SUNY Fredonia

A 2 X 2 experiment was designed to test 94 students in Introduction to Psychology and Education classes. All subjects read the story "The War of the Ghosts" created by Sir Frederic Bartlett (1932). Some subjects were asked to read the story once, while others read it twice. All subjects then responded to 25 multiple choice questions about the story. The control conditions consisted of a standard format multiple choice exams. The experimental groups were required to write out what they thought the correct answer was after reading the stem of each question before seeing, and responding to, the multiple choices for the question. The data were analyzed by SPSS to see if there was a significant difference between subjects in the control and experimental groups. Analysis showed that there was a significant decrease in the performance of the experimental groups, regardless of whether the story was read once or twice. Due to a lack of previous research on this topic, it is suggested that more research be done on this topic.

21. "Mirror, Mirror on the Wall, Do I See that Treat at All?" An Examination of Capuchins (Cebus apella) Ability to Use a Mirror to Locate Hidden Rewards

Courtney Segovis (Dr. Amy Jo Stavnezer), College of Wooster

Do capuchins (Cebus apella) possess mirror-mediated abilities but not self-recogntion? The present study examined the ability of capuchins to use mirrors to find hidden rewards, an association of self to an object. The capuchins used either a feeling method or a referencing method to find the reward. Only one capuchin took more rewards when the mirror was present. None of the capuchins found the reward in a novel location. The capuchins seem to have knowledge that the mirror showed information about the presence of a treat, but did not use the mirror to guide their hands to the precise location.

22. It's after 12...Do you know who your child is?

Chelsey Cobb (Stephen Paul), Robert Morris University

Most would agree that the longer you know a person, the better you should know that person. Research has shown that this is only true to a degree. One hypothesis is that mistakes in predicting character occur because we assume others are more like us than they really are. Because parents have known their children for the child's entire life, undergraduates and their parents completed

personality surveys to determine how accurately the parents would predict their child's responses. We predicted either: (1) parents would be accurate in their predictions, (2) parents would not be accurate in their predictions, or (3) accuracy would vary with gender (same/different) between parent and child.

23. Presence of Self-Monitoring: Dispostional vs. Situational Attributions and Explaining Behavior

Lyndsay Ferrara, Holly Greiner and Annie Jordan (Dr. Victoria A. Kazmerski). Penn State Erie, The Behrend College

Research suggested social behaviors can be predicted by the way an individual attributes their own behaviors, either dispositionally or situationally. We examined how both dispositional and situational attributions of behavior are related to the tendency to self-monitor. We expected that individuals who use dispositions (traits) to attribute their behavior are less likely than those who use the situation to monitor their expression given the circumstantial context. This hypothesis was assessed using a series of questionnaires measuring trait attribution, behavioral cues, and self-monitoring. Scores on each questionnaire were averaged and correlated. There was no significant relationship was found existing between trait attribution and self-monitoring nor was there a relationship between behavioral cues and self-monitoring. A comparison of mean scores also showed no significant difference between high self-monitors and low self-monitors when attributing traits to their personality. Contrary to our predictions, self-monitoring and trait attribution involve different aspects of personality which are not directly correlated. This finding has implications important to the Person-situation debate, providing even more evidence that situations and dispositions are equally important and interact to demonstrate bidirectional causality of personality and behavior.

24. HOMEOWNERSHIP: AN EXPLORATORY STUDY

Andrea Schnarrs (Dr. Stephanie Valutis), Chatham College

This paper looked at attitudes towards housing, proposed housing solutions, and basic knowledge of participants about renting/owning a home. Participants were graduate, undergraduate, gateway students; and faculty/staff of a small liberal arts college in Western PA. Most participants were female, counseling psychology, graduate students. They were asked to complete an anonymous survey; results were analyzed using crosstabs and chi-square. The survey indicated that participants were unaware of issues surrounding owning/renting a home. Homebuyer education courses would help to clear up some issues. This paper briefly touched on motivation for owning a home, more research is suggested.

25. The Immediate and Long Term Effects of Physical Activity on Emotional Well Being: Effectiveness of Varying Exercise Modes in Altering Mood States

Erika Almquist (Professor Alec Dale), Allegheny College

The purpose of the present study was to examine the immediate and long-term effects of different modes of exercise on mood alterations. Physiological and psychological effects were observed to examine the effectiveness of yoga versus aerobics on altering mood states. It was hypothesized that both aerobic (aerobics) and mindful modes of exercise (yoga) would induce an elevation in positive emotional well being. Measurements of heart rate and blood oxygen levels were performed to assess any physiological changes between testing groups. There were significant physiological adaptations between groups but there were no significant changes in positive or negative affect. Heart rate and blood oxygen levels distinguished between the aerobic group, yoga group, and control group.

26. The effects of Accutane on the development of depressive;like symptoms in rats

Susan McDowell (Dr. Amy Jo Stavnezer), College of Wooster

This study assesses the effect Accutane has on the development of depressive-like symptoms through behavioral testing (elevated plus maze, forced swim test, and active avoidance paradigm) and measuring BDNF, a neurotrophic implicated in the development of depression. Ten female rats were given Accutane, ten were control. Dosing was done for 27 days followed by behavioral testing; in addition, ten were sacrificed to measure BDNF serum levels. Findings indicated that Accutane produced depressive-like behavior in the elevated plus maze and increased free, unbound BDNF levels by 50%.

27. Reduction of Ethanol Self-Administration by Treatment with Monoamine Oxidase Inhibitors

Chris Schmoutz and Rodney D. Clark (Rodney D. Clark), Allegheny College

Previous research has supported a role for monoamine neurotransmitter systems in the self-administration of ethanol. Given that increases in both serotonin and dopamine availability may contribute to decreased ethanol intake, monoamine oxidase inhibitors (MAOIs) may provide a means of decreasing ethanol consumption. Effects on self-administration by MAOIs were studied using rats were trained to self-administer ethanol (10% v/v)through a sucrose-fading procedure. L-deprenyl and clorgyline were used and rates of ethanol self-administration decreased in a general dose-related manner.

28. Use of Nicotine for Treatment of Schizophrenic Behavior:
An Examination of Calcineurin Knockout Mice.

Lakshman Swamy (Dr. Amy Jo Stavnezer), College of Wooster

The Calcineurin Knockout (CN-KO) mice model schizophrenia, exhibiting abnormal anxiety, impaired latent inhibition (LI), disorganized nesting ability, and atypical social behavior. Nicotine can attenuate many of these deficits in humans, possibly due to the neurobiological link between calcineurin and nicotine with calcium ions. We assessed the behavioral effects of subcutaneous administration of nicotine in CN-KO mice. No significant differences were found between treatment groups, possibly due to insufficient nicotine dosage. Also, the relationship between nicotine and calcineurin is potentially subtle and easily masked by the hyperactive characteristics of the CN-KO mice.

29. The Relationship Between Parental Attitudes Toward Drinking and College Student Drinking Behavior

Heather Bennetti (Gary Levine), Edinboro University

The present study was conducted to determine the relationship between parents' views of drinking and their child's drinking habits. College students were surveyed about their drinking habits and their parents' views about drinking. Interestingly, males who were strictly punished for drinking in high school were more likely to currently drink moderately. Females who were strictly punished for drinking in high school were more likely to either not drink, or binge drink.

