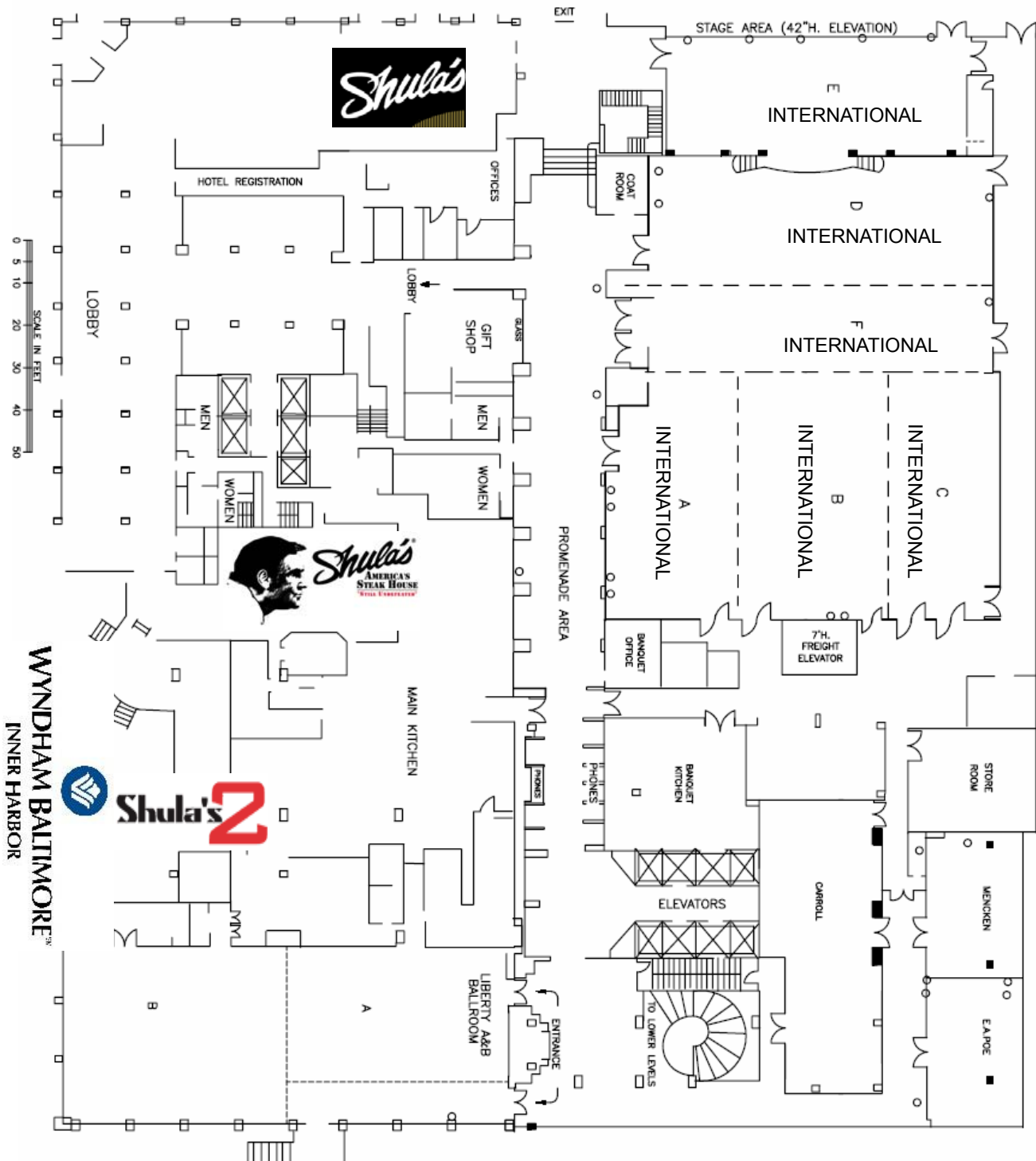




WYNDHAM BALTIMORE™
INNER HARBOR

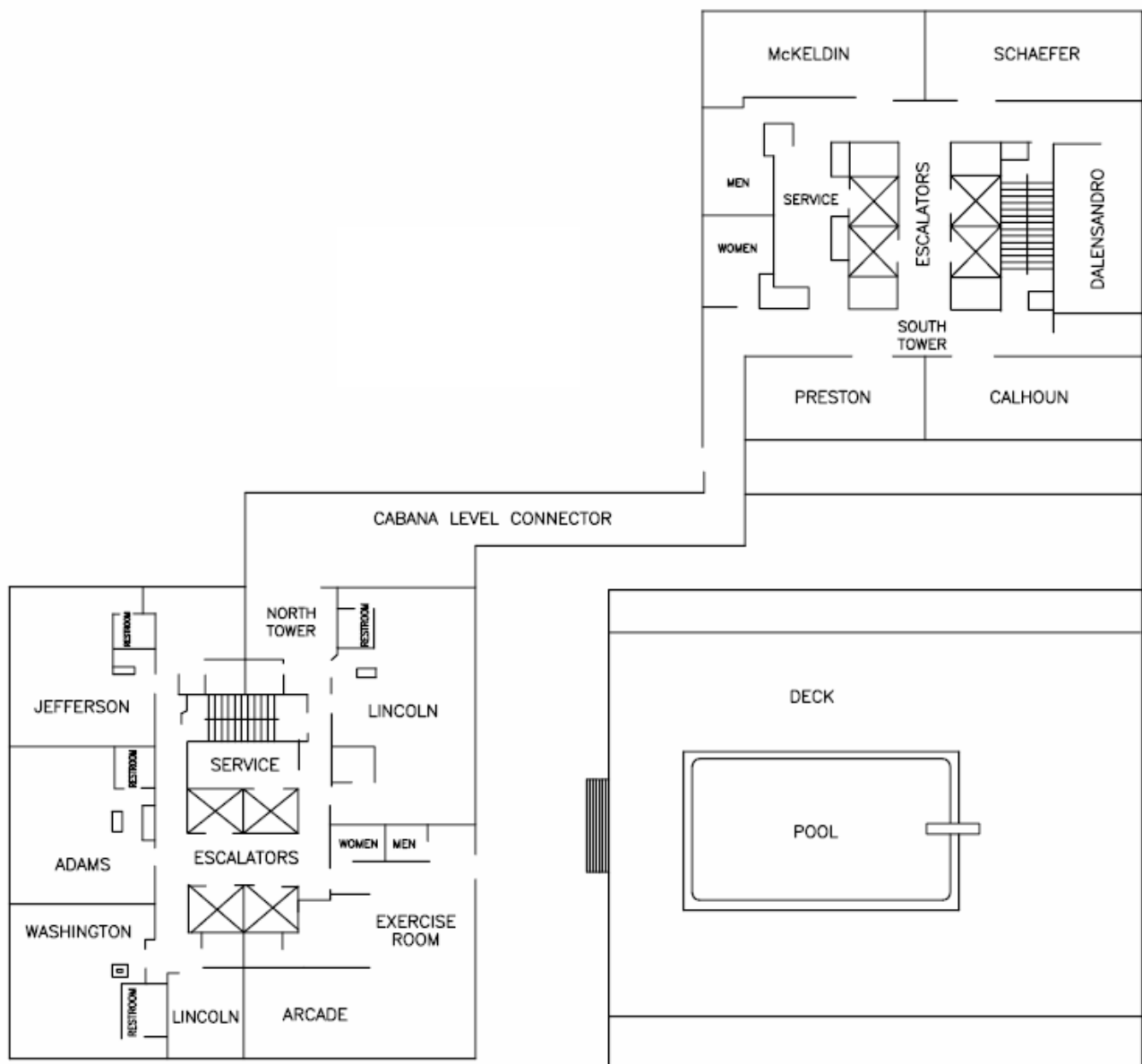
LOBBY LEVEL





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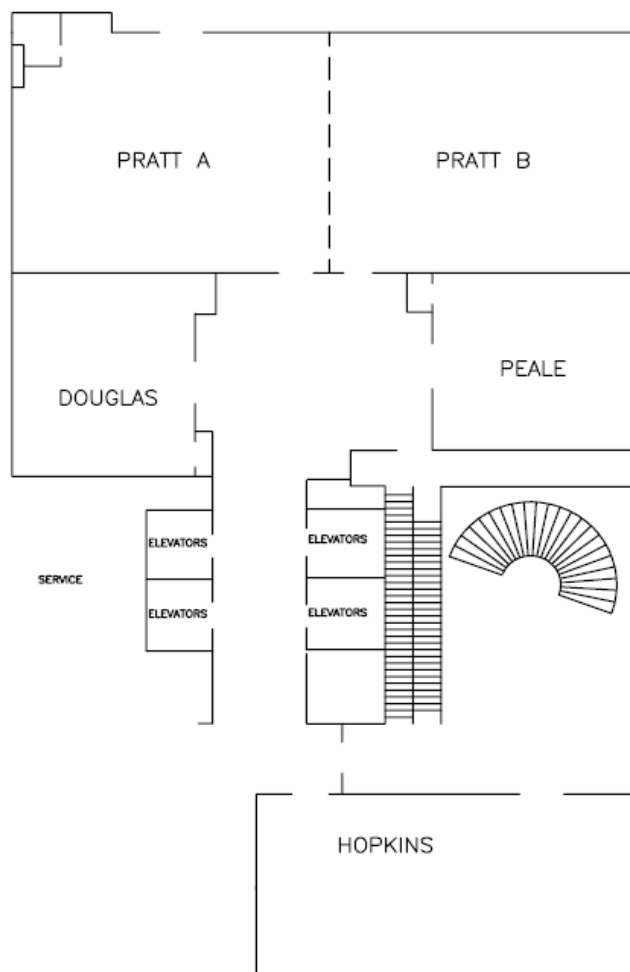
CABANA LEVEL





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LOWER LEVEL



Recognition

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The Founders Group consists of individuals who have donated a total of \$500 to EPA over a period of years. Donations may be sent to:

Arnold Glass, EPA
Rutgers University
Department of Psychology
53 Avenue E
Piscataway, NJ 08854

Donations may include contributions to the EPA distinguished lectureship series.

EPA DISTINGUISHED LECTURESHIP SERIES

The Board of Directors of the Eastern Psychological Association has approved establishment of a Distinguished Lectureship Series with specific lectures named after renowned prior members of EPA. Fred Keller contributed seminally in the area of applied behavior analysis. This year the Fred Keller Lecture will be presented by Murray Sidman. The Keller lecture will be held in Liberty A on Sunday (3/19) from 9:30-10:30am.

EPA President's Welcome



Welcome to the 2006 Convention of the Eastern Psychological Association

Since 1903, when Edward L. Thorndike chaired the first meeting of the forerunner of the Eastern Psychological Association, the New York Branch of the American Psychological Association, EPA has remained faithful to its mission – the exchange of scholarship within a framework advancing psychology as a unified discipline. This year's diverse program continues in that worthy, constructive tradition. During every hour of the Program there is an invited address by a major scholar or researcher from one of the fields in the spectrum defining our discipline. In addition, hundreds of research papers and posters, as well as many symposia, will be presented by our fellow members. I would like to welcome you to our 2006 Meeting with its exciting and special "plethora of riches."

Topics covered range from an evaluation by Alan Kazdin of "Child and Adolescent Psychotherapy," through the Presidential Symposium about "The Role of Associative Mechanisms in Drug Abuse," with Shepard Siegel, Anthony Dickinson and Anthony Caggiula, to a debate between Lee Jussim and Felicia Pratto on the role of "Ethnic, Racial & Gender Stereotypes in Social Perception." We will also have the opportunity to learn, from Frank Keil, about "How Children Come to Grasp the Causal Structure of the World," and from Todd Heatherton about the "The Social Brain." Bernard Balleine introduces us to the behavioral neuroscience side of our discipline with "Affect, Arousal and Reward in Corticostriatal Circuits." And I invite you to my Presidential Address concerned with the "Environmental Control of Drug Seeking."

There are more gems at our conference than I can cover in this brief welcome, so I encourage you to become acquainted with the contents of this Program. However, before closing I'd like to mention two presentations that might be of special interest to our clinical colleagues—"Prescription Authority for Psychologists: History, Rationale, and Current Status" by Morgan Sammons, and "Questionable Fads and Practices in 20th Century Clinical Psychology" by Gerald Koocher. Finally, I invite you to our Fred Keller Memorial Lecture, delivered by Murray Sidman, that is coupled with a reunion of Fred's students, friends and colleagues.

I want to express my deep appreciation to all whose talents, effort and dedication to EPA have made this laudable enterprise possible. We all owe them our gratitude.

Have a great conference!

Stanley J. Weiss, President
American University

Officers and Committees of the Eastern Psychological Association

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Local Arrangements Committee Chair:	Thomas Ghirardelli, <i>Goucher College</i>
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1952-1953: Neal E. Miller	1978-1979: Leon J. Kamin	2004-2005: Mark Bouton
1953-1954: Harold Schlosberg	1979-1980: Seymour Wapner	2005-2006: Stanley Weiss
1954-1955: B. F. Skinner	1980-1981: Robert Perloff	

The Eastern Psychological Association would like to thank the following individuals and institutions for their support of this meeting:

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Vincent Prohaska & Lehman College, CUNY

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General Information

MEETING SITE AND HOTEL ROOM ACCOMMODATIONS

The Wyndham Inner Harbor Hotel (101 West Fayette Street, Baltimore, MD, 21201; PH: (410) 752-1100) will serve as the headquarters for the Annual Meeting. All of the official events of the programs will be contained in the Wyndham Inner Harbor Hotel. Hotel rooms are available at the Wyndham Inner Harbor Hotel. Advance registration for guest rooms is strongly urged. Register at: www.easternpsychological.org

REGISTRATION

In front of the International Ballroom

Thursday March 16, 4:00 - 8:00 PM

Friday March 17, 8:00 AM - 4:00 PM

Saturday March 18, 8 AM – 12:00 PM

EPA PREMEETING GATHERING POINT

Thursday, March 16, 6:00 PM - 8:00 PM

Meet old friends and make new ones at Shula's 2 Sports Bar – congenial atmosphere and cash bar

TEACHERS OF PSYCHOLOGY ANNUAL DINNER

The Seventh Annual EPA Dinner for Teachers of Psychology will be held on Friday, March 17 at 7pm at Amicci's (www.amiccis.com) in Little Italy at 231 South High Street. The restaurant, menu, and details are posted on the EPA website (www.easternpsychological.org).

We prefer that you reserve in advance by contacting Diane Finley (dianepgcc@hotmail.com) or you may sign up at the meeting at near the registration area. Please recognize that we must provide the restaurant with timely and accurate reservation information.

AUDIO-VISUAL AIDS

All Meeting rooms are provided with LCD projectors for showing Power Point presentations. Additional audio-visual equipment will be at the presenter's cost.

PROGRAM COPIES

One copy of this program is included in the registration fee.

Additional copies may be purchased for \$5.00

FUTURE ANNUAL MEETINGS

The 2007 Annual EPA Meeting, the 78th Annual Meeting, is scheduled in Philadelphia, PA on March 22-25 at the Wyndham Philadelphia at Franklin Plaza. The 2008 Annual EPA Meeting, the 79th Annual Meeting, is scheduled Boston, MA on March 12-17 at the Boston Park Plaza Hotel.

EXHIBITS

Exhibits are located in the International Ballroom. You are encouraged to visit the exhibits area and bring yourself up-to-date on publications, scientific supplies and instrumentation, computers and software, statistical and research programs, clinical services and institutional services. An exhibitors' directory is contained at the back of this program. The exhibit area will be open 8:30-5:00 on Friday and Saturday.

Affiliated Organizations Participating in this Meeting

Division 52- International Psychology <http://www.internationalpsychology.org>

Division 27- Society of Community Research Action (SCRA) <http://www.apa.org/divisions/div27>

Psi Chi- The National Honor Society in Psychology <http://www.psichi.org>

Psi Beta- National Honor Society in Psychology for Community and Junior Colleges <http://psibeta.org>

Council of Undergraduate Psychology Programs (CUPP) <http://www.am.org/cupp>

Council of Teachers of Undergraduate Psychology (CTUP) <http://www.psych.txstate.edu/ctup>

Society for the Teaching of Psychology (STP) <http://teachpsych.lemoyne.edu/teachpsych/div/divindex.html>

77th Annual Meeting Highlights



Thursday, March 16

8-9pm

LIBERTY A

Historian's Address:

*"A Geography of Psychology:
New York City as Truth-Spot"*

Wade Pickren (APA)

Friday, March 17

5:30-6:30pm

LIBERTY A

APA Distinguished Scientist:

*"Child and Adolescent Psychotherapy:
Needed Changes in Clinical Research and Practice"*

Alan Kazdin (APA)

4-5:20pm

HOPKINS

Debate on Stereotyping and Stereotypes

Lee Jussim (Rutgers University)

Felicia Pratto (University of Connecticut)

Saturday, March 18

2:30-4:30pm

LIBERTY A

Presidential Symposium:

"The Role of Associative Mechanism in Drug Abuse"

Shepard Siegel (Yale University)

Anthony Dickinson (University of Cambridge)

Anthony Caggiula (University of Pittsburgh)

4:30-5:50pm

LIBERTY A

Presidential Address:

*"Environmental Control of Drug Seeking:
Reinforcement Contingencies and Incentive
Motivation"*

Stanley Weiss (American University)

Sunday, March 19

9:30-10:30am

LIBERTY A

Keller Symposium:

*"Fred S. Keller:
A Generalized Conditioned Reinforcer"*

Murray Sidman (Emeritus)

Speakers Series Biographical Information



STANLEY WEISS

Presidential Address: Environmental Control of Drug Seeking: Reinforcement Contingencies and Incentive Motivation

Stanley J. Weiss, Professor of Experimental Psychology at American University, and a former chair of the Department, received his Ph.D. from Ohio State University and his BA from the City College of New York. His research has been funded for over 25 years by grants and fellowships awarded by NIMH, NSF and NIDA. In 2003 Dr. Weiss was a Fulbright Scholar/Researcher at Pavlov Medical University in St. Petersburg, Russia. He was elected a Fellow of APA Divisions 3 (Experimental Psychology) and 25 (Experimental Analysis of Behavior). He has been a visiting professor at Cambridge University, Hebrew University, St. Andrews

University, the University of New South Wales and the University of Colorado. Dr. Weiss is Convener of the Winter Conference on Animal Learning & Behavior and has served for many years on the EPA Board of Directors as well as the EPA Program Committee. His research is concerned with stimulus control and incentive motivation, the role of learning mechanisms in drug abuse, and biological constraints on learning.

In his Presidential Address, Dr Weiss shows how the principles of stimulus control established through the study of traditional appetitive reinforcers can further our understanding of drug abuse, craving, and the “loss of control” that is a hallmark of addiction. He describes how environmental cues associated with the drug-taking experience come to energize drug seeking, plus how exposing rats to certain combinations of these cues can triple their drug seeking and double their intake of cocaine or heroin, overriding the mechanisms that normally regulate drug-intake. From there, he progresses to the systematic investigation of conditioned inhibition within the context of drug self-administration, providing findings relevant to the treatment of drug abuse.



WADE PICKREN

Historian's Address: “A Geography of Psychology: New York City as Truth-Spot”

Bio: Wade Pickren earned his PhD in the history of psychology with a minor in the history of science under the direction of Don Dewsbury. He now serves as APA's Historian and Director of Archives. He is also the editor of the history of psychology and obituaries section of the American Psychologist. Wade's scholarly interests include the history of post-World War II American psychology, the history of medicine and psychology, and psychology and the public imagination.

Truth-spots are places where knowledge/truth is born and which, paradoxically, allow knowledge/truth to move from local to universal. Cultivating a geography of psychology will disclose how science and science based practices bear the imprint of their locations. Psychological science and practice is both local and global; both particular and universal. In this paper, I ask what role specific locations have in the making of knowledge and how local experience is transformed into shared generalization. New York City is my truth-spot.



DAVID MYERS

Positive Psychology and the Scientific Pursuit of Happiness.

Social psychologist David Myers is a communicator of psychological science to college students and the general public. His scientific writings, supported by National Science Foundation grants and fellowships and recognized by the Gordon Allport Prize, have appeared in two dozen academic periodicals, including Science, the American Scientist, the American Psychologist, and Psychological Science. David has digested psychological research for the public through articles in more than three dozen magazines, from Scientific American to Christian Century, and through fifteen books, including general interest books and textbooks.

Hope College social psychologist David Myers will explore the things that do, and surprisingly don't, predict people's feelings of well-being. Does happiness favor those of a particular age or sex? Does wealth enhance well-being? Does it help to have certain traits? to have close friends or be married? to have religious faith? New studies explode some myths about what makes for happiness, and reveal the marks of happy lives.

Speakers Series Biographical Information



TODD HEATHERTON

“The Social Brain”

Todd F. Heatherton is Department Chair and the Champion International Professor of Psychological and Brain Sciences at Dartmouth College. His research examines processes related to self, particular self-regulation, self-esteem, and self-referential processing. This research is grounded in the traditions of personality and social psychology, although the guiding theories, as well as the techniques and methodologies that he uses, are strongly influenced by research in cognitive neuroscience. He has been on the executive committees of the Society of Personality and Social Psychology (SPSP), the Association of Researchers in Personality, and the International Society of Self & Identity. He is Associate Editor of the *Journal of Cognitive Neuroscience*, and on the editorial boards of *Psychological Science*, *Journal of Abnormal Psychology*, *Journal of Personality*

and *Social Psychology*, *Journal of Personality*, and *Review of General Psychology*. He received the Petra Shattuck Award for Teaching Excellence from the Harvard Extension School in 1994. In 2005, he received the award for Distinguished Service on Behalf of Social and Personality Psychology from SPSP for his role in creating the annual SPSP meeting.

Social brain science is an emerging field that encompasses researchers who combine approaches of evolutionary psychology, social psychology, and neuroscience to study human behavior. This talk focuses on how such an approach can provide new insights into the human sense of self. A unitary sense of self that exists across time and place is a central feature of human experience, at least for most people. Understanding the nature of self--what it is and what it does--has challenged scholars for many centuries. The use of neuroimaging has demonstrated that information relevant to self may receive special processing by the brain, and it may allow us to distinguish cognitive from affective components of self. Behavioral and imaging data will also be presented that support a functional account of self-esteem; namely that low self-esteem may reflect a heightened sensitivity to the possibility of social rejection. The overall goal of the talk is to provide examples of how social neuroscientists are attempting to examine some of the most fascinating and previously intractable aspects of the essential social nature of human life.



JOHN DOVIDIO

From interpersonal to intergroup: The influence of subtle bias on race race relations

John F. Dovidio (MA, PhD in social psychology from the University of Delaware) is currently Professor of Psychology at the University of Connecticut. Before coming to the university, he was Charles A. Dana Professor of Psychology at Colgate University, where he also served as Provost and Dean of the Faculty. Dr. Dovidio is also Editor of the *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology – Interpersonal Relations and Group Processes*. He has been Editor of *Personality and Social Psychology Bulletin* and Associate Editor of *Group Processes and Intergroup Relations*. He is a Fellow of the American Psychological Association and of the American Psychological Society. Dr. Dovidio has been President of the Society for the Psychological Study of Social Issues (SPSSI), Division 9 of APA, and Chair of the Executive Committee of the Society

for Experimental Social Psychology. Dr. Dovidio's research interests are in stereotyping, prejudice, and discrimination; social power and nonverbal communication; and altruism and helping. He shared the 1985 and 1998 Gordon Allport Intergroup Relations Prize for the best paper of the year on intergroup relations with Samuel L. Gaertner for their work on aversive racism and ways to reduce bias, and the 2001 Prize with Kerry Kawakami for their research on reducing spontaneous stereotyping. He received SPSSI's Kurt Lewin Award in 2004 (with S.L. Gaertner) for his career contributions to the study of prejudice and discrimination. He is co-author of several books, including *Emergency intervention*, *The Psychology of helping and altruism*, and *Reducing intergroup bias: The Common Ingroup Identity Model*, as well as co-editor of *Prejudice, discrimination, and racism; Power, dominance, and nonverbal behavior*; and, most recently, *On the nature of prejudice: 50 years after Allport*.

Abstract: This presentation describes how one form of contemporary bias, aversive racism, can subtly shape Whites' interactions with Blacks. In contrast to traditional racism, which is overt, aversive racists believe that they are not prejudiced, but they harbor unconscious negative feelings about Blacks. The dissociation between aversive racists' nonprejudiced conscious (explicit) attitudes and negative unconscious (implicit) attitudes produces complex, often conflicting, messages in interracial interactions. Because aversive racists are consciously motivated to appear nonprejudiced in interracial interactions, they behave in favorable ways in actions they can monitor and control (e.g., verbal behavior); however, their unconscious negative attitudes and their anxiety in interracial interaction influence their less controllable behaviors (e.g., nonverbal behavior). These conflicting cues are differentially recognized, interpreted, and responded to by aversive racists and their Black partners in ways that disadvantage Blacks and promote racial distrust. Thus, even bias that is unintentional can systematically contribute to racial disparities and tension.

Speakers Series Biographical Information



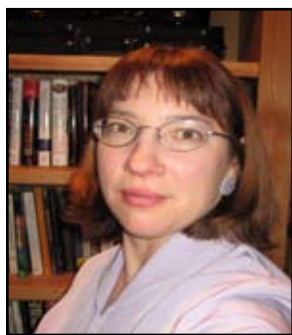
LEE JUSSIM

Progressivism and Research on Stereotypes and Stereotyping

Lee Jussim received his doctorate at the University of Michigan and is currently a professor of psychology, as well as the Vice Chair for Graduate Studies for the Department of Psychology at Rutgers University. He received the “Distinguished Scientific Award for an Early Career Contribution to Psychology” from the American Psychological Association for his work on stereotyping, social perception, and expectancy theory. Lee is currently working on a book, tentatively titled “The Glass is 90% Full,” in which he argues that the social psychological research that provides some of the field’s most “established” evidence in support of the idea that people are relentlessly error-prone, biased, and inaccurate -- research on interpersonal expectancies, self-fulfilling prophecies, and social stereotypes -- actually provides far more evidence that people are often

surprisingly accurate, rational, and in touch with reality.

1. Contest the assumption that it is immoral to even consider the possibility that some stereotypes might have some degree of accuracy, in part, by arguing that there is a great deal of overlap between the concepts of stereotype accuracy and respect for multicultural diversity.
2. Demonstrate that nearly all research (and there is now a considerable amount) that has assessed the accuracy of stereotypes finds that stereotypes are typically moderately to highly accurate, although they are rarely perfectly accurate. Nonetheless, perfection is not an appropriate standard -- psychologists do not use perfection as a criteria for evaluating their theories. This part of the talk will demonstrate that the validity of people’s stereotypes usually exceeds -- and sometimes vastly exceeds -- the validity of most psychological hypotheses.
3. Demonstrate that the existing empirical evidence shows that stereotypes have, on average, quite small effects on our judgments of particular individuals from the stereotyped group.
4. Demonstrate that the existing empirical evidence that has assessed whether relying on stereotypes increases or reduces the accuracy of person perception judgments generally shows that relying on stereotypes increases accuracy.



FELICIA PRATTO

Good for whom? A critical view of the functions of stereotypes

Felicia Pratto began life Boulder, CO and completed childhood Greensboro, NC. She studied physics and then psychology at Carnegie-Mellon University, and earned her PhD from NYU in 1988. Her research focuses on social and political psychological processes that contribute to social inequality, including stereotyping, category norms, discrimination, and intergroup violence. Pratto is currently a member of the Governing Council of the International Society of Political Psychology and an APA Fellow and is a professor of psychology at the University of Connecticut.

Cognitive miser theory has long held that stereotyping is functional because it enables perceivers to act quickly and with little cognitive effort. Socio-structural theories often presume that stereotypes are inferred from observing social patterns somewhat accurately. I will critique these views in several ways. First, I ask for whom are stereotypes functional? Second, I examine the plausibility of causal evidence that social patterns drive the contents of stereotypes and not the other way around. The operation of stereotypes in institutional discrimination, stereotype threat, and in organizing hierarchical social relationships will be discussed.



MERRY BULLOCK

Going international: Challenges and opportunities.

As psychology now grows apace outside the USA, the field is served by a variety of independent organizations, with specific missions very different from one another. This includes IAAP (formed in 1920), ICP (1941), WFMH (1948), IUPsyS (1951), SCCR (1971), ISCP (1997), APA Division of International Psychology (1997). In the first half of this two-part session, an officer of each organization briefly describes its role within international psychology--including its origin, mission, current size, publications, conferences, special projects, and membership details. Part two is an open discussion of the growing interaction of these organizations in strengthening psychology on the world scene.

Speakers Series Biographical Information



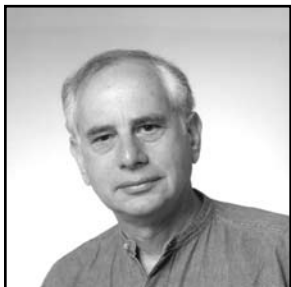
BERNARD BALLEINE

Affect, arousal and reward in corticostriatal circuits.

Neuroscientist, Bernard Balleine, earned his BA from the University of Sydney in 1987 and his PhD from the University of Cambridge in 1993. While at Jesus College – Cambridge, he was a Research Fellow. He is currently a faculty member for the Department of Psychology at UCLA. His research is focused on the neurobiology of voluntary behavior and the role of primary motivation in the organization and control of basic learning and memory processes. In addition to studies, he is also a Fellow of the American Psychological Association, and a member of the Eastern Psychological Association, the Psychonomic Society, the Society for Neuroscience, and the Experimental Psychological Society, UK. He is the consulting editor for the

International Journal of Comparative Psychology and Learning & Behavior, as well as the Associate Editor of the Quarterly Journal of Experimental Psychology.

From a functional perspective, the ‘biological significance’ of an event for any animal can be defined in homeostatic terms; i.e. in terms of the ability of that event to minimize deviations from a physiological set point. In fact, although there are, undoubtedly, systems that function in this way, the behavior of many animals is not controlled directly by regulatory feedback of this kind. Rather, evidence suggests that feedback is provided by what are referred to as incentive stimuli; i.e. sensory-perceptual events associated with the activity of physiologically-based, primary motivational systems that control feeding, drinking, sexual behavior, pain avoidance and so on. In this way, sensory events can acquire biological significance a process referred to as incentive learning. Evidence will be described suggesting that there are at least three distinct sources of incentive motivation that can be discerned in the ventral forebrain based on an analysis of instrumental performance in rodents. Hence, although descriptions of reward-related actions often focus on the operation of a single, monolithic reward system, it is now clear that descriptions of this kind are simply misleading. Quite clearly there are multiple ‘reward’ processes that can mediate the influence of biologically significant events and, in our attempts to discover the sources of adaptive behavior, it is important to recognize this complexity.



SHEPARD SIEGEL

Interoceptive Cues for Drugs: The Inside Story of Addiction

Shepard Siegel received his Ph.D. in Psychology from Yale University. Since 1968 he has been at McMaster University, in Hamilton, Ontario (where is University Professor of Psychology). His research is concerned with the general area of Pavlovian conditioning, particularly the contribution of such conditioning to homeostatic regulation, and to drug tolerance and withdrawal symptoms. He is a Fellow of the American Psychological Association, the Society of Experimental Psychologists, and the Royal Society of Canada, and is Editor of Learning & Behavior.

Cues present at the time of drug administration become associated with the drug effect. These cues elicit conditional responses that mediate the expression of tolerance and withdrawal symptoms. The contribution of predrug cues to tolerance and withdrawal typically is evaluated with readily-manipulated environmental cues; however, there is evidence that interoceptive cues, as well as exteroceptive cues, become associated with a drug effect. We have been studying two types of interoceptive cues: (1) pharmacological cues inherent within an administration (i.e., early drug-onset cues as signals for the later, larger drug effect), and (2) self-administration cues, (i.e., the association that develops, in the organism that self-administers a drug, between response-initiating – or response-produced – cues and the drug effect). These interoceptive cues are highly salient and may overshadow simultaneously-present exteroceptive cues. The results enable us to reconcile some conflicting findings concerning the contribution of learning to drug effects. The results also have implications for understanding some instances of drug overdoses, and for improving addiction treatment.

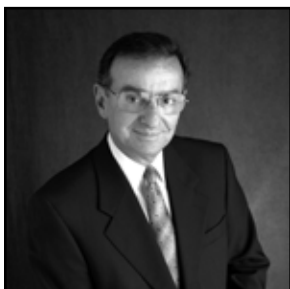


ANTHONY DICKINSON

The Role of Incentive Learning in Drug Seeking

Anthony Dickinson received his undergraduate degree in psychology from the University of Manchester in 1967 and his doctorate from the University of Sussex in 1971. After a period of post-doctoral research, he took up a lectureship in the Department of Experimental Psychology at the University of Cambridge in 1977. Following promotion to a professorship in comparative psychology in 1999, he was elected to a professorial fellowship of Hughes Hall and then to the fellowship of the Royal Society in 2004. His research investigates the psychological processes underlying learning, memory, and motivation in humans and other animals.

Natural motivational states, such as hunger and thirst, do not have a direct impact on the incentive values of the outcomes of goal-directed, instrumental actions. Rather animals have to learn about the incentive value of an outcome by experience with it in the relevant motivational state. We assessed whether incentive learning is also involved in the motivational control of heroin seeking by opiate withdrawal by training rats on a seeking-taking chained schedule. The rats responded on a seeking lever in order to gain access to a taking lever that delivered a single i.v. dose of heroin when pressed. Following this training, opiate dependence was established before seeking was tested in extinction under either unconditioned or conditioned withdrawal. The suppression of seeking by the withdrawal state was alleviated if the rats had the prior opportunity to learn about the incentive value of heroin taking in the withdrawal state. We conclude that similar learning processes mediated the acquisition of incentive value by drugs of abuse and natural reinforcers.



ANTHONY CAGGIULA

Human and animal approaches to discover the bases of nicotine reinforcement: Associative and non-associative mechanisms

Bio: I received my PhD at Princeton University in 1966 in physiological psychology and after a 2-year postdoctoral fellowship in James Olds lab at the University of Michigan, I accepted an appointment as Assistant Professor of Psychology and Pharmacology at the University of Pittsburgh where I am now Professor of Psychology and Psychiatry, Chair of the Department of Psychology, and Research Scientist at the University of Pittsburgh Cancer Institute. The focus of my current research program, which has been continuously supported by the National Institutes of Health for the past 15 years and has generated over

50 scientific papers, is on the neuropsychopharmacology of addictive drugs, particularly nicotine although we have recently expanded this work to include cocaine. We are using a self-administration paradigm in which laboratory rats learn to perform a response, such as pressing a lever, to receive intravenous infusions of nicotine or cocaine through an indwelling jugular catheter. Our research models the role of nicotine and non-nicotine factors, such as environmental cues, in the control of smoking and the mechanisms through which drug and non-drug cues interact to produce this behavior. We have recently proposed a dual reinforcement model which posits that nicotine capacity to support self-administration in animals and smoking in humans derives from at least two sources. First, response-dependent nicotine functions as a relatively weak, primary reinforcer by increasing the probability of behaviors that result in nicotine delivery. Second, nicotine can also act to powerfully enhance the reinforcing effects of other stimuli. This latter action does not require a contingent relationship between nicotine infusions and either stimulus presentations or the behavior upon which these presentations are based. We are also interested in differences between males and females in the relative importance of these two factors.

Animal models of drug reinforcement have evolved to reflect our growing awareness of the multidimensional nature of drug dependence in humans. Research on the interaction between nicotine and nonpharmacological stimuli has generated new insights into the paradox of how nicotine, an apparently weak primary reinforcer, can sustain the robust behavior observed for self-administration in animals and smoking in humans. Based on this research we have recently proposed a dual-reinforcement model, which posits that the capacity of nicotine to support self-administration in rats and smoking in humans derives from at least two sources: 1) the primary reinforcing effects of nicotine, an action that requires response-dependent drug administration, and 2) the ability of nicotine to powerfully enhance behavior maintained by salient non-nicotine stimuli, an action that does not require a contingent relationship between drug administration and either stimulus presentation or the behavior upon which these presentations are based. Empirical support for the application of the dual reinforcement model to nicotine will be presented along with initial attempts to pharmacologically dissociate its primary reinforcement and reinforcement-enhancing actions. This hypothesis provides important direction for future investigations into the neurobiology of nicotine reinforcement. Supported by NIDA



PAUL BLOOM

Bodies and Souls

Paul Bloom received his BA at McGill University and his PhD at MIT. Since 1999, he has been Professor of Psychology at Yale University. Much of his research focuses on language acquisition and cognitive development, and, over the last few years, he has started to explore a set of related puzzles having to do with the nature and development of art, religion, and morality. He is co-editor of *Behavioral and Brain Sciences*, and is currently president of the Society for Philosophy and Psychology. His honors include the Lex Hixon Prize for teaching excellence, given by Yale University, and the Eleanor Maccoby Award for Best Book in Developmental Psychology, awarded to *How Children Learn the Meanings of Words* (2000) and *Descartes' Baby: How the Science of Child Development Explains What Makes Us Human* (2004).

Baby: How the Science of Child Development Explains What Makes Us Human (2004).

Evidence from developmental psychology suggests that both children and adults see physical entities such as objects (or bodies) as fundamentally distinct from psychological entities such as minds (or souls). We are natural-born dualists. This has profound implications for our mental life, and helps explain certain surprising facts about art, religion, humor, and morality.



FRANK KEIL

How Children Come to Grasp the Causal Structure of the World

Keil earned a B.S. in Biology from MIT in 1973, an M.A. in Psychology from Stanford University in 1975 and Ph.D. in Psychology from the University of Pennsylvania in 1977. He was a faculty member in the Psychology Department at Cornell University from 1977-1998, where he rose through the ranks from Assistant Professor to Associate Professor to Professor to an appointment as the William R. Kenan, Jr., Professor of Psychology in 1991. Since 1998 he has been Professor of Psychology and Linguistics at Yale University where he is also Master of Morse College and has served as Director of Undergraduate Studies for Cognitive Science and also for Psychology.

Keil has been a Guggenheim Fellow, a Fellow at the Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences, and has received the Award for Distinguished Scientific Early Career Contributions to Psychology, and the Boyd McCandless Award, both from the American Psychological Association for his work in cognition and cognitive development. In 1999, with the Philosopher Robert Wilson, he received the Outstanding Book in Psychology Award by The Association of American Publishers for *The MIT Encyclopedia of the Cognitive Sciences*. In 2003, Keil was awarded a MERIT Award by the National Institutes of Health for his work on the emergence of folk science in children. Keil has served on numerous national and international panels, committees and editorial boards concerned with topics in Psychology and Cognitive Science. Keil has also served as President of the Society for Philosophy and Psychology(2003-2004).

Keil's early work focused on patterns of semantic and conceptual development. He explored constraints on semantic and conceptual relations and how those constraints guided otherwise dramatic patterns of change in cognitive development. Later work focused on the emergence of intuitive untaught theories in childhood, most notably children's intuitive understandings of living kinds, other natural kinds, and artifacts. More recently his work has focused on how the ways in which children and adults understand the limits of their own causal understandings and how they take advantage of the divisions of cognitive labor that occur in all cultures. Keil and his colleagues have published several books, empirical papers, theoretical articles and chapters on these and other topics such as metaphor, relations between language and thought, categorical visual perception, and cognition about deities.

Children can only track part of the immense causal complexity that exists in the world around them, raising questions as to what causal patterns they do use and how they deal with the incompleteness of their understanding. The problem is exacerbated by demonstrations that people of all ages grossly overestimate the depth and quality of their causal understandings. Yet, at a more implicit level, even quite young children are highly effective at extracting causal gists that enable them to build more detailed causal explanations when needed and that allow them to effectively use the division of cognitive labor that exists in all cultures.



MORGAN SAMMONS

Prescription Authority for Psychologists: History, Rationale, and Current Status

Morgan T. Sammons received his undergraduate education at Georgetown University in Washington DC and completed his graduate education at Arizona State University where he received a doctorate in counseling psychology in 1989. He completed a clinical internship at the Naval Hospital in Bethesda, Maryland and has spent his career as a psychologist on active duty in the US Navy. He was in the first graduating class of the Department of Defense's Psychopharmacology Demonstration Project and continues to work as a prescribing psychologist. He is the editor of two volumes, *Combined Treatments for Mental Disorders: A guide to psychological and pharmacological interventions* (APA, 2001) and *Prescriptive Authority for Psychologists: A history and guide* (APA, 2003), and author of *Psychopharmacology: An integrated approach* (Oxford University Press, forthcoming), as well as numerous journal articles on psychopharmacology, prescriptive authority, and public policy in psychological service provision. He is an associate editor for *Professional Psychology: Research and Practice* and *Psychological Services*. He is past president of the Maryland Psychological Association, a member of APA's Council of Representatives, a member of APA's Policy and Planning Board, and current President of the National Register of Health Service Providers in Psychology. He is a Fellow of the American Psychological Association (Divisions 19, 28, 42, and 55) and a diplomate of the American Board of Professional Psychology (clinical). He remains on active duty in the US Navy, where he holds the rank of Captain and serves as Director for Clinical Support at the US Navy Bureau of Medicine and Surgery in Washington, DC.

A history and guide (APA, 2003), and author of *Psychopharmacology: An integrated approach* (Oxford University Press, forthcoming), as well as numerous journal articles on psychopharmacology, prescriptive authority, and public policy in psychological service provision. He is an associate editor for *Professional Psychology: Research and Practice* and *Psychological Services*. He is past president of the Maryland Psychological Association, a member of APA's Council of Representatives, a member of APA's Policy and Planning Board, and current President of the National Register of Health Service Providers in Psychology. He is a Fellow of the American Psychological Association (Divisions 19, 28, 42, and 55) and a diplomate of the American Board of Professional Psychology (clinical). He remains on active duty in the US Navy, where he holds the rank of Captain and serves as Director for Clinical Support at the US Navy Bureau of Medicine and Surgery in Washington, DC.

An update on the status of the effort to acquire prescriptive authority will be presented. A brief history of the initiative, from its inception in the early 1990s with the initiation of the Department of Defense Psychopharmacology Demonstration Program, will be presented. Legislative endeavors, including recent legislative successes, will be discussed. Current issues, including efforts to standardize and accredit postdoctoral training programs in psychopharmacology and other initiatives designed to document the training and competencies of prescribing psychologists, with comparisons with other non-physician health care professions, will be discussed.



ALAN KAZDIN

Child and Adolescent Psychotherapy: Needed Changes in Clinical Research and Practice

Alan E. Kazdin, Ph.D. is Director and Chairman of the Child Study Center and John M. Musser Professor of Psychology and Child Psychiatry at Yale University School of Medicine and Director of Child Psychiatric Services, Yale-New Haven Hospital. He also directs the Yale Parenting Center and Child Conduct Clinic, an outpatient treatment service for children referred for aggressive and antisocial behavior and their families. He received his Ph.D. in clinical psychology from Northwestern University (1970). Prior to coming to Yale, he was on the faculty of Northwestern University, The Pennsylvania State University, and the University of Pittsburgh School of Medicine. He has been a fellow of the Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral

Sciences, President of the Association for Advancement of Behavior Therapy, recipient of awards from the American Psychological Association and the Association for Advancement of Behavior Therapy, Chairman of the Psychology Department at Yale.

Kazdin has edited various journals: *Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology*, *Psychological Assessment*, *Behavior Therapy*, *Clinical Psychology: Science and Practice*, and *Current Directions in Psychological Science*. He was editor-in-chief of the *Encyclopedia of Psychology*, an 8-volume work published in 2000 under the auspices of the American Psychological Association and Oxford University Press. He has also edited a book series on *Developmental Psychopathology* for Sage Publications and on *Current Perspectives in Psychology* for Yale University Press.

His research focuses primarily on the development, treatment, and clinical course of aggressive and antisocial behavior in children and adolescents; child, parent, family, and contextual influences that contribute to child dysfunction; and critical processes within and outside of treatment that contribute to therapeutic changes in children, parents, and families. He is actively involved in clinical work and clinical research with children and families. He is a Diplomate of the American Board of Professional Psychology and Fellow of the American Psychological Association. He has approximately 600 publications including 40 authored or edited books on treatment, child and adolescent disorders, and methodology and research design.

The presentation focuses on the current status and limitations of psychotherapy research and clinical practice. The traditional hiatus and bifurcation of research versus clinical practice has omitted a third facet that is rarely even in the discussion, namely, quality of patient care. Are our treatments in research or practice helping individual patients and how would we know? Current research priorities, study designs, and methods of assessments limit our ability to improve patient care in clinical service settings. The move toward evidence-based treatment has yet to address fundamental scientific questions (e.g., how do treatments lead to change, through what mechanisms of action?) and clinical questions (e.g., are patients genuinely helped by treatments with evidence in their behalf?). Clinical practice continues in traditions that both in substance and method are unlikely to optimize the quality of patient care. Unevaluated patient care and clinical judgment continue to dominate when valid measures to guide decision making for individual clients could readily be incorporated into treatment. Remedies are proposed to improve the science and clinical relevance of therapy research as well as to enhance the quality of care for individuals seen in clinical practice.



GERALD KOOCHEER

Questionable Fads and Practices in 20th Century Clinical Psychology

A native of Cambridge, Massachusetts, Gerald P. Koocher completed his B.A. degree in Psychology at Boston University (1968), and his MA (1970) and PhD (1972) in clinical psychology at the University of Missouri. From 1971 through 2001 he served successively as an intern, post-doctoral fellow, and ultimately as Chief of Psychology at Boston's Children's Hospital and Judge Baker Children's Center. During this period he also served as a full time faculty member (Associate Professor) at Harvard Medical School. In June, 2001 Dr. Koocher became Professor and Dean of the School for Health Studies at Simmons College (Boston). He currently holds appointments as Lecturer in Psychology at Harvard Medical School and Boston College.

Dr. Koocher was elected a Fellow of twelve divisions of the American Psychological Association (APA) and a Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. He has earned five specialty diplomas from the American Boards of Professional Psychology (Clinical, Clinical Child /Adolescent, Family, Forensic, and Health Psychology).

Currently Editor of the journal *Ethics & Behavior*, Dr. Koocher previously served as Editor of the *Journal of Pediatric Psychology* and *The Clinical Psychologist*. He has published more than 150 articles and book chapters and authored or edited eight books.

Areas of his expertise include:

- * Adaptation to chronic and life-threatening illness in childhood (especially cancer, cystic fibrosis, and diabetes).
- * Coping with bereavement and loss, psychological assessment.
- * Professional and scientific ethics, and mental health malpractice.

Active in professional affairs, Dr. Koocher served as President of the Massachusetts and New England Psychological Associations and of three APA divisions (Clinical Psychology, Psychotherapy, and Children, Youth, and Family Services). He will serve as President of the APA in 2006.

Much recent attention has focused on empirically based treatments, however we must remain mindful that yesterday's claims of effective treatment may prove hollow in the harsh light of tomorrow. This presentation will review several discredited therapeutic and assessment strategies that proved popular in the past century, and discuss them in the context of the personalities of their inventors and the cultures that supported them. The work of Bruno Bettelheim, Wilhelm Reich, and Liput Szondi will be featured



JANET HYDE (COUNCIL OF TEACHERS OF UNDERGRADUATE PSYCHOLOGY)

Teaching Undergraduate Human Sexuality: A Course, A Week, or A Lecture.

Janet Hyde earned her BA from Oberlin College and her PhD from the University of California, Berkeley. She is the Helen Thompson Woolley Professor of Psychology and Women's Studies at the University of Wisconsin--Madison. Previously she taught at Bowling Green State University and Denison University. She first created a human sexuality course at Bowling Green, teaching it for the first time in 1975. The first edition of her undergraduate textbook, *Understanding Human Sexuality* (McGraw-Hill) appeared in 1978; it is currently in its 9th edition (2006). The author of more than 100 peer-reviewed articles, Dr. Hyde has focused her research on the psychology of women and on human sexuality. She is a past-president of the

Society for the Scientific Study of Sexuality and was one of the three scientific advisors to then-Surgeon General David Satcher for his Call to Action to Promote Sexual Health and Responsible Sexual Behavior. She is a winner of the Chancellor's Award for excellence in teaching at the University of Wisconsin and of the Kinsey Award from the Society for the Scientific Study of Sexuality for her contributions to sex research.

Abstract: Dr. Hyde will provide insights and resources for teaching an undergraduate human sexuality course, based on 30 years of experience teaching it. The approach is interdisciplinary, including not only psychology but also biology and sociology. In addition, Dr. Hyde will provide suggestions about what to include in a week-long unit or a single lively lecture on sexuality in an introductory psychology, adjustment, or abnormal psychology course.



Murray Sidman

Fred S. Keller, A Generalized Conditioned Reinforcer.

Murray Sidman was born and lived in Boston from 1923 until 1940, when he started at Columbia University. After World War II military service, he returned in 1946 to complete his AB, and went on to a Columbia Ph.D in 1952. His principal advisors, Fred S. Keller and W. N. Schoenfeld, had strong assists from Ralph Hefferline, Clarence Graham, and a small group of fellow graduate students. After that, he spent nine years in the interdisciplinary environment of the Neuropsychiatry Division at Walter Reed. He then joined the Neurology Service of the Massachusetts General Hospital for another nine years. His human and nonhuman behavioral research laboratories moved eventually to the E. K. Shriver Center and Northeastern University,

where he remained as Professor of Psychology until he retired from Academe, continuing his research at the New England Center for Children. Although retired from there in 2001, he continues research and writing.



HAROUTINE K. ARMENIAN

Wartime to earthquakes: Psychological determinants of physical illness.

Haroutune K. Armenian is President of the American University of Armenia.

The American University of Armenia was formed in 1991, after the massive 1988 earthquake in Armenia and the collapse of the USSR in 1991. In 15 years, the AUA has become a premier post-graduate institution within the 15 post-Soviet republics, known for its pioneering research on mental and physical health. In this invited address, some findings are presented by the University's President Haroutune Armenian

Thursday, March 16, 2006
8:00 PM - 9:30 PM

Historian's Address

Liberty A

**A GEOGRAPHY OF PSYCHOLOGY: NEW
YORK CITY AS TRUTH-SPOT**

Wade Pickren

8:00 PM - 9:00 PM

Chair: Arnold Glass (Rutgers University)

**A GEOGRAPHY OF PSYCHOLOGY: NEW YORK
CITY AS TRUTH-SPOT**



Wade Pickren (Historian and
Director of Archives, APA)

Truth-spots are places where knowledge/truth is born and which, paradoxically, allow knowledge/truth to move from local to universal. Cultivating a geography of psychology will disclose how science and science based practices bear the imprint of their locations. Psychological science and practice is both local and global; both particular and universal. In this paper, I ask what role specific locations have in the making of knowledge and how local experience is transformed into shared generalization. New York City is my truth-spot.

Business Meeting

Liberty A

EPA BUSINESS MEETING

9:00 PM - 9:30 PM

Friday, March 17, 2006
8:30-9:50

Invited Speaker

Liberty A

**GOING INTERNATIONAL:
CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES**

Merry Bullock

Director of the APA Office of International Affairs

8:30 AM - 9:50 AM

Chair: Uwe Gielen - St. Francis College



MERRY BULLOCK

As psychology now grows apace outside the USA, the field is served by a variety of independent organizations, with specific missions very different from one another. This includes IAAP (formed in 1920), ICP (1941), WFMH (1948), IUPsyS (1951), SCCR (1971), ISCP (1997), APA Division of International

Psychology (1997). In the first half of this two-part session, an officer of each organization briefly describes its role within international psychology – including its origin, mission, current size, publications, conferences, special projects, and membership details. Part two is an open discussion of the growing interaction of these organizations in strengthening psychology on the world scene.

Paper

Liberty B

TIMING

8:30-9:50

CHAIR: KATHLEEN TAYLOR (BARNARD COLLEGE)

8:30-8:45 AM

SPONTANEOUS RECOVERY OF SPATIAL AND TEMPORAL ASSOCIATIONS FOLLOWING EXTINCTION.

DR. AARON BLAISDELL, KENNETH J. LEISING
(UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, LOS ANGELES)

Touch-screen experiments investigated spontaneous recovery of spatial (Experiment 1) and temporal (Experiment 2) information in instrumental conditioning in pigeons. In Experiment 1, four landmark-goal spatial associations were trained, followed by extinction of two of them. Tests at a long, but not short, retention interval produced spontaneous recovery

of spatial control by the extinguished landmark. A similar task involving a fixed-interval schedule found spontaneous recovery of temporal control after a long, but not short, retention interval.

8:50-9:05 AM

INTERTRIAL INTERVAL AS A CONTEXTUAL STIMULUS: AN UNEXPECTED ASYMMETRY IN INTERVAL TIMING.

DR. MARK E. BOUTON, ANA GARCIA-GUTIERREZ
(UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT)

In a discriminative conditioning procedure, a 16-min ITI signaled that the next tone CS would be reinforced, whereas a 4-min ITI signaled that it would not. The ITIs modulated responding to the tone. The opposite contingency (4+/16-) was much more difficult to learn. A similar asymmetry was apparent when the ITIs were 4- and 1-min, but here the ITIs functioned as explicit CSs. Results suggest new connections between interval timing and associative learning processes.

9:10-9:25 AM

EVALUATION OF TIME SHARING AND INSTRUCTIONAL AMBIGUITY IN A PEAK PROCEDURE WITH GAPS AND DISTRACTERS

DR. CATALIN V. BUHUSI, WARREN H. MECK (DUKE UNIVERSITY)

The Time-Sharing Hypothesis (TSH) and Instructional-Ambiguity Hypothesis (IAH) were evaluated in a peak-interval procedure with gaps and distracters. IAH predicts that subjects time through distracters and delay responding after gaps. TSH assumes that the timer shares attentional/memory resources with other processes, and that both gaps and distracters delay timing by decreasing the resources allocated for timing. Response functions were displaced by both gaps and distracters. Computer simulations with a time-sharing model successfully matched these data and related results.

9:30-9:45 AM

AMPHETAMINE ALTERS THE TIMING OF BEHAVIOR BUT NOT THE PERCEPTION OF TIME.

DR. KATHLEEN MATTRAN TAYLOR (BARNARD COLLEGE), **PETER D BALSAM** (BARNARD COLLEGE, COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY)

Previous reports suggest time perception is mediated by a dopaminergic (DA) mechanism, with clock speed increasing in response to DA agonists and decreasing to DA antagonists. Temporal control of head entries and bar press behavior was measured in different tasks including the peak interval procedure, and DRL. Analyses of peak responding, as well as the start and stop time of responding did not suggest a change in time perception in response to the DA agonist amphetamine. Instead, we suggest the effect of dopamine is to alter the ability of animals to inhibit responding during intervals when reinforcement is not available.

Friday, 8:30 AM

**NEW STATISTICAL APPROACHES
FOR THE ANALYSIS OF GROWTH AND
CHANGE**

8:30-9:50AM

CHAIR: BERNARD S. GORMAN (NASSAU
COMMUNITY COLLEGE AND HOSTRA UNIVERSITY)

8:30-8:45 AM

**TRADITIONAL MODELS OF GROWTH AND
CHANGE; CHALLENGES AND REVISIONS**

BERNARD S. GORMAN (NASSAU COMMUNITY
COLLEGE AND HOSTRA UNIVERSITY)

The statistical assessment of behavior change lies at the core of clinical, developmental, and educational psychology. However, most psychologists are exposed to only to the most rudimentary change models, such as the paired t-test and the pre-test-posttest randomized group design. Unfortunately, these models are frequently inadequate to the tasks at hand because they are based on highly restrictive statistical assumptions; they ignore the wide patterns of change that are possible; and they are better at describing patterns of group behavior than patterns of individual behaviors.

8:50-9:05 AM

SOME NEW MODELS OF CHANGE

LOUIS H. PRIMAVERA (ADELPHI UNIVERSITY)

Interdisciplinary advances in statistics permit us to utilize better change models that are based on assumptions that are more realistic. Many of these models can explore the richness of change patterns and they are capable of providing information about individuals as well as groups.

9:10-9:25 AM

**DEVELOPMENT OF PRESCHOOL ACADEMIC
SCALES TO DEPICT LEARNING GROWTH
PATTERNS OVER SHORT INTERVALS**

PAUL MCDERMOTT, LAUREN E. ANGELO, CLARE
WATERMAN, KENNEN S. GROSS (UNIVERSITY OF
PENNSYLVANIA)

There is a pressing need for preschool achievement measures that reflect growth over brief intervals allowing for timely intervention. Within this context, criterion-referenced tests were developed to enable repeated administrations over the Head Start school year. Due to an increased number of items and range of item difficulty, the finalized tests revealed improvements in proficiency over a three-month interval greater than one standard deviation. Adequate external validity coefficients between the CRTs and corresponding NRTs were established.

9:30-9:45 AM

**PREDICTING CHILDREN'S READING SKILLS FROM
READING ATTITUDES: A 2-YEAR LONGITUDINAL
STUDY**

TIMOTHY MARSHALL, MARISA C. ISAAC,
MELINDA D. HODGKISS, KELLY B. CARTWRIGHT
(CHRISTOPHER NEWPORT UNIVERSITY)

This longitudinal study examined reading attitudes and skills in children in first and second grades and two years later when children were in third and fourth grades. Reading attitudes were assessed with a new measure for younger children, based on the work of Valeski and Stipek (2001). Results indicated children's attitudes at Time 1 predicted significant variance in decoding skill at Time 2, over initial decoding skill. Implications for reading development are discussed.

**CONTEXTUAL CONSIDERATIONS IN
COMMUNITY PSYCHOLOGY**

8:30 AM - 9:50 AM

Session 1105

CHAIR: TIFFANY G. TOWNSEND (PENNSYLVANIA
STATE UNIVERSITY)

8:30-8:45 AM

**SPIRITUAL WELL-BEING AS A MEDIATOR OF THE
RELATION BETWEEN CULTURE-SPECIFIC COPING
AND QUALITY OF LIFE IN A COMMUNITY SAMPLE
OF AFRICAN AMERICANS**

SHAWN O. UTSEY, REMY JONES, LESLIE KHANNA,
PIA STANARD (VIRGINIA COMMONWEALTH
UNIVERSITY)

This study examined the antecedent factors affecting the quality of life of African Americans. A theoretical model was proposed that identified the effects of culture-specific coping and spiritual well-being as predictors of quality of life. A sample of African Americans (N = 281) was administered a battery of questionnaires that examined the constructs of interest. The theoretical model was tested within a structural equation modeling framework to identify both direct and indirect effects. Results indicated overall model fit, with both culture-specific coping and spiritual well-being as significant predictors of quality of life. Spiritual well-being partially mediated the effects of coping strategy influence on quality of life. The paper concludes with a discussion of the study's findings in relation to quality-of-life issues for African Americans.

8:50-9:05 AM

**HUMANIZING ANALYSIS OF COMMUNITIES OF
COLOR – SEEKING TO CREATE RESEARCH**

PARADIGMS DEVOID OF STEREOTYPES

JONETTE O'KELLEY MILLER (NEW YORK UNIVERSITY, ROBERT WAGNER GRADUATE SCHOOL OF PUBLIC SERVICE)

This paper focuses on the institutionalization of historical, negative racist stereotypes into contemporary social service discourse, and the negative impact of these stereotypes on client communities of color, specifically, Native Americans, African-Americans and Chicanos. In conclusion, it calls for the replacement of institutionalized, pseudo-scientific theories with the development and usage of progressive, research paradigms founded upon ethno-plurality

9:10-9:25 AM

EMBODYING OUR VALUES: FEMINISM, COMMUNITY PSYCHOLOGY AND PEDAGOGY

LYNETTE JACOBS-PRIEBE (VANDERBILT UNIVERSITY)

Self-identified feminist researchers who teach classes related to community psychology were interviewed about feminist values in the field and how their teaching methods, content, policies and mentoring/advising relationships with students reflect their feminist values. Syllabi and teaching statements were collected as archival data. Student resistance, institutional barriers and facilitators, and variations in graduate training complicate both the expression of feminist values in teaching and the perceived relationship between feminist and community psychology values.

Symposium

Lincoln

USING THE 5-FACTOR MODEL TO FIND NEW PERSONALITY DISORDERS: THE CASE FOR EXPERIENTIAL PERMEABILITY

8:30 AM - 9:50 AM

Session 1106

CHAIR: RALPH L. PIEDMONT (LOYOLA COLLEGE)

There is much controversy surrounding the current categorical approach to diagnosing Axis II problems, including content overlap and difficulty in making differential diagnoses. Researchers have proposed moving towards a dimensional model for conceptualizing these disorders, and the Five-Factor Model of Personality (FFM) is one framework empirically shown useful for organizing these maladaptive personal qualities. However, the domain of Openness has been found to be mostly independent of these disorders. One interpretation of this finding is that there may exist an undiscovered category of personality disorders that relate to this domain. This symposium outlines the findings from two studies that aimed to articulate characterological dysfunction on the high and low ends of Openness. Our findings identified four correlated scales, two related to high Openness (experiential distortion

and libertarianism) and two related to low Openness (rigidity and superficiality). The overall construct was named Experiential Permeability. Our findings indicated that the structure of this scale was stable over samples and that these scales were correlated with a variety of Axis I and Axis II dynamics. Scores on these scales mediated the NEO PI-R Openness domain's relatedness to the Axis II scales. The clinical implications of these findings are discussed

THE CONCEPTUAL FOUNDATION FOR THE EXPERIENTIAL PERMEABILITY SCALE AND ITS INITIAL DEVELOPMENT

RALPH L. PIEDMONT (LOYOLA COLLEGE)

DEVELOPMENT AND PSYCHOMETRIC EXAMINATION OF THE EXPERIENTIAL PERMEABILITY SCALE

MARTIN F. SHERMAN (LOYOLA COLLEGE)

DYSFUNCTIONALITY AND PROBLEMS IN ADAPTATION ASSOCIATED WITH THE EXPERIENTIAL PERMEABILITY SCALE

CATHERINE HASSINGER (LOYOLA COLLEGE)

DISCUSSANTS:

NANCY C. SHERMAN (VILLA JULIE COLLEGE)

JOSEPH E. G. WILLIAMS (EASTERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY)

Symposium

Pratt

OBJECTS IN MOTION: HOW CAUSE IS CAPTURED IN LANGUAGE AND THOUGHT

8:30 AM - 9:50 AM

Session 1107

CHAIR: BARBARA MALT (LEHIGH UNIVERSITY)

Human understanding of the world crucially involves inferring the causal relations among observed entities and actions. The game of pool turns on a sophisticated understanding of the causal relations governing what happens when a cue strikes a billiard ball. Acquisition of concepts such as PURCHASE, DONATE, BLAME, and FAULT require reference to notions of causality, and so does the appropriate use of the associated words purchase, donate, blame, and fault. We consider how causation is understood and reflected in language from three perspectives: First, through application of a force dynamics model to the inference of causal relations among objects moving along trajectories; second, through consideration of the causal mechanisms underlying use of the English words cause and prevent; and third, through cross-linguistic comparison of naming patterns for different forms of human locomotion.

CAUSATION AS SPATIAL ARRANGEMENTS OF FORCES

PHIL WOLFF (EMORY UNIVERSITY)

**THE MEANING OF “CAUSE” AND “PREVENT”: THE
ROLE OF CAUSAL MECHANISMS**

STEVEN SLOMAN, CLARE WALSH (BROWN
UNIVERSITY)

PHYSICS AND THE LANGUAGE OF LOCOMOTION

BARBARA MALT (LEHIGH UNIVERSITY)

**QUESTIONABLE FADS AND PRACTICES
IN 20TH CENTURY CLINICAL
PSYCHOLOGY**

GERALD KOOCHER

10:00 AM - 11:20 AM

CHAIR: JOHN NORCROSS (UNIVERSITY OF SCRANTON)

QUESTIONABLE FADS AND PRACTICES IN 20TH CENTURY CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY

GERALD P. KOOCHER (SIMMONS COLLEGE, 2006 APA PRESIDENT)



Much recent attention has focused on empirically based treatments, however we must remain mindful that yesterday's claims of effective treatment may prove hollow in the harsh light of tomorrow. This presentation will review several discredited therapeutic and assessment strategies that proved popular in the past

century, and discuss them in the context of the personalities of their inventors and the cultures that supported them. The work of Bruno Bettelheim, Wilhelm Reich, and Liput Szondi will be featured

Paper

Liberty B

RENEWAL PROCESSES

10:00-11:20

CHAIR: JAMES BYRON NELSON (COLLEGE OF CHARLESTON)

10:00-10:30 AM

CONTEXT SWITCH EFFECTS IN HUMAN REDUCTIVE LEARNING

JUAN ROSAS (UNIVERSITY OF JAÉN)

A number of studies of renewal with animals show that when a cue is sequentially trained with two different outcomes, second-learned information becomes context dependent. Our studies explore context switch effects in human predictive learning. They show that retrieval of both first- and second-learned information might be context dependent if partici-

pants attend to the context where the information is acquired and that attention may be prompted by sequential training of the cues.

10:40-10:55 AM

THE EFFECTS OF INTERFERENCE ON CONTEXTUAL CONTROL

DR. JAMES BYRON NELSON (COLLEGE OF CHARLESTON) JOSÉ E CALLEJAS-AGUILERA (UNIVERSITY OF JAÉN)

In two experiments, participants learned an X-O1 relationship in Phase 1 followed by X-O2 or X-O1&O2 pairings in Phase 2. When O2 did not interfere with Phase 1, no contextual control was observed (Exp. II). In both studies, contextual control was observed when X-O2 interfered with learning about X and the absence of O2 in Phase 1. More control occurred when X-O2 interfered with both the absence of O2 and X-O1.

11:00-11:15 AM

THE EFFECTS OF D-CYCLOSERINE ON FEAR EXTINCTION AND RENEWAL

MS. AMANDA M WOODS, MARK E. BOUTON (UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT)

Conditioned suppression experiments with rats investigated the ability of d-cycloserine (DCS), a partial NMDA agonist, to facilitate extinction and prevent the renewal effect. Extinction was more rapid after the highest dose of DCS than after saline, but DCS did not reduce renewal. Subsequent experiments suggested that the drug's facilitation of extinction is a small effect. Results suggest caution regarding use of DCS: it may sometimes facilitate extinction, but does not destroy the original fear learning.

Psi Chi

Carroll

CAREERS IN PSYCHOLOGY FOR THE 21ST CENTURY: SPONSORED BY PSI CHI, PSI BETA, AND APA

10:00-11:20

CHAIR: VINCENT PROHASKA (LEHMAN COLLEGE, CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK), PSI CHI EASTERN REGIONAL VICE PRESIDENT

PARTICIPANT: NORMAN B. ANDERSON, PHD, CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER OF THE AMERICAN PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION (APA)

INTRODUCER: LAURA BITTNER (CARROLL COMMUNITY COLLEGE), PSI BETA EASTERN VICE PRESIDENT

Dr. Anderson's address is to be followed by a panel of psy-

chologists representing the science and practice of psychology who will share with students details about their occupations as well as relevant academic and training requirements to pursue work in each field.

Paper

Poe

CHILDREN AT RISK: THE INFLUENCE OF POVERTY, CHILDCARE QUALITY, TERRORISM AND PARENT-CHILD RELATIONSHIPS

10 AM - 11:20 AM

CHAIR: KARLI KONDO (UNIVERSITY OF RHODE ISLAND)

10:00-10:10

ACCULTURATION, HUNGER AND CHILD WELL-BEING AMONG LOW-INCOME HISPANIC HOUSEHOLDS

KARLI KONDO, ELIZABETH T. KINIORSKI, KATHLEEN S. GORMAN (UNIVERSITY OF RHODE ISLAND)

Food insecurity is associated with poor child and family outcomes, and is experienced by Hispanics at rates double the population at large. This study focuses on the relation between food insecurity/hunger, food assistance program utilization, and child well-being among Hispanics with varying levels of acculturation. Using data from a larger study on low-income, working households, we found that Hispanics who were less acculturated were more food insecure than both more acculturated Hispanics and non-Hispanics.

10:15-10:25

ASSOCIATIONS BETWEEN FAMILY CHARACTERISTICS AND CHILD CARE QUALITY

AMY LOWENSTEIN, DEBORAH A. PHILLIPS (GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY)

Associations between family characteristics and observational child care quality were examined using OLS regression in a sample of 598 30-month-olds in the Fragile Families and Child Wellbeing Study. Across types of care, maternal education level was positively related to child care quality, and children of Black and Hispanic mothers received poorer-quality care than children of White mothers. Household income was positively related to the quality of non-center-based care. Results shed light on the issue of equity of access to high-quality care.

10:30-10:40 AM

HOW ABUSE AND MULTIPLE FOSTER HOME PLACEMENTS AFFECT ATTACHMENT

RELATIONSHIPS AND PSYCHOPATHOLOGY

DAN MOSSLER, BRENDAN E. LEE (HAMPDEN-SYDNEY COLLEGE), WILLIAM WHALEN, ROBERT S. MARVIN (UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA)

Three hundred and six foster and adoptive children were evaluated using the Pre-School Strange Situation to determine their attachment patterns with their primary caregivers. Information about the nature of maltreatment, prior placement history, and ages at removal from the biological home were recorded on intake forms and entered into a database. Analyses of these data revealed that the severity and chronicity of abuse, as well as the number of placements in foster homes were predictive of disordered attachment patterns, behavioral problems, and psychopathology.

10:45-10:55 AM

CONSTELLATIONS OF MATERNAL AND PATERNAL PARENTING IN ADOLESCENTS: CONGRUITY AND ADJUSTMENT

AVIDAN MILEVSKY, MELISSA SCHLECHTER, MELISSA KIPHORN, LAURA KLEM, CHRISTINE BELL, JUDY CARNEY, RYAN KEHL (KUTZTOWN UNIVERSITY)

The current study is an examination of the patterns of congruity of maternal and paternal parenting styles and adjustment in adolescents. Participants included 272 students in grades 9 and 11 who were surveyed about parenting styles and adjustment. Distinct patterns of maternal and paternal style constellations were found. Furthermore, results indicated that parenting style patterns are related to adjustment in general, and that paternal style may provide some additive benefits to adolescent adjustment.

11:00-11:15 AM

AN EXAMINATION OF PARENTING RESPONSES TO TERRORISM IN ISRAEL, NORTHERN IRELAND, USA, & SCOTLAND

MARTHA MENDEZ-BALDWIN (MANHATTAN COLLEGE), RONA DOLEV (UNIVERSITY OF DUNDEE), S. PLUNKETT (CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY), V. HARRIS-WYATT (THE WYATT GROUP)

Little is known about how exposure to terrorism might affect parenting attitudes and behaviors. This study examined parental responses to terrorism across two dimensions of exposure: national contexts and level of severity. 1042 parents from Israel, Northern Ireland, USA, and Scotland were compared. Parenting responses varied. Israeli parents reported the highest levels of salience and worrying, followed by American parents. Parenting responses were not affected by level of severity of exposure to terrorism.

EXPLORING ETHNICITY: EXPERIENCES, PROCESSES, AND OUTCOMES

10:00 AM-11:20 AM

CHAIR: MARIANO R. STO. DOMINGO (UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND BALTIMORE COUNTY)

The roundtable discussion will present multiple studies that look into a variety of experiences, processes and outcomes related to ethnicity. One study focuses on My Sister's Circle as an example of a youth development mentoring program whose purpose is to promote positive development in inner-city African American adolescent girls. Another looks into the interface between ethnic identity and religiosity among migrant Filipino Catholics, and how this interface influences psychological well-being. A third investigates the experiences and the process of racial identity formation for individuals of mixed South Asian, ethnically Indian, and European American heritage. The final study focuses on the role of ethnicity in the media, particularly how children and adolescents of color internalize social and personal values promoted by the media, and the process by which this acquisition occurs. The central role of ethnicity will be discussed in each case. Participants and the audience will then be engaged in a discussion about the importance of investigating subpopulations among diverse ethnic groups as well as the challenges investigators face in this important line of inquiry.

DISCUSSANTS:

MARIANO R. STO. DOMINGO, JACQUELINE KING, GEORGE LEARY, & TARA SINGH SMITH (UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND BALTIMORE COUNTY)

INTERNATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY ORGANIZATIONS TODAY

10 AM-11:20 AM

CHAIR: THOMAS BLASS (UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND, BALTIMORE)

As psychology now grows apace outside the USA, the field is served by a variety of independent organizations, with specific missions very different from one another. This includes IAAP (formed in 1920), ICP (1941), WFMH (1948), IUPsyS (1951), SCCR (1971), ISCP (1997), APA Division of International Psychology (1997). In the first half of this two-part session, an officer of each organization briefly describes its role within international psychology – including its origin, mis-

sion, current size, publications, conferences, special projects, and membership details. Part two is an open discussion of the growing interaction of these organizations in strengthening psychology on the world scene.

INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL OF PSYCHOLOGISTS

EDITH GROTEBERG (ALEXANDRIA VA)

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR APPLIED PSYCHOLOGY

FLORENCE L. DENMARK (PACE UNIVERSITY)

WORLD FEDERATION FOR MENTAL HEALTH

ANIE KALAYJIAN (FORDHAM UNIVERSITY)

SOCIETY FOR CROSS-CULTURAL RESEARCH

UWE P. GIELEN (ST. FRANCIS COLLEGE)

INTERNATIONAL UNION OF PSYCHOLOGICAL SCIENCES

MERRY BULLOCK (APA)

INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY FOR CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY

JOHN C. NORCROSS (UNIVERSITY OF SCRANTON), GERALD P. KOOSHER (SIMMONS COLLEGE)

APA INTERNATIONAL DIVISION

JOHN D. HOGAN (ST. JOHN'S UNIVERSITY)

LAW, JUDGMENT AND DECISION MAKING

10 AM-11:20 AM

CHAIR: ROBIN M. VALERI (ST. BONAVENTURE UNIVERSITY)

10:00-10:15

DOES THE NOSE KNOW? EXAMINING THE IMPACT OF SCENT IDENTIFICATION ON JURORS' DECISIONS

ROBIN M. VALERI, KEVIN BORGESON, MEAGAN SAILE, KATE KANTOWSKI, NICHOLAS AQUINO (ST. BONAVENTURE UNIVERSITY)

Undergraduates read a case summary in which one of four types of corroborating evidence was provided (eye-witness, scent-identification, forensic evidence, or none). Participants were significantly more confident the defendant was correctly identified when the circumstantial evidence was supported by an eyewitness, scent-identification or forensic evidence than when there was no supporting evidence. Jurors who received scent-identification or forensic evidence viewed the prosecu-

tions case as significantly stronger than participants who did not receive any corroborating evidence.

10:20-10:35

SEXUAL HARASSMENT IN SECONDARY AND HIGHER EDUCATION: A REVIEW OF APPELLATE COURT DECISIONS

DIANE CATANZARO, PATTY WEST (CHRISTOPHER NEWPORT UNIVERSITY)

Sexual harassment in educational settings is a challenge for administrators and others who must craft policies to prevent sexual harassment of students by faculty. While severe cases of quid pro quo harassment are easily recognizable, in less extreme cases it may be challenging to determine whether sexual harassment has occurred. An analysis of eleven sexual harassment lawsuits at the U.S. appellate court level provides guidance regarding factors associated with decisions for plaintiff vs defendant.

10:40-10:55

PROCEDURAL JUSTICE: THE EFFECTS OF REPRESENTATIVENESS AND OUTCOME ON FAIRNESS JUDGMENTS

WILLIAM DELAMARTER, SHUJING HUANG (ALLEGHENY COLLEGE)

To test Leventhal's (1980) representativeness criterion for procedural justice, representation (none, direct, or indirect) and outcome (restrictive versus nonrestrictive) were manipulated factorially in a scenario describing the development of a campus entertainment policy. Direct representation was rated as fairer than indirect or no representation; nonrestrictive policies were rated as fairer than restrictive. The data are discussed in terms of instrumental and relational models of justice (Tyler, Boeckmann, Smith, & Huo, 1997).

11:00-11:15 AM

TERROR MANAGEMENT THEORY AND PERCEPTIONS OF A STRANGER: THE BIASING EFFECTS OF MORTALITY SALIENCE

MICHAEL BAYLY, MARTHA S. SPIKER (UNIVERSITY OF CHARLESTON)

Terror Management Theory (TMT) predicts as mortality salience (MS) increases, suspicion of out-group targets increases (Pyszczynski, Solomon, & Greenberg, 2003). To test this assumption a 2 (MS present vs. absent) by 2 (neutral vs. suspicion-inducing scenario) factorial design was utilized. Sixty American undergraduates (in-group) were asked to evaluate a Middle Eastern target (out-group) across a variety of dimensions, including threat potential. Results indicated participants in the MS conditions assigned higher threat ratings to the target.

Poster

International Ballroom

COGNITIVE POSTERS

10:00 AM - 11:20 AM

POSTER 1

DOES IMAGERY-INDUCED INTERFERENCE FOR VISUAL DETECTION DIMINISH WITH AGE?

DR. CATHERINE LEMLEY (ELIZABETHTOWN COLLEGE), ROBERT F. BORNSTEIN (GETTYSBURG COLLEGE), DANIELLE ALEXANDER (ELIZABETHTOWN COLLEGE)

There is a sizeable literature substantiating deficits in imagery performance among the elderly. We investigated adult age differences for imagery-induced interference (the Perky effect) for a visual detection task. As expected, college age participants (mean 18.7 years) showed a significant Perky effect while elderly participants (mean 66.7 years) did not. This finding supports and extends previous research demonstrating that the effects of mental imagery decline with age.

POSTER 2

TOP-DOWN PROCESSES IN SPOKEN-WORD RECOGNITION

JASON BISHOP (EASTERN MICHIGAN UNIVERSITY)

Models of spoken-word recognition attempt to explain the way in which a listener is able to use the acoustic signal to access lexical information in memory. Ambiguity and phonetic variation, however, have proven problematic for such models. By presenting participants with an acoustically manipulated speech signal in order to determine the reliance on semantic context, this study examines the relative contribution of bottom-up and top-down processes to lexical access and the perception of speech.

POSTER 3

A REVIEW OF HUMAN COGNITIVE PERFORMANCE DURING LONG-TERM SPACEFLIGHT

ANTHONY NELSON, RAYMOND D. COLLINGS (SUNY CORTLAND)

Given the National Aeronautics and Space Administration's (NASA) plans for long-term space flights, understanding how such conditions may affect cognitive performance becomes increasingly important. The current paper reviews this literature. Few deficits in basic cognition (reasoning, memory, and attention) have been found. Perceptual-motor deficits related to microgravity effects and dual-task deficits resulting from stress effects on attention have been found. While spatial processing declines in space, compensatory actions mask these deficits. Better-designed long-term studies are needed.

POSTER 4**USING META-ANALYSIS OF EXTREMELY SMALL-SAMPLE STUDIES AS AN ALTERNATIVE TO LARGE-SAMPLE STUDIES**

DR. RAYMOND D. COLLINGS, ANTHONY J. NELSON (SUNY CORTLAND)

This study examines the use of meta-analyses with extremely small-sample studies as an alternative to large-sample studies. Multiple replications of a free-recall task were conducted with small samples (from 4 to 8 participants). Although few of the individual replications produced significant results, meta-analyses revealed significant across-study effects with even the smallest samples. As few as six replications with 8-participant samples provided sufficient statistical power. The pragmatic and validity-related advantages of this research strategy are discussed.

POSTER 5**EXPLORING CHANGE DETECTION ABILITY AND CONFIDENCE OF DECISIONS**

ALAN SEARLEMAN, SHARON L. HANNIGAN, MEREDITH A. PRIDGEN, EVAN SLATER (ST. LAWRENCE UNIVERSITY)

Change blindness occurs when people fail to detect changes made to a visual image. Participants viewed pairs of slides and were asked to determine if a change had occurred to the second slide and to indicate the confidence of their decisions. As hypothesized, changes affecting the overall configuration of the stimuli (i.e., additions and deletions) were most accurately detected and received the highest confidence ratings compared with color change, shape change, or no change conditions.

POSTER 6**EFFECTS OF COLOR, WINGS AND POSITION ON THE MAGNITUDE OF THE COMBINED MÜLLER-LYER AND PONZO ILLUSION**

MICHELLE SHORES, JEFFREY ANDRE JAMES (MADISON UNIVERSITY)

This study investigated the interactive effects of visual illusions by having participants rate the apparent length of horizontal Müller-Lyer lines contained within a Ponzo illusion. Rated line position (top, bottom), line color (blue, red), and wing direction (in, out) were manipulated. Main effects for position and wings, and the wings by color interaction were significant. Results suggest that there is an additive effect of the two illusions.

POSTER 7**CHARACTERISTICS OF PICTURES OF INSECTS ASSOCIATED WITH FEAR VERSUS DISGUST**

ROBERT RYAN, JOSEPH CIPKO, ALYSSA RIZZO (KUTZTOWN UNIVERSITY)

Are there different characteristics of insects that evoke fear and disgust separately? One group of subjects rated each of

44 pictures of insects on frighteningness, whereas a second group rated them on disgustingness. Some characteristics of the pictures aroused both emotions, whereas others aroused one independent of the other. The implications of these findings for future research, such as the role of fear and disgust in eliciting interpersonal hostility, are discussed.

POSTER 8**NUMEROSITY ESTIMATION AND SPATIAL ABILITY**

THOMAS HOGAN, PATRICK ORR, ALLISON SMITH, CAITLIN DYER (UNIVERSITY OF SCRANTON)

Numerosity estimation (NE) has failed to relate to measures of verbal and quantitative ability in two previous studies. This study examined the relationship of NE to 5 measures of spatial ability in a sample of 96 college students, with marker tests for verbal and quantitative ability. NE showed high internal consistency reliability but no significant relationships with any of the spatial tests or with the verbal and quantitative markers. There were no gender differences in NE, but highly significant gender differences in 2 spatial measures.

POSTER 9**EVENT-RELATED POTENTIALS (ERPS) INDICATE PARTIAL RETRIEVAL CAN SUPPORT ACCURATE SOURCE MONITORING**

P. ANDREW LEYNES, MICHELLE PHILLIPS, JEREMY GREY, JESSICA GOTTLIEB, ANNI LEE, VINAYA RAJ, OLGA RASS (THE COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY)

Accurate source memory has been taken as evidence that the prior episode was recollected; however, recent evidence suggests partial information can support source judgments. The role that partial information plays in source monitoring was investigated using event-related potentials (ERPs). Following a source judgment for words heard in a male or female voice, participants made a "(R)emember" or "(K)now" judgment to indicate an experience of recollection or familiarity, respectively. The results indicate that accurate source judgments can be based on full- or partial-information and that these subjective states correspond to differences in ERPs that emerge approximately 1200 ms after the onset of the probe.

POSTER 10**METACOGNITION AND LIES: ARE WE ANY GOOD AT DETECTING LIARS?**

AMANDA KNOX, FE'I L. ATUALEVAO, MEGAN L. FEIST, LAUREN M. LITTLEFIELD, GEORGE J. SPILICH (WASHINGTON COLLEGE)

It was predicted that people would not be skilled at detecting liars. Volunteers viewed 6 pairs of video clips; in each pair, the same individual was filmed, once as him/herself and once lying. On average, participants were often incorrect about which video clips depicted truth-tellers. Males showed a trend toward being more confident about their judgments prior to watching the clips ($p = .07$) and they were better at cross sex detection ($p < .05$).

POSTER 11

IMPACT OF GENERATING CRITICAL AND DISTORTED TERMS ON SEMANTIC ILLUSIONS

KARLA BATRES, MARYELLEN HAMILTON, DESIREE ANTAS, AILEEN KREBS (SAINT PETER'S COLLEGE)

When asked, "How many animals of each kind did Moses take on the ark?" people answer "two" although most know it was Noah who brought animals onto the ark. Three experiments were conducted to increase accuracy in detecting these types of distortions. Participants saw or generated the distorted (e.g., Moses) and/or critical (e.g., Noah) terms. Consistent with the partial-match hypothesis, accuracy in detecting distortions decreased when the distorted term was presented or generated at study.

POSTER 12

RELIGIOUS VS. NON-RELIGIOUS PARANORMAL BELIEF SYSTEMS: CONNECTIONS AND DISSOCIATIONS

LOU MANZA, JARRED JENKINS, CAITLIN FLINN, JESSICA FERRELL, KATHY DAVIS, DOUG ARNOLD, DANIELLE DELELLIS (LEBANON VALLEY COLLEGE)

In order to understand how religious and non-religious paranormal beliefs interact, participants completed a survey dealing with these issues. Results showed that belief in religiously-oriented paranormal processes tends to be significantly, but weakly, correlated with belief in non-religious pseudoscience, but ratings of overall religiosity were found to be unrelated to non-religious paranormal phenomena. This suggests that people maintain separate perceptual sets regarding these processes, and future work is aimed at understanding the utility of this dissociation.

POSTER 13

DOES REPORT METHOD IMPACT NARRATIVE CONTENT? COMPARING ORAL AND TYPED REPORTS OF THE SAME EVENTS

DANA L. VAN ABBEMA, NAOMI S. TRANEN, GRAHAM M. DAY (ST. MARY'S COLLEGE OF MARYLAND)

The impact of reporting methods on autobiographical narratives was examined. In Study 1 participants provided two typed and oral narratives. Male participants provided longer oral than typed narratives, suggesting that the report mode used most often in the literature—writing—may be driving the gender difference that is often found. Study 2 consists of a replication in which participants report on the same two events in the two conditions at different times.

POSTER 14

NEED FOR COGNITION AND STATISTICS GRADES SUZANNE MANNES (WIDENER UNIVERSITY)

Need for cognition (NFC) is related to needs for structured situations and the enjoyment of effortful cognitive endeavors (Cacioppo & Petty, 1982). It was hypothesized that NFC

would therefore be related to needs for precision (NFP), preferences for numerical information (PNI) and, subsequently, grades in a statistics course. Sixty-nine undergraduate students completed the NFC, NFP and PNI scales. These scales showed a strong degree of inter-correlation, but only PNI was a significant predictor of statistics course grades.

POSTER 15

HANDEDNESS AND UPDATING BELIEFS

CHRIS NIEBAUER, JAMES DIXON, MICAH HERR, AMY DOMSKI, ANTHONY CHOW, BRIAN SKIBO (SLIPPERY ROCK UNIVERSITY)

Previous research found that ambidexterity is associated with a greater tendency for updating beliefs (see Niebauer, 2004). Two studies using questionnaire methodologies investigated beliefs concerning several topics in the media (e.g., the guilty status of a celebrity, creationism versus evolution, and the war in Iraq). In each case, ambidexterity was associated with particular opinions on these topics reflecting a greater tendency toward updating beliefs. The second study found that these effects depended on gender.

POSTER 16

REBECCA J. VON DER HEIDE, BARRY HAIMSON (UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS, DARTMOUTH)

The present study assessed differences in interhemispheric transfer time (IHTT) in a sample of 22 typically developing adults and 22 adults with ADHD. Stimuli were presented unilaterally to the left and right visual fields. Event-related potentials were recorded from the directly and indirectly stimulated hemispheres. IHTT was calculated by subtracting the P100 and N160 peak latencies in the contralateral hemisphere from those in the ipsilateral hemisphere. Compared to typically developing adults, adults with ADHD had significantly slower IHTT.

POSTER 17

THE EFFECT OF VERBAL TASK DIFFICULTY ON PHYSIOLOGICAL AND SELF-REPORT MEASURES OF ANXIETY

HYWEL MORGAN, MARSHALL WALLACE, NICHOLA NARAIN, RENNY EAPEN (CUNY- YORK COLLEGE)

This study investigated the relationship between anxiety and difficulty of questions from the Arithmetic section of the WAIS-III. Results show that as the questions got harder galvanic skin response increased. However, there was no change in self-reported state or trait anxiety. These findings suggest that difficulty level of the question can produce subtle changes in anxiety that the subject may be unaware of.

POSTER 18

DEVELOPMENT OF A CRITICAL THINKING DISPOSITIONS INVENTORY FOR PSYCHOLOGY

D. ALAN BENSLEY, ALLISON L. BATES (FROSTBURG STATE UNIVERSITY)

Based on previous research, we constructed a 120-item instrument with six subscales called the Inventory of Thinking Dispositions in Psychology (ITDP). Factor analyses of the responses of 75 psychology students revealed four meaningful factors similar to the six subscales. Cronbach's alpha for the four subscales of the revised 60-item ITDP ranged from .84 to .92. The revised ITDP correlated significantly ($r = .36, p < .01$) with the Need for Cognition Scale and the California Critical Thinking Disposition Inventory ($r = .43, p < .01$).

POSTER 19

EXAMINING THE CONTRIBUTIONS OF EXPLICIT PROCESSES IN PROBABILISTIC CLASSIFICATION LEARNING

AMANDA PRICE, JESSICA BOLITINGHOUSE
(ELIZABETHTOWN COLLEGE)

The "weather prediction task" is commonly used to assess implicit learning among neurological populations but the task may heavily recruit explicit processes. The task was modified to remove the possibility of explicit learning and participants failed to improve. Modification of the task to remove implicit learning had no effect on performance; further, performance was related to explicit awareness of the task structure. This suggests that the task is not appropriate for assessments of implicit learning.

POSTER 20

STORYTELLING AND THE FADING AFFECT BIAS

REBECCA WARME, STEPHANIE E. PULAS,
JEFFREY A. GIBBONS (CHRISTOPHER NEWPORT
UNIVERSITY)

Students completed a questionnaire about their negative or positive events told few or many times to few or many different types of people. Participants rated their emotions for events when they originally occurred and at test. Negative emotions faded more than positive emotions overtime except for participants who told their stories many times to few different types of people.

POSTER 21

A METHODOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION OF THE FADING AFFECT BIAS

JOSHUA LANDAU, BENJAMIN C. GUNTER (YORK
COLLEGE OF PENNSYLVANIA)

The fading affect bias (FAB) occurs when the intensity of the affect associated with negative events decreases faster than that of positive events. The extant FAB literature has consistently used within-subjects designs. This study utilized a between-subjects design to investigate the possibility that the FAB occurs as the result of measurement bias. Analyses revealed a robust FAB, suggesting that the bias is not a reflection of explicit then-now comparisons.

POSTER 22

MEMORY PERSPECTIVE DOES NOT THE FADING AFFECT BIAS

JOSHUA LANDAU, BENJAMIN C. GUNTER (YORK
COLLEGE OF PENNSYLVANIA)

The fading affect bias (FAB) occurs when the intensity of the affect associated with negative events decreases faster than that of positive events. In this study, some participants were instructed to recall events from a field perspective, while others recalled from an observer perspective. Results indicated that a strong FAB was produced in both conditions, but negative memories tended to be more extreme in the field condition than in the observer condition.

POSTER 23

IN-CAR CONVERSATIONS HINDER DRIVING PERFORMANCE

MARK RIVARDO, STACIE A. LEFFARD, HOLLY
LOVELL, LYNN PEDDICORD (SAINT VINCENT
COLLEGE)

That conversing on a cellular telephone while driving can hinder driving performance is well established (e.g. Alm & Nilsson, 1995; Strayer & Johnston, 2001). We address whether this effect can be attributed to the conversation partner's awareness of the driving conditions. Preliminary results demonstrate performance deficits in driving while conversing, though passengers' level of awareness had no effect. Modifications to make the driving environment less predictable may result in a better test of the hypothesis.

POSTER 24

RELATIVE SIZE ESTIMATION RELIES ON LOW-LEVEL COGNITIVE PROCESSING

RICHARD WESP, TIFFANY MURPHY (EAST
STROUDSBURG UNIVERSITY)

Fifty-two participants judged whether six pairs of circles were the same size. We compared the time it took to make those comparisons with the time to complete six mental-rotation comparisons (high-level task) and six color-matching comparisons (low-level task). Participants took significantly longer to complete the mental rotation comparisons than the size comparisons. The color and size comparisons took the same amount of time. This suggests that size comparisons required lower level processing.

POSTER 25

EXPLORING WHETHER THERE IS AN AUDITORY CORRELATE TO TUNNEL VISION

DR. JEFFREY ANDRE, MICHAEL HALL, HEIDI
JENNINGS, KATIE FOX, (JAMES MADISON
UNIVERSITY)

A target detection task was developed to determine whether there is an auditory correlate to tunnel vision. Listeners heard distractor and +12dB target clicks which varied in spatial position; targets were located at +/-60 degrees either Inside or Outside the range of distractors. Detection responses were faster and more frequent in the Outside condition, and not because of the target's distance from its preceding distractor.

Implications for the nature of auditory attention will be discussed.

POSTER 26

2D VERSUS 3D ORIENTATION DISCRIMINATION OF VIRTUAL LINES

ERIKA WELLS, JOHN E. SPARROW (UNH-MANCHESTER)

Appelle's (1972) work introduced and generated copious amounts of data on the visual "oblique effect" in two dimensions. Studies analyzing the oblique effect in three dimensions are scarce. A current theory supports a muting effect in the cortical neurons causing an increased discrimination in the oblique orientations (Essock, et al., 2003). The current study adopted a small N design with stereo-normal and stereo-blind participants. A difference in cardinal vs. oblique discriminations between the observers was demonstrated.

POSTER 27

INVISIBILITY AND FADING IN MOTION-INDUCED BLINDNESS AS STATIC DOT SIZE INCREASES.

TERESA STEPHENS, ERIC J. HIRIS (ST. MARY'S COLLEGE OF MARYLAND)

Motion-induced blindness is the apparent invisibility of a static stimulus when viewed with a moving pattern. In some cases, the static stimulus is not entirely invisible, but instead appears faded. We hypothesized that total faded time would increase as invisibility decreased. Three dot sizes with areas of 16, 64, or 256 pixels were used to manipulate invisibility time. Twelve participants tracked the dot's appearance (visible, faded, invisible) for each of the three dot sizes for three and a half minutes. Results showed that although time invisible does change with size, fading does not.

POSTER 28

VISUAL SELECTIVE ATTENTION AFTER AWAKENING FROM SLEEP BOUTS OF VARYING LENGTHS

ROBERT MATCHOCK (PENN STATE UNIVERSITY)

Fifteen subjects completed a flankers task using 2 levels of spacing (.75° and 1.5°) and 3 types of trials (compatible, incompatible, and neutral) at 2100 before sleeping and at 2400, 0300, and 0600 hr after sleeping. Interference (the difference in reaction time between incompatible and neutral trials) significantly increased from 2100 to 0600 hr in the far spacing condition. Self-reported tiredness increased and energy decreased throughout the night. The results suggest an inability of selective attention to inhibit stimuli that require a competing response. This interference may be most prominent during a hypovigilant state shortly after awakening, even with flankers at wide eccentricities.

POSTER 29

SPATIAL STROOP REACTION TIMES AFFECTED BY TASK (WORD-NAMING VS LOCATION-NAMING) BUT NOT MOZART

DR. JERRY HAUSELT (SOUTHERN CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY)

Participants listened to a Mozart piece, a Sousa March, or silence before a color or spatial Stroop task (location-naming in Experiment 1 and word-naming in Experiment 2) requiring a key press response. Arousal levels were also measured. Interference was found on the color Stroop task and on the word-naming spatial Stroop, but not on the location-naming spatial Stroop task, consistent with previous spatial Stroop task research. No effects related to listening condition were found.

POSTER 30

THE EMOTIONAL STROOP EFFECT: IS PERCEIVED THREAT NECESSARY?

DONALD MADISON HALL, DONALD M. HALL, KEVIN T. LILLARD (RADFORD UNIVERSITY)

In an "emotional Stroop effect" (ESE), emotional words increase latencies in naming word colors. Algom et al. (2004) claimed such interference represents a defensive reaction, not Stroop interference. Several experiments examined whether distracting words (intimate words, famous names) that were not threatening could evoke ESE, and whether subjects with high test anxiety would have a larger ESE to test-related words. Only the famous names manipulation approached significance. Results partially supported Algom et al. (2004).

POSTER 31

DOES MOTOR IMAGERY REFLECT CONSTRAINTS ON MOVEMENT IMPOSED BY TOOL-USE?

JOHN SCHWOEBEL, SAMANTHA L. SWART (CAZENOVIA COLLEGE)

Motor imagery reflects biomechanical constraints on movement. We examined whether additional constraints imposed by tool-use would influence performance on a motor imagery task. Participants indicated the laterality of hands presented at various orientations during two blocks. During the second block, participants held a teapot in their right hand with a palm-down grip. We observed a block by orientation interaction driven by an unusual pattern of response times for right hand palm-up stimuli during block two.

POSTER 32

CREATIVITY OF INVENTED ALIEN CREATURES

YANA DURMYSHEVA, AARON KOZBELTA (BROOKLYN COLLEGE, CUNY)

Participants imagined, drew, and wrote about novel alien creatures. Characteristics of drawings and paragraphs were reliably coded and used as predictors. Different judges rated only paragraphs, only drawings, or paragraphs and drawings together. Results showed high reliability in creativity judgments and a set of variables positively predicting creativity (e.g. extraordinary abilities, creature personality, and explanations). The results imply that judges systematically use several criteria that tap into common aspects of the creators' problem representations.

POSTER 33**THE RELATION OF PHONOLOGICAL-SEMANTIC FLEXIBILITY TO READING FLUENCY IN UNIVERSITY STUDENTS**

ALLISON BOCK, ALLISON M. BOCK, MARISA C. ISSAC, MICHAEL MONTANO, KELLY B. CARTWRIGHT (CHRISTOPHER NEWPORT UNIVERSITY)

Fluent reading requires simultaneous operation of multiple processes, including identification and comprehension of words. Fluency is improved by frequent reading, but little is known about the cognitive basis for fluency. The relation of phonological-semantic cognitive flexibility to reading fluency, word identification, reading frequency, and comprehension was examined in 72 university students. After controlling for verbal ability and reading frequency, flexibility contributed uniquely to fluency, fluency contributed uniquely to word identification, which contributed uniquely to comprehension.

POSTER 34**THE ROLE OF PHONOLOGY IN WORD RECOGNITION FOR FAST AND SLOWER READERS**

BRIAN FRIEL (DELAWARE STATE UNIV.), TUAN Q. TRAN (KANSAS STATE UNIVERSITY)

The present experiment investigated the influence of phonological factors in word recognition for fast and slower readers in a progressive de-masking word identification task (Carreiras, Perea, & Grainger, 1997). Target words differed in their number of higher-frequency rhyming orthographic neighbors (HF-RON; e.g., PAGE is a HF-RON of RAGE). Results showed that target words with many HF-RON were identified faster than targets with few HF-RON, and the effect was greater for slower readers.

POSTER 35**INVESTIGATING THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CANDIDATE AFFINITY AND RECOLLECTION OF ARGUMENTS**

DAVID FENDRICH, JILLIAN COLLINS, RAYMOND CLIFFORD (WIDENER UNIVERSITY)

This study examined the relationship between a person's inclination toward a specific presidential candidate and his or her recollection of the candidate's arguments made during a debate. Eighty-four college students watched one of the 2004 presidential debates and later recalled the arguments made by each candidate. Participants recalled more of the arguments made by the candidate for whom they intended to vote than arguments made by the opposing candidate.

POSTER 36**QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE ANALYSES OF MUSIC LISTENING STRATEGIES AGREE**

DORIS AARONSON, ALEXANDER DEMOS, RITA AIELLO (NEW YORK UNIVERSITY)

Experienced musicians provided evidence for two listening strategies, based on their musical-score markings while listening to a Mozart Piano Sonata, and on their subsequent writings about that experience. Nine "MACRO" (global) listeners focused their writing on performer/performance, emotion and score-marking. Nine "MICRO" (detailed) listeners focused on harmony, melody and other musical elements. MACRO listeners had higher signal-detection sensitivity scores for musical boundaries (vs. control regions between boundaries.) In contrast, MICRO listeners had higher response bias scores.

POSTER 37**CLASSICAL MUSIC ONE-HIT WONDERS SHOW AN EARLY CAREER PEAK**

AARON KOZBELT (BROOKLYN COLLEGE)

Anecdotes suggest "one-hit wonders" may show early career peaks. Recording counts quantitatively defined 89 one-hit and 89 multi-hit composers. One-hit composers peaked significantly earlier ($p=.02$); comparing the most prototypical composers in each group increased the difference ($p=.003$). Why? Partly, one-hit composers' hits are disproportionately songs, which in general peak earlier than other musical genres. One-hit composers' operas are also more highlight-dominated. Collectively, the results suggest chance explains one-hit composers' successes more than multi-hit composers' successes.

POSTER 38**EMOTIONS IN MUSIC AND COGNITIVE ABILITY**

SHARON BERTSCH, RAYCHAL STRUCK (UNIV. OF PITTSBURG AT JOHNSTOWN)

Undergraduates rated intensity of emotion felt in classical music, before or after taking cognitive ability tests and a conscientiousness measure. Depth of feeling was related to higher conscientiousness for one piece, and conscientiousness and figure rotation were significantly higher when participants heard music first. These results suggest that listening to music immediately before taking tests on specific cognitive abilities may increase test scores, although the type of mental work being done is different.

POSTER 39**MUSIC PRODUCES HEDONIC CONTRAST**

SCOTT PARKER, JESSE BASCOM, BRIAN RABINOVITZ (AMERICAN UNIVERSITY), DEBRA ZELLNER (MONTCLAIR STATE UNIVERSITY)

Thirty-two subjects rated six brief musical stimuli (three Good and three Bad ones) on a -100 ("hated it") to +100 ("loved it") bipolar hedonic scale. Sixteen subjects heard the Good stimuli before the Bad (group GB) and sixteen heard the Bad stimuli before the Good (group BG). BG subjects liked good stimuli more than did GB subjects; GB subjects disliked bad stimuli more than did BG subjects. Thus hedonic contrast occurred in both directions.

POSTER 40**INDUCED MOOD AFFECTS AESTHETIC**

EVALUATION OF CULTURALLY FAMILIAR BUT NOT UNFAMILIAR MUSIC

VALERIE STRATTON, ANNETTE H. ZALANOWSKI
(PENN STATE ALTOONA)

Participants listened to culturally familiar or unfamiliar music under five conditions: happy, sad, calm, or angry mood, or no mood induction. Negative moods initially led to lower aesthetic ratings, and positive moods led to higher ratings only of the culturally familiar music. Unfamiliar music was consistently rated lower aesthetically in all conditions. The role of mood in aesthetic evaluation appears to be temporary for familiar music and overridden by stronger emotional factors such as dislike of unfamiliar music.

POSTER 41

MUSIC-COLOR ASSOCIATIONS ARE RELATED TO EMOTION

DEBRA ZELLNER, J. MICHAEL BARBIERE, ALAINA N. SCORDILIS, ANA VIDAL (MONTCLAIR STATE UNIVERSITY)

The study investigates music-color associations and their relationship to emotion. Subjects heard brief segments of four songs (two sad and two happy) and indicated what colors were associated with the songs by assigning 5 total points among 11 basic colors. Colors chosen for the songs were those found in previous research to be associated with the emotions the musical selections elicited (happiness and sadness).

POSTER 42

VIEWING CONDITION AFFECTS THE SALIENCE OF SELF-MOTION PERCEPTION

DR. ANDREA BUBKA, FREDERICK BONATO, DAWN MYCEWICZ (SAINT PETER'S COLLEGE)

Artificially produced optical flow patterns, such as those used in vehicle simulators, are often less effective in evoking self-motion perception than the flow patterns we normally encounter in the real world. Increasing the effectiveness of artificial patterns could lead to virtual environments with a higher degree of realism, or presence. Participants viewed an expanding optical flow pattern monocularly through a 1 mm or 6 mm aperture. The 1 mm aperture yielded faster self-motion perception onset perhaps because flatness information was reduced due to the lack of accommodation information.

POSTER 43

EXPANDING OPTICAL FLOW PATTERNS YIELD MORE SIMULATOR SICKNESS THAN CONTRACTING PATTERNS

FREDERICK BONATO, ANDREA BUBKA (SAINT PETER'S COLLEGE), STEPHEN PALMISANO (UNIVERSITY OF WOLLONGONG), DAWN MYCEWICZ, DANIELLE PHILLIP, J. ALEX CRAMPTON, GISSELLE MORENO (SAINT PETER'S COLLEGE)

Expanding and contracting optical flow patterns are respec-

tively associated with forward and backward self-motion perception. When artificially displayed, they can also lead to a form of motion sickness called simulator sickness. Subjects viewed an expanding or contracting flow pattern on a CRT monitor for five minutes. The expanding pattern yielded more sickness. The perceptual system's lack of experience with contracting patterns may yield less visual/vestibular sensory conflict compared to the expanding pattern.

POSTER 44

CAN DECEPTIVE INTENTION BE DETECTED IN THROWING MOTION IN POINT-LIGHT DISPLAYS?

ALEXIS M. SENEFF, JOHNATHON R. HEGE, GWENDOLYN G. CALHOON, GREGORY P. HORVITZ, ERIC HIRIS (ST. MARY'S COLLEGE OF MARYLAND)

Research indicates that naïve observers can detect the sex and intention of human actors in dynamic point-light displays. Therefore, we hypothesized that naïve observers can detect deceptive action in such displays. Fourteen participants indicated whether the actors were throwing naturally while viewing 196 displays representing 4 males and 4 females throwing overhand and underhand either naturally, imitating the opposite sex, or exaggerating their own sex. Results showed that participants could detect deception. However, this effect was subject to gender stereotypes of throwing.

POSTER 45 WITHDRAWN

POSTER 46

EFFECT OF ODOR FAMILIARITY ON CONTEXT-DEPENDENT MEMORY

HOWARD LEVIN (ALBRIGHT COLLEGE)

The purpose of this study was to determine whether familiarity of an odor has an effect on context dependent memory (CDM). According to the cue-distinctiveness principle, a distinct odor should facilitate memory better than an ordinary odor. In this study, participants were asked to learn and recall a list of words in either matching or non-matching conditions with either a novel odor (Eucalyptus) or a familiar odor (Orange). The results did not show a significant CDM effect; however, the results supported the cue-distinctiveness principle.

POSTER 47

FREE-FIELD VIEWING OF MORPHED FACIAL EXPRESSIONS: IS THERE VALENCE LATERALITY?

KATHERINE CAMERON, FEI' I ATUALEVAO, LEA MCCAULEY, CARA RAMSEY, JACLYN THORNTON, HEATHER WHITING, MICHAEL KERCHNER (WASHINGTON COLLEGE)

Here we examined a reported valence-laterality effect for emotion perception in women (Rodway et al, 2003). In free-field viewing of morphed faces, our male (22) and female (64) subjects were more accurate for positive expressions (70%); right visual field presentations (68%); and male than female face stimuli (70%). Improved accuracy on male faces

occurred more for positive expressions. We did not see a valence-laterality effect, and discuss what methodological differences might explain our conflicting findings.

POSTER 48

EFFECT OF FILM CLIPS ON MOOD AND THERMAL SENSITIVITY

STEVEN ROBBINS, NICOLE BENEDETTI, MICHAEL FOX, MELISSA YUHAS (ARCADIA UNIVERSITY)

Mood can affect stimulus perception. For example, perception of an unpleasant event may be heightened by a negative mood state and diminished by a positive state. We hypothesized that mood would be altered by film media and that tolerance to thermal stimuli would vary with the mood state induced. Thermal sensitivity thresholds were measured before and after presentation of positively and negatively rated film clips. Mood was altered by the films and influenced tolerance to the thermal stimuli. Thus, mood states can affect tactile perceptual states.

POSTER 49

THE EFFECTS OF MASKED PRIMING ON BLOCKING IN WORD FRAGMENT COMPLETION

DEBORAH TINDELL, SHANNA S. ALLEN (WILKES UNIVERSITY)

This study examined whether masked priming would affect blocking in word fragment completion. Initially, word fragments (e.g., A _ L _ _ GY) were either preceded by orthographically similar (e.g. ANALOGY) or unrelated primes, producing a significant blocking effect. On a second test, fragments were preceded by a masked prime (either the solution or a blank space). Fragment completion rates significantly improved on the second test and more for items preceded by the masked solution, but blocking was unaffected.

POSTER 50

UNCONSCIOUS SEMANTIC PRIMING IN THE ABSENCE OF PARTIAL AWARENESS

RICHARD ABRAMS, IRENA ILIEVA, ALISSA NIBLOCK, RITWIK NIYOGI, CAROLYN SHAINHEIT, ANTON STOYANOV (DICKINSON COLLEGE)

Kouider & Dupoux recently conjectured (in *Psychological Science*, 2004) that "unconscious" semantic priming occurs only under display conditions that allow subjects to have conscious awareness of subword elements like individual letters or subletter features. Kouider & Dupoux's conjecture was based on experiments that used unpracticed masked distractors (i.e., words never practiced in the experiment in unmasked form). We demonstrate semantic priming from practiced masked distractors under display conditions that, in a separate test of partial awareness, clearly prevented awareness of subword elements.

POSTER 51

SEMANTIC PRIMING EFFECTS WITH TABOO WORDS

BRENDAN JAMES GAESSER, APRIL J TOVANI (MCLA)

Priming effects for neutral and emotional words have been established. However, no research has examined the priming effects of semantically related taboo words. We elucidated taboo priming effects using a conventional lexical decision task, containing taboo and neutral prime-target pairs with high, low, or no semantic relationships between pairs. Results indicated no main effect for word type (neutral, taboo), but a significant effect for semantic relationship (high, low, no).

POSTER 52

SOME FLASHBULBS ARE BIGGER THAN OTHERS: A COMPREHENSIVE LOOK AT THE UNIQUENESS OF 9/11/01

DR. ANN ELAINE MCKIM, CAROL B. MILLS, NINA GILBERT, JAYME OLTARZEWSKI, JACQUILYN PFARR, RACHEL SALTZ (GOUCHER COLLEGE)

A timeline is presented for flashbulb memory research displaying the different public events that have been studied in the context of flashbulb memories. These events were categorized as to frequency and type (e.g., accidents, terrorism, assassinations, and natural disasters). The characteristics of 9/11/01 are compared with those of previously studied events to show how 9/11/01 is unique in many ways. Ratings from the current flashbulb memory research questionnaire data support this conclusion.

POSTER 53

FALSE MEMORY FOR NONPRESENTED THEME WORDS REQUIRES CONSCIOUS PROCESSING OF LIST WORDS

LUCAS KEEFER, DEVON D. BOWSER, TAWNEE M. ALWINE, ERICA L. FONTANA, DANIEL D. SADLER (IUP)

Participants in a false memory study viewed masked presentations of list words at one of four word exposure durations. Hit rates for studied items and false alarm rates for nonpresented theme words were both high at the two longer exposure durations (257 and 43 ms), but were both virtually zero at the two shorter exposure durations (29 and 14 ms). These results suggest that the DRM false memory effect depends upon conscious processing of list items.

POSTER 54

THE REVERSE ENCODING SPECIFICITY EFFECT

JACOB SMELAND, KIRA WALSH, CAMERON SMITH, JEFFREY GIBBONS (CHRISTOPHER NEWPORT UNIVERSITY)

The current study examined the encoding specificity hypothesis as an explanation for the recognition of newspaper and tabloid headlines with and without reiterative synopses. Matching synopsis conditions (i.e., synopsis present at encoding and retention) facilitated recognition for the newspaper headlines. However, recognition for unbelievable headlines

was facilitated by incongruent synopsis conditions (i.e., synopsis present at encoding and not present at test). Additionally, this “reverse encoding specificity” effect diminishes over time.

POSTER 55

ACCURACY OF AUTOBIOGRAPHICAL MEMORY: RECALL OF LIES.

STEPHANIE BERGER, CHLOE M. LUCAS KAVITA BUDHU (COLLEGE OF MOUNT SAINT VINCENT)

This diary study of autobiographical memory examined the accuracy with which students recalled their own lies. Students submitted each lie they told for seven days to a confidential on-line diary. The 38 participants recalled only .37 of 352 lies on an unexpected cued-recall test given two weeks after the last lie was submitted. Differences in recall accuracy for several types of lie content (actions, feelings, knowledge, facts, and reasons) indicate the functional nature of autobiographical memory.

POSTER 56

REDUCING FALSE ALARMS USING REACTION TIME FOR RECOGNITION JUDGEMENTS

LINDSAY CLOUTIER, MELANIE A HERRINGTON (CHRISTOPHER NEWPORT UNIVERSITY)

Participants viewed a list of 40 words followed by a list of 80 words consisting of 40 targets and 40 foils. Recognition judgments for each word were combined with the reaction time to recognize words and an individual difference score for reaction time based on the average reaction time for each word, and average reaction time for each participant to create a new measure of recognition. The new measure was successful in reducing false alarms.

POSTER 57

CONTRIBUTION OF VOICE RECOGNITION TO EYEWITNESS IDENTIFICATION

KRISTEN HOLLIE FRIES, SHEENA J. ROGERS, AARON M. KIMMELMAN, JESSE B. PAPPAS, MICHAEL A. SOTTOLANO (JAMES MADISON UNIVERSITY)

Can an eyewitness better identify a perpetrator they have both heard and seen if the voice is available in a line up? Participants watched a film of a crime where the perpetrator showed his face, spoke but was not seen,

or spoke and was seen. Confidence ratings were made for video lineups including faces alone, voices alone, or face and voices together. Face recognition was excellent, voice recognition poor, and combined line-ups were little better than faces alone.

POSTER 58

INK, PENS AND PIGS: ENHANCED MEMORY FOR REINTERPRETED SENTENCES

THEODORE WILLS (PENN STATE ABINGTON)

Wills (2002) showed enhanced recall for sentences that demanded conceptual reinterpretation after subsequent exposure to a cue word (“The man jumped onto the horse – gymnast”). In the current study, an online reinterpretation was induced using sentences that could have two distinct meanings until presentation of the final word (e.g. “The pen was used for writing pigs”). The revision effect occurred when participants received the subordinate meaning (“pig”), but only when the dominant meaning was explicitly primed by a single word (“ink”).

POSTER 59

FALSE MEMORY FOR THE VISUAL PRESENTATION OF WORDS THAT WERE NEVER SEEN

JASON ARNDT, CHAK FU LAM, CONNOR SINDEL, LEAH SWEARENGIN, MARY K. DEVINE, MICHELLE TOELLE (MIDDLEBURY COLLEGE)

An experiment examined the effects of the number of associates presented per theme on false memory source attributions in the Deese-Roediger-McDermott paradigm. Study items were presented in one of two fonts, and participants were asked to make source (font) attributions at test. The results indicated that increasing the number of associates studied (and therefore the activation of lure representations at encoding) increased participants’ belief that lure items were visually experienced during encoding.

POSTER 60

WHEN TWO HEADS ARE NOT BETTER THAN ONE: PARTNER NEGLECT IN PAIRED MEMORY TASKS

OLIVIA LIMA, VIKRAM K. JASWAL, CHAD S. DODSON (UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA)

Does people’s ability to monitor their memory accuracy, and regulate responses accordingly, extend to another person? Here, participants show striking neglect of partners’ expertise in deciding when to rely on their memory. Participants studied images for more, equal, or less time than a partner, and on recognition tests had to maximize team performance by answering themselves or letting the partner respond. Only if instructed to estimate partner accuracy did participants take advantage of partner expertise.

POSTER 61

ARE THERE DIFFERENT TYPES OF CRIME OR IS THERE JUST “CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR”?

HARVEY PINES, ALLISON SURIANI, JUDITH LARKIN (CANISIUS COLLEGE)

If conceptual coherence is theory driven, then technical definitions of crime may bear little resemblance to lay theories about crime. Undergraduates rated “property crimes” and “violent crimes” on measures ascertaining lay theories of conceptual coherence. Results showed that the technical distinction between property and people underlying these crime categories may have had less impact on ratings than the resemblance of the crimes to a prototypical idea of criminal behavior.

POSTER 62**THE ROLE OF OLFACTORY CUES ON FREE RECALL AND MOOD IN COLLEGE STUDENTS**

HEATHER RICKMERS (ALBRIGHT COLLEGE)

The present study examined the relationship between different odors on recall and mood. Mood was assessed using the Profile of Mood States. Participants were presented with a word list containing both related and unrelated words to the odor. Results indicated that recall was significantly better for odor-related words. Mood also improved in all conditions. These findings are consistent with theory concerning contextual cues on memory. The role of olfactory cues and mood are also discussed.

POSTER 63**DO TEACHER-GENERATED MNEMONICS HELP OR HINDER LEARNING IN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL CHILDREN?**

LAUREN LITTLEFIELD, ERIC CHRISTOPHER, STEPHANIE BENDOS, MARY KATE MCCUE, ASHLEY FREEMAN HORNEY (WASHINGTON COLLEGE)

First and 5th grade students were compared in their ability to learn new symbol-word pairs, with or without a training sentence to assist encoding. Fifth graders demonstrated better free recall, but there was no difference between groups in cued recall ability. While there was no effect of the mnemonic on 1st grade performance, 5th graders who were provided the mnemonic were able to report more of the words than 5th graders in the control group.

POSTER 64**EFFECTS OF REHEARSAL STIMULUS COHERENCE ON WORD RECALL**

KALYN RUPERT, ROBERT W. BOHLANDER (WILKES UNIVERSITY)

Word recall was tested in male and female undergraduates, as a function of the literal coherence of a subsequent rehearsal stimulus. After visual exposure to a word list they were instructed to remember, subjects read the same words embedded in a coherent paragraph, or a similar paragraph without coherence. No main effect of paragraph type or gender on recall ability was found, however, a statistically significant interaction effect occurred between paragraph type and gender.

POSTER 65**INCIDENTAL MEMORY FOR NUMEROSITY OF ITEMS IN A VISUAL SEARCH TASK**

THOMAS G. GHIRARDELLI (GOUCHER COLLEGE), DANIEL N. CASSENTI, TROY KELLEY (U.S. ARMY RESEARCH LABORATORY), MOLLY ABEND, BENJAMIN PIPER, ANN MAE STELLWAG (GOUCHER COLLEGE)

Participants performed a visual search task for a target de-

finer by color and following some displays answered questions about different properties of the previous search display. Search performance was characteristic of feature search, but when participants estimated the number of items in the display, they reliably underestimated, particularly for larger displays. We conclude that observers retain some knowledge of unattended items, but because they are irrelevant to the search task, their numbers are underestimated.

POSTER 66**MEMORY ACCENTUATION FOR PITCH OF MALE VOICE: DOES THE EFFECT HOLD FOR EXTREMES?**

JOHN MULLENNIX, STEVEN E. STERN, ASHLEY DAVIS, DONALD HORVATH (UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH AT JOHNSTOWN), OLIVIER CORNEILLE, JOHANNE HUART (CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF LOUVAIN)

Stern et al. (submitted) found people misidentify high and low pitched speech as more typical of the category, recalling moderately high pitched speech as higher and moderately low pitched speech as lower. We examined whether this effect would hold for extremely high and low pitched speech. The effect persisted, particularly for extremely low pitched speech which was mistakenly remembered as even lower. Implications for earwitness identification will be discussed.

POSTER 67**PERSONALITY, MUSIC, AND PROBLEM SOLVING ABILITY**

TORU SATO, STEPHANIE FICIAK, SHANNON BAUM (SHIPPENSBURG UNIVERSITY)

By administering personality tests and cognitive tasks in the presence of music, we examined how differences in personality predict musical preferences as well as cognitive performance in the presence of music. Results suggested that; (1) extraverts preferred listening to stimulating music while introverts preferred listening to calming music and, (2) extraverts performed better on cognitive tasks in the presence of stimulating music while introverts performed better on these tasks when exposed to calming music.

POSTER 68**MOOD AND INFORMATION PROCESSING**

B.J. DIAMOND, JOSEPH MOSLEY, ANTHONY GENNACE, ELIZABETH KACHUR (WILLIAM PATTERSON UNIVERSITY)

The prevalence of depressed mood in college students and relationships between mood and information processing (IP) were examined in this study. About 6% of the sample met criteria for major depression and 24% fell in the minimal to severely depressed range. More depressed mood was associated with slower reaction time ($p = .03$) and processing on an n-back and spatial task ($p = .03$). Future work should examine possible laterality effects and educational implications.

HOW CHILDREN COME TO GRASP THE CAUSAL STRUCTURE OF THE WORLD

FRANK KEIL

11:30 AM - 12:50 PM

CHAIR: STEVEN SLOMAN (BROWN UNIVERSITY)

HOW CHILDREN COME TO GRASP THE CAUSAL STRUCTURE OF THE WORLD

FRANK KEIL (YALE UNIVERSITY)



Children can only track part of the immense causal complexity that exists in the world around them, raising questions as to what causal patterns they do use and how they deal with the incompleteness of their understanding. The problem is exacerbated by demonstrations that people of all ages grossly over-

estimate the depth and quality of their causal understandings. Yet, at a more implicit level, even quite young children are highly effective at extracting causal gists that enable them to build more detailed causal explanations when needed and that allow them to effectively use the division of cognitive labor that exists in all cultures.

STRESS AND EMOTION

11:30 AM- 12:50 PM

CHAIR: KATHERINE SNYDER

11:30 AM - 11:45 AM

EMOTIONAL STATE EFFECTS ON THE AUDITORY AFFECTIVE VERBAL LEARNING TEST

KATHARINE SNYDER, ROBERT RITZEMA, DON LASSITER, AMBER BOEMKER (METHODIST COLLEGE)

The present study assessed the relationship between two emotional state/trait variables and performance on affective list alternatives to the Rey Auditory Verbal Learning test. As with prior studies, a significant primacy effect was revealed for learning the negative list, while a significant recency effect was found for the learning of positively valenced words. Effects with the State-Trait Anger Inventory (STAXI-2) and the Optimism/Pessimism Scale were also found.

11:50 AM - 12:05 PM

MODERN CORTISOL RESEARCH IN HUMAN DEVELOPMENT: A REVIEW OF CURRENT RESEARCH & PERTINENT QUESTIONS

GINA LAURA CIANI (THE COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY)

An increased interest in cortisol responding to stress and its effects on the human body makes review of current research necessary. This examination investigates cortisol throughout the development of the human body and its predictability, reactions to stressors and mood disorders, treatments, and development. This collection will aid in the clarity of what studies have been done and pertinent questions wait to be investigated, in order to progress future cortisol research.

CAREERS IN PSYCHOLOGY FOR THE 21ST CENTURY: SPONSORED BY PSI CHI, PSI BETA, AND APA

11:30 AM -12:50 PM

CHAIR: VINCENT PROHASKA (LEHMAN COLLEGE, CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK). PSI CHI EASTERN REGIONAL VICE PRESIDENT

SPEAKER: NORMAN B. ANDERSON (AMERICAN PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION)

INTRODUCER: LAURA BITTNER (CARROLL COMMUNITY COLLEGE), PSI BETA EASTERN VICE PRESIDENT

Dr. Anderson's address is to be followed by a panel of psychologists representing the science and practice of psychology who will share with students details about their occupations as well as relevant academic and training requirements to pursue work in each field.

CURRICULAR DEVELOPMENT & STRATEGY IN EDUCATING UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS IN PSYCHOLOGY

11:30 AM-12:50 PM

CHAIR: JANINE P BUCKNER, SUSAN A. NOLAN (SETON HALL UNIVERSITY) EASTERN REGION CUPP CO-COORDINATORS

RECENT GRADUATES' EVALUATION OF REQUIRED COURSES FOR A BS IN PSYCHOLOGY

BONNIE A. GREEN, SUSSIE ESHUN (EAST STROUDSBURG UNIVERSITY)

MEETING CURRICULAR OBJECTIVES: A MATRIX APPROACH TO ASSESSMENT

SUSAN TEAGUE (SETON HALL UNIVERSITY)

THEN THERE WAS ONE (CORE COURSE): RATIONALE AND IMPLICATIONS OF CHANGE IN DEPARTMENTAL REQUIREMENTS

ALISON S. CARSON, GEORGE SCHREER, EVERETT DELAHANTY (MANHATTANVILLE COLLEGE)

DISCUSSANT:

CAROLYN GRECO-VIGORITO (ST. JOHN'S UNIVERSITY)

This year's CUPP forum highlights curricular models that are employed throughout the region, and discusses the role of faculty and students in meeting these requirements. One paper focuses on the sequence of required courses for undergraduate training in Psychology. Another explores assessment of the fit between course objectives, and skills and knowledge essential for psychology majors through the use of a curriculum matrix. Another paper addresses a dramatic change in requirements at one university, where all requirements except for an introductory class and a lab course have been dropped. Following these model presentations a discussion (led by symposium chairs) will examine implications of the models discussed, including what courses--if any--should be required in every undergraduate program and what should constitute the research sequence. Other questions will consider what the benefits/drawbacks of requiring courses in different areas of psychology are (e.g., psychology as a social science vs. psychology as a natural science). Does this lead to too much breadth and not enough depth? Should experiential courses be required (e.g., internships, practica)? How should pedagogy and instructional methods differ for seniors vs. first years? Majors vs. non-majors? Lastly, we will discuss how to standardize formalized guidelines for programmatic peer comparisons.

THE IMPACT OF DIFFERENT CODING INSTRUCTIONS REGARDING A "FACT" ON OUTCOMES IN CHILD WITNESS STUDIES

MICHELLE MCCAULEY, HANNAH R DELONG, CHRISTOPHER D. KING, ADELA LANGROCK (MIDDLEBURY COLLEGE), CHRISTOPHER MACLEAN (UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA), ARIELLE JENNINGS (GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY)

The impact of different coding instructions for identifying a fact in eyewitness memory research will be discussed. Some researchers use holistic coding while others use bit coding. Thus, a response that the target was wearing "a red t-shirt with white designs" may be coded holistically as one fact or, using a bit coding, four (red/ t-shirt/designs/ white). Because some interviewing techniques encourage more detailed responses than others this distinction is important in interpreting findings.

11:50 AM - 12:05 PM

THE STORY OF 'ING': YOUNG CHILDREN EXPECT TO HEAR 'ING' ON VERBS BUT NOT ON NOUNS

ROBERTA MICHNICK GOLINKOFF, REBECCA SESTON (UNIVERSITY OF DELAWARE), AMANDA BRANDONE (UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN), KATHY HIRSH-PASEK (TEMPLE UNIVERSITY)

Previous research has shown that 18- to 21-month-olds recognize that the morpheme 'ing' may appear on the ends of verbs, but do children understand that 'ing' can only appear on verbs? Perhaps 'ing' may appear on words from other form classes. This study placed 'ing' on the ends of common nouns and asked if children could find a target object on a split screen. Results show that, compared to a control, 'ing' disrupts lexical comprehension.

12:10-12:25 PM

ASSOCIATIONS AMONG INFORMATION PROCESSING SKILLS, COUNTERFACTUAL THINKING AND THEORY OF MIND

NICOLE GUAJARDO, JESSICA PARKER, JENNIFER WIGNALL (CHRISTOPHER NEWPORT UNIVERSITY)

The present study explored German and Nichols' (2003) and Guajardo and Turley-Ames' (2004) suggestion that information processing skills might account for associations between counterfactual thinking and theory of mind performance. Ninety-two preschoolers completed working memory, cognitive flexibility, counterfactual thinking, and theory of mind tasks. Results indicated that though information processing skills accounted for unique variance in theory of mind performance, downward counterfactuals continued to predict theory of mind understanding. Implications will be discussed.

12:30-12:45 PM

IMPROVING ACADEMICS BY IMPROVING ABSTRACT THINKING

ROBERT PASNAK, JULIE K KIDD, MARINKA K

Paper

Poe

COGNITIVE DEVELOPMENT: LANGUAGE, THEORY OF MIND, ABSTRACT THOUGHT AND EYE WITNESS TESTIMONY

11:30 AM-12:50 PM

CHAIR: MICHELLE MCCAULEY (MIDDLEBURY COLLEGE)

11:30 AM - 11:45 AM

GADZICHOWSKI, DEBBIE A GALLINGTON, ROBIN P SARACINA, KATY T ADDISON (GEORGE MASON UNIVERSITY)

Does timely mastery of early abstract thought produce better kindergarten achievement? Randomly assigned kindergartners were taught the oddity principle, insertions into series, and conservation, or literacy, or numeracy, or social studies.

The Cognitive group significantly exceeded the Numeracy group in literacy and matched it in numeracy, significantly exceeded the Literacy group on numeracy and matched it in literacy; and significantly exceeded the Social Studies group on both.

Symposium

McKeldin

THE EXPERIENCE OF CONDUCTING PARTICIPATORY RESEARCH: LESSONS LEARNED IN THE PROCESS OF EVALUATING A FAITH-BASED THERAPEUTIC COMMUNITY

11:30 AM-12:50 PM

CHAIR: LISA GORDON-GREEN (UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND BALTIMORE COUNTY)

This presentation will explore the experiences and lessons learned by a principal investigator, four graduate students, the director, and a resident of a community-based program in the process of an evaluation of the Spiritual Recovery Program, a substance abuse treatment program housed in a Christian Mission in Baltimore city. Presenters will discuss the process of establishing and working within a research advisory board, and doing research that is mutually beneficial to programmers and researchers.

DISCUSSANTS:

JIEUN LEE, JADE WOLFMAN, TIFFANIE SIM, GARY BYERS, AND AUTHUR DICKENS

Symposium

Schaefer

OPPORTUNITIES TODAY IN INTERNATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY

11:30 AM-12:50 PM

CHAIR: HAROLD TAKOOSHIAN (FORDHAM UNIVERSITY)

How can individual U.S. psychologists and students become more involved in the growing fields of cross-cultural and in-

ternational psychology – with research, practice, education, advocacy? This discussion session offers information on new opportunities – including publication of books and articles, sources of information and funding, new developments at the United Nations, and resources for students.

PUBLISHING INTERNATIONAL AND CROSS-CULTURAL PSYCHOLOGY BOOKS

UWE P. GIELEN (ST. FRANCIS COLLEGE), MICHAEL STEVENS (ILLINOIS STATE UNIVERSITY)

PUBLISHING INTERNATIONAL AND CROSS-CULTURAL PSYCHOLOGY ARTICLES

SENEL POYRAZLI, ELIZABETH M. COLECHIO (PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY)

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS AND THE COMMITTEE ON INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS IN PSYCHOLOGY

MERRY BULLOCK (APA)

INVOLVING OVERSEAS COLLEAGUES

RIVKA BERTISCH MEIR (HUNTER COLLEGE), MICHAEL MEIR (TOURO COLLEGE)

PSYCHOLOGISTS AT THE UNITED NATIONS

ELAINE BOW (NYACK COLLEGE), HAROLD TAKOOSHIAN (FORDHAM UNIVERSITY)

EARLY-CAREER PSYCHOLOGISTS' INVOLVEMENT IN INTERNATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY.

FIGORELLA PARADISI (UMDNJ)

STUDENT INVOLVEMENT IN INTERNATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY

ANICA C. MULZAC (ST. FRANCIS COLLEGE)

Symposium

Lincoln

ACADEMIC EXCUSE-MAKING, PROCRASTINATION, AND CHEATING: EMPIRICAL AND THEORETICAL PERSPECTIVES

11:30 AM-12:50 PM

CHAIR: SUSAN K. WHITBOURNE (UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS AMHERST)

College instructors perennially face the problems of excuse-making and procrastination among their students. In this symposium, presenters will examine social psychological and clinical implications of these challenging behaviors. In addition to attempting to understand why students make excuses and procrastinate, presenters will discuss ways of determining whether students are engaging in deception. Another challenge with relevant practical and theoretical implications is that of

academic cheating. Why do students cheat and how do they feel when they cheat? Are there connections between cheating and fraudulent excuse making? Empirical and anecdotal data will be presented on the range of behaviors related to excuse-making, cheating, and procrastination, including frequency of fraudulent excuses, emotions associated with cheating and excuse-making, circumstances in which fraudulent excuses are used, and reasons that students engage in excuse-making, both real and fraudulent. From a theoretical perspective, these behaviors can be understood in terms of the social psychology of deception, but at a deeper level, as representing conflictual feelings toward achieving academic success, particularly among students who are the first in their families to attend college. The presentations will provide useful information for instructors and for administrators in how to handle such situations along with suggestions for institutional policies.

ACADEMIC EXCUSE-MAKING AND PROCRASTINATION: THE LIES STUDENTS TELL US?

JOSEPH R. FERRARI (DE PAUL UNIVERSITY)

AFFECTIVE CHARACTERISTICS OF ACADEMIC EXCUSE-USE

MIGUEL ROIG (ST. JOHN'S UNIVERSITY)

TRUTH OR CONSEQUENCES: DETECTING DECEPTION IN STUDENT EXCUSES

SUSAN K. WHITBOURNE (UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS AMHERST)

MORE ABOUT TRUTH OR CONSEQUENCES: DETECTING DECEPTION IN STUDENT EXCUSES

KATE C. BURNS (UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS AMHERST)

DISCUSSANT:

LOUIS H. PRIMAVERA (ADELPHI UNIVERSITY)

Paper

Hopkins

SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY OF LEADERSHIP

11:30 AM-12:50 PM

CHAIR: GEORGE WHITEHEAD

11:30 AM - 11:45 AM

MODERN AND TRADITIONAL PRESIDENTS: SELF-PRESENTATION IN STATE OF THE UNION SPEECHES

GEORGE WHITEHEAD (SALISBURY UNIVERSITY),
STEPHANIE H. SMITH (INDIANA UNIVERSITY-NORTHWEST)

Research on modern and traditional United States Presidents

found that in their inaugural addresses modern presidents used ingratiation and intimidation more than did traditional presidents. The present study examined whether modern and traditional presidents used different self-presentational strategies in their state of the union addresses. Each president's first state of the union speech was scored for imagery related to ingratiation, intimidation, exemplification, self-promotion, and supplication. Modern presidents used each strategy more than did traditional presidents.

11:50 AM - 12:05 PM

STUDENT ENGAGEMENT IN PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS

M.L. KLOTZ, ERIN M. BUNGER (SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY), ALICIA C. BUNGER (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY)

College students were surveyed prior to the presidential elections in 2000 (n=137) and 2004 (n=52), about their political beliefs, the sources they used for information about candidates, and their level of participation in the election process. Overall, findings indicate that students were significantly more engaged in the 2004 election than the 2000 election. Students in 2004 were more interested in the election, were more familiar with the ideologies of the two major parties, and considered the election to be more important than did students in 2000.

12:10-12:25 PM

LEADERSHIP STYLES OF COACHES: WHAT DO ATHLETES PREFER?

SUSAN ELIZABETH MASON, DANIELLE N. GRENIER (NIAGARA UNIVERSITY)

This study investigated gender differences and preferred coaching styles using a modification of the Leadership Scale for Sports. As hypothesized, men preferred male coaches. Women also preferred male coaches, unless they had a favorite coach who was female. Though both men and women preferred a democratic to an autocratic coaching style, the preference was stronger among women.

12:30-12:45 PM

ROLE OF EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE IN DECISION MAKING ABOUT BUSINESS MANAGEMENT AMONG COLLEGE STUDENTS

SUSSIE ESHUN, RANDY YASENCHAK (EAST STROUDSBURG UNIVERSITY), JOSEPH P. ESHUN (PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEGE – LEHIGH)

The present study investigated the role of emotional intelligence (EI) in organizational decision making. 60 undergraduate business management majors completed measures of EI and a survey of their preferred decision making options for a series of hypothetical organizational circumstances. Results indicated that respondents who scored high on EI were more likely to select options that demonstrated good leadership; by promoting their skills and qualities, while maintaining good

relationships in the work environment. Implications are discussed.

Poster

International Ballroom

ANIMAL LEARNING & CLINICAL

11:30 AM-12:50 PM

POSTER 1

MAGNITUDE EFFECTS OF SEXUAL REINFORCEMENT IN JAPANESE QUAIL (COTURNIX JAPONICA)

GERMAN GUTIERREZ, ALEJANDRO BAQUERO, ADRIANA PUERTA (UNIVERSIDAD NACIONAL DE COLOMBIA)

We studied the magnitude of sexual reinforcement effect in an instrumental task. First, male quail were placed in the middle of an alley and had to choose between one or eight females. They preferred the larger reinforcement. Then, one group of males received access to eight females, whereas another group received one female for running in a straight alley. During extinction, the first group showed a faster decrease in running speed, than the second group.

POSTER 2

MALE-MATE CHOICE OF THE EASTERN MOSQUITOFISH

MICHAEL H. MCMILLAN, CARLY J. RANDALL, BROOKE L. POERSTEL, KATHERINE BRUCE (UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA AT WILMINGTON)

To assess intrasexual selection in mosquitofish, we tested whether males preferred larger over smaller females in dichotomous-choice tests. In Experiment 1, males ($n=12$) spent more time in close proximity to larger (35mm) compared to smaller (29mm) females in 10-minute preference tests ($t(11)=1.99, p=.035$). However, in Experiment 2, males ($n=10$) showed no preference for 47mm versus 34mm females, indicating that supernormal length alone does not explain males' preferences. Follow-up studies will examine girth and pregnancy.

POSTER 3

SIAMESE FIGHTING FISH (BETTA SPLENDENS) PREFER AGGRESSIVE ENCOUNTERS REGARDLESS OF BODY SIZE

HERMAN DIGGS, MICHAEL SUIS, KYLE CHANDLER, MOLLY R. MATTHEWS, ANDREW VELKEY (CHRISTOPHER NEWPORT UNIVERSITY)

We examined the relation between body size and preference for aggressive encounters in Siamese Fighting Fish (*Betta splendens*). Subjects experienced instrumental choice trials in a T-maze and chose between an aggressive encounter with a

mirror presentation and a non-aggressive encounter (no mirror presented). While larger fish were expected to show a preference for aggressive encounters, and smaller fish were expected to show a preference for avoiding aggressive encounters, all but 1 of the fish selected more aggressive encounters than non-aggressive encounters across the final 10 trials.

POSTER 4

PERSISTENCE DURING EXTINCTION OF FLAVOR PREFERENCES REINFORCED BY VERY LOW LEVELS OF CAFFEINE.

PAUL M. FEDORCHAK, RICHARD LATOUR (PLYMOUTH STATE UNIVERSITY)

Rats were conditioned to prefer flavored solutions previously mixed with one of two relatively low concentrations of caffeine (.125 and .0625 mg/ml). During a series of 24-hour, two-bottle extinction tests, preference strength was initially similar for both caffeine concentrations. However, preferences reinforced by the lower concentration ended up extinguishing after only 2 days, while those generated by the higher caffeine concentration persisted until the 6th full day of testing.

POSTER 5

THE DISCRIMINATIVE STIMULUS EFFECTS OF A CAFFEINE-ETHANOL MIXTURE (CAFFEINOL) IN RATS

TIMOTHY KOELTZOW, JONATHAN CHIVILO, JOSEPH R. TROISI II (SAINT ANSELM COLLEGE)

Consumption of caffeine-alcohol mixtures (caffeinol) is common in humans. Four rats were trained to discriminate between a mixture of caffeine (20mg/kg) plus ethanol (800mg/kg) and saline in a one-lever counterbalanced operant procedure. Stimulus control was evident with greater responding under the Sd drug condition compared to the S-delta drug condition. The drug elements alone were also discriminable from saline. Caffeine in combination with alcohol may not produce interoceptive effects that differ from the drug elements at these doses.

POSTER 6

COCAINE-PAIRED STIMULI THAT SERVE AS CONDITIONED REINFORCES DO NOT AFFECT RESPONDING FOR COCAINE

CHESLEY CHRISTENSEN, STANLEY J. WEISS, DAVID N. KEARNS (AMERICAN UNIVERSITY)

Rats nose-pokes were reinforced by cocaine infusions on a variable-interval schedule. Superimposing a cocaine-paired conditioned stimulus (CS) on this operant baseline did not affect ongoing nose-poke response rates. However, the cocaine-paired stimulus did function as a conditioned reinforcer when it was presented contingent on the performance of a novel operant response (chain pulling). Results suggest that the conditioned reinforcing properties of cocaine-paired CSs may not be revealed from their effects on ongoing cocaine-maintained behavior.

POSTER 7**CONTEXTUAL MODULATION OF DRUG TOLERANCE**

MARIO LABORDA, RONALD BETANCOURT, MARION INOSTROZA (UNIVERSIDAD DE LAS AMÉRICAS; UNIVERSIDAD DE CHILE)

There is evidence that drug-paired cues not only become associated with drug effects but as occasion setters that modulate the association of a cue with drug effects contributing to tolerance (Ramos, Siegel & Bueno, 2002). Using feature-positive discrimination training, we evaluated the contribution of context as an occasion setter of the ataxic effect of ethanol. The results suggest that context could acquire occasion setter properties of drug tolerance and that these can be successfully extinguished.

POSTER 8**ENRICHED ENVIRONMENT ATTENUATES METHYLPHENIDATE-INDUCED REINSTATEMENT OF COCAINE-SEEKING BEHAVIOR**

BETH MATANO, CAITLIN M. MELLEY, YVONNE ALAMEDDINE, ALISA ELLIOTT, TIMOTHY E. KOELTZOW, (SAINT ANSELM COLLEGE)

Attention-deficit hyperactivity disorder is frequently treated with psychostimulant drugs, including methylphenidate. We sought to determine the effects of environmental enrichment on the acquisition of cocaine self-administration behavior and reinstatement of extinguished drug-seeking behavior in response to methylphenidate (0.65 and 2.5 mg/kg, i.p.) in Sprague Dawley rats. Data indicate that environmental enrichment decreases the acquisition of cocaine self-administration and attenuates the ability of low dose methylphenidate to reinstate operant drug-seeking behavior.

POSTER 9**MEMANTINE IMPROVES OBSERVATIONAL LEARNING IN DAY-OLD CHICK.**

TERESA BARBER, TIFFANY N. KIMBROUGH, (DICKINSON COLLEGE)

Day-old chicks can demonstrate observational learning, but the memory is weaker than that found in participatory learning. We examined whether memantine, shown previously to improve memory in stressful conditions, could improve memory for observational learning. 5.0 mM dose of memantine significantly improved memory, while lower or higher doses had no effect. These results suggest that, under the right conditions and dose, memantine can significantly reduce stress and improve memory formation.

POSTER 10**EFFECTS OF ENRICHMENT ON SOCIAL BEHAVIORS IN MALE CD-1 MICE**

LORAINA L. GHIRALDI, MOLLY P. BAKER (ST. LAWRENCE UNIVERSITY)

This study investigated the effects of physical (nesting, shel-

ter) and social (pairing) enrichment on aggressive and investigatory behaviors in male mice. Juveniles and adults were assigned to individual or paired housing in an enriched or a standard cage. After 7 weeks, behaviors toward an unfamiliar male were observed. Unexpectedly, physical enrichment was ineffectual; however, social enrichment reduced aggression. Paired juveniles exhibited more investigations than those individually-housed; adults displayed the opposite. These developmental implications warrant further investigation.

POSTER 11**EFFECTS OF PROTEIN SYNTHESIS INHIBITION ON SPATIAL MEMORY RECONSOLIDATION IN SPRAGUE-DAWLEY RATS**

DR. ROBERT W. FLINT, SARAH VALENTINE, DOMINICK PAPANDREA (THE COLLEGE OF SAINT ROSE)

Following conditioning in the Morris water maze, rats were reminded of the original training by being placed onto the escape platform (or not in the no cue condition), and were subsequently injected with the protein synthesis inhibitor cycloheximide or saline. A probe test 2-days later revealed that animals that had received saline and a reminder cue performed better than all other groups, and that cycloheximide impaired performance, but only when no cue was administered. The relevance of these results to reconsolidation theory are discussed.

POSTER 12**NONADDITIVITY OF PAVLOVIAN AND EXPLICITLY UNPAIRED INHIBITION TREATMENTS**

ALYSSA ORINSTEIN, GONZALO P URCELAY, RALPH R MILLER (SUNY-BINGHAMTON)

We investigated the effects of combining Pavlovian and explicitly unpaired inhibition treatments. A summation test for inhibition suggested a strong tendency towards unpaired inhibition, robust Pavlovian inhibition, and no behavior indicative of inhibition in subjects that experienced both treatments (interspersed trials) during training. The retardation test showed reliable unpaired and Pavlovian inhibition, but no indication of inhibition in subjects that experienced both treatments. These counterintuitive results suggest that in some circumstances the effects of two inhibitory treatments are not additive but rather counteractive.