30. Local and Long-distance Relationships and their Effect on Stress Levels and Self-Esteem in College-Aged Students

Elma Bico, Erin Gustafson, and Greg Parker (Victoria Kazmerski), Penn State Erie, The Behrend College

For college students romantic relationships play a large role in their lives. The study was done to determine if relationship status affects stress and self-esteem, and if distance affects relationship satisfaction. We predicted involvement in a relationship would increase stress and self-esteem, and distance would negatively affect satisfaction. Survey results showed self-esteem and stress were not influenced by status. Long-distance relationships had the highest satisfaction and self-esteem. Emotional support systems were found to be a better predictor of self-esteem than physical support systems. This study may educate college students on their readiness for a serious relationship.

31. An Assessment of Goal Pursuit and History in Dating Relationships

Lindsay Caniff (Dr. Elizabeth Bennett), Washington and Jefferson College

The present experiment sought to determine whether dating history or goal pursuit (towards identity or intimacy goals) more accurately predicted participants (N = 87) responses for 8 scenarios describing various conflict points in dating relationships. Participants were asked to complete a questionnaire battery that tested these variables, and included a section on goal pursuit in social Greek organizations, which was only completed by students involved in social Greek organizations. Prediction of responses was assessed through the completion of the questionnaire, and subsequent comparison of the responses to the scenarios with the dating history and goal pursuit assessments.

32. Perceptions of Religious Individuals

Daniel Custer (Dr. Gary Levine), Edinboro University

The current study examined people's perceptions of those who have a major religious conviction. Participants read a short biography of a man, half of which included a mention of the man's religiosity, and then rated their impressions of the man. Participants who were religious felt that the religious man was less happy, fun, and outgoing whereas participants who considered themselves to not be religious felt that the religious man was more happy, fun, and outgoing. Reasons for this unexpected interaction are discussed.

33. The Relationship Between Time Spent with a Romantic Partner and Academic Achievement

Stacy Hinds (Dr. Gary Levine), Edinboro University

The current study examined the relationship between time spent with a romantic partner and academic achievement. Undergraduate students were surveyed to assess their relationship status, time spent with their romantic partner, and grades. Unexpectedly, males who spend a lot of time with their partner reported better grades than those who spend less time with their partner, whereas, females who spend a lot of time with their partners reported lower grades than those who spend less time. Potential reasons for this interaction are discussed.

34. The Relatioship Between Alcohol and Tipping

Nicole Mack (Gary Levine), Edinboro University

Eight waitresses were observed to see if the number of times they went to table and the presence of alcohol would impact the amount of gratuity received. Waitresses filled out a questionnaire at the end of each six hour shift for two nights about their tip percentage from each table observed. Although the number of table visits did not correlate with tip percentages, the more alcohol customers consumed the higher their tip percentages tended to be. Other variables potentially important to tipping are discussed.

35. Social Norms in Romantic Relationships

Kristie McCann and Bethany Crooks (Dr. Victoria Kazmerski), Penn State Erie, The Behrend College

This study asked if it is more acceptable for romantic partners to be mean to each other in long- or short-term relationships. Participants' normative beliefs of romantic relational aggression and levels of RA were measured. Contrary to our hypothesis, we found that relational aggression was actually more accepted in short-term relationships rather than long-term relationships. Acceptance was also affected by the gender of the perpetrator and participant. Gaining a deeper knowledge of normative beliefs for relational aggression can aid in understanding abusive romantic relationships.

36. The Social Marketing Program to Control Binge Drinking at Millersville University

Rory McCorkle (Dr. David Hill), Millersville University of Pennsylvania

This research evaluated the effectiveness of the social marketing program at Millersville University in a sample of 338 undergraduate and graduate participants. Participants completed the Demographics and Alcohol Use Questionnaire, Assessment of Increased Enforcement, and the Salience of the Millersville University Social Marketing Program Survey. The study assessed the reliability for these surveys, developed for this study. Analyses found that participants significantly overestimated their peers' alcohol consumption and underestimated the percentage of alcohol abstainers, despite high familiarity with the social marketing message. Binge drinkers also significantly underestimated the alcohol use of their peers. Participants showed a significant decrease in their hypothetical alcohol consumption when confronted with increased enforcement scenarios. Little change in occurred average alcohol consumption between this study and previous studies by Millersville University. This research illustrates increased enforcement as a possible technique for suppression of excessive alcohol consumption.

37. Education is a Ladder, but is a Ladder Education: Directionality in Metaphor Processing

James Morosky Joshua Rowe & Holly Blasko-Drabik (Victoria Kazmerski), Penn State Erie

This study examined the neurological correlates of figurative language. According to the structure mapping model metaphors (e.g., The surgeon is a butcher) are comprehended in two stages: analysis of the commonalities of the terms and directional inferences from the vehicle (butcher) to the topic (surgeon). This predicts that at the earliest stages of processing the order of the terms should not matter. In contrast, we found that the brain waves elicited by metaphors in normal and reversed order differ in the first 300 ms after the last word is presented.

38. Contextual control over interference as a function of retention interval

Diana Morris and James F. Briggs (David C. Riccio), Kent State

An experiment with rats investigated the effects of forgetting of attributes on potentially conflicting responses. Rats were trained in a particular context to go to one arm of a T-maze for reward. Twenty-four hours after training, experimental groups received reversal training in either the same or different context, while retention controls were merely handled. After a delay of 1, 14, or 35 days testing was conducted in the original context. The findings provide clear support that distinct contexts can reduce both negative transfer and the severity of retroactive interference. However, over time, there was a reduction in the effectiveness of the compartmentalization, leading to an increase in interference.

39. Groupthink in the Bush Administration's Decision for Operation Iraqi Freedom

Alexander Rinehart and Phillip T. Dunwoody, PhD. (Phillip T. Dunwoody, PhD.), Juniata College

Groupthink is a flawed decision making process that results from in-group pressures (Janis, 1982) The Select Committee on Intelligence, U.S. Senate, concluded that Groupthink was present within the prewar assessments of Iraq by the intelligence community. This study extends the possibility of groupthink to the Bush administration's decision to go to war in Iraq. A variety of sources from individuals within and outside of the administration give initial qualitative support for all of the antecedents and symptoms of groupthink, as well as many of the decision making defects of groupthink.

40. Perceptions of Male and Female Sexual Offenders of Minors

Lacey Wilcox and Lauren Sakmar (Gary Levine), Edinboro University

This study examines perceptions of sexual abuse by male and female perpetrators. Participants read a scenario which described a male or female teacher involved in a sexual relationship with an opposite gendered minor and then answered a series of questions. Although no differences in the recommended sentence were found, participants felt the male perpetrator caused more harm to the female victim than the female perpetrator did to the male victim. Additionally when the victim and perpetrator claimed to be in love, males rated the victim as more responsible, whereas female participants did not.

41. Personal Accounts Offer Insight into Mental Illness

Jeannette Reid (Joshua Searle-White), Allegheny College

The current study investigated the potential utility of psychological autobiographies in clinical work, suggesting that such accounts may offer qualitatively different information than more traditional accounts of mental illness. In particular, first-hand accounts may be better adept at discussing the subjective experience of having a disorder. An analysis of pertinent works provided support for this claim. Accordingly, professionals would be advised to use psychological autobiographies--in tandem with more traditional accounts--to enhance their understanding of mental illness.