POSTER 13**TIME WINDOW EFFECTS ON RETENTION OVER THE FIRST 2 YEARS OF LIFE**

VIVIAN CHEK-WAI HSU, CAROLYN ROVEE-COLLIER (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY)

A time window opens when an initial event is encoded and shuts when its memory can no longer be retrieved. Presumably, a second event can be integrated with the initial one only before the time window shuts. Currently, we tested this assumption with human infants between 6 and 18 months. We also asked how encountering the second event at the end of

the time window versus shortly after the time window opens impacts their retention.

POSTER 14

COMPARISON OF REINSTATEMENT AND REACTIVATION REMINDERS AT 6 MONTHS OF AGE

EVELYN AQUINO, CAROLYN ROVEE-COLLIER (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY)

Reinstatement is a small amount of practice given while a memory is still active in order to forestall forgetting. Reactivation is an exposure to an isolated element of an event after that event is forgotten that alleviates forgetting. Despite their procedural differences, reinstatement and reactivation are often used interchangeably. This study compares the persistence of retention in 6-month-old infants who received either a reinstatement or reactivation reminder while the memory was still active.

POSTER 15

MEMORY FOR ASSOCIATIONS AT 6 AND 9 MONTHS OF AGE

AMY BULLMAN, KIMBERLY CUEVAS, CAROLYN ROVEE-COLLIER (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY)

How long can young infants remember an association that they formed between two hand puppets to which they were simultaneously preexposed? Three target actions were modeled on one puppet, and infants were tested for deferred imitation on the other puppet. After 2 days of preexposure, 6- and 9-month-olds can remember the association for 2 weeks but not 3. In contrast, infants cannot remember the association for 1 week after only 1 day of preexposure.

POSTER 16

EFFECT OF CAGE SIZE ON DEVELOPMENT OF BEHAVIORAL STEREOTYPES IN DEER MICE, PEROMYSCUS MANICULATUS

SUZANNE BAKER (JAMES MADISON UNIVERSITY), L. BROOKE POERSTEL (UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA AT WILMINGTON)

Deer mice, like many laboratory-housed wild species, sometimes develop behavioral stereotypes in response to captive housing. We compared mice housed either in standard-size cages, or in cages approximately 4 times larger. Stereotypes were recorded monthly for 5 months. There were no significant differences in time spent in stereotypes for animals housed in standard vs. large cages. For deer mice, cage size per se may not be an important housing-related factor in the development of behavioral stereotypes.

POSTER 17

TRANSFER OF CONTEXTUAL CONTROL TO A NOVEL OPERANT?

JOSEPH R. TROISI, II, JESSICA BACHELDER (SAINT ANSELM COLLEGE)

This study evaluated transfer of exteroceptive contextual control from one operant (R1) to a second operant (R2) that shared the same reinforcer. Four rats were trained in a go/no-go counterbalanced procedure across sessions. R1 was food-reinforced (VI-30) in context A during 30-min acquisition sessions and non-reinforced in context B. Two three-minute extinction tests revealed significant contextual control over R1 with transfer in one of the four rats. The role of contextual stimulus salience is addressed.

POSTER 18

EXTINCTION IN THE PRESENCE OF AN EXCITOR

OLGA LIPATOVA, GONZALO P. URCELAY, RALPH R. MILLER (SUNY – BINGHAMTON)

Two experiments explored the effect of extinction in the presence of a concurrent excitor using Pavlovian fear conditioning. Relative to subjects extinguished on the target CS alone, Experiment 1 found that any effect of facilitated extinction was submerged by generalization decrement from extinction to testing. In Experiment 2 we used different durations for the target and added stimuli, and tested whether ABC renewal would be more sensitive to the compound extinction manipulation. Our findings suggest that generalization decrement from extinction to testing competes with the observation of enhanced extinction.

POSTER 19

THE EFFECT OF INTER-SWIM-INTERVAL ON THE DEVELOPMENT ADAPTATION TO STRESS-INDUCED

JOSHUA E. BLUSTEIN, JESSICA HOOS, LESLIE TIPPET (ARCADIA UNIVERSITY)

The present study examined the effect of the duration of the inter-swim-interval (ISI) on the development of adaptation to stress-induced analgesia. A baseline tail-flick test using a warm-water-immersion bath was given to all subjects. All rats swam 10 times in cold water with each swim lasting 3 minutes. Twelve male rats were randomly assigned to either group 10 trials over 1 day, ISI 15 minutes (GTO) or 10 trials over 10 days, ISI 24hr (GTT). Tail-flick latencies (TFL) were taken to determine pain sensitivity after each swim. TFL for GTO increased from baseline to trial 1 and continued to increase through trial 10. For GTT, TFL increased from baseline to trial 1, and decreased to near baseline by trial 10. The results are discussed using models of habituation.

POSTER 20

TEMPORAL SPECIFICITY OF THE US PREEXPOSURE EFFECT PRODUCED BY EXCITATORY STATUS OF LOCAL CONTEXT

ROBERT BARNET, NATHAN R. FIELDS, EZEKIEL SMIGEL (THE COLLEGE OF WILLIAM AND MARY)

Rats were exposed to un signaled shocks in the "early" portion of US preexposure sessions and later to target CS-US pairings in either early versus late portions of the training session. CS conditioning was impaired if CS-US trials occurred during

the same temporal period of the session when shocks had earlier occurred during preexposure but not otherwise. Results reveal the US Preexposure Effect is temporally specific and determined by the excitatory status of local context cues.

POSTER 21

POSTCUE EFFECTS ON PEAK INTERVAL TIMING IN RATS

BRUCE L. BROWN (QUEENS COLLEGE), VALERIE DOYERE, PAULETTE RICHER (CNRS)

Following training with a 30-s peak interval (PI) procedure with a tone cue, rats were preexposed or fear-conditioned to a 6-s flashing light. Subsequently, presenting the light Before or During the tone produced a rightward peak shift that exceeded reset on During trials. Time-normalized PI functions for Before and Control trials superimposed better than when functions were adjusted additively. Light produced additive intracue and multiplicative postcue interference with timing; both were enhanced by fear conditioning.

POSTER 22

SIMULTANEOUS CUES FAIL TO PRODUCE TEMPORAL INTEGRATION

VICTORY JOSEPH, KATHLEEN TAYLOR, PETER BALSAM (BARNARD COLLEGE, COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY)

Previous research suggests animals may integrate temporal information into mental representations, or “temporal maps”. Previously we found that when animals received serial ordered cues they were able to integrate temporal information. However, in two subsequent experiments in which animals were given simultaneous cue presentations, they failed to demonstrate integration of temporal information and instead show a tendency for stimulus generalization. This suggests a requirement for serial cue presentation for integration of temporal information across experiences.

POSTER 23

ABSOLUTE, RATHER THAN RELATIVE, REPRESENTATIONS OF TIME GUIDE RESPONDING IN PAVLOVIAN CONDITIONING

MICHELE WAN, VICTORY T. JOSEPH, KATHLEEN M. TAYLOR, PETER D. BALSAM, (BARNARD COLLEGE, COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY), MAMADOU DJOURTHE (HARVARD UNIVERSITY)

To determine whether animals use relative or absolute representations of time, rats acquired a Pavlovian CR under one set of temporal relationships among a CS, US and ITI. In the second phase of the experiment, CS and ITI durations were altered, but temporal relationships were maintained in a relative or absolute manner. The speeds at which the groups adjusted to the change support the hypothesis that absolute representations of time guide responding during Pavlovian conditioning.

POSTER 24

DIMENSIONAL REPRESENTATION OF EXPECTED REWARD IN SHAPING OF PECK LOCATION

SASHA HART (DUKE UNIVERSITY)

Six experienced, food-deprived White Carneaux pigeons pecked a blank touchscreen for food. The extents of the region to which pecks would produce reinforcement were progressively reduced, narrowing either horizontally or vertically. In each group peck distributions were less variable in the criterial than the noncriterial dimension, indicating that subjects tracked the importance of each response dimension in reward rather than simply associating rewards with response locations. Implications for mathematical models of reinforcement are discussed.

POSTER 25

ACQUISITION SPEED IS INVERSELY RELATED TO THE NUMBER OF TRIALS PER SESSION

WILLIAM GRAY HERZBERG (BARNARD COLLEGE – COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY & NEW YORK STATE PSYCHIATRIC INSTITUTE), MICHAEL R. DREW, PETER D. BALSAM (BARNARD COLLEGE - COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY), STEVEN P. FAIRHUST (NEW YORK STATE PSYCHIATRIC INSTITUTE), CHARLES R. GALLISTEL (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY)

The effects of varying the number of CS-US pairings per session on the speed of appetitive conditioning were delineated. Different groups of mice experienced between 3 and 64 pairings per session while all other experimental parameters were held constant. Acquisition speed was inversely related to the number of trials per session. Within session changes in CS or US effectiveness as well as across session changes in predictive value may contribute to this result.

POSTER 26

NEUROFIBROMATOSIS 1 (Nf1+/-) SPATIAL LEARNING DEFICITS IN THE BARNES MAZE.

AILEEN M. BAILEY, ANGY KALLARACKAL (ST. MARY'S COLLEGE OF MARYLAND)

Twenty-eight mice, 13 mice with a gene mutation for neurofibromatosis 1 (Nf1+/-) and 15 wild-type (WT) mice, were tested for spatial learning deficits in the Barnes maze. All mice were given 16 training trials over four days and one probe trial 24 hours following training. Nf1+/- mice showed a higher latency to the target than WT mice during spatial training trials and during the probe trial. Results indicated impaired spatial cognitive processing in Nf1+/- mice.

POSTER 27

COLOR DOMINANCE REVEALED IN THE PIGEON THROUGH INTRA-DIMENSIONAL STIMULUS COMPOUNDING

MARY E. HUNTSBERRY, STANLEY J. WEISS (AMERICAN UNIVERSITY)

Red and blue adjacent triangles were discriminative stimuli for either a lean or rich variable-interval schedule (counter-

balanced over colors). No evident difference in salience between colors was revealed in training. However, when both triangles were presented simultaneously the difference in response rates between the compound and blue triangle was significantly greater than the rate difference between the compound and red triangle. This suggests stimulus compounding detects perceptual control not apparent when stimuli are presented separately.

POSTER 28

4-NONYLPHENOL DECREASES THE MAINTENANCE OF BUBBLE NESTS IN SIAMESE FIGHTING FISH (BETTA SPLENDENS)

ANDREW JAMES VELKEY, HEATHER SUTTON, MOLLY MATTHEWS, JESSICA PARKER, REBECCA MCGOWAN, TAREK ABDEL-FATTAH (CHRISTOPHER NEWPORT UNIVERSITY)

The current experiment examined the effects of the endocrine disruptor 4-Nonylphenol (4-NP) on bubble nesting in male Siamese Fighting Fish (*Betta splendens*). 11 fish served as controls, 14 fish were exposed to 5.9 micrograms per liter of 4-NP, and 15 fish were exposed to 14 micrograms per liter of 4-NP. The size and quality of bubble nests were measured twice daily for 30 days. Maintenance of bubble nests decreased at the highest level of 4-NP. Future water quality criteria should take behavioral disruptions into account in the determination of the toxicity of xenoestrogens.

POSTER 29

IMPAIRED WORKING MEMORY IN A SPATIAL TASK IN MICE DEFICIENT IN THE CHL1 CELL ADHESION MOLECULE

CATALIN V. BUHUSI, RICHARD CHU (DUKE UNIVERSITY), MONA C. BUHUSI, PATRICIA F. MANESS (UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA AT CHAPEL HILL), MELITTA SCHACHNER (UNIVERSITY OF HAMBURG, GERMANY)

Cell adhesion molecules play important roles during development including axonal growth, pathfinding, and neural plasticity. The "Close Homolog of L1" (CHL1) gene is associated with human mental retardation and schizophrenia. We assessed spatial navigation in male CHL1 null mutants (n=17), heterozygotes (n=17), and wildtype (n=12) littermate controls (C57BL/6) in a modified radial arm maze. The results suggest impaired working memory in spatial navigation in CHL1-KO mice relative to controls. Support: MH65561, NS26620, MS064065

POSTER 30

EFFECT OF UNCONDITIONED STIMULUS MAGNITUDE ON THE AMOUNT AND ONSET OF CONDITIONED PERFORMANCE

RICHARD MORRIS, MARK E. BOUTON (UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT)

Four rat experiments investigated whether US magnitude influences the "decision point" at which conditioned responding

first emerges. Two experiments varied the number of food-pellets in the US and measured food-cup entries and head-jerking. Two others varied the intensity of a footshock US and measured freezing. Each experiment identified a trial at which responding increased abruptly. Contrary to the Gallistel-Gibbon model, however, the point when this occurred was affected by the magnitude of the US.

POSTER 31

SLIM, AVERAGE, AND PLUS SIZE IMAGES INFLUENCING SELF-ESTEEM AND BODY IMAGES IN COLLEGE FEMALES

CORRINE KOPP (ALBRIGHT COLLEGE)

This study examined the influence of slim, average, and plus size pictures on self-esteem and body images in college females. Participants completed the Rosenberg Self-Esteem Inventory before and after serving under one of the viewing conditions. Participants also completed the Contour Drawing Rating Scale to measure their actual and ideal body images. This study expanded on how images can affect a woman's view of herself and its relationship with self-esteem, results to be discussed.

POSTER 32

MEMORY FOR MOOD STATES FOR A SINGLE NIGHT OF TOTAL SLEEP DEPRIVATION: THE "ALL-NIGHTER" EXPERIENCE

PAMELA VALLEY THACHER, NICOLE E. CASAMENTO (ST. LAWRENCE UNIVERSITY)

How do students remember the experience of pulling an "all-nighter?" (single night of total sleep deprivation, SN-TSD). 20 students completed measures of mood during a SN-TSD. One month later, students were asked to remember their moods during the SN-TSD. Consistent with one hypothesis, participants reported more negative than positive moods. Contrary to our second hypothesis, participants retrospectively estimated their moods as dramatically WORSE than they had actually indicated during the night of the SN-TSD.

POSTER 33

THE EFFECTS OF DINNING ON COLLEGE CAMPUS HAS ON MOOD

BRIONNA REBECCA WILLIAMS, JAMES SIEMEN, FEI' I ATUALEVAO, JOE WILSON, MIKE PHILIPP (WASHINGTON COLLEGE)

In this study we sought to examine the effects of eating in the Washington College dining hall on mood levels. We hypothesize that unhealthy food would decrease student's mood level while healthy foods would increase mood level. Our results of 35 participants showed that there is no correlation between what participants ate and how they felt. Males were more likely to eat unhealthy while females were more likely to eat healthy. This may be because females tend to be more concerned with body image than males.

POSTER 34**EFFECTS OF PARTICIPATING IN EXTRA CURRICULAR ACTIVITIES ON STUDENT ATTITUDES TOWARDS THE UNIVERSITY**

INGRID D'SOUZA – SPEED, KIYOMI DONNELLY,
KATHLEEN MANCHESTER, NICOLE MULLIN
(ROGER WILLIAMS UNIVERSITY)

This study examined the effects of student involvement and attitudes towards the university they attended. The study was designed to test the hypothesis that greater involvement on campus resulted in a positive attitude towards their university. Students were selected from a number of different classes at Roger Williams University (n = 217). Results indicated that involved students reported positive attitudes and less involved students reported negative attitudes. Results showed a support of our hypothesis.

POSTER 35**COMPARISON OF POSTTRAUMATIC COGNITIONS AND SYMPTOMATOLOGY BETWEEN THREE TRAUMA POPULATIONS**

AMIE CHRISTINA KOLOS, BETHANY L. BRAND,
JEAN F. AYERS (TOWSON UNIVERSITY)

While many studies relate external variables of trauma to symptoms of posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD), research examining the relationship between posttraumatic cognitions and PTSD symptomatology is lacking. Cognition and symptoms of three groups were compared: (1) non-interpersonal trauma (2) interpersonal trauma (3) non-interpersonal and interpersonal trauma. Contrary to hypotheses, participants who experienced interpersonal trauma only did not report more severe symptoms of PTSD, and the type of trauma experienced was not associated with trauma-based cognitions. Possible reasons for these findings, including the potential impact of using a web-based survey, will be discussed.

POSTER 36**ATTRIBUTIONS OF RESPONSIBILITY AND INTERVENTION NEEDS FOR ADOLESCENT VICTIMS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT**

KIMBERLY SAHLSTROM, CATHERINE K CURRELL,
ELIZABETH L JEGLIC (JOHN JAY COLLEGE)

Research indicates that adults are attributed some responsibility for their own sexual victimisation, however, this phenomenon is poorly researched in adolescents. The present study examines whether adolescents are deemed responsible for sexual victimisation committed against them. 173 undergraduate students read mock scenarios varying in victim age and gender. Preliminary results indicate that older, male victims are seen as more responsible than younger, female victims. Intervention was deemed more necessary when the difference between victim and perpetrators ages was greater than 3 years.

POSTER 37**CHANGE BLINDNESS: TIME AS A FACTOR IN ENCODING AND RETRIEVAL**

CASEY MARIE MURRAY, LAURANN T. LIUZZO,
SHERYL SCROBOLA (MARYWOOD UNIVERSITY)

Change Blindness occurs when a person fails to detect a change in a scene. This study measured the effects of two time intervals (5 s and 10 s) on encoding and retrieval when participants were presented with a scene change. Predicting that although the two time intervals would affect encoding, with participants performing better on the recall task who are allotted 10 s, the two time intervals wouldn't affect the participant's ability to retrieve the change. Results of two t-tests indicate time made a difference for recall, $t(16)=2.38$, $p<.05$, but not for recognition, $t(16)=.96$, $p>.05$. Therefore, it appeared to be an encoding failure.

POSTER 38**A RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ANNIHILATION ANXIETY AND THERAPEUTIC ALLIANCE**

ZACH SAPOLSKY, MARVIN HURVICH (LONG ISLAND UNIVERSITY)

The present study explores the relationship between annihilation anxiety and working alliance. Annihilation anxiety focuses on core issues of safety, survival, and self-preservation. In this project levels of annihilation anxiety as measured by the Hurvich Experience Inventory, will be correlated with the strength of the working alliance as measured by the Working Alliance Inventory. The data suggest a negative relationship between annihilation anxiety and working alliance: as patients' annihilation anxiety increases, working alliance decreases.

POSTER 39**WORKING ALLIANCE AND TREATMENT OUTCOME IN ETHNICALLY MATCHED AND MISMATCHED THERAPY DYADS**

BATSHEVA HALBERSTAM, LISA W. SAMSTAG
(LONG ISLAND UNIVERSITY)

This study investigated the relationship between therapeutic alliance and outcome in psychotherapy. Alliance was measured using the Working Alliance Inventory-Short Form. Outcome was measured by the Hurvich Experience Inventory, IIP, SCL-90R, Target Complaints, and GAF. It was hypothesized that ethnically matched therapy dyads would show stronger relationships between alliance and outcome than mismatched dyads. Results showed no significance between alliance and outcome for matched therapy dyads. Alliance was significantly correlated with outcome for the mismatched therapy dyads. There was no significant difference between mean alliance scores for either condition.

POSTER 40**WHAT IS AN ADULT? FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF COLLEGE**

LAURA MATEFY, MATTHEW LAROCHE, KAUFMAN

JUDITH (FAIRLEIGH DICKINSON UNIVERSITY)

This study examines the subjective perception of life stage for college freshman as well as the characteristics and demographic factors used in life stage determination. Additionally, gender and ethnic difference are explored as they contribute to determination of identity status. Fairleigh Dickinson University freshman (N=200) completed questionnaires regarding their perceived stage in life (adolescence, late adolescence, emerging adult, adult). This population tends to see themselves as emerging adults utilizing demographic characteristics as determining factors.

POSTER 41**EFFECTS OF DEPRESSION ON REPORTING OF LIFE EVENTS BY CHILDREN AND PARENTS**

GEORGE W. HOWE, TRACY IMMEL (GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY)

This study tested whether depressive mood at the time of recall influenced reporting of negative life events. Participants were from 192 families with recent parental job loss having a child between the ages of 9 and 14. Results indicated a significant mood-congruent bias in the reporting of life events for children, but not for mothers. Implications for research on childhood stress are discussed.

POSTER 42**PROTOCOL FOR DIFFERENTIATING DISSOCIATIVE IDENTITY DISORDER AND BORDERLINE PERSONALITY DISORDER**

STEVIE MCKENNA (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY)

I developed a protocol to aid in the differential diagnosis of dissociative identity disorder (DID) from borderline personality disorder (BPD). The protocol consists of a battery of standardized tests, including self-report scales and standardized interviews, followed by an intensive clinical interview. Specific strategies for conducting the interview in order to maximize the probability of observing a dissociative episode are detailed. Examples from my clinical practice demonstrate the effectiveness of this protocol in differentiating these disorders.

POSTER 43**DRAW-A-PERSON: SCREENING PROCEDURE FOR EMOTIONAL DISTURBANCE, IQ CORRELATES WITH ADJUSTMENT AND WORK**

NATALIE ZERVAS, PHILIP M. DRUCKER, JENNIFER SALHANY, JOSEPHINE VITALE, RAFAEL ART. JAVIER (ST. JOHN'S UNIVERSITY)

Children from a clinical population were given the (DAP: SPED and DAP:IQ) and BASC self-report. Therapists completed the Working Alliance Inventory (WAI). Forty-three percent had DAP:SPED T scores of 55 or higher. DAP:SPED scores were positively correlated with BASC relations with parents and negatively correlated with the WAI task and bond scores. DAP:IQ scores were positively correlated with the

WAI total and BASC self-esteem and personal adjustment, and negatively correlated with sense of inadequacy, and inattention/hyperactivity.

POSTER 44

DIFFERENTIAL SOCIAL PROBLEM-SOLVING AS IT RELATES TO ETHNICITY IN AN URBAN SAMPLE

CATHERINE CURRELL, KIMBERLY SAHLSTROM, ELIZABETH L. JEGLIC (JOHN JAY COLLEGE)

Social problem solving skills are characterized by how an individual manages and resolves everyday problems; prior research has demonstrated that social problem solving skills indicates the amount of struggle one has in coping with certain psychological and social aspects of their life. The present study aims to explore the relationship between social problem solving, delinquency, and ethnicity in urban undergraduates. Initial results indicate that higher scores on delinquency are negatively correlated with social problem solving.

POSTER 45

MEDIATORS OF MAINTENANCE OF YOUNG ADULT SMOKING

MAC TURNER, KRISTY STRIANO, GINA DIANA, ALLISON IMPASTATO (UNIVERSITY OF THE SCIENCES)

This study examines the role of persons' health beliefs in mediating the maintenance of smoking. Two hundred and seventy participants were administered a comprehensive battery of instruments measuring participants' smoking behavior. Structural Equation Modeling partially supported the hypothesis that health beliefs mediate the impact of the previously known causes of smoking.

POSTER 46

THE INFLUENCE OF SELF-PERCEIVED MATURITY ON ALCOHOL EXPECTANCIES AND DRINKING CONSEQUENCES

FRANCES SESSA (PENN STATE UNIVERSITY)

To examine the role of self-perceived maturity on the expectancies and consequences of drinking, 415 college students completed questionnaires to assess their beliefs about having reached adulthood, typical drinking habits, alcohol expectancies and the consequences of drinking that they have experienced. Students classified as having reached adulthood drank significantly less than those who had not yet reached adulthood. Self-perceived maturity also yielded differences in expectancies and consequences. More mature students were more likely to believe that drinking facilitates social connections and less likely to experience drinking consequences that reflect poor judgment: unprotected sex, blacking out, being a passenger in a car with a drunk driver.

POSTER 47

AFRIKAANS TRANSLATION OF THE PROFILE OF MOOD STATES (POMS)

JW P. HEUCHERT, ANDREA JERMAIN (ALLEGHENY

COLLEGE)

The Profile of Mood States (POMS - McNair, Lorr & Droppelman, 1971, 1992; McNair & Heuchert, 2003) has been used in 3,500+ studies (McNair, Heuchert & Shilony, 2003), in areas such as psychopharmacological-, medical-, psychotherapeutic- and behavioral research. Its usefulness provides a strong impetus for valid translations. This study introduces the Afrikaans translation, examines its equivalence to the English version, describes the translation process and presents the results of a successful validation study (n=237).

POSTER 48

DOES EXPECTATION OF BENEFIT EXPLAIN WHY MEDITATION LOWERS STRESS?

JONATHAN WYLIE, JON SODERBERG, FRANCIS CRAIG (MANSFIELD UNIVERSITY)

Participants' expectations of benefit from meditation may have clouded past stress research. Student's positive expectations and meditation practice were manipulated across 3 randomly assigned groups. Findings suggest that practicing meditation has stress reducing effects independent of one's expectation of benefit and these effects are not a placebo response.

POSTER 49

RELATIONSHIP OF AGE AND ETHNIC IDENTITY TO SOMATIZATION OF PSYCHOLOGICAL DISTRESS IN SOUTH ASIANS

LINDA L MILLER, REECE O. RAHMAN (UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH AT JOHNSTOWN)

Previous literature suggests Asians tend to somatize psychological symptomatology more frequently while minimizing more traditional affective expressions of distress. A study utilizing the SCL-90-R in a South Asian American sample found higher levels of affective distress and no significant difference in somatization when compared to instrument norms. To explore this issue, various demographic variables and ethnic identity were analyzed within the sample. Greater age and ethnic identity were related to lower overall psychological distress.

POSTER 50

A COMPARISON OF EMOTIONAL QUOTIENT SCORES (EQ) AMONG DIFFERENT MAJORS

HEATHER RENEE DEWEY, JULIE C. SMITH, LIZ M. NESBIT, LAUREN M. LITTLEFIELD (WASHINGTON COLLEGE)

To explore the relationship between college major types and Emotional Quotient scores, participants were recruited from empirical- and creative-based college majors. Subscale scores from the BarOn-EQ-i: YV were compared. Major type had a significant effect on General Mood, with creative students reporting more positive moods. An exploratory MANOVA demonstrated an interaction between major type and participant sex, providing evidence that males who chose creative majors may have better developed Interpersonal and Intrapersonal skills.

POSTER 51

VALIDATION OF TWO NARCISSISM SCALES

WILLIAM BAILEY, LAURA C. BEAR, SARAH E. MILES, ELISE TYLER, WIL HANSEN, RADHA G. DUNHAM, PETER J. GIORDANO (BELMONT UNIVERSITY)

This study validated two new scales measuring non-pathological narcissism, developed using a logical-content approach. Each scale contained 40 items; one used a 7-point Likert format, the other was true-false. During two testing sessions two weeks apart, participants completed the new scales, an established measure of narcissism, and an empathy scale. The two new scales demonstrated convergent validity, discriminant validity, test-retest reliability, and inter-item consistency. The Likert type scale showed greater psychometric strength.

POSTER 52

COGNITIVE VERSUS PHYSIOLOGICAL MANIFESTATIONS OF TEST ANXIETY IN A COLLEGE SAMPLE

JEAN F. AYERS, MARGARET E. FAULKNER, EVANGELINE A. WHEELER (TOWSON UNIVERSITY)

Students may experience test anxiety in both cognitive ways (e.g., being unable to recall information and worry about doing poorly) as well as physiological ways (e.g., feelings of tension and racing heart). Self-report items from a test anxiety scale were analyzed to determine which class of symptoms predominated in a sample of college students taking a midterm examination in a psychology course. Results indicate that students endorsed significantly more physiological items.

POSTER 53

THE EFFECTS OF RELIGIOSITY ON ACCEPTANCE OF NUDDITY IN ART

ZE A. E. K. MILLER, MICHAEL P. SULLIVAN (BELMONT UNIVERSITY)

This study examines the relationship between religiosity and acceptance of nudity in art. It was proposed that more religious individuals would be less accepting of nudity in art, and that religious art featuring nudity would be more acceptable than secular art featuring nudity. Participants completed surveys measuring religiosity and shown slides depicting religious and secular art pieces featuring nudity. It was found that context of the art, not individuals' religiosity, predicted acceptance of the art.

POSTER 54

VALIDATION OF A NEW NARCISSISM SCALE

PETER GIORDANO, LAURA C. BEAR, SARAH E. MILES, NATALIE D. ANDERSON (BELMONT UNIVERSITY)

This study, the second in a series of validation studies, investigated the psychometric status of a new measure of non-pathological narcissism. The new measure contains forty 7-point Likert items. Participants completed four scales: the new

narcissism scale, an established narcissism scale, an empathy scale, and an altruism scale, counterbalanced to prevent order effects. The new scale demonstrated good convergent validity with the established scale, adequate discriminant validity with empathy and altruism, and adequate split-half reliability.

POSTER 55

EXAMINING PSYCHOLOGICAL DIFFERENCES IN PERSONS WITH VARYING PERCEPTIONS OF PHYSICAL HEALTH

LYNDA M FEDEROFF (INDIANA UNIVERSITY)

This study examined perception of overall health compared with a variety of psychological variables. Survey results indicate Less Healthy subjects: get more angry, more often, longer, with a broader range of anger-eliciting stimuli; are more hostile, brood more, report more guilt; have a higher fear of negative evaluation, an external locus of control; are less hardy, suppress competing activities, disengage from stressors mentally and behaviorally; use humor, alcohol, and somatization more; have more obsessions and compulsions; and are more depressed than Healthy participants. Finally, Less Healthy participants are more precontemplative and contemplative than Healthy participants.

POSTER 56

THE IMPORTANCE OF NORMS: MEASURING THE EFFECT OF SEX AND ATHLETICISM ON SELF-CONCEPT

JILL HOPKINSON, JENNIFER BAKER, LINDSEY RILEY, LAUREN LITTLEFIELD (WASHINGTON COLLEGE)

In order to establish norms and validity evidence for the Physical Self-Efficacy Scale, two surveys were administered to a college population (N= 105). Participants completed the Physical Self-Efficacy Scale and the Culture-Free Self-Esteem Inventory. Male athletes had significantly higher Physical Self-Presentation Confidence (PSPC) than male non-athletes, while there was no difference between female athletes and female non-athletes. On the personal subscale of the CFSEI-2 males had higher levels of self-esteem than females, and athletes had higher levels of self-esteem than non-athletes.

POSTER 57

HEDGING YOUR REPRODUCTIVE BETS: AN EVOLUTIONARY PERSPECTIVE ON INFIDELITY

ANA MILLS, REBECCA BRAND (VILLANOVA UNIVERSITY), CHARLOTTE MARKEY (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY)

The current study, motivated by evolutionary theory, examined infidelity and its potential causes. Four hundred subjects reported on their infidelity, self-esteem, sexual and life satisfaction, personality type, and body image. Contrary to popular belief, we found that women are more likely to cheat on their partners. However, unfaithful men cheat more than unfaithful women. Reasons for these differences, including mate value (in particular, body shape) and cheating as a method of mate

switching, are explored.

POSTER 58 WITHDRAWN

POSTER 59 WITHDRAWN

POSTER 60

MUNCHAUSEN SYNDROME

DAVID WRIGHT (CHILD ADVOCACY PROJECT)

Munchausen Syndrome by Proxy (MSBP), caregiver behavior that induces illness or medical symptoms in children, confronts diagnosticians with incongruent symptoms of a non-existent medical condition. Diagnosis is difficult. Results can be highly destructive. Mortality rates, which may exceed 10%, have been obscured. Comprehensive descriptive or demographic statistics have not been compiled. This study: provides quasi-meta-analysis of summary data on morbidity rates; compiles symptoms that are indicia of possible MSBP; and reviews current treatment models in light of those results.

POSTER 61

IMPROVEMENT ON THE RELIABILITY OF THE COMPOSITE GESTALT COMPLETION TEST

MARK CZARNOLEWSKI (SILVER SPRING, MARYLAND)

This study aggregated sets of data to allow for a sufficient number of subjects (N=413) for both Classical Test Theory (CTT) - and Item Response Theory (IRT) – based evaluations of the 21 item Composite Gestalt Completion Test (CGCT) (Eliot & Czarnolewski, 1999). Excluding three items, which do not load predominantly on the general factor from a factor analytic two-factor solution, resulted in increased explained variance (31% to 33.5%), increased Cronbach alpha (from alpha of .833 to .837) and a nonsignificant item by subject interaction (i.e., Tukey's test of nonadditivity). A 3 parameter logistic solution (Rudner, 2005) found most of the 18 items highly discriminating within the average range of difficulty. Thus, using both approaches helped evaluate the reliability and usability of the CGCT.

POSTER 62

WITHDRAWN

POSTER 63

THE EFFECT OF PET THERAPY DOGS ON THE ANXIETY LEVEL IN HUMANS

ANNE E STACK (ALVERNIA COLLEGE)

This study observed 99 college students, 56 interacting with two pet therapy dogs, 43 with no dogs. Researcher completed a behavior checklist for each participant. It was expected that the average anxiety level would be significantly lower for the experimental group than the control group, and support was confirmed with an independent two-tailed t-test. This finding, that dogs cause decreases in anxiety levels, could be a possible basis for the increase of pets in therapy.

POSTER 64

CORRELATION BETWEEN SKILL LEVEL AND MOTIVATION FOR PLAYING THE VIDEO GAME COUNTERSTRIKE

RALPH NOBLE, GREG MARIANO, JOHN TORNATORE-PILI, EVAN GILBERT, OSKAR LEKANDER, CHRIS CONNORS (RENSSELAER POLYTECH INSTITUTE)

This study examined the hypothesis that motives for playing Counterstrike, vary systematically with the players skill level. Based on objective indices of skill we divided players into three categories.; Two surveys using an online survey system established relations between skill level and motives for playing (n=60) and then replicated the results in a larger sample (n=169). While players have multiple motives, there are consistent differences in motive as a function of skill level.

POSITIVE PSYCHOLOGY AND THE SCIENTIFIC PURSUIT OF HAPPINESS

David Myers

1:00 PM – 2:20 PM

CHAIR: VINCENT PROHASKA (LEHMAN COLLEGE, CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK)

POSITIVE PSYCHOLOGY AND THE SCIENTIFIC PURSUIT OF HAPPINESS

DAVID MYERS (HOPE COLLEGE)



This talk will explore the things that do, and surprisingly don't, predict people's feelings of well-being. Does happiness favor those of a particular age or sex? Does wealth enhance well-being? Does it help to have certain traits? To have close friends or be married? To have religious faith? New studies explode some

myths about what makes for happiness, and reveal the marks of happy lives.

Paper

Liberty

B

RENEWAL PROCESSES II: RENEWAL OF COCAINE SEEKING IS ATTENUATED BY REINFORCING A COMPETING BEHAVIOR WITH A NON-DRUG REWARD

1:00 PM-2:20 PM

CHAIR: JEFFREY LAMOUREUX (DUKE UNIVERSITY)

1:00-1:15 PM

RENEWAL OF COCAINE SEEKING IS ATTENDED BY REINFORCING A COMPETING BEHAVIOR WITH A NON-DRUG REWARD

DAVID N. KEARNS, STANLEY J. WEISS (AMERICAN UNIVERSITY)

Rats were trained in Context A to nose-poke for cocaine infusions in the presence of a tone discriminative stimulus. Subsequently, in Context B one group received extinction in tone, while another group received food in tone for not making cocaine-seeking responses. When returned to Context A, the tone produced significantly less renewal of cocaine seeking

in the latter group as compared to the former, suggesting that differential-reinforcement-of-other-behavior might be used as a potential relapse treatment.

1:20-1:35 PM

THE ROLE OF GABA IN RENEWAL, SPONTANEOUS RECOVERY AND LATENT INHIBITION

VINCENT CAMPESE (BROOKLYN COLLEGE, CUNY), R. FREDERICK WESTBROOK (THE UNIVERSITY OF NEW SOUTH WALES), ANDREW R. DELAMATER (BROOKLYN COLLEGE, CUNY)

Three experiments in rats investigated the role of GABA in the contextual control of Pavlovian conditioned magazine approach. Experiment 1 used an ABA vs ABB renewal design, and showed that systemic injections of the GABA inverse agonist FG 7142 eliminated the renewal effect by selectively lowering ABA CRs dose dependently. However, FG 7142 was further shown to have no effect on the context-specific expression of latent inhibition (Experiment 2), but to attenuate spontaneous recovery (Experiment 3). These results imply that renewal and spontaneous recovery share a common underlying mechanism that is different from latent inhibition in that the former are GABA mediated whereas the latter is not.

1:40-1:55PM

EXTINCTION AND RECOVERY OF CLASSICALLY CONDITIONED SEXUAL RESPONSES

DR. GERMAN GUTIERREZ, CAROLINA TAMARA (UNIVERSIDAD NACIONAL DE COLOMBIA)

We conducted experiments with male quail as subjects to examine extinction, spontaneous recovery and renewal of classically conditioned sexual responses. The speed of running in an alley to approach a CS persisted over 16 days (48 trials) during extinction. Subjects showed spontaneous recovery after one day, but not after six days. They also showed renewal when they were presented acquisition trials in context A, extinction trials in context B, and then tested in context A.

2:00-2:15 PM

NEUROTOXIC LESIONS OF THE HIPPOCAMPUS ATTENUATE RENEWAL BUT NOT REINSTATEMENT OF APPETITIVE PAVLOVIAN CONDITIONING

JEFFREY A. LAMOUREUX (DUKE UNIVERSITY), JENNIFER A. SCHMIDT (NORTH CAROLINA STATE UNIVERSITY), CAROLINE E. GOULD, CATALIN V. BUHUSI (DUKE UNIVERSITY)

Neurotoxic hippocampal lesions in rats were achieved by bilateral infusion of NMDA. The rats were trained in two appetitive Pavlovian conditioning experiments. Following conditioning and extinction in separate training contexts, hippocampal animals showed less response recovery than controls when returned to the original conditioning context. However, subsequent exposure to the food reinforcer reinstated conditioned responding equally in both hippocampal and

control rats. Finally, water-maze performance of hippocampal rats showed a typical impairment in spatial navigation.

Paper

Mencken

TEACHING PSYCHOLOGY: TECHNIQUES

1:00 PM - 2:20 PM

CHAIR: CRAIG GRUBER (AMERICAN UNIVERSITY)

1:00-1:15 PM

INTEGRATING RESEARCH METHODS AND HISTORY IN THE INTRODUCTORY PSYCHOLOGY COURSE

CRAIG GRUBER (AMERICAN UNIVERSITY)

Both history of Psychology and Research Methods have taken on greater importance in introductory psychology courses, especially at the High School/AP Level. This session will provide strategies and examples for inculcating both research methods and history of psychology in the introductory/AP level course.

1:20-1:35 PM

USING THE CASE METHOD TO TEACH ONLINE CLASSES - PROMOTING SOCRATIC DIALOGUE

STEPHANIE BROOKE (NAZARETH COLLEGE)

The purpose of this paper is to discuss the case method in teaching and facilitating online classes. It will show how the case method can be used as a proactive problem solving technique. Participants will gain an understanding of what is critical for teaching the case method online in addition to being exposed to procedures that have been effectively used in virtual classrooms. The case method can be used effectively in the virtual classroom to promote problem-solving skills, teach critical thinking, and apply course material in a fashion that fosters Socratic dialogue.

1:40-1:45 PM

A TECHNIQUE FOR INCREASING POWER WHEN COMPARING THE MEANS OF TWO INDEPENDENT GROUPS

SCOTT PARKER (AMERICAN UNIVERSITY)

With fixed total N, the t-test for unequal variances (Welch test) is more powerful when the two samples' sizes are proportional to their standard deviations than when the sample sizes are equal. The power increase can be as large as 25%. The actual exact sample standard deviations are unknown until the experiment ends, but it is possible to capitalize on the power differential by adjusting the sample sizes during the experiment.

1:50-2:05 PM

AN EXPLORATION OF STUDENTS' AND PROFESSORS' AUTHORSHIP CONTRIBUTIONS TO EPA CONFERENCE PRESENTATIONS

MIGUEL ROIG, AMANDA MARKS (ST. JOHN'S UNIVERSITY)

Presenters (N = 179) at the 76th annual meeting of EPA (2005) were surveyed regarding their authorship contributions in connection with their conference presentations. Students' ratings in the areas of literature review, preparation of study materials, and data collection were significantly higher than those of professors. Professors reported significantly higher contributions in areas of methodology and data analysis. Students reported a moderate amount of faculty supervision of their contributions.

Symposium

Poe

PERSPECTIVES ON SPACE: DEVELOPMENT, REPRESENTATION, AND SPATIAL DYSFUNCTION IN WILLIAM'S SYNDROME

1:00 PM-2:20 PM

CHAIR: NORA NEWCOMBE (TEMPLE UNIVERSITY)

Human spatial representation is a complex set of systems that allow us to navigate the world with relative ease even at very young ages. Our ability to represent and navigate in space is crucial to our survival. The ability to find your specific car in a crowded mall parking lot is just one of the things our spatial representations allow. There has been quite a bit of recent research on the development of those spatial representations in different contexts and with different populations. Reorientation has been examined in human development as well as multiple nonhuman species. Light has also been shed on the spatial systems through examination of populations with specific features to their spatial abilities. In this symposium we will examine and present data on several different aspects of spatial representation in human children and adults. Learmonth talk about geometry and disorientation, Sluzenski will present interesting findings about spatial representation in adults, experiments which have their roots in the development and reorientation literature and Landau will talk about Williams syndrome and the selective spatial breakdown they experience in development. Newcombe will then offer us some comments in the role of discussant.

GEOMETRY AND DISORIENTATION

AMY LEARMONTH (MANHATTANVILLE COLLEGE)

ROOTS OF SPATIAL REPRESENTATION

JULIA SLUZENSKI (VANDERBILT UNIVERSITY)

Friday, 1:00 PM

WILLIAMS SYNDROME

BARBARA LANDAU (JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY)

DISCUSSANT:

NORA NEWCOMBE (TEMPLE UNIVERSITY)

Symposium

McKeldin

YOUTH ORGANIZING AND PUBLIC SCHOOL REFORM: IMPACTS, CHALLENGES, AND SUCCESSES

1:00 PM-2:20 PM

CHAIR: SEEMA SHAH (NEW YORK UNIVERSITY
INSTITUTE FOR EDUCATION & SOCIAL POLICY)

In the past few years, the number of groups organizing and engaging high school youth in grassroots activism has increased dramatically, particularly in the realm of public school reform. This symposium will: 1) provide an overview of the youth organizing field, highlighting relevant theoretical frameworks, as well as social, political, and historical contexts; 2) present emerging findings on the impact of youth organizing, using data from a national, longitudinal, mixed-methods study; and 3) share an illustrative case study of a youth organizing group in the Bronx. The symposium will describe the various school reform campaigns these youth organizing groups have undertaken, the ways in which youth, and their communities, are impacted by these campaigns and the ways in which youth organizing groups train and support young people, including how groups develop the research capacity and socio-political consciousness of youth.

DISCUSSANTS:

SEEMA SHAH, SARA MCALISTER, KELLY
WHITAKER, NINA JOHNSON (NEW YORK
UNIVERSITY INSTITUTE FOR EDUCATION &
SOCIAL POLICY)

Symposium

Schaefer

GLOBALIZATION, CULTURE, AND THE PERSON

1:00 PM-2:20 PM

CHAIR: FATHALI M. MOGHADDAM (GEORGETOWN
UNIVERSITY)

Terrorism, mass migration of refugees, ethnic cleansing, global warming and natural disasters... Globalization is associated with major challenges for humankind, reviving debates about

human nature and what constitutes a person. Participants in this symposium discuss topics ranging from terrorism, to emotions, to stereotyping, to explore the idea of a person, and how conceptions of personhood are dependent and independent of cultural context. It is proposed that positioning theory can serve as a useful framework for such discussions.

ROM HARRE (OXFORD UNIVERSITY,
GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY), FATHALI M.
MOGHADDAM, GERROD W. PARROTT, STEVEN R.
SABAT (GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY)

Symposium

Pratt

MEMORY: DIRECTED FORGETTING, SUSTAINING ATTENTION & THE SPACING EFFECT

1:00 PM-2:20 PM

CHAIR: EDWARD WISNIEWSKI (UNIVERSITY OF
NORTH CAROLINA AT GREENSBORO)

This symposium presents the latest memory research being conducted by psychologists at the University of North Carolina at Greensboro. Michael Kane will discuss individual differences in working memory capacity that affect ability to sustain attention to task goals and predict mind wandering and other cognitive experiences in daily life. Lili Sahakyan and Leilani Goodman examine the role of semantic factors on directed forgetting (i.e., instructing people to forget what they have studied). Their work suggests that disruptions of context alter semantic factors that in turn lead to directed forgetting. Peter Delaney examines the spacing effect: repeated items are usually better remembered when repetitions are spaced apart than when repetitions are massed together. His work more specifically examines how rehearsal of items to be remembered affects their later recall.

FOR WHOM THE MIND WANDERS, AND WHEN

MICHAEL KANE (UNIVERSITY OF NORTH
CAROLINA AT GREENSBORO)

DIRECTED FORGETTING AND ITEM MEMORABILITY: THE FRIENDS-TO-FOES HYPOTHESIS

LILI SAHAKYAN, LEILANI GOODMAN (UNIVERSITY
OF NORTH CAROLINA AT GREENSBORO)

USING REHEARSE-ALOUD PROTOCOLS TO UNDERSTAND SPACING EFFECTS

PETER DELANEY (UNIVERSITY OF NORTH
CAROLINA AT GREENSBORO)

PERCEPTIONS OF OURSELVES AND OTHERS

1:00 PM-2:20 PM

CHAIR: CARROL S. PERRINO (MORGAN STATE UNIVERSITY)

1:00-1:15 PM

GENDER AND THE ACTOR-OBSERVER BIAS IN RISKY DRIVING

CARROL S. PERRINO, ALEXIS L. DANDRIDGE, KEITH MEHLINGER (MORGAN STATE UNIVERSITY)

The role of the actor-observer bias in eliciting emotions to an inattentive-driving PSA was investigated. Male and female college students viewed the 30-sec. scene from the perspective of the driver or an observer and reported anger and fear responses. These emotional reactions were greater for those assigned the observer rather than the actor role but the interaction with gender, males more emotional in the observer role and females more emotional in the actor role, provided potential road-rage explanations.

1:20- 1:35 PM

THE ROLE OF GENDER IN THE EXPERIENCES OF BIRACIAL COLLEGE STUDENTS

ANDRA BASU (ALBRIGHT COLLEGE)

The goal of the present study was to examine gender differences in the experiences of biracial college students. A qualitative study was conducted with a group of biracial students, focusing on their identification choices, social group participation and experiences with discrimination. Results revealed no gender differences in their identification choices or experiences with racial discrimination. However, there were differences in their social group participation and experiences with gender-related discrimination. Implications for future research are discussed.

1:40- 1:55 PM

CAN SOCIAL NORM BASED INTERVENTIONS INCREASE SAFE SEX?

PETER J. GREEN (BARTON COLLEGE)

Exploring the creation of a social norm based intervention to reduce risky sexual behavior, 481 undergraduates completed the National College Health Assessment. Participants reported others had more partners, $t(457) = 16.49$, engaged in more oral sex, and vaginal intercourse than themselves, $t's(462) = 9.84$ and 15.02 respectively, $p's < .001$. Contrary to expectations, others were perceived as using condoms more frequently, $t(300) = 2.57$, $p = .011$. Thus, a traditional social norm approach is likely to be only partially successful.

2:00-2:15 PM

CHARITABLE GIVING FOLLOWING THE 2004 TSUNAMI: SOCIAL IMPACT THEORY AND WAS AMERICAN STINGY?

WILLIAM AMES ASHTON (YORK COLLEGE/CUNY)

American was criticized for its original charitable giving following the 2004 tsunami in Asia. In the past, Social Impact Theory (SIT) has been applied to people's perceptions of distant tragedies; and SIT is an appropriate model to examine the above accusation. Archival data regarding a country's dead, distance and giving were submitted to a multiple regression analysis. Support was found for the application of SIT and against the idea that America was stingy.

Poster

International Ballroom

CLINICAL ASSESSMENT

1:00 PM-2:20 PM

POSTER 1

PTSD REACTIONS OF AMERICAN AIRLINES FLIGHT ATTENDANTS WHO WERE FORMER EMPLOYEES OF TWA: 9/11 EFFECTS

MARTIN SHERMAN, JEFFREY M. LATING, TRACI F. PERAGINE (LOYOLA COLLEGE, MARYLAND)

Current AA flight attendants not working on either the East or the West Coast and who were also previously working for Trans World Airlines ($n = 73$) were compared to the East Coast ($n = 520$) and West Coast ($n = 360$) AA flight attendants on the rate of probable PTSD (as a result of 9/11). As predicted there were no significant differences among the three groups on measures of probable PTSD and life functioning.

POSTER 2

SELF-REPORTED SLEEP PATTERNS OF COLLEGE STUDENTS

NATALIE W. HOPSON, KARL J. MAIER (SALISBURY STATE UNIVERSITY)

Variability in sleep has important physical and psychological implications. We examined self-reported sleep patterns of 87 college students across five consecutive nights. Average bedtime was 1:45a.m., with an average variation of 3hrs, 15min per student. Average time sleeping was 7hrs, 20min with an average variation within individuals of 4hrs, 15min. Greater variability in time sleeping, but not bedtime, was correlated with greater perceived negative psychological and physical impacts ($p's < .05$).

POSTER 3

THERAPIST STRESS, COPING, AND CREATIVITY

HOPE C. ODENWALT, MARIA RIERA-PALOMEQUE,

MARY MARGARET KELLY, ELIZABETH THYRUM
(MILLERSVILLE UNIVERSITY)

This poster contains findings from a survey of wellness practices and creative ability in 54 licensed clinical psychologists from Pennsylvania and Virginia. The survey included questions regarding theoretical orientation and coping styles, as well as sources of stress for practicing clinicians. Descriptive findings will be presented to portray a profile of the positive features of therapist coping.

POSTER 4

DIMENSIONS OF COUNSELOR-CLIENT SIMILARITY: AN EXPLORATORY PROJECTIVE STUDY

AUDRA M.B. SCHULMAN, SAMEENA GROVES,
MARGARET GIBBS (FAIRLEIGH DICKINSON
UNIVERSITY)

Dimensions of client-counselor similarity, in particular, socioeconomic status, gender and ethnicity were examined in this study. An exploratory projective vignette asked 85 college student participants to imagine a supportive counselor. Respondents were asked to identify the demographic characteristics of the counselor, and those responses were evaluated against their own. The authors hypothesized that social class would be as important to participants as ethnicity and gender. Results supported the complexity of the concept of client-counselor similarity and its importance to treatment planning.

POSTER 5

SCHOOL VIOLENCE AND THE ABSENCE OF SOCIAL INTEREST

MS. TRACY CHARISSE FOX, MARY KATHERINE
WAIBEL DUNCAN (BLOOMSBURG UNIVERSITY)

Purpose: This study proposed Adler's clinical theory of Individual Psychology as a framework for the design and evaluation of youth violence prevention programs. Method: 281 undergraduate students completed three surveys to assess their social interest, developmental assets, and norm-violating behaviors. Results: Consistent with Adler's theory, data showed a significant positive correlation between assets and social interest. Data also showed significant negative correlations between assets and deviant behaviors as well as social interest and deviant behaviors. Discussion: The data's relevance for competence-based after-school programs will be discussed.

POSTER 6

GUEST SATISFACTION AND SOCIAL SUPPORT AT THE DANVILLE RONALD MCDONALD HOUSE

APRIL LYNN MYSLIVY, MARY KATHERINE WAIBEL
DUNCAN (BLOOMSBURG UNIVERSITY)

Purpose: Maslow's Needs Hierarchy provided a framework for investigating families' satisfaction, social support, and recommendations for improving services at the House.

Method: Surveys, constructed from models of guest evalu-

ation materials at Houses nationwide, were completed upon guests' departure from the Danville House.

Results: The House meets the physical and psychological needs of its guests to support their adjustment to exceptional circumstances.

Discussion: Data match findings from the analog literature, provide information to impact the House's services, and will inform future grant applications.

POSTER 7

BODY MASS INDEX AND RELATIONSHIP SATISFACTION

MARK GANNON, PATRICK M. MARKEY (VILLANOVA
UNIVERSITY), CHARLOTTE N. MARKEY (RUTGERS
UNIVERSITY)

One hundred and four romantic couples participated in this study designed to examine the relationship between body size and relationship satisfaction. Participants completed an assessment of relationship satisfaction and were measured in order to calculate Body Mass Index (BMI). Male relationship satisfaction was unrelated to male BMI and female BMI. Likewise, female relationship satisfaction was unrelated to her partner's BMI. However, females with high BMIs reported less relationship satisfaction than females with low BMIs.

POSTER 8

FREQUENT CHANGE OF ACADEMIC MAJOR: A SIGN OF TROUBLE?

JILL NORVILITIS, HOWARD M. REID (BUFFALO
STATE COLLEGE)

Although research has identified a connection between career uncertainty and negative effects on academic achievement (Orndorff & Herr, 1996), the relationship with psychological well-being is less clear. The present study examined the relationship between the number of times students changed academic majors and measures of well-being in 283 college students. Those who change majors more frequently are more likely to report low self-esteem, high levels of self-reliance, and greater ADHD symptomatology [$R = .36$, $R^2 = .13$, Adj. $R^2 = .11$; $F(3, 198) = 9.57$, $p < .001$].

POSTER 9

SPIRITUALITY IN CLOSE RELATIONSHIPS: THE CONTRIBUTION OF SPIRITUAL DISCLOSURE TO GENERATIVITY

STEPHANIE MARINELLI, GINA YANNI-BRELSFORD,
JOSEPH W. CIARROCCHI (LOYOLA COLLEGE OF
MARYLAND)

This study assessed the relation between spiritual disclosure and generativity. Spiritual disclosure entails open discussion of substantive aspects of spirituality and religion between two or more parties. A community sample of 104 participants completed measures of religiosity, personality, empathy, and generativity. In addition, regression analyses revealed spiritual disclosure provided unique variance above personality,

empathy, and general religiousness to predict generativity.

POSTER 10

THE IMMEDIATE EFFECTS OF VIOLENT AND NONVIOLENT RAP MUSIC

CAMAL ROBINSOM (ST. VINCENT COLLEGE)

This study assessed the effects of exposure to violent and non-violent rap lyrics on the moods of college students. Participants (N = 91) listened to an auditory stimulus that consisted of either violent rap lyrics, nonviolent rap lyrics, or no rap lyrics. Participants then completed an adjective checklist to measure levels of anxiety, hostility, and depression. Results show that participants who listened to violent rap lyrics had a significant increase in anxiety and hostility.

POSTER 11

PREDICTORS OF HOOKING UP IN RELATION TO GENDER, SELF-HANDICAPPING, AND ADULT ATTACHMENT STYLES

BRETT BECK, KRISTEN HORAN (BLOOMSBURG UNIVERSITY)

This study examined personality and environmental predictors of hooking up and engaging in casual sex. It was hypothesized that gender, self-handicapping, and attachment style would have an influence on adjustment indices as well as alcohol excuse-making while hooking up. Results supported the proposition that self-handicapping was a powerful yet maladaptive variable and that students will claim alcohol use as a self-handicap for hooking up. The implications of this are discussed.

POSTER 12

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN TRAUMATIC EXPERIENCES, PERSONALITY, AND CAREER CHOICE

KERRIE BAKER, JESSICA SERFASS, KATHLEEN BOLAND (CEDAR CREST COLLEGE)

This study examined traumatic experiences, personality, and career choice. Fifty college students completed the Trauma Experience Questionnaire (Lauterbach, 1999), the NEO Five Factor Inventory (Costa & McCrae, 2003), and the Self-Directed Search (Holland, 1994). Students who experienced significantly more trauma, with a social personality and moderate need for stability majored in a social science. Students who experienced significantly less traumatic incidences, with an investigative personality and little need for stability majored in a physical science.

POSTER 13

AWARENESS OF FACTORS AFFECTING EYEWITNESS TESTIMONY

CHERYL PARADIS, LINDSAY MEYER, CATHERINE BARCLAY (MARYMOUNT MANHATTAN COLLEGE)

Forty college students completed a questionnaire designed by the authors to assess attitudes about eyewitness accuracy. The

respondents were unaware of many factors inhibiting eyewitness accuracy. Only 13% were aware that cross-racial identification lessened accuracy. Only 17% were aware that weapon focus lessened accuracy. On the other hand, 48% were aware that young children were less accurate, 38% were aware that older witnesses could be less accurate and 82% were aware that high anxiety lessened eyewitness accuracy.

POSTER 14

OPTIMISM AND EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE AS PREDICTORS OF STRESS APPRAISAL AND OVERALL COLLEGE ADJUSTMENT

SUSSIE ESHUN, ASHLEY JANOSKO (EAST STROUDSBURG UNIVERSITY)

The present study sought to investigate the extent to which optimism and emotional intelligence (EI) together influence college adjustment, utilizing measures developed for college samples. 200 college undergraduates completed measures of EI and optimism in the 3rd week of the semester, and measures of college adjustment and stress appraisal later during the semester. Results indicated that optimism was a predictor of EI, and both exerted a significant influence on stress appraisal and college adjustment.

POSTER 15

HEART TO HEART: EFFECTS OF STRESS ON MALES AND FEMALES IN A COLLEGE POPULATION

MARGARET KRATZ, R. MORRIS, STACY RITTER, DIANA M. WATTS (WASHINGTON COLLEGE)

This study investigated the effects of controversial topics and gender on physical and emotional stress responses. Of the forty-two subjects, half were exposed to group format confrontational discussions (e.g., abortion) while blood pressure and heart rates were taken. An anxiety measure was also given. There were no significant differences between gender and group on the three dependent variables, but systolic blood pressure differences between males and females after the discussion showed the closest trend.

POSTER 16

IS EMPATHY ENOUGH? COMPARING SPIRITUAL-RELIGIOUS CONSTRUCTS TO EMPATHY IN ORDER TO PREDICT ALTRUISM

RUTH DENNISON-TEDESCO, ANN ROTHLSBERGER, GINA YANNI-BRELSFORD (LOYOLA COLLEGE IN MARYLAND)

This study investigated the role of eight spiritual-religious constructs and empathy in predicting altruism, while controlling for the mediating effect of personality and each other. The spiritual-religious constructs predicted altruism over and above personality, while these same constructs contributed additional unique predictiveness over empathy and personality. The spiritual-religious constructs mediated empathy's effect in general, whereas empathy failed to mediate spirituality's effect on altruism. Data were gathered from a community

sample of 170 men and women.

POSTER 17

EMOTIONAL STATE EFFECTS ON THE AUDITORY AFFECTIVE VERBAL LEARNING TEST

KATHARINE SNYDER, ROBERT RITZEMA, DON LASSITER, AMBER BOEMKER (METHODIST COLLEGE)

The present study assessed the relationship between two emotional state/trait variables and performance on affective list alternatives to the Rey Auditory Verbal Learning test. As with prior studies, a significant primacy effect was revealed for learning the negative list, while a significant recency effect was found for the learning of positively valenced words. Effects with the State-Trait Anger Inventory (STAXI-2) and the Optimism/Pessimism Scale were also found.

POSTER 18

PREDICTORS OF SUBJECTIVE QUALITY OF LIFE IN PATIENTS INVOLVED IN COMMUNITY MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

RICHELLE STACKERT (SOUTH SHORE MENTAL HEALTH), KRISANNE BURSİK (SUFFOLK UNIVERSITY)

Do psychiatric symptoms and development predict subjective quality of life in adults with chronic mental illness? This study examined 100 adults, ages 25 to 65, who were diagnosed with schizophrenia, schizoaffective disorder, or bipolar disorder, in treatment at a community mental health center. Utilizing correlational and multiple regression analyses, results of this study confirmed a relationship between severity of psychiatric symptoms and quality of life, with depression as the only symptom to significantly contribute to the prediction of quality of life, accounting for 24% of the total variance. The participants' level of development did not predict differences in quality of life.

POSTER 19

WITHDRAWN

POSTER 20

RELATIONSHIP CONTINUITY: THE EFFECT OF PARENT/CHILD ATTACHMENT ON ROMANTIC RELATIONSHIP VARIABLES

CARISSA BOWERSOX, M.L. KLOTZ (SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY)

This study examined the link between parent/child attachment security and adult romantic relationship variables, such as attachment security, and levels of satisfaction and conflict. Data were collected through a survey that included 4 published scales: Relationship Assessment Scale, Relationship Conflict Inventory, Multi-Item Measure of Adult Attachment and Parental Attachment Questionnaire. The affective component of parent/child attachment was positively correlated with romantic relationship attachment security. Predictors of conflict and satisfaction varied due to relationship status.

POSTER 21

THE DRAW-A-PERSON: SPED CORRELATES WITH DEPRESSION AND ANXIETY IN COSAS

CAROLYN G. VIGORITO, PHILIP M. DRUCKER, DANIELLE FISCHETTI, JOANNA MORANO (ST. JOHN'S UNIVERSITY)

Children of substance abusers (COSAs) were given the (DAP: SPED), the Children's Depression Inventory, and the Revised Children's Manifest Anxiety Scale. Seventy percent of the children had T scores above the cutoff for further evaluation of emotional disturbance. DAP:SPED scores were positively correlated with depression and anxiety scores, and negatively correlated with age. These data suggest the DAP:SPED is a useful measure of emotional disturbance in children of substance abusers.

POSTER 22

SEM EFFECTS OF FORGIVENESS ON INTERPERSONAL AND INTRAPERSONAL PSYCHOLOGICAL SYMPTOMOLOGY

KEVIN J. FLANNELLY, KATHLEEN GALEK (THE HEALTHCARE CHAPLAINCY), LAURA T. FLANNELLY (LONG ISLAND CRISIS CENTER)

SEM was used to compare the relationship between forgiveness and interpersonal (hostility, interpersonal sensitivity, paranoia, $\hat{\alpha} = .86$) and intrapersonal psychological problems (anxiety, phobia, OCD, $\hat{\alpha} = .86$), using a sample of 1380 U.S. adults. Forgiveness of self and others was negatively related to interpersonal ($\hat{\alpha} = -.13, p < .001$) and intrapersonal ($\hat{\alpha} = -.07, p < .05$) symptomology. Beliefs about God's forgiveness had no significant effect on either class of problems.

POSTER 23

LEARNING DISABILITIES, SELF-ESTEEM, SUPPORT SERVICES USE AND CAREER DECISION MAKING

JESSICA BRYANT, JILL M. NORVILITIS (BUFFALO STATE COLLEGE)

Learning disabilities (LD) may create both issues of self-esteem and career indecision for college students. In this study of 116 college students (23 males, 93 females), participants were classified according to learning disability status and use of support services. Self-reported difficulties in school were related to LD and self-esteem [$R = .47, R^2 = .22; F(2,98) = 13.58, p < .001$]. Self-efficacy about career decision-making was unrelated to disability status, GPA, or difficulties in school, but was related to achieving tendencies and career decision certainty [$R = .76, R^2 = .58; F(3,97) = 44.23, p < .001$].

POSTER 24

POTENTIAL SOURCES OF STRAIN FOR PARENTS OF CHILDREN WITH ADHD

HALEY GLEASON, CHIQUITA M. CROSS, CLAUDIA E. HOWELL, ANN L. WENGEL, ERIN S. PEACOCK, STEVEN W. EVANS (JAMES MADISON UNIVERSITY)

Studies have demonstrated that parents of children with ADHD experience considerable stress. We attempted to identify characteristics of parents and children that may contribute to strain. A stepwise multiple regression analysis revealed that parent depression scores accounted for the most variability in self-reported strain (r square change = .103, p = .005), followed by child's level of social functioning (r square change = .060, p = .025). Other related findings and implications for parent support and training will be discussed.

POSTER 25

PARENT/CHILD AGREEMENT ON THE ISSUES CHECKLIST

PAMELA ELIZABETH SCHARDIN, JEANNE M. DONAGHY, EMILY A. BARLOW, CLAUDIA E. HOWELL, STEVEN W. EVANS (JAMES MADISON UNIVERSITY)

74 children (ages 10-12) with ADHD and their parents completed the Issues Checklist as part of another study. The Issues Checklist measures the frequency and intensity of parent/child discussions on a variety of topics. This study enhances understanding of the instrument by examining rater agreement. Analyses revealed low agreement for indices of quantity (r = .368), intensity (r = .327), and calculated summary scores (r = .237). Additional analysis examined differences in rates of agreement on each specific issue.

POSTER 26

MEMORY FOR MOOD STATES FOR A SINGLE NIGHT OF TOTAL SLEEP DEPRIVATION: THE "ALL-NIGHTER" EXPERIENCE

NICOLE E. CASAMENTO, PAMELA V. THACHER (ST. LAWRENCE UNIVERSITY)

How do students remember the experience of pulling an "all-nighter?" (single night of total sleep deprivation, SN-TSD). 20 students completed measures of mood during a SN-TSD. One month later, students were asked to remember their moods during the SN-TSD. Consistent with one hypothesis, participants reported more negative than positive moods. Contrary to our second hypothesis, participants retrospectively estimated their moods as dramatically WORSE than they had actually indicated during the night of the SN-TSD.

POSTER 27

DISCIPLINE STRATEGIES AND FAMILY STRUCTURE: ADOLESCENTS' PERCEPTIONS AND ATTITUDES

KIM WAMPLER, LAUREN BUTLER, LAUREN FLOROFF (SHIPPENSBURG UNIVERSITY)

This study examined adolescents' perceptions of interactions between parents and children related to discipline strategies. Forty-two adolescents ages 17-19 years, completed the Adolescent Discipline Perception Survey. Adolescents were asked to identify typical discipline strategies used by their parents. Results showed that over half of the adolescents identified Mother or Father as using an authoritative discipline style.

Participants identified "lecture" and "removal of privileges" as the most commonly cited punishment strategies used by parents.

POSTER 28

THE INFLUENCE OF ATTACHMENT, ROLE MODELS AND GENDER ROLE ATTITUDES ON WOMEN'S BARRIER COPING EFFICACY

WHITNEY B. HAGEN, JULIE L. QUIMBY (TOWSON UNIVERSITY)

The present study examined the influence of attachment, female role model influence, and nontraditional gender role attitudes on barrier coping efficacy among college women. Data was collected from 124 undergraduate women (with a mean age of 19.7 (SD=3.2) via online survey. Results of a regression analysis showed that gender role attitudes, female role models and attachment to mother accounted for 10% of the variance in women's confidence in their ability to overcome career barriers.

POSTER 29

EFFECTS OF RESTRICTED SLEEP DURATION ON SLEEP QUALITY IN COLLEGE STUDENTS

CASEY SWEGMAN, DANIELLE ARIGO, JACQUELINE D. KLOSS (DREXEL UNIVERSITY)

Research regarding sleep quality among college students is limited despite knowledge that sleep deprivation adversely impacts academic performance, memory consolidation and learning processes. The average college student is likely to experience delayed sleep/wake cycles further complicating the ability for college students to achieve adequate sleep. For these reasons, sleep discrepancy -- the difference between one's preferred hours of sleep and one's achieved hours of sleep -- was studied to identify the effect of restricted sleep duration on sleep quality in college students. Ninety-eight subjects completed the PSQI and a Sleep Habits Questionnaire. A correlation significant at the level r = .258, p < .05 was found between sleep discrepancy and sleep quality. Interestingly, sleep quality was not related to variables known to affect sleep, such as alcohol intake, living situation and frequency of naps. The importance of sleep discrepancy in the context of circadian rhythms will be discussed.

POSTER 30

DOES PARENTING STYLE CONTRIBUTE TO AGGRESSION?

ERIN LYNNE MCGRATH (ST. VINCENT COLLEGE)

Differences in aggression (physical, verbal, anger, hostility) between men and women were compared across parenting styles (authoritative, authoritarian, indulgent, neglectful). College students (N = 108) completed a modified version of the Parental Authority Questionnaire to determine the parenting they received as children, and they completed the Aggression Questionnaire to determine what form of aggression they most frequently use. Results indicate that differences in aggression do not vary by parenting style or gender.

POSTER 31

ATTACHMENT STYLE, PRIOR VICTIMIZATION AND VIEWS OF SEX OFFENDERS AND THEIR TREATMENT

IAN KARDYS, KIMBERLY J. SAHLSTROM, ELIZABETH L. JEGLIC (JOHN JAY COLLEGE OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE)

Recent literature indicates that prior sexual abuse is correlated with an insecure attachment style. However, there is a dearth of research using non-Caucasian samples. 147 urban undergraduate students completed two attachment scales, a survey on past experiences of sexual assault, as well as surveys regarding attitudes towards sex offenders and their treatment amenability. Preliminary results indicate an association between prior abuse with insecure attachment styles and negative views of offenders and their amenability to treatment.

POSTER 32

SEXUAL BEHAVIOR AND PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS IN COMMUNITY COLLEGE STUDENTS

JEREMY WRIGHT, AMANDA WEISE, RYA REARDON, KIMBERLY YOUSCHAK, MARGARET RUOFF, LAURA BERTRAND, KAYLA GIACIN (NAUGATUCK VALLEY COMMUNITY COLLEGE)

This study focused on sexual behavior in 173 college students. Analyses showed 42% of the sample had been HIV tested and that, of those sexually active, over one third of those claiming negative HIV status had never been tested. There were significant correlations between self-reported personality traits and HIV testing ($r = .229, p < .039$). In addition, GPA showed virtually no relationship with HIV testing ($r = .011$) and sexual activity ($r = .003$).

POSTER 33

SLEEP HABITS, SLEEP QUALITY, AND PERCEIVED STRESS AMONG COLLEGE STUDENTS

CHELSEA POWLUS, DANIELLE R. ARIGO, JACQUELINE D. KLOSS (DREXEL UNIVERSITY)

To better understand sleep disturbance among college students, we administered the Pittsburgh Sleep Quality Index (PSQI), the Perceived Stress Survey (PSS), and a sleep habits questionnaire to 98 healthy college men and women. Interestingly, PSS was unrelated to the PSQI ($p > .05$). Of all sleep habits measured, only long naps were associated with poor sleep quality [$F(1,97) = 2.38, p = .015$]. The ritual of showering before bed was associated with increased PSS scores [$t(1,97) = 2.57, p = .012$] but not related to the PSQI. Strategies for enhancing sleep quality in the context of student lifestyles will be discussed.

POSTER 34

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ADAPTIVE AND MALADAPTIVE PERFECTIONISM AND SELF-EFFICACY

MARK CHAE, ORIN REDMOND, RANDI ONA, AL-MALIK JENKINS, ALLEN WILLIAMS (WILLIAM PATERSON UNIVERSITY)

The present study examined the relationship between Adaptive and Maladaptive perfectionism and self-efficacy among 198 participants. A multiple regression indicated that adaptive perfectionism was positively related to self-efficacy ($B = .480, p < .001$) while maladaptive perfectionism was negatively related to self-efficacy ($B = -.247, p < .001$). The predictor variables accounted for 19.6% of the variance for the entire sample. Results also indicated that Hispanic American participants scored significantly higher on maladaptive perfectionism when compared to White American participants. Additionally, African American participants scored significantly higher on self-efficacy as compared to White Americans and Hispanic Americans. Implications for research and practice are presented.

POSTER 35

THE EFFECTS OF STRESS AND ROLE DEMAND ON NONTRADITIONAL COLLEGE STUDENTS' HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

STEPHANIE BORBON, LAURETTE MORRIS (SUNY COLLEGE AT OLD WESTBURY)

The present study assessed for negative impact of multiple roles on college students' health and well-being. Participants completed questionnaires that included measures of physical health, perceived stress, and well-being. It was hypothesized that participants with high role demand would report greater overall stress, more health problems, and lower well-being than participants with medium or low role demand, and that females would report greater stress, more health concerns and lower well-being than males. Results indicated a significant main effect for gender.

POSTER 36

FORGIVENESS AND ITS ALTERNATIVES: NARRATIVES CONSTRUCTIONS OF BEING WRONGFULLY HURT

THOMAS B. SWAN (SIENA COLLEGE), SUZANNE BENACK (UNION COLLEGE)

In most research of the phenomenon, forgiveness is viewed as a relevant and beneficial response to situations of being wrongly hurt. Our analysis of narrative accounts suggests that some constructions make forgiveness unimportant or irrelevant. We interviewed 40 individuals about a past and a recent experience of being wrongfully hurt and also conducted Moral Judgment and Life Story Interviews from which we identified narrative constructions related to developmental position, gender, and moral reasoning stage.