42. Psychological Effects and Psychological Consequences Associated with Genetic Tesing for Cancer

Valerie Rocco (Dr. Anthony Goreczny), Chatham College

Genetic testing for disease risk may lead to an increase of various psychological consequences, such as stress and anxiety, in individuals who have undergone genetic testing. This study's purpose is to explore psychological effects and post psychological consequences associated with genetic testing for breast cancer. Based on previous studies, the research objective for this study is to determine if genetic testing relates to development of various forms of psychological effects or psychological consequences, such as stress, anxiety, depression, worry, and coping style and feelings of guilt. In addition, this study will determine if there is a correlation between patients' psychological distress with the number or percentage of first-degree relatives who have had breast cancer or have breast cancer gene(s) that make them susceptible to development of the disease. This study consists of a demographic questionnaire, which asks about age, gender, social economic status, marital status, and family history of cancer, and reading four hypothetical scenarios and answering a few questions on a visual analog scale. The results indicated that there were statistically significant difference between participants' analog ratings of stress, anxiety, depression, worry and feelings of guilt with (1) the number of first degree relatives who have the diagnosis of or the genes for cancer, and (2) the genetic test result, positive and negative. Findings also indicated no significant correlation between participants' analog ratings of stress, anxiety, worry, depression, and feelings of guilt with the number or percentage of first-degree relatives who have had the diagnosis of or the genes for cancer.

43. An Evaluation of Therapist Anxiety by Discipline, Theoretical Orientation, Experience Level, and Degree

Jennifer Williams and Kirk M. Lunnen, Ph.D (Kirk Lunnen), Westminster College
The existent psychotherapy research on anxiety focuses primarily on the anxiety experienced by patients and not on the anxieties of therapists. One hundred and eighty-five PA licensed providers completed the Therapist Anxiety Inventory. Predictor variables included demographic variables identified by the participants, while dependent variables included reported attitudes toward anxiety, coping strategies, and clinical vignettes. It was found that therapists varied by degree when reporting the frequency in which they experience anxiety. Also, there were differences based on therapist variables when comparing coping strategies used during and after an anxiety-provoking situation.

44. A Positive Behavior Intervention in a child care setting

Elizabeth Woodrow   (Dr. Robert Gallen), Chatham College
Positive Behavior Intervention is an effective and positive approach to reducing behavior problems at school. PBI uses positive reinforcement and skill development to increase appropriate and decrease negative behaviors. In the present study, PBI was applied to assist a 4-year-old child who had behavior problems at school. Results of functional behavior assessment suggested the disruptive behavior was maintained by attention for inappropriate behavior combined with inattention for appropriate behavior. A treatment plan was created and implemented. Results suggest that neither teacher nor child behavior changed. The findings are discussed regarding teacher acceptance of interventions.

45. When the Brass Said String: The Effects of Musical Experience on the Brain

Holly Drabik and Joshua Rowe (Dr. Victoria Kazmerski), Penn State Erie
In the classical Stroop task, participants are slower to judge the ink color of the word RED written in blue ink. The current experiment investigated attentional differences between musicians and non-musicians using a musical Stroop task. Participants identified the musical timbre of a brass or string instrument that says the word BRASS or STRING, while we recorded ERPs, event-related brain potentials. Musicians were faster and more accurate than non-musicians. Results from a SOURCE localization analysis of the brain recordings indicated different areas of activation for musicians and non-musicians.

46. Timing and position of phonological cues for tip-of-the-tongue

Christina Meyner and Katharine Bhagwandien (Dr. Kenneth Milles), Edinboro University
To study the tip-of-the-tongue (TOT) phenomenon, definitions of three sets of target words were presented in question form. In addition, phonemes were also presented for each target word. The

phonemes were either related to the first part of the target word, the last part of the target word, or unrelated to the target word. Phonemes were presented to subjects either before or after the question was presented. It is expected that position of the phoneme and the timing of the presentation will impact TOT.

47. Revealing the Personality Behind the Page: Person Perception Online
Berit Nowicki and Steven Graham (Steven Graham), Carnegie Mellon University
Creating online profiles is a relatively new and growing method of self-expression. To date little research has examined person perceptions based on such profiles. The present research investigates perceptions of personality, self-esteem and attachment style based on profiles posted on the online service The Facebook. Target profiles were printed for viewing by observers. Targets completed measures of the Big 5 personality characteristics, self-esteem, and attachment style. Observers and one friend of each target rated targets on each of these characteristics. We found evidence for accuracy in online person perception. We also discuss characteristics associated with liking for the targets.

48. Matchmaker: A Study of Memory.
Alison Phillips (David J. Johnson, Ph.D.), Gannon University
Participants completed a memory game that contained five component games including colors, faces, numbers, words, and shapes. The five games were constructed with 20 pairs of colors, faces, numbers, words, and shapes-respectively. The presentation order of the games was randomized during trials. As the games were completed, the number of selections and time to completion were recorded. Participant number of selections showed a significant difference (F=6.42, p<0.05), as did time to completion (F=2.87, p<0.05). It was predicted that shapes and faces would take the greatest time to complete. Shapes showed the greatest time to completion as shown in the results. To complete a game, participants appeared to remember a 'chunk' of a color, face, number, word, or shape. As the number of chunks to integrate increased, the difficulty of the task appeared to increase.

49. Dynamics of Sensation and Perception.
John Yeager (David J. Johnson, Ph.D), Gannon University
Gibson (1954) performed a series of experiments in the area of sensation and perception, measuring and comparing the differences between visual observtion of an object, and tactile interaction with the object or environment. Outcomes showed that people have more accurate perception(s) when they are able to interact with their environment vs. visual observation. This research sought to further explore Gibson's research in sensation and perception with the added variable of gender. It was hypothesized and found that females would demonstrate more accurate perceptual responses when testing and comparing both male and female self-reports of (blind) identification of four basic shapes i.e., circle, square, star, and heart- placed in the palm of their hand. Discussion and implication of findings are offered.

50. Gender role stereotypes associated with sex-related issues
Katharine Bhagwandien (Dr. Greg Morrow), Edinboro University
This study looked at four target individuals and examined how subjects perceive American society to view typical characteristics of these individuals. The targets included a masculine male, a masculine female, a feminine male, and a feminine female. Subjects filled out a survey regarding one of the four targets. The survey consisted of questions concerning various sexual traits, behaviors, and beliefs and participants were to rate how characteristic they believed these items were of their target individual.

51. Trait and Behavioral Attributions as a Function of Cultural and Gender Stereotypes
Helga Gretarsdottir and Jennifer Leone (Jack Croxton), SUNY at Fredonia
We examined the kinds of cultural stereotypes that exist in today's society. In Experiment I, we assessed what types of attributes are assigned to Arabs, Muslims, and Americans. In Experiment II we introduced gender as another independent variable. Subjects were asked how characteristic

each of 78 traits was of the designated target person. In Experiment I, Arabs were often assigned traits connoting hostility and Muslims were evaluated less negatively. In Experiment II, Arab and Muslim males were perceived more negatively than females, whereas such differences were less pronounced among Americans. Stereotypes continue to exist but their multidimensional nature must be recognized.

52. The Relationship Among Cohesion, Mood, and Sports Performance Among Female Collegiate Athletes

Lauren Lalama and Mandy Medvin (Mandy Medvin), Westminster College

The relationship between cohesion, mood, and sports performance was examined among 63 volleyball players from a Division III conference. Each participant completed the Group Environment Questionnaire (GEQ), the Multiple Affect Adjective Checklist-Revised (MAACL-R), and the Team Perceptions Questionnaire. Also, each team's win/loss record was calculated to evaluate objective performance. Results revealed that Group Environment Questionnaire scores (Attraction to the Group-Task and Attraction to the Group-Social) related to subjective sports performance and objective sports performance. Also, Group Integration-Task was associated with increased levels of positive mood, and decreased levels of negative mood. Positive mood in addition to cohesion did not enhance the overall model; thus not providing support for the main hypothesis.