POSTER 37

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SPIRITUALITY AND MARITAL SATISFACTION

CHRISTINA DUNLAP (ALBRIGHT COLLEGE)

The current study measures the relationship between spirituality and marital satisfaction. The participants (N=115) were middle class, Caucasian, married individuals who completed a 50 question survey. The results showed no significant relationship between spirituality and marital satisfaction, but gender effects were found. Females report greater importance of religion in their lives and engage in prayer more frequently. Future research should focus on development of more accurate measure for spirituality and gender specific studies.

POSTER 38

IMPROVING ACCESS TO FREE PSYCHOLOGICAL SERVICES CLINICS BY EXAMINING BARRIERS TO ATTEND ASSESSMENTS

LEIGH STURM, JULIE SNELL, JENNIFER HARDY, LEE ANN ZIETZ (GANNON UNIVERSITY)

The purpose of this qualitative study was to examine factors related to no-show rates of individuals who have inquired about free psychological services. No-show rates were monitored over a one-year period. Of the individuals that no-showed for their initial assessment thirteen agreed to participate in this study. Five qualitative questions were developed by the research team and took roughly 30 minutes by phone to complete. Results revealed common themes underlying the decision to no-show assessment.

POSTER 39

OPTIMISM, COPING STRATEGIES, AND COMFORT LEVELS WHILE IN A HOSPITAL

JACLYN GEE, M.L. KLOTZ (SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY)

Optimism has been shown to affect strategies chosen for coping with stress. We hypothesized that the impact of optimism would be seen in the experience of coping with hospitalization. Subjects (n = 147) answered a questionnaire measuring optimism, coping strategies, and comfort levels during a hospital stay or visit. Higher comfort levels were associated with positive prior hospital experience, optimism, and the coping strategies of acceptance and planning. High optimism levels were related to positive coping strategies. Significant differences were also found based on gender.

POSTER 40

WITHDRAWN

POSTER 41

RESTING FRONTAL EEG ASYMMETRY AND DEPRESSION/ANXIETY: A META-ANALYTIC REVIEW

RYAN THIBODEAU (SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY)

Tonic underactivity or overactivity in key areas of the frontal cortex may serve as a diathesis for the development of depression/anxiety. A meta-analysis was undertaken to evaluate the size of effects averaged across EEG studies of resting frontal asymmetry and depression/anxiety and determine if several moderating variables could account for heterogeneity in ef-

fects. Results indicated (1) an effect of moderate magnitude, and (2) significant variability in effect sizes, which was predicted by three moderators. Present data provide support for the diathesis-stress model of frontal cortical asymmetry.

POSTER 42

VIDEO GAMES, STRESS AND COPING STYLE: PLAYING AS COPING

LISA ANDRADE, JESSE CARDOZO, MARY O'KEEFFE (PROVIDENCE COLLEGE)

Little research has been conducted on the potentially beneficial effects of playing video games. The purpose of this study was to examine the differential effects of playing video games on problem focused vs. avoidant copers. Using a 2 x 2 design, participants were exposed to either a violent or a nonviolent video game following exposure to a laboratory stressor. Avoidant copers were found to benefit most from video game playing.

POSTER 43

EFFECT OF NEGATIVE AFFECT ON ESTIMATION OF EGOCENTRIC DISTANCE

DANIEL PAULSON, GREGG HENRIQUES, SHEENA ROGERS, JEFF ANDRE, JESSE PAPPAS (JAMES MADISON UNIVERSITY)

Henriques' (2000) Behavioral Shutdown Model of depression implies that depressed mood is associated with increased perception of required work effort. The present research examined the relationship between depressed mood and the estimation (verbal and blind-walking) of distance to a marker. Twenty-one dysphoric subjects were compared with 28 non-dysphoric subjects on the perception of distance to a marker. No significant relationship between negative affect and perception of distance was found. Differential rates of experiment completion by dysphoric and non-dysphoric subjects supports the central tenet of the BSM.

POSTER 45

CORRELATES OF BODY DISSATISFACTION

NICOLE PRESNAR, DAVE A. SCHLUETER (CLARION UNIVERSITY)

Research indicates that body dissatisfaction is a major factor in the development of eating disturbances. Males and females at a rural state university were surveyed on various factors thought to be related to body dissatisfaction. Results revealed that greater body dissatisfaction was related to thinner own ideal body image and a more external locus of control, as well as an increased concern over weight and dieting. Gender differences were noted.

POSTER 46

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN LOCUS OF CONTROL AND WEIGHT ISSUES

JOSHUA HARTMAN, DAVE A. SCHLUETER (CLARION UNIVERSITY)

Research indicates that body dissatisfaction as well as low self-esteem is related to a more external locus of control. Males (n=33) and females (n=83) at a state university completed a series of questionnaires regarding locus of control and weight issues. Results showed an association between external locus of control, negative self-esteem, and greater body dissatisfaction. Gender differences were noted.

POSTER 47

WEIGHT PERCEPTION IN ADOLESCENT FEMALES

ANDREA BRAVERMAN (WASHINGTON COLLEGE)

This study's purpose was to examine the effect of race, age, and onset of puberty on female eating attitudes and weight perceptions. Fifty-five 5th and 6th graders and thirty-two 11th graders were given a Body Image Scale, a Self-Esteem Scale, and the Eating Attitudes Test. Results indicated African American females are not as affected by physical changes related to puberty, and are not at as high a risk for developing distorted weight perceptions, as Caucasian females.

POSTER 48

RUNNING AND ATHLETICS: PRECURSORS FOR AN EATING DISORDER?

SARAH JOHNSTON (ST. VINCENT COLLEGE)

This study examined whether runners are more at risk for an eating disorder than are other athletes and nonathletes. Personality differences were also examined. Participants were 129 female college students: 21 runners, 82 other athletes, and 26 nonathletes. The participants completed the Eating Disorder Inventory (EDI-3) and the Eysenck Personality Inventory (EPI). No significant differences were found between athletic groups on any of the 12 EDI subscales or on the 3 EPI subscales.

POSTER 49

PREDICTORS OF DISORDERED EATING IN FRESHMAN WOMEN

NIJA DANIELLE MARSHALL, JILL M. NORVILITIS (BUFFALO STATE COLLEGE)

College freshmen women are at risk for a variety of eating disorders including weight fluctuation, weight gain, anorexia, and bulimia. The present study examined 52 college freshman women to assess predictors of disordered eating. Although measures of depression, satisfaction with life, restrictive eating, and anxiety were not predictors, internalization of societal attitudes towards body image, stress, self-esteem, and body mass index were [$R=.81$, $R^2=.66$, adj. $R^2=.63$, $F(4,43)=20.78$, $p<.001$]. Implications will be discussed.

POSTER 50

MAGAZINE READERSHIP AND BODY DISSATISFACTION

DEANNE BONIFAZI, ANNE SUTKOWI, MARY FORRY, RENEE CAVANAGH (WEST CHESTER UNIVERSITY)

Research suggests that viewing media images may contribute

to body dissatisfaction in women. Some researchers suggest that the same may be true for men; however, few studies have been conducted. This research, examining college students (n=441), found significant positive correlations between the frequency of exposure to popular magazines and media internalization in both males and females. Significant positive correlations were also found between media internalization and body dissatisfaction for both genders.

POSTER 51

IMPACT OF SOCIAL COPING SKILLS ON BULIMIC SYMPTOMOLOGY: EXPLORING THE MEDIATING ROLE OF AFFECT

JIM A. HAUGH, ERIKA SALMINEN, MARY HAMILTON, DORREK CHARLES (ROWAN UNIVERSITY)

The study explored the impact of stress, social support, and social problem solving skills on bulimic symptoms, while controlling for co-occurring affective symptomology. The study also utilized a longitudinal design. Participants were undergraduate students. Results indicated that the variables accounted for significant variance in both bulimic and affective symptoms in cross-sectional data. However, they only accounted for significant variance in affect in longitudinal analyses, suggesting a differing predictive relationship to affect and bulimia over time.

POSTER 52

TARGET WEIGHT DISCREPANCY AS A MEASURE OF FEAR OF FATNESS IN UNDERWEIGHT EATING DISORDER PATIENTS

ABBY GIFFIN (LOYOLA COLLEGE IN MARYLAND), MATTHEW THORNBURG, JANELLE W. COUGHLIN, GRAHAM REDGRAVE, ANGELA S. GUARDA (JOHNS HOPKINS SCHOOL OF MEDICINE), LESLIE J. HEINBERG (CASE WESTERN RESERVE UNIVERSITY)

We measured target weight discrepancy (TWD=medically defined target weight – patient's desired weight) in underweight inpatients with eating disorders. Comparisons between high- and low-TWD groups on measures of general and eating psychopathology revealed that patients with high-TWD reported greater drive for thinness, body dissatisfaction, internalization of thinness standards, neuroticism, and frequency of pathological eating behaviors than those with low-TWD. TWD also predicted length of stay in treatment above and beyond that explained by admission BMI.

POSTER 53

BODY IMAGE SATISFACTION: COMPARING BODY FAT AND MUSCLE MASS AS A FUNCTION OF GENDER AND ACTIVITY LEVEL

PATRICIA MAGUIRE, TIFFANY PHILLIPS, CHRISTINA GALLAGHER (WIDENER UNIVERSITY)

College students completed a survey that measured their body image satisfaction using silhouettes that differed in body fat and muscle mass. As hypothesized we found that females de-

sired figures with less body fat than their current image. In addition, we found that males wanted to have more muscle mass than their current image. In contrast to our prediction, we found that activity level was unrelated to body image satisfaction.

POSTER 54

GENDER, FAMILY ENVIRONMENT, AND EATING DISORDER RISK AMONG A COLLEGE POPULATION

ERIN KOLARIK, JIM SIEMEN (WASHINGTON COLLEGE)

This study investigated relationships between gender, family environment, and risk of eating disorders among college students. Fifty-two undergraduates completed the Family Environment Scale and the Eating Disorder Inventory-2. Results indicated significant relationships between eating disorder risk and family cohesion, family conflict, and family organization, and a trend between eating disorder risk and family expressiveness. Results are discussed relative to media influence and the importance of early intervention as part of a successful eating disorder treatment program.

POSTER 55

BODY IMAGE ASSESSMENT: A COMPUTER BASED APPROACH

CHRISTIAN HOLLE, ORIN R. REDMOND, VAUGHAN R. WILKINS (WILLIAM PATERSON UNIVERSITY)

Typical silhouette assessments of body image do not allow for individual differences in dissatisfaction with specific body parts. This study used recently developed computer imaging software to modify a digital photo of a participant's body and make specific changes to various parts of that image with high precision. Participants were male student volunteers from introductory psychology classes. Results indicate that men did not desire overall body increases but significantly indicated a preference for specific body areas.

POSTER 56

THE EFFECTS OF MALE GENDER ROLE NORMS ON PERCEPTIONS OF SEXUAL HARASSMENT

SHIRA FREUNDLICH-WIESEN, JANET SIGAL, RONALD DUMONT, NEIL MASSOTH, JOSEPH D. SALERNO, ERIC KLEIN (FAIRLEIGH DICKINSON UNIVERSITY)

Eighty-two undergraduate students read a scenario involving an uncomfortable exchange between a professor and student and then completed scenario-based questions, a measure of gender role norms - Taylor Alexithymia Scale (TAS), and a measure of attitudes towards sexual harassment - Likelihood to Sexually Harass Scale (LSH). Results found no significant relationship between whether or not students viewed the uncomfortable exchange as sexual harassment and whether they scored high or low on the TAS and LSH.

POSTER 57

THE IMPORTANCE OF BREASTFEEDING KNOWLEDGE FOR IMPROVED BREASTFEEDING ATTITUDES

KRISTINA M. HANLON, KELLY M. JOHNSON (DOMINICAN COLLEGE OF BLAUVELT)

A breastfeeding knowledge assessment and breastfeeding attitude survey were distributed to 102 participants. Knowledge and favorable attitudes were correlated, $r(100) = .299$, $p = .002$. Women knew more about breastfeeding practices, $t(100) = 3.77$, $p = .001$, and had more favorable attitudes relative to men, $t(100) = -2.87$, $p = .005$. Older participants (25+ years) had more favorable attitudes, $t(100) = 2.848$, $p = .005$ than those aged 18-25 years. Disseminating breastfeeding facts may improve attitudes and increase breastfeeding practices.

POSTER 58

UNIQUE AND COMMON PREDICTORS OF DEPRESSION AND ANXIETY: A MULTIVARIATE AND LONGITUDINAL MODEL

JIM A. HAUGH, DANIEL LEBO (ROWAN UNIVERSITY)

The purpose was to examine the relationship between social problem solving and social support and compare the ability of these variables to predict variance in depressive and anxious symptoms. A longitudinal design was utilized and methodological problems from previous literature were corrected. Participants were undergraduate students. Analyses indicated that these constructs were significantly related, accounted for significant variance in the dependent measures, and that their predictive power varied by both time and the dependent measure in the regression equation.

BODIES AND SOULS**Paul Bloom**

2:30 - 3:50 PM

CHAIR: RACHEL BARR (GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY)

BODIES AND SOULS

PAUL BLOOM (YALE UNIVERSITY)



Evidence from developmental psychology suggests that both children and adults see physical entities such as objects (or bodies) as fundamentally distinct from psychological entities such as minds (or souls). We are natural-born dualists. This has profound implications for our mental life, and helps explain certain

surprising facts about art, religion, humor, and morality.

LEARNING PROCESSES I

2:30 PM - 3:50 PM

CHAIR: DAVID TOWNSEND (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY)

2:30-2:45 PM**PAVLOVIAN BACKWARD CONDITIONED INHIBITION IN HUMANS: SUMMATION AND RETARDATION TESTS**

GONZALO URCELAY, OLGA PERELMUTER, RACHAEL J. HESSNER, RALPH R. MILLER (SUNY, BINGHAMTON)

Two experiments using humans investigated whether a Pavlovian backward inhibitory treatment can pass summation and retardation tests for inhibition. The rationale behind these experiments was that previous demonstrations of backward inhibition informed participants about the nature of the outcome before training. We used a predictive task in which participants had no knowledge about the outcome until phase two, when reinforcement occurred. The results provide a clear demonstration of Pavlovian backward conditioned inhibition.

2:50-3:05 PM**CAN 6-MONTH-OLD HUMAN INFANTS FORM A****BIDIRECTIONAL ASSOCIATIVE CHAIN?**

DAVID TOWNSEND, CARA WEIMER, CAROLYN ROVEE-COLLIER (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY)

Using a sensory preconditioning paradigm, we demonstrated that 6-month-olds formed an associative chain that was composed of two, successively pre-exposed object pairs (A-B, B-C) with a common element. Infants who later saw three target actions modeled on C imitated them on A. A control group pre-exposed to A-B unpaired but B-C paired did not. These findings have major implications for the nature of mnemonic networks and suggest that the associative chain may have been bi-directional.

3:10-3:25 PM**PROSPECTIVE CODING BY PIGEONS IN A RADIAL MAZE ANALOG TASK**

KELLY DIGIAN (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY), THOMAS R. ZENTALL (UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY)

Zentall, Steirn, and Jackson-Smith (1990) found that pigeons used both retrospective and prospective coding in a radial maze analog task (five response keys). An alternative hypothesis was tested by presenting two response keys (one correct, one incorrect) at the choice point after a retention interval. Relative to control trials, errors decreased as correct choices made before the delay increased. These results are consistent with prospective coding in which to-be-visited keys are remembered during the delay.

3:30-3:45 PM**EFFECTS OF A COD ON RESPONDING MAINTAINED BY TWO PAIRS OF STAY AND SWITCH SCHEDULES.**

JAMES MACDONALL (FORDHAM UNIVERSITY)

Concurrent schedules consist of two pairs of choices, each a choice of staying at or switching from one alternative. Using a multiple schedule with identical pairs of stay and switch schedules in each component and a COD in one component, the GML poorly described the response ratios in the no COD component but did describe those in the COD component. An alternative equation described the response ratios in both the no COD and COD components.

PSI CHI: NOW AND IN THE FUTURE

2:30 PM – 3:50 PM

CHAIR: LIZA MONTESANO (LOYOLA UNIVERSITY, MARYLAND)

PSI CHI'S GRANTS AND AWARDS
VIRGINIA MATHIE (PSI CHI)

INTERNSHIPS AND COLLABORATIONS
ROBERT YOUTH (DOWLING COLLEGE)

WHERE DOES PSI CHI GO FROM HERE?

DISCUSSANT:

NORINE JALBERT (WESTERN CONNECTICUT
STATE UNIVERSITY)

Today's Psi Chi is very different from the organization founded 77 years ago. Psi Chi now publishes the Journal of Undergraduate Research, a reviewed journal of empirical research carried out by undergraduate students, and provides over \$250,000 in grants and awards to support and acknowledge members' research. New projects involve funding internships, collaborations with other organizations, and, in 2007, Psi Chi will hold its first National Leadership Conference. This session focuses on Psi Chi's present and upcoming projects, and includes an audience discussion of long-term ideas of goals for Psi Chi's future.

Symposium

Mencken

**CO-CURRICULAR ACTIVITIES FOR NON-
TRADITIONAL STUDENTS**

2:30 PM-3:50 PM

CYNTHIA MUNSHELL (UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND
UNIVERSITY COLLEGE)

DAWN K. LEWIS (PRINCE GEORGE'S COMMUNITY
COLLEGE)

One challenge facing universities offering online degrees is the ability to offer extra-curricular opportunities that can enhance the undergraduate experience for students. University of Maryland University College is piloting discipline-specific online clubs for students in a variety of programs of study. Development of these clubs is part of the attempt to engage students in the university learning community and to promote other retention efforts. According to John Gardner, "Retention occurs when students feel part of the community." In addition to disseminating important information about the curriculum and university programs, the creators of the online clubs hope to increase student motivation, reduce learner anxiety about program expectations, enhance learning experience through increased access to resources and educational opportunities, increase student satisfaction, and provide students with a sense of connectedness. Strategies used to promote student cohesion and engagement in university life will be discussed. Prince George's Community College, a large urban community college, struggles with the same issues. The Psychology College Center program was instituted to create a community of psychology students and to provide programming to stimulate interest in the discipline. The PCC goes beyond traditional honor societies and clubs.

SCRA Key Note Address

McKeldin

**WHAT IS A COMMUNITY PSYCHOLOGIST
DOING IN A PLACE LIKE THIS?**

Andrea Solarz

2:30 PM - 3:50 PM

Community psychologists work in many different kinds of settings. For those who pursue careers in applied settings, this can mean applying community psychology principles in non-traditional and sometimes unexpected ways. The speaker, a past president of the Society for Community Research and Action, has an extensive career focused on public policy work at the state and national levels; she has worked in Congress, for think tanks, for a national professional association, and now as a consultant. Although none of her positions has been as a community psychologist, she has been able to bring a community psychology perspective to her work. She will discuss her different work experiences, how her training in community psychology has enhanced her ability to work in those settings and influenced her work products, the skills that have been particularly useful, and different ways that community psychology perspectives can be brought to bear.

Symposium

Schaefer

**CROSS-CULTURAL PSYCHOLOGY:
METHODS AND FINDINGS**

2:30 PM-3:50 PM

CHAIR: ORAINE RAMOO (LEHIGH UNIVERSITY)

The recent rise in psychological research across cultures adds diversity to our findings, as it reveals subtle yet powerful impacts of culture on human behavior. This symposium discusses methods and findings of cross-cultural research across a variety of topics – attraction, ageing, procrastination, sex-roles, and adjustment of international students at U.S. universities.

SEX ROLES

LYNN H. COLLINS (LASALLE UNIVERSITY)

BEAUTY

NAOMI LEE (GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY)

PROCRASTINATION

JOSEPH FERRARI (DEPAUL UNIVERSITY)

AGING

FLORENCE L. DENMARK (PACE UNIVERSITY)

Friday, 2:30 PM

INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS

SENEL POYRAZLI (PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY)

Paper

Lincoln

TRAUMA

2:30 PM-3:50 PM

CHAIR: SCOTT MCNARY (MONTGOMERY COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOLS)

2:30-2:45 PM

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN EXPOSURE TO TERRORISM AND PSYCHOLOGICAL TRAITS IN ISRAELI YOUTHS

THOMAS HERSHBERGER, MERAV PISHOTO (CHATHAM COLLEGE)

This study extends the work of Pat-Horenczyk by examining the relationship between exposure to terrorism and psychological traits in 91 Israeli youths. Exposure to terrorism, PTSD, function impairment, depression, somatization, coping, social support, self-efficacy, and resilience were measured. Forty-eight percent of the participants had direct exposure to terrorism. Results indicated a positive correlation between PTSD and exposure, as well as significant correlations between function impairment, self-efficacy and resilience.

2:50-3:05 PM

CHILDHOOD TRAUMA AND ANNIHILATION ANXIETY: WHAT FACTORS MEDIATE THIS RELATIONSHIP?

SOFIJA JOVIC (LONG ISLAND UNIVERSITY)

Prior research has shown that traumatic events can have long-ranging psychological consequences, including retraumatization, elevated anxiety, and other psychological symptoms. The present study tested a mediation model for the relationship between reported childhood trauma and annihilation anxiety in adulthood. It was found that the data supported a full mediation model, suggesting that anxiety sensitivity, hardiness, and current traumatic symptoms account for the statistical significance of the relationship between childhood trauma and annihilation. Implication for future research of resiliency and its relationship to effectiveness of psychological intervention is examined.

3:10-3:25 PM

PTSD SYMPTOM DIFFERENCES BETWEEN WOMEN AND MEN MAY BE EXPLAINED BY DIFFERENTIAL EXPOSURE TO EVENTS

SCOTT MCNARY (MONTGOMERY COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOLS), BETHANY L. BRAND, JONATHAN

MATTANAH (TOWSON UNIVERSITY)

Competing explanations for higher PTSD prevalence among women vs. men are: increased vulnerability to PTSD vs. greater exposure to PTSD-inducing events. This study investigates the exposure hypothesis. Undergraduates (N=379) completed PTSD measures. Structural equation models analyzed effects of sex and event type on PTSD symptoms. A female-male difference ($\beta=0.70$ SE=0.33) was reduced after controlling type and number of events ($\beta=0.49$ SE=0.30), suggesting gender differences in PTSD are better explained by differential exposure to events.

Paper

Pratt

MEMORY

2:30 PM-3:50 PM

CHAIR: JASON ARNDT (MIDDLEBURY COLLEGE)

2:30-2:45 PM

THE COSTS AND BENEFITS OF PRIOR EXPOSURE AS A FUNCTION OF RESPONSE TIMES

MAURA PILOTTI (DOWLING COLLEGE), JOCELYN TAN, MARTIN CHODOROW (HUNTER COLLEGE)

The experiment examined the effects of interference on identification responses. Prior exposure to a target word facilitated its processing at test (priming). Yet, prior exposure to the word and to an orthographically overlapping word eliminated priming, whereas prior exposure to the orthographically overlapping word actually impaired the processing of the target word. This pattern applied to slow, moderate and fast responses, but was limited to responses to words that participants recognized as having been presented earlier.

2:50-3:05 PM

THE EFFECT OF LIST STRENGTH ON PROCESS-DISSOCIATION MEASURES

JESSICA RAE CHAMBERLAND, RICHARD A. CHECHILE (TUFTS UNIVERSITY)

The process dissociation framework proposed by Jacoby (1991) provides a method for estimation of implicit and explicit memory processes. In the two studies presented here we manipulated list strength. We were able to induce fluctuation in these estimates. Our own analysis used a variation of the MPT model 7B (Chechile, 2004). This analysis revealed that performance differences were due to guessing and storage differences. This is in conflict with the underlying theory of process dissociation.

3:10-3:25 PM

THE EFFECTS OF COLLABORATION ON INDIVIDUAL MEMORY ACROSS DELAY

LUCIANE PAULA PEREIRA-PASARIN, SUPARNA RAJARAM (STONY BROOK UNIVERSITY)

Two experiments assessed the effects of prior collaboration on individual memory. Pictures and words were presented under deep versus shallow encoding. Participants performed a recognition memory test individually following either collaboration among 3 participants or no group collaboration. Collaboration significantly increased individual veridical recognition. This effect was replicated in Experiment 2 and it extended to 48-hour and 1-week delays. The positive effects of collaboration on individual veridical recognition memory are replicable and robust.

3:30-3:45 PM

THE EFFECTS OF ASSOCIATIVE STRENGTH, STUDY TIME, AND RETRIEVAL SPEED ON FALSE MEMORY

JASON ARNDT, MARY K. DEVINE (MIDDLEBURY COLLEGE), MICHELLE TOELLE (ILLINOIS STATE UNIVERSITY), CHAK FU LAM, CONNOR SINDEL (MIDDLEBURY COLLEGE), LEAH SWEARENGIN (UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND) CHRISTINE GOULD (MIDDLEBURY COLLEGE)

An experiment examined the effects of associative strength and study time on false memory in the Deese-Roediger-McDermott paradigm. The effects of these variables on activation and monitoring processes were assessed by manipulating retrieval time. The results are consistent with the interpretation that increasing the associative strength from study items to unstudied lures increases activation of lure items and decreases monitoring processes, while increasing study time has limited effects on activation processes and monitoring processes.

Paper

Hopkins

SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY OF HEALTH

2:30 PM - 3:50 PM

CHAIR: MARY TURNER DEPALMA

2:30-2:45 PM

PERCEPTIONS OF RESPONSIBILITY FOR DIABETES ONSET AND ILLNESS INTRUSIVENESS

MARY TURNER DEPALMA, JULIA ROLLISON, JESSICA BONA, MATTHEW CAMPORESE (ITHACA COLLEGE)

This study investigated the relationship between perceived judgments of responsibility for diabetes onset and disease perceptions. Results from an internet survey indicated that participants who held themselves more responsible for their diabetes onset reported increased anger, self-blame, and ill-

ness intrusiveness. The combined effects of responsibility, trait anger, and self-blame explained 27% of the variance in perceptions of illness intrusiveness. This research suggests the inclusion of social and emotional interventions to promote effective disease management.

2:50-3:05 PM

PREDICTION OF LONG-TERM PHYSICAL ACTIVITY INTENTIONS USING THE HEALTH BELIEF MODEL

RIVKA C. LISS-LEVINSON, PAUL J. POPPEN (THE GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY)

This study investigated the relationship between the Health Belief Model (HBM) and intentions to engage in physical activity (PA) in 5, 10, and 20 years. A questionnaire measuring HBM constructs and PA past behavior and future intentions was distributed to 123 undergraduates. The strongest predictors of PA intentions were past behavior and self-efficacy, non-HBM constructs. However, core HBM constructs were able to predict 10 year PA intentions beyond the predictive power of these modifying factors.

3:10-3:25 PM

HOSTILITY AND GENERAL PHYSICAL HEALTH: A TEST OF THE TRANSACTIONAL MODEL

RICHARD J. CONTRADA, KIMBERLY R ALBERG (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY)

We tested hypotheses derived from the Transactional model of hostility and health in a healthy undergraduate population using self-report measures at three different time points. Hostility was directly and prospectively associated with health outcomes, and these associations were mediated by life stress, but not social support or interpersonal conflict. Moreover, there were bi-directional and prospective associations between hostility and social support, but not between hostility and either life stress or interpersonal conflict.

3:30-3:45 PM

STRESS LEVEL AND OTHER PSYCHOLOGICAL CONCEPTS AMONG AFRICAN AMERICAN COLLEGE STUDENTS

LING-CHUAN CHU, LASHEA BRIGGS, APRIL HARRISON (DELAWARE STATE UNIVERSITY)

This study investigated the stress level of African American college students using various measures and other psychological concepts, such as locus of control, and health locus of control. There were 93 participants in this study. The most stressful aspects among students in this study were financial issues and work. The results indicated that the scores from perceived stress scale were correlated with other measures and external locus of control was correlated with higher perceived stress.

SOCIAL: EXPERIMENTAL POSTERS

2:30 PM-3:50 PM

POSTER 1**ATTITUDES TOWARD THE O.J. SIMPSON VERDICT**

MOLLY SPEARS, CHERYL M. PARADIS, TANZEA TAYLOR (MARYMOUNT MANHATTAN COLLEGE)

42 undergraduates completed a questionnaire designed by the authors on the Simpson verdict. 69% reported their verdict opinion changed little during trial. Only 5% reported that they agreed "very much" with the verdict at the time; only 7% today. Participants reported their beliefs that financial status (84%), celebrity status (83%), ethnic background (36%) and record of domestic abuse (29%) influenced the verdict. Only 16% reported the jury fair in terms of racial makeup; 12% in gender makeup.

POSTER 2**WITHDRAWN****POSTER 3****EXAMINING THE CONTRIBUTIONS OF EXPLICIT PROCESSES IN PROBABILISTIC CLASSIFICATION LEARNING**

AMANDA PRICE, JESSICA BOLITINGHOUSE (ELIZABETHTOWN COLLEGE)

The "weather prediction task" is commonly used to assess implicit learning among neurological populations but the task may heavily recruit explicit processes. The task was modified to remove the possibility of explicit learning and participants failed to improve. Modification of the task to remove implicit learning had no effect on performance; further, performance was related to explicit awareness of the task structure. This suggests that the task is not appropriate for assessments of implicit learning.

POSTER 4**EVALUATION OF THE COMPLEMENTARITY AND SUBJECTIVE VALENCE OF INTERPERSONAL INTERACTIONS**

AIDAN WRIGHT, GARY GIUMETTI, PATRICK MARKEY (VILLANOVA UNIVERSITY)

The interpersonal process of complementarity asserts that positive interpersonal interactions are characterized by a pattern of reciprocity on the agency dimension and equivalence on the communion dimension, whereas negative interactions do not fit this pattern. To investigate this, participants (N = 160) described subjectively pleasant and unpleasant interpersonal situations, and then rated their behavior and the behavior of the interactant using the IAS-R (Wiggins, 1995). Contrary to predictions, complementarity occurred in both pleasant and

unpleasant interactions.

POSTER 5**THE SCIENTIFIC IMPOTENCE EXCUSE: RESPONSES TO BELIEF-THREATENING SCIENTIFIC INFORMATION**

GEOFFREY MUNRO (TOWSON UNIVERSITY)

Participants read abstracts summarizing scientific studies on the validity of a stereotype about homosexuals. The conclusions either confirmed or disconfirmed participants' previous beliefs. Those reading belief-disconfirming abstracts reported less belief that scientific methods could be used to effectively test the validity of the stereotype in question and of several topics unrelated to homosexuality (e.g., astrology). Discussion focuses on attitude resistance and the erosion of people's beliefs in the potency of scientific methods to answer questions.

POSTER 6**DOES PHYSICAL ATTRACTIVENESS AFFECT JUDGMENTS IN CRIMINAL CASES ?**

DAVE SCHLUETER, KIRK ENGEL (CLARION UNIVERSITY)

Are attractive people judged less harshly than unattractive people. Past studies typically used different actors who were assumed to be more or less attractive. In this study, participants were asked to judge perpetrators in four scenarios and were given a picture of the perpetrator. Pictures were selected from advertisements for cosmetic surgery, such that before and after pictures of the same person were used. The attractive character was judged less harshly. Gender differences were investigated.

POSTER 7**VALIDATION OF THE TRUMAN BURNOUT INVENTORY**

KIMBERLY WILSON, TERESA M HECKERT (TRUMAN STATE UNIVERSITY)

Our purpose was to create a new job burnout scale. Unlike the MBI-GS, our scale will be free to researchers and makes use of Likert-type, rather than frequency, response options. The inventory has three subscales, consistent with the dimensions identified by Maslach, Jackson, and Leiter (1996) (i.e., emotional exhaustion, cynicism, and professional efficacy). Preliminary analyses suggest that our scale is a reliable and valid alternative to the MBI-GS.

POSTER 8**IS MORE (EXPENSIVE) BETTER? RELATIONS BETWEEN FUNDING AND CITATION IMPACT IN PSYCHOLOGICAL RESEARCH**

CASSIDY ZAMMIT, MARCELLA SCHREIBER, JOHN RUSCIO (ELIZABETHTOWN COLLEGE), SCOTT LILIENFELD; (EMORY UNIVERSITY)

Psychological scientists are under increasing pressure to se-

cure external funding for their research and receive substantial professional rewards for successfully doing so. What are the consequences of this contingency for the quality of research? An examination of the research funding and citation impact of 1,200 articles published in 6 APA journals across 4 five-year intervals revealed very weak relationships. Potential costs and benefits of the emphasis on external funding for psychological research are discussed.

POSTER 9

THE EFFECT OF NEWS SOURCE ON POLITICAL BELIEFS

TRACY CARBAUGH, LORI A. BARNES, JEFFREY BARTEL, (SHIPPENSBURG UNIVERSITY)

We attempted to determine the effect of news source on political beliefs. Participants viewed news stories on similar topics from either Fox News or CNN. A Post-Video Questionnaire (PVQ) assessed participants' knowledge and opinions about the news stories' topics. A MANCOVA, covarying prior ideology, found a significant effect of news source on PVQ responses. Unexpectedly, the source affected perceptions of "facts" but not "opinions." Our study supports prior correlational findings of a TV/political belief link.

POSTER 10

SPORT ANXIETY, PERFORMANCE AND COUNTERFACTUAL THINKING IN ATHLETES

JENN KEELEY, SCOTT F. MADEY, (SHIPPENSBURG UNIVERSITY)

Forty-four athletes completed the Sport Competition Anxiety Scale. They were randomly assigned to write about a poor or good past performance, indicate how much they still thought about the event, and what they learned about themselves. Higher sport anxiety was associated with counterfactual thinking and negative learning for poor performances but not so for good performances. Thinking about good performance buffers the effect of sport anxiety on counterfactual thinking and negative learning.

POSTER 11

THE INFLUENCE OF AGE STEREOTYPES ON MANAGERIAL DECISIONS: THIRTY YEARS LATER

ROBIN M. VALERI, JULIA BRUNO, CHRISTA DINOLFO, (ST. BONAVENTURE UNIVERSITY)

The present study replicated previous research (Rosen & Jerdee, 1976) examining the impact of age stereotypes on managerial decisions. Seventy undergraduates volunteered to participate in the study. The students were asked to assume the role of a manager and react to six different scenarios depicting either an older or a younger worker. Participants indicated they were more likely to promote or transfer a younger versus older employee to a position that demanded fresh solutions to challenging problems, required quick judgments under high risk conditions, or required considerable physical demands.

POSTER 12

THE EFFECT OF MORTALITY SALIENCE ON THE PROCESSING OF WORLDVIEW-THREATENING INFORMATION

JAMES DELAGUILA, JARRET T. CRAWFORD, FLORETTE COHEN (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY)

This study addressed the effect of mortality salience on the interpretation of information threatening to one's cultural worldview. It was predicted that liberal and Democratic participants under mortality salience would be more likely than those experiencing no manipulation of mortality salience to reject evidence that New Jersey State Police were not committing racial profiling on the New Jersey Turnpike. The results confirmed this hypothesis. This study further illuminates the impact of mortality salience on the maintenance of cultural worldview.

POSTER 13

THE INFLUENCE OF GROUP AND INDIVIDUATING INFORMATION IN POLITICAL PERSON PERCEPTION

JARRET CRAWFORD, THOMAS R. CAIN, LEE JUSSIM, (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY)

The present study addresses the roles of individuating and group information in the perception of politicians. Participants read a statement written by either a left-wing Democrat, moderate Democrat, moderate Republican, or right-wing Republican. Participants were then asked to predict the politician's endorsement of several other policies. Results indicate that perceivers use both party label and individuating information (i.e., politician's statements) to predict politicians' endorsement of other policies.

POSTER 14

THE INFLUENCE OF DISTRACTION AND SPORT FAN IDENTIFICATION ON IMPRESSIONS OF HOMOSEXUAL ATHLETES

JAMONN CAMPBELL, DENISE COTHREN, LINDSAY KISTLER, ANNE OSOWSKI, ROSS ROGERS, (SHIPPENSBURG UNIVERSITY)

Participants reported impressions of an athlete from their favorite team after reading a short vignette. The vignettes described the athlete as being homosexual or straight, and either becoming a distraction or not causing a distraction to the team. The findings indicated that the homosexual player was rated more positively than the heterosexual player regardless of distraction, and that the high-identifying sport fans in the heterosexual condition liked the non-disruptive player better than the disruptive athlete.

POSTER 15

AMERICAN AND IRAQI PERPETRATORS AND VICTIMS: NATIONALITY EFFECTS ON PERCEPTIONS OF VIOLENCE

BETHANY WICKHAM, MARITE RODRIGUEZ-

HAYNES, (CLARION UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA)

Participants (n = 105) were expected to assign harsher punishments to Iraqis killing Americans than vice versa. They read a story about Iraqi soldiers killing Iraqi or American civilians, or American soldiers killing Iraqi or American civilians and a story about Iraqi or American college students killing American or Iraqi civilians. Participants did not assign different punishments to soldiers by nationality but indicated that Iraqi college students should receive harsher punishments than American soldiers.

POSTER 16

VICTIM INTENT TO AVOID INJURY ON OBSERVERS' PERCEPTIONS OF INJURY

WILLIAM AMES ASHTON, ARLENE BEST, (YORK COLLEGE/CUNY)

Past research has found non-experimental evidence to suggest a negative relationship between a victim's intention to avoid injury and observers' perceptions of the victim's level of injury, in spite of constant objective information regarding injury. Participants read a scenario in which the intention of a victim to take precautions against injury was manipulated. Negligent and intentional victims were attributed significantly more foreseeability regarding the accident; more responsible and more psychological injury than accidental victims

POSTER 17

CELL PHONE DISTURBANCE AND ITS EFFECT ON READING COMPREHENSION OF COLLEGE STUDENTS

KATRINA ANNE SCHWANDT, (ALBRIGHT COLLEGE)

Society often perceives the use of cell phones as disruptive, annoying, and improper behavior in many settings, especially the classroom. Sixty college students were placed into one of two conditions: cell phone disturbance or silence. The students were asked to complete two reading comprehension passages: science and humanities. Analysis of recall scores indicated that there was a significant difference between majors. There was no statistical significance with cell phone disturbance.

POSTER 18

PERCEPTIONS OF CIGARETTE SMOKING AMONG COLLEGE STUDENTS

MICHELE VAN VOLKOM, SHAUNA SIMMONS (MONMOUTH UNIVERSITY)

The purpose of this study was to examine perceptions of cigarette smoking. Participants completed a questionnaire that ascertained general information about smoking habits and items assessing how much they believed certain smoking-related statements to be true. Significant differences emerged between men and women on items such as why women smoke. Significant differences were also found when comparing current, former, and non-smokers on items such as the best method to quit smoking.

POSTER 19

MEDIATING EFFECTS OF INVOLUNTARY SMILING ON ALTRUISM

TARA NOLAN (ST. VINCENT COLLEGE)

Positive emotions have been shown to be elicited by participants holding a pen with their teeth, thus facilitating smiling. The purpose of the current study was to examine the extent to which involuntary smiling elicits altruistic attitudes and behaviors. Participants viewed a positive or neutral movie segment while holding a pen either with their teeth (facilitating smiling) or with their lips. There were no significant differences in altruistic attitudes or behavior between the conditions.

POSTER 20

EFFECTS OF TELEVISION PROGRAMMING ON MORAL BEHAVIOR, ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE PERSONALITY TRAITS

SANDRA VALENTE, LAURA BERTRAND, MARGARET ROUFF, REGINA CURTIS, DANIELA DASILVA, YARY CLEMENTE, KAYLA GIACIN (NAUGATUCK VALLEY COMMUNITY COLLEGE)

College students were given a survey about the effect of television viewing on moral behavior. Categories of television shows were rated for their effect on moral behavior. Relationships between effect of television viewing on moral behavior, GPA, and personality traits was examined. Preliminary data indicates a significant correlation between the number of reported negative traits and the average number of hours of television watched per week.

POSTER 21

FOLLOWING THE LEADER: THE EFFECT OF LEADERSHIP STYLE ON TASK PERFORMANCE AND SATISFACTION

JULIE LYON, RACHEL M HOULT, MARNI MANKUTA, LINDSEY FEIGENBAUM, ROBERT BRADLEY (UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND)

Transformational leadership is positively related to task performance and satisfaction (Bass, 1985). This study expanded upon previous research by measuring the relationship of both perceived leadership style and participant personality with task performance and satisfaction in a distance setting. Participants who experienced transformational leadership reported greater task satisfaction and leader affinity, but showed no difference in task performance. In addition, there was some support for the effect of personality traits on task performance and satisfaction.

POSTER 22

NONVERBAL BEHAVIOR AND RAPPORT

JILLIAN J WEISER, SUZANNE T GURLAND, (MIDDLEBURY COLLEGE)

We extended work on relations between adults' nonverbal behaviors and perceived rapport to include children's per-

ceptions of rapport, and adult's perceptions of rapport with respect to their own nonverbal behaviors. 40 adult-child interactions were coded for six adult nonverbal behaviors. Participants completed rapport questionnaires. Results suggest particular nonverbal behaviors may correlate with adults', but not children's, perceptions of rapport, r 's .257 to .803 (some negative; p 's < .10). Discussion highlights implications for adult-child interpersonal interactions.

POSTER 23

FOLLOWING THE LEADER: THE EFFECT OF LEADERSHIP STYLE ON TASK PERFORMANCE AND SATISFACTION

RACHEL M. HOULT, JULIE S. LYON, MARNI MANKUTA, LINDSEY FEIGENBAUM, ROBERT BRADLEY (UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND)

Transformational leadership is positively related to task performance and satisfaction (Bass, 1985). This study expanded upon previous research by measuring the relationship of both perceived leadership style and participant personality with task performance and satisfaction in a distance setting. Participants who experienced transformational leadership reported greater task satisfaction and leader affinity, but showed no difference in task performance. In addition, there was some support for the effect of personality traits on task performance and satisfaction.

POSTER 24

IT'S WHAT YOU DO THAT CREATES ENMITY, NOT WHAT YOU SAY

KEVIN MCKILLOP, HEATHER DEWEY, ROSALIE LUBY, ASHLEY TAYLOR, BRIE WILLIAMS (WASHINGTON COLLEGE)

Participants were informed that a supposed other participant either liked or hated them, and then took part in a cooperative game with the other participant. Measures concerning the participant's perceptions of the "other participant" were taken before and after the game. We found that participants were more likely to consider the other an enemy after playing, and losing, the cooperative game, regardless of whether they had been told that the other liked or hated them.

POSTER 25

DO IMPOSTORS REALLY BELIEVE THAT OTHERS THINK HIGHLY OF THEM?

RORY O'BRIEN MCELWEE, TRICIA YURAK, (ROWAN UNIVERSITY)

Definitional to the concept of Impostorism is the belief that others view one more positively than one views oneself. However, previous research using a 5-item nomothetic measure of self- and reflected other ratings did not support this tenet. Thus, we tested this hypothesis using three different methodologies (5-item nomothetic, 36-item nomothetic, free response idiographic). No supporting evidence was found. We conclude that the traditional concept of Impostorism as a personality variable needs to be revisited.

POSTER 26

THE DOUBLE CURSED SWORD: STUDENTS WHO FAIL TO RECOGNIZE THEIR OWN INCOMPETENCE

WINONA COCHRAN, EILEEN ASTOR-STETSON, RYAN KELTY, (BLOOMSBURG UNIVERSITY)

Research has shown that students with the least ability in an area tend to overestimate their competence. This study hypothesized upper level students would be better able to evaluate their performance. Students completed a demographic questionnaire, read an article and completed a quiz. Significant results were found for real versus predicted percentile ranks with the top quartiles underestimating and the bottom quartiles overestimating their performance. Seniors were most accurate and women consistently underestimated their ability.

POSTER 27

WITHDRAWN

POSTER 28

USING HARMONIC ANALYSIS TO ESTIMATE PATTERNS OF EMOTIONAL CHANGE FOR SIX BASIC EMOTIONS

JESSICA J BECK, APRIL BYERS, SARAH LUCHANSKY, LESLIE EATON (SUNY CORTLAND)

Harmonic analysis has been used to measure predictable change of emotional valence. This study investigates the utility of harmonic analysis for measuring predictable change in six basic emotions. 38 undergraduates completed 42 nightly reports emotions. Findings show that Big-Five personality traits are correlated with harmonic change in six basic emotions in theoretically consistent ways (e.g., extraversion is positively correlated with being happily surprised). Advantages of this approach over other indices of emotional change are discussed.

POSTER 29

PTSD REACTIONS OF AMERICAN AIRLINES FLIGHT ATTENDANTS WHO WERE FORMER EMPLOYEES OF TWA: 9/11 EFFECTS

MARTIN SHERMAN, JEFFREY M. LATING, TRACI F. PERAGINE (LOYOLA COLLEGE)

Current AA flight attendants not working on either the East or the West Coast and who were also previously working for Trans World Airlines ($n = 73$) were compared to the East Coast ($n = 520$) and West Coast ($n = 360$) AA flight attendants on the rate of probable PTSD (as a result of 9/11). As predicted there were no significant differences among the three groups on measures of probable PTSD and life functioning.

POSTER 30

LAUGHING AT STRESS: HUMOR AS A BUFFER AGAINST TEST ANXIETY

AMANDA CARLIN, (FAIRLEIGH DICKINSON UNIVERSITY), JOSHUA M. FEINBERG (ST. PETER'S

COLLEGE), SAMUEL FEINBERG (FAIRLEIGH DICKINSON UNIVERSITY)

This study examined the interaction of humor and stress on problem solving performance. Participants from two universities were randomly assigned to complete either an easy (non-stressful) or difficult (stressful) number sequence pre-test. After completing the pre-test, participants were exposed to either humorous or non-humorous stimuli. All participants then completed a final moderately difficult number sequence task. Findings indicated that humor served as a buffer in the stressful condition and enhanced performance on the final task.

POSTER 31

THE ATTRIBUTION OF EATING DISORDERS AS A FUNCTION OF PHYSICAL ATTRACTIVENESS AND ETHNICITY

STEPHEN MARET, LAUREN PILLA, NICOLE SYPERSKI (CALDWELL COLLEGE)

Female and male Caucasian subjects ($n = 100$) were presented with 7 sets of photographs of women. Two sets included 4 photographs (2 photos of African-Americans and 2 photos of Caucasians). The effect of physical attractiveness was controlled for, so that each set of photographs included individuals previously rated as very similar in attractiveness. Five sets included 3 photographs of women of the same ethnicity with each set including a high, medium and low attractiveness-rated individual. For all 7 sets subjects were asked to pick the person with the eating disorder. For the effect of ethnicity, results indicated that female subjects (but not male) were significantly more likely to attribute an eating disorder to a Caucasian vs. African-American woman. For the effect of physical attractiveness, results showed that both male and female subjects were significantly more likely to attribute an eating disorder to a less attractive woman than to a more attractive woman. Results are discussed.

POSTER 32

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SOURCES OF MORAL AUTHORITY AND LEADERSHIP STYLE

KIRSTEN CARROLL, JENNIFER MCLEER, KRISTA SCHUNKE, STEPHANIE LUCAS, ARNO R. KOLZ, (MANHATTAN COLLEGE)

This study explores the relationship between the content of moral judgments and leadership styles. What sources of ethics does one consider when faced with a decision? Twenty-eight people in leadership positions completed the Moral Authority Scale, and measures of leadership derived from three leadership theories. Results indicated that making judgments based on self interest was negatively related leadership. Basing decisions on a sense of equity was positively related to leadership skills from all theories

POSTER 33

AN EXAMINATION OF URBAN PROSOCIAL BEHAVIOR AS A FUNCTION OF DIRECT REQUEST AND REQUEST MAGNITUDE.

LINDSAY ZUZAK, LINDA Z. SOLOMON, (MARYMOUNT MANHATTAN COLLEGE)

A field study assessed variables affecting urban prosocial behavior. On each trial a male or female confederate either asked or did not ask a Manhattan subway rider to help carry a suitcase up one (small request) or three (large request) flights of stairs. Results indicated that a direct request for help as opposed to no request generates greater amounts of helping behavior, whereas request magnitude and gender of confederate make little difference.

POSTER 34

HOMESICKNESS AND CULTURAL ADAPTATION: A PHENOMENOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION

DENISE YARWOOD, TORU SATO (SHIPPENSBURG UNIVERSITY)

By interviewing participants on their personal experiences of "culture shock," we examined stages of the acculturation process. Content analyses suggest the perceived length of relocation may influence the severity of culture shock, and whether the initial "tourist" stage of acculturation is experienced. The present findings also suggest that a temporary trip back to the person's homeland may prompt progression through further stages of the acculturation process, enabling the individual to experience adjustment and adaptation.

POSTER 35

NEED FOR COGNITION AND TOLERANCE FOR AMBIGUITY AS PREDICTORS OF POLITICAL CONSERVATISM

JEFFREY BARTEL (SHIPPENSBURG UNIVERSITY)

Prior research has suggested that Need for Cognition and Tolerance for Ambiguity are inversely related to political conservatism. The present study replicated this finding for a composite scale of items tapping endorsement of several traditionally liberal (e.g., extending welfare benefits) and conservative (e.g., outlawing abortion) issues. However, no individual political belief was significantly related to Tolerance for Ambiguity. Need for Cognition was associated only with items related to prohibiting government sponsorship of religion.

POSTER 36

ASSIGNING BLAME AND PUNISHMENT

KRISTIN CANDAN, SAMUEL FEINBERG (FAIRLEIGH DICKINSON UNIVERSITY), JOSHUA FEINBERG (ST. PETER'S COLLEGE)

This study examined perceptions of cheaters in an academic setting. Participants read one of six student profiles that differed on two factors: whether the student cheated (3 levels: no information on cheating; accused of cheating, but never caught; caught cheating) and performance outcome (2 levels: increase in performance or decrease in performance). Results indicated significant main and interaction effects. Students caught cheating whose performance improved were per-

ceived most negatively and were assigned more severe punishments.

POSTER 37

AN EMPIRICAL ANALYSIS OF ALUMNI SATISFACTION

ERICA BUCHHOLZ, AMANDA L BARONOWSKI, JILLIAN FOCHT (WILKES UNIVERSITY)

Three hundred Wilkes University psychology alumni were surveyed regarding their experiences as undergraduates. After querying current students and faculty as to the information that would be most useful for them to have, a comprehensive survey was constructed concerning: satisfaction with courses, faculty, and facilities; post-graduate employment and graduate school history; recommendations for program improvements that would enhance post-graduate options; and advice to current students. Data indicated a very high (92%) satisfaction rate with the program.

POSTER 38

JUDICIAL DECISION MAKING REGARDING CHILDREN'S PREFERENCE IN CONTESTED CUSTODY CASES

CATHERINE CROSBY-CURRIE, JAIME LYON (ST. LAWRENCE UNIVERSITY)

The present study investigated the relationship between statutory law and the attitudes and experiences of family court judges from 11 states regarding children's involvement in contested custody cases through an online survey. State statutes differed along three continua relevant to children's involvement. Judges with less discretion regarding the weight to be afforded children's wishes were guided more by statutory law. Greater protection of parental due process rights was also found in jurisdictions with stricter statutes.

POSTER 39

FACTORS IN WORKPLACE LOYALTY: PERCEIVED ORGANIZATIONAL SUPPORT AND LEADER-MEMBER EXCHANGE

ANGELA FARABEE, TERESA M. HECKERT (TRUMAN STATE UNIVERSITY)

Seventy-six staff members at a Midwestern university reported their perception of organizational support (POS), the relationship with their immediate supervisor (LMX), and their work loyalty attitudes and behaviors. POS was responsible for 45% of the variance in organizational commitment. LMX was responsible for 16% of the variance in participative work behaviors. LMX and POS together were responsible for 45% of the variance in loyal work behaviors.

POSTER 40

CORRELATES OF PHYSICAL ACTIVITY AMONG COLLEGE STUDENTS ON COMMUTER VS. RESIDENTIAL CAMPUSES

ERIN BUNGER, MICHAEL D. SMITH

(SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY)

This study examined physical activity (PA) related to social and environmental factors on college campuses. Residential and commuter college students (N=199) completed a survey assessing PA, social context, and physical environmental characteristics. More PA was associated with social support, seeing physically active people, appealing scenery, and PA facilities. Commuter students reported more moderate PA than residential students. Male commuter and female residential students reported more vigorous PA than male residential and female commuter students.

POSTER 41

COLLEGE STUDENTS' PERCEPTIONS OF GOOD AND BAD PARENTS

KATHLEEN HARRING, LAURA L. SNODGRASS, ASHLEY KAPLAN, RICHARD SOMMER (MUHLENBERG COLLEGE)

One hundred undergraduates were asked to write descriptions of good, bad, and ideal parents. A content analysis was conducted to categorize responses using Kobrynwisz and Biernat's (1997) mother stereotypes. Men and women were fairly similar in their characterizations of mothers and fathers, but differences occurred in the type of traits that define good and bad parents. Good parents were defined more by nurturing and involvement, while bad parents were described in terms of discipline and time investment.

POSTER 42

SELF PRESENTATION IN INTERNET CHAT ROOMS

DAVID PAGE, RYAN J. CORSER (NAZARETH COLLEGE – ROCHESTER)

This study investigated how individuals self-present on the internet in relation to self-esteem and to self-monitoring. Seventy-nine participants, randomly selected from MSN People & Chat site, completed online surveys. As predicted, participants with low self-esteem used significantly more screen names than participants with high self-esteem. High self-monitors spent more time in chat rooms; they did not, however, use more screen names than low self-monitors. Methodological factors are discussed and suggestions are made for future research.

POSTER 43

THE IMPACT OF TELEVISED VERBAL AGGRESSION ON SUBSEQUENT VERBAL BEHAVIORS

NICOLE ; MARIORANA, DWIGHT A. HENNESSY (SUNY COLLEGE AT BUFFALO)

The effect of viewing verbal aggression on television on subsequent verbal behaviors was explored. Twenty-two undergraduates from Buffalo State College participated. Participants were randomly assigned to one of four groups: verbally aggressive with provocation, verbally aggressive without provocation, nonverbally aggressive with provocation, and

nonverbally aggressive without provocation. Preliminary analyses suggest that aggressive responses increased among those that viewed the aggressive programming and particularly when they experienced the provocation.

POSTER 44

STUDENT APATHY AND FINDING ONESELF IN COLLEGE

STEPHAN DESROCHERS, JILL M. MAGEE, PAMELA E. NIXON (UNIVERSITY OF MAINE, FARMINGTON)

Academics are becoming increasingly concerned over students' apathy and lack of clear goals in their education. But do apathy and difficulty in "finding oneself" impact academic performance and satisfaction, intellectual development, and personal growth? Regression analysis of a survey of 101 students in various majors found that student apathy strongly predicted lower GPA, a lack of purpose in life, and lower self-concept clarity, whereas difficulty "finding oneself" predicted dissatisfaction with college, and lower self-concept clarity.

POSTER 45

PERCEPTION OF DOCTORS AND THE UTILIZATION OF HEALTHCARE

ANTONIO COSTA, NANCY FRYE (LONG ISLAND UNIVERSITY - CW POST)

Why do people not utilize healthcare? One possibility is they may have negative perceptions of doctors. To investigate this possibility, the current study examined the perceptions and healthcare utilization of 241 participants. Participants with more positive perceptions expressed more willingness to visit a doctor. This was especially true among healthy individuals. Additionally, among participants with insurance, those with more positive perceptions had less time elapse between visits. These results have implications for understanding healthcare utilization.

POSTER 46

THE ACCURACY OF COMPETENCY ASSESSMENTS AFTER RECEIVING GROUP PROCESS INFORMATION

BONNIE KLENTZ, SARA GAY, HEATHER LEE, STEFANIE J. MARTIN, ELLEN E. MCCARTHY (STONEHILL COLLEGE)

This study examined the accuracy of groups and individuals in assessing their own competencies. Participants worked alone on a ranking task, received group process or control information, and worked in groups on the same task. As predicted, the least competent individuals significantly overestimated and the most competent significantly underestimated their ability. Providing groups with group process information did not lead to accurate assessments. Least competent groups significantly overestimated their performance. Gender differences were also found.

POSTER 47

THE EFFECTS OF LABELING AND POLITICAL AFFILIATION ON AGREEMENT WITH PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES

ALICIA C BUNGER, ERIN M BUNGER, ML KLOTZ (SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY)

We examined the effects of labeling and subject party affiliation on agreement with presidential candidates on social issues. Surveys with statements from Republican or Democratic campaign platforms were given to college students prior to the 2000 (n=137) and 2004 (n=52) elections to determine students voting intentions and whether their agreement with statements would be consistent with self-reported party affiliation. Half the surveys labeled statements with a candidate's name and half were unlabeled. Labeling did not affect agreement, but subjects' party affiliation had a strong impact.

POSTER 48

MEN OF HONOR: THE EFFECTS OF MORTALITY SALIENCE ON SANCTION IMPOSITION IN HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS

GAUTAM BHASIN, FLORETTE COHEN, LEE JUSSIM, KENT HARBER (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY)

Consistent with terror management theory (TMT), it was hypothesized that when mortality is made salient, participants would respond especially negatively toward countries accused of human rights violations. Participants were randomly assigned to either a mortality salience (ms) condition or a control condition. After reading an Amnesty International excerpt regarding human rights violations committed by Russia, India or Israel participants in the ms condition recommended especially harsh sanctions. Implications regarding ms and media biases are discussed.

POSTER 49

THE TORTOISE AND THE HARE: HOW SLOW-PACED RELATIONSHIPS PREDICT SUCCESS

ANN ZAK, CHRISTINA ANUSZEWSKI, MELISSA CLARKE, HEATHER JOPPICH, GINA WHARTON (COLLEGE OF SAINT ROSE)

Very little research has been conducted on courtship pace and romantic relationship quality. Of the studies that have been carried out, couples who have postponed exclusivity and sexual intercourse report greater relationship stability (Baker, 2000; 2002). We predicted that not only did relationship pace predict stability, it also predicted satisfaction, trust, social support and storgic love. 140 members of romantic relationships completed measures of relationship pace, satisfaction, trust, social support and storgic love. Results confirmed hypotheses.

POSTER 50**JEALOUSY IN COLLEGE STUDENTS:
MONGAMOUS VERSUS CASUAL RELATIONSHIPS**

AMANDA ZEHNER, ANNIE M. BROWN, MAUREEN L. GILL, THOMAS A. MARTIN (SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY)

Gender, relationship type, and jealousy (Greenberg & Pyszczynski, 1985) were examined in 100 undergraduates. Jealousy was reliably measured ($\alpha = .874$) and greater in females than males, $F(1) = 4.35$, $p = .04$, but relationship type (monogamous vs. hooking up) had no effect. In females who hooked up, number of partners correlated negatively with jealousy ($r = -.546$, $p = 0.014$). Jealousy may be a trait rather than a consequence of relationship type.

POSTER 51**SATISFACTION AND RELATIONSHIP LENGTH
AMONG DATING PARTNERS**

NANCY FRYE, KATIE FUNFGELD (LONG ISLAND UNIVERSITY - CW POST)

Is the length of dating relationships related to satisfaction? The current study addressed this by comparing the satisfaction of 861 partners in shorter (one year or less) and longer dating relationships. Partners in longer relationships reported lower levels of satisfaction. Additional analyses, examining satisfaction controlling for problems and problems controlling for satisfaction, suggest that the lower levels of satisfaction reported by partners in longer relationships may be due to a greater number of relationship problems.

POSTER 52**INDIVIDUAL DIFFERENCES IN INTIMACY
CAPABILITY AND MOTIVATION: WHAT IS THE
ROLE OF PARENTAL MODELS?**

HILDA SPEICHER, RENEE L. BACON (ALBERTUS MAGNUS COLLEGE)

Individual differences in intimacy capability and motivation were measured using the STICIM scale and related to relationship behaviors. Additionally perceptions of parents' romantic relationship were assessed. Results indicate the STICIM scale predicts relationship status as does parents' marital status, and STICIM scores are influenced by romantic attachment classification. A series of analyses suggests that parents' nonverbal and verbal behaviors, as well as conflict resolution strategies are related to adult children's behaviors in their own relationships.

POSTER 53**ALCOHOL, SHORT SKIRTS AND DATING:
ATTITUDES AND PERSPECTIVES OF DATE RAPE
SITUATIONS**

VERONICA PAULSON, KATIE SOBIECH, OCEAN DUNTON (NORTHEASTERN UNIVERSITY)

Research has shown that when a woman drinks alcohol on a date, she may be perceived as sexually available. The present

study tested the relationships between alcohol and provocative clothing in a date rape vignette. One hundred and six participants read one of four vignettes where alcohol and clothing was varied. Results indicated that when a woman drank alcohol on a date, the unwanted sexual intercourse was more likely to be seen as date rape.

POSTER 54**IMPLICIT THEORIES OF COUPLES GUIDE
PERCEPTION OF COUPLE SIMILARITY**

SCOTT F. MADEY, MISTY CRIM (SHIPPENSBURG UNIVERSITY)

This study investigated people's implicit theories of couples on perceived couple similarity. Seventy-six participants rated the similarity of actual and randomly paired couples when the couples were first married and then 50 years later. Participants perceived greater similarity over time regardless of whether the couples were actual or randomly paired. Our findings, in contrast to repeated exposure or emotional efferece, suggest that perception of similarity is based on the implicit theories people have about couples.

POSTER 55**THE ELEPHANT IN THE CLASSROOM:
ADDRESSING DOMESTIC VIOLENCE THROUGH
HIGHER EDUCATION**

AMANDA WINGATE, MARY K DUNCAN (BLOOMSBURG UNIVERSITY)

Purpose: The study surveyed undergraduates' exposure to, knowledge about, and social support in the context of family violence. Method: 267 undergraduates independently completed three surveys to assess the variables in question. Results: Data showed that a substantial number of students had been exposed to at least one form of parental conflict involving physical assault, the majority hold misconceptions about the etiology, pervasiveness, causes, and consequences of domestic violence, and students with histories of family violence are more likely to seek social support from family members than friends. Discussion: Data will inform the design of campus-based awareness campaigns, intervention services, and prevention programs on family violence.

POSTER 56**ENGAGEMENT RING SHOPPING: HOW MUCH WILL
YOU SPEND?**

REBECCA REGETH, CARRIE WECKMAN, AMY CURREY, JONATHAN HILE, COURTNEY KUNSELMAN, KATHERINE MILLER, CAROLINE PRINCE (CALIFORNIA UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA)

What influences customer service at the jewelry counter? Customer dress (business, casual), store (bargain, department, high-end), customer jewelry (none, lot), and accompaniment (male, female, male with female, and female with female) were varied. Cost of engagement ring shown and time for the employee to approach the customer(s) were measured. High-

end stores had faster service and showed higher priced rings than department and bargain stores. Customers wearing a lot of jewelry were shown higher priced rings.

POSTER 57

DISTRESS FOLLOWING DATING REJECTION: THE IMPACT OF ATTACHMENT STYLE AND INVESTMENT

RENEE REITER BOBURKA (EAST STROUDSBURG UNIVERSITY)

This study investigated the roles of attachment style and level of personal investment in predicting feelings of distress after romantic rejection. Participants were asked to consider one of four possible rejection experiences, each evoking differential levels of personal investment, and to complete ratings of attachment-style dimensions and rejection distress. Preliminary results indicated that high anxiety/low avoidance individuals were more distressed by high-investment dating rejection, whereas high anxiety/high avoidance individuals were more distressed by low-investment rejection.

POSTER 58

THE EFFECT OF ATTACHMENT STYLES ON DISSOLVING ROMANTIC RELATIONSHIPS

LORI JILEK, SCOTT F. MADEY (SHIPPENSBURG UNIVERSITY)

Attachment has been associated with conflict resolution in romantic relationships, but little research has investigated the effect of attachment on breaking off relationships. Seventy-eight participants completed the Relationship Style Questionnaire (measuring closeness-distance and secure-insecure attachment) and questions about their most recent breakup. Those who indicated more insecure attachment indicated they were more angry and depressed, blamed the ex-partner for the breakup, and were not ready to date again compared to those with more secure attachment.

POSTER 59

MORAL JUDGMENTS AND CHEATING BEHAVIORS AMONG COLLEGE STUDENTS IN COMMITTED RELATIONSHIPS

ERICA ; WRIGHT, BRIDGET H. MELNYK, KARLEY L. DRUMM, G. E. SCHWEIKERT (SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY)

This study examined college students' definitions of what constitutes cheating on a romantic partner, and whether their own sexual and cheating experiences affect those definitions. Participants (n=144) completed a survey indicating how they define cheating and sexual behaviors along with hypothetical questions that asked how they would behave in cheating and sexual circumstances. Subject gender and prior cheating experience were related to definitions of cheating and to the types of sexual experiences subjects engaged in.

POSTER 60

THE NATURE OF INFIDELITY IN ROMANTIC RELATIONSHIPS

LISA MCQUIGHAN (AMERICAN UNIVERSITY),
JENNIFER J. TICKLE (ST. MARY'S COLLEGE OF
MARYLAND)

Evolutionary theory and Rusbult's Investment Model were combined to make predictions about gender differences in reasons for infidelity. Participants completed a survey that assessed experience with and reasons for infidelity in terms of relationship satisfaction, investment in the relationship, and quality of alternatives. The data did not fully support the predictions proposed from the combination of theories. Differences in responses between those who had cheated compared to those who had not will also be discussed.

POSTER 61

EFFECTS OF LONG DISTANCE RELATIONSHIPS AND ADJUSTMENT TO COLLEGE ON RELATIONSHIP QUALITY

LAUREN ZIMA, SCOTT F. MADEY (SHIPPENSBURG UNIVERSITY)

This research investigated the impact of local or long-distance relationships and adjustment to college on relationship quality. Seventy-two participants completed the Rusbult, et al. (1998) investment scale and measures of their adaptation to college stress. Regardless of relationship, better adaptation to college stress correlated with greater satisfaction in the relationship. People in long-distance relationships compared to those in local relationships did indicate more investment and were less likely to look for alternative relationships.

POSTER 62

GET IT OUT: THE EFFECTS OF WRITING ABOUT DISSOLUTION

NATALIE NARDONE, ALANNA JOY RAINES, GARY LEWANDOWSKI (MONMOUTH UNIVERSITY)

Past research shows the benefits of writing about traumatic events (Pennebaker, 1997). This study focused on how writing about romantic relationship break-ups affects levels of positive and negative emotions. It was hypothesized that participants writing from a negative perspective would experience less negative emotions after the writing task, as opposed to those in the neutral writing condition. An increase in positive emotion was also hypothesized for those in the negative condition. Participants included 12 males and 45 females, who experienced a relationship break-up within the last 6 months. Contrary to the hypothesis, participants in the negative writing condition experienced more negative emotions. However, participants in the negative writing condition increased in positive emotions as hypothesized. There was an interaction such that those currently in a new relationship benefited the most from the negative writing exercise, while those not in a relationship experienced little improvement.

POSTER 63**LAWS OF ATTRACTION: THE EFFECTS OF MORTALITY SALIENCE ON TAT STORIES**

ANNA AGISHTEIN, DANIEL. M OGILVIE, JILL GRODKIEWICZ, FLORETTE COHEN (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY)

Consistent with Terror Management Theory (TMT), we predicted that subtle reminders of death would affect written responses on the Thematic Apperception Test (TAT). Participants were randomly assigned to either a mortality salience condition, a negative event control condition, or a neutral stimulus control condition. Participants in the ms condition composed short stories introducing themes pertaining to the preservation of the social order. Theme selection differed as a function of mortality salience and self-esteem.

POSTER 64**THE URGE TO MERGE: CORRELATES OF DESIRING CLOSENESS**

ANNETTE RESENHOEFT, JORDON LUPON, TARA SCARPONI, GARY LEWANDOWSKI (MONMOUTH UNIVERSITY)

The present study sought to determine how the amount of closeness desired by a person within a relationship relates to self-esteem, self-acceptance, self-concept clarity, self-expansion, personal growth, relationship satisfaction and commitment. It was hypothesized that desired closeness would

be negatively correlated with self-esteem, self-acceptance, self-concept clarity, satisfaction, and commitment, while it would be positively correlated with self-expansion, and personal growth. The participants included 95 females and 27 males, who were all in exclusive dating relationships for three months or longer. As hypothesized, those who wanted more closeness reported less self-acceptance, satisfaction, and commitment (self-esteem approached significance). Contrary to our hypothesis, self-expansion was significantly negatively correlated with desired closeness. Implications of these findings for understanding why people might desire more closeness within a relationship will be discussed.

POSTER 65**VIEWS OF CHIVALRY ACROSS REGIONS OF THE UNITED STATES**

MICHAEL SULLIVAN, SARAH LASHLEY, WILLIAM BAILEY (BELMONT UNIVERSITY)

Before there were “Red” and “Blue” states this country was stereotypically divided by geographical regions. Thus, “Northerners” are believed to be different from “Southerners” in many ways. This study examines the extent to which these groups differ with regard to views on dating relationships. Specifically, it was tested whether Southern men view chivalry more to be important and if Southern women expected more chivalry than peers from the North. Survey results failed to show the expected differences; findings are discussed in relation to a cultural-defined geography

Invited Speaker

Liberty A

**AFFECT, AROUSAL AND REWARD IN
CORTICOSTRIATAL CIRCUITS**

BERNARD BALLEINE

4:00 - 5:20 PM

CHAIR: JAMES BYRON NELSON (COLLEGE OF CHARLESTON)

**AFFECT, AROUSAL AND REWARD IN
CORTICOSTRIATAL CIRCUITS**

BERNARD BALLEINE (UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, LOS ANGELES)



From a functional perspective, the ‘biological significance’ of an event for any animal can be defined in homeostatic terms; i.e. in terms of the ability of that event to minimize deviations from a physiological set point. In fact, although there are, undoubtedly, systems that function in this way, the behavior of many

animals is not controlled directly by regulatory feedback of this kind. Rather, evidence suggests that feedback is provided by what are referred to as incentive stimuli; i.e. sensory-perceptual events associated with the activity of physiologically-based, primary motivational systems that control feeding, drinking, sexual behavior, pain avoidance and so on. In this way, sensory events can acquire biological significance a process referred to as incentive learning. Evidence will be described suggesting that there are at least three distinct sources of incentive motivation that can be discerned in the ventral forebrain based on an analysis of instrumental performance in rodents. Hence, although descriptions of reward-related actions often focus on the operation of a single, monolithic reward system, it is now clear that descriptions of this kind are simply misleading. Quite clearly there are multiple ‘reward’ processes that can mediate the influence of biologically significant events and, in our attempts to discover the sources of adaptive behavior, it is important to recognize this complexity.

Invited Speaker

Carroll

**RESPONSIBLE CONDUCT OF RESEARCH
WHY SHOULD YOU CARE?**

Peggy L. Fischer

4:00 PM - 5:20 PM

CHAIR: MIGUEL ROIG (ST. JOHN'S UNIVERSITY)

PEGGY L. FISCHER (NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION)

So much to learn and so little time...why does ethics and making the right choices matter? This interactive session will discuss responsible conduct of research and why it's important both practically and ethically. Examples of ethic (and unethical) conduct will be discussed to illustrate why it is indeed important to pay careful attention to conducting oneself ethically in today's complex research system. The National Science Foundation Office of Inspector General (NSF OIG) is responsible for conducting all investigations into allegations of fraud, waste and abuse related to NSF's programs and operations. NSF OIG strongly believes that attention to the elements of responsible conduct can assist researchers in avoiding pitfalls that lead to research misconduct or other allegations. This presentation will discuss the following eleven elements with real case examples: Compliance with rules and regulations, Peer Review, Mentor/Trainee Responsibilities, Human Subjects, Animal Welfare, Research Misconduct, Collaborative Research, Publication Practices/Authorship, Data Sharing/Acquisition/Management/Ownership, Financial Management, and Conflict of Interest and Commitment.

Invited Speaker

Poe

**INVESTIGATIVE INTERVIEWS WITH
CHILDREN: A WINDOW ON MEMORY AND
EXPERIENCE**

Margaret-Ellen (Mel) Pipe

4:00 PM-5:20 PM

CHAIR: RACHEL BARR (GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY)

MARGARET-ELLEN (MEL) PIPE (NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF CHILD HEALTH AND HUMAN DEVELOPMENT)

The NICHD protocol for conducting investigative interviews with children suspected of having been abused is based on memory research and principals of best practice. Studies with suspected child victims show that the protocol is effective, even with young children. Moreover, these field studies provide a unique opportunity to examine practical and theoretical questions, for example, relating to memory for traumatic experiences. I will highlight recent findings from field studies of interviews with children to illustrate.

PROGRESSIVISM AND RESEARCH ON STEREOTYPES AND STEREOTYPING

Lee Jussim and Felicia Pratto

4:00 PM-5:20 PM



LEE JUSSIM

1. Contest the assumption that it is immoral to even consider the possibility that some stereotypes might have some degree of accuracy, in part, by arguing that there is a great deal of overlap between the concepts of stereotype accuracy and respect for multicultural diversity.

2. Demonstrate that nearly all research (and there is now a considerable amount) that has assessed the accuracy of stereotypes finds that stereotypes are typically moderately to highly accurate, although they are rarely perfectly accurate. Nonetheless, perfection is not an appropriate standard -- psychologists do not use perfection as a criteria for evaluating their theories. This part of the talk will demonstrate that the validity of people's stereotypes usually exceeds -- and sometimes vastly exceeds -- the validity of most psychological hypotheses.

3. Demonstrate that the existing empirical evidence shows that stereotypes have, on average, quite small effects on our judgments of particular individuals from the stereotyped group.

4. Demonstrate that the existing empirical evidence that has assessed whether relying on stereotypes increases or reduces the accuracy of person perception judgments generally shows that relying on stereotypes increases accuracy.



FELICIA PRATTO

GOOD FOR WHOM? A CRITICAL VIEW OF THE FUNCTIONS OF STEREOTYPES

Cognitive miser theory has long held that stereotyping is functional because it enables perceivers to act quickly and with little cognitive effort. Socio-structural

theories often presume that stereotypes are inferred from observing social patterns somewhat accurately. I will critique these views in several ways. First, I ask for whom are stereotypes functional? Second, I examine the plausibility of causal evidence that social patterns drive the contents of stereotypes and not the other way around. The operation of stereotypes in institutional discrimination, stereotype threat, and in organizing hierarchical social relationships will be discussed.

TEACHING, CTUP, SCRA, COGNITIVE

4:00 PM-5:20 PM

POSTER 1

THE SOCIETY FOR THE TEACHING OF PSYCHOLOGY (STP) POSTER

DIANE FINLEY (PRINCE GEORGE'S COMMUNITY COLLEGE)

The Society promotes excellence in the teaching of psychology by encouraging research and reflection on teaching and learning, helping teachers share effective teaching techniques, and honoring the dedication and professionalism of teachers of psychology. The Society co-sponsors teaching programs at national and regional conferences, disseminates teaching and advising materials, supports an Instructional Research Award competition, presents national teaching awards and publishes our outstanding quarterly journal, *Teaching of Psychology*. The poster describes these activities in more detail.

POSTER 2

DISCIPLINARY PRACTICES OF AFRICAN AMERICAN MOTHERS OF CHILDREN IN HEAD START

DONEISHA BARNO, NETRICIA BARNETT, CAROLINE KINGORI, TANIA PHILLIPS, JOCELYN TURNER-MUSA (MORGAN STATE UNIVERSITY)

This study examined disciplinary practices used by African American mothers of children in Head Start. Findings suggest that mothers consistently use limit-setting for negative behaviors and use physical discipline when the child disobeys. Mothers under stress use verbal discipline and mothers who view their child as exhibiting problem behaviors were inconsistent in discipline strategies used. Findings have implications for developing and extending programs to promote healthy child and family functioning.

POSTER 3

MENTORING, COMMUNITY WORK AND PSYCHO-EDUCATIONAL WORKSHOPS: AN ALTERNATIVE INTERVENTION FOR AT-RISK URBAN YOUTH

LUCIANO BERARDI (DEPAUL UNIVERSITY), ORIN HOWARD, AMY MACK (D. C. DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL HEALTH)

Youth delinquency has been the focus of attention in Washington D.C. Ward 1 and Ward 7 communities in recent years. Public agencies and other non-profit groups have struggled with providing resources and efforts to address this growing problem in this community. After a series of community-government meetings it becomes obvious that these recurring problems needed the involvement of both the community members and government to achieve community change.

Therefore, Washington D.C. government through the Neighborhood Service Office (NSO) and the D.C. Department of Mental Health led a multi-agency collaboration that identified and addressed the underlying cause of these recurring problems. This poster describes Ward 1 and Ward 7 community youth problems, program goals, program structure and curriculum, as well as discuss some qualitative results.

POSTER 4

BUDDHIST PATHWAYS TO RESILIENCE: TEACHINGS, PRACTICES, AND ORGANIZATIONAL PROCESSES

KATHLEEN H. DOCKETT AND ALI RAHMAAN
(UNIVERSITY OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA)

To identify Buddhist factors that contribute to personal growth, a purposive sample of 49 experienced Soka Gakkai International-USA Buddhists participated in focus group concept mapping sessions on how they had personally grown and Buddhist practices most responsible for their growth. Multi-dimensional scaling and cluster analysis yielded 3 clusters of factors representing pathways to resilient growth: basic spiritual practices, understanding key Buddhist teachings, and organizational support and role opportunities. Buddhist wisdom was consistent with teaching hardiness

POSTER 5

COMPLEX COLLABORATIVE PROCESSES: TOWARDS AN UNDERSTANDING OF SUCCESSFUL IMPLEMENTATION

THOMAS FULLER-ROWELL (CORNELL UNIVERSITY)

This article reports the results of a process evaluation for an action research project. The project was implemented as a community university partnership at six youth serving organizations in New York City. Findings focus on important factors in implementation success including, the role of the multi-site project structure, the site selection process and criteria, and the site level group process dynamics.

POSTER 6

EXAMINING THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ACCULTURATION OF HAITIAN PARENTS AND THE DELINQUENCY OF THEIR ADOLESCENTS

ELDA KANZKI-VELOSO, DANA SCOTT MILLS, MAUREEN DUFFY (NOVA SOUTHEASTERN UNIVERSITY, FISCHLER SCHOOL OF EDUCATION AND HUMAN SERVICES)

This study examined the effects of acculturation on adolescents' delinquent behavior for Haitian families. The data were derived from a group of 93 Haitian families. Results of data analyses indicated that there was no significant relationship between acculturation and parents' perceptions of delinquency, nor was there a relationship between acculturation and an adolescent's self-reported delinquency. Clinical ramifications for the findings and future research questions are also discussed.

POSTER 7

ACCULTURATION, HUNGER AND CHILD WELL-BEING AMONG LOW-INCOME HISPANIC HOUSEHOLDS

KARLI K. KONDO, ELIZABETH T. KINIORSKI, KATHLEEN S. GORMAN (UNIVERSITY OF RHODE ISLAND)

Food insecurity is associated with poor child and family outcomes, and is experienced by Hispanics at rates double the population at large. This study focuses on the relation between food insecurity/hunger, food assistance program utilization, and child well-being among Hispanics with varying levels of acculturation. Using data from a larger study on low-income, working households, we found that Hispanics who were less acculturated were more food insecure than both more acculturated Hispanics and non-Hispanics.

POSTER 8

COLLEGE AS COMMUNITY: FACTORS AFFECTING SUCCESSFUL TRANSITION

MATTHEW LAROCHE, VICTORIA CHUN (FAIRLEIGH DICKINSON UNIVERSITY)

The purpose of this paper is to explore factors within the college community that contribute to or provide barriers for successful transition and adjustment. Within the foundation of Erikson's theories of psychosocial development, adaptation is explored incorporating a number of different factors. Factors affecting transition from home as a primary system to college as a social network are delineated focusing on relationships and social networking.

POSTER 9

DEFINING ADULTHOOD: THE COLLEGE STUDENTS' PERSPECTIVE

LAURA MATEFY, MATTHEW LAROCHE, JUDITH KAUFMAN (FAIRLEIGH DICKINSON UNIVERSITY)

The particular challenges for culturally and linguistically different college students are explored and patterns of socialization examined. Evaluation of external versus internal characteristics attributed to adulthood provides insight into the college students' view of their goals. Suggestions and recommendations for enhancing college communities are provided.

POSTER 10

PREDICTORS OF ENGAGEMENT IN A HOME VISITATION PROGRAM FOR ADOLESCENT MOTHERS

MATTHEW POES, CHARLES IZZO (COMPREHENSIVE INTERDISCIPLINARY DEVELOPMENTAL SERVICES, INC)

The current study examines factors that predict engagements of teen mothers in a prevention program known as the Nurse Family Partnership (NFP). The FPF program involves nurses working with first-time mothers to promote positive prenatal

and postnatal health behaviors, effective parenting practices, and positive life course development. It has been found to be effective for reducing maltreatment and improving maternal and child health in multiple randomized trials. Results suggest that programs may significantly improve client engagement by involving others' in the clients' social network, even if only in the beginning stages of visitation. Also a focus on mothers' personal development may enhance their engagement as well.

POSTER 11

SPIRITUAL WELL-BEING AS A MEDIATOR OF THE RELATION BETWEEN CULTURE-SPECIFIC COPING AND QUALITY OF LIFE IN A COMMUNITY SAMPLE OF AFRICAN AMERICANS

SHAWN O. UTSEY, REMY JONES, PIA STANDARD, LESLIE KHANNA (VIRGINIA COMMONWEALTH UNIVERSITY)

This study examined the antecedent factors affecting the quality of life of African Americans. A theoretical model was proposed that identified the effects of culture-specific coping and spiritual well-being as predictors of quality of life. A sample of African Americans (N = 281) was administered a battery of questionnaires that examined the constructs of interest. The theoretical model was tested within a structural equation modeling framework to identify both direct and indirect effects. Results indicated overall model fit, with both culture-specific coping and spiritual well-being as significant predictors of quality of life. Spiritual well-being partially mediated the effects of coping strategy influence on quality of life. The paper concludes with a discussion of the study's findings in relation to quality-of-life issues for African Americans.

POSTER 12

INNOVATIVE PRACTICES AMONG COMMUNITY-BASED ORGANIZATIONS TO MEDIATE NEIGHBORHOOD CHANGE AND DISPLACEMENT

BETHANY J. WELCH, LATINA DENSON, RAHEEMAH JABBAR-BEY, BAHIRA SHERIF TRASK, MARGARET WILDER (UNIVERSITY OF DELAWARE)

While some American cities experience continued disinvestment, others confront rising real estate costs and development pressure. In the face of this latter challenge, community-based organizations are seeking to mediate the negative effects of neighborhood change and displacement using a range of measures organized into three categories: physical development, community empowerment, and advocacy. The poster charts the forms of change and highlights innovative practices that offer decision makers the potential to pursue alternative equitable development strategies.

POSTER 13

MARITAL ASPIRATIONS AND MARRIAGE IN A SAMPLE OF LOW-INCOME, AFRICAN AMERICAN ADOLESCENT MOTHERS AND GRANDMOTHERS

AMANDA M. WHITE, SARAH E. OBERLANDER,

NNEKA T. WHITE, MAUREEN M. BLACK
(UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND AT BALTIMORE)

This study investigated marital aspirations and marriage among a sample of adolescent mothers and grandmothers. Few mothers aspired to marry and even fewer (2%) married within two years postpartum. Mothers engaged in positive relationships aspired to marry, but intergenerational factors were not associated with marital aspirations. After two years, nearly 50% of adolescent mothers did not aspire to marry and 70% of grandmothers did not believe their daughters would marry in the next five years.

POSTER 14

FATHER REACTIONS TO ADOLESCENT PREGNANCIES

NNEKA T. WHITE, SARAH E. OBERLANDER, AMANDA M. WHITE, MAUREEN M. BLACK
(UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND AT BALTIMORE)

This study investigated reactions to adolescent pregnancies in a sample of low-income, urban, African American fathers. Fathers had more positive reactions to the pregnancy than mothers (60% vs. 33%), while mothers reported more ambivalence in their reactions to the pregnancy. Fathers did not report high levels of preparation for fatherhood, and the only variable associated with father reactions was his report of wanting the pregnancy ($r = .41$, $p = .001$).

POSTER 15

HOW DO STUDENTS PERCEIVE INTELLIGENCE AND DIVERSITY?

CHELSEA WIECZOREK, TRACY E. ZINN (JAMES MADISON UNIVERSITY)

Universities are aware of a need for diversity and many have implemented diversity initiatives. However, student receptions of these programs are tenuous. The current study asked students from various backgrounds to provide definitions of intelligence and diversity; indicate whether they view diversity on campuses as an impediment or enhancement; and responded to an Openness to Diversity scale (M-GUDS). Differences in perceptions of diversity and intelligence across groups and suggestions for future research are discussed.

POSTER 16

HONOR VS. NON-HONOR STUDENT VIEWS OF FACULTY AND STUDENT CHARACTERISTICS THAT ENHANCE LEARNING

CHRISTOPHER BJORNSEN, ELYSE DAY, ERICA HILSCHER, BEN LORD (LONGWOOD UNIVERSITY)

The authors investigated Honors vs. non-Honors students views regarding faculty and student characteristics that enhance learning in College. Discriminant function analysis revealed that group membership was strongly predicted ($X^2(25) = 82.32$, $p < .001$) by items describing faculty and student characteristics that promote active, comprehensive engagement in learning. The significantly higher endorsement

of “engagement in learning” items by Honor students presents a challenge to faculty teaching courses comprised of both Honor and non-Honor students.

POSTER 17

MOTIVATION, SELF-REGULATION, AND ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE IN WORKING COLLEGE STUDENTS

FAYE HUIE, ADAM J. WINSLER, LINDA CHROSNIAK (GEORGE MASON UNIVERSITY)

This study explores motivational and self-regulatory factors associated with academic performance and employment status in a diverse sample of 592 university students. First semester students completed surveys at the beginning and end of the year, and GPA was obtained. Academic self-handicapping was positively correlated with performance-avoidance goal orientations and negatively correlated with school satisfaction. Time studying is positively associated with school and life satisfaction. Employed students used more learning strategies than unemployed students.

POSTER 18

COLLEGE CHILD-CARE PRACTICUM EXPERIENCES: SITE STAFF AND STUDENT PERSPECTIVES

ERIN L. GOEDEGEBUURE, BARBARA A. LEWIS, GRETCHEN S. LOVAS (SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY)

Students in a college-level child development course rated their experiences at child-care facilities providing practicums; interviews were conducted with facility directors. Our goal was to understand these sites to improve community/university relationships. Several significant correlations were obtained. Ratings of on-site training and supervision were positively correlated with student comfort, enjoyment, and satisfaction and negatively correlated with number of teachers at each site. Larger centers with more teachers may be providing inadequate training and supervision for students.

POSTER 19

THE EFFECTS OF PRIOR EXPOSURE AND FAMILIARITY ON TEST PERFORMANCE AND ASSESSMENT ACCURACY

MAURA PILOTTI, RADOSLAV PETROV (DOWLING COLLEGE), JOCELYN TAN, MARTIN CHODOROW (HUNTER COLLEGE)

This experiment examined whether two forms of prior exposure to test material (review vs. practice test) might influence assessment accuracy and test performance differentially and whether the effect of prior exposure is modulated by students' familiarity with the material covered by the test. Following both forms of prior exposure, students who studied a familiar Introductory Psychology passage performed as well as students who studied an unfamiliar passage. Yet, in the latter, reviewing produced more overestimation of test performance than taking a practice test.

POSTER 20

GRADING SCHEME, LEARNING, AND THE IMMEDIATE FEEDBACK ASSESSMENT TECHNIQUE

DAVID DIBATTISTA, LEANNE GOSSE, JO-ANNE SINNIGE-EGGER, BELA CANDALE, KIM SARGESON (BROCK UNIVERSITY)

Undergraduates took a general-knowledge multiple-choice test using the Immediate Feedback Assessment Technique (IFAT), which provides immediate, corrective, item-by-item feedback; they retook the test one week later. When either a number-correct or a partial-credit grading scheme was used on initial testing, number of items answered correctly increased by 18-20 percent on the retest. However, with a correction-for-guessing grading scheme, the increase was only 10 percent, suggesting that this grading scheme interferes with the IFAT's learning benefits.

POSTER 21

A COMPARISON OF ALTERNATE MULTIPLE-CHOICE TESTING RESPONSE FORMATS IN A COLLEGE CLASSROOM

ROBERT BOHLANDER (WILKES UNIVERSITY)

Comparative test performance was assessed in an undergraduate psychology course using the Immediate Feedback Assessment Technique (IF-AT®) and the NCS Pearson™ scannable format. No significant difference in test performance scores was found, nor was there a difference in item recall on a post-test one week later. Despite this finding, a very strong preference for the IF-AT® format was expressed by students, including a perception that this format allowed for improved test performance.

POSTER 22

THE EFFECT OF ANNOUNCED QUIZZES ON EXAM PERFORMANCE II

JULIAN AZORLOSA (WESTCHESTER UNIVERSITY)

In a previous study, multiple choice quizzes had no effect on essay exam performance. In the present study, multiple choice quizzes improved performance on multiple choice exams compared to another class that did not receive the quizzes. In both studies, quizzes increased attendance and students reported increased studying and exam preparation. However, this research suggests that in order for quizzes to improve exam performance, the formats must be similar.

POSTER 23

PROCEDURES FOR CREATING RESEARCH POSTERS IN AN EXPERIMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY COURSE

JAMES CRAIG CLARKE, MELISSA D. THOMAS (SALISBURY UNIVERSITY)

We describe procedures used in an undergraduate course in

experimental psychology for creating research posters. Instructions for collecting and analyzing original data using G. T. Fechner's method of use to test the golden section hypothesis, a detailed set of guidelines for preparing Powerpoint posters, and an actual template for producing 30 x 36 inch posters are included. The research posters are presented during in a poster sessions held during the final examination period.

POSTER 24

INSTRUCTING STUDENTS ON HYPOTHESES DRIVEN RESEARCH & STATISTICAL ANALYSIS: AN INTEGRATED ASSIGNMENT

BONNIE GREEN (EAST STROUDSBURG UNIVERSITY)

This integrated class assignment involves students from a research class designing a study then collecting data from students in a statistics class. Research students present their findings, and statistics students complete an assignment based on one of the presentations. This joint assignment aids both research and statistics students. Research students can collect data with ease. Statistics students', whose opinions on the usefulness of this study were assessed, found the activity to be useful. In particular, they felt comfortable in the idea of designing an experiment in the future.

POSTER 25

INTRODUCTORY PSYCHOLOGY: WHERE'S THE CHALLENGE?

ANDREW PECK, RAHAN S. ALI, ROBERT L. MATCHOCK (PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY), MAX E. LEVINE (WAKE FOREST UNIVERSITY)

It seems to be a popular perception that some topics in introductory psychology are more challenging than others. Surprisingly, little empirical work has addressed this issue. To investigate, five instructors pooled students' exam performance data. The data showed that students performed better on questions about Social Psychology, Memory, Consciousness, and Development than questions about Biopsychology and Emotion. Discussion includes considerations for course planning.

POSTER 26

TEACHING HELPING RELATIONSHIPS: EXPERIENTIAL LEARNING OF INTERPERSONAL SKILLS

DIANE MOYER, KERRIE BAKER, JAMES SCEPANSKY, MICAH SADIGH, REBEKAH SIMONDS (CEDAR CREST COLLEGE)

In a Helping Relationships class, student evaluations (n = 229) across 14 semesters were content analyzed to explore specific factors (e.g., course content, skills development) contributing to a positive learning experience. Results indicated that a hands on experience enhanced learning. Overall, the majority of the students reported that they experienced personal growth, increased self-awareness, and increased confidence in their ability to apply the new skills outside the classroom.

Suggestions for effective class components are discussed.

POSTER 27

AN IN-CLASS EXERCISE TO DEMONSTRATE THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN CLINICAL AND ACTUARIAL PREDICTIONS

JASON DOLL, MICHAEL A. CLUMP (MARYMOUNT UNIVERSITY)

We describe an active learning activity that helps students understand the difference between clinical and actuarial predictions by applying these to a hypothetical sex offender case. Student evaluations indicated that the activity was enjoyable and prompted their thinking about clinical and actuarial predictions by making the differences between the two types of predictions concrete. Given the number of forensically-related courses being developed, both graduate and undergraduate Psychology and Law courses can use this activity.

POSTER 28

EMOTIONS IN THE CLASSROOM: STUDENT REACTIONS TO GIVING ORAL PRESENTATIONS

JUDITH LARKIN, HARVEY A. PINES, KATE LAPORT (CANISIUS COLLEGE)

Study examined the relationship between students' psychological reserves and their reactions to oral presentation requirements. Reserve capacity of psychological resources was a composite created from validated measures of intrapsychic and interpersonal resources. Students lower in reserves reported significantly greater physiological arousal and psychological distress in anticipation of oral reports. Heightened effects occurred when directions did not allow reading from notes. Study concluded that for optimal learning, instructional practices should take into account the psychological resources of individual students.

POSTER 29

TEACHING GRANT WRITING WITH SERVICE LEARNING

JAMES D. GRIFFITH, MORGAN GOODLING, JILL KESSLER (SHIPPENSBURG UNIVERSITY)

Grant writing experience can be a valuable asset for students completing masters-level degree programs across a variety of disciplines. A service-learning grant writing project was incorporated in a program evaluation course as part of a writing requirement. Students served as "ghost writers" and wrote grants for community organizations. Marked increases in knowledge regarding grant writing was evident in students and awareness of reciprocity of benefit from service-learning was established for students and organizational sponsors.

POSTER 30

A FORMATIVE APPROACH TO CURRICULUM DEVELOPMENT: CONSIDERATIONS FOR PSYCHOLOGY TEACHERS

CHRISTOPHER T. ARRA (NORTHERN VIRGINIA COMMUNITY COLLEGE)

Best practices suggest that psychology teachers frequently modify their curriculum in an effort to provide excellence in the classroom. The purpose of this study was to determine if administering pretest-posttest questionnaires and intermittent 'guided journals' to students, would enhance both student course competency and teacher course curriculum. The study lasted 16-weeks. Repeated measures analyses of variance showed significant increases in student course competency. Qualitative analyses of the 'guided journals' identified emerging themes and high frequency responses. Results will be discussed.

POSTER 31

FACTORS IN TURNOVER OF FACULTY AT TEACHING INSTITUTIONS

TERESA HECKERT, ANGELA M. FARABEE (TRUMAN STATE UNIVERSITY)

Examinations of turnover at large, research universities suggest faculty leave for higher salaries and better work relations. We examined correlates of turnover intentions among faculty members (n = 190) at a university that emphasized teaching. Although current turnover intention was low, seven satisfaction measures explained 31.5% of the variability in turnover intent. Differences between our findings and prior research will be discussed.

POSTER 32

ARE STUDENTS CUSTOMERS? THE STUDENTS' VIEWPOINT

TRACY E. ZINN, KIMBERLY A. MARCHUK, BRIDGET S. SCHULTZ, JOHN F. MAGNOTTI (JAMES MADISON UNIVERSITY)

Anecdotal evidence suggests that whereas students may refer to themselves as customers, faculty may find this term problematic. There is little psychological research regarding what the term "customer" means to students. Students evaluated different customer models, indicated what they were "buying" by virtue of being customers, and indicated what their responsibilities were as customers. Results indicated that students viewed themselves as buying an opportunity for an education, not as buying a degree or credentials.

POSTER 33

CAMPUS KNOWLEDGE OF INSTITUTIONAL REVIEW BOARD USE AND STANDARDS

JAMES SCEPANSKY, KERRIE BAKER, SARAH TAYLOR (CEDAR CREST COLLEGE)

A sample of 254 students and faculty evaluated eight research scenarios on whether Institutional Review Board (IRB) review was necessary, and if approval would be granted. Significant findings indicated the need for IRB review when: research requested sensitive information, results would be shared with the public, or participants were put at risk. Other factors influenced the likelihood of IRB approval. Interestingly, evaluators could not specify revisions necessary to guarantee IRB approval. Implications will be discussed.

POSTER 34

CONTEXTUAL PREDICTORS OF RESEARCH MOTIVES IN COUNSELING PSYCHOLOGY DOCTORAL STUDENTS

ERIC DEEMER, ERIC J. PODCHASKI, MATTHEW P. MARTENS (SUNY-ALBANY)

This study investigated whether Gelso's (1993) elements of an effective research training environment were predictive of achievement goals and research self-efficacy in a sample of 114 counseling psychology doctoral students. Teaching the logic of statistics and design and teaching students to look inward for research ideas were positive predictors of mastery goals and self-efficacy for research conceptualization and implementation of results. Implications for teaching and training within programs subscribing to the scientist-practitioner model are discussed.

POSTER 35

DOES EFFORT STILL COUNT? MORE ON WHAT MAKES THE GRADE

JOHN MAGNOTTI, BRIDGET S. SCHULTZ, KIMBERLY A. MARCHUK, TRACY E. ZINN (JAMES MADISON UNIVERSITY)

Previous research (Adams, 2005) found that students allotted more weight to effort when grading than faculty. We examined students' perceptions of the value of effort in two conditions—when a student worked hard, but failed to perform adequately; and when a student performed well with little effort. Results showed that when given these two scenarios, the weighting of effort decreased. We also discuss students' ideas for how to assess effort in a college course.

POSTER 36

OPTIMISM, LIFE AND COLLEGE SATISFACTION AS FACTORS FOR PERSISTENCE IN COLLEGE STUDENTS

THOMAS J. HERSHBERGER, CARRIE LANDOCK, MARGARET STUBBS (CHATHAM COLLEGE), NICHOLE BAYLISS (UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH)

This study examined the relationship between life satisfaction, college satisfaction, college performance (GPA), and persistence in 74 undergraduate students tracked over a three-year period. Freshmen were administered the Subjective Happiness Scale, Satisfaction with Life Test, Life Orientation Test, three self-report measures of happiness, and a college satisfaction measure. College satisfaction correlated with life satisfaction and persistence. GPA was inversely related to life satisfaction and was not related to persistence.

POSTER 37

PREDICTING COLLEGE STUDENT GPA FROM MEASURES OF LIFESTYLE AND PSYCHOLOGICAL WELL-BEING

NICOLE E. SOOHY, ELIZABETH D. KRASZEWSKI, SARA B. MITCHELL, JESSICA R. MILLER,

DANIEL D. SADLER (INDIANA UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA)

College students were surveyed in early April to determine the best predictors of academic performance among various measures of lifestyle and psychological well-being. The step-wise regression model for estimated spring-semester GPA (Adjusted R-Square = .29) included five predictors: gender, perceived stress, average daily intoxication level, weekday wakeup time, and study hours per week. Higher GPAs were associated with being female, lower perceived stress, lower average level of daily intoxication, earlier wakeup times, and studying more.

POSTER 38

INCREMENTAL VALIDITY OF ACADEMIC SELF-EFFICACY IN PREDICTING FRESHMAN GPA IN 2- AND 4-YEAR COLLEGES

A. SUE BONEY-MCCOY (UNIVERSITY OF RHODE ISLAND), ERIN CARR, DAVID B. SUGARMAN (RHODE ISLAND COLLEGE)

Structural equation modeling of data from 105 four-year college freshmen revealed an incremental contribution of academic self-efficacy (ASE) to prediction of first semester college GPA over indicators of high school academic preparation. ASE partially mediated the effects of high school academic preparation and completely mediated the effects of other personality characteristics on college GPA. ASE was not an independent predictor of GPA among 117 community college students. Implications for college retention are discussed.

POSTER 39

PREDICTING STUDENT PERFORMANCE IN INTRODUCTORY PSYCHOLOGY FROM THEIR PSYCHOLOGY MISCONCEPTIONS

BARRY X. KUHLE, JESSICA M. BARBER (LEBANON VALLEY COLLEGE)

We investigated whether scores on a 10 question Knowledge of Psychology Test (from Griggs & Ransdell, 1987) taken on the first class day were related to final course grades in introductory psychology. Two hundred undergraduates from three colleges decided whether each of 10 statements (common psychology misconceptions) was true or false. Students who began the course with fewer misconceptions tended to perform better in the course relative to students who held more misconceptions.

POSTER 40

PREDICTORS OF COLLEGE ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT

STEPHANIE JEAN FICIAK, JEFFREY S. BARTEL (SHIPPENSBURG UNIVERSITY)

Prior research has investigated factors that contribute to academic success at the college level, though typically only one correlate is examined at a time. In the present study, we assessed the combined effect several factors had on undergradu-

ate grade point average. A multiple regression showed that GPA is significantly associated with prior academic performance, health behaviors, personality, and family structure, but unrelated to study habits, attitudes toward college education, and gender.

POSTER 41

ETHICAL CONSIDERATIONS FOR PRESENTING UNDERGRADUATE RESEARCH

LONNIE YANDELL, ELISE A. TYLER (BELMONT UNIVERSITY)

Ethical guidelines require that a research study be published only in a single journal. Guidelines for presenting research at conferences are less clear. Responses for six questions concerning the ethics of research presentation were collected from psychology faculty who attended a teaching conference on undergraduate psychological research. The findings show that several issues are involved in the decision to present multiple times, including conference type, audience population, and the inclusion of new material.

COGNITIVE POSTERS

POSTER 42

PSYCHOLOGY PRACTICUM: A MODEL FOR ASSESSING PROGRAM OUTCOMES

CHRISTINA HARNETT (COLLEGE OF NOTRE DAME)

The Psychology Practicum experience serves a valuable function in addition to validating a student's sense of personal competence in the discipline; it is a natural venue for the evaluation of programmatic learning outcomes and goals. This presentation demonstrates the efficacy of a specific model in providing programmatic feedback along several dimensions, and in serving as an external method of validating program outcomes based on field supervisor's ratings. Proposed refinements to increase model validity are discussed.

POSTER 43

THE FACILITATING EFFECT OF HUMOR ON CREATIVITY

MARIA PACELLA (SAINT VINCENT COLLEGE)

The facilitating effect of humor on creativity was examined. Sixty-one participants (43 Males; 18 Females) completed a pre-test of the Torrance Test of Creative Thinking and returned a week later to complete the post-test after having watched either a humorous or non-humorous video. No differences in creativity (measured by fluency, flexibility, and originality) were found between participants exposed to the humorous versus the non-humorous video. However, women received higher fluency and flexibility scores than men.

POSTER 44**DIFFERING MEMORY AND LISTENING SKILLS BETWEEN THE SEXES**

BRIANNA LINEHAN (ALBRIGHT COLLEGE)

The present study examined free recall in male and female undergraduates following exposure to a recorded reading comprehension task. In addition, the gender of the speaker was varied. Forty undergraduates were randomly assigned to one of the auditory conditions. All were exposed to 2 different rates of presentation. Rate of presentation was found to have a significant effect. The results were discussed in relation to previous literature.

POSTER 45**COMPARISON OF REMINDERS AND "FLASHBULB" MEMORIES FOR 9/11/01**

DR. CAROL BERGFELD MILLS, ANN MCKIM, NINA GILBERT, SARA L. TRIPP, REBECCA WILSON, CAROLINE LANGRALL (GOUCHER COLLEGE)

Eighteen months after September 11, 2001, 53 college students were asked what serves as reminders of the terrorist attacks. These reminders were compared to their memories (what they think of when they remember 9/11/01). Reminders and memories were coded as personal (unique individual experiences) or public (associations to the event itself). Reminders tended to be public, while memories tended to be personal. Reminders and memories were analyzed to reveal their categorical differences.

POSTER 46**VISUAL AND AUDITORY ATTRIBUTES AND LEARNING IN STUDENTS**

TANYA MERRIAM (ALBRIGHT COLLEGE)

Subjects served under 1 of 3 stimulus conditions, audio, video, and audio and video. After a presentation, a free recall task was given. Subjects were also grouped on their levels of artistic and musical ability. Significance was found between the audio and video stimuli condition. The relationship between artistic ability was also discussed in relationship with the tested theory.

POSTER 47**DYNAMIC EVALUATION OF AN EMERGING MATISSE PAINTING**

AARON KOZBELT (BROOKLYN COLLEGE)

Artists and non-artists rated 22 in-progress states of a Matisse painting on 26 criteria: quality, originality, realism, etc. Factor analyses show that non-artists value realism; artists, originality. Rater groups also differed in how the painting's quality fluctuated over time. Non-artists saw it as declining, consistent with its increasing abstraction. Artists showed a jagged trajectory with several peaks (including the finished version), suggesting an interactive hypothesis-testing process. Results imply creative control and perspicacity on Matisse's part.

POSTER 48**THE EFFECT OF VIDEO GAMING ON VISUAL ORIENTING AND VIGILANCE**

MELISSA JENKS, KELLY L. LETARTE, RAYMOND D. COLLINGS (SUNY CORTLAND)

The current study piloted an intensive video gaming intervention designed to improve visual orienting and vigilance with a normative sample of seven undergraduates. Pretest/posttest differences in VOT performance revealed that the 6-week intervention's effects on both measures of attention were found to be large (albeit non-significant). These findings suggest that such an intervention might benefit some individuals with ADHD, and they provide a basis for a proposed clinical trial study examining this issue.

POSTER 49**CONTRIBUTIONS OF NEED FOR COGNITION AND READING FREQUENCY TO READING COMPREHENSION**

KELLY B. CARTWRIGHT, MELINDA D. HODGKISS (CHRISTOPHER NEWPORT UNIVERSITY), SETH D. TYREE (FLORIDA STATE UNIVERSITY)

Individuals vary in need for cognition (NFC), the preference to engage in effortful cognitive processing. Thus, high NFC is likely to be associated with reading frequency and reading comprehension, but little work has examined the relation between these variables. Two studies examined whether reading frequency mediated any relation between NFC and reading comprehension. Results indicated NFC makes a unique contribution to reading comprehension independent of reading frequency and verbal ability.

POSTER 50**EXTINCTION EFFECTS IN 3-, 6-, AND 12-MONTH-OLD HUMAN INFANTS.**

CHRISTIANA SHAFER, CAROLYN ROVEE-COLLIER (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY)

These experiments examined the extinction of an operantly conditioned response with 3-, 6-, and 12-month-old human infants. We used the mobile conjugate reinforcement task at 3 months and an equivalent train task at 6 and 12 months. Infants received the extinction manipulation immediately after acquisition or 24 hr later and were subsequently tested for spontaneous recovery. Three-month-olds never exhibited spontaneous recovery; for older infants, the extinction effect was most prominent when extinction immediately followed acquisition.

POSTER 51**CONFIDENCE AND COMPETENCE IN STATISTICS STUDENTS**

SUSAN E. MASON, ANDREW R. SWANSON (NIAGARA UNIVERSITY)

Individuals tend to overestimate their ability to perform. In order to assess the relationship between confidence and com-

petence in a sophomore-level statistics class, we asked the students to predict what grade they would earn in the course. We also asked them to rate, on a 10-point scale, how anxious they were about the course. While students overestimated their ability, anxiety levels revealed a lack of confidence that was negatively correlated with final grades.

POSTER 52

TEMPERATURE AND TASK DIFFICULTY ON A FREE RECALL TASK IN COLLEGE STUDENTS

JESSICA RUMINSKI (ALBRIGHT COLLEGE)

The present study examined the relationship between 3 different temperature levels and 2 levels of task difficulty on a free recall task. Participants were randomly assigned to one of three temperature conditions. Each participant was presented with information that varied in difficulty. This was followed by a free recall task. In addition, response latency was recorded. Results indicated significant effects of task difficulty and approached significance on temperature.

POSTER 53

CONFIRMATORY FACTOR ANALYSIS OF THE POSITIVE AND NEGATIVE SYMPTOM SCALE

RAJLAXMI BAIS, MAC TURNER (UNIVERSITY OF THE SCIENCES IN PHILADELPHIA)

The Positive and Negative Symptom Scale is frequently used in clinical trials to assess severity of schizophrenia symptoms. Theoretically, the PANSS has two factors. This Confirmatory Factor Analysis, on data from 166 Schizophrenic patients, rejected the two-factor structure ($\chi^2 = 767.122$, $df = 229$, $p = .0001$). A post-hoc modeling building approach suggests PANSS measures two aspects of schizophrenia in addition to Positive and Negative Symptoms: Negative Affect and Hostility.

POSTER 54

SELF-ESTEEM DIFFERENCES IN TYPE A VERSUS TYPE B PERSONALITIES

BRIDGET FITZGERALD (ALBRIGHT COLLEGE)

This study examined how challenge level and personality type affect self-esteem. Participants, 18 to 22 years, were assessed for personality type A or B. Half of each type was given either a challenging or easy multiple choice math test. Participants completed the Rosenberg Self-esteem Inventory. Personality type was shown to have an effect on self-esteem scores. Results were also related

POSTER 55

EFFECTS OF SUBLIMINAL EXPOSURE ON THE PREFERENCE OF COMMON IMAGES

CHRISTOPHER HAKALA, ALLISON M MICHAUD, LAURA M. PERKINS, RANDALL TURNER (WESTERN NEW ENGLAND COLLEGE)

A repeated measures experiment was used to examine how the human perceptual system responds to various stimuli

presented below threshold. Participants viewed images of concrete nouns below visual threshold (for approximately 30 millisecond) through a tachistoscope and then performed a forced-choice word selection task. We expect to find that the participants are more likely to select the words of the images they had seen versus words of images unseen.

POSTER 56

PERSONALITY, MUSIC, AND PROBLEM SOLVING ABILITY

TORU SATO, STEPHANIE FICIAK, SHANNON BAUM (SHIPPENSBURG UNIVERSITY)

By administering personality tests and cognitive tasks in the presence of music, we examined how differences in personality predict musical preferences as well as cognitive performance in the presence of music. Results suggested that; (1) extraverts preferred listening to stimulating music while introverts preferred listening to calming music and, (2) extraverts performed better on cognitive tasks in the presence of stimulating music while introverts performed better on these tasks when exposed to calming music.

POSTER 57

MOOD AND INFORMATION PROCESSING

B.J. DIAMOND, JOSEPH MOSLEY, ANTHONY GENNACE, ELIZABETH KACHUR (WILLIAM PATTERSON UNIVERSITY)

The prevalence of depressed mood in college students and relationships between mood and information processing (IP) were examined in this study. About 6% of the sample met criteria for major depression and 24% fell in the minimal to severely depressed range. More depressed mood was associated with slower reaction time ($p = .03$) and processing on an n-back and spatial task ($p = .03$). Future work should examine possible laterality effects and educational implications.

POSTER 58

THE EFFECT OF CUE RELEVANCE AND STIMULUS CONTRAST ON PERFORMANCE AND RECALL IN WORD SEARCHES

JENNIFER NICOLE PIC, ANDRE (JAMES MADISON UNIVERSITY)

The present study investigated factors affecting visual search time and memorability of items contained in word searches. Experiment 1 analyzed the effect of the relevance of a visual cue and Experiment 2 considered the effect of low contrast stimuli on search time and recall. Results show relevance was related to search time, but the effect of low contrast was inconclusive. Potential applications including memorability of advertisements or road safety signs will be discussed.

POSTER 59

COMPREHENSIVE ASSESSMENT OF LEARNING STYLES

EMILY ADAMS, LACEY EGERTON, PHILIP GLONINGER, KRISTEN HUNTZINGER, STACEY

JAROSZEWSKI, AMBRE WHITTE (ALBRIGHT COLLEGE)

The Comprehensive Assessment of Learning Styles (CALs) measures a student's most effective learning style(s). This is recognized as those which allow for the most optimal learning experience. The CALs is exceptionally unique because it assesses all four learning style types (visual, auditory, tactile, kinesthetic) in this process. It is important to target and understand a student's learning style(s) because it allows students to have more control of and be more active in their learning experience.

POSTER 60 WITHDRAWN

POSTER 61

THE EFFECTS OF ALCOHOL USE ON MOOD, ANXIETY, AND SELF-ESTEEM IN A COLLEGE POPULATION

ANDREW SEARS, STEVE A. SMITH, C. J. RUTKOWSKI, JAMES R. SIEMEN (WASHINGTON COLLEGE)

This study investigated the belief that mood, anxiety, and self-esteem are related to alcohol consumption in college students. Twenty-eight undergraduate students filled out the Zung Depression Scale, Spielberger's Trait Anxiety Scale, the Rosenberg Self-Esteem Scale, and a survey on alcohol consumption. Self-reported abstainers, light drinkers, and heavy drinkers showed very similar levels of mood, anxiety, and self-esteem. Results suggest that mood, anxiety, and self-esteem have very little to do with college student alcohol consumption patterns.

POSTER 62

VIEWS OF CHIVALRY ACROSS REGIONS OF THE UNITED STATES

MICHAEL SULLIVAN, SARAH LASHLEY, WILLIAM BAILEY (BELMONT UNIVERSITY)

Before there were "Red" and "Blue" states this country was stereotypically divided by geographical regions. Thus, "Northerners" are believed to be different from "Southerners" in many ways. This study examines the extent to which these groups differ with regard to views on dating relationships. Specifically, it was tested whether Southern men view chivalry more to be important and if Southern women expected more chivalry than peers from the North. Survey results failed to show the expected differences; findings are discussed in relation to a cultural-defined geography

POSTER 63

IT'S NOT OVER YET: DURATION OF BENEFITS TO TIMING AND COGNITION ON MUSICAL EXPERIENCE

DIANA PITTMAN, STEPHANIE GOLSKI (RIDER UNIVERSITY)

Does early music experience make a lasting difference in timing and cognition? Hand rhythmicity was more accurate in

young adults who had some musical experience, either in the past ($M=89.12$ msec off-beat) or presently ($M=82.98$), than those who never had musical experience ($M=125.81$). Benefits of past music experience were not as long lasting for cognitive performance; those now involved in music had higher concentration performance ($M=373.21$) than both those who never played music ($M=359$) and those who do not currently practice music but did in the past ($M=359.61$).

POSTER 64

IDENTIFYING FACTORS UNDERLYING THE RECOGNITION OF FAMILIAR MELODIES

EDWARD CRAWLEY, CATHERINE GENTILE (MARYWOOD UNIVERSITY)

The current study evaluated factors related to recognition of familiar melodies. Fifty-five participants with varying levels of music training completed a task requiring them to recognize familiar and novel melodies. Interestingly, years of training predicted recognition of familiar melodies but not recognition of novel melodies. A multiple regression analysis revealed that the best model for predicting recognition of familiar melodies includes both the numbers of years of training and how well the participant recognizes novel melodies.

POSTER 65

FALSE MEMORY FOR THE VISUAL PRESENTATION OF WORDS THAT WERE NEVER SEEN

JASON ARNDT, CHAK FU LAM, CONNOR SINDEL, LEAH SWEARENGIN, MARY K. DEVINE, MICHELLE TOELLE (MIDDLEBURY COLLEGE)

An experiment examined the effects of the number of associates presented per theme on false memory source attributions in the Deese-Roediger-McDermott paradigm. Study items were presented in one of two fonts, and participants were asked to make source (font) attributions at test. The results indicated that increasing the number of associates studied (and therefore the activation of lure representations at encoding) increased participants' belief that lure items were visually experienced during encoding.

POSTER 66

WORKING MEMORY DEFICITS DURING NICOTINE AND TOBACCO WITHDRAWAL

DR. STEPHEN J. HEISHMAN, DUSTIN C. LEE, CAROL S. MYERS, RICHARD C. TAYLOR, ERIC T. MOOLCHAN (NATIONAL INSTITUTE ON DRUG ABUSE IRP)

Smokers were randomly assigned to one of three groups: ad libitum smoking, smoking denicotinized cigarettes, or abstinent. Working memory (N-back) was assessed 5 times: baseline, 24 hrs, 48 hrs, and 7 days following randomization and 48 hrs after resumption of smoking. Performance accuracy was significantly decreased and response time significantly increased after 48 hrs and 7 days for the denicotinized smoking and abstinent groups, whereas performance of the ad libitum smoking group was unchanged.

**CHILD AND ADOLESCENT
PSYCHOTHERAPY: NEEDED CHANGES IN
CLINICAL RESEARCH AND PRACTICE**

ALAN KAZDIN

5:30 - 6:30 PM

CHAIR: JOHN NORCROSS (UNIVERSITY OF SCRANTON)

**CHILD AND ADOLESCENT PSYCHOTHERAPY:
NEEDED CHANGES IN CLINICAL RESEARCH AND
PRACTICE**

ALAN KAZDIN (YALE UNIVERSITY)



The presentation focuses on the current status and limitations of psychotherapy research and clinical practice. The traditional hiatus and bifurcation of research versus clinical practice has omitted a third facet that is rarely even in the discussion, namely, quality of patient care.

Are our treatments in research or practice helping individual patients and how would we know? Current research priorities, study designs, and methods of assessments limit our ability to improve patient care in clinical service settings. The move toward evidence-based treatment has yet to address fundamental scientific questions (e.g., how do treatments lead to change, through what mechanisms of action?) and clinical questions (e.g., are patients genuinely helped by treatments with evidence in their behalf?). Clinical practice continues in traditions that both in substance and method are unlikely to optimize the quality of patient care. Unevaluated patient care and clinical judgment continue to dominate when valid measures to guide decision making for individual clients could readily be incorporated into treatment. Remedies are proposed to improve the science and clinical relevance of therapy research as well as to enhance the quality of care for individuals seen in clinical practice.

**GATHERING AND PROGRAM
ORIENTATION**

5:30 PM-6:30 PM

CHAIR: LAURA BITTNER (CARROLL COMMUNITY COLLEGE) EASTERN REGIONAL VICE PRESIDENT, PSI BETA

This session is an opportunity for all Psi Beta student members and advisors to meet, greet and be oriented to the Psi Beta programs scheduled for Saturday.

Invited Speaker

Lincoln

**HISTORY, DISCRIMINATION IN CLINICAL
PSYCHOLOGY TRAINING DURING WWII**

**BEN HARRIS (UNIVERSITY OF NEW
HAMPSHIRE)**

5:30 PM - 6:30 PM

CHAIR: JOHN HOGAN (ST. JOHN'S UNIVERSITY)

In 1945 the EPA passed a resolution against quotas in clinical training that would discriminate against Jewish students. Such a quotas had been proposed by the first issue of the Journal of Clinical Psychology, sparking a national debate over anti-semitism in psychology. In describing the events of 1945, this talk will stress the larger context of political struggles over fascism, anti-Semitism, and plans for a more democratic post-war society. It will also describe the highly emotional EPA business meeting of April 1945.

**TEACHING UNDERGRADUATE HUMAN
SEXUALITY: A COURSE, A WEEK, OR A
LECTURE**

JANET HYDE

8:30 AM - 9:50 AM

CHAIR: SHERRY KINSLOW (PRINCE GEORGE'S
COMMUNITY COLLEGE)

**TEACHING UNDERGRADUATE HUMAN
SEXUALITY: A COURSE, A WEEK, OR A LECTURE**

JANET HYDE (UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN)



Dr. Hyde will provide insights and resources for teaching an undergraduate human sexuality course, based on 30 years of experience teaching it. The approach is interdisciplinary, including not only psychology but also biology and sociology. In addition, Dr. Hyde will provide suggestions about what to

include in a week-long unit or a single lively lecture on sexuality in an introductory psychology, adjustment, or abnormal psychology course.

LEARNING PROCESSES II

8:30 AM - 9:50 AM

CHAIR: JEFF AMUNDSON (SUNY, BINGHAMTON)

8:30-8:45 AM

**THE EFFECT OF SUBADDITIVE PRE-TRAINING
ON FORWARD BLOCKING IN RATS: LIMITS ON
GENERALIZATION**

DAN WHEELER (SUNY, BINGHAMTON), TOM
BECKERS (UNIVERSITY OF LEUVEN), RALPH R.
MILLER (SUNY, BINGHAMTON)

If subjects are taught that two reliable predictors of an outcome do not summate when the cues are presented together, the subjects will tend to show less blocking when trained with different cues. Two experiments using rats in a conditioned suppression preparation investigated the conditions necessary for subadditive pretraining to generalize to novel cues. The experiments demonstrated that subadditive pretraining is less effective in reducing blocking when a long period of

time passes or the context is changed between pretraining and blocking training.

8:50-9:05 AM

**A NEURAL NETWORK THAT TAKES ON RECENT
CHALLENGES TO ASSOCIATIVE MODELS OF
CONDITIONING**

NESTOR SCHMAJUK, JOSE A. LARRAURI (DUKE
UNIVERSITY)

Several studies have recently challenged the accuracy of traditional models of classical conditioning that account for some experimental data in terms of a storage deficit. These studies include recovery from blocking, overshadowing, backward blocking, latent inhibition, super latent inhibition, and a latent inhibition-overshadowing antagonism. We show that an existing model (Schmajuk, Lam, and Gray, 1996), which includes an attentional mechanism controlling both storage and retrieval of associations, is able to quantitatively describe these results.

9:10-9:25 AM

**TIMING SHIFTS IN SENSORY PRECONDITIONING
OVER THE FIRST YEAR**

KIMBERLY CUEVAS, CAROLYN ROVEE-COLLIER,
AMY BULLMAN (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY)

Is there an age-related shift in the preexposure regimen that produces sensory preconditioning in human infants? Infants received simultaneous or sequential exposure to S1 and S2 (0-s to 60-s discrepancy). We then modeled three target actions on S1 and asked infants to imitate them on S2 24 hr later. They did so only after simultaneous preexposure at 6 months, after simultaneous and sequential preexposure at 9 months, and only after sequential preexposure at 12 months.

9:30-9:45 AM

**SIMILARITY IN SPATIAL ORIGIN OF INFORMATION
FACILITATES CUE COMPETITION AND
INTERFERENCE**

JEFFREY AMUNDSON, OLGA LIPATOVA, RALPH R.
MILLER (SUNY, BINGHAMTON)

Two lick suppression studies with rats investigated the influence of spatial similarity in cue interaction. Experiment 1 demonstrated greater blocking when the blocking cue and blocked cue originated at the same location. Experiment 2 demonstrated greater proactive interference when the interfering cue and target cue originated at the same location. The results are considered in light of the possibility that a similar mechanism may underlie interference between cues trained apart and cue competition between cues trained together.

**FACULTY ADVISOR/ CHAPTER
PRESIDENT BREAKFAST**

8:30 AM-9:50 AM

CHAIR: VINCENT PROHASKA, PSI CHI EASTERN REGIONAL VICE PRESIDENT (LEHMAN COLLEGE, CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK)

This breakfast, hosted by the Psi Chi Eastern Region Steering Committee, recognizes the terrific contributions of Psi Chi chapter faculty advisors and presidents.

*Seating is limited and advance registration is required. The location will be announced. Contact Vincent Prohaska at eastvp.psichi@lehman.cuny.edu

DISCUSSANTS:

CORISSA ANGELO, JOAN CANNON (UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS, LOWELL), KERRI GOODWIN (LOYOLA UNIVERSITY, MARYLAND), FAITH NALL (CABRINI COLLEGE), SHEILA QUINN (SALVE REGINA UNIVERSITY), MIGUEL ROIG (ST. JOHN'S UNIVERSITY), ROBERT YOUTH (DOWLING COLLEGE)

WHAT'S IN IT FOR MY CHAPTER?

8:30 AM-9:50 AM

CHAIR: LAURA J. BITTNER. (CARROLL COMMUNITY COLLEGE) EASTERN REGIONAL VICE PRESIDENT. PSI BETA

While most states have a few independent Psi Beta chapters, few have managed to bring those chapters together to meet and identify common problems, solutions and goals. This program is designed to explore the reasons for having state-wide Psi Beta meetings, the challenges of creating them, and the benefits of going to the trouble.

DISCUSSANTS:

JOEL MORGOVSKY, (BROOKDALE COMMUNITY COLLEGE) PSI BETA STATE LIAISON FOR NEW JERSEY

SHERYL A. TAYLOR (BROOKDALE COMMUNITY COLLEGE) PSI BETA CHAPTER PRESIDENT

**WARTIME TO EARTHQUAKES:
PSYCHOLOGICAL DETERMINANTS OF
PHYSICAL ILLNESS**

HAROUTUNE ARMENIAN

8:30 AM-9:50 AM

CHAIR: UWE P. GIELEN (ST. FRANCIS COLLEGE)

The American University of Armenia was formed in 1991, after the massive 1988 earthquake in Armenia and the collapse of the USSR in 1991. In 15 years, the AUA has become a premier post-graduate institution within the 15 post-Soviet republics, known for its pioneering research on mental and physical health. In this invited address, some findings are presented by the University's President Haroutune Armenian.

PSYCHOTHERAPY PRACTICE

8:30 AM-9:50 AM

CHAIR: MARJY EHMER (EMERITUS)

8:30-8:45 AM

**HOW PSYCHOLOGISTS IN PRIVATE PRACTICE
SET THEIR FEES: GENDER DIFFERENCES**

MICHAL BEN ZVI SOMMER, MARGARET S. GIBBS (FAIRLEIGH DICKINSON UNIVERSITY)

We studied gender differences in the criteria therapists use to set their fees.

Five hundred clinical psychologists with a private practice, randomly selected from APA Directory Division 12, were sent questionnaires. Eighty three psychologists from 31 states responded.

Women were more likely than men to use a sliding scale and consider client's financial situation. Men were more likely to consider their own level of experience. We use a feminist framework to integrate findings.

8:50-9:05 AM

**CULTURAL PERSPECTIVE ON NONEROTIC TOUCH
WITH CLIENTS**

INNOCENT OKOZI, SANDRA LEE (SETON HALL UNIVERSITY)

In the aftermath of sexual abuse scandals involving some individuals in various helping professions, it becomes neces-

sary for therapists to re-evaluate the use of touch with clients in therapy. Given that erotic touching of clients is unethical and illegal, therapists' opinions differ regarding the use of nonerotic touch with clients. In this paper, we would examine, from a cultural perspective, those circumstances under which the use of nonerotic touch with clients is ethical.

9:10-9:25 AM

FROM PSYCHOANALYSIS TO PERSON-CENTERED: A DISCOVERY

SHARON MYERS (UNIVERSITY OF NEW BRUNSWICK), SARTON WEINRAUB (PRIVATE PRACTICE, NEW YORK CITY)

This presentation will articulate the personal experience of a therapist moving from psychoanalytic training to the person-centered approach. A client's response to the therapist's professional evolution will also be explored. The presentation is intended to inspire others to follow their personal inclinations toward equality and to move beyond the confines of their training paradigms.

Symposium

Pratt

FOUNDATIONS OF LANGUAGE AND THOUGHT IN INFANCY

8:30 AM-9:50 AM

CHAIR: BARBARA LANDAU (JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY)

Research over the past few decades has shown that infants have rich systems of mental representation, including knowledge of objects, space, causality, and number. Given this rich knowledge base, significant new questions arise about how this knowledge becomes mapped to the representational system that is arguably the most powerful of all—language. This symposium will present new perspectives in thinking about three issues: What is the representational base that is relevant for language learning and precedes it? What mechanisms can be posited to explain the infant's ability to extract meaning from words uttered in real-world contexts? What are the effects that learning a language might have on reshaping earlier representations, leading to new and powerful means of computation? The first question is addressed by Woodward, who discusses the infants' growing understanding of words as conventions; and by Lakusta, who presents evidence that early structural representations of motion events parallel later linguistic ones. Yu presents computational and experimental evidence showing that infants can form and learn complex systematic statistical patterns across large sets of object-event pairings, suggesting that they have powerful learning mechanisms designed to extract regularities about what words refer to. Finally, Taing, Halberda and Feigenson discuss how learning language can ultimately have repercussions on reshaping earlier number representations, an example of broader effects

on changes in computation consequent on language learning.

INFANTS UNDERSTANDING OF WORDS AND OTHER CONVENTIONS

AMANDA WOODWARD (UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND)

CONCEPTUAL FOUNDATIONS OF SPATIAL LANGUAGE: INFANTS' REPRESENTATIONS OF SOURCES AND GOALS IN MOTION EVENTS.

LAURA LAKUSTA (HARVARD UNIVERSITY)

STATISTICAL CROSS-SITUATIONAL LEARNING IN WORD TO WORLD MAPPING.

CHEN YU (INDIANA UNIVERSITY)

THE PRE-LINGUISTIC BASES OF EXACT NUMBER CONCEPTS

LEN TAING, JUSTIN HALBERDA, LISA FEIGENSON (JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY)

Poster

International Ballroom

SOCIAL: ETHNICITY, GENDER, RACE, SEX, SEXUAL PREFERENCE POSTERS

8:30AM-9:50 AM

POSTER 1

WHERE IS THE MS. IN MASTER MUSICIAN?

SUSAN ANTHONY-TOLBERT, MARGERY MILLER, ROBERT L. WILLIAMS, JENNIFER REESMAN (GALLAUDET UNIVERSITY)

This research extended earlier work on gender bias in critics' reviews of classical music performances. Seventy six reviews of classical music performances from a metropolitan area were collected for one year and rated independently. There were significantly more Mr. Musicians than Ms. Musicians. Male musicians had significantly higher evaluations from both male and female critics than female performers. More male musicians received mitigating qualifying sentences. Amount of newspaper space,(in inches), supported male gender bias.

POSTER 2

GENDER, SEXUAL ORIENTATION, AND EMOTIONAL REACTIONS TO SAME-SEX VERSUS OPPOSITE-SEX INFIDELITY

HOLLY DIFEBO, DAVID SHELTON, CAMILLE E. BUCKNER (FROSTBURG STATE UNIVERSITY)

This study examined gender, sexual orientation, and emotional reactions to infidelity. Male and female heterosexual and homosexual participants reported their levels of distress in response to two types of infidelity (same-sex versus opposite-sex). We hypothesized that participants would report

more distress to the infidelity type that was most threatening to their identity. The hypothesis was confirmed for males. Heterosexual males reported more distress to opposite-sex than to same-sex infidelity, and homosexual males showed the reverse pattern.

POSTER 3

GENDER AND ENVIRONMENTALISM: ATTITUDES, BEHAVIORS AND KNOWLEDGE

DAVID DREWS, ANGELA H. DAVIDSON (JUNIATA COLLEGE)

Questionnaires tapping general and specific environmental attitudes were administered to college women and men, who were also asked to self report on a range of environmentally relevant behaviors and answer factual questions about environmental issues. Consistent with much of the earlier literature, women held significantly more pro-environmental attitudes than men. However, there were very few gender differences with respect to transportation, recycling and consumption behaviors or with respect to knowledge about environmental issues.

POSTER 4

WITHDRAWN

POSTER 5

RELATION OF EPISTEMOLOGY AND GENDER TO INDIVIDUALISM/COLLECTIVISM

MORTON H. ELFENBEIN (UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS, DARTMOUTH), KIM H. KNIGHT (ROGER WILLIAMS UNIVERSITY), SEYED M. ASSADI (TEHRAN UNIVERSITY OF MEDICAL SCIENCES), MICHAEL J. CLEVELAND (UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS, DARTMOUTH), FARNAZ E. MOHAMMED (TEHRAN UNIVERSITY OF MEDICAL SCIENCE)

While some current popular literature considers gender differences in communication to have interplanetary aspects (Gray, 1992) the present study examined gender and epistemological style from the more earthly, cross-cultural perspectives of individualism-collectivism (both horizontal and vertical dimensions) (Triandis, 1995). Male and female college students (N = 276) completed the Knowing Styles Inventory-Revised and Triandis' Individualism-Collectivism Scale. Results were consistent with previous research, demonstrating gender role socialization effects and the connected knowers' emphasis on empathy.

POSTER 6

WITHDRAWN

POSTER 7

GENDER DIFFERENCES IN ROLE EXPECTATIONS FOLLOWING CHILDBIRTH

TERESA HECKERT, KIMBERLY S. WILSON, SAMANTHA A. CURRY (TRUMAN STATE UNIVERSITY)

MELISSA SCHLERETH (UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI), SANDRA BISZANTZ (UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA)

Our purpose was to examine gender differences in intentions to work and provide childcare. The majority (98%) of students expected to marry and have kids. Most females (99%) expected to take leave after a child was born, whereas few males (37%) expected to do so. Type of leave differed significantly by gender. Males expected their spouse to stay home to care for children, whereas females expected to use a daycare/nanny after maternity leave.

POSTER 8

THE INFLUENCE OF GENDER ON THE SUBJECTIVE PERCEPTION OF EMOTION

MR. ANDREW JAFFE (BRANDEIS UNIVERSITY), LAUREN R. BECHTEL (STONEHILL COLLEGE), SHEVAUN NEUPERT (NORTH CAROLINA STATE), CHERYL DELANCEY (BRANDEIS UNIVERSITY)

This study utilized verbal-nonverbal cue conflict to determine whether gender differences exist in the way emotion is perceived in others. College students rated faces on their perceived emotion before and after listening to an emotionally expressive but ambiguous vignette. A significant gender difference was only found for one picture whose vignette involved relationship issues. Statistically significant results suggest that while anger and happiness have more predictable effects on people's perception, sadness produces more mixed responses.

POSTER 9

ATTITUDES ABOUT GENDER EQUITY IN UNIVERSITY STUDENTS FROM SINGLE-SEX AND COEDUCATIONAL HIGH SCHOOLS

CHRISTIE KARPIAK, JAMES P. BUCHANAN, ALLISON SMITH (UNIVERSITY OF SCRANTON)

Do students who attended single-sex high schools hold different views about gender equity than those from coeducational schools? The Sex-Role Egalitarianism Scale (SRES) was administered to freshmen at the University of Scranton (response rate 76%). Women from single-sex high schools did not differ from those who had attended coeducational schools. Men from single-sex schools held significantly less egalitarian attitudes than peers from coeducational schools and were significantly lower in egalitarianism than the SRES normative samples.

POSTER 10

ETHNICITY, GENDER AND ATTRIBUTIONS OF HIGH INCOME STATUS

STEPHEN MARET, MARCUS LOZANO, BRIAN JACOB, DONNA MARANZANA (CALDWELL COLLEGE)

Female and male African-American and Caucasian subjects

(n = 117) were presented with 5 sets of photographs, each with 4 photographs, 2 of African Americans and 2 of Caucasians. The effect of physical attractiveness was controlled for, so that each set of photographs included individuals previously rated as very similar in attractiveness. Two of the sets included photographs of one gender (1 of males and 1 of females), while the other 3 sets included half males and half females. Subjects were asked to identify the individual in each set of photographs who had the highest income. Results were highly significant for effect of ethnicity. Caucasians were significantly more likely to select photographs of Caucasians as having the highest income. Similarly, African-Americans were significantly more likely to select photographs of African-Americans as having the highest income. Gender differences were not significant. Results are discussed.

POSTER 11

GENDER, ETHNICITY AND ATTRIBUTIONS OF HOMOSEXUALITY

STEPHEN MARET (CALDWELL COLLEGE),
KIMBERLY HUBLER, ANTONIO RUDO (WILLIAM
PATERSON UNIVERSITY), STEPHANIE VAN
QUATHEM (CALDWELL COLLEGE), DANIA OLIVO
(CHESTNUT HILL COLLEGE)

Male and female African-American and Caucasian subjects (n = 184) were presented with 6 sets of photographs, 3 of males and 3 of females. Each set contained 4 photographs, 2 of African-Americans and 2 of Caucasians. The effect of physical attractiveness was controlled, so that each set of photographs included individuals previously rated as very similar in attractiveness. There was 1 set each of high, medium and low attractiveness for each gender. Subjects were asked to identify the individual in each set of photographs who they thought was gay or lesbian. Results were highly significant for the male photographs alone and showed that all subjects (male and female, African-American and Caucasian) consistently attributed gay status to a photograph of a Caucasian as opposed to one of an African-American. Results were not significant for the female photographs. Results are discussed.

POSTER 12

IMPLICIT ATTITUDES OF GAY AND STRAIGHT PEOPLE TOWARDS HOMOSEXUALITY

MARIANNE MISERANDINO, LES M. SDOROW,
JENNIFER HOETZEL, CATHERINE YACOBACCI
(ARCADIA UNIVERSITY)

Eighteen college students, heterosexual, homosexual, and bisexual, took the Implicit Association Test (IAT). We found that straight participants had more negative implicit attitudes toward gay people than either gay or bisexual participants, who held positive implicit attitudes towards homosexuality; gender and year in school were not significant. Results support the idea that the IAT measures individual attitudes rather than dominant cultural values and suggests that many college students still hold negative attitudes towards homosexuality despite cultural changes in tolerance.

POSTER 13

SEVERITY AND CONTINUATION OF PERPETRATOR BEHAVIOR INFLUENCING SEXUAL HARASSMENT PERCEPTIONS

DR. SUZANNE L. OSMAN (SALISBURY
UNIVERSITY)

Perceptions of sexual harassment based on perpetrator behaviors were investigated. Participants were 504 undergraduates who responded to statements regarding a workplace scenario. The perpetrator continued or discontinued his harassing behavior, which varied in severity, following victim resistance. Results showed that continued behavior strengthened harassment perceptions. Perceptions were weakest for nonphysical attention, and men had weaker harassment perceptions than women in the physical attention condition. Implications for how perpetrator behavior may influence harassment judgments are discussed.

POSTER 14

MASCULINITY AND BELIEFS ABOUT MEN'S HEALTH PRACTICES

PETER PARDINE, MARIA LAPADULA (NEW YORK
INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY)

Constructionist theory postulates that health-related beliefs are an important means for constructing or demonstrating gender. A sample of 111 males completed a sex role inventory along with our survey of Beliefs about Men's Health Practices (BMHP). The BMHP was designed to measure acceptance of health-related beliefs that undermine men's health. The BMHP evidenced adequate internal consistency and total scores on the instrument showed a significant positive relationship with masculinity. This relationship was moderated by respondents' age.

POSTER 15

INVISIBLE VS. VISIBLE: WOMEN'S ATTITUDES ABOUT WOMEN'S SEXUALITY

MS. CHARM LE'PRE SMITH (MANSFIELD
UNIVERSITY), RITCH C. SAVIN-WILLIAMS
(CORNELL UNIVERSITY)

The current study examines the attitudes of women between the ages of 18 and 25 about women's sexuality in the context of different personality traits. The comfort level responses to lesbians of different character, i.e. the visible (masculine) vs. invisible (feminine) in given scenarios were assessed. In addition to the above, variables of prior contact were also considered in the directionality of the participant's expressed attitudes and beliefs surrounding the topic. Frequency tests showed that overall the participants were more comfortable than expected in all given scenarios. A Chi-Square also showed that comfort level responses were significantly higher than expected on each item. The expected values for each comfort level question were set to be equal across all categories.

POSTER 16**GENDER DIFFERENCES IN LYING**

HOWARD REID, TERES JONES, BONNIE URBAN
(SUNY COLLEGE AT BUFFALO)

Research indicates that while women and men are equally deceptive, women tend to lie to make others feel better and men lie for their own benefit. The current study examined whether the level of masculinity or femininity, as measured by the Bem Sex Role Inventory, would be as strong a predictor of the type of lie told as the participant's sex. Results are reported from students enrolled in a variety of upper-level college courses.

POSTER 17**"THE DOCTOR WAS HIS MOTHER": DOES PRIMING PLAY A ROLE IN SOLVING THIS CLASSIC SEXISM RIDDLE?**

GEORGE SCHREER, DANIELLE LACROIX, ALISSA LYNCH, JOSEPH BOCCAGNO (MANHATTANVILLE COLLEGE)

Many people have tremendous difficulty coming up with the correct answer to a classic sexism riddle: the doctor was his mother. One explanation may be the original riddle is laced with male references (e.g., father/son). Consistent with the priming effect, participants were more likely to get the correct answer when neutral (father/child) and female (father/daughter) primes were used. A follow-up questionnaire also revealed that "mother" had stronger associations with daughter and child than with son.

POSTER 18**RECALLING HISTORIC TEST & OUTCOME UNFAIRNESS DOESN'T INDUCE STEREOTYPE THREAT; OUTGROUP PRESENCE CAN**

LLOYD REN SLOAN, GRADY WILBURN DEBORAH CAMP, VERONICA WOMACK, LEKISHA MIXON (HOWARD UNIVERSITY)

261 African American students at an HBCU completed SAT type verbal tests under conditions represented as diagnostic or as nondiagnostic of their personal ability. Outgroup (White) presence created Stereotype Threat performance decrements in the diagnostic condition. Black experimenters did not produce these performance decrements even when they discussed standardized test unfairness or historically weak ingroup test performance. These results may suggest that the perceived threat of bias or negative stereotyping could be diminished concerns within exclusively ingroup environments.

POSTER 19**THE ROLE OF GENDER IDENTITY IN STEREOTYPE THREAT.**

LAURA SNODGRASS, CONNIE WOLFE
(MUHLENBERG COLLEGE)

Schmader (2002) found that gender identification moderated the effects of stereotype threat on women's math performance. The current study investigated how gender identity influ-

enced the effect of stereotype threat on spatial performance. Participants completed the Bem Sex Role Inventory (1981) and completed a mental rotation task either under threat or no threat conditions. The effect of stereotype threat was found for gender identity but not for gender.

POSTER 20**UNIVERSITY EXPERIENCE, GENDER, AND PREFERRED CHARACTERISTICS IN MATE SELECTION**

CHARLES TRIMBACH, BONITA CADE, LINDSAY H TOTO, ASHLEY R. SKOWYRA, INGRID D'SOUZA-SPEED, CONTESS BROWN (ROGER WILLIAMS UNIVERSITY) BRYANA WHITE (VASSAR COLLEGE)

This study was designed to assess the influence of college year, age, and gender on preferred characteristics in partner selection. The Preferences -in-Mate-Characteristics Inventory was given to 63 males and 52 females at a small private university. Results were analyzed in terms of characteristics preferred in long-term and short-term partners. The most significant long-term findings include 'similar goals in life', 'supportive', 'caring', 'honesty', and 'good looking'. Short-term 'honesty' and 'caring' were also found significant

POSTER 21**GENDER-ROLES, WORK AND FAMILY VALUES, AND SELF ESTEEM AS PREDICTORS OF ATTITUDES TOWARD ABORTION**

SALLY WALL, AMANDA SMITH (COLLEGE OF NOTRE DAME OF MD)

Students at adjacent Catholic colleges completed a questionnaire assessing attitudes on social issues and work/family values. In this generally liberal and well educated sample multiple regression analysis indicated that gender-role attitudes still predicted approval of abortion for any reason in the first three months. Less traditional females were more approving of abortion for all reasons and had significantly higher self-esteem. In males only, family-centered values predicted opposition to traumatic abortion.

POSTER 22**LOCUS OF CONTROL AND PHYSICAL ACTIVITY AS A FUNCTION OF GENDER**

GEORGE WHITEHEAD, ROCCO ROMEO
(SALISBURY UNIVERSITY)

People who are internal take greater responsibility for their health than do people who are external. Our review of research on locus of control and physical activity yielded mixed results, perhaps reflecting different measures of locus of control. We tested this hypothesis. Participants completed Multi-dimensional Health Locus of Control Scale, Fitness Locus of Control Scale, Health Hardiness Inventory and Physical Activity Questionnaire. We only found significant correlations between Health Hardiness and Physical Activity for women.

POSTER 23

UNDERSTANDING CLOTHING CUES AS SEXUAL INTEREST: AN EXPLORATORY STUDY

RICHARD J. HARNIS, JAMIE PARKER (PENN STATE NEW KENSINGTON)

The current research focused on the senior citizen population and the non-verbal clothing cues they utilize to convey sexual attraction. Focus groups were conducted to assess multigenerational differences in the use of clothing cues to determine sexual attraction. Participants discussed styles of dress and the messages such cues conveyed to members of the opposite-sex. Results supported our hypothesis that clothing revealingness (i.e., the amount of skin revealed and tightness of clothing) were associated with sexual promiscuity and sexual availability.