53. Companionate vs. Passionate Love and Attitudes Toward Marriage: A Cross-Cultural Study

Jina O'Neill (Stephanie Valutis), Chatham College

Culture has been one factor identified as having an influence on love types and attitudes toward marriage. The purpose of this research was to explore differences in love types between 36 Costa Rican and 23 American participants, and to determine if there are relationships between culture, love types, and attitudes toward marriage. Results showed no significant differences between culture and dependent variables, but there were significant positive correlations between the Passionate and Companionate Love Scales ($r=0.683$, $p=0.000$), and both Passionate and Companionate Love Scales and the Attitudes Toward Marriage Scale ($r=0.381$, $p=0.003$ and $r=0.481$, $p=0.000$ respectively).

54. Effects of Reappraisal Training on Intra-team Aggression

Brian Ekis (Dr. Mandy Medvin, Dr. Sandra Webster), Westminster College

The purpose of this study was to attempt to teach a team of male athletes reappraisal strategies in order to reduce the amount of within team aggression. The participants were taken from two Westminster College varsity teams. Each team was split into two groups. After controlling for level of aggression, participants were randomly assigned to either the experimental group which received the training or the control group which did not. The independent variable was the reappraisal training, the dependent variable was the change in the level of aggressiveness. A 2x2 mixed factorial analysis of variance was conducted to evaluate the effect of the training on aggression. This evaluation showed that there was no significant difference in the amount of change that occurred for each group. There was a significant difference in both group's aggression scores from pre-test to post test. Possible reasons for the findings are discussed.

55. The Relationship Among Transformational Leadership, Trust, and Team Sports Performance in NCAA Football and Soccer Teams

Jason Makrinos (Dr. Mandy Medvin), Westminster College

This study looked at the relationship among transformational leadership, trust, and team sports performance. In addition, we examined how certain dimensions of transformational leadership influence trust and team sports performance differently. Sixteen head coaches and 158 players from NCAA Division IAA, II, and III football and men's soccer teams were surveyed for this study. It was predicted that transformational leadership would have a positive relationship with team sports performance via trust in the coach. It was also hypothesized that intellectual stimulation would have a negative relationship with trust in the coach and team sports performance, while the other dimensions of transformational leadership would have a positive relationship. Findings partially supported the hypotheses. This study can be used to understand why some teams perform better than other teams of equal talent.

56. Requirement of Parenting Education in Secondary Schools

Michelle Singer (Dr. Andrea Zevenbergen), SUNY Fredonia

Previous research suggests that parenting that is attuned to a child's abilities and developmental tasks facilitates positive developmental outcomes in the child (Smith, Perou, & Lesesne, 2002). Moreover, lack of preparation for parenting has been identified as the strongest predictor of child abuse potential (Dukewich, Borkowski, & Whitman, 1996). Requiring parent education in secondary schools increases the likelihood of competent parenting and thereby fosters a better prospect for healthy development of children. This study examines the extent to which parenting education is a graduation requirement in each state across the United States. Data suggest that few states currently require students to receive parenting education in high school.

57. Teachers Attitudes Towards Immigrant Parent Involvment

Nancy Taylor (Stephanie Valutis), Chatham College

This study will assess the attitudes of teachers towards implementation of parental involvement programs for the specific population of immigrant parents. In addition this study will pinpoint what teachers feel are the hindrances for immigrant parents involvements in their child's education. 30 education students at a small liberal arts college were given a 17 item survey with responses on a 5 point Likert scale. Results indicate a significant difference in attitudes between those who do and do not currently teach students with immigrant parents, and between those who have and have not taken a multicultural education class. Analysis is still in progress.

58. Family Structures and their Relationship to College Students' Coping Styles

Bethany L. Ackerman (Anthony Goreczny, Ph.D.), Chatham College

This study evaluates the relationships between college students' family structures and their coping styles. The study uses a Personal Information Questionnaire, Family Crisis Oriented Personal Scales (F-COPES), and the COPE Inventory to determine if a relationship exists. Surveys were given to sixty undergraduate and graduate students at Chatham College. The study uses the Multivariate Analysis of Variance to determine if a relationship exists between the factors.

59. Leventhal's Procedural Justice Model Revisited: How Does Representativeness Affect People's Fairness Judgment?

Shujing Huang (William DeLamarter), Chatham College

The present study examined the effects of representativeness on the judgment of procedural fairness. Numerous studies in the past literature have explored the fair process effect on two major theoretical axes: instrumental and relational. On the one hand, Thibaut and Walker (1975) argued that people's concern for procedural justice rooted in their ultimate need for outcome control. On the other hand, the alternative explanation focused on the group value and status reflected in procedural justice. This study proposed an interactive model that incorporated both scopes. Specifically, it scrutinized the effect of representativeness, identified by Leventhal (1980) as one of the determinants for procedural justice, on these theoretical bases. Using a 3 X 2 factorial design, participants' perception of fairness was assessed through fictitious scenarios that created three representativeness conditions: a) no representativeness, b) indirect representativeness, and c) direct representativeness, as well as two outcome condtions: student interest (restrictive) or institutional interest (non-restrictive). It was hypothesized that participants in the representative conditions would perceive more fairness than those in the non-representative condition regardless of the outcome. Moreover, participants would discern more fairness when outcome was non-restrictive than restrictive. The overall results supported the hypotheses. Main effects for both representativeness and outcome suggested that people's concern for justice could be both instrumental and relational. The issue of voice was also addressed.

60. The Effects of Group Goals, Collective Efficacy, and Group Composition on Social Integration and Group Performance

Billie Nicholson (Jamie McMinn), Westminster College

This study investigated the effects of group goals, collective efficacy, and gender composition on perceived social integration and creative performance. One hundred twenty students participated in three-person groups that completed two brainstorming tasks. Groups were of hetero- or

homogeneous composition, and were randomly assigned to a high or low efficacy condition and a specific or vague goal condition. After the tasks, members of each group evaluated its integration. There was a significant correlation between originality and social integration. Specific goals and high collective efficacy influenced originality. Specific goals were shown to increase ratings of social integration.

61. The Dynamic Relationship Between Perceived Social Integration and Social Identification in In-groups and Out-groups

Lisa Santoriella (Dr. Jamie McMinn), Westminster College
This study examined how social integration and social identification relate to each other and to in-group and out-group perceptions over time. Two hundred thirty-one sorority women completed three questionnaires measuring in-group and out-group integration and in-group social identification. Questionnaires were completed at two times, a month apart. Social integration and identification were positively correlated over time. They also were simultaneously correlated with one another at both Times 1 and 2. Cross-lagged analyses revealed that social identification was responsible for changes in social integration over time in the in-group. The dynamic quality of perceptions has many implications for groups, including inter-group and intra-group relations.

62. The Relationship between Emotional Intelligence and Perceived Social Integration

Autumn Tack and Dr. Jamie G. McMinn (Dr. Jamie G. McMinn), Westminster College
I investigated the casual relationships among emotional intelligence (EI), self-monitoring (SM), and perceived social integration (PSI), to address whether EI leads to PSI over and above SM. Seventy-seven undergraduates rated their EI, SM, and PSI of their orientation groups, and again later when they had a class together. I predicted that EI and SM would uniquely predict PSI, with high levels of EI causing high levels of PSI. The findings were in the right direction, but only one factor of EI, social skills, was correlated with PSI. Cross-lagged analyses could not be used to assess causality.

63. Thinking About Your Partner: Relationship Thoughts and Relationship Satisfaction

Kathryn Deavers (Gary Levine), Edinboro University
Relationship satisfaction and time spent thinking of one's partner was examined. College students were given a survey that focused on the satisfaction of their relationship and the type of thoughts, either positive or negative, that they have when they are not with their partner. Although the amount of time spent thinking about one's partner was unrelated to satisfaction, people who thought more positive and less negative thoughts were more highly satisfied with their relationships. Additionally, males and females did not differ in the amount or type of relationship thoughts reported.