POSTER 24

THE MEDIATING EFFECTS OF WHITE GUILT ON THE DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS FOLLOWING BLACK OPPRESSION PRIME

SHELLY ENGELMAN, JAMES M. JONES (UNIVERSITY OF DELAWARE)

The present study examined the responses of Whites to pictures that portrayed the legacy of anti-Black racism. Participants were shown images of Black oppression or nature scenes and rated their emotional reactions. Participants then distributed a 35% funding cut across several campus organizations (Black, minority-based and humanitarian). Participants primed with images of Black oppression reacted with greater guilt, distress and anxiety than Control participants. Oppression images compelled an egalitarian reduction strategy that was fully mediated by guilt. Findings suggest that guilt may activate fairness concerns that may be resolved by engaging in behavior that increases global equality and justice.

POSTER 25

GENDER STEREOTYPES AND THE STEREOTYPE CONFIRMING ATTRIBUTION BIAS

DEBORAH CAMP, LLOYD R SLOAN (HOWARD UNIVERSITY)

A total of 176 African American participants made causal attributions for behaviors varying in whether they were stereotypically male or female, socially desirable or undesirable, and performed by an actor of consistent or inconsistent gender. Contrary to the stereotype confirming attribution bias prediction, consistency of actor gender to gender type behavior did not significantly impact attributions, while behavior valence and target sex did. Participants' 'tendency to stereotype' partially moderated results, indicating that this may influence attributions of stereotypical behaviors.

POSTER 26

ASSESSMENT OF FEARS AND COPING IN AFRICAN-AMERICAN AND LATINO SCHOOL-AGE CHILDREN AND TEENAGERS

APRIL DAVIS (SUNY, OLD WESTBURY)

The present study assessed children and teenagers' fears, anxiety, and coping and collected data underrepresented using the Fear Survey Schedule. It was hypothesized (1) that females in the present sample would obtain higher scores on measures of fear, (2) that the current sample would report higher levels of fear compared to pre-September 11th samples; and (3) that stimuli reminiscent of September 11th would be ranked higher in the current sample. The results yielded support for the first hypothesis, partial support for the third hypothesis, but were opposite of the second hypothesis.

POSTER 27 WITHDRAWN

POSTER 28

PERCEPTIONS OF INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE IN HETEROSEXUAL AND SAME-SEX RELATIONSHIPS

MIA HERNANDEZ, DORON MARBE, MARGARET GIBBS, JANET SIGAL, ROBERT BINFORD (FAIRLEIGH DICKINSON UNIVERSITY)

The purpose of the study was to examine the impact of sexual orientation of a couple on attributions made about violence in the relationship. Undergraduates (N=94) read a scenario vignette depicting an incident of intimate partner violence and completed a questionnaire regarding the scenario. The scenario described either a male-battering-female, female-battering-male, male-battering-male, or female-battering-female. Results showed that the type of relationship had a significant impact on the perceived responsibility of the victim.

POSTER 29

EMOTIONAL VARIABILITY OF THE SEXES: AN ANALYSIS OF GENDER IDEOLOGY AND GENDER ROLE STRESS

MARY BENNER (MARYWOOD UNIVERSITY)

The current study investigates the relationship between emotionality and femininity. Eighteen female undergraduate students completed a selection of self-report measures that assess femininity and emotionality. Data analysis revealed significant correlations between affect intensity and both femininity ($r^2 = .30, p < .05$) and Feminine Gender Role Stress ($r^2 = .37, p < .01$). Results suggest that women who are socialized to adhere to traditional feminine roles experience greater emotional intensity than those who are not socialized to follow traditional roles. These results provided implications that sex-role ideology plays a significant role in differences between the emotionality of men and women.

POSTER 30

THE EFFECT OF RACE, RACE-STEREOTYPIC CRIME, AND INCOME ON A PERSON'S PERCEIVED EMPLOYABILITY

CHRISTOPHER MICHAEL STADTER, CAMILLE E. BUCKNER (FROSTBURG STATE UNIVERSITY)

This study was conducted to test how race, race-stereotypic

crime, and income affected the likelihood that participants would hire a target job candidate and how much responsibility they would give him for three different jobs (bank teller, real estate agent, and mechanic). Participants (N=231) read a paragraph describing the target person and then answered three questions for each job. The findings showed that participants would be significantly less likely to hire or give responsibility to the embezzler (white-stereotypic) as a bank teller than the target who committed assault (black-stereotypic) or hit and run (race-neutral).

POSTER 31

THE CHAMELEON EFFECT: THE INFLUENCE OF GENDER AND SELF-MONITORING ON MIMICRY

JAIME CLOUD, JULIE KONTOS (BLOOMSBURG UNIVERSITY)

The effects of high and low self-monitoring on displayed mimicry and the relationship between gender and mimicry were systematically replicated through confederate/participant gender pairings while engaged in a photograph description task. Although females were hypothesized to demonstrate the most mimicry, especially when paired with a same-sex confederate, this was not found. Results did not support those of previous research with no effects of self-monitoring or gender on mimicry demonstrated in participants. Implications are discussed.

POSTER 32

ATTITUDES AND EMPATHY FOR VICTIMS: WHEN OBSERVERS HAVE EXPERIENCE WITH DOMESTIC VIOLENCE VICTIMS

LATOYA YVONNE WESLEY, KELLINA M. CRAIG-HENDERSON (HOWARD UNIVERSITY)

This study systematically examined the effect of gender-stereotype consistency, self defense and marital status on attitudes and empathy for a victim of domestic violence. Participants each read a vignette describing an incident and responded to attitude questionnaires and personality inventories. Findings from this study reveal that participants who personally knew of a victim, or had witnessed domestic violence were significantly more likely to express favorable attitudes and empathy for victims of domestic violence.

POSTER 33

AFRICAN AMERICANS' USE OF AND ADHERENCE TO GENDER ROLE STEREOTYPES

KALYNDA SMITH, KELLINA CRAIG-HENDERSON (HOWARD UNIVERSITY)

The current study investigated African Americans' use of gender role stereotypes. 98 participants completed the Bem Sex Role, Ambivalent Sexism, and Ambivalence toward Men inventories. In addition to identifying the interrelationships among these measures, the data were examined to determine the extent of adherence to "traditional" gender role stereotypes. Findings are discussed in terms of the specific ways that African American gender role stereotypes simultaneously

differ and mirror those of the majority culture.

POSTER 34

CROSS-GENDER FRIENDSHIPS AND ROMANCE

AMY ADAMS, RACHEL JOHNSON, MICHELE MELEEN, ROBIN VALERI (ST. BONAVENTURE UNIVERSITY)

The effect of cross-gender friendships on romantic relationships was investigated. Participants completed the Interpersonal Relationship Inventory (Wish, Deutsch, & Kaplan, 1976) to assess the type and closeness of a friendship and the Relationship Assessment Scale (Hendrick, 1988) to determine the satisfaction of their most recent romantic relationship. Results revealed males whose closest friend is female experienced significantly lower relationship satisfaction than males whose closest friend is male. There were no significant results for female participants.

POSTER 35

SEXUAL ASSAULT: WHAT ROLE DOES GENDER AND PERSPECTIVE PROVIDED HAVE ON PERCEPTIONS?

KIM H. KNIGHT, KELLY SOUSA, KATHLEEN E. MANCHESTER, CRYSTAL L. DUSSAULT, KRISTEN A. SHAFER, VALERIE A. PEREIRA, MICHAEL D. GIORDANO (ROGER WILLIAMS UNIVERSITY)

This study examined the effects of gender of accuser and accused and perspective of situation provided on the perceptions of female and male college students after reading a scenario about an alleged sexual assault. In addition to finding that females were more likely than males to feel sympathy for the victim and believe the rape had occurred, several significant interactions suggested that gender of the victim and perpetrator matter when forming perceptions of sexual assault.

POSTER 36

GENDER DIFFERENCES IN VIOLENT VIDEO GAMES AND AGGRESSION

JOHN GRISILLO, GARY G. GIUMETTI, KRISTIN LAVIN, PATRICK M. MARKEY (VILLANOVA UNIVERSITY)

Many studies have examined the relationship between violent video games and aggression, but relatively few have examined whether there are gender differences in this relationship. In the current study 60 males and 60 females played either a violent video game or a non-violent game for 15 minutes and then completed an aggression measure. Results suggest that violent video games have relatively little effect on females, but have a much greater effect on males.

POSTER 37

EFFECT OF TYPE OF WIFE MISCONDUCT AND GENDER OF PARTICIPANT ON PERCEPTIONS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

MR. ERIK ROBERT NEWMAN, JANET SIGAL,

MARGARET S. GIBBS, JANE BRADEN-MAGUIRE,
KANE TUNG, DAVID FASK (FAIRLEIGH DICKINSON
UNIVERSITY)

In order to investigate the effects of type of wife misconduct on perceptions of domestic violence, 69 undergraduate students were randomly assigned to read a scenario describing an assault following either the wife's infidelity or failure to fix her husband's dinner. The wife was seen as significantly more responsible and immoral in the affair than in the dinner condition and the husband was rated as significantly more immoral in the dinner than the affair condition.

POSTER 38

FAVORABLE PERCEPTIONS OF A YOUNG WOMAN WITH INTELLECTUAL DISABILITY (ID)

NORA A. MURPHY (BRANDEIS UNIVERSITY),
KRISTA M. WILKINSON (EMERSON COLLEGE),
MARIANNE SCHMID MAST (UNIVERSITY OF
ZURICH)

We examined how non-disabled individuals perceived an interaction involving a female with ID. Participants read a conversation transcript from a target with ID. The target was described as a young woman or a young woman with ID. Participants rated qualities of the conversation. The conversation of a female with ID was rated as more positive and a more appropriate interaction. Results may be indicative of socially-sanctioned attitudes about individuals with ID rather than personally-held beliefs.

POSTER 39

DO FEMINISM AND SEXISM MEDIATE THE EFFECT OF "SEXY" IMAGES ON ATTITUDES ABOUT WOMEN?

CODY DECKER, JEFFREY S BARTEL, REBEKAH L.
LENIG (SHIPPENSBURG UNIVERSITY)

We hypothesized that feminism and sexism would mediate the previously found effect of exposure to "sexy" images of women on beliefs about women. In a between-subjects design, participants completed measures of feminism and sexism and then were presented with images of women as sex objects or in progressive roles. Although there was no effect of type of ad on attitudes about women, we found several relationships among feminism, sexism, and attitudes about women.

POSTER 40

ATTITUDES TOWARD SEXUAL SATISFACTION

MEGAN ARNOLD, KYLE E. CONLON, AMANDA K.
BERTRAM, CARLA G. STRASSLE (YORK COLLEGE
OF PENNSYLVANIA)

Numerous instruments exist to measure social desirability and sexual satisfaction separately; however, to date there is no instrument available that has specifically combined these two areas. The current research was undertaken to create a brief scale to measure a person's socially desirable responding about his/her sexual satisfaction in romantic relationships.

This poster will discuss the construction of this pencil and paper instrument with a focus on item analysis and reliability.

POSTER 41

GENDER DIFFERENCES ON PERCEIVED WEIGHT AND WEIGHT-STIGMATIZATION AMONG AFRICAN AMERICANS

PAMELA SCOTT-JOHNSON, SUSAN M. GROSS,
LYNETT GRAY, SHIJU ZHU, DOROTHY C. BROWNE
(MORGAN STATE UNIVERSITY)

This study examines gender differences in how perceived weight impacts the perceptions of being stigmatized by others. 401 African Americans responded to a health and wellness survey. Perceived weight was measured by asking participants, "Do you consider yourself to be overweight?" Stigmatization was operationalized by constructing a variable from 10 statements related to how others categorized or labeled them. Results revealed that there were significant main effects of gender and perceived weight, and weight categories.

POSTER 42

EFFECT OF STEREOTYPIC DEPICTIONS OF LESBIANS IN THE MEDIA ON ATTITUDES TOWARD LESBIANS

KATE ZIELASKOWSKI (THE COLLEGE OF SAINT
ROSE)

Explored the effects of televised stereotypic depictions of lesbians on self-reported homophobia, stereotypes regarding lesbians and gay men and attitudes toward Blacks. One hundred and four college student participants watched video clips depicting Black and Caucasian characters displaying varying degrees of lesbian stereotypic behavior. Results suggest that Caucasian participants who viewed lesbians acting stereotypically reported higher levels of stereotypes about lesbians than participants who watched characters who acted in nonstereotypically lesbian ways.

POSTER 43

RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN ETHNICITY, SOCIAL DESIRABILITY, AND SATISFACTION WITH THE COLLEGE EXPERIENCE.

TAKAKO YAMAYA, JON STANTON (COLLEGE OF
NOTRE DAME OF MARYLAND)

The relationship between social desirability (SD), ethnicity, and satisfaction with educational experiences was examined. Forty undergraduates from three ethnic groups were surveyed on their educational satisfaction. These results were compared to results on Marlowe-Crowne Social Desirability Scale.

Results suggest that ethnicity was a stronger predictor of educational satisfaction than SD. Relationships between ethnicity and SD appear and may suggest SD is influenced by ethnicity.

POSTER 44**LIFESPAN CREATIVITY IN JAPANESE UKIYO-E PRINTMAKERS**

YANA DURMYSHEVA, AARON KOZBELT
(BROOKLYN COLLEGE, CUNY)

To examine possible cultural differences in lifespan creativity, we catalogued 2,000 illustrations of Japanese woodblock prints by 44 artists, for whom we estimated career peaks and eminence. Japanese artists peak slightly later than modern French artists. Unlike two Western artist samples, eminence and career peak are positively correlated among Japanese artists. Also, older artists created the most popular Japanese prints, compared to the most famous Western paintings. Results suggest some cultural differences in lifespan creativity.

POSTER 45**EFFECTS OF STEREOTYPES ON MEMORY RECALL TASKS**

RACHEL T. AVERY, DEBORAH TINDELL (WILKES UNIVERSITY)

Can our recollection of events be biased by stereotypes? To address this question, 51 undergraduate students were given three crime scenarios in which the race and occupation of the offender was either presented in a stereotypical or non-stereotypical manner or was omitted as a control. Chi-square analyses revealed that people tended to recall the stereotypical race regardless of condition. The stereotype was recalled 100%, 62%, and 83% for the stereotype, non-stereotype and control groups, respectively.

POSTER 46**KOREAN, DOMINICAN, AFRICAN-AMERICAN & CAUCASIAN ATTRIBUTIONS OF "SMOKER" VS. "NON-SMOKER"**

STEPHEN MARET (CALDWELL COLLEGE), MIN KIM JUN, HYUN PARK JUNG (DUKSUNG UNIVERSITY), ROSIE RODRIGUEZ, RUTH SANTIAGO, LEONIDAS FANA, LISA CUTRONE (NYACK COLLEGE MANHATTAN)

Male and female Korean, Dominican, African-American & Caucasian subjects (n = 573) were presented with sets of four same-gender photographs and asked to select the person(s) they thought were smokers. Each set contained 2 photographs of Caucasians and 2 of African-Americans, all of approximate equal physical attractiveness based upon previous ratings. Using chi-square analyses, results indicated that for the Dominican, African-American and Caucasian subjects, the photographs of Caucasians were significantly more likely to be selected as "smokers" than the photographs of African-Americans. The opposite was true for the Korean subjects, who were significantly more likely to select the photograph of the African-American individual as being the "smoker". Results are discussed.

POSTER 47**CREATIVE ABILITY, GENDER AND GENDER ROLE**

DEBRA VREDENBURG, GENIFFER STOLTZFUS,
MARIA RIERA-PALOMEQUE (MILLERSVILLE UNIVERSITY)

Eighty two undergraduate students were assessed on three measures of creative ability and a gender role measure. Males' performance on the creativity measures was higher than that of females. Androgynous individuals' creative productions were judged to be superior to those of participants representing other gender role categories. Further analysis of gender roles and creativity revealed the highest levels of creativity in men who strongly identified with feminine gender role characteristics, followed by androgynous women.

POSTER 48**THE EFFECT OF VISUAL IMAGES ON FEMALE SELF-PERFORMANCE EVALUATIONS**

ERIN KUBE (WASHINGTON COLLEGE ALUM),
KEVIN J. MCKILLOP (WASHINGTON COLLEGE)

The study explores the influence of gender role images on young women. Participants were classified by sex-role and relational skill to determine what factors influenced perceived success on a mathematics task after viewing specific images. Participants viewing landscape images were most likely to agree their score reflected an inability to do math. Those viewing fashion model images were more likely to believe they scored worse than others. The fashion model images effected how young women perceived success in a competitive situation.

POSTER 49**PERCEPTIONS OF SEXUAL INTENT: THE ROLE OF CLOTHING REVEALINGNESS AND WEIGHT**

RICHARD J. HARNISH, JOSHUA L. KARELITZ,
CHARLENE BARKER (PENN STATE NEW KENSINGTON)

We explored the impact gender, clothing revealingness, and weight had on perceptions of sexual intent. An experiment was conducted in which participants viewed an image of a female target and read a vignette about her and her date socializing at a birthday party. The image of the female target was manipulated so that weight and clothing revealingness was fully crossed. As hypothesized, men rated the female target of normal weight who was wearing revealing clothing as more sexual compared to the female target who was overweight and wearing revealing clothing.

POSTER 50**GENDER DIFFERENCES IN THE PERCEPTION OF STRESSFUL SITUATIONS AMONG COLLEGE STUDENTS**

KIRSTEN JOHNSON, MORGAN FIELDS, JENNA COSTLEY, NICOLE RICCIARDELLI, ERIK THOMASSEN (ROGER WILLIAMS UNIVERSITY)

Past literature indicates that people are unaccepting of peers who break gender stereotypes. The present study examined gender responses to stereotype congruent, incongruent, and nonstereotypical coping styles. Male and female college students (N = 157) completed a questionnaire based on their perceptions of a stimulus person's reaction to an academically stressful scenario. Although some results were consistent with previous research, certain items indicated a shift toward acceptance of social networks in times of high stress.

POSTER 51

A COMPARISON OF EMOTIONAL QUOTIENT SCORES (EQ) AMONG DIFFERENT MAJORS

HEATHER RENEE, JULIE C. SMITH, LIZ M. NESBIT, LAUREN M. LITTLEFIELD (WASHINGTON COLLEGE)

To explore the relationship between college major types and Emotional Quotient scores, participants were recruited from empirical- and creative-based college majors. Subscale scores from the BarOn-EQ-i: YV were compared. Major type had a significant effect on General Mood, with creative students reporting more positive moods. An exploratory MANOVA demonstrated an interaction between major type and participant sex, providing evidence that males who chose creative majors may have better developed Interpersonal and Intrapersonal skills.

POSTER 52

IS THERE A RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN LETTER SPAN AND THE ABILITY TO MULTI-TASK?

CAITLIN ORSINI, KAMI BURNS, SHANNON MCCULLY, GIL SCHAEFER, LAUREN LITTLEFIELD (WASHINGTON COLLEGE)

To examine memory retention in dual-task performance, 128 undergraduates read one passage while simultaneously listening to another passage. Individuals with greater verbal span were hypothesized to retain more details from the passages. Results showed no significant correlation between letter span and dual-task ability. However, preliminary follow-up evidence indicates that females outperform males in language-based multi-tasks

POSTER 53

THE IMPORTANCE OF NORMS: MEASURING THE EFFECT OF SEX AND ATHLETICISM ON SELF-CONCEPT

JILL HOPKINSON, JENNIFER BAKER, LINDSEY RILEY, LAUREN LITTLEFIELD (WASHINGTON COLLEGE)

In order to establish norms and validity evidence for the Physical Self-Efficacy Scale, two surveys were administered to a college population (N= 105). Participants completed the Physical Self-Efficacy Scale and the Culture-Free Self-Esteem Inventory. Male athletes had significantly higher Physical Self-Presentation Confidence (PSPC) than male non-athletes, while there was no difference between female athletes and

female non-athletes. On the personal subscale of the CFSEI-2 males had higher levels of self-esteem than females, and athletes had higher levels of self-esteem than non-athletes.

POSTER 54

AFRIKAANS TRANSLATION OF THE PROFILE OF MOOD STATES (POMS).

J. W. P. HEUCHERT, ANDREA JERMAIN (ALLEGHENY COLLEGE)

The Profile of Mood States (POMS - McNair, Lorr & Droppleman, 1971, 1992; McNair & Heuchert, 2003) has been used in 3,500+ studies (McNair, Heuchert & Shilony, 2003), in areas such as psychopharmacological-, medical-, psychotherapeutic- and behavioral research. Its usefulness provides a strong impetus for valid translations. This study introduces the Afrikaans translation, examines its equivalence to the English version, describes the translation process and presents the results of a successful validation study (n=237).

POSTER 55

VALIDATION OF A NEW NARCISSISM SCALE

PETER GIORDANO, LAURA C. BEAR, SARAH E. MILES, NATALIE D. ANDERSON (BELMONT UNIVERSITY)

This study, the second in a series of validation studies, investigated the psychometric status of a new measure of non-pathological narcissism. The new measure contains forty 7-point Likert items. Participants completed four scales: the new narcissism scale, an established narcissism scale, an empathy scale, and an altruism scale, counterbalanced to prevent order effects. The new scale demonstrated good convergent validity with the established scale, adequate discriminant validity with empathy and altruism, and adequate split-half reliability.

Invited Speaker

Liberty A

THE SOCIAL BRAIN

TODD HEATHERTON

10:00 AM - 11:20 AM

CHAIR: CYNTHIA MUNRO (JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY)

THE SOCIAL BRAIN

TODD HEATHERTON (DARTMOUTH COLLEGE)



Social brain science is an emerging field that encompasses researchers who combine approaches of evolutionary psychology, social psychology, and neuroscience to study human behavior. This talk focuses on how such an approach can provide new insights into the human sense of self. A unitary sense of

self that exists across time and place is a central feature of human experience, at least for most people. Understanding the nature of self – what it is and what it does – has challenged scholars for many centuries. The use of neuroimaging has demonstrated that information relevant to self may receive special processing by the brain, and it may allow us to distinguish cognitive from affective components of self. Behavioral and imaging data will also be presented that support a functional account of self-esteem; namely that low self-esteem may reflect a heightened sensitivity to the possibility of social rejection. The overall goal of the talk is to provide examples of how social neuroscientists are attempting to examine some of the most fascinating and previously intractable aspects of the essential social nature of human life.

Paper

Liberty B

ASSOCIATIVELY-ACTIVATED EVENT REPRESENTATIONS

10:00 AM-11:20 AM

CHAIR: ANDREW DELAMATER (BROOKLYN COLLEGE, CUNY)

10:00-10:30 AM

ASSOCIATIVELY-ACTIVATED EVENT REPRESENTATIONS

PETER HOLLAND (JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY)

Most learning theorists assert that, through associative learn-

ing, conditioned stimuli come to activate representations of the unconditioned stimuli with which they were paired. I will discuss several recent experiments that begin to describe how the functions served by such associatively-activated event representations resemble, and contrast with, the functions of the represented events themselves.

10:40-10:55 AM

LEARNING ABOUT REINFORCER QUALITY AND TIME

ANDREW DELAMATER (BROOKLYN COLLEGE, CUNY)

Using a conditioned magazine approach preparation rats were given different amounts of Pavlovian training with different stimulus-reinforcer pairs (e.g., Tone-Pellet, Light-Sucrose), and their learning about the qualitative and temporal features of the reinforcers was assessed in Pavlovian-to-instrumental transfer tests. We observed (1) that reinforcer-specific Pavlovian control occurred maximally close to the time of anticipated food in well-trained animals, but (2) that this reinforcer-specific control emerged before its temporal specificity in subjects given more limited training. These results suggest that learning about reinforcer quality and time can be separable.

11:00-11:15 AM

SENSORY SPECIFIC LEARNING IN TRACE CONDITIONING

STEPHEN OAKESHOTTE, ANDREW DELAMATER (BROOKLYN COLLEGE, CUNY)

Rats trained to associate two neutral stimuli with food reward across a 30 second trace interval failed to acquire a nosepoke CR during stimulus presentations, responding only in the trace interval. Subsequent testing with a Pavlovian-to-instrumental transfer procedure, however, revealed the animals did indeed associate CS presentation with reinforcement, as the trace conditioned CSs selectively enhanced the rate of instrumental responses with which they shared a US, both during CS presentation and the trace interval.

Symposium

Carroll

HELP ME! PRACTICAL ADVICE FOR PSI CHI CHAPTER FACULTY ADVISORS

10:00 AM- 11:20 AM

CHAIR: ROSE LATTYAK, PSI CHI CHAPTER AT LOYOLA UNIVERSITY MARYLAND

Both new and experienced Psi Chi faculty advisors often have questions about their role in building and maintaining a successful chapter. This panel, consisting of recent recipients of the Psi Chi Florence Denmark National Faculty Advisor Award, will focus on practical, hands-on, tips for faculty

Saturday, 10:00 AM

advisors. Presenters have selected specific problems that they have encountered and overcome in working with their own chapters.

CREATING INCENTIVE PROGRAMS

SUSAN KRAUSS WHITBOURNE (UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS AMHERST)

STRATEGIES TO REVITALIZE A “QUIET” CHAPTER

JOAN CANNON (UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS, LOWELL)

ESTABLISHING CHAPTER TRADITIONS

HAROLD TAKOOSHIAN (FORDHAM UNIVERSITY),

INVOLVING FACULTY

SUSAN E. DUTCH (WESTFIELD STATE COLLEGE)

FINDING MONEY

VINCENT PROHASKA (LEHMAN COLLEGE, CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK) PSI CHI EASTERN REGIONAL VICE PRESIDENT

Symposium

Poe

EARLY LEARNING IN THE SOCIAL CONTEXT OF TELEVISION

10:00 AM - 11:20 AM

CHAIR: RACHEL BARR (GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY)

American children are born into and develop in a world in which media pervade their daily experiences. Although television viewing is a large part of many young children's lives we still know relatively little about how young children interact with media, what shapes learning from media, or what the long-term consequences of early exposure are for literacy or executive functioning. Zack will report on parent-infant interactions during media exposure to infant-directed programming. Strouse reports recent findings with 2-year-olds that suggest that skill learning from television may be influenced by the formal features and the context of the video recording. Wainwright will describe the home media environment of American Indian preschoolers as well as their parents' teaching strategies and how these two factors interact with preschooler's literacy abilities. Literacy scores were positively related to the use of educational media (e.g., books, electronic learning toys, computers, and the Internet), parental teaching strategies, and home computer availability. Lauricella will report on a recent finding linking early media exposure to background television with poorer executive functioning in preschoolers. Finally Troseth, acting as a discussant, will attempt to place the findings within the context of our current knowledge of early symbolic development.

PARENT-INFANT INTERACTIONS DURING EXPOSURE TO INFANT-DIRECTED PROGRAMMING IN 6- TO 18-MONTH-OLDS

ELIZABETH ZACK (GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY)

TODDLERS' LEARNING OF NEW SKILLS FROM VIDEO AND FROM DIRECT INSTRUCTION.

GABRIELLE STROUSE (VANDERBILT UNIVERSITY)

RELATIONS BETWEEN THE HOME MEDIA AND LITERACY ENVIRONMENT AND PRESCHOOLERS' LITERACY DEVELOPMENT

DEBORAH K WAINWRIGHT (UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA)

EARLY EXPOSURE TO BACKGROUND TELEVISION INFLUENCES PRESCHOOLERS' EXECUTIVE FUNCTIONING

ALEXIS LAURICELLA (GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY)

DISCUSSANT

GEORGENE TROSETH (VANDERBILT UNIVERSITY)

Symposium

McKeldin

IN OUR OWN VOICES: LIVING WITH MENTAL ILLNESS

10:00 AM - 11:20 AM

CHAIR: LAURA J. BITTNER. (CARROLL COMMUNITY COLLEGE) EASTERN REGIONAL VICE PRESIDENT. PSI BETA

This session will present a panel discussion about living with mental illness from people who suffer with mental illness. The panelists share their unique journey through suffering, illness, treatment, recovery and hope. This session will serve to inspire, educate and dispel many of the “myths” regarding people with serious mental illnesses.

DISCUSSANTS

MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL ALLIANCE FOR MENTAL ILLNESS - (N.A.M.I.), METROPOLITAN BALTIMORE, INC.

ARMENIAN BEHAVIORAL SCIENCES

10:00 AM - 11:20 AM

CHAIR: SHAKEH J. KAFTARIAN (NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH)

A growing number of ethnic psychology associations now apply behavioral research and practice to issues specific to their ethnic group – Jews, Arabs, Blacks, Asians, Native Americans. Since the U.S. Armenian Behavioral Science Association was formed in 1987 by members from six disciplines, ABSA has brought together researchers, practitioners, and students to focus attention on current issues facing this ancient national group – genocide, stress, migration, ethnic identification. Since 1991, new issues have arisen when the collapse of the Soviet Union created the first independent Armenian Republic in over 500 years, and founding of a bold new American University of Armenia in Yerevan, Armenia.

COLLABORATION BETWEEN ARMENIAN AND US BEHAVIORAL SCIENTISTS

SAMVEL S. JESHMARIDIAN (KENNAN INSTITUTE)

STRESS AND MENTAL HEALTH

DIANE L. KUPELIAN (BETHESDA, MD)

HELPING WOMEN SURVIVORS OF GENOCIDE

ALICE KASSABIAN (FAIRFAX PSYCHOTHERAPY CENTER)

ETHNIC IDENTIFICATION OF ARMENIAN-ANCESTRY BEHAVIORAL SCIENTISTS

HAROLD TAKOOSHIAN (FORDHAM UNIVERSITY)

1988 POST-EARTHQUAKE RELIEF: IMPACTS ON THE ARMENIAN REPUBLIC

ANIE KALAYJIAN (FORDHAM UNIVERSITY)

Paper

Lincoln

CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY

10:00 AM-11:20 AM

CHAIR MARJY N. EHMER (EMERITUS)

10:00-10:15 AM

PERSONALITY AND PSYCHOTHERAPY FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF THE TREE OF KNOWLEDGE

GREGG HENRIQUES (JAMES MADISON UNIVERSITY)

A unified theory of psychology has recently been proposed (Henriques, 2004), and in this paper I will articulate how the unified theory can provide a common framework for understanding personality and psychotherapy. Specifically, I will articulate how two key ideas in the unified theory called Behavioral Investment theory and the Justification Hypothesis links the ideas of Freud and Rogers into a new tripartite model of mind and explore the implications this conception has for psychotherapy.

10:20-10:35 AM

THE LIFESPAN BIOLOGICAL MODEL OF MENOPAUSE: THE THEORY AND ITS IMPLICATIONS

PAULA S. DERRY (INDEPENDENT PRACTICE)

This theoretical paper proposes that the author's Lifespan Biological Model is more consistent with recent research about menopause and the function of hormones, and implies different health intervention strategies, than the predominant biomedical model. The Lifespan Biological Model assumes menopause is best understood by the biology of healthy systems and hormones are team players in complex, multidetermined, purposive systems; combines the biological subfield of life history theory with the psychological subfield of lifespan development; and implies biopsychosocial health strategies.

10:40-10:55 AM

CAMPUS RACIAL CLIMATE, UNIVERSAL-DIVERSITY ORIENTATION, AND QUALITY OF LIFE INDICATORS

MARK CHAE, ALLEN WILLIAMS, AL-MALIK JENKINS, ORIN REDMOND, RANDI ONA (WILLIAM PATERSON UNIVERSITY)

Racial conflict has become a source of tension on college campuses throughout the United States. Researchers suggest that incidents of racial harassment and violence are increasing each year, and that these incidents create an "unfriendly" and even "hostile" environment (Reid & Radhakrishnan, 2003) that can affect the quality of life of many minority college students (Hurtado, 1992). In the current investigation, 192 college students from diverse ethnic groups took part in this study. Multiple regression analyses showed that individuals who held positive attitudes toward diversity also endorsed items consistent with a high quality of life ($B = .407, p < .001$). Our study also indicated that individuals who experienced negative and hostile racial experiences on campus showed a diminished quality of life ($B = -.311, p < .001$). African American and Hispanic students who characterized the campus racial climate as "hostile" reported significantly lower levels of quality of life as compared to White American participants ($p < .001$). Strategies for improving race relations on campus are discussed. Additionally implications for multicultural education and counseling are presented.

Saturday, 10:00 AM

COGNITION I

10:00 AM-11:20 AM

CHAIR: MICHAEL SULLIVAN (BELMONT UNIVERSITY)

10:00-10:15 AM**TESTING THE LONGEVITY OF RAPIDLY FORMED NEW CONCEPTUAL ASSOCIATIONS**

HELENA BLUMEN, SUPARNA RAJARAM (STONY BROOK UNIVERSITY), KAVITHA SRINIVAS (IBM T.J. WATSON RESEARCH CENTER)

The longevity of implicit memory for rapidly formed new conceptual associations was examined with a paradigm created by Srinivas, Culp and Rajaram (2001). This paradigm eliminates the assistance of perceptual cues and reduces explicit memory. Participants studied scenes that paired incongruous objects (flashlight) with ad hoc categories (mailbox). Implicit memory (slower rejection of studied incongruous objects) on a category verification task was observed after 10 minutes but disappeared after a 2-hour or a 48-hour delay. This effect extended to two hours with a second study exposure.

10:20-10:35 AM**AUDITORY INTERFERENCE ON MEMORY OF VISUAL STIMULI**

MICHAEL SULLIVAN, LAURA BEAR (BELMONT UNIVERSITY)

This study examined the interfering and enhancing effects of auditory stimuli on people's ability to remember visual images. Some participants heard words matching 50 pictures, some heard words not related to the pictures, and others heard no words while viewing the 50 pictures. All participants were then asked to identify the images they had seen using a list of 100 words. As expected, auditory stimuli were shown to interfere with memory of visual stimuli; however, auditory enhancement of visual memory was not clearly shown.

10:40-10:55 AM**REPETITION BLINDNESS: MULTIPLE PHENOMENA WITH MULTIPLE CAUSES**

GARY BRILL, ARNOLD L. GLASS, HANIN RASHID, ERIKA HUSSEY (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY)

When memory effects, guessing biases, and target uncertainty were minimized in a series of experiments, repetition blindness (RB) was found for repeated stimuli that are visually identical or highly similar, but not for items of the same type that are visually dissimilar (such as the letters 'A' and 'a'). These findings contradict an interpretation of RB as a single phenomenon explainable either by the failure of token individuation or as the result of target uncertainty.

11:00-11:15 AM**COGNITIVE ANALYSIS OF PATHS TO OBJECT RECOGNITION**

KATHLEEN CHEN (ROCHESTER INST. OF TECH.), MOUTA CHEN (SUNY AT BROCKPORT)

The purpose of this study was to validate a space affine model showing 12 cognitive paths to object recognition. An experiment using a two-stimulus discrimination task was conducted. Using reaction time as behavioral index, each of the twelve subjects performed 480 decision making trials on computer generated line drawings which underwent 120 transformations of standard stimuli. The results validated the model with 12 paths illustrating cognitive processes in achieving object recognition.

Paper

Hopkins

US VS. THEM

10:00 AM-11:20 AM

CHAIR: KEVIN MCKILLOP (WASHINGTON COLLEGE)

10:00-10:15 AM**IT'S WHAT YOU DO THAT CREATES ENMITY, NOT WHAT YOU SAY**

KEVIN MCKILLOP, HEATHER DEWEY, ROSALIE LUBY, ASHLEY TAYLOR, BRIE WILLIAMS, (WASHINGTON COLLEGE)

Participants were informed that a supposed other participant either liked or hated them, and then took part in a cooperative game with the other participant. Measures concerning the participant's perceptions of the "other participant" were taken before and after the game. We found that participants were more likely to consider the other an enemy after playing, and losing, the cooperative game, regardless of whether they had been told that the other liked or hated them.

10:20-10:35 AM**INGROUP BIAS: A META-ANALYTIC EXAMINATION OF COGNITIVE AND AFFECTIVE FACTORS**

ROB FOELS (WESTFIELD STATE COLLEGE)

Prejudice researchers often study in group bias, which is a more favorable evaluation of one's own group than other groups. Historically researchers have focused on cognitive components and disregarded affective components of ingroup bias. In this meta-analysis both components were examined. Minimal group studies were coded for the cognitive connotation and affective intensity of evaluative traits used to measure in group bias. Results indicated that cognition and affect are equally important and independent components of in

group bias.

10:40-10:55 AM

SOCIAL EXPLANATIONS AS A FOUNDATION OF EMOTIONAL REACTIONS TO ONE'S OWN PREJUDICE

MICHAEL R ANDREYCHIK, MICHAEL J. GILL (LEHIGH UNIVERSITY)

Two studies examined whether people's social explanations—the causal frameworks used to make sense of a stereotyped group's social status and behavior—predict their tendency to experience prejudice-related compunction (i.e., negative self-directed affect). Results showed that participants who endorsed extrinsic explanations (e.g., poverty among African Americans stems from oppression) experienced greater levels of compunction in response to biased thoughts than did participants who rejected extrinsic explanations. The link between explanations and intergroup emotions is discussed.

Poster

International Ballroom

SOCIAL: PERSONALITY AND SELF POSTERS

10:00AM- 11:20 AM

POSTER 1

THE EFFECT OF NEWS SOURCE ON POLITICAL BELIEFS

JEFFREY BARTEL, TRACY CARBAUGH, LORI BARNES (SHIPPENSBURG UNIVERSITY)

We attempted to determine the effect of news source on political beliefs. Participants viewed news stories on similar topics from either Fox News or CNN. A Post-Video Questionnaire (PVQ) assessed participants' knowledge and opinions about the news stories' topics. A MANCOVA, covarying prior ideology, found a significant effect of news source on PVQ responses. Unexpectedly, the source affected perceptions of "facts" but not "opinions." Our study supports prior correlational findings of a TV/political belief link.

POSTER 2

PERSONALITY CHARACTERISTICS ASSOCIATED WITH HAND WASHING NON ADHERANCE

THOMAS DAVIS BERRY, ELISE K. CAMPBELL, ASHLEY L. HALLHEIMER, JENIFER RUTTER (CHRISTOPHER NEWPORT UNIVERSITY) ANGELA K. FOURNIER (VIRGINIA WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY)

Past research suggests that restroom design and social cues influence perceptions of pathogen risk and hand washing. This study examines personality characteristics related to perceived barriers to handwashing. Participants completed a health and safety survey along with Self-Monitoring,

Self-Construal, and Need for Cognition surveys. The results showed that interdependency was related to forgetting to hand wash, while independency was related to an inconvenience to hand wash. Other surveys showed modest associations with risk and handwashing.

POSTER 3

PROFILES IN COPING WITH WORK-FAMILY CONFLICT BASED ON SPIRITUALITY LEVEL AND ORIENTATION

ROBERT BRILL, WESLEY BUSH, LAURA DEVALDENEBRO, (MORAVIAN COLLEGE)

The challenge of work-family conflict prompted this qualitative exploration of coping strategies in which 51 working parents with at least one child under the age of 16 were surveyed about their spirituality level and orientation. Participants were also interviewed about the role of spirituality in their coping strategies with work-family conflict. Comments were coded using both general and specific coping styles. Results are discussed in terms of important distinctions, implications for working parents, and future directions.

POSTER 4

SEXUAL HARASSMENT IN SECONDARY AND HIGHER EDUCATION: A REVIEW OF APPELLATE COURT DECISIONS

DIANE CATANZARO, PATTY WEST (CHRISTOPHER NEWPORT UNIVERSITY)

Sexual harassment in educational settings is a challenge for administrators and others who must craft policies to prevent sexual harassment of students by faculty. While severe cases of quid pro quo harassment are easily recognizable, in less extreme cases it may be challenging to determine whether sexual harassment has occurred. An analysis of eleven sexual harassment lawsuits at the U.S. appellate court level provides guidance regarding factors associated with decisions for plaintiff vs defendant.

POSTER 5

STRESS LEVEL AND OTHER PSYCHOLOGICAL CONCEPTS AMONG AFRICAN AMERICAN COLLEGE STUDENTS

LING-CHUAN CHU, LASHEA BRIGGS, APRIL HARRISON (DELAWARE STATE UNIVERSITY)

This study investigated the stress level of African American college students using various measures and other psychological concepts, such as locus of control, and health locus of control. There were 93 participants in this study. The most stressful aspects among students in this study were financial issues and work. The results indicated that the scores from perceived stress scale were correlated with other measures and external locus of control was correlated with higher perceived stress.

POSTER 6

TERROR MANAGEMENT AND THE EVALUATION

Saturday, 10:00 AM

OF OTHERS: THE ROLE OF RELIGIOUS ORIENTATION

KENNETH DE BONO, LAUREN MENKES, RACHEL BLUMSTEIN (UNION COLLEGE)

After either contemplating their own deaths (mortality salience condition) or thinking about their favorite TV show (control condition), participants completed word puzzles with a stranger who was either of the same or of a different religious faith. Those with an extrinsic religious orientation evaluated same-religion partners more favorably in the mortality salience condition than in the control condition. In contrast, intrinsically-oriented participants evaluated different-religion partners more favorably in the mortality salience condition.

POSTER 7

REPRESSIVE COPING AND PAIN TOLERANCE: EXAMINING THE ROLE OF COGNITIVE COPING

NANCY DORR (THE COLLEGE OF ST. ROSE), SHANNON A. COONS (SAGE GRADUATE SCHOOL), SARA GRAY (THE COLLEGE OF SAINT ROSE)

Examined pain tolerance and cognitive coping with pain in repressive copers. Eight-eight participants completed a cold pressor task, a measure of cognitive coping with pain and a measure of repressive coping. Results suggest that repressive copers took longer to report that the cold water was uncomfortable and took longer to remove their hand from the water than did non-repressive copers. Additionally, repressive copers reported less catastrophizing and less fear of the pain.

POSTER 8

ALCOHOL USE AND RISKY BEHAVIORS AMONG COLLEGE STUDENTS

PETER J. GREEN, D. KATE ELDTRETH, JEANNIE L. JONES, ASHLEY L. PERRY (BARTON COLLEGE)

Exploring the relationship between alcohol consumption and risky behaviors, 481 undergraduates completed the National College Health Assessment. Controlling for demographic characteristics, alcohol use increased the likelihood of experiencing sexual violence, $Exp(B) = 1.33$, and being involved in a fight, $Exp(B) = 1.40$, $p's < .01$. While alcohol use also increased the frequency of vaginal intercourse, $B = .278$, it led to a decrease in the frequency of condom use $B = -.169$, $p's < .01$. Clearly alcohol consumption is related to risky behaviors.

POSTER 9

RELIGIOSITY AND RISK-TAKING BEHAVIOR AMONG COLLEGE STUDENTS

M.L. KLOTZ, DIANE E. MACREADY, KYLE K. PHEASANT, PHILIP SASSAMAN (SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY), ERIN L. SMITH (VIRGINIA COMMONWEALTH UNIVERSITY)

This study examined associations between religiosity and typical college student risk-taking behaviors. Participants ($n = 62$) completed a survey measuring religiosity, alcohol

consumption, drug use, and sexual activities. Higher levels of religiosity were associated with having fewer sexual partners, using less effective contraceptive methods, having fewer problems related to alcohol use, and being less likely to drink to excess or use marijuana. No denominational differences were found in alcohol use or sexual behavior.

POSTER 10

PERSONALITY PREDICTORS OF MORAL AUTHORITY

ARNO R KOLZ, KRISTINA SMYTH, JENNIFER MCLEER, KRISTA SCHUNKE, RENEE MARTINEZ (MANHATTAN COLLEGE)

White (1997) demonstrated that there are five sources of moral authority people consider when making decisions. Participants completed the Moral Authority Scale and the NEO Five Factor Inventory. Results indicated that being influenced by outside sources such as educators or family was related to conscientiousness, extroversion, and agreeableness. Internal bases of moral judgments, such as a concern for equality or the best interests of society, was predicted by openness and agreeableness.

POSTER 11

HOMONEGATIVITY AND SELF-ESTEEM MAINTENANCE: A REPLICATION STUDY

MARIA LAPADULA, PETER PARDINE (NYIT)

The application of gender schema theory to self-image maintenance processes was supported in this replication study with 266 undergraduates. Students completed a sex role inventory along with a measure of self-esteem and scales tapping attitudes toward homosexuals and diversity. Male students showed greater homonegativity than did female students. Furthermore, males' self-esteem levels related negatively with sexual prejudice. The self-serving function of generalized prejudice, however, was observed only among sex-types males.

POSTER 12

HEALTHY WEIGHT VERSUS OVERWEIGHT STUDENTS' LONG-TERM HEALTHY EATING INTENTIONS

RIVKA C. LISS-LEVINSON, PAUL J. POPPEN (GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY)

This study tested whether or not the Health Belief Model (HBM) would be equally predictive of long-term healthy eating (HE) intentions among healthy weight and overweight/obese college students. A questionnaire measuring HBM constructs, HE past behavior, and intentions to eat healthfully in 5, 10, and 20 years was distributed to 123 undergraduates. Overall, the HBM was predictive of HE intentions among the healthy weight students, but not among the overweight/obese participants.

POSTER 13

THE ATTRIBUTION OF EATING DISORDERS AS A

FUNCTION OF PHYSICAL ATTRACTIVENESS AND ETHNICITY

STEPHEN MARET (CALDWELL COLLEGE), LAUREN PILLA (WILLIAM PATERSON), NICOLE SYPERSKI (CALDWELL COLLEGE)

Female and male Caucasian subjects ($n = 100$) were presented with 7 sets of photographs of women. Two sets included 4 photographs (2 photos of African-Americans and 2 photos of Caucasians). The effect of physical attractiveness was controlled for, so that each set of photographs included individuals previously rated as very similar in attractiveness. Five sets included 3 photographs of women of the same ethnicity with each set including a high, medium and low attractiveness-rated individual. For all 7 sets subjects were asked to pick the person with the eating disorder. For the effect of ethnicity, results indicated that female subjects (but not male) were significantly more likely to attribute an eating disorder to a Caucasian vs. African-American woman. For the effect of physical attractiveness, results showed that both male and female subjects were significantly more likely to attribute an eating disorder to a less attractive woman than to a more attractive woman. Results are discussed.

POSTER 14

THE DIMENSIONALITY AND INCREMENTAL PREDICTIVENESS OF SPIRITUALITY AND RELIGIOSITY

DR. RALPH L. PIEDMONT, M. CHRISTINE KENNEDY (LOYOLA COLLEGE IN MARYLAND)

Examined the latent structure of religiosity and spirituality through a joint factor analysis of the Multidimensional Measurement of Religiousness/Spirituality Scale with the Assessment of Spirituality and Religious Sentiments and a measure of the five-factor model of personality. Four factors were extracted: one religiosity, one personality, and two independent dimensions of spirituality. The three numinous factors evidenced incremental validity over personality in predicting well-being, altruism, and sexual attitudes. The conceptual significance of these findings is discussed.

POSTER 15

THE RELATIONSHIP OF ACHIEVEMENT ORIENTATION TO ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE AND RELATED BEHAVIORS

JANET MORGAN RIGGS EMMA SILEN (GETTYSBURG COLLEGE)

The current study explored the use of the Patterns of Adaptive Learning Scales among college students, who completed several achievement-related scales during their first year. Mastery orientation was associated with high achievement motivation, low self-handicapping, low fear of failure, high academic effort, and high academic performance. Both performance-approach and -avoid orientations were linked with self-deprecation. Performance-avoid orientation was linked to self-handicapping, fear of failure, and low achievement motivation. Performance-approach orientation predicted higher

academic performance.

POSTER 16

DIET-BREAKERS LACK STRENGTH OF CHARACTER

R. STEVEN SCHIAVO, ERINMARIE COLLINS, JULIA HERBERT, JOYCE LO, JENNIFER RODMAN (WELLESLEY COLLEGE)

After reading a description of a female dieter, female Ss evaluated a photograph of her sitting with three friends who were eating sundaes in a store. The dieter either maintained her diet (drank tea) or broke it (ate sundae). She was under either high or low academic stress. The diet-breaker was evaluated less positively, e.g., less integrity, more conforming, less self-satisfied. High stress somewhat reduced the impact of diet-breaking.

POSTER 17

DEVELOPMENT OF AN ATTITUDES TOWARD CHRISTIAN FUNDAMENTALISTS SCALE

BERNARD WHITLEY RUSSELL J. WEBSTER (BALL STATE UNIVERSITY)

Christian fundamentalists may be becoming targets of prejudice in American society. We developed a scale to measure attitudes toward Christian fundamentalists. Potential items were taken from a number of sources. 226 introductory psychology students responded to these items and other scales. Factor analysis indicated a one-factor solution was optimal. Scores on the scale were positively correlated with religious fundamentalism, political conservatism, and authoritarianism. Scores were uncorrelated with social desirability response bias.

POSTER 18

PERSONALITY AND THE SEXUAL DOUBLE STANDARD

STEPHANIE VOGEL, TALIA COVELESKI (ST. BONAVENTURE UNIVERSITY)

The current study investigated the relationships between personality factors (erotophilia/erotophobia, extraversion, and openness) and adherence to the sexual double standard. It was hypothesized that an individual's level of erotophilia, openness, and extraversion would be related to his/her adherence to the sexual double standard. Results did not support this hypothesis. Personality variables were not related to adherence to the sexual double standard. Reasons for this lack of findings are discussed.

POSTER 19

PERFECTIONISM AND STUDENT SATISFACTION

THOMAS A. MARTIN, MARIA ARDIRE, ERIN GOEDEGEBUURE, DANIELLE QUIGG, LISA REICHENBACH (SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY)

This study examined the relationship of perfectionism to student satisfaction. One hundred undergraduates completed the

Multidimensional Perfectionism Scale (Hewitt & Flett, 1991) and a satisfaction survey. Satisfaction was measured reliably ($\alpha = .87$). Females and first-year students were significantly more satisfied than males and upperclassmen, respectively. Socially prescribed and self-oriented perfectionism correlated with satisfaction among first-year and sophomore students, respectively. These findings may help universities to better address student satisfaction.

POSTER 20

ATTRIBUTIONS OF HIGH INCOME STATUS AS A FUNCTION OF PHYSICAL ATTRACTIVENESS

STEPHEN MARET, MARCUS LOZANO, BRIAN JACOB, DONNA MARANZANA (CALDWELL COLLEGE)

Four sets of three photographs were presented to African-American and Caucasian subjects ($n = 117$). Each set included 3 photographs, one each of a high, medium and low attractiveness-rated individual. One set included photographs of African-American males, another of African-American females, a third of Caucasian males and the last of Caucasian females. Subjects were asked to identify the individual in each set of photographs who had the highest income. Results were highly significant for effect of physical attractiveness. Subjects consistently selected the more physically attractive person as having the highest income. This was true for all subjects and for all stimulus photograph categories, regardless of ethnicity and gender. Results are discussed

POSTER 21

CORRELATES OF DIETING: AN EXAMINATION OF DEPRESSION AND INTERPERSONAL CONTROL

MS. BRITTANY MARIE BISHOP, SHERRY A. RIEGER, CHARLOTTE N. MARKEY (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY)

The present study examined the extent to which potentially health-compromising dieting behaviors are associated with depression and interpersonal control in romantic relationships. One hundred and five romantic couples' (mean relationship length = 3.82 years) body mass index, depression, and relationship control were assessed as correlates of their dieting behaviors. Our results generally supported our hypothesis that women's perceptions of being controlled by their partners and their depression are associated with, and potentially trigger, women's dieting behaviors.

POSTER 22

PERSONALITY AND DEMOGRAPHIC TRAITS AS PREDICTORS OF INTEREST IN PLASTIC SURGERY

TANYA FIEDLER, RACHEL MCCARTNEY, CHARLOTTE N. MARKEY (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY)

This study investigated the relations between personality, demographic qualities, and interest in cosmetic surgery among 170 participants (mean age = 19). It was hypothesized that individuals' age, education, income, gender, as well as the traits of neuroticism, openness to experience, and extroversion would be indicators of interest in cosmetic surgery. The re-

sults generally supported these hypotheses and are discussed in terms of the importance of understanding distinguishing characteristics of those interested in cosmetic surgery.

POSTER 23

RELIGION AS A SOURCE OF CULTURAL VARIABILITY IN BELIEFS ABOUT AMERICAN CULTURE

BRITTANY A. KOHLBERGER, LIZABETH A. GOLDSTEIN, CHU KIM-PRIETO (THE COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY)

This study investigated the relation between religious identity and cultural identity across Asian Americans and White Americans. Individuals in particular religions may differentiate values and beliefs about American culture from values and beliefs about Christianity. The sample included White Christians, Asian Christians, and Asian Buddhists ($n = 83$). Results indicate that Asian American Christians were more similar to White American Christians than Asian American Buddhists. Findings have repercussions for psychological understanding of culture and religion.

POSTER 24

CORRELATION BETWEEN PRESUMED LIFE COURSES AND LEVEL OF ADULTHOOD

BRYCE DUBOIS (SALVE REGINA UNIVERSITY)

The transition to adulthood is discussed first with a highlight on the newly formed concept of Emerging Adulthood (Arnett, 2000). Emerging Adulthood in current American culture is unique in its lengthy transitional period allowing for an individualistic approach to adulthood. Using 15 criteria described by Arnett, 2000, the level of adulthood and perceived avenues for adulthood were examined. The research found no statistical significance between the levels of adulthood by concrete or abstract ratings of life courses.

POSTER 25

DEVELOPMENT OF TWO SELF-EFFICACY SCALES

LINDSEY FEIGENBAUM, LINDSEY A. FEIGENBAUM, JULIE S. LYON (UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND)

Self-efficacy is an individual's perception of his capability to perform a task effectively (Bandura, 1997). We describe the development of two self-efficacy scales designed to measure the self-efficacy of undergraduates participating in both boring and creative tasks as part of a study of e-leadership. Test-retest reliability and factor analyses were conducted. We discuss the relationships between the 8-item boring task self-efficacy scale ($\alpha = .77$), the 4-item creative task self-efficacy scale ($\alpha = .85$), and performance on the boring and creative tasks.

POSTER 26

PERSONALITY AND ITS EFFECTS ON THE CHOOSING OF A PERSONAL AD

KATINA SAWYER, SARA LOWMASTER, PATRICK MARKEY (VILLANOVA UNIVERSITY)

The current study examined if people respond to personal ads based on whether or not the person being described is similar or dissimilar to themselves. In this study participants (n = 174) completed an assessment of personality and were asked to rank personal ads that differed in the warmth and dominance of the person being described. Correlates indicated that males and females desired to have mates similar to themselves in terms of warmth and dominance.

POSTER 27

RESILIENCY, SELF-CONTROL, AND RELIGIOSITY AS PREDICTORS OF HAPPINESS

JOANNE COMSTOCK, CHRISTINE KENNEDY, AMY RICH, CHRISTINE CIECIERSKI, JOSEPH CIARROCCHI (LOYOLA COLLEGE OF MD)

This study compared the relative strength of three positive psychology variables -- ego resiliency, religiosity, and self-control as predictors of subjective well-being. In a sample of 175 middle-aged adults personality fully mediated the effect of self-control and religious practices on subjective well-being. Resiliency predicted positive affect alone whereas spiritual orientation and negative religious coping predicted positive affect, negative affect, and subjective well-being and were not fully mediated by either personality or resiliency.

POSTER 28

DEMOCRATIC VALUES, SOCIAL DOMINANCE AND AUTHORITARIANISM: DOES THREAT MAKE A DIFFERENCE?

MARK KOMULA, RYAN D. HOLLEN MOUNT, BRAD M. HASTINGS (MOUNT ALOYSIUS COLLEGE)

The role of personality and threat on support for democratic values was explored. Participants completed the Right-Wing Authoritarianism (RWA) scale, the Social Dominance Orientation (SDO) scale, and the Democratic Values Scale (DVS) while exposed to threat or control conditions. Regression analysis indicated that RWA and SDO was predictive of DVS scores in the threat condition only, $F(2, 15) = 3.22, p = .07$, with RWA scores ($\hat{\alpha} = -.63$) being a significant predictor of DVS scores.

POSTER 29

DIFFERENTIATING THE ROLE OF POSITIVE EMOTION BETWEEN EXTRAVERSION AND CONSCIENTIOUSNESS

MIRANDA ISAKSEN, SARA A. JAUN, LAUREN REINHART, REBEKAH M. WIDRICK LESLIE G. EATON (STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK AT CORTLAND)

Relations among positive emotions and extraversion are well-known. Relations among positive emotions and conscientiousness also exist, however extraversion and conscientiousness are theoretically orthogonal. This study sought to reconcile the theoretical and empirical findings. 28 participants completed a Big 5 measure and rated their emotions for 42 days. Extraversion was related with emotional valence ($p < .05$) and

conscientiousness was related with intraindividual variability ($p < .01$). These results will be discussed in terms of motivation, ego-resiliency, and ego-control.

POSTER 30

PRELIMINARY TESTING OF THE RESOURCE BIN MODEL: A MODEL OF FLUID SELF ESTEEM

MARC WAGONER (WORCESTER STATE COLLEGE)

The Resource Bin model of self-esteem is proposed as a new theoretical model that conceptualizes self-esteem as a fluid construct; that self-esteem changes constantly as a function of environmental change. The model argues that self-esteem is comprised of resources that are cognitively linked to environmental cues that, when present in the environment, make these resources available in cognitive space. This is a brief theoretical presentation of elements of the model, and two preliminary studies. Early results support this approach, which is novel relative to other theories of self-esteem.

POSTER 31

EFFECT OF COMPLETION TIME AND ANONYMITY ON THE RELIABILITY OF THE BIDR AND SOCIAL DESIRABILITY SCORE

SHANNA ALLEN, ROBERT W. BOHLANDER (WILKES UNIVERSITY)

This study examined the effects of amount of time given for completion, and the level of anonymity, on reliability and scores on the Balanced Inventory of Desirable Responding. Time for completion (10 minutes vs. unlimited time) and degree of anonymity (total vs. questionable) were between-subjects variables. Internal consistency reliability and social desirability score were dependent variables. Significant effects were not found, however data trends suggest that more potent manipulations may be necessary.

POSTER 32

EFFECTS OF FOOD COMMERCIALS ON RESTRAINED AND NON-RESTRAINED EATERS

FRANCES FORD, TRISHA PALMIERI, AMANDA BLACK, MARY O'KEEFFE (PROVIDENCE COLLEGE)

Media images of food are pervasive, and dieting behavior is becoming normative. The purpose of this study was to determine if women who are restrained eaters show more disinhibited eating when exposed to food advertisements than non-restrained women. Using a 2 x 2 design, restrained and non-restrained females were exposed to either food or non-food commercials embedded in a popular television program. Contrary to the hypothesis, restrained eaters ate less when exposed to food commercials.

POSTER 33

THE EFFECTS OF TELEVISION VIOLENCE ON MOOD, SELF-ESTEEM, AND ANXIETY

JESSICA HOBBS, HEATHER WHITING, BRANDI CHERRY, ASHLEY TAYLOR, JAMES SIEMEN (WASHINGTON COLLEGE)

Studies have found significant changes in mood after viewing television violence. After viewing a short violent television clip, thirty-nine undergraduate students were assessed for mood, self-esteem, and anxiety changes. No significant mood, self-esteem, and anxiety effects were found, suggesting that college-aged individuals may be desensitized to the effects of television violence. However, an analysis of gender differences indicated men had a significantly greater positive affect, and spend significantly more time viewing violent television, than females.

POSTER 34

VIOLENT VIDEO GAMES AND AGGRESSION: THE MODERATING ROLE OF PERSONALITY

GARY GIUMETTI, JOHN GRISILLO, AIDAN G. WRIGHT, PATRICK M. MARKEY (VILLANOVA UNIVERSITY)

Studies of violent video games have found several significant effects, including increases in aggressive cognitions, but few have examined the moderating role of personality. In the current study, participants (N = 132) completed a measure of personality (the Tellegen Absorption Scale), then were randomly assigned to one of 3 violent video games or one of 3 non-violent video games, and then they completed a measure of aggression. Results suggest that among females, those who were high on the trait of absorption were more affected by video game violence than those who were low on the trait.

POSTER 35

USING THE INTERPERSONAL CIRCUMPLEX TO PREDICT HEALTHY AND UNHEALTHY DIETING BEHAVIORS

CAMILA HERNANDEZ (VILLANOVA UNIVERSITY)
CHARLOTTE MARKEY (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY),
PATRICK MARKEY (VILLANOVA UNIVERSITY)

The interpersonal circumplex (IPC) dimensions of warmth and dominance have often been associated with various maladaptive behaviors (e.g., smoking, alcohol consumption etc.). The current study sought to examine if the IPC was also related to unhealthy eating behaviors (e.g., diuretics, purging, etc.). The study assessed 104 women using the IAS-R and the Weight Control Behaviors Scale. Contrary to the hypotheses, no significant relations were found between unhealthy eating and the dimensions of warmth and dominance.

POSTER 36

ARE THERE PERSONALITY AND LIFE SUCCESS HALO EFFECTS ASSOCIATED WITH WOMEN'S HAIR LENGTH AND COLOR?

T. JOEL WADE, REBEKAH TESSIER (BUCKNELL UNIVERSITY)

The question of whether or not personality halo effects occur for hair length and hair color for white women was examined in two 2 (participant sex) x 2 (hair color) x 2 (hair length) designs. Results obtained indicate that for social desirability and the Big-5 dimensions of personality men rate women with

blonde hair highest while women rate brunette haired women highest. Results are discussed in terms of prior research on hair, and beauty.

POSTER 37

EATING BEHAVIOR AND THE FIVE FACTOR MODEL OF PERSONALITY

KATHERINE SMITH (VILLANOVA UNIVERSITY),
CHARLOTTE N. MARKEY (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY),
PATRICK M. MARKEY (VILLANOVA UNIVERSITY)

The current study was designed to link the traits of the Five Factor model to both healthy and unhealthy eating behaviors. The study assessed 208 participants (104 women and 104 men) using the Big Five Inventory and the Weight Control Behavior Scale. Results suggested that extraverted females and agreeable males tended to employ healthy eating habits.

POSTER 38

INTERACTIONS OF PERSONALITY, PERFECTIONISM, AND PROCRASTINATION

DIANE MACREADY, THOMAS A. MARTIN
(SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY)

Past studies have examined the individual relationships of perfectionism and personality to procrastination. In this study, 100 college students completed the Multidimensional Perfectionism Scale, the NEO-PI-R's Neuroticism and Conscientiousness scales, and common measures of procrastination. Results indicated that personality measures were the best predictors of procrastination. Contrary to previous findings, perfectionism did not correlate significantly with procrastination. This suggests that perfectionism is a small element of a larger personality profile associated with procrastination.

POSTER 39

EXPLORING THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ACHIEVEMENT MOTIVATION AND THE BIG FIVE PERSONALITY TRAITS

JASON HART, MELISSA MORRIS, AMBER HOWELL,
KELLY MORGAN, JASON W. HART (CHRISTOPHER
NEWPORT UNIVERSITY), MARK F. STASSON
(METROPOLITAN STATE UNIVERSITY)

The present study examines the relationship between achievement motivation and the big five personality trait taxonomy. Participants (N = 768) completed both an achievement motivation scale and a big-five personality trait scale. Results suggest a positive relationship exists between achievement motivation and extraversion, agreeableness, conscientiousness, and openness to experience. An inverse relationship between achievement motivation and neuroticism was also found. Implications for research and practice will be discussed.

POSTER 40

ACADEMIC SELF-EFFICACY AMONG FIRST SEMESTER TWO- AND FOUR-YEAR COLLEGE STUDENTS

ERIN CARR, DAVID B SUGARMAN (RHODE ISLAND COLLEGE)

To examine the relationships among academic self-efficacy, perceived parental educational expectations, and college generational status, 342 first semester two- and four-year college students completed measures of academic self-efficacy, perceived parental educational expectations, perceived family support and self-esteem. We predicted that academic self-efficacy would correlate with college generational status and perceived parental expectations. The three subscales of the academic self-efficacy measures seemed to assessed different constructs that were predicted by different psychosocial and socio-demographic variables.

POSTER 41

DO RELIGIOUS VALUES AFFECT ATTITUDES TOWARDS COSMETIC SURGERY?

JESSICA REGALSKI, DAVE SCHLUETER (CLARION UNIVERSITY)

Several studies have shown contradictory results on the acceptability of cosmetic surgery based on various factors. Few studies discuss religious implications and cosmetic surgery. This study looked at college students' church attendance and self-evaluations of their spiritual values as well as attitudes towards cosmetic surgery. Females with high spirituality and frequent church attendance tended to have negative views while males with high spirituality had more positive views about surgery.

POSTER 42

RIGHT-WING AUTHORITARIANISM, HOMONEGATIVITY, AND SEXISM: ARE RIGHT-WING AUTHORITARIANS PREJUDICED?

VALERIE CROSBY (LOYOLA COLLEGE)

The aim of this study was to examine whether or not individuals who scored high on the right-wing authoritarianism scale (RWA) would be more likely to display prejudiced social attitudes toward gay and lesbian individuals and women. A convenience sample of 100 students from Loyola College filled out three surveys assessing levels of right-wing authoritarianism, sexism, and homonegativity. Results showed that higher RWA scores were related to prejudiced attitudes. Theoretical implications are addressed.

POSTER 43

THE HEALTH BEHAVIOR OF REPRESSIVE COPERS

THERESA ZACEK, NANCY DORR (THE COLLEGE OF SAINT ROSE)

Examined the health behaviors of repressive copers. Two-hundred three college students completed self-report measures of repressive coping and a variety of health behaviors. Results suggest that repressive copers eat less fast food, diet less, exercise more, get more sleep in a typical night, smoke less, and check their blood pressure more often than do non-repressive

copers. Future research should examine these behaviors on a daily basis to control for response bias in repressive copers.

POSTER 44

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PARENTAL INPUT AND BODY IMAGE IN COLLEGE WOMEN

STEPHANIE BRENNE CHRISTIE P. KARPIAK JAMES P. BUCHANAN (UNIVERSITY OF SCRANTON)

Previous studies have failed to clearly distinguish whether maternal or paternal comments have a negative impact on body image. In the present study, surveys were administered to freshman women. Correlations were run to compare the degree to which mother's and father's comments about the subject's own weight relate to the subjects' scores on the Objectified Body Consciousness Scale (OBCS). A significant correlation was found between maternal comments and body shame $r(219) = .140, p < .05$. No correlations were found between father's comments and any of the subscales of the OBCS.

POSTER 45

UNIFORMS IN HIGH SCHOOL AND BODY IMAGE IN YOUNG ADULTHOOD

JENNIFER APPLGATE CHRISTIE P KARPIAK JAMES P BUCHANAN (UNIVERSITY OF SCRANTON)

253 female college students, half of whom wore uniforms in high school, were surveyed to determine whether high school uniforms correspond with lower stress about body size and shape. A 2x2 repeated measures ANOVA found no main effects but a significant interaction ($F(1, 250) = 17.40, p < .001$). Participants who attended schools requiring uniforms reported less emphasis on body size/shape in high school and more in college, while those who attended schools that did not require uniforms reported more emphasis on body size/shape in high school and less in college.

POSTER 46

BODY IMAGE DISSATISFACTION FOR FEMALES FROM PRIVATE HIGH SCHOOLS

MEGAN A. JOHNSON (THE UNIVERSITY OF SCRANTON)

Are females who attended private high schools less satisfied with their current body image than females who attended public high schools? Freshman females at the University of Scranton were administered surveys (Response rate= 53%). A chi square was run and significant results were obtained $\chi^2(4, N= 252) = 12.22, p < .05$, with females who attended private schools believing they are too fat, and females who attended public schools believing they are just right. These differences may be attributed to a thinner ideal body image associated with the emphasis on social acceptance in private schools.

POSTER 47

THE MODERATING ROLE OF REPRESSIVE COPING IN MORALITY SALIENCE EFFECTS

KATHLEEN REINHART (SAGE GRADUATE SCHOOL), LYDIA GAHAN, NANCY DORR (THE COLLEGE OF SAINT ROSE)

Examined the moderating role of repressive coping in mortality salience effects. One-hundred thirty college students completed measures of repressive coping and were randomly assigned to mortality salience or control conditions. After completing a filler task, cognitive accessibility of death-related thoughts and perceptions of an outgroup member who challenged participants' cultural worldview were assessed. Results suggest that individuals in the mortality salience condition did have increased death-related thoughts. Repressive coping did not moderate this effect.

POSTER 48

VIDEO GAMES, STRESS AND COPING STYLE: PLAYING AS COPING

LISA ANDRADE JESSE CARDOZO, MARY O'KEEFFE (PROVIDENCE COLLEGE)

Little research has been conducted on the potentially beneficial effects of playing video games. The purpose of this study was to examine the differential effects of playing video games on problem focused vs. avoidant copers. Using a 2 x 2 design, participants were exposed to either a violent or a nonviolent video game following exposure to a laboratory stressor. Avoidant copers were found to benefit most from video game playing.

POSTER 49

EXPERIENCE OF GOD AS A MOTIVATOR FOR PROSOCIAL BEHAVIOR

DONNA PARKER GINA M. YANNI-BRELSFORD, JOSEPH W. CIARROCCHI (LOYOLA COLLEGE, MARYLAND)

This study examined the effects of both a positive and a negative God experience on prosocial behavior above and beyond personality. A series of separate multiple regression analyses were performed. While personality variables explained a significant portion of the variance (12%), positive spiritual experiences added 8% and positive religious practices added 8% of significant unique variance in separate analyses. Negative God experiences made no significant contribution to prosocial behavior above personality.

POSTER 50

EXAMINING THE EFFECT OF THE MEDIA ON PERCEIVED BODY IMAGE

WILLIAM NEACE, STEVEN MICHAUD, RUDOLPH TELESFORD, JENNA CAMHY, DANIELLE DEVITA (UNIVERSITY OF HARTFORD)

Previous research indicates that the media's unrealistic portrayal of attractiveness adversely impacts popular percep-

tions of body image. This study assessed whether participants would perceive attractiveness differently when made aware of the media's unrealistic standards of body image. Participants rated the attractiveness of photographs of average women before and after receiving information illustrating the differences between typical and atypical body proportions. Results indicated a significant increase in attractiveness ratings after raising participants' awareness of media distortion.

POSTER 51

COMPLEMENTARITY: GENDER SPECIFICITY OR GENDER NEUTRALITY?

SARA LOWMASTER, AIDAN WRIGHT, PATRICK MARKEY (VILLANOVA UNIVERSITY)

Previous research investigating complementarity in same-sex dyads has shown mixed results. This study examined gender differences in same-sex dyads using the Interpersonal Adjective Scale. One hundred fifty participants reported self and other-behavior in a pleasant interaction they had with their roommate. Randomized tests of hypothesized order relations found that complementarity occurred in both male-only dyads and female-only dyads. Results are discussed in terms of their contributions to research examining complementarity.

POSTER 52

THE KIDS' TEEN YEARS: PRELUDE TO A MOTHER'S SUCCESSFUL EMPTY NEST TRANSITION

CLAIRE J. OWEN (MARYMOUNT MANHATTAN COLLEGE), REBECCA CURTIS (ADELPHI UNIVERSITY), LINDA Z. SOLOMON (MARYMOUNT MANHATTAN COLLEGE)

Successful adjustment to the empty nest transition appears to begin long before children actually leave home. Women who adjusted most successfully to the empty nest transition began making major changes in their lives as early as the time that their children entered secondary school. These women planned ahead and prepared for the empty nest transition by adding to their education, going back to work, starting or changing careers, starting a business, or developing new hobbies

POSTER 53

PREDICTING RAPE PERCEPTION BASED ON AGE OF VICTIM AND PERPETRATOR

ERIKA RANDLETT (CCBC: ESSEX)

This study investigated the influence of victim and perpetrator age on rape perceptions. Participants were 283 students. They responded to statements regarding one of four rape scenarios. The victim and perpetrator were either 22 or 40 years old. Hypotheses were that rape perceptions would be weakest for an older victim and younger perpetrator and strongest for a younger victim and older perpetrator. Results did not support these predictions. Men had weaker rape perceptions than women.

POSTER 54**INDEPENDENCE OF ADHD SUBTYPES: DIFFERING RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN PARENTAL REPORTS AND CHILD'S BEHAVIOR**

KATHERINE RATCLIFF, DONALD U. ROBERTSON
(INDIANA UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA)

The relationship between parental report of inattentive and hyperactive/impulsive symptoms and child behavior in an 8-week summer treatment program (STP) over two consecutive summers was explored. Twenty-nine parents completed the CBCL and an ADHD symptom checklist before STP. Child behavior during the STP was assessed through an extensive behavior coding system (Pelham, Greiner & Gnagy, 1998). Hyperactive/impulsive and inattentive symptoms showed different patterns of relationship with child behavior suggesting independence of these components of ADHD.

POSTER 55**ATTITUDES TOWARDS AND UTILIZATION OF MENTAL HEALTH CARE SERVICES IN A SOUTH ASIAN AMERICAN SAMPLE**

REECE RAHMAN, LEAH M. MULDOON, SARAH A. GLUNT (UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH AT JOHNSTOWN)

Previous research suggests that Asians tend to underutilize mental health care services as compared to other ethnic/racial groups. Utilizing a South Asian American sample, participants were questioned as to their own utilization of mental health care services. Participants were also asked about attitudes, possible biases, and possible prejudices towards the pursuit of mental health care services for themselves, their families, and others in their community. Attitudes towards the use of psychotropic medications were also assessed.

POSTER 56**EARLY TEMPERAMENTAL REACTIVITY, INFANT BIDS FOR ATTENTION, AND QUALITY OF MATERNAL RESPONSIVENESS**

JACLYN ELIZABETH LEITH, MELISSA M. GHERA, AMIE A. HANE, NATHAN A. FOX (UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND)

Two-hundred forty-four infants who were selected at age 4 months on the basis of temperamental reactivity were observed during a series of home-based interactions with mother. During routine caregiving activities, positively reactive infants were more off-task (distracted) and exhibited more negativity than negatively reactive or control infants. Across all contexts, positively reactive infants initiated more social bids. Both positively and negatively reactive groups attempted to escape the interactive context more often than controls.

POSTER 57**THE ROLE OF TEMPERAMENT ON RESPONSE INHIBITION**

DIANA ELDTRETH ROSS E. VANDERWERT, KORALY PEREZ-EDGAR, MICHAEL HARDIN, KATHRYN VAN ECK, NATHAN A. FOX (UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND)

The present study assessed the moderating role of depression and anxiety on the relationship between temperament and response inhibition. Female undergraduates selected on the basis of shyness and sociability completed a modified inhibitory control task (monetary incentive anti-saccade task) and assessments of anxiety, temperament and depression. Preliminary results reveal that accuracy improved during reinforcement conditions for both groups and latency during incorrect trials increased among those in the shy group scoring high on anxiety.

POSTER 58**DEVELOPMENT AND UTILIZATION OF THE FEELINGS OF ABANDONMENT SCALE (FOAS)**

SANDRA VALENTE (NAUGATUCK VALLEY COMMUNITY COLLEGE)

The purpose of this study was to develop and test the Feelings of Abandonment Scale(FOAS). 360 participants were administered the FOAS and an exploratory factor analysis was conducted on the data. Results supported a four-factor model accounting for 49.2% of the total variance and indicated that construct and content validity were adequate. A confirmatory factor analysis was conducted on a separate sample of 268 participants. The final model consisted of 15 items which loaded on three factors.

POSTER 59**SELF-RELEVANCE OF FACIAL EXPRESSION: INTERACTION WITH IDENTITY AND EXPRESSION MEMORY**

AMANDA PRICE, CASSIDY ZAMMIT
(ELIZABETHTOWN COLLEGE)

The ability to recognize faces varies with the relationship between the original facial expression and the viewer's self-esteem. Undergraduates viewed a series of happy and angry faces then performed a facial recognition task. Memory for happy faces was similarly good among participants of high and low self-esteem. However, memory for angry faces was poorer among participants with high, relative to low, self-esteem. Having a strong self-concept may be related to downplaying negative feedback information.

**PRESCRIPTION AUTHORITY FOR
PSYCHOLOGISTS: HISTORY, RATIONALE,
AND CURRENT STATUS**

MORGAN SAMMONS

(U. S. Navy Bureau of Medicine and Surgery)

11:30 AM - 12:50 PM

Chair: John Norcross (University of Scranton)



MORGAN SAMMONS

An update on the status of the effort to acquire prescriptive authority will be presented. A brief history of the initiative, from its inception in the early 1990s with the initiation of the Department of Defense Psychopharmacology Demonstration Program, will be presented. Legislative

endeavors, including recent legislative successes, will be discussed. Current issues, including efforts to standardize and accredit postdoctoral training programs in psychopharmacology and other initiatives designed to document the training and competencies of prescribing psychologists, with comparisons with other non-physician health care professions, will be discussed.

LEARNING PROCESSES III

11:30 AM-12:50 PM

CHAIR: RALPH R. MILLER (SUNY, BINGHAMTON)

11:30-11:45 AM

**METHYL PARATHION: A MEMORY PILL FOR
BEES?**

DAVID GUEZ (SUNY, BINGHAMTON), HONG ZHU,
SHAO-WU ZHANG, MANDYAM V. SRINIVASAN
(AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL UNIVERSITY)

The role of the cholinergic system in learning and memory is now well established in a wide range of organisms. In honeybees, using one-trial Pavlovian conditioning, researchers found that antagonists of the nicotinic system are detrimental to both acquisition and recall, whereas antagonists of the muscarinic system are only detrimental to recall. Here we tested the effect of an acetylcholine esterase inhibitor on Pavlovian conditioning and a discrimination task. We found a strong facilitation of recall but surprisingly, no effects on the acquisition phase were found.

11:50 AM-12:05 PM

**PAVLOVIAN-INSTRUMENTAL TRANSFER OF
THE DISCRIMINATIVE STIMULUS EFFECTS OF
NICOTINE AND ETHANOL**

JOSEPH R. TROISI, II (SAINT ANSELM COLLEGE)

Pavlovian-instrumental transfer of the discriminative stimulus effects of nicotine (0.4mg/kg) and ethanol (0.8g/kg) was evaluated in rats (N=16). An appetitive operant response-reinforcer relationship was first established and was later modulated during extinction tests by drugs established separately as a CS+ and CS- for the same reinforcer (Exp 1). Reversal of these Pavlovian contingencies subsequently undermined operant stimulus control by the drugs (Exp 2). These data suggest that Pavlovian drug-reinforcer/non-reinforcer relationships may play a partial role in mediating the discriminative stimulus effects of drugs.

12:10-12:25 PM

**PREVIOUS EXPOSURE TO THC ALTERS THE
REINFORCING EFFICACY AND ANXIETY-RELATED
EFFECTS OF COCAINE**

LEIGH V. PANLILIO (IRP/NIDA/NIH/DHHS),
MARCELLO SOLINAS (UNIVERSITY OF POITIERS),
STEPHANIE A. MATTHEWS, STEVEN R. GOLDBERG
(NIDA-IRP)

To test the "gateway-drug" hypothesis, behavioral effects of cocaine and heroin were assessed in rats previously exposed to THC. THC exposure increased self-administration of heroin (but not cocaine) when one response/injection was required. In contrast, THC exposure decreased the reinforcing efficacy of cocaine (but not heroin) under a progressive-ratio schedule. Further testing revealed that THC exposure increases heroin intake by producing a cross-tolerance to heroin's motor-suppressant effects, and it devalues cocaine as a reinforcer by enhancing cocaine's anxiogenic effects.

12:30-12:45 PM

**EFFECT OF UNCONDITIONED STIMULUS
MAGNITUDE ON THE AMOUNT AND ONSET OF
CONDITIONED PERFORMANCE**

RICHARD MORRIS, MARK E. BOUTON
(UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT)

Four rat experiments investigated whether US magnitude influences the "decision point" at which conditioned responding first emerges. Two experiments varied the number of food-pellets in the US and measured food-cup entries and head-jerking. Two others varied the intensity of a footshock US and measured freezing. Each experiment identified a trial at which responding increased abruptly. Contrary to the Gallistel-Gibbon model, however, the point when this occurred was affected by the magnitude of the US

PSI CHI PANEL ON MAINTAINING CHAPTER VITALITY

CHAIR: LAURA GUNDAKER, PSI CHI CHAPTER AT
LOYOLA UNIVERSITY MARYLAND

Two Psi Chi Regional Chapter Award winning chapters, the University of Massachusetts Lowell and Cabrini College will discuss their successes in fulfilling Psi Chi's mission and goals. Keeping a chapter active and thriving can often be a challenging task. Officers from these chapters will speak about how chapters at both large and small institutions can build on successes and avoid pitfalls.

DISCUSSANTS:

FAITH NALL, ANGEL WOSCZYNA, AMANDA
FARRINGTON (CABRINI COLLEGE), CORISSA
ANGELO, LAURIE FORD, MICHELLE CARPENTIER
(UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS, LOWELL)

Symposium

Mencken

ORGANIZATIONS THAT SUPPORT PRE- GRADUATE PSYCHOLOGY EDUCATION: LOOKING TO THE FUTURE

11:30 AM-12:50 PM

CHAIR: RICHARD WESP (EAST STROUDSBURG
UNIVERSITY)

At APA's 2005 Education Leadership Conference (ELC), representatives from several teaching organizations discussed the roles of the various teaching organizations in pre-graduate education in psychology. Several ELC participants agreed to continue the discussion at regional conferences including this session at EPA. We anticipate that this symposium will generate ideas for further consideration at a national level. Representatives from several organizations that support the teaching of psychology will describe how these organizations serve the needs of psychology teachers and students. Subsequently, presenters will discuss with attendees how these organizations might better serve psychology education. We hope the discussion will begin to clarify the needs of pre-graduate education, assess how current organizations serve these needs, consider ways the organizations might address needs that are not being met, and recommend changes in the organizations and new initiatives that might improve psychology education. We will encourage discussion of how we might develop better communication among the organizations both nationally and regionally.

THE COUNCIL OF UNDERGRADUATE PSYCHOLOGY PROGRAMS

JANINE BUCKNER (SETON HALL UNIVERSITY)

THE SOCIETY FOR THE TEACHING OF PSYCHOLOGY & COUNCIL OF TEACHERS OF UNDERGRADUATE PSYCHOLOGY PROGRAMS

DIANE FINLEY (PRINCE GEORGE'S COMMUNITY
COLLEGE)

PSI BETA & PSYCHOLOGY TEACHERS AT COMMUNITY COLLEGES

ROBIN HAILSTORKS (PRINCE GEORGE'S
COMMUNITY COLLEGE)

THE AMERICAN PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION EDUCATION DIRECTORATE

CYNTHIA BELAR (AMERICAN PSYCHOLOGICAL
ASSOCIATION)

TEACHERS OF PSYCHOLOGY IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS

DEBRA PARK (WEST DEPTFORD HIGH SCHOOL)

PSI CHI & THE COUNCIL OF UNDERGRADUATE RESEARCH

VINCENT PROHASKA (LEHMAN COLLEGE, CUNY)

PSI CHI, THE NATIONAL HONOR SOCIETY IN PSYCHOLOGY

VIRGINIA A. MATHIE (PSI CHI)

Paper

Poe

APPLIED BEHAVIOR ANALYSIS

11:30 AM-12:50 PM

CHAIR: DAVID WRIGHT (CHILD ADVOCACY
PROJECT)

11:30-11:45 AM

MUNCHAUSEN SYNDROME

DAVID WRIGHT (CHILD ADVOCACY PROJECT)

Munchausen Syndrome by Proxy (MSBP), caregiver behavior that induces illness or medical symptoms in children, confronts diagnosticians with incongruent symptoms of a non-existent medical condition. Diagnosis is difficult. Results can be highly destructive. Mortality rates, which may exceed 10%, have been obscured. Comprehensive descriptive or demographic statistics have not been compiled. This study: provides quasi-meta-analysis of summary data on morbidity rates; compiles symptoms that are indicia of possible MSBP; and reviews current treatment models in light of those results.

11:50 AM-12:05 PM

HOW READER BELIEFS CORRELATE WITH

Saturday, 11:30 AM

SELF-EFFICACY, GOALS ORIENTATION AND ATTRIBUTION

XIUYUAN ZHANG (UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA)

Adult readers have transmission and transaction beliefs simultaneously. With transaction beliefs, readers are more likely to be involved in the reading process, but with transmission beliefs, readers only passively transmit information presented by the text. Using zero-order correlation to analyze college readers' self-perceived reading beliefs, it was found that transaction beliefs were positively related to self-efficacy, learning goals, and effort attribution. However, transmission beliefs were found negatively correlated with self-efficacy and positively related to performance goals and ability attribution.

12:10-12:25 PM

EXAMINING THE FADING AFFECT BIAS ACROSS EVENT TYPE IN COLLEGE AND ELDERLY AGE GROUPS

MICHELLE GERTH, JEFFREY A. GIBBONS (CHRISTOPHER NEWPORT UNIVERSITY)

The fading affect bias (FAB) is when emotions associated with negative events fade more over time than emotions associated with positive events (Walker, Vogl, & Thompson, 1997). The current study examined the FAB across event affect (negative, positive), event type (existential, regular) and event age among college and elderly individuals. In the college students, regular old events faded more than regular new events. The FAB was present for both groups, especially the elderly.

Symposium

McKeldin

UNCERTAIN JOURNEY: FAMILIES DEALING WITH MENTAL ILLNESS

11:30 AM-12:50 PM

CHAIR: LAURA J. BITTNER. (CARROLL COMMUNITY COLLEGE) EASTERN REGIONAL VICE PRESIDENT. PSI BETA

This discussion focuses on what it is like to be a family member of a person with a mental illness. Many people don't realize how deeply families are affected when a loved one is diagnosed with a mental disorder. These family members share their experiences in this candid and revealing discussion.

DISCUSSANTS:

FAMILY MEMBERS OF MEMBER AFFILIATES OF THE NATIONAL ALLIANCE FOR MENTAL ILLNESS (N.A.M.I.), METROPOLITAN BALTIMORE, INC.

Symposium

Schaefer

NATURAL DISASTERS: MENTAL HEALTH INTERVENTIONS

11:30 AM-12:50 PM

CHAIR: ANIE KALAYJIAN (FORDHAM UNIVERSITY)

Psychologists are increasingly involved in relief efforts addressing mental health needs following natural disasters, in several roles--research, direct service, advocacy. This symposium brings together disaster experts who responded to the 2004 tsunami in Southeast Asia, and Hurricanes Katrina and Rita in the southeastern USA. They focus on the immediate and longer-term needs of the local survivors, as well as the care-givers themselves, and effective research-based interventions.

IMMEDIATE IMPACTS OF THE 2004 TSUNAMI

NICOLE MOORE (FORDHAM UNIVERSITY)

SIX-MONTH FOLLOW-UP AFTER THE 2004 TSUNAMI

JENA BINDER (FORDHAM UNIVERSITY)

IMPACTS OF TSUNAMI RELIEF EFFORTS ON THE CARE-GIVERS

FIGORELLA PARADISI (UMDNJ)

HURRICANE RELIEF FOLLOWING KATRINA AND RITA

ANIE KALAYJIAN (FORDHAM UNIVERSITY)

Paper

Lincoln

PERCEPTION AND INDIVIDUAL DIFFERENCES

11:30 AM-12:50 PM

CHAIR: LORI H. ROSENTHAL (EMERSON COLLEGE)

11:30-11:45 AM

BE THIN OR BE-LONG: THE PURPOSE AND PERSUASIVENESS OF ONLINE PRO-ANOREXIA COMMUNITIES

LORI H. ROSENTHAL (EMERSON COLLEGE)

Pro-anorexia websites are criticized as dangerous because they provide persuasive information on developing and maintaining anorexia. A content analysis compared pro-anorexia (n=55) and treatment (n=68) websites on persuasive elements derived from Health Belief and Elaboration Likelihood Mod-

els to evaluate such claims. Both site-types lacked key persuasive features but differed in ways with essential implications for designing more effective treatment sites. Other results: pro-anorexia sites encouraged more interaction ($p < .001$), treatment sites had better technical design ($p < .01$). Implications for understanding pro-anorexia appeal and creating improved health communication messages will be discussed.

11:50AM-12:05PM

PROTOTYPES OF CONDOM DECISION SCRIPTS AMONG AIDS-BEREAVED YOUTH

RACHEL RUBIN (YESHIVA UNIVERSITY), WARREN REICH (THE FAMILY CENTER)

We analyzed prototypical situations involving safe sex negotiation. Twenty-five AIDS-bereaved youth generated narratives of an interpersonal scene in which there was tension over the decision about condom use. The purpose of the study was to identify prototypical features of condom scripts, culminating in safe and unsafe sex. Multidimensional scaling and a Hierarchical Classes (HICLAS) analyses revealed that unprotected sex happened more often when there was unequal power between partners. In unequal power situations, males were more likely described as powerful, and females were ignoring/neglecting. In equal power situations, females were "powerful." Results suggest more gender specific prevention programming for high risk sexual behavior situations.

12:10-12:25 PM

CROSS-CULTURAL DIFFERENCES IN WHAT WOMEN FIND ATTRACTIVE IN MEN

MAC TURNER, ALLYSSA ABRUZZESE, AMY WEXLER (UNIVERSITY OF THE SCIENCES)

This study examines differences in the characteristics 232 women from four different cultural backgrounds view as attractive in males in two different contexts: dating versus marriage. The results of a 4 X 2 MANOVA found significant interaction between the cultural background and the context factors. Specifically, women from differing cultural backgrounds reported different preferences for men regarding personality, temperament, romanticism, chest to waist ration, and preferences differed between the dating versus marriage scenario.

12:30-12:45 PM

PERCEPTIONS OF MUSCLE DYSMORPHIA: IMPACT OF COLLEGIATE SPORT PARTICIPATION

KRISTIN CANDAN, JESSICA NEUBAUER, JULIE BLUNDON, JUDITH KAUFMAN (FAIRLEIGH DICKINSON UNIVERSITY)

This study examined perceptions of individuals with muscle dysmorphia in relation to necessity of treatment, attractiveness, and health of the individual. Participants read one of six profiles, which differed in terms of exercise behavior, steroid use, and satisfaction with body image. Data was analyzed comparing responses of Division I collegiate athletes

to responses of non-athlete participants. Results indicate significant differences in perceptions of individuals with muscle dysmorphia between athlete and non-athlete participants.

Paper

Hopkins

SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY OF OPTIMISM AND HAPPINESS

11:30 AM-12:50 PM

CHAIR: DEREK M. ISAACOWITZ (BRANDEIS UNIVERSITY)

11:30 AM-12:00 PM

LOOKING AND FEELING: INDIVIDUAL AND AGE DIFFERENCES IN GAZE TOWARD EMOTIONAL IMAGES

DEREK M. ISAACOWITZ (BRANDEIS UNIVERSITY)

Eye tracking demonstrates individual and age differences in gaze toward emotional information. Several studies will be described demonstrating these effects. In each study, eye tracking was used to record patterns of visual fixation to stimuli presented on a computer monitor in near real-time. Optimists look less at negative stimuli than pessimists, and older adults show preferential looking toward positive and away from negative stimuli. These findings are discussed in terms of motivation to regulate emotions.

12:10 PM - 12:25 PM

AIMING AT HAPPINESS: HOW MOTIVATION AFFECTS ATTENTION TO AND MEMORY FOR EMOTIONAL IMAGES

CAI XING, DEREK ISAACOWITZ (BRANDEIS UNIVERSITY)

This study tested the effect of motivation on attention and memory biases. Participants' motivation was manipulated into one of three conditions: focus on managing feelings; focus on acquiring information; or no induction. After the manipulation, participants looked at images on a computer while their eye movements were tracked. Participants who were experimentally motivated to regulate emotions paid less attention to negative images. No evidence was found linking the motivational manipulation to memory biases for differently-valenced stimuli.

Saturday, 11:30 AM

12:30-12:45 PM

**HOW OPTIMISTS FACE SKIN CANCER
INFORMATION: RISK ASSESSMENT, ATTENTION,
AND BEHAVIOR**

JIANG LUO, DEREK M. ISAACOWITZ (BRANDEIS
UNIVERSITY)

To investigate how optimists process health-threatening information, sixty-five young adults viewed slides about skin and skin cancer, to which their attention was assessed using eye tracking. Participants' skin cancer-relevant behavior was assessed prospectively in the following three months. Health-related optimism predicted greater attention to self-relevant health-threatening information and an adaptive change in related behavior after participants' exposure to the self-relevant risk information. In contrast, dispositional optimism predicted less attention to negative information.

Posters

International Ballroom

DEVELOPMENTAL POSTERS

11:30 AM- 12:50 PM

POSTER 1

**RELATIONSHIP OF PARENTING STYLES
AND DIVORCE TO UNDERGRADUATE LIFE
SATISFACTION AND GPA**

MARK S. CHAPELL, JOAN E. BIANCHI, FRANK
BERTINO, SANDY GIORDANO, KIMBERLY E.
SIKORSKI, MELISSA M. TONNA, DANIELLE C.
TOPCHE (ROWAN UNIVERSITY)

To investigate the relationship of parenting styles and divorce to life satisfaction and GPA, 125 undergraduates reported GPA, parental divorce status, and took the Brief Life Satisfaction Scales and Parental Authority Questionnaire.

A multiple regression found a significant relationship between maternal and paternal authoritativeness and higher student life satisfaction. There were no significant differences in life satisfaction or GPA between students of divorced or intact families, or those whose parents divorced recently or in childhood.

POSTER 2

**MATERNAL EMPLOYMENT AND MIDDLE
SCHOOL STUDENTS' FAMILY ATTITUDES AND
PREFERENCES**

CATHERINE CHAMBLISS, FAUVE YOUNG-
MORRISON, WENDI A. FRANK (URSINUS
COLLEGE)

The relationship between maternal employment and the quality of parental relationships among 141 urban and suburban middle school students was examined. Students completed

the BACMEC, Rosenberg Self Concept Scale, and Parental Relationship scales. 2 x 3 MANOVA (gender and maternal employment: full-time, part-time, and non-employment) showed a significant interaction effect on ratings of maternal intelligence. Students' self esteem was only associated with quality of paternal relationships. Females perceived maternal employment as more beneficial than males.

POSTER 3

**THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN FAMILY OF ORIGIN
EXPERIENCES AND CURRENT FUNCTIONING IN
COLLEGE STUDENTS**

KIMBERLY YOUSCHAK, RYAN REARDON,
MARGARET RUOFF, AMANDA WEISE, LAURA
BERTRAND, JEREMY WRIGHT, TINA TARBAY
(NAUGATUCK VALLEY COMMUNITY COLLEGE)

This study used a sample of 173 community college students to investigate the effect of childhood experiences on current functioning. Subjects were asked to report on parenting style in their family of origin. Students reporting that their parents were permissive endorsed the lowest number of positive personality traits ($F = 2.587, p < .078$). Post-hoc tests showed that the largest difference in endorsed traits occurred between those students reporting permissive and those reporting authoritarian parenting.

POSTER 4

**A LOOK AT PSYCHOLOGICAL INDEPENDENCE
AND COLLEGE CHOICE**

KELLY WITHERBEE (BELMONT UNIVERSITY)

The relationship between a student's level of independence from his or her parents and college choice was examined in 89 student volunteers at Belmont University. Independence was measured with the Psychological Separation Inventory. College choice was examined by a questionnaire designed specifically for this study. An inverse relationship was found between Emotional Independence and distance. The results of this study have implications for students who are preparing for college, their parents, and college recruiting staff.

POSTER 5

**RECONCILIATION, FORGIVENESS AND REPAIR OF
ATTACHMENT RELATIONSHIPS**

SHARON MASSEY (SETON HALL UNIVERSITY)

Attachment is necessary to survival. Forgiveness is necessary to attachment. Reconciliation is learned in early interpersonal relations. Skill in reconciling and forgiving is influenced by attachment style, presence or absence of trauma and the role of community and family in intervention. This presentation explores the recursive nature of the impact on individuals, families and communities of the healing of ruptured interpersonal relationships and examines problems and benefits associated with reconciliation and forgiveness.

POSTER 6

RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN COLLEGE STUDENTS AND THEIR PARENTS ON POLITICAL AND RELIGIOUS ORIENTATION

GREGORY SMITH (DICKINSON COLLEGE)

Political orientation, strength of religious identification, self-esteem, and self-efficacy were assessed in 107 first-year college students (28 males, 79 females) and their parents. Male students were positively correlated with their mothers (but not their fathers) on political orientation ($r = .43$) and religious identification ($r = .85$). Conversely, female students were positively correlated with their fathers (but not their mothers) on political orientation ($r = .42$) and religious identification ($r = .53$). Results on self-esteem and self-efficacy were mixed.

POSTER 7

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ATTACHMENT AND EXPECTED VS. PERCEIVED INTIMACY

SAMANTHA LEIGH BERGER, DANA L. VAN ABBEMA (ST. MARY'S COLLEGE OF MARYLAND)

The correlations between attachment and intimacy in adult relationships were examined. College-aged participants completed assessments of attachment style and perceived vs. expected intimacy. The difference between perceived and expected levels of intimacy was computed and compared across different attachment classifications. Results will be discussed in terms of the implication of attachment style for the ability to achieve expected intimacy in romantic relationships.

POSTER 8

PARENTAL INFLUENCE ON SOCIAL DESIRABILITY AND BODY IMAGE DISSATISFACTION OF COLLEGE-AGED FEMALES

DAYNA MARIE PIZZIGONI, MAURA C. TOOMBA, CATHERINE L. THOMPSON (LOYOLA COLLEGE)

Sixty college-aged females (aged 18-22) completed questionnaires concerning body image dissatisfaction, social desirability, and their relationship with their parents. We found a significant positive correlation between social desirability and parental relationships. We also found significant negative correlations between body image dissatisfaction and parental relationship and between body image dissatisfaction and social desirability. We concluded that college-aged females' relationships with their parents are as influential on their body image as their relationship with their peers.

POSTER 9

CHILDHOOD TEMPERAMENT PREDICTS CORTISOL REGULATION IN ADOLESCENTS

LISA KESTLER, MICHAEL LEWIS (INSTITUTE FOR THE STUDY OF CHILD DEVELOPMENT, UMDNJ)

Cross-sectional research has shown that the relationship between temperament and cortisol is moderated by attachment security, yet few longitudinal studies have investigated whether early attachment continues to predict temperament-

cortisol associations in late childhood/early adolescence. Our results show that 13-year-old adolescents rated as having easy temperaments in childhood were more likely than difficult temperament children to show adaptive cortisol regulation; however, 12-month-old attachment security did not moderate this relationship. The importance of current environment is discussed.

POSTER 10

GENDER-TYPED AND CROSS-GENDER PLAY IN MOTHER-TODDLER AND FATHER-TODDLER DYADS

GRETCHEN S. LOVAS (SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY)

This study introduces a system for coding child and parent initiation and duration of gender-typed, cross-gender, and gender-neutral activities during structured interactive play. Parent-child dyads were videotaped when toddlers were 19 months old. Parents and children initiated and engaged in more gender-neutral than gender-relevant play, but more gender-typed than cross-gender play. Parents initiated more gender-typed play with sons than daughters; children initiated more cross-gender play with mothers than fathers. Play was more gender-differentiated in same-sex than in cross-sex dyads.

POSTER 11

PRESCHOOLERS' REPRESENTATIONS OF EMOTION EXPRESSIONS IN THEIR FAMILIES

REGINA KUERSTEN-HOGAN, SUSAN FELICE (ASSUMPTION COLLEGE) VALERIE HASKELL (CLARK UNIVERSITY)

Do preschoolers' representations of family emotion climates reflect actual expressions observed within families? Examination of preschoolers' enactments of various emotional stories using doll families indicated that their representations of emotions are associated with observed and self-reported family expressions. High levels of maternal expressiveness and families' negative expressiveness were linked to preschoolers' greater negativity and dysregulation and their reduced ability to resolve negative feelings in representations of family emotions. Child gender moderated this association.

POSTER 12

PARENTAL CHARACTERISTICS ASSOCIATED WITH GENERAL CHILD PASSENGER SAFETY KNOWLEDGE

JACQUELINE RUVO (MANHATTAN COLLEGE), KRISTI BRACCHITTA (COLLEGE OF MOUNT SAINT VINCENT) BRANDON THOMAS (MANHATTAN COLLEGE)

Unintentional injuries sustained in motor vehicle crashes are a leading health threat to children. Understanding the parental factors associated with child passenger safety issues is important in decreasing motor vehicle injuries to children. This study examined parental characteristics, knowledge and attitudes related to child passenger safety in 64 parents. Results

demonstrated that there are significant correlations between parental knowledge, attitudes, and characteristics that can be used to create future educational programs in this area.

POSTER 13

THE ASSOCIATION BETWEEN BREASTFEEDING AND INFANT HEART RATE AT 4-8 WEEKS OF AGE

LAURA E DOMBKOWSKI, PAMELA SCHUETZE
(STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK COLLEGE AT BUFFALO)

The present study examined the effect of breastfeeding on infant heart rate and heart rate variability at 4-8 weeks of age. Thirty-four mother infant dyads (11 exclusively breastfed, 23 exclusively formula fed) participated in the study. Heart rate data was collected for 15 minutes during sleep. Breastfed infants were found to have significantly lower heart rates than the formula fed infants, suggesting lower levels of physiological arousal than formula fed infants.

POSTER 14

CALF DEVELOPMENT AND MOTHER-CALF SEPARATIONS IN WILD BOTTLENOSE DOLPHINS (TURSIOPS, SP.)

COLLEEN BARRY, JANET MANN (GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY)

As part of a longitudinal study of mother-calf behavior of wild Indian Ocean bottlenose dolphins (*Tursiops*, sp.) we studied the context, behavior and characteristics of mother-calf separations at varying distances. While calves are highly precocial at birth, they exhibit a prolonged period of dependency and nurse for 3-6 years. During the first year calves separate from the mother ~11% of their time. This study investigates the developmental changes in calf behavior during separations and the sex differences that emerge similar to the divergent lifestyles of male and female adult dolphins.

POSTER 15

CONTEXT AND FREQUENCY OF MENTAL STATE VERB USE BY MOTHERS OF YOUNG CHILDREN

JULIA HEBERLE (ALBRIGHT COLLEGE)

Children with older siblings have been found to have better performance on theory of mind (TOM) tasks compared to children without older siblings. The present study examines the frequency and context of mental state and desire verbs used by mothers with their young children when older siblings are present or not, as a partial mechanism to explain this difference in TOM task performance. Mothers' frequency of mental state verbs increased when older children were present.

POSTER 16

A COMPARISON OF HOWLER MONKEY AND ORANGUTAN PLAY BEHAVIOR

CARRIE ROSENGART, JESSICA L. ELLSWORTH, LISA M. SMITH, HEATHER L. BUETTNER
(CALIFORNIA UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA)

This study's purpose was to compare the play behavior of howler monkeys (*Alouatta caraya*, N=5) and orangutans (*Pongo pygmaeus*, N=5). One/zero focal observations were conducted to determine the frequency and intensity of social and solo play activity. Orangutans were more playful than howler monkeys. Relative to each other, the howler monkeys were more likely to engage in low intensity social play and the orangutans were more likely to engage in high intensity social play.

POSTER 17

THE INITIATION AND TERMINATION OF SOCIAL PLAY IN NONHUMAN PRIMATES

DANA KEENER, LAURA L. BLANCHETTI, SARAH E. KIMBLE, CARRIE R. ROSENGART (CALIFORNIA UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA)

This study's purpose was to investigate the relative ages of the animals responsible for initiating and terminating social play in a social group. Howler monkeys (*Alouatta caraya*, N=5) and orangutans (*Pongo pygmaeus*, N=5) were observed using a one/zero sampling method. It was found that the animals were more likely to initiate play with a similarly sized partner and the smaller individuals were more likely to end a play session.

POSTER 18

PSYCHOSOCIAL PREDICTORS OF COLLEGE SUCCESS: A STUDY OF EXPECTATIONS ON ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT

MATTHEW LAROCHE, LAURA MATEFY, VICTORIA CHUN, JUDITH KAUFMAN (FAIRLEIGH DICKINSON UNIVERSITY)

There has been a great deal of interest in the transition from adolescence to adulthood as a distinct development stage called emerging adulthood. This study seeks to examine psychosocial factors as they relate to expected academic outcomes. Participants consisted of 240 freshman enrolled in Fairleigh Dickinson's Freshman Seminar Program. Data was collected using a modified version of Brower's College Life Task Assessment Questionnaire. Results indicated that Achievement Orientation and Future Orientation are the best predictors of student expectations on academic achievement.

POSTER 19

HOW ABUSE AND MULTIPLE FOSTER HOME PLACEMENTS AFFECT ATTACHMENT RELATIONSHIPS AND PSYCHOPATHOLOGY

DAN MOSSLER, BRENDAN E. LEE (HAMPDEN-SYDNEY COLLEGE), WILLIAM WHALEN, ROBERT S. MARVIN (UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA)

Three hundred and six foster and adoptive children were evaluated using the Pre-School Strange Situation to determine their attachment patterns with their primary caregivers. Information about the nature of maltreatment, prior placement history, and ages at removal from the biological home were recorded on intake forms and entered into a database. Analy-

ses of these data revealed that the severity and chronicity of abuse, as well as the number of placements in foster homes were predictive of disordered attachment patterns, behavioral problems, and psychopathology.

POSTER 20

RISE AND SHINE: WHEN TEENAGE SLEEP NEEDS AND EARLY SCHOOL START TIMES CONFLICT

NATHAN TATRO, HENRY TRAN, ADAM WINSLER, FAYE HUIE, ELIF BOR (GEORGE MASON UNIVERSITY), SANDY EVANS, PHYLLIS PAYNE (SLEEP IN FAIRFAX ORGANIZATION)

Adolescence is marked by changes in sleep patterns, a problem for teenagers with early school start times conflicting with their natural sleep phases. This study surveyed high school students and middle school parents (n=1,409) in a community with very early start times, assessing behavioral sleep patterns, attitudes, and opinions of school start times. Results indicate that adolescents endure sleep deprivation resulting in daytime sleepiness and poor learning, suggesting that change in school start times is needed.

POSTER 21

SLEEP DEPRIVATION AND RISKY BEHAVIORS IN EARLY ADOLESCENCE

JAMES WALLACE, ANGELA M. MILLARD (ST. LAWRENCE UNIVERSITY)

Do sleep-deprived children have greater vulnerability for risky behaviors? Seventy-five students from the fourth, sixth and eighth grades completed two questionnaires: one determined the participant's regular sleep schedule, and the other measured risk tolerance, risk perception, and involvement in 13 social and school-related risky behaviors. Multiple regression analyses found a variety of significant relationships among the above variables. For example, sleep-deprived children were more likely to skip doing homework and to skip classes.

POSTER 22

ADOLESCENTS' USE OF ACADEMIC SELF-PRESENTATION STRATEGIES WITH PEERS IN MIDDLE SCHOOL

MICHAEL VINCENT RIZZO, JESSICA L. MOONEY, JOAN M. ZOOK (SUNY GENESEO)

This pilot study used self-report questionnaires to examine middle school students' (N=65) use of strategies to manage their peers' impressions of their academic performance and effort. Contrary to expectations, self-presentation strategies that enhanced academic effort and achievement were used more than downplaying strategies. Downplaying strategies were negatively correlated with academic motivation, perceived competence, effort, and grades. Additional results from a larger sample, including links to popularity and self-esteem, will be presented.

POSTER 23

INFANTS' ATTENTION TO PHONEMIC AND NONPHONEMIC WORD FORMS

RUTH TINCOFF (WELLESLEY COLLEGE)

Infants learning spoken words hear a variety of vocalizations. This study was designed to test if 13-, 18-, & 23-month-olds attend differently to phonemic (e.g., 'guhg') compared to nonphonemic (e.g., a grunt) vocalizations. The results show that infants who were producing more adult-like words listened longer to lists of phonemic vocalizations compared to lists of certain nonspeech vocalizations than did infants who produced fewer adult-like words. These findings suggest that infants' developing lexicons may be sensitive to a variety of vocalizations.

POSTER 24

TEMPERAMENT X INTERNALIZING BEHAVIORS MEDIATES INHIBITORY TASK PERFORMANCE

ROSS VANDERWERT, DIANA ELDTRETH, NATHAN A FOX, KORALY PEREZ-EDGAR (UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND)

To assess temperament differences on the flanker task, a response inhibitory control task, undergraduates were selected based on shyness and sociability. They completed questionnaires on inhibition, anxiety, personality traits believed to influence inhibitory control, and the flanker task. Consistent with previous research on other response tasks response latency increased for shy or social participants reporting high levels of anxiety but not for shy or social participants reporting depressive symptoms.

POSTER 25

THE RELATION BETWEEN CHILD TEMPERAMENT, LANGUAGE DEVELOPMENT AND THE EMERGENCE OF EXECUTIVE FUNCTION

JENNIFER MARTIN, ELIZABETH R. HENNESSEY, JORDAN, E. OSHER, NATHAN A. FOX (UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND)

Temperament and language were examined via maternal report on the TBAQ (Goldsmith,1994) and MacArthur Communicative Inventory to determine their potential influence on executive function performance (Dimensional Change Card Sort) in preschool-aged children. The model with temperament, language, and their interaction was significant ($F(3,58)=5.30, p<.01$). Both the main effect for temperament ($b=1.13, p<.01$) and the interaction between temperament and language were significant ($b=1.79, p<.05$). These results suggest that language and temperament may facilitate the emergence of executive function.

POSTER 26

GENDER SIMILARITIES AND DIFFERENCES IN ATTITUDES TOWARD MATHEMATICS

GAIL CABRAL, ELIZABETH DITTRICK (MARYWOOD UNIVERSITY)

GENDER SIMILARITIES AND DIFFERENCES IN ATTITUDES TOWARD MATHEMATICS

Do students still believe males are superior in mathematics? Students from two private single-sex high schools completed six subscales of the Attitudes Towards Mathematics Scale developed by Fennema and Sherman. The only significant difference was that boys were more likely to think that math was a male domain than were girls. The fact that there were no significant differences in the Confidence in Learning Mathematics subscale suggests gender stereotypes may be declining in this population.

POSTER 27

TWO YEARS OF IMPROVING ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT BY TEACHING CONCEPTS

ROBERT PASNAK, JULIE K KIDD, MARINKA GADZICHOWSKI, DEBBIE A GALLINGTON, ROBIN P SARACINA, KATY T ADDISON (GEORGE MASON UNIVERSITY)

Two Years of Raising Academic Achievement by Teaching Concepts

At-risk kindergartners were taught the oddity principle, insertions into series, and number conservation. They subsequently made significantly better numeracy scores than peers taught literacy in yoked sessions. They also made significantly better literacy scores than peers who had yoked sessions on numeracy. Finally, they were significantly better at both literacy and numeracy than yoked children taught art or social studies. The abstractions taught appear to facilitate academic achievement at age 5.

POSTER 28

ACTIVE BODIES, ACTIVE MINDS: LEARNING OPPORTUNITIES IN CHILDREN'S MUSEUMS

ROBERTA MICHNICK GOLINKOFF, REBECCA SESTON (UNIVERSITY OF DELAWARE), AMANDA BRANDONE (UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN), NORA MOYNIHAN (PORT DISCOVERY CHILDREN'S MUSEUM), KATHY HIRSH-PASEK (TEMPLE UNIVERSITY), LULU SONG (UNIVERSITY OF DELAWARE)

Children's museums have long known the power of play, but do parents see the inherent learning opportunities, especially given the pressure they are under to minimize "idle play" and maximize memorization? Parents rated the educational value of two target exhibits in eight different categories: literacy, math, science, history, people's feelings, cooperative play, creativity and physical activity. Results suggest that parents may not realize the exhibits' potential for learning except when children were physically active.

POSTER 29

EARLY GIFTEDNESS AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF THEORY OF MIND

BARBARA LOUIS, MICHAEL LEWIS (INSTITUTE FOR

THE STUDY OF CHILD DEVELOPMENT)

A theory of mind task was given to 3- to 9-year-old gifted and average children. As expected, a major transition was found between age 3 and 5. However, gifted preschoolers performed better than their average peers and equal to older average children, indicating that many more gifted than average preschoolers have made the transition to theory of mind. Thus, cognitive ability appears to play an important role in the early development of theory of mind.

POSTER 30

DOING IT RIGHT IS IMPORTANT TOO: ANALYSIS OF CORRECT & INCORRECT RESPONSES IN A CHILDREN'S STROOPTEST

GINA M LIGUORI, SHEILA O'BRIEN QUINN (SALVE REGINA UNIVERSITY)

Stroop Tests for pre-readers frequently use a discrete trial procedure that results in the number of errors being the inverse of the number of correct responses. This paper presents data from a rate of response version of a Stroop Test for children that allows for separate consideration of correct and incorrect responses. This data indicates that correct and incorrect responses show different patterns of predictive validities in terms of children's academic abilities.

POSTER 31

AN EXAMINATION OF VERBAL MEMORY, CONSERVATION, AND VISUAL-SPATIAL ABILITIES IN PRESCHOOLERS

MARTHA MENDEZ-BALDWIN, SARA LOWE, DEVON LODGE (MANHATTAN COLLEGE)

The purpose of the study was to examine the cognitive abilities (verbal memory, conservation, and visual-spatial tasks) of preschoolers. Participants were 15 preschoolers. The researchers hypothesized that the preschoolers would solve the conservation task and remember between 5 and 7 components of the short story. Good performance on the visual-spatial task was expected. Results were inconsistent with previous studies. None of the participants solved the conservation task. Visual-spatial task ability was superior to verbal memory.

POSTER 32

PRESCHOOLERS' GENERATION OF DIFFERENT TYPES OF COUNTERFACTUAL STATEMENTS

NICOLE GUAJARDO, JESSICA PARKER, JENNIFER CHRISTMAN, TIFFANY BARTLEY (CHRISTOPHER NEWPORT UNIVERSITY)

The present study examined preschool children's generation of different types of counterfactual statements in terms of direction and structure. Ninety-two 3-, 4-, and 5-year-olds were presented four scenarios and asked to generate antecedents that would have changed the outcome (e.g., prevented a floor from getting dirty). Children, similar to adults, generated certain types of counterfactuals with more ease than others. The role of language in the development of counterfactual think-

ing will be discussed.

POSTER 33

WITHDRAWN

POSTER 34

DEVELOPMENT OF HOLISTIC AND ANALYTICAL ATTENTION IN CHILDREN ACROSS CULTURES

CHARLENE DUNKLEY (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY)

The present study explores the development of cultural differences in attention and their effects on perception and cognition by using a modified version of the Framed Line Test (Kitayama, Duffy, Kawamura & Larsen, 2003) in preschool and school aged Japanese and American children. We present findings on the developmental sequence of emerging culturally-contingent modes of attention. We discuss the relationship between these findings and cultural practices in both cultures.

POSTER 35

GOING ALONG WITH OTHERS: CONFORMITY OF CHILDREN IN AMBIGUOUS AND UNAMBIGUOUS TASKS

KELLI MURRAY, MEGAN E. BRADLEY (FROSTBURG STATE UNIVERSITY)

47 children, 23 boys and 24 girls, participated in a conformity study similar to Asch's. The purpose was to examine whether children, like adults, would conform under social pressure from their peers. It was predicted that there would be higher conformity in ambiguous trials. Children verbally identified which line was the longest in ambiguous and unambiguous trials, some trials feeling pressure to conform to their peers. Significant results were not found; however, an interesting implication was the children's strong desire to give the correct answer.

POSTER 36

THE IMPORTANCE OF VOCABULARY AND WORKING MEMORY FOR CHILD EYEWITNESS RECALL

MICHELLE MCCAULEY, JESSICA HORNER, ALEXANDRA E CITRIN, LACEY N HEBERT, MICAELA P MCVARY, GLORIA E VELEZ, REBECCA E WATERS (MIDDLEBURY COLLEGE)

Young children (4-6 years) were interviewed about a science presentation after a three-month retention interval using either a control or Cognitive Interview (CI). No significant difference was found for the amount recalled as a function of interview type. There was, however, a significant correlation, for those interviewed with a CI, between children's digit span and vocabulary and the number of accurate facts they reported. The implications of this finding will be discussed.

POSTER 37

WHAT'S IN A SECOND GRADER'S DRAWING OF A ROLLER COASTER? MAYBE EVIDENCE OF

GENDER

KATELYN MCGUIRE, ARTHUR B FRANKEL (SALVE REGINA UNIVERSITY)

Children's drawings of roller coasters were analyzed to look for early evidence of gender differences. The drawings were analyzed for the number of colors used, the presence of people, their facial expressions, and the presence of other objects. One significant finding emerged – girls used more colors in their drawings. The findings are discussed in the context of Saxe's (2005) theory about gender differences.

POSTER 38

SEX DIFFERENCES IN FIRST AND SECOND GRADE CHILDREN'S BOOK CHOICES

HEATHER N. GUIFFRE, LINDSAY MARTENAK, JENNIFER FREDRICK, KELLY B. CARTWRIGHT, TIMOTHY R. MARSHALL (CHRISTOPHER NEWPORT UNIVERSITY)

This study examined book choices of 121 first and second grade children for sex differences in genre and content preferences. Children were asked what they "liked to read" and to name their "favorite book(s)." Numbers of book choices, fiction choices, and male protagonists in texts did not differ by sex. As predicted, boys were more likely than girls to choose informational texts, and girls were more likely than boys to choose books with female protagonists.

POSTER 39

COMPREHENSION OF HEROIC MEDIA PORTRAYALS: EFFECTS OF INDIVIDUAL VIEWER CHARACTERISTICS ON COMPREHENS

SANDRA CALVERT, PAMELA S NG (GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY)

Viewing media heroes committing justified acts of aggression may be a risk factor for subsequent aggression. Youth (15-18y) were shown two versions of the movie Hero: one depicting the protagonist seeking revenge, and the other turning away from revenge. Those in the no revenge condition explicitly stated that revenge was the wrong path whereas those in the revenge condition did not. These findings have clear implications for media depictions of vengeance and justified aggression.

POSTER 40

WHO'S SURFING WHERE, WITH WHOM, AND FOR WHAT? INTERNET BEHAVIOR OF STUDENTS AT A RESIDENTIAL COLLEGE

CINDY SPEAKER (ELMIRA COLLEGE)

Students at a small residential New York college completed surveys in 2003 (N=99) and 2004 (N=87) regarding their Internet activities. Participants provided how much time they spend online, where they access, and the nature of their e-mail activity, instant messaging, and web browsing including with whom they communicate and why they use the medium. Data including consistencies and changes over time and relation-

ships between behaviors and gender are discussed in light of past research.

POSTER 41

PERSONALITY AS A MEDIATOR OF CHILDHOOD BULLYING EFFECTS ON SUBJECTIVE WELL-BEING

ERIN DENEKE, JOSEPH CIARROCCI, SHARON CHESTON (LOYOLA COLLEGE)

This study examines the long-term effects of childhood bullying on adults. Levels of depression, loneliness, negative affect and fear of negative evaluation were measured in a sample of 175 adults along with the perceived effects, types, and frequency of childhood bullying. Both bullying experienced as well as the individual's perceived effect of the bullying experience contributed unique variance above and beyond demographic variables and personality on loneliness, depression, negative affect, and fear of negative evaluation.

POSTER 42

INDIVIDUAL DIFFERENCES IN STRATEGY CONFOUND GROUP DIFFERENCES: THE CASE OF PRADER-WILLI SYNDROME

BRIAN VERDINE, GEORGENE L. TROSETH, ROBERT M. HODAPP, ELISABETH M. DYKENS (VANDERBILT UNIVERSITY)

Dykens (2002) revealed that children with Prader-Willi Syndrome excel at jigsaw puzzles, assembling twice as many pieces as age matched controls despite exhibiting mild to moderate mental retardation. This ability was assumed to result from exceptional visual-spatial ability, a conclusion the current study ruled out. Further investigation revealed that some individuals with PWS use particularly efficient strategies that enable them to assemble even a blank jigsaw puzzle. We discuss how strategy choice may reflect individuals' cognitive strengths and weaknesses.

POSTER 43

EFFECTS OF AN INTERGENERATIONAL ACTIVITY ON NURSING HOME RESIDENTS

MARGARITA M POSADA (FORDHAM UNIVERSITY), DEBORAH HEISER, JANET LISTOKIN, KAREN ELLEFSEN (ISABELLA GERIATRIC CENTER)

An intergenerational program bringing together 11 nursing home residents and 13 pre-school aged children is described. The purpose is to examine the effects of a musical intergenerational activity on depression and observed behaviors among the residents. The children from the onsite daycare visited the residents three times a week for three months. Results demonstrate lower depression scores among residents who displayed a higher number of nonverbal behaviors, and lower instances of reported sadness and pessimism.

POSTER 44

DIFFERENCES IN ATTRIBUTIONS FOR AND WILLINGNESS TO INTERACT WITH INDIVIDUALS WITH DISABILITIES

KRISTI BRACCHITTA (COLLEGE OF MOUNT SAINT VINCENT), BRIELLE SENFT, ALKMINI VORVOLAKOS (MANHATTAN COLLEGE)

The purpose of this study was to investigate the types of attributions made for individuals with physical and developmental disabilities, as well as the differences in willingness to interact with others with disabilities. Eighty-five participants completed an internet based questionnaire. Results demonstrated that individuals were more likely to make external attributions for individuals with developmental disabilities and internal attributions for individuals with physical disabilities. Also, participants reported greater willingness to interact with individuals with physical disabilities.

POSTER 45

COGNITION AND LEARNING BEHAVIOR PROFILES FOR SCHOOL-AGED CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS

LAUREN ELIZABETH ANGELO, XIUYUAN ZHANG, CLARE WATERMAN, PAUL A MCDERMOTT (UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA)

Megacluster analytic strategy (MEG) was utilized for multi-stage hierarchical grouping to distinguish groups of children on the basis of their intelligence scores and displayed learning behaviors. The resultant 7 clusters were examined for the prevalence of descriptive characteristics including gender, race, and developmental level. These clusters were then compared across external criteria including learning disabilities and special education classification. The findings illustrated significant deviations within clusters and the apparent protective nature of learning behaviors.

POSTER 46

LATENCY, INTENSITY AND DURATION OF EMOTIONAL EXPRESSION IN THREE- TO FIVE-YEAR-OLD CHILDREN

MARTA LOSONCZY-MARSHALL (SALISBURY UNIVERSITY)

Thirty-six preschool children (screened with Denver II and CBCL) participated in a laboratory investigation of emotional expression. Participants were exposed to 12 different stimuli and their reactions were videotaped. Emotional expressions were examined in terms of latency and duration (facial) and intensity (facial, vocal, bodily) of expression, using Parameters of Emotional EXpression (PEEX). Results revealed no meaningful age differences in latency, intensity and duration of emotional expression among 3-, 4-, and 5-year-old children.

POSTER 47

RELIGIOSITY AND POLITICAL ORIENTATIONS AS PREDICTORS OF ATTITUDES OF SEXUALITY

LINDA JONES, JESSIE E. ANGEL, EILEEN S. MARKS, ELIZABETH L. MURPHY (BELMONT UNIVERSITY)

Researchers in the area of sexuality have long examined the relationship between religiosity and sexual attitudes. However, religiosity is not the only predictor of sexual attitudes. This study will also consider political orientation as a factor in students' overall inclinations. Lottes & Kuriloff (1992) studied four areas of sex role ideology and found that religiosity and political orientations both produced significant differences on all four areas. Approximately 100 students at a conservative, Baptist university in the South were surveyed about their religiosity, and political and sexual attitudes. The results were consistent with previous findings.

POSTER 48

FOOD AND NON-FOOD ODOR CUEING OF AUTOBIOGRAPHICAL MEMORY IN COLLEGE-AGED AND OLDER-ADULT WOMEN

RENEE HOWER, SUSAN P. LUEK (MILLERSVILLE UNIVERSITY)

Older-adult and college-student women smelled food and non-food odors and responded with the age and vividness of each memory. No vividness differences occurred between odor types, although the college students recalled more vivid memories than their older counterparts. A significant difference was found between the odor types in age of memory, but only for the older-adult women. These results provide implications for future odor study of dementia and other memory disorders.

POSTER 49

"RIGHT FORWARD OR LEFT BEHIND?": RADIAL/HORIZONTAL BIAS AND AGING.

ANNA M. BARRETT, EUGENE KOMAROFF (KESSLER MEDICAL REHABILITATION RESEARCH AND EDUCAT), DANIELLE ALEXANDER, CATHERINE E. CRAVER-LEMLEY (ELIZABETHTOWN COLLEGE)

Do combinations of left-right and near-far spatial bias change with aging? If aging reduces right hemisphere specialization for leftward and far spatial regions, left-far and right-near bias combinations may be more common in young than aged control groups. 108 young and aged participants bisected horizontal and radial lines. Significantly ($p < 0.001$) more young (76.7%) than aged (43.8%) participants demonstrated left-far/right-near bias combinations, consistent with greater right hemispheric dominance for left and far space.

POSTER 50

SLOW DOWN: AGE, TIMING, AND COGNITION

SARAH LYND VANDERVORT, STEPHANIE GOLSKI

(RIDER UNIVERSITY)

Is neural slowing the primary modulator of age-related cognitive decline? Timing abilities as well as neuropsychological test performance in young and old adults were examined. Although age did not significantly influence mental status, performance significantly declined in the D2 (effect size = .56) and Trails tasks (effect size = .40) for old (M age = 80.3) relative to young (M age = 21.8). When timing performance divided the old group the best timers made significantly fewer Trails B errors.

POSTER 51

MENSTRUAL CYCLE INFLUENCES WOMEN'S RATINGS OF THE ATTRACTIVENESS OF MEN'S VOCAL PITCH AND STATURE

DAVID WIDMAN, LAURA FIORE, LYND SAY FRYE, STACEY GALVIN, SHANNON JOHNSTON, ZACHARY ZETTLE (JUNIATA COLLEGE)

Evidence suggests that attractiveness ratings of men's voices vary across the menstrual cycle; only fertile women find men with deeper voices significantly more attractive. Our study examined this effect using a more accurate prospective technique to vary the phase of cycle. Results replicated the prior study. Additionally, we found a significant positive correlation between attractiveness and height estimates only with fertile women, suggesting that the attractiveness of men's height may be dependent on menstrual cycle.

POSTER 52

JUDGING SEX AND GENDER FROM THROWING MOTION IN POINT-LIGHT DISPLAYS

GWENDOLYN GABRIELLE CALHOON, GREGORY P. HORVITZ, ALEXIS M. SENEFF, ERIC HIRIS, JOHNATHON R. HEGE, MELISSA B. MANDELL (ST. MARY'S COLLEGE OF MARYLAND)

We hypothesized that naive observers would be able to accurately perceive the biological sex and the gender from dots representing the motion of the joints of four male and four female actors. Both overhand and underhand throws were presented and actors threw naturally, imitating the opposite sex, or emphasizing his or her own sex. Participants judged the sex and gender of the actors in the studies. There was a response bias to judge actors as male and masculine, particularly for overhand throws. Apparently in very brief displays, sex and gender judgments are subject to systematic biases.

POSTER 53

TEASING OUT TOP-DOWN AND BOTTOM-UP PROCESSES WITH REVERSIBLE FIGURES

CINDY MORAN, GERALD M. LONG (VILLANOVA UNIVERSITY)

Two experiments investigated the effects of prior exposure with an unambiguous figure on observers' subsequent perception of an ambiguous figure. Long (2.5-min) adaptation to an unambiguous rotating cube produced a strong reverse bias in

Saturday, 11:30 AM

reports of an ambiguous rotating cube; and this bias was retinally localized and quickly dissipated. In contrast, brief (2-s) adaptation produced a robust positive bias that was neither retinally localized nor transient. Contributions from bottom-up and top-down processes were hypothesized, respectively.

POSTER 54

ELECTRODERMAL RESPONSES TO AN EMOTIONAL STIMULUS IN BINGE DRINKING COLLEGE STUDENTS

ROBERT L. HALE, KRISTI BAGLEY, JONATHAN PUGLIA (SHIPPENSBURG U. OF PA)

A psychophysiological study was conducted to determine if brain lateralization and/or responsiveness to emotionally-relevant stimuli differed in self-reported college “binge” drinkers from their peers. Twenty-six right-handed participants were shown a single stimulus (smiling female face) in their right or left visual fields on randomly alternating trials while electrodermal responses were measured. A modest effect of the visual field manipulation on responses was found ($p's < .07$), but no differences between binge drinkers and their peers were detected.

POSTER 55

PILOT STUDY: THE EFFECT OF VIDEO GAMING ON ATTENTION-RELATED EEG ACTIVITY

BRYANT WITHERS, WHITNEY R. CREAGER, RAYMOND D. COLLINGS (SUNY AT CORTLAND)

A pilot study examining the feasibility of employing video games to improve visual orienting and vigilance was conducted. Electroencephalogram (EEG) recordings taken in conjunction with a visual orienting test (VOT) from a normative sample of seven college students before and after a 6-week gaming intervention indicated increases in alpha activity during resting conditions and decreases in alpha activity during alert conditions. Results suggest that intensive video gaming may remediate attention deficits among some ADHD individuals.

POSTER 56

BACKGROUND MUSIC IN MOVIES: PHYSIOLOGICAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL AROUSAL IN COLLEGE STUDENTS

LORI E GABERT, JEROME LEE (ALBRIGHT COLLEGE)

The present study examined the relationship between the presence and absence of a movie soundtrack on physiological and psychological measures in male and female undergraduates. Participants were randomly assigned to one of two stimulus conditions. Both GSR and heart rate were assessed during stimulus presentation followed by completion of a survey. Significant interactions were found among the variables on both GSR and heart rate measures.

POSTER 57

EEG CHANGES DURING NICOTINE AND TOBACCO WITHDRAWAL

STEPHEN J HEISHMAN, JENNIFER C. SWARTOUT, DUSTIN C. LEE, CAROL S. MYERS, RICHARD C. TAYLOR, ERIC T. MOOLCHAN, (NATIONAL INSTITUTE ON DRUG ABUSE)

Smokers were randomly assigned to one of three groups: ad libitum smoking, smoking denicotinized cigarettes, or abstinent. Electroencephalographic recordings from frontal and parietal regions were assessed 4 times: baseline, 48 hrs and 7 days following randomization, and 48 hrs after resumption of smoking. Frontal alpha and theta power (eyes open) increased at 48 hrs in the abstinent group, whereas the denicotinized and ad libitum smoking groups were relatively unchanged from baseline.

POSTER 58

WITHDRAWN

POSTER 59

GETTING IT RIGHT: LEFT HEMISPHERIC ACTIVATION AND COGNITIVE PERFORMANCE

JENNIFER MICHELE AUGELLO, STEPHANIE GOLSKI (RIDER UNIVERSITY)

The influence of hemispheric activation (through hand movement) on accuracy and response bias of parallel tests of verbal and figural delayed recognition memory in young adults was investigated. Left hemispheric activation significantly reduced the tendency to respond “yes” when uncertain relative to no activation (effect size = 12.7%). Concentration performance was significantly improved with left activation relative to no activation (effect size = 15.7%). Combined these results suggest that left hemispheric activation may improve ability to filter out irrelevant stimuli.

POSTER 60

CAFFEINE USE AND GPA IN UNIVERSITY STUDENTS

REBECCA SHOWACRE, CECILIA M. ACOCELLA (SALISBURY UNIVERSITY)

Caffeine is one of the most consumed and researched drugs. 105 university students were asked about caffeine consumption and GPA. The mean amount of caffeine used was 288 mg, and no relationship was found between GPA and caffeine consumed. We were expecting to find a negative relationship, since small amounts of caffeine improve performance and large amounts decrease performance. Perhaps participants may not have been consuming caffeine during study sessions or before an exam.

POSTER 61**EFFECTS OF LATEX AND RUBBER GLOVES ON FINE MOTOR SKILLS**

HOWARD BERTHOLD, LAUREN M CZABATOR, N HOAGLAND, HOWARD C BERTHOLD (LYCOMING COLLEGE)

This study considered the effects of latex and rubber gloves on fine motor skills that parallel medical procedures. Participants performed 3 motor tasks under 3 glove conditions: no-glove, latex glove and rubber glove. The tasks included tying, cutting, and entering information into an instrument. Gloves significantly impaired speed and accuracy.

POSTER 62**THE COMPARISON OF DELAYED AUDITORY FEEDBACK EFFECT (DAF) TO OTHER MEASURES OF COGNITIVE INTERFERENCE**

JON STANTON, MONIQUE BOONE, CHRISTINA HARNETT (COLLEGE OF NOTRE DAME OF MARYLAND)

Previous studies on Delayed Auditory Feedback (DAF) have compared its disruptive effects on cognitive processes to other measures of distractibility and to measures of personality types. Typically no correlations are found. The present study compares DAF, the Stroop test and a yet investigated personality scale (openness-to-experience on the NEO). Unlike previous studies, significant correlations were found between DAF, and the Stroop test and one scale (openness to ideas) on the openness-to-experience scale.

POSTER 63**SEQUENCING-SHIFTING ERRORS IN VARIANTS OF THE TRAIL MAKING TEST**

THOMAS MICHAEL ATKINSON (UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA), KRISTEN BUCK, THOMAS POWERS, HUNTER SWEET, GREG YOUNG, P. RYAN (SUNY PLATTSBURGH)

In order to develop an adequate understanding of errors in neurocognitive sequencing shifting-tests, three variants of the Trail Making Test were administered to 182 undergraduate psychology students. Using Structural Equation Modeling, a two factor model (sequencing errors-loss of construct errors) was identified as the best fitting model for the data as an alternative to a unitary error model. These results begin to clarify a long ignored, but important feature of this frontal lobe test.

POSTER 64**TO NAP OR NOT TO NAP? IT MAY DEPEND ON YOUR STRESS LEVEL**

ANDREW COLLINS, KATHERINE PAGE, MARY K. O'KEEFFE (PROVIDENCE COLLEGE)

Research has investigated the benefits of napping during sleep deprivation. Effects of napping amongst normal populations have been largely ignored. The purpose of this study was to

examine the effects of napping and stress on task performance and frustration tolerance. Employing a 2 x 2 design, no main effects for stress or napping status were identified. An interaction was revealed, with nappers performing better under low stress and non-nappers performing better under high stress.

POSTER 65**BEHAVIORAL INHIBITION IDENTIFIED AT 24 MONTHS PREDICTS EXTERNALIZING BEHAVIOR THROUGHOUT CHILDHOOD**

KATHRYN VAN ECK, DIANA ELDTRETH, ROSS VANDERWERT, NATHAN A. FOX (UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND)

Behavioral inhibition (BI) is a temperamental style involving heightened vigilance and withdrawal from novelty. The present study examined the correlates influencing BI trajectories. 33 children were assessed at regular intervals from 24 months to 15 years of age. They were classified into two groups (those displaying continuity of behavioral inhibition and those not). Higher BI predicted lower externalizing behavior across childhood. These results support the role of inhibition as a protective factor against externalizing symptoms.

POSTER 66**EARLY TEMPERAMENTAL REACTIVITY, INFANT BIDS FOR ATTENTION, AND QUALITY OF MATERNAL RESPONSIVENESS**

JACLYN ELIZABETH LEITH, MELISSA M. GHERA, AMIE A. HANE, NATHAN A. FOX (UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND)

Two-hundred forty-four infants who were selected at age 4 months on the basis of temperamental reactivity were observed during a series of home-based interactions with mother. During routine caregiving activities, positively reactive infants were more off-task (distracted) and exhibited more negativity than negatively reactive or control infants. Across all contexts, positively reactive infants initiated more social bids. Both positively and negatively reactive groups attempted to escape the interactive context more often than controls.

Invited Speaker

Liberty A

**FROM INTERPERSONAL TO INTERGROUP:
THE INFLUENCE OF SUBTLE BIAS ON
RACE RACE RELATIONS**

JOHN DOVIDIO

1:00 PM - 2:20 PM

CHAIR: GUY VITAGLIONE (WEST VIRGINIA UNIVERSITY)

**FROM INTERPERSONAL TO INTERGROUP: THE
INFLUENCE OF SUBTLE BIAS ON RACE RACE
RELATIONS**

JOHN DOVIDIO (UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT)



This presentation describes how one form of contemporary bias, aversive racism, can subtly shape Whites' interactions with Blacks. In contrast to traditional racism, which is overt, aversive racists believe that they are not prejudiced, but they harbor unconscious negative feelings about Blacks. The dissociation

between aversive racists' nonprejudiced conscious (explicit) attitudes and negative unconscious (implicit) attitudes produces complex, often conflicting, messages in interracial interactions. Because aversive racists are consciously motivated to appear nonprejudiced in interracial interactions, they behave in favorable ways in actions they can monitor and control (e.g., verbal behavior); however, their unconscious negative attitudes and their anxiety in interracial interaction influence their less controllable behaviors (e.g., nonverbal behavior). These conflicting cues are differentially recognized, interpreted, and responded to by aversive racists and their Black partners in ways that disadvantage Blacks and promote racial distrust. Thus, even bias that is unintentional can systematically contribute to racial disparities and tension.

Symposium

Liberty B

**EVOLUTIONARY COGNITIVE
NEUROSCIENCE**

1:00 PM-2:20 PM

CHAIR: SHILPA PATEL (DREXEL UNIVERSITY)

The Evolutionary Cognitive Neuroscience (ECN) approach is an emerging discipline for applying evolutionary meta-theory to cognitive neuroscientific investigations. This symposium

will consist of five talks delivered by leading experts in the respective sub-disciplines. Steven Platek will provide an overview of the ECN approach. Shilpa Patel will then present functional imaging data showing unique neural correlates that are associated with attractiveness ratings across the menstrual cycle. Austen Krill will then present brain-imaging data showing that sex-specific expressions of jealousy activate different hemispheric substrates. Jaime Thomson will present a newly developed model and data supporting the hypothesis that deception detection is an integral part of mate guarding strategies. Finally, Katie Rodak and colleagues present recent findings showing a domain specific deficit in processing information about the self in Autistic patients. These data converge in support of the ECN approach that cognitive processes are sub-served by substrates that have been favored through human evolutionary history.

**EFFECTS OF THE MENSTRUAL CYCLE ON
NEURAL CORRELATES OF ATTRACTIVENESS**

SHILPA PATEL (DREXEL UNIVERSITY)

**INTRODUCTION TO EVOLUTIONARY COGNITIVE
NEUROSCIENCE**

STEVEN M. PLATEK (DREXEL UNIVERSITY)

**NEUROCOGNITIVE CORRELATES OF SEX-
SPECIFIC JEALOUSY MECHANISMS**

AUSTEN L. KRILL (DREXEL UNIVERSITY)

**A MODEL FOR MATE-GUARDING: THE ROLE OF
DECEPTION AND DECEPTION DETECTION.**

JAIME W. THOMSON (DREXEL UNIVERSITY)

**AN ENOPHENOTYPIC INVESTIGATION OF SELF-
PROCESSING IN AUTISM**

KATIE L. RODAK (DREXEL UNIVERSITY)

CTUP

Mencken

**BROWN BAG TEACHING
DEMONSTRATIONS: BRING YOUR LUNCH
AND TAKE HOME SOME NEW IDEAS**

1:00 PM-2:20 PM

GERALDINE ACQUARD, WALTER JOHNSON HIGH SCHOOL

DR. ELAINE BOW, NYACK COLLEGE

DRS. SUSSIE ESHUN & RICK WESP, EAST STROUDSBURG UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA

ESTHER HANSON, PRINCE GEORGE'S COMMUNITY COLLEGE

DR. MARIANNE MISERANDINO, ARCADIO

UNIVERSITY

DR. ANDREW PECK, THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY

DR. SHEILA QUINN, SALVE REGINA UNIVERSITY

One benefit of attending conferences is speaking with colleagues and exchanging activities that have worked in their classes. In this session, experience teachers will demonstrate some of their favorite teaching activities. Attendees are invited to bring their lunch to this interactive session.

Symposium

Poe

APPLIED BEHAVIOR ANALYSIS, THE EXPERIMENTAL ANALYSIS OF BEHAVIOR, AND TRANSLATIONAL RESEARCH

1:00 PM-2:20 PM

CHAIR: WILLIAM H. AHEARN (THE NEW ENGLAND CENTER FOR CHILDREN)

In behavior analysis the term translational research refers to the process of bringing the basic principles of learning to practical application. Many of the potential applications of these principles will require investigations that bridge the tightly controlled laboratory setting with the more chaotic natural environment. The purpose of the current symposium is to present several topics in behavior analysis in which translation research is being conducted. The first area discussed will be malevolent behavior in the workplace. Philip Himeline will discuss an animal model in which the behavior of pigeons is studied in order to better understand workplace malevolence. The second area will describe translational research with elderly populations. Celia Wolk Gershenson will discuss research in the field of gerontology that brings basic principles of learning into practical application. The third presentation will describe the field of behavioral economics as it has been applied to behavior exhibited by persons with developmental disabilities. Willie DeLeon will discuss several studies that illustrate the utility of analyzing demand for reinforcers and substitutable commodities in treating severe problem behavior. Finally, Bill Ahearn will discuss the behavioral momentum metaphor and research on response persistence that has been conducted with children with autism.

MODELING MALEVOLENT BEHAVIOR IN THE WORKPLACE

PHILIP N. HINELINE (TEMPLE UNIVERSITY)

TRANSLATIONAL RESEARCH IN GERONTOLOGY

CELIA WOLK GERSHENSON (UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA)

APPLICATIONS OF BEHAVIORAL ECONOMICS IN DEVELOPMENTAL DISABILITIES

ISER DELEON (THE KENNEDY KRIEGER INSTITUTE)

THE BEHAVIORAL MOMENTUM METAPHOR AS A MEANS OF PREDICTING RESPONSE PERSISTENCE

WILLIAM H. AHEARN (THE NEW ENGLAND CENTER FOR CHILDREN)

Symposium

McKeldin

EXPERIENCES BEYOND THE TWO-YEAR COLLEGE

1:00 PM-2:20 PM

CO-SPONSORED BY PSI BETA AND PT@CC LUNCH WILL BE SERVED.

CHAIR: LAURA J. BITTNER. (CARROLL COMMUNITY COLLEGE) EASTERN REGIONAL VICE PRESIDENT. PSI BETA

This panel discussion presents an opportunity for community college students to learn about expectations and experiences once they move beyond the 2-year college level. The panel will consist of 4-year college and grad students who will share their experiences and also allow time for an informal and question and answer session.

Symposium

Schaefer

HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVES ON PSYCHOLOGY IN NEW YORK CITY: AN OVERVIEW AND THREE SNAPSHOTS

1:00 PM-2:20 PM

CHAIR: JOHN D. HOGAN (ST. JOHN'S UNIVERSITY)

John D. Hogan (chair) will present an overview of the significant people and events in the history of psychology in NYC, and their interaction with various social and cultural forces. Mark E. Mattson will describe Rev. Bier (Defender of the faith and of psychology) who was at the center of debates about the relationship between psychology and Catholicism. He defended psychology in Catholic circles and promoted Catholics in psychology as a prime mover in the American Catholic Psychological Association. His career is reviewed, with special attention to the relations between psychology and Catholicism. Elizabeth Messina will discuss the history of racist ideologies behind "Intelligence" testing and the impact on Italian Americans, one of the darkest chapters in American psychology. The interaction between politics, history, race

Saturday, 1:00 PM

psychology, and the early intelligence testing movement will be explored, including its impact on Italian immigrants and their children. Kurt Salzinger will describe psychology in the New York Academy of Sciences through the careers of such eminent psychologists as James McKeen Cattell (NYAS president, 1902), Edward Thorndike (NYAS president, 1920), and Robert Woodworth. Considering the psychologists involved, it is not surprising to find that the NYAS was significant in promoting psychology among the sciences.