64. Effects of Divorce on Trust Levels

Amanda Kirkman (Dr. Rubin), Chatham College
The purpose of this study was to determine whether or not divorce has a significant impact on the child's trust levels later in their lives, specifically the trust in intimate relationships. Forty-two surveys, completed by undergraduate women at Chatham College, were analyzed and divided into two groups of 21 depending on whether the respondents came from divorced homes or not. The surveys consisted of a demographics section, a general trust scale, and the Dyadic Trust Scale. Students who were in an intimate relationship reported a significantly higher level of trust than those who were not. Not other statistically significant differences were found. Despite the fact that no significant results were found between the group from divorced homes and the group from intact homes, this may have been due to the small sample.

65. Correlates of Peer Victimization in College Students

Timothy Zeiger, Dr. Kimberely Husenits, and Psy.D Dr. Robert Gallen, Ph.D (Dr. Robert Gallen, Ph.D), Indiana University
This study examined the impact of childhood and adolescent bullying experiences on college students. 100 students with/without histories of bullying completed measures of past bullying

experiences and current psychological/emotional functioning. It was predicted that bullied students would report more problems with loneliness, social-satisfaction, self-esteem, anxiety, depression, college adjustment, and more overall negative life events and less overall positive life events. The results indicated a main effect of gender, with females reporting higher levels of anxiety on the BAI than males. Finally, there were no main effects for bullying status on any of the dependent measures used in this study.

66. Brain Laterality and Picture Recognition in College Students

Laurie Fisher, Maggie Tzakos, Amanda Wingard, Lauren Garber (Dr. Kenneth Milles), Edinboro University

Individuals classified as left-brain dominant have difficulty identifying images when the orientation is changed (turned upside down); however, right-brain dominant individuals may have less difficulty doing so. Psychology students were tested to determine if they were left-brain or right-brain dominant. They were then shown 10 slides containing images of popular characters in American culture, in varying orientations. A four-way ANOVA showed that laterality, gender, and orientation

67. False Memory Formation in Recognition of Auditory Information

Leanna Waldsmith, Brandon Parks, Erin Larson (Dr. Kenneth Milles), Edinboro University

The purpose of the present study was to test the effect of voice on false memory formation. Stimuli were presented in female voice on the first trial and in both male and female voices during the recognition trial. Results show that there were significantly fewer errors when target words were presented in female voice. Also, there was a significant gender x voice interaction in that males were more likely to incorrectly recognize related distracters that were presented in a female voice.

68. Family Relationships When a Child is Favored in the Family

Alexis Aversa   (Gary Levine, Ph.D.), Edinboro University

The current study examined relationships in families with a favored child. Participants were asked about their past and current relationships with their parents and siblings, and if their parents showed favoritism to any of the children. Forty-four percent of the sample reported one of their siblings was the favorite, twenty percent reported themselves to be the favorite, and thirty-six percent reported no one on the family was favored. Additionally, participants rated their current relationships with their parents and the favored sibling better than when they were growing up.

69. The Influence of Color in Clothing Upon Opinion Forming of Others

Nicole Johnson (Dr. Terry Pettijohn), Mercyhurst College

The purpose of this research is to determine if the color of a person's clothing can have an unknown influence on other people's opinion of them. Participants will view two pictures, one of a male and one of a female, in different colored clothing, black, yellow, and green, and will rate these models on 12 dimensions or characteristics, half of which are commonly known to be associated with the colors, through the use of a likert scale. This research is expected to find that there is a genuine influence of colors in clothing and other peoples opinions, specifically that black is associated with feelings such as depression and sophistication, yellow with cheerful and happy, and green with relaxed and happy. This research will prove to be useful in everyday life due to the common connection between color influence and our everyday dress.

70. Influences of Divorce on the Romantic Love Orientation of College Students

Lindsey Johnson (Terry Pettijohn, Ph. D.), Mercyhurst College

The purpose of this study is to investigate the influence of specific situations on the romantic love orientations of individuals. Approximately 30 male and female students watched a video clip about a happy or unhappy couple and completed a love orientation questionnaire. Difference scores from before and after viewing the clip were calculated to determine if the video clip had an influence on the attitude towards love. It was expected that individuals whose parents were still together would be less influenced by the video clips in their love attitudes and that males would be more easily influenced than females.

71. Romantic Attraction: A Study of Gender Differences.

Hollie Dean (David J. Johnson, Ph.D.), Gannon University

Differences in preference were studied with respect to physical and personal
attraction in a romantic pairing. Historically, males tend to demonstrate a
preference toward physical attraction, and females toward personal dynamic or description of a
potential romantic/dating partner. College students were tested by displaying hypothetical mates
for each gender. An attractive picture
was paired with an unattractive profile; a neutral picture was paired with a neutral profile; and an
unattractive picture was paired with an attractive profile. Both males and females ranked each
pairing on a Likert scale regarding the likelihood of accepting a date with each of the respective
pairings. As predicted, males showed a preference toward physical attraction
over personal characteristics (profile), and females demonstrated a preference toward profile over
physical attraction. Discussion and implications of findings are presented.

72. Sports Brassieres: Attitudes of Small and Large Breasted Females Towards Their Bras and Implications of Physical Activity Participation

Ryann Frye (Dr. Peggy Stubbs), Chatham College

This study investigates the relationship between breast size, bra satisfaction and body satisfaction
on women's sports participation. It was hypothesized that larger breasted women, compared to
smaller breasted women would participate in fewer athletic activities at a lower impact level. In
addition, larger breasted women were expected to have less body satisfaction, and also less
satisfaction with their bras than smaller breasted women. Those with less body and/or bra
satisfaction would participate less in sports overall and would participate in lower impact activities.
Results indicate only partial support for these hypotheses.

73. Body Image And The Media: The Effects On Young Women

Gina Garofalo (Dr. Gerard Barron), Mercyhurst College

The present study explores the effects of media on body image in young women. A combination of
60 junior high school, high school and college freshman viewed 50 slides of female models from
magazines and responded to questionnaires measuring body dissatisfaction. Before viewing the
slides the experimental group read a list of 27 positive self affirmations, and the control group
completed a neutral task. It is predicted that the experimental group and older participants will
show a lower level of body dissatisfaction, than controls or younger particpants.

74. Aftereffect of Slavery: Reforming Black Americans Through the Means of Racial Socialization Messages Contributing to Self-Efficacy and Racial Self-Acc

Valerie Jones (Dr. Gerald Barron), Mercyhurst College

It is have hypothesized that the damaging negative impact of slavery has influenced family
instabilities, low academic achievement, and low self-efficacy in Black Americans. The purpose of
this study is to examine racial socialization messages between Black adults and adolescents and
how they influence racial identity attitudes. It is anticipated that parental socialization messages
reflecting pride and knowledge about African American culture will be associated with a healthy
racial identity in adolescents. And that fewer racial socialization messages will correlate with low
self-efficacy.

75. Gender Roles and Gender Associated First Names

Megan Liska   (Dr. Terry Pettijohn), Mercyhurst College

The present study inquires if there is a relationship between job recruitment with traditionally
stereotypical male and female occupations and the degree to which men's or women's names sound
masculine or feminine. Mercyhurst college students rated twenty eight-hypothetical applicants on
their likely success of receiving the job positions on a Likert-type scale, select which applicant they
preferred to receive the position, and then took the Bem Sex Role Inventory. Consistent with
predictions, participants are expected to give applicants with more feminine or masculine sounding
names the traditional female or male occupations over less feminine or masculine sounding names
that were as qualified and these results will be more likely if participants are sex-typed in a more
feminine or masculine direction rather than androgynous. The results are expected to show that

there is a bias between more feminine or masculine names and less sounding feminine or masculine names and receiving job placement for traditional male and female occupations.

76. Assessing Questioning Protocols in Detecting Deception using Voice Stress

Lisa Cassidy and Dr. Ronald Craig (Dr. Ronald Craig), Edinboro University

A daunting task for law enforcement is how to accurately assess deception. One method being utilized is computer voice stress analysis (CVSA). Twenty undergraduates were randomly assigned to either commit or not commit a mock theft of a book and then all denied any involvement. The participants then submitted to a CVSA test, using standard polygraph protocols, to assess their denial. Following the CVSA exam participants were asked to identify the questions used in the test, relevance to detecting their deception, and whether they had lied to them. Results indicate a need for further evaluation of the validity of the CVSA and concern over the use of Control Question protocols in detecting deception.

77. The Effects Mental Rehearsal and Social Facilitation on Performance

Adrienne Hermes (Dr. Barron), Mercyhurst College

Zajonc's (1968) research on social facilitation showed that the presence of an audience creates arousal thus drawing out our dominant response to that task. Past research has also shown that the mental rehearsal of a task improves performance. The present experiment was designed to investigate the impact of both factors together on improving performance of dart throws. Twenty two undergraduate participants performed a dart-throwing task aiming to increase the number of bull's eyes hit from the first session to the last, throwing in pairs or alone. Between sessions, participants engaged in a mental rehearsal program or a physical program as a means for improving performance.

78. Change Blindness in Attended Objects

Ryan Conway (Dr. Gerard Barron), Mercyhurst College

Change blindness is a phenomenon in visual perception which large changes occurring in full view in a visual scene are not detected. The research was designed to measure whether change blindness occurs when participants viewed a short video of one actor replaced by another, and whether change blindness was influenced by sex of the participant or sex of the actor. It was predicted that change blindness will occur when participants view the short film, and that participants were more likely to notice the switch when an actor of the opposite sex was viewed.

79. The Relationship of Personality Style and Coping Mechanisms

Sara Cockrell (Dr. Gerard Barron), Mercyhurst College

The present study explores the influence of personality on the selection of coping mechanisms used by college undergraduates. Four different measures were used to assess differences in personality type, coping behaviors, drinking behaviors and attitudes towards drinking. It is anticipated that participants with an extroverted personality style would be more likely than others to engage in negative coping patterns such as alcohol use.

80. Dream interpretations: Comparison of approaches

Jennifer Orson (Dr. Milles), Edinboro University

Six dreams were analyzed from four perspectives. The theoretical orientations of Rosalind Cartwright and Sigmund Freud were compared to the empirical approach of Robert Van de Castle and to the dream dictionary approach of www.dreammoods.com. Each dream was summarized and then interpreted from each orientation. Conclusions evaluated the utility of Cartwright's theoretical analysis that views dreaming as an extension of waking problem-solving processes.

81. The Relationship between Optimism, Empathy, and Forgiveness in College Students

Melissa Palmer (Dr. Tom Hershberger), Chatham College

This study examined the relationship between optimism, empathy, and forgiveness in college women. It was expected that there would be positive relationships between forgiveness and empathy, and forgiveness and optimism. Furthermore, it was expected that there would be a

negative relationship between optimism and empathy. Thirty female college students were tested on the three traits using Davis' Empathy Self -Test, Berry's Transgression Narrative Test, Seligman's Optimism Test, the Future Life Events Test, and the Life Orientation Test. The results indicated significant positive correlations among all three traits. The results are interpreted within a positive psychology framework.

82. Perfectionism and Coping Styles of Individuals with Type 1 and 2 Diabetes
Maura Wilson (Dr. Gerard Barron), Mercyhurst College
This experiment sought to investigate perfectionist beliefs and coping styles of individuals with type 1 and 2 diabetes. Based on previous research on personality traits, developing personality traits due to strict health regimens implemented early in the life of type 1 diabetics is possible. Individuals with both types completed the Perfectionism Quiz and the COPE Inventory. Results are expected to show a significant difference in coping styles between groups, and individuals with type 1 diabetes are expected to have higher rates of perfectionism.

83. Pheromonal Differences in Homosexual Males
Brian Copello (Dr. Gerard Barron), Mercyhurst College
Some people claim that they can "just tell" if someone is gay or not. The answer may lie in neurobiology. Significant proof of human pheromones has been found. Certain nuclei in the hypothalamus are of a different size in homosexuals compared to heterosexuals. This should result in a difference in endocrine pheromone secretions. Students were asked to rate the scent of shirts worn by three confederates. It is predicted that when rated for attractiveness, a t-shirt worn by a homosexual man will receive an intermediate rating when compared to those worn by a heterosexual man and woman.

84. Transdermal Nicotine Effects on Cognitive Functioning
Stephanie Millin (Dr. Gerard Barron), Mercyhurst College
The present study explored the relationship between 7mg of nicotine administered transdermally and performance on cognitive tasks. Undergraduate participants were matched on intelligence and randomly assigned to a control, nicotine, or placebo group. All participants then completed measures of spatial visualization, working memory, and nonverbal memory. It is anticipated that the nicotine group will be superior to both the placebo and control group.

85. The Effects of Caffeine and Anger during Stroop Color-Word Conflict Test on EEG, Skin Conductance, Heart Rate, and Stroop Performance
Bethany Scholl (J. Alexander Dale), Allegheny College
A preliminary testing session assessed 215 college aged participants who were given a self-report preliminary questionnaire. From the 215 participants, 36 participants who consumed less than 300 mg/week of caffeine were randomly assigned to three caffeine groups and were administered in pill form, caffeine or placebo, upon their arrival. The participant filled out two mood assessments (STAXI-2 and POMS). After thirty minutes had passed since the consumption of the caffeine/placebo pill, the participant took the Stroop Test on a computer. EEG at F3 and F4, skin conductance levels, and heart rate were all monitored during the Stroop Test. What was found was that an increase in heart rate as well as skin conductance occurred during the Stroop Test in the female participants. Also, baseline differences between males and females were noted in heart rate and skin conductance.

86. Hemispheric Asymmetry Between Sexes in the Viewing of Chimeric Faces
Jessica Stahlman (Dr. Gerard Barron), Mercyhurst College
The purpose of this research is to explore lateralization of function in the processing of emotions, and if differences exist in this area between males and females. This difference and its implications for emotional processing are investigated through administration of the Chimeric Faces Task. The use of the instrument can show which hemisphere of the brain the participants predominantely use for facial emotional processing/recognition. It is anticipated that there will be a dissimiliarity in the responses of male and female groups.

87. P300 wave's response to a stimulus to invoke guilty knowledge
Crystal Tanguay (Alec Dale), Allegheny College
New Techniques of detection of deception include using brain imaging devices such as fMRI machines and EEG recordings meausring invoked potentials. In this study a sample of college psychology students filled out a personality state questionnaire to find sensation-seeking status. Two groups, high and low, were called for the second part of the study. Participants were asked to hide one of three objects presented to them and keep it a secret from everyone, even teh experimenter. They then were placed in the participant room, reminded of their secret and left to watch a 20 minute PowerPoint presentation of pictures of the three objects. There were a total of 100 slides of each object. They were then asked to reveal the object they hid and were free to go. The mean difference for the P300 wave was significant for the CPZ location (p<.05) but not for the other electrode locations over sensory not frontal locations.

88. Drug Influence and the Movies
Joe Anthony and Dr. Terry Pettijohn (Dr. Terry Pettijohn), Mercyhurst College
The purpose of this research is to identify how movies can influence young audiences to use alcohol, cigarettes, and possibly illegal drugs like marijuana or cocaine. It was hypothesized that the mood and attitudes of the participants, with regard to drug behavior, will be manipulated by the genre that participants are most familiar with. If a participant has a preference for comedy, their attitude and mood towards drugs will be unafraid and experimental about drugs. If a participant has a preference for drama, the participant's attitude and mood will be more fearful and discouraged about the use of drugs. Lastly, if the participant has a preference for westerns, their attitude and mood towards drugs will be ignored and unaffected by the drugs in the scene. The participants in the study watched three movie clips of different genres and were required to respond to drug mood and attitude questionnaires for each clip. The results are expected to yield a difference for movie preference and that participants respond according to movie genre preference. Knowing this information can help movie producers to control their drug exposure and keep individuals from seeing the wrong drugs.

89. The Effect of Advertisements on Body Image
Katharine Bhagwandien (Dr. Gary Levine), Edinboro University
The current study investigated the effect media has on body-esteem, self-esteem, and body image perceptions. Participants were shown either television advertisements without thin women, with thin women, but no men, or ads with thin women who are being noticeably observed by the men in the ads. After viewing the ads, participants filled out a series of surveys, including a state self-esteem scale, body-esteem scale, and a pictorial body image scale.

90. The Chameleon Effect in Dancers and Non-dancers
Jennifer Carnegie and Dr. Terry Pettijohn (Dr. Terry Pettijohn), Mercyhurst College
The present study explored how non-conscious mimicry, known as the chameleon effect, affects dancers and non-dancers. The hypothesis in this research is that the dancer group will be more susceptible to the chameleon effect than the non-dancer group because dancers are required to conform regularly due to the nature of dance. Twenty college students (10 dancers, 10 non-dancers) will each individually interact with a researcher through conversation regarding the magazine articles of varying fahsion ideas presented in front of them. The researcher performed conscious behaviors while a video camera present in the room assisted in the recording process to aid in non-conscious behavior measurements of the participant at a later time. Consistent with the predictions, the dancers are expected to show higher measurements of non-conscious mimicry than the non-dancers

91. Adopting Children: College Students Preferences of Age, Gender, and Physical Attractiveness
Jennifer Dennehy (Dr. Terry Pettijohn), Mercyhurst College
The present study examined the preferences for certain characteristics in adoptive children in order to see what types of children are preferred by the future generation of parents. Undergraduate college students filled out questionnaires that contain the profiles of 6 different children. These profiles contained their age, gender, race, and in one of the two groups a picture of each child.

Findings are expected to indicate that the youngest female child who is found to be the most physically attractive is preferred. This study could help to better identify the hard to place children and therefore help to implement programs to assist in placing these children into homes.

92. Social Perceptions of Alcoholism
Emily Kierce and Christina Meyner (Dr. Grant McLaren), Edinboro University
This experiment investigated how undergraduate students perceived alcohol abuse patterns of a male and female target in a fictional case scenario. The respondents read one of two possible scenarios that described the alcohol abuse patterns of a 22 year-old male or female target. The respondents rated the accountability of the targets on several ten-point survey scales. The trend of the data suggested the male target was perceived more accountable for his behavior than the female target. However, the results did not indicate a significant difference between the mean ratings of accountability.

93. He Shoots! He Scores! He Fights!: The Relationship Between Aggression and Success in the Ontario Hockey League
Leanne Koziol (Dr. Gary Levine), Edinboro University
The current archival research study examined the relationship between winning and aggression in hockey. Statistics from the past eight seasons of the Ontario Hockey League were used. Results showed a significant negative correlation between winning percentage in the playoffs and fighting majors per game. Interestingly, for the regular season, teams who allowed more goals tended to be involved in more fights, but scoring more goals was not correlated with fighting. Although players fighting may be popular for some fans, it was not related to team success in the current study.

94. The Effects of Mortality Salience and Life Salience on Music Preferences
Bill Marsh (Terry Pettijohn II, Ph.D), Mercyhurst College
Approximately 50 undergraduate college students were exposed to either a mortality salience condition where the students were presented with their own death or a life salience condition where the students were presented with the joys of life, or a control condition. Following exposure to the experimental condition, the participants rated music preferences towards general rock and adult contemporary gospel music. The results are expected to support the hypothesis that music preferences within the mortality salience group will be greater towards the gospel song, while the preferences of the life salience group will be greater for the rock song. The findings would then be congruent with past research findings on mortality salience and the Terror Management Theory and support the position that outside environmental factors can shape human cognitions without being consciously aware.

95. College Students' Perceptions of Women Who Have Abortions
Julie McFadden (Dr. Gary Levine), Edinboro University
This study examined the perception students have of women who have abortions. Three different scenarios about a young college student were used. In the two experimental scenarios, the target gets pregnant and either has decided to keep the baby or have an abortion. The participants were then asked how they perceived the young woman. The students who read the control scenario perceived the young woman more positively. The target woman who had an abortion was rated significantly less moral and responsible than the control target, but not the target that chose to keep the baby.

96. Do Blondes Really Have More Fun? Stereotypical Attitudes and Perceptions of Hair Color
Courtney Oke (Dr. Terry Pettijohn), Mercyhurst College
This study was designed to research the perceptions people make about other individuals based on the color of their hair. Research was conducted on the perceptions of blonde, red, and brunette hair colors, as well as on the naturalness (natural color or dyed) of that hair color. Seventy-one Mercyhurst College students were asked to rate a model depicted with blonde, red, or brunette hair color on measures of attractiveness, intelligence, loyalty, femininity, pleasantness, sociability, humor, and temperament. It is anticipated that blondes will be rated as more attractive, sociable, and feminine; redheads as more humorous and ill tempered; and brunettes as more intelligent,

pleasant, and loyal. It is also anticipated that these results will been seen more if the participant believes that the model's hair color is natural. These results would show that hair color stereotypes do exist.

97. Just world theory: Effects of victim sexual orientation on attribution of responsibility
Stacey Rosenquest (Dr. Terry F. Pettijohn), Mercyhurst College
This research expects to find a significant difference in ratings of responsibility to the victim and perpetrator of rape according to the victim's sexual orientation and the gender of the participants. Students enrolled in introductory psychology, as well as, psychology and criminal justice majors were randomly assigned to read a hypothetically written scenario in one of two conditions, one consisting of the victim having a heterosexual orientation, the other with the victim having a homosexual orientation. Both a general belief in a just world scale and a rape myth acceptance scale were administered to find the relationship between these measures and the dependent variables. Results are expected to show that males will attribute more responsibility to the victim and less to the perpetrator compared to females, and overall, the homosexual victim will be attributed less responsibility than compared to the heterosexual victim. This research can be used within the criminal justice and psychology fields to better understand under what circumstances victims are being attributed responsibility, influencing a person's perception of the victim, which is pertinent in trials and within jury deliberation.

98. College Students Consider the Age of an Adult and the Minor when Assigning Accountability for Internet-Based Sexual Relations
Lauren Sakmar and Lacey Wilcox (Grant McLaren) Edinboro University
This 2 X 2 factorial design experiment manipulated Adult Age (32 v. 22 yrs) and Minor Age (13 v. 16 yrs) in fictional scenarios describing internet-initiated sexual encounters between the two individuals. Undergraduates read one of four scenarios and provided their perceptions of the accountability of the two targets on ten-point scales. Results indicated significant main effects for the age of the adult and age of the minor. Respondents rated the 32 year-old adult and the 16 year-old minor significantly more accountable for initiating the sexual interaction than their younger counterparts.

99. The Relationship Between Video Game Use and Grades.
Jessica Schmitz and Erin Halperin (Dr. Gary Levine), Edinboro University
The current study investigates the use of video games and academic achievement among undergraduate students. Undergraduates completed surveys on video game use and grades. Participants who played video games reported significantly lower typical and midterm grades. However, grades prior to this semester did not differ between the groups. Several possible explanations for the results are discussed.

100. The Relationship of Spirituality, Fundamentalism, Questing, and Attitudes Toward Homosexuality
Faith Sikora (Dr. Gerard Barron), Mercyhurst College
The study utilized a correlational design to examine the relationships between spiritual transcendence, religious fundamentalism, questing, and attitudes toward homosexuality. Undergraduate students and a community sample of adults completed questionnaires that examined these variables. The results are anticipated to show that self-reported spirituality is negatively correlated with anti-homosexual attitudes, whereas fundamentalism is postively correlated. It is predicted that spirituality will mediate the relationship between fundamentalism and anti-homosexual beliefs.

101. Attributions of Spectacled and Non Spectacled News Casters and Memory
Megan Smith (Dr. Terry F. Pettijohn), Mercyhurst College
The news is presented to millions of viewer's everyday, however, who actually remembers what they have recently observed? Participants watched one of two news broadcasts for five minutes. There were two different news broadcasts, one with a female with glasses and another with the

same female without glasses. Shortly after the broadcast, the participants were asked to fill out a short answer question test about the broadcast and the participants also rated the newscaster on attractiveness, intelligence and performance. It was hypothesized that women will remember the news better if the reporter wears glasses, however the men will be able to remember the news when the newscaster does wear glasses. These results have implications how information is presented and received in the media.

102. Memory of a Crime Scenario
Andrea Spataro (Dr. Terry F. Pettijohn), Mercyhurst College
The present study seeks to determine the ability of 50 participants to identify the presence of a weapon and an offender via a photo lineup after viewing a short hypothetical crime scenario. The participants were not informed that neither the original offender nor the original weapon from the crime scenario were present in the lineups. These variables were manipulated because researchers predict the weapon focus effect and the misinformation effect to occur. Under the weapon focus effect, we predict that participants will question the presence of the original weapon more so than the original person. Also, we predict that since the photo lineup suggests that the original weapon and person are present in the lineup, participants will recreate new memories of a specific photo of weapon and person that they assume were in the hypothetical crime scenario. Participants were asked to rate their confidence level in their ability to decipher the original weapon and person. Researchers predict that their confidence levels will be higher while identifying the person rather than the weapon once again as a result of the weapon focus effect and misinformation effect.

103. Effects of Perceived Attractiveness on Willingness to Help
Sherlanda Thomas (Dr. Terry F. Pettijohn), Mercyhurst College
Past research has shown that attractiveness can have a significant effect on helping. In the current study, male participants witnessed either an attractive or unattractive female confederate trying to recruit volunteers to work with her to help raise money for the American Heart Association. It was hypothesized that people are more willing to help people/victims they perceive as attractive. This research study is important because people tend to respond in a biased manner when contemplating whether to help a certain individual in need. Results are expected to support the hypothesis.

104. Effects of Televison on Self-Esteem of Introverts and Extroverts
Kristin Wucinski (Dr. Terry F. Pettijohn), Mercyhurst
The effect that television programs have on self-esteem has been the topic of research for years. This body of research expanded upon previous ideas by testing undergraduate students at Mercyhurst College. Before viewing a program participants took an introversion/extroversion scale and a self-esteem measure. Participants then viewed either the news or a comedy and rated self-esteem again. It was expected that those who were introverted were likely to show decreased self-esteem after viewing the news and increased self-esteem after viewing the comedy. Little change was expected to be seen from extroverted individuals. A better understanding of television effects on self-esteem due to personality factors may lead to increased caution when choosing programs suitable for viewing.

105. Coaches Leadership and Athletic Performance
Brian Friedrich (Dr. Barron), Mercyhurst College
The current study explored the area of how the leadership qualities of a coach would affect the performance of his or her athletes. A sample of undergraduate athletes from various athletic teams at Mercyhurst College North East Campus participated in the study. During the study the athletes and coaches both filled out the Leadership Scale for Sports, while the athletes also completed the Trait-Sport Confidence Inventory. The results are expected to show that the better leadership qualities an athlete feels their coach has, the more confident athletes feel about their performance more often.

106. 2D vs. 3D Graphing Styles: A Comparison of the Accuracy of Reader Perceptions for 2D vs. 3D Graphs
Andrew Russell (Stephen Paul), Robert Morris University

Students and researchers often choose a graphing style for the display of data based on the style's aesthetic, rather than functional, qualities. Three-dimensional graphs may look more professional, but use of this style may negatively influence the accuracy of a reader's perception of the presented information. The purpose of this study is to test perceptual accuracy of subjects when reading graphs rendered in a 2-dimensional versus a 3-dimensional graphing style. The test was given to students via two mediums: paper and electronic. Results were analyzed to determine the degree to which accuracy is affected based on the style of graph used and the medium in which it is presented.

107. The Effects of Misogynistic Music on Underexposed Listeners
Lacey Bailey and Dr. Gerard Barron (Dr. Gerard Barron), Mercyhurst College
The purpose of this study was to measure the effects of rap music on body esteem and body consciousness. Half of fifteen women from Mercyhurst College, who had little exposure with rap music, listened to vulgar, misogynistic, objectifying rap music. It was predicted that the women who listened to rap would score lower on the Body Esteem Scale than those who did not. As for the components of the Body Consciousness Scale, the experimental participants would score higher on body surveillance and body shame and lower on body control. These scores were compared to those who listened to the non-rap series of songs, and filled out the same surveys.

108. The Prefrontal Cortex and Decision making
Charles A Mullins Westminster College
The effects of the aspiration of the prefrontal cortex on the motivation were examined through a radial arm maze task. The purpose of this research was to analyze the Prefrontal Cortex's role in goal directed behavior and short term memory. Seven male Long-Evans Hooded Rats where used in this study. Three of the rats had their prefrontal cortices aspirated. The rats where then tested on the radial arm maze and analyzed on their ability to choose high rewards arms, as well as avoid arms that they had previously visited. The rats with the Prefrontal aspirations were noticeably different than the control rats on several levels. The experimental rats made significantly more errors when choosing arms than did control rats, but experimental rats showed no difference when it came to arm selection. This research has implications in memory and motivational research. Possible applications are modifications to prescription drugs that effect diseases such as ADD.

109. The Use of Reappraisal or Suppression and Levels of Psychological Well-being
Morgan Brooke Campbell Westminster College
The use of emotion regulation plays a role in determining levels of psychological well-being. Emotion regulation is thought to develop through the observation of adult role models. Two main forms of emotion regulation are used, suppression and reappraisal. It was hypothesized that participants who reported using reappraisal as a form of emotional regulation will have a higher level of well-being. It was also hypothesized that children's perceptions of how their parents would emotionally react, and how children emotionally react, will show similar patterns in use of emotion regulation. This research studied 80 Westminster College students about their parents use of emotional regulation and their personal use of emotional regulation. In addition to questioning their use of emotion regulation, they were scored on their level of psychological well-being. Findings indicated that parental and adolescent use of regulation strategies were highly correlated. In addition, participants who said that their parents would use reappraisal, as well as the participants who said that they had used reappraisal frequently had higher psychological well-being scores. Therefore emotion regulation is developed through observation of adult role models and those who develop reappraisal have better psychological well-being.

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