PSYCHOLOGY IN NYC: AN OVERVIEW

JOHN D. HOGAN (ST. JOHN'S UNIVERSITY)

DEFENDER OF THE FAITH AND DEFENDER OF PSYCHOLOGY

MARK E. MATTSON (FORDHAM UNIVERSITY)

CONFRONTING RACIST IDEOLOGIES BEHIND "INTELLIGENCE" TESTING AND THE IMPACT ON ITALIAN AMERICANS

ELIZABETH MESSINA (LENOX HOSPITAL)

PSYCHOLOGY AT THE NEW YORK ACADEMY OF SCIENCES

KURT SALZINGER (HOFSTRA UNIVERSITY)

DISCUSSANT:

WADE PICKREN (AMERICAN PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION)

Symposium

Pratt

RELATIONS BETWEEN CHILDREN'S INFERENCES AND CONCEPTUAL DEVELOPMENT

1:00 PM-2:20 PM

CHAIR: DAVID SOBEL (BROWN UNIVERSITY)

A great deal of research suggests that young children and infants have sophisticated inferential abilities. There is also much research suggesting that infants and young children have complex conceptual abilities that incorporate more than perceptual appearance. This symposium examines how these two aspects of cognitive development integrate together. The three presenters all examine how various kinds of inferential abilities potentially affect children's conceptual development. In particular, Vikram Jaswal will examine 24-month-olds' willingness to accept and use labels to make inferences about artifact function. He is particularly interested in when those labels don't match the child's own expectations - requiring that they "disbelieve their eyes". Justin Halberda will examine how disjunctive syllogisms underlie the mutual exclusivity constraint in toddlers and preschoolers' word learning. David Sobel will examine how 3- and 4-year-olds understand the

relationship between an object's label, causal properties, and internal structure, and whether such understanding related to their ability to engage in Bayesian inference. Finally, John Coley will discuss the three papers from the perspective of adult cognition and cognitive development.

LABELS AND FUNCTIONAL INFERENCE

VIKRAM JASWAL (UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA)

LOGIC AND WORD LEARNING

JUSTIN HALBERDA (JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY)

LABELS AND INFERENCE

DAVID M. SOBEL (BROWN, UNIVERSITY)

DISCUSSANT

JOHN COLEY (NORTHEASTERN UNIVERSITY)

Symposium

Hopkins

APPLYING TO GRADUATE SCHOOL IN PSYCHOLOGY: A MINI-WORKSHOP

1:00 PM-2:20 PM

CHAIR: JOHN C. NORCROSS (UNIVERSITY OF SCRANTON)

This mini-workshop draws on accumulated wisdom, literature reviews, and recent studies to present prescriptive information on preparing for graduate school in psychology. Designed for both faculty advisors and prospective graduate students, the panelists will present strategies for preparing for admission requirements, acquiring research and practical experiences, selecting compatible graduate programs, writing personal statements, and capitalizing on student strengths. Handouts adapted from Graduate Study in Psychology, the Insider's Guide to Graduate Programs in Clinical and Counseling Psychology, and The Complete Guide to Graduate School Admission will supplement the presentations.

PREPARING FOR GRADUATE SCHOOL: GPAS, GRES, ACCEPTANCE RATES, AND ADMISSION CRITERIA

JOHN C. NORCROSS (UNIVERSITY OF SCRANTON)

IDENTIFYING AND TARGETING COMPATIBLE GRADUATE PROGRAMS

BROOKE J. CANNON (MARYWOOD UNIVERSITY)

SELLING IT: PERSONAL STATEMENTS AND ADMISSION INTERVIEWS

SUSAN K. WHITBOURNE (UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS)

CLINICAL AND APPLIED PSYCHOLOGY POSTERS

1:00 PM- 2:20 PM

POSTER 1

TESTS USED IN COUNSELING RESEARCH

COLLEEN RENGERT, THOMAS P. HOGAN
(UNIVERSITY OF SCRANTON)

Several previous studies have examined frequency of use of various psychological tests by counselors based on self-report methodology. The current study examined test usage as defined by appearance in research studies in all issues of four counseling journals from 2002-2005 (a total of 604 articles in 53 issues). Results show that many of the tests used by counseling psychologists according to self-report rarely appear in research usage. Implications for both practice and research are discussed.

POSTER 2

MACHIAVELLIAN PERSONALITY, EMOTION PROCESSING AND ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR IN AN INMATE SAMPLE

JENNIFER VITALE, NATHANIEL W. PHILLIPS
(HAMPDEN-SYDNEY COLLEGE)

Wastell & Booth (2003) propose that Machiavellian personality is associated with a basic emotion deficit similar to Alexithymia. To test this proposal, 37 male jail inmates were administered the Mach-IV, Toronto Alexithymia Scale-20, Trait Meta Mood Scale, and a self-report measure of antisocial behavior. Significant correlations between Mach-IV scores and scores on both the TAS and TMMS provide support for the proposal that Machiavellians are characterized by a deficit in emotion processing.

POSTER 3 WITHDRAWN

POSTER 4

NEO-FFI ITEM PERFORMANCE WITH COLLEGE STUDENTS

PHILIP YURKON, THOMAS P. HOGAN (UNIVERSITY OF SCRANTON)

The NEO PI-R has a short form (NEO-FFI) with scores intended to correlate highly with full form scores. We investigated whether item selection for the short form might differ for college students vs. the original samples by examining item-test correlations for a sample of 100 college students. Results showed that approximately one-half of the short form items differ from the original selection and that alpha reliability improves with different selection of NEO PI-R items.

POSTER 5

BULLYING AND AGGRESSIVE BEHAVIORS IN THE WORKPLACE: PERSONALITY CHARACTERISTICS OF PERPETRATORS

SAMANTHA ELISE APEL, MARTIN F. SHERMAN,
JENNY LOWRY (LOYOLA COLLEGE, MARYLAND),
BARBARA K. FOWLER (THE JOHNS HOPKINS
UNIVERSITY)

The purpose of this study was to identify patterns of responding on the MMPI-2 among perpetrators of bullying in the workplace. MMPI-2 profiles of 67 perpetrators were analyzed and compared to the normative sample of the MMPI-2. Perpetrators were found to have higher scores on Depression and Psychopathic Deviate and lower scores on Type A Behavior and Hostility. Scores on MMPI-2 validity scales were elevated, suggesting defensiveness and an attempt to present a favorable profile.

POSTER 6

CROSS VALIDATION OF THE INFLUENCE MATRIX AND THE NEO-FFI

CAROL BARRY, JENNIFER B. BURNETT, GREGG R.
HENRIQUES (JAMES MADISON UNIVERSITY)

In the closing article of a special series examining a new proposal for unifying psychology, Henriques (2005) argued that the Influence Matrix offered a novel way of integrating research on social motivation and affect. This study attempted to explore a measure constructed based on this theory and cross validate it with research on traits. In general, predictions between the NEO-FFI and the Matrix were largely confirmed, and suggest its promise for the future.

POSTER 7

MEASURING EGO FUNCTIONING: THE EFFECTIVENESS OF A PSYCHODYNAMIC MODEL IN ASSESSING EMOTIONAL HEALTH

SHAWN W. HALES (LOYOLA COLLEGE IN MARYLAND)

This survey of 84 self-referred outpatient counseling clients examined the concepts of object relations, attachment, personality and healthy emotions, and included two instruments: the Ego Function Assessment Questionnaire-Revised, and the Brief Symptom Inventory. The EFAQ-R was found to have correlations with the BSI, confirming the hypotheses that the reporting of painful psychological symptoms increases for individuals who report painful relationship experiences. Alphas for the EFAQ-R ranged from .69 to .90 for the 14 subtests.

POSTER 8

MEASURING ACQUIESCENCE RESPONSE SET EFFECTS IN THE MILLON CLINICAL MULTIAXIAL INVENTORY-III

SANDRA FLASTER, LOUIS HSU, JOSEPH ROLON
(FAIRLEIGH DICKINSON UNIVERSITY)

A True Response Inconsistency-type acquiescence response set scale (TRIN-MCMI3) was developed for the Millon Clinical Multiaxial Inventory-III (MCMI-III). Significant correlations of the TRIN-MCMI3 with another acquiescence scale and various MCMI-III subscales provided evidence of concurrent validity. A reverse-worded form of MCMI-III Narcissism Scale items was also developed to measure acquiescence response tendencies in the Narcissism scale. Based on a sample of 100 undergraduates, most of the acquiescence response set predictions were supported at conventional levels.

POSTER 9

ELEVATION AND THE FIVE-FACTOR MODEL OF PERSONALITY

SHAUNA WICKHAM (LOYOLA COLLEGE IN MARYLAND)

This study was designed to examine elevation, a positive moral emotion, by locating it in the factor space of the Five-Factor Model of Personality and to determine its relation to spiritual transcendence and prosocial behavior. Correlational design was utilized and 188 protocols were obtained. Results indicated that Openness, Agreeableness, Extraversion, spiritual transcendence and prosocial behavior were positively correlated with elevation. Results indicated that elevation provided significant incremental validity when controlling for personality and spiritual transcendence.

POSTER 10

EFFECTS OF TELEVISION PROGRAMMING ON MORAL BEHAVIOR, ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE PERSONALITY TRAITS

SANDRA VALENTE, LAURA BERTRAND, MARGARET ROUFF, REGINA CURTIS, DANIELA DASILVA, YARY CLEMENTE, KAYLA GIACIN (NAUGATUCK VALLEY COMMUNITY COLLEGE)

College students were given a survey about the effect of television viewing on moral behavior. Categories of television shows were rated for their effect on moral behavior. Relationships between effect of television viewing on moral behavior, GPA, and personality traits was examined. Preliminary data indicates a significant correlation between the number of reported negative traits and the average number of hours of television watched per week.

POSTER 11 WITHDRAWN

POSTER 12

THE ADDICTED-SELF MODEL OF SUBSTANCE ABUSE, ABSTINENCE; CORRELATES WITH NEO PERSONALITY TRAITS

RONALD GREEN, JEROME LEE, CAMILLE CLARY (ALBRIGHT COLLEGE)

This study was designed to replicate results on addicted-self theory and determine if personality measures (NEO-PI-R) are predictive of who can and cannot abstain from addictive drugs. Forty-eight clients at a methadone clinic completed all inventories and weekly drug screening tests. ANOVA re-

sults failed to confirm the expectation of greater abstinence by those with high abstinence acceptance and low controlled use self-efficacy. Personality traits associated with abstinence include openness, agreeableness, extraversion, and conscientiousness.

POSTER 13

AN EXPLORATORY ANALYSIS OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SENSATION SEEKING AND AFFECTIVE CONTROL

MICHAEL AMICO, SHANNON JACKSON (GOODWIN COLLEGE)

Nineteen college students responded to the Sensation-Seeking Scale V and the Affective Control Scale. Significant differences were found between the Positive Affect Subscale of the Affective Control Scale and the total Sensation Seeking Scale score. Relationships were also found between the Positive Affect Subscale of the Affective Control Scale and the Disinhibition and Experience Seeking Subscales of the Sensation-Seeking Scale V. Findings indicate that certain sensation-seeking behaviors, such as social drinking and participating in mind altering experiences, appear to serve as coping strategies for overwhelming positive affect.

POSTER 14

WITHDRAWN

POSTER 15

WITHDRAWN

POSTER 16

IMPACT OF SOCIAL COPING SKILLS ON BULIMIC SYMPTOMOLOGY: EXPLORING THE MEDIATING ROLE OF AFFECT

JIM A. HAUGH, ERIKA SALMINEN, MARY HAMILTON, DORREK CHARLES (ROWAN UNIVERSITY)

The study explored the impact of stress, social support, and social problem solving skills on bulimic symptoms, while controlling for co-occurring affective symptomatology. The study also utilized a longitudinal design. Participants were undergraduate students. Results indicated that the variables accounted for significant variance in both bulimic and affective symptoms in cross-sectional data. However, they only accounted for significant variance in affect in longitudinal analyses, suggesting a differing predictive relationship to affect and bulimia over time.

POSTER 17

WITHDRAWN

POSTER 18

ARE MALES AND FEMALES TREATED EQUALLY IN DATE RAPE CASES?

NICOLE MORRIS, DAVE SCHLUETER (CLARION)

Is gender a factor in how cases of date rape are judged? Participants were given one of two descriptions of a date rape scenario and asked to make judgments regarding guilt and

punishment. Only the gender of participants differed in the scenarios. Both male and female participants were more likely to identify a situation as rape and to recommend harsher punishment when the victim was a female and the perpetrator a male. Implications are discussed.

POSTER 19

ATTITUDES TOWARD SOLITARY CONFINEMENT

CHERYL PARADIS, ARIELLA LIPKIN (MARYMOUNT MANHATTAN COLLEGE)

65 college students completed a questionnaire designed by the authors about solitary confinement. Only 18% agreed to length daily stays (up to 90 days). 73% three percent expressed the belief that solitary confinement causes depression. Though most agreed they should be able to work (58%), most also agreed they should be forced to work (56%). 32% agreed that solitary confinement is not unusual punishment and 44% agreed in its' use to control prisoners' behavior.

POSTER 20

THE EFFECT OF MENTAL CONDITON AND AGE OF MOTHER ON SIMULATED JURORS' PERCEPTIONS OF INFANTICIDE

JOSEPH ROLON, JANET SIGAL, JANE BRADEN-MAGUIRE, SANDRA FLASTER, MATTHEW ZUCH, MARIO PONCE (FAIRLEIGH DICKINSON UNIVERSITY)

Investigating perceptions of infanticide, 101 undergraduates were randomly assigned to read a scenario in which infanticide was committed by a mother who was either 17 or 30, and suffered from post-partum depression or had used LSD. Subjects chose between a guilty or not guilty by reason of insanity verdict. Participants rendered significantly more guilty judgments regardless of the mental state or age, and selected significantly more lenient punishments despite the preponderance of guilty judgments.

POSTER 21

EFFECTS OF DEFENDANTS' GENDER AND PARENTAL STATUS ON SIMULATED JURORS' JUDGEMENTS IN AN ASSAULT CASE

MATTHEW ZUCH, JANE BRADEN-MAGUIRE, JANET SIGAL, MARIO PONCE, JOSEPH ROLON, SANDRA FLASTER (FAIRLEIGH DICKINSON UNIVERSITY)

The present study investigated the effects of defendants' gender and parental status on simulated jurors' sentencing. Eighty-nine male and female undergraduates read a scenario in which either a male or a female defendant, who either had children or did not, committed an assault. Female participants gave significantly more lenient sentences to single parents, while male participants gave significantly more lenient sentences to male defendants. Results may be explained by jurors' empathy with defendant characteristics.

POSTER 22

EXPERIENCE, SKILL AND FOCUS OF ATTENTION AS PREDICTORS OF PERFORMANCE

SUZANNE MCGARITY, CAROL WEISSBROD, MICHELE CARTER, JENNIFER OSWALD (AMERICAN UNIVERSITY)

This study investigated whether skill level, experience and attentional focus would moderate the effects of pressure on putting performance. 120 golfers were offered a cash incentive for sinking a 10-foot putt after taking 5 practice putts. When attentional focus was directed to the task, skilled putters decreased their chance of sinking the final putt whereas less skilled putters increased their chance. Findings suggest that Master's (1992) Conscious Processing Hypothesis may only apply to skilled athletes.

POSTER 23

SELF-CONFIDENCE AND FOCUS OF ATTENTION: FACTORS INFLUENCING PUTTING PERFORMANCE AMONG GOLFERS

JENNIFER OSWALD, JENNIFER C. OSWALD, MICHELE M. CARTER, CAROL S. WEISSBROD, SUZANNE MCGARITY (AMERICAN UNIVERSITY)

This study investigated the effects of focus of attention and self-confidence on the anxiety-performance relationship in 124 golfers. Level of pressure (no pressure, pressure, and competition) was manipulated by changing the performance criterion necessary to win a \$110 prize in a golf putting task. Findings indicated that an individual's appraisal of arousal, confidence level, and focus of attention influenced performance. Higher self-confidence, as well as positive imagery and thoughts were associated with enhanced performance.

POSTER 24

EXERCISE, FOOD INTAKE, AND COGNITIVE PERFORMANCE IN COLLEGE FOOTBALL PLAYERS

CORTNEY E. DUNLAP, THOMAS KELLEHER, WHEELER STANLEY, BRANDON WHITE, KATHLEEN FLANNERY (SAINT ANSELM COLLEGE), ROBERT ASTUR (YALE UNIVERSITY)

We hypothesized that college football players who had endured strenuous physical exercise and not consumed any food would show lower cognitive performance compared to players not deprived of food. Cognitive performance was measured using the Virtual Radial Arm Maze and the Wechsler Memory Scale- III. At least 25% of the football players could not learn the Virtual Radial Arm Maze, warranting further consideration of mediating variables such as percent body fat when predicting cognitive performance.

POSTER 25

ETHICAL ISSUES IN SPORT PSYCHOLOGY: EXPLORING THE BOUNDARIES

GINA KARNISOVAS, SANDRA LEE (SETON HALL)

UNIVERSITY)

There are many ethical considerations in the field of applied sport psychology. This domain challenges the traditional models of counseling psychology practice and calls for close examination of the unique components of sport psychology, and the interventions that are appropriate. This poster presents an overview of particular ethical concerns such as: the role(s) of the sport psychology professional; venues of service; internet consultation; reporting abusive coaching practices; advertising of services; and professional record keeping.

POSTER 26

GENDER AND RESILIENCE IN SPORTS: OVERCOMING A FIRST SET LOSS IN TENNIS.

MONICA PEREZ, CAROL S. WEISSBROD,
JUANCARLOS VASQUEZ (AMERICAN UNIVERSITY)

Gender differences in overcoming a first set loss in tennis were examined. Season records were obtained for 69 collegiate tennis players who completed a measure of competitive anxiety and rated tennis importance. For both males and females, resilience after a first set loss was positively correlated to tennis importance ratings. However, males won more matches after a loss and reported higher cognitive anxiety, suggesting that females may be more debilitated after a defeat, regardless of lower cognitive anxiety scores.

POSTER 27

THE SELF-FULFILLING PROPHECY IN COLLEGE ATHLETICS

CYNTHIA KOENIG, RACHEL J. HAWES (ST. MARY'S
COLLEGE OF MARYLAND)

This study investigated how impressions of athlete confidence influence coaching behavior and athlete performance, thus demonstrating the effects of the self-fulfilling prophecy. Thirteen Division III college athletes and their coach participated. Step-wise linear regression revealed that coach impression of athlete confidence was the strongest predictor of an athlete's recall of positive and negative coaching behaviors and coach expectations also predicted percentile rank of athletes at championship meets. Implications for coaching behaviors are addressed.

POSTER 28

ACADEMIC CHEATING: ASSIGNING BLAME AND PUNISHMENT

KRISTIN CANDAN, JOSHUA FEINBERG, SAMUEL
FEINBERG, (FAIRLEIGH DICKINSON UNIVERSITY)

This study examined perceptions of cheaters in an academic setting. Participants read one of six student profiles that differed on two factors: whether the student cheated (3 levels: no information on cheating; accused of cheating, but never caught; caught cheating) and performance outcome (2 levels: increase in performance or decrease in performance). Results indicated significant main and interaction effects. Students caught cheating whose performance improved were per-

ceived most negatively and were assigned more severe punishments.

POSTER 29

ATHLETICS: THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SPORTS AND PERSONALITY

MONICA HEMPTON, MEGAN M. LUCAS,
NOAH PAINTER-DAVIS, THOMAS A. MARTIN
(SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY)

This study explored personality differences between contact athletes, noncontact athletes, and nonathletes. Ninety students completed the NEO Five-Factor Inventory, the International Personality Item Pool excitement seeking-scale and a locally constructed questionnaire addressing demographics and excitement-seeking behavior. Contact athletes scored significantly higher on excitement-seeking behavior than athletes and nonathletes. All athletes scored significantly lower on neuroticism and higher on extraversion than nonathletes. Results show that personality affects participation in sports.

POSTER 30

DOES AEROBIC EXERCISE IMPROVE MOOD AND DECREASE STRESS MORE THAN THERAPEUTIC MASSAGE?

ANGELA WERT, SALLY FARLEY (ALBRIGHT
COLLEGE)

We conducted a quasi-experimental study at the West Shore YMCA to determine if aerobic exercise increases mood and decreases stress more so than therapeutic massage. The hypothesis expects the aerobic exercise will increase mood and decrease stress more effectively than therapeutic massage. Male and female volunteers answered 2 questionnaires immediately before and after their 60-minute sessions. The Clinical Anxiety Scale determined their current anxiety level and the Semantic Feeling and Differential Mood Scale determined their current mood. Results showed exercise improved happiness, relaxation and confidence significantly more so than massage. Results also showed both exercise and massage decreased stress, but there were no significant interactions between the two conditions. For future research, we could study personality types to see if they play a role in which condition works best to increase mood and decrease stress.

POSTER 31

IMAGERY AND WEIGHT TRAINING PERFORMANCE SAMUEL RUIZ (ALBRIGHT COLLEGE)

This research reviewed the findings on the effects of imagery as a performance enhancement technique for strength training athletes. I hypothesized that the imagery group would improve their performance from pretest to posttest more so than the control group. The experiment included 20 healthy adult men and women, between the ages of 18 and 62 years old, who exercise at a local Pennsylvania gym. Participants were randomly assigned to condition (10 imagery, 10 control). The imagery participants were instructed before each lift to internally (within the body) visualize themselves lifting

the amount of weights on a hammer strength machine. The results found that there was a marginally significant interaction between condition and time, confirming the hypothesis. I believe that future experiments should investigate if imagery will improve recovery time and increase strength for athletes who have been injured.

POSTER 32

A META-ANALYSIS OF THE 2004 CAMPAIGN POLLS: A CASE FOR A NEW WAY OF DOING SCIENCE

MIRANDA HENDRICKSON, RAYMOND D. COLLINGS, LESLIE G. EATON (SUNY CORTLAND)

Traditional single-sample null hypothesis testing is coming under increasing fire in psychology. Opponents of this approach argue in favor of aggregation across many studies. The current study compares the traditional single-study approach with alternative meta-analyses using polling data from the 2004 Presidential campaign. Bush's pre-election polling percentages were consistently higher than Kerry's, although they typically fell within the margin of error. Meta-analyses offered better predictive validity. Implications of these results for science will be discussed.

POSTER 33

DOES ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERN PREDICT PRO-ENVIRONMENTAL BEHAVIOR?

ANN WALTER-FROMSON, U. SPILLMANN (GREENSBORO COLLEGE)

This cross-validation study of the New Ecological Paradigm (NEP) with a college sample ($n = 118$) used an Environmental Behavior Checklist as a criterion measure. Correlational analyses showed evidence of NEP reliability and validity; internal consistency was moderately high ($.74$). As predicted, there was a significant positive relationship between environmental concern and pro-environmental behavior ($r = .18$). Several expected relationships between demographic variables and environmental concern were not found; however, participants with more liberal political views scored higher on the NEP than those with more conservative views ($r = .34$).

POSTER 34

AN INVESTIGATION IN THE EFFECTS OF NICOTINE ON PERSEVERANCE

WALTER J. KOERBER, AMANDA KNOX, DANIELA NORTJE, MATTHEW KERSTETER, JIM SIEMEN (WASHINGTON COLLEGE)

The present study hypothesized that smokers, allowed a cigarette prior to an impossible task, would persist longer at that task than smokers who were denied smoking. Nineteen subjects either smoked, or were forced to abstain, prior to beginning the task. While there were no gender differences, there was a strong trend for the smokers to persist longer than the forced abstainers. Results are discussed in light of the possible effect of smoking on task persistence.

POSTER 35

PARENTAL PERCEPTIONS OF PARENT CHILD RELATIONSHIPS

TRISTA LYNN PUTT, CORINNE BERKEY (SHIPPENSBURG UNIVERSITY)

This pilot study examined parental attitudes about discipline issues with their adolescents. A survey was administered to 13 parents at a public school. Participants were asked about their discipline styles, adolescent's behavior, and their common issues about parenting. Initial results show the most common form of discipline is lecturing. Although participants reported using discipline strategies similar to their parents, they were pleased overall with their child's behavior. Additional data are currently being collected.

POSTER 36

PARENTING VARIABLES DO NOT EQUALLY PREDICT DEPRESSION, ANXIETY AND OBSESSIVE-COMPULSIVE SYMPTOMS

EILEEN ASTOR-STETSON, (BLOOMSBURG UNIVERSITY), RENEE LOWJEWSKI (UNIVERSITY OF WESTERN FLORIDA), BRETT BECK (BLOOMSBURG UNIVERSITY)

Although investigators noted co-occurrence of depression and anxiety with obsessive-compulsive (OC) symptoms, research generally focused on family and biological correlates with depression and anxiety, but biological correlates of OC. In this study students completed assessments of depression, anxiety, OC, family relations and family status (intact/non-intact). Depression and anxiety were related to family relations and family status. OC symptoms were predicted only by anxiety and parental control, perhaps indicating differing mechanisms underlying OC, depression and anxiety.

POSTER 37

DO FAMILY RELATIONS AFFECT SATISFACTION OF OTHER RELATIONSHIPS?

HOPE CROSS, DAVE SCHLUETER (CLARION UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA)

Developmental studies suggest that a person's happiness with family relationships is a factor in satisfaction in later adult relationships. This study focused on the correlation between family relationships and dating or friendship relationships in traditional age college students. We found that level of satisfaction with family relationships positively correlated with satisfaction in dating and friendship for males, but not for females. We also found a significant gender difference in friendship satisfaction in general.

POSTER 38

ATTITUDES TOWARD BIRTH CONTROL AND ABORTION IN CATHOLIC COLLEGE STUDENTS

ERIKA THOMAS, KATHERYN R MILLER (COLLEGE OF NOTRE DAME OF MARYLAND)

A survey was administered to 150 college students that at-

tended various Catholic institutions. The survey measured religiosity and attitudes toward various sexual, social issues. A negative correlation was found between religiosity and abortion approval. Birth control approval was overwhelmingly high in both Catholics and non-Catholics; however, abortion acceptance varied under different circumstances. Approval was higher in cases of health-risk or trauma and lower in cases of convenience.

POSTER 39

THE LONG-TERM EFFECTS OF CHILDHOOD EATING HABITS

JACLYN THORNTON, ELISE WARE, ERIN BOLLINGER (WASHINGTON COLLEGE)

Unhealthy eating habits, developed as a child, can lead to obesity in later life. This study compared childhood and current eating habits in fifty-seven college students. Not surprisingly, a significant relationship between childhood and current eating habits existed. Interestingly, overweight subjects displayed a trend toward changing to healthier eating patterns as adults, while the eating styles of subjects in other weight categories remained constant. The importance of developing healthy eating habits as children is discussed.

POSTER 40

TASK COMPLEXITY AFFECTS ESTIMATES OF TASK COMPLETION TIME & CONFIDENCE ACROSS LEVELS OF EXPERTISE

LAURA SMITH, ANDREW J. VELKEY (CHRISTOPHER NEWPORT UNIVERSITY), PAUL J. FELTOVICH (UNIVERSITY OF WEST FLORIDA)

We examined the possible interaction of expertise and task complexity on estimates of completion time for Chemistry problems. Participants were given 3 types of both easy and difficult problems and estimated completion time and rated their confidence in estimation and ability before completing each problem. Experts slightly overestimated for both tasks; novices overestimated for easy tasks, underestimated for difficult tasks, and were overconfident in their ability to solve certain problems. These interactions are explored as they relate to the nature of the problems confronted in Chemistry.

POSTER 41

PERCEIVED LOCUS OF CONTROL PREDICTS ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE

KATHRYN STANT, MICHAEL A. KIRKPATRICK, ANGELA VAUGHN (WESLEY COLLEGE)

Students with an internal locus of control (LOC) earn higher grades than do students with an external LOC (Dollinger, 2000). Dollinger (2000) and Noel, Forsyth, and Kelly (1987) found a positive correlation between academic success and college students' LOC. We replicated and extended this work, demonstrating a small but significant positive correlation between grades on the first exams in a general psychology course and student LOC ($r = 0.171$, $n = 232$, $p = .009$).

POSTER 42

RELATIONSHIP OF GENDER, CONNECTED KNOWING AND SEPARATE KNOWING TO FALSE MEMORIES

CRYSTAL DUSSAULT, KIM H KNIGHT (ROGER WILLIAMS UNIVERSITY), MORTON H ELFENBEIN (UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS-DARTMOUTH)

The present study examined how gender of the participant and the epistemologies of Connected and Separate Knowing were related to false recollections in a DRM false memory paradigm. College students ($N=214$) completed a memory task that included stereotypical female and male terms and the Knowing Styles Inventory that measures Connected and Separate Knowing. Results revealed significant gender X epistemology interactions that suggested that when participants reported epistemologies inconsistent with gender norms, more false memories of stereotypical terms occurred.

POSTER 43

ACHIEVEMENT MOTIVATION AND GENDER: ARE THEY RELATED TO ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE AND INTERTEACHING SATISF

ELIZABETH MCGEE (JAMES MADISON UNIVERSITY)

The present research examined the variables achievement motivation and gender, in terms of their relationship to academic performance, and success and satisfaction with interteaching, a behavioral teaching method that requires cooperation. Results indicate that there was an overall high level of satisfaction with interteaching, especially as opposed to other more traditional methods of teaching. Individual differences in success and satisfaction with the interteaching method are discussed, as is the need for future research.

POSTER 44

DYNAMIC MEASURES OF IMAGERY PERFORMANCE MAY SUPPLANT TRADITIONAL SELF-REPORT MEASURES

AARON D. LESSER, MICHAEL A. KIRKPATRICK (WESLEY COLLEGE)

Traditional assessments of imagery vividness and controllability failed to predict performance on quantitative response dimensions, suggesting that traditional measures of imagery "quality" suffer significant limitations as measures of imagery responding. Behavior following instructions to imagine was not easily modified by the videos, suggesting that the role of learning history in covert behavior may be underestimated. Single-subject replications of similar conditions demonstrated acquisition functions over multiple trials with feedback, supporting the view that although not intersubjectively verifiable, important aspects of imagery behavior may be acquired through conditioning mechanisms.

POSTER 45

ALEXITHYMIA AND SYMPTOM-REPORTING WITHIN A NON-CLINICAL POPULATION

ROBIN CAUTIN, ADRIENNE REID, AMY E. LEARMONTH (MANHATTANVILLE COLLEGE)

A non-clinical sample(n=135) from a small liberal arts college was administered the TAS, BDI, and EDI in order to examine alexithymia and its relationship to depression and eating pathology. Results indicated that factors 1 and 2 of the TAS (Difficulty Identifying Feelings and Difficulty Expressing Feelings, respectively) were strongly related to depression. Factor 3 of the TAS (Externally-Oriented Thinking) did not differentiate among the symptom-reporting groups. Results are discussed in light of previous research.

POSTER 46

WITHDRAWN

POSTER 47

THE MAGIC NUMBER 5 +/- 2: SPATIAL MEMORY IN BETTA SPLENDENS

KRISTINA POTTER, ERIC LYNN, ANDREW VELKEY (CHRISTOPHER NEWPORT UNIVERSITY)

In 3 experiments, we assessed spatial memory of male Betta splendens using an 8-arm radial maze. In Exp.1, fish may have relied on local visual cues. In Exp. 2, visual semi-barriers were placed in each arm. The error rate was higher for fish in Exp. 2 than for fish in Exp. 1. In Exp.3, fish initially foraged in 4 arms at an error rate of 0; additional arms were unblocked, 1 at a time, until the fish had a significant error rate, indicating that the capacity of spatial memory was exceeded. Results are discussed in terms of the relevance of spatial memory to territorial defense in *B. splendens*.

POSTER 48

THE EFFECTS OF TIME DELAY SENSITIVITY DURING ONLINE FORAGING

DIANE DICLEMENTE, PETER MANNING, CAROLYN BECKERT (DICKINSON COLLEGE)

This experiment examined sensitivity to feedback delay while shopping in a simulated Internet cybermall. The study consisted of three different time cue conditions. Results suggest subjects were more sensitive to delay, no matter the increment of delay, when they were exposed to cues that provided them with a sense of urgency. These results have important implications for on-line marketers, who may facilitate sales by having fewer delays on their site.

POSTER 49

WITHDRAWN

POSTER 50

GOTTA HAVE FAITH? SPIRITUALITY AND TEAM COHESIVENESS IN FAITH-BASED HOSPITALS

MARNI MANKUTA, KAREN ARRINGTON (UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND)

Most research on workplace spirituality in faith-based hospitals focuses on its effect on patients. However, spirituality also influences team cohesiveness (Duchon & Plowman, 2005). We found a significant relationship between spirituality and teamwork climate ($r=.338, p<.05$) at the unit level of analysis with a sample of 60 operating rooms (n=2135 caregivers) from faith-based hospitals. We replicate our results in a sample of 84 ICUs (n=2688 caregivers).

POSTER 51

THE HOUSE TREE PERSON DEFICIENCY SCORES CORRELATE WITH ANXIETY SCORES IN CHILDREN

JENNIFER SALHANY, PHILIP M. DRUCKER, JOSEPHINE VITALE, RAFAEL A. JAVIER, (ST. JOHN'S UNIVERSITY)

Forty children aged 4-17 (M= 10.8, SD= 3.2) from an outpatient clinical population were given the House Tree Person (HTP) and the Revised Children's Manifest Anxiety Scale (RCMAS). Total deficiency scores from the HTP positively correlated with RCMAS total, social concerns, and worry/oversensitivity. These data suggest that children's drawing deficiencies may be related to anxiety symptoms. HTP may be a good adjunct measure to include with other tests in assessing children.

POSTER 52

DRAW -A-PERSON: SPED AND IQ CORRELATES WITH ADJUSTMENT AND WORKING ALLIANCE

PHILIP M. DRUCKER, NATALIE A. ZERVAS, JENNIFER SALHANY, JOSEPHINE VITALE (ST. JOHN'S UNIVERSITY)

Children from a clinical sample were given the (DAP:SPED and DAP:IQ) and BASC self-report. Therapists completed the Working Alliance Inventory (WAI). Forty-three percent had DAP:SPED T scores of 55 or higher. DAP:SPED scores were positively correlated with BASC relations with parents and negatively correlated with the WAI task and bond scores. DAP:IQ scores were positively correlated with the WAI total and BASC self-esteem and personal adjustment, and negatively correlated with sense of inadequacy, and inattention/hyperactivity.

POSTER 53

APPRAISAL OF AROUSAL: IMPACT ON WEIGHT-LIFTING PERFORMANCE

CAROL WEISSBROD, SARAH SKOPEK, SUZANNE MCGARITY, MONICA PEREZ, JENNIFER OLSEN, MICHELE CARTER (AMERICAN UNIVERSITY)

How arousal is interpreted may affect whether arousal facilitates or impedes athletic performance. Data for participants in a weight lifting competition indicate a significant association between a body weight:weight lifted ratio and positive interpretation of general arousal and between positive interpretation of arousal and expectation to lift more weight. Findings suggest that arousal interpretation impacts performance in

strength-related sports.

POSTER 54

ATTRACTIVENESS AND FINANCIAL STATUS OF THE ABUSER AND THE LIKELIHOOD OF FORGIVING SPOUSAL ABUSE

JEFFREY D. ELLIOTT, MARY A BOWMAN, KATHERINE E. FIGIEL, MITRA E. KHAKSARI, JACKLYN A. PARTO, KIMBERLY M. ZAJAC (VILLA JULIE COLLEGE)

Beliefs of male and female college students about the likelihood of forgiving spousal abuse were studied using a three-way factorial design manipulating abuse frequency, abuser attractiveness, and abuser financial status. Results indicated higher likelihood of forgiveness if there were no previous incidents. For male participants only, when partners were less attractive, the likelihood of forgiveness was higher when their abusers had higher financial status. When partners were more attractive, the likelihood of forgiveness was higher when their partners had lower financial status.

POSTER 55

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CHILD ABUSE, MULTIPLE FOSTER HOME PLACEMENTS, AND PSYCHOPATHOLOGY

BRENDAN LEE, DAN G. MOSSLER (HAMPDEN-SYDNEY COLLEGE), WILLIAM F. WHELAN, ROBERT S. MARVIN (UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA)

Three hundred and six foster and adoptive children were evaluated using the Pre-School Strange Situation to determine their attachment patterns with their primary caregivers. Information about the nature of maltreatment, prior placement history, and ages at removal from the biological home were recorded on intake forms and entered into a database. Analyses of these data revealed that the severity and chronicity of abuse, as well as the number of placements in foster homes, were predictive of disordered attachment patterns, behavioral problems, and psychopathology.

POSTER 56

FACTORS AFFECTING INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS' ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE

RAJAT KAUR THUKRAL, SENEL POYRAZLI (PENN STATE HARRISBURG)

International students' academic performance is an important area of concern for professors, counselors and administrators in many U.S. universities. Various positive and negative factors that affect the academic performance of international students. Language difficulties, cultural differences, involvement in extracurricular activities, discrimination, academic difficulties, personality factors, mental health concerns, family and financial concerns are the main factors that affect academic performance of these students.

POSTER 57

THE ROLES PAST ABUSE AND CURRENT STRESS PLAY IN THE FORMATION OF ATTACHMENT RELATIONSHIPS

CHRISTOPHER CADOGAN (HAMPDEN-SYDNEY COLLEGE), WILLIAM WHELAN, ROBERT MARVIN (UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA), DANIEL MOSSLER (HAMPDEN-SYDNEY COLLEGE)

The caregivers of 306 children (ages 1-17 years) being raised in foster or adoptive homes were administered the Adult Attachment Interview, the Parental Development Interview, and the Parent Stress Index. Analyses of responses in these interviews revealed that caregivers who suffered maltreatment as children--particularly early in their childhoods--experience high levels of stress when trying to build relationships with their foster or adopted children resulting in the formation of insecure or disordered attachment relationships.

POSTER 58

GENDER DIFFERENCES IN COPING WITH STRESSFUL SITUATIONS AMONG COLLEGE STUDENTS

KELLY SOUSA, VALERIE PEREIRA, KRISTEN SHAFER, SOPHIE ELDRIDGE, KIM H. KNIGHT (ROGER WILLIAMS UNIVERSITY)

This study examined gender differences in coping with stressful situations among college students. Participants were presented with a stressful situation, which included one of the following: health, finance, social, relationship, or family situation. Results indicated that no gender differences were found across each of the stressful situations presented; however, several significant main effects were found for the type of coping style used by each participant in a given situation.

POSTER 59

ASSOCIATIONS BETWEEN MOOD, THERAPEUTIC OUTCOME, AND TREATMENT COMPLIANCE IN A CLINICAL SAMPLE

LOUIS MORA, PHILIP DRUCKER, JENNIFER SALHANY, RAFAEL JAVIER (ST. JOHN'S UNIVERSITY)

Associations between the Beck Depression Inventory, State Trait Anxiety Inventory, and Outcome Questionnaire scores and treatment compliance were evaluated in a clinical sample. Overall, participants demonstrated a 57% compliance rate. Participants diagnosed with a depressive disorder who had high compliance showed lower mean BDI scores than participants who had poor compliance. Participants diagnosed with an anxiety disorder who had high compliance showed higher mean BDI scores than participants who had poor compliance.

PRESIDENTIAL INTEGRATIVE SYMPOSIUM

**SHEPARD SIEGEL, ANTHONY DICKINSON,
ANTHONY CAGGIULA**

2:30 PM - 3:50 PM

CHAIR: STANLEY WEISS (AMERICAN UNIVERSITY)

INTEROCEPTIVE CUES FOR DRUGS: THE INSIDE STORY OF ADDICTION

SHEPARD SIEGEL (YALE UNIVERSITY)



Cues present at the time of drug administration become associated with the drug effect. These cues elicit conditional responses that mediate the expression of tolerance and withdrawal symptoms. The contribution of pre-drug cues to tolerance and withdrawal typically is evaluated with readily-manipulated environmental cues; however, there is evidence that interoceptive cues, as well as exteroceptive cues, become associated with a drug effect. We have been studying two types of interoceptive cues: (1) pharmacological cues inherent within an administration (i.e., early drug-onset cues as signals for the later, larger drug effect), and (2) self-administration cues, (i.e., the association that develops, in the organism that self-administers a drug, between response-initiating – or response-produced – cues and the drug effect). These interoceptive cues are highly salient and may overshadow simultaneously-present exteroceptive cues. The results enable us to reconcile some conflicting findings concerning the contribution of learning to drug effects. The results also have implications for understanding some instances of drug overdoses, and for improving addiction treatment.

THE ROLE OF INCENTIVE LEARNING IN DRUG SEEKING

ANTHONY DICKINSON (UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE)

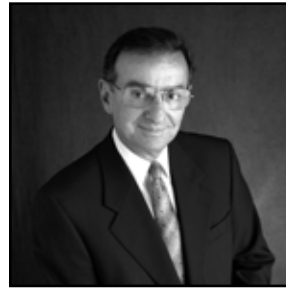


Natural motivational states, such as hunger and thirst, do not have a direct impact on the incentive values of the outcomes of goal-directed, instrumental actions. Rather animals have to learn about the incentive value of an outcome by experience with it in the relevant motivational state.

We assessed whether incentive learning is also involved in the motivational control of heroin seeking by opiate withdrawal by training rats on a seeking-taking chained schedule. The rats responded on a seeking lever in order to gain access to a taking lever that delivered a single i.v. dose of heroin when pressed. Following this training, opiate dependence was established before seeking was tested in extinction under either unconditioned or conditioned withdrawal. The suppression of seeking by the withdrawal state was alleviated if the rats had the prior opportunity to learn about the incentive value of heroin taking in the withdrawal state. We conclude that similar learning processes mediated the acquisition of incentive value by drugs of abuse and natural reinforcers.

HUMAN AND ANIMAL APPROACHES TO DISCOVER THE BASES OF NICOTINE REINFORCEMENT: ASSOCIATIVE AND NON-ASSOCIATIVE MECHANISMS.

ANTHONY CAGGIULA (UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH)



Animal models of drug reinforcement have evolved to reflect our growing awareness of the multidimensional nature of drug dependence in humans. Research on the interaction between nicotine and nonpharmacological stimuli has generated new insights into the paradox of how nicotine, an apparently

weak primary reinforcer, can sustain the robust behavior observed for self-administration in animals and smoking in humans. Based on this research we have recently proposed a dual-reinforcement model, which posits that the capacity of nicotine to support self-administration in rats and smoking in humans derives from at least two sources: 1) the primary reinforcing effects of nicotine, an action that requires response-dependent drug administration, and 2) the ability of nicotine to powerfully enhance behavior maintained by salient non-nicotine stimuli, an action that does not require a contingent relationship between drug administration and either stimulus presentation or the behavior upon which these presentations are based. Empirical support for the application of the dual reinforcement model to nicotine will be presented along with initial attempts to pharmacologically dissociate its primary reinforcement and reinforcement-enhancing actions. This hypothesis provides important direction for future investigations into the neurobiology of nicotine reinforcement. Supported by NIDA

**THE COUNCIL OF UNDERGRADUATE
PSYCHOLOGY PROGRAMS (CUPP),
COUNCIL OF TEACHERS OF
PSYCHOLOGY (CTUP), AND SOCIETY
OF TEACHERS OF PSYCHOLOGY (STP)
JOINT BUSINESS MEETING**

2:30 PM-3:50 PM

CHAIRS: DIANE FINLEY (CTUP EASTERN REGIONAL COORDINATOR), JANINE BUCKNER & SUSAN NOLAN (CUPP EASTERN REGIONAL COORDINATORS), RICHARD WESP (STP EASTERN REGIONAL LIAISON)

CTUP, CUPP, and STP share interests in issues related to the teaching of psychology. Over the past few years these organizations have worked together to develop and coordinate programs on teaching at EPA's annual meeting. Recently, these groups have developed a closer working relationship at the national level. The joint business meeting will allow for discussion of issues related to the regional and national missions of these organizations. Members and non-members interested in teaching of psychology are encouraged to attend.

Symposium

Poe

**50 YEARS OF BEHAVIORAL
PHARMACOLOGY: PAST SUCCESS,
PRESENT CHALLENGES**

2:30 PM-3:50 PM

CHAIR: WADE PICKREN (AMERICAN PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION)

Behavioral pharmacology marks its birth as 1955 when Peter Dews published an influential paper on drugs and schedule-controlled behavior. The paper precipitated a merger of pharmacology and the experimental analysis of behavior. Today, with neuroscience in its ascendancy and behavioral pharmacology passing its golden anniversary, it is opportune to examine behavioral pharmacology today. Katz offers an introduction that provides a context for both historical work and the present status of the field.

Schuster discusses research from the early history of the field that blended behavioral and pharmacological theory and techniques into the scientific discipline of behavioral pharmacology. Research that showed that the use of behavioral observation to screen new chemical compounds to determine their potential usefulness in the treatment of psychiatric disorders

and the use of refined behavioral techniques for the experimental analysis of the mechanism of a drug's effects validated the field.

At this historical juncture, the first intellectual generation of investigators is "passing the baton". Much has been learned, especially about drugs as stimuli. Woods begins with the well established finding that drugs do change behavior in dramatic ways and argues that the future of the field lies in discovering the substrate upon which drug effects act

**HOW LONG HAS THIS BEEN GOING ON? AN
INTRODUCTION TO THE PAST AND PRESENT OF
BEHAVIORAL PHARMACOLOGY**

JONATHAN KATZ (NIH/NIDA)

**BORN AT THE RIGHT TIME: EARLY HISTORY OF
THE EXPERIMENTAL ANALYSIS OF BEHAVIOR
AND PHARMACOLOGY**

CHARLES R. SCHUSTER (WAYNE STATE UNIVERSITY)

**MEETING THE CHALLENGES OF THE PRESENT IN
BEHAVIORAL PHARMACOLOGY**

JAMES H. WOODS (UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN)

Symposium

McKeldin

**GUIDING STUDENTS IN PLANNING,
COMPLETING, AND PRESENTING
EXPERIMENTAL RESEARCH IN SOCIAL
PSYCHOLOGY**

2:30 PM-3:50 PM

CHAIR: LAURA J. BITTNER. (CARROLL COMMUNITY COLLEGE) EASTERN REGIONAL VICE PRESIDENT. PSI BETA

Brookdale Community College students assessed how the presence or absence of a tattoo on a person may impact how he/she is judged by others. This study serves to discuss mentoring students in selecting a research topic, designing experiments, data collection/analysis, and presenting at a conference.

DISCUSSANT:

DAVID WISEMAN (BROOKDALE COMMUNITY COLLEGE)

HISTORY OF PSYCHOLOGY ORGANIZATIONS IN NEW YORK CITY

2:30 PM-3:50 PM

CHAIR: JOHN D. HOGAN (ST. JOHN'S UNIVERSITY)

Though New York City has been the source of many key figures, concepts, and developments in our field since the origin of psychology in the 1800s, there is little systematic research on the history of psychology in New York City. A team of local historians is now examining this rich and fascinating history – including New York City's psychology departments, the United Nations, and local groups like the Society for the Psychological Study of Social Issues (SPSSI-NY).

WADE E. PICKREN (APA)

PSYCHOLOGY DEPARTMENT HISTORIES

TED RICE (GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY)

THE U.N. AND INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES

EDWIN P. HOLLANDER (BARUCH COLLEGE & CUNY GRADUATE SCHOOL)

SPSSI-NY AND SOCIAL ISSUES

EVAN STARK (JOHN JAY COLLEGE), HAROLD TAKOOSHIAN (FORDHAM UNIVERSITY)

THE PERSON-CENTERED THERAPIST: A WAY OF BEING

2:30 PM-3:50 PM

CHAIR: SHARON A. MYERS (UNIVERSITY OF NEW BRUNSWICK)

This presentation will explore the implications of the Person-Centered Approach with respect to clinical practice, teaching, and interpersonal relationships in general. A return to the "necessary and sufficient conditions" for therapeutic change will guide our discussion. What can we do to live more fully-functioning lives? What are the personal, social, and political implications of each of us assuming responsibility for our actions and working in harmony with others? Participants will discuss the ways in which adherence to the basic principles of Person-Centered work extends far beyond direct therapeutic practice to become part of the very fabric of our lives. The symposium will draw on theory, research, practice and personal reflections. Participants are invited to be actively involved.

A LIFE LIVED IN HARMONY

LEWIS GOVER (PRIVATE PRACTICE, NEW YORK AND LONG BEACH, NY)

A PROCESS APPROACH TO TEACHING

SHARON A. MYERS (UNIVERSITY OF NEW BRUNSWICK)

UTILIZING TECHNOLOGY TO FACILITATE INTERPERSONAL RELATIONSHIPS

CHUCK STUART (ASSUMPTION COLLEGE)

DISCUSSANTS:

SARTON WEINRAUB (PRIVATE PRACTICE, NEW YORK, NY)

CAROL WOLTER-GUSTAFSON (BOSTON, MA)

CONCEPTIONS AND CONSEQUENCES OF RANDOMNESS

2:30 PM-3:50 PM

CHAIR: DANIEL M OPPENHEIMER (PRINCETON UNIVERSITY)

Nearly everything in the world has some element of randomness to it, and yet people's understanding of randomness has repeatedly been shown to be flawed. People have trouble producing or identifying random sequences, and have shown a number of consistent biases in their reasoning about randomness, such as the gambler's fallacy and the hot hand fallacy. This symposium explores people's conceptions randomness, and the cognitive consequences of those conceptions. Blinder discusses what features of consequences of those conceptions. Blinder discusses what features of a process lead to a priori expectations that the outcome of that process will be random. Griffiths argues that people understand randomness in statistical terms, and proposes a Bayesian Model to explain people's predictions and judgments in stochastic domains. Steyvers looks at how people react when a random process that had previously been sampling from one distribution, switches to sampling from another distribution. Finally, Olivola describes how beliefs about whether or not a sequence is random influence memories of that sequence. In sum, this symposium aims to advance our understanding of how people think about randomness, and how that influences their predictions, memories, and behaviors.

SETTING PRIORS: BELIEFS ABOUT WHAT KIND OF MECHANISMS PRODUCE RANDOM SEQUENCES

DEBORAH S. BLINDER, DANIEL M. OPPENHEIMER (PRINCETON UNIVERSITY)

RANDOMNESS AS STATISTICAL INFERENCE

THOMAS L. GRIFFITHS (BROWN UNIVERSITY)

PREDICTION AND CHANGE DETECTION

MARK STEYVERS (UC – IRVINE)

HOW CONCEPTIONS OF RANDOMNESS BIAS MEMORY

CHRISTOPHER OLIVOLA, DANIEL M OPPENHEIMER (PRINCETON UNIVERSITY)

Paper

Hopkins

ACHIEVEMENT, SUCCESS, AND SELF

2:30 PM-3:50 PM

CHAIR: STEPHEN KILIANSKI (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY)

2:30-2:45 PM

ARE WE ACCURATE IN PERCEIVING OTHERS' LEVEL OF SELF-ESTEEM?

STEPHEN KILIANSKI (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY)

Pairs of subjects (friends or strangers) interviewed each other, then completed personality inventories as they thought their partner would. Although accuracy, defined as agreement between target and perceiver, was surprisingly low for self-esteem, there was no systematic bias toward over- or under-estimation. The data suggest that inaccuracy may be due to an anchoring and adjustment heuristic; people use their own level of self-esteem as an anchor, but make inadequate adjustments in estimating others' self-esteem.

2:50-3:05 PM

A SELF-REPORT AND EXPERIMENTAL STUDY OF SITUATIONAL FACTORS INVOLVED IN ACADEMIC DISHONESTY

LAURA LANSING (MT. ALOYSUIS COLLEGE), MARTIN L. RICHTER (LEHIGH UNIVERSITY)

Situational variables known to influence cheating on in-class exams were explored using a controlled laboratory experiment in conjunction with a survey study addressing demographics, cheating attitudes, and behaviors. Survey participants included undergraduate students, faculty members, staff members, and administrators; most students also participated in the experiment.

Results indicate that academic integrity can be studied in laboratory settings. Comparisons of actual and self-reported cheating suggest that the latter may be too low.

3:10-3:25 PM

EXPLORING THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN

ACHIEVEMENT MOTIVATION AND THE BIG FIVE PERSONALITY TRAITS

JASON HART, MELISSA MORRIS, AMBER HOWELL, KELLY MORGAN (CHRISTOPHER NEWPORT UNIVERSITY), MARK F. STASSON (METROPOLITAN STATE UNIVERSITY)

The present study examines the relationship between achievement motivation and the big five personality trait taxonomy. Participants (N = 768) completed both an achievement motivation scale and a big-five personality trait scale. Results suggest a positive relationship exists between achievement motivation and extraversion, agreeableness, conscientiousness, and openness to experience. An inverse relationship between achievement motivation and neuroticism was also found. Implications for research and practice will be discussed.

3:30-3:45 PM

DOES FEAR OF FAILURE INFLUENCE CLAIMED SELF-HANDICAPPING TENDENCIES?

JESSICA ROHLFING, SHEILA C. RIBORDY, JOSEPH R. FERRARI (DEPAUL UNIVERSITY)

The present study examined the gender differences in the relationship between claimed self-handicapping tendencies and fear of failure in an experimental setting. ANOVA analyses between these variables demonstrated statistically significant claimed self-handicapping trends for both men and women. Results indicate significant individual differences in the claimed handicapping tendencies of men and women. Fear of failure also played a critical role in the decision for men, in particular, to claim a self-handicap.

Posters

International Ballroom

PSI CHI POSTERS

2:30 PM – 3:50 PM

CHAIR: SHEILA QUINN (SALVE REGINA UNIVERSITY)

POSTER 1

MALIKAH J. KELLY, JENNIFER CRESPO, ERNIE SCELIA, (ADVISOR: HAROLD FORD), PACE UNIVERSITY

THE NEW FACE OF EATING DISORDERS: THE PREVALENCE OF EATING DISORDERS AMONG AFRICAN-AMERICAN AND CARIBBEAN-AMERICAN COLLEGE WOMEN

This study researches the prevalence rates of eating disorders and eating disorder symptomology among African-American and Caribbean-American college women, compared with the rates of eating disorders among their Caucasian counterparts. We used a sample of college women at two private universities

and hypothesize that Caucasian women and African-American and Caribbean-American women will show comparable rates of eating disorders and eating disordered behavior.

POSTER 2

LORI PORCELLI, MEREDITH KNEAVEL (ADVISOR: MEREDITH KNEAVEL), CHESTNUT HILL COLLEGE

USING MINDFULNESS TECHNIQUES WITH WOMEN WHO HAVE BODY DISSATISFACTION

This study examined how the level of mindfulness relates to self-esteem and body dissatisfaction. Level of mindfulness, self-esteem, self-consciousness, and body dissatisfaction were measured in 45 women. A positive correlation was found between mindfulness and self-esteem. The most important finding was that mindfulness was one of the significant predictor variables for self-esteem.

POSTER 3

HEATHER JOPPICH (ADVISOR: NANCY DORR), THE COLLEGE OF SAINT ROSE

SELF-CONCEALMENT AS A MEDIATOR BETWEEN DESIRE FOR CONTROL AND DEPRESSION

Investigated the relationship between the desire for control, self-concealment, and depression. It was hypothesized that those with a high desire for control would be high in self-concealment and therefore would show more depressive symptoms. Results suggest a positive relationship between self-concealment and depression, but a negative relationship between self-concealment and desire for control. Desire for control and depression were not related. Future research should assess other mediational models, as this one was not supported.

POSTER 4

GINA MARIE WHARTON (ADVISOR: NANCY DORR), THE COLLEGE OF SAINT ROSE

THE RELATIONSHIPS AMONG STRESS, PTSD SYMPTOMS AND OCD SYMPTOMS

Examined the relationships among perceived stress, Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) symptoms and Obsessive Compulsive Disorder (OCD) symptoms. Fifty-one college student participants completed self report questionnaires of all constructs. It was hypothesized that stress would be positively correlated with OCD and PTSD symptoms. Hypotheses were supported in that the more individuals felt stressed, the more they engaged in washing, checking, ordering, obsession, hoarding, negative cognition's about self, and negative cognition's about the world.

POSTER 5

HENRY SMART, III (ADVISOR: ANNETTE WOODROFFE), MORGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

COMPLETED SUICIDES AMONG MILITARY VETERANS

This study seeks to determine if known risk factors for sui-

cide attempts are prevalent in instances of completed suicides among military veterans. The data source for this study is the 2001 National Violent Injury Statistics System (NVISS). Two sub-sample groups were established and compared, veteran (N=318) and non-veteran (N=898). Women were excluded from the study and approximately 98% of the total sample was white and male.

POSTER 6

SARAH WHITE, ELIZABETH THYRUM (ADVISOR: ELIZABETH THYRUM), MILLERSVILLE UNIVERSITY

THE ROLE OF EXERCISE IN THE STRESS-ILLNESS RELATIONSHIP

This study examined exercise's role in the stress-illness relationship. One hundred eighty college students completed an exercise questionnaire, the Seriousness of Illness Scale, and the Hassles Assessment for Students. Stress and illness were significantly correlated. However, this relationship was strongest for subjects who reported the least strenuous exercise. Overall, exercise and stress were not correlated, while exercise and illness were correlated. Strenuous exercise may influence the stress-illness relationship through its associations with illness.

POSTER 7

LYRA N HORNSETH (ADVISOR: KARL J MAIER), SALISBURY UNIVERSITY

DOES DEFENSIVE HOSTILITY IMPACT CARDIOVASCULAR REACTIVITY TO COGNITIVE STRESSORS?

Defensive hostility (DH) has predicted exaggerated cardiovascular reactivity (CVR) in social contexts. Using a mental arithmetic task, we examined DH (high scores on the Marlowe-Crowne Social Desirability Scale and Cook-Medley Hostility Scale) in relation to CVR with 63 undergraduate men. DH did not predict CVR, but greater hostility alone was associated with lower diastolic blood pressure responses. Cognitive stress may not adequately engage the DH construct and may even lead to disengagement for hostile individuals.

POSTER 8

KEVIN HUGHES, KEVIN BOSTON, BILLY STARKS, EDWIGE CARRENARD (ADVISOR: BETH A. KOTCHICK), LOYOLA COLLEGE IN MARYLAND

VARIATIONS IN LIFE STRESS AND SATISFACTION UPON CLASS STANDING

This study investigated the relationship between life stress and life satisfaction with class standing in undergraduate collegians. It was hypothesized that students in the first and fourth years would report higher levels of stress and lower levels of satisfaction than the middle two years. Results showed that the two years in question yielded higher means in life satisfaction, while life stress decreased over time. The hypothesis was not supported by the data from this sample.

POSTER 9

WENDY ULLOA (ADVISOR: NANCY DORR), THE COLLEGE OF SAINT ROSE

STRESS AND DEPRESSIVE SYMPTOMS AS PREDICTORS OF SEXUALITY

Examined the extent to which stress and depressive symptoms predict college students' sexual attitudes and sexual behaviors. One hundred college students completed questionnaires assessing their stressors, depressive symptoms, sexual attitudes, and sexual behaviors. Consistent with the hypotheses, results suggest that as stress increased, so did the number of sexual partners, risky sexual behavior, and attitudes toward sexual practices. Results did not support the hypothesis that depressive symptoms would predict sexual behaviors and attitudes.

POSTER 10

ADRIENNE LICARI (ADVISOR: NANCY DORR), COLLEGE OF SAINT ROSE

SELF-ESTEEM, BODY IMAGE, AND PERSONALITY AS PREDICTORS OF SEXUALITY

Self-esteem, body image, and personality were examined as predictors of sexual attitudes and risky sexual behavior. Fifty college students completed self-report measures of all constructs. Results suggest a negative correlation between neuroticism and sexually permissive attitudes. A positive correlation between fitness evaluation (one aspect of body image) and risky sexual behavior was also found. Implications for future research are discussed.

POSTER 11

AVERY WALKER, ADRIENNE LICARI, THERESA ZACEK, NANCY DORR (ADVISOR: NANCY DORR), THE COLLEGE OF SAINT ROSE

SELF-DECEPTION AS A PREDICTOR OF SEXUALITY

The current study examined the relationship between self-deception and sexuality. One-hundred thirty-one college students completed measures of self-deception, sexual desire, sexual motivation, and sexual behavior. The hypothesis that people high in self-deception would report lower levels of all sexuality constructs was supported.

POSTER 12

THERESA ZACEK (ADVISOR: NANCY DORR), THE COLLEGE OF SAINT ROSE

IMPULSIVENESS AS A MEDIATOR OF THE SELF-ESTEEM – SEXUAL ATTITUDES RELATIONSHIP

Examined the correlation between self-esteem and sexual attitudes, using impulsivity as a mediating variable. Seventy-eight college students were given questionnaires to assess their levels of self-esteem, impulsiveness, and sexual attitudes. Results showed that self-esteem correlated negatively with non-planning and cognitive impulses. There was also a small correlation between non-planning impulsiveness and permissive sexual attitudes. Mediation was not supported due

to a lack of correlation between self-esteem and sexual attitudes.

POSTER 13

REBECCA T. TRAGER, REBECCA HADERER, CHRISTA BISHOP (ADVISOR: GRETCHEN SECHRIST), UNIVERSITY AT BUFFALO

IMPORTANCE OF ATTRACTIVENESS, PERSONALITY, AND GENDER DIFFERENCES AMONG COLLEGE DATING

This study investigated gender differences, the importance of physical characteristics and personal attributes to individuals when choosing a mate. College students (N=96) rated pictures paired with description of the opposite sex. There were main effects for physical attractiveness and personality. Compared to previous studies the present study suggests the gender gap is decreasing in mate selection. Results provide evidence that men are placing less emphasis on attractiveness versus women.

POSTER 14

ALICIA PICA (ADVISOR: EDWARD CRAWLEY), MARYWOOD UNIVERSITY

CONSTRUCTS OF CAREER INDECISION

Researchers have not identified specific contributions to career indecision. This study identified relationships amongst self-efficacy, ego identity development, and difficulties in career decisions to career indecision by using the CDDQ, CDMSE-SF, and the EDS. Simple analysis of the data shows that a student's increased difficulty in making career decisions was related to a student's decreased self-efficacy. According to the results, a poor sense of a student's identity does not significantly contribute to career indecision.

POSTER 15

KATHLEEN A. REINHART, (ADVISOR: NANCY DORR), COLLEGE OF SAINT ROSE

PARANORMAL EXPERIENCES AND BELIEFS: INSTRUMENT DEVELOPMENT AND PSYCHOMETRIC ASSESSMENT

The Paranormal Experiences and Beliefs scale was developed for the purpose of measuring paranormal belief, paranormal experiences and paranormal abilities. The questionnaire was administered to 202 participants. Factor analysis determined that the questionnaire consisted of 2 factors: Paranormal Belief and Paranormal Experiences. Validity results suggest that both subscales correlate with previously developed measures of paranormal beliefs and with perceptions of paranormal activity in a picture and ghost story.

POSTER 16

KAREN AIKEN, JACOB FAST, MEGAN GALLAGHER, LINDSAY KRAYNAK (ADVISOR: DIANA RICE) GENEVA COLLEGE

LOOKING AT FACES: DEVELOPING A SCALED

FACE DATABASE

This study was intended to create a database of 100 photos having been rated on 6 dimensions: attractive, happy, foreign, memorable, criminal, and intelligent. Participants also completed the Bogardus Social Distance Scale, IMS-EMS, Body Esteem Scale, and the SDS-17. Results were examined for correlations between the scales and the dimension ratings.

POSTER 17

STACY DESNOYERS, COURTNEY BERGSTROM, MELISSA FOLEY, JESSIE RAMSEY, CARLIE ALLISON (ADVISOR: ROB FOELS) WESTFIELD STATE COLLEGE

GENDER BIAS IN THE ABSTRACT: A STUDY OF SEX ROLES

Linguistic intergroup bias is describing subordinate groups' negative behaviors more complexly than their positive behaviors. This subtle bias emphasizes negative aspects of subordinate groups such as women. We examined whether linguistic intergroup bias exists in a leading journal of gender differences. From journal abstracts we calculated the ratio of syllables per word (complexity) in descriptions of women and men. Results demonstrated a higher ratio for negative descriptions of women, but positive descriptions of men.

POSTER 18

KATE ZIELASKOWSKI (ADVISOR: NANCY DORR), THE COLLEGE OF SAINT ROSE

STEREOTYPIC REPRESENTATIONS OF LESBIANS: TELEVISION'S EFFECT ON HOMOPHOBIC ATTITUDES

Explored the effects of televised stereotypic depictions of lesbians on self-reported homophobia and stereotypes regarding lesbians and gay men. Sixty-six college student participants watched television video clips depicting characters displaying varying degrees of lesbian stereotypic behavior. Results suggest that regardless of the stereotypic depiction of lesbians in the video clip, telling participants that the characters were lesbians increased stereotypes about lesbians. Implications for media representation of lesbians and future research are discussed.

POSTER 19

JOSETTE LANGLOIS (ADVISOR: NANCY DORR), THE COLLEGE OF SAINT ROSE

PREDICTORS OF STAYING IN A ROMANTIC RELATIONSHIP DESPITE INFIDELITY

As an extension of past research on romantic relationships, the present study examined predictors of leaving an unfaithful partner. It was hypothesized that persons in relationships with high commitment, satisfaction and investments and low alternatives would stay with someone who was sexually or emotionally unfaithful. Fifty-two participants completed questionnaires assessing all constructs. Results suggest that individuals who reported more commitment were more likely to report that they would not leave an unfaithful partner.

POSTER 20

LISA WASH, DANIELA COMO, ROSSANA SCORSONELLI (ADVISOR: MICHELE S. HIRSCH), ST. FRANCIS COLLEGE

INTERNET DATING ADVERTISEMENTS: CAN YOU TRUST THEM?

We examined the veracity of content of Internet dating ads. Of two groups, one was told they would post an ad to a free Internet dating service and the other was told they would post an ad to an Internet dating service for a fee. Participants rated how truthful they would be on several variables. Overall, data revealed that individuals using the free service would be more truthful with the content of their ads.

POSTER 21

ELIZABETH LAFORME, KATHY MOYER, TRACY KRICK (ADVISOR: LIONEL D. NICASTLE), ALVERNIA COLLEGE

"AIMING" FOR FRIENDS; PERCEIVED ESTABLISHMENT OF SOCIAL CONTACTS THROUGH CMC

In this experiment, a group of 110 freshmen, taking an Introduction to Psychology course, were surveyed regarding their online behavior. An independent t-test and a correlation test were run to analyze the effects regarding male, female, resident, and commuter responses. The results of this study found that there was a positive correlation between the hours spent online using AIM (American Online Instant Messenger) and the hours spent on face-to-face social interaction.

POSTER 22

XIOMARA PEREZ (ADVISOR: LIONEL NICASTLE), ALVERNIA COLLEGE

A COMPARISON OF REPORTED ARGUMENT STARTERS IN COUPLES

This study investigated reported argument starters in couples. Thirty-nine Latino and Caucasian couples participated in this study. It was hypothesized that Caucasians and Latinos would differ in their reports of arguments regarding money, communication, and children. There was a trend in the report regarding communication and money which supported the hypothesis indicating that Latinos tend to argue more because of communication than Caucasians and that Caucasians argue more because of money than Latinos.

POSTER 23

THERESSA LABARRIE (ADVISOR: PATRICIA HEINDEL), COLLEGE OF SAINT ELIZABETH

FAMILY INFLUENCE ON THE RACIAL SELF-IDENTIFICATION OF MULTIRACIAL INDIVIDUALS

This study investigated the influence of family variables on the racial self-identification of multiracial individuals. Twenty-three multiracial individuals ranging in age from 17 to 66 years completed a questionnaire. Significant relationships were found between participants' self-identification, racial

labeling by parents, and racial predominance in the family. No relationship between racial identity and inter-family racism was found. A developmental study is needed to further our understanding of racial self-identification by multiracial individuals.

POSTER 24

ELIZABETH JANE LILLEY, SUSAN BASOW
(ADVISOR: SUSAN BASOW), LAFAYETTE COLLEGE

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN IDENTITY AND ADJUSTMENT IN ADOPTED KOREAN-AMERICANS

Participants in this study were adult Korean-American adoptees. Ethnic identity was considered in terms of its role as a possible mediator in the relationship between cultural socialization and psychological well-being. It was predicted that (1) Cultural socialization experiences and adjustment to adoption would be correlated with psychological adjustment and (2) Strength of ethnic identity would mediate the relationship between cultural socialization and psychological adjustment. Results partly supported predictions.

POSTER 25

REBECCA MATTHEWS (ADVISOR: NANCY DORR),
THE COLLEGE OF SAINT ROSE

POTENTIAL PREDICTORS OF PREJUDICE TOWARDS PEOPLE OF MIDDLE EASTERN DESCENT

Investigated the impact of fear and anxiety on attitudes towards people of Middle Eastern descent. Seventy-eight college students completed questionnaires assessing trait fear, trait anxiety, death anxiety, and attitudes towards people of Middle Eastern descent. Results indicated a positive correlation between prejudice towards people of Middle Eastern descent and four constructs of death anxiety: fear of one's own death, fear of another person's dying, fear of corpses and rejection of one's own death and dying.

POSTER 26

J. PHILIP ERB JR., MONICA REIS-BERGAN,
SHERRY L. SERDIKOFF (ADVISOR: SHERRY L.
SERDIKOFF), JAMES MADISON UNIVERSITY

ATTITUDES TOWARDS CRIMINAL SENTENCING OPTIONS: DISPOSITIONAL FORGIVENESS AND CRIME SEVERITY

This study examined the relation between personality and situational factors that influence college students' attitudes towards the inclusion of restorative and retributive options when sentencing criminal offenders. Specifically, undergraduate college students completed a questionnaire packet that included a measure of dispositional forgiveness, and crime scenarios followed by ratings of sentencing options. Data revealed differences in participants' endorsement of sentencing options as a function of crime severity and a potential moderating function for dispositional forgiveness.

POSTER 27

CHERYL PAPPA (ADVISOR: EDWARD CRAWLEY),
MARYWOOD UNIVERSITY

PATRIARCHAL VALUES AND BELIEF IN DOMESTIC VIOLENCE MYTHS

This study examined the relationship between patriarchal attitudes and beliefs in domestic violence myths. Two groups of participants (15 law-enforcement professionals and 15 other adults) completed the Attitudes Toward Women Scale (AWS), the Ambivalent Sexism Inventory (ASI), and the Domestic Violence Myths Attitude Scale (DVMAS). Although no difference was observed between the groups, a multiple regression analysis indicated that benevolent and hostile sexism make unique contributions to the belief in domestic violence myths.

POSTER 28

GINA MAKOWSKI, JOSHUA FEINBERG (ADVISOR:
JOSHUA FEINBERG), SAINT PETERS COLLEGE

PERCEPTIONS OF CHEATING IN BASEBALL: DOES SUCCESS MATTER?

Participants rated fictitious baseball players whose descriptions varied on two dimensions: whether or not they used steroids and whether or not their statistical performance increased. A two-way ANOVA yielded significant main effects where participants' attitudes and ratings were more negative towards the steroid users. There were also interaction effects where the steroid users with the increased performance receive particular negative ratings. The findings indicate that those who cheat and benefit are viewed disapprovingly.

POSTER 29

THERESA HAMER (ADVISOR: PAUL MAZEROFF),
MCDANIEL COLLEGE

THE EFFECT OF FAMILIARITY ON MUSICAL EMOTION

Twelve subjects were tested to determine if familiarity with pieces of music affects intensity of musical emotion. Subjects listened to self-determined familiar "happy" and "sad" songs as well as unfamiliar songs with inherent "happy" and "sad" musical structural qualities. GSR and pulse were monitored throughout all trials to determine physiological response and a questionnaire determined subjective response. Both subjective and physiological measures of musical emotion showed that familiar music elicits greater musical emotion compared to unfamiliar music.

POSTER 30

ANICA MULZAC (ADVISOR: JENNIFER M.
LANCASTER), ST. FRANCIS COLLEGE

PREFERENCE REVERSALS IN AFFECTIVE FORECASTING

It was hypothesized that affective ratings would be higher in the single-evaluation (SE) conditions compared to joint evaluation (JE) conditions and would not vary with gender. The

participants were instructed to rate their level of happiness after reading scenarios in one of the conditions above. Results indicated support for the preference reversal hypothesis; however, women were found to be more likely to show preference reversals than men as evidenced by significant differences between the SE and JE conditions.

POSTER 31

JESSE PAPPAS, KRISTEN FRIES, KATIE ROSE, SANDY LAWSON (ADVISOR: SHEENA ROGERS), JAMES MADISON UNIVERSITY

INTO THE MONSTER'S DEN: INVESTIGATING THE PLEASURE PARADOX OF CINEMATIC HORROR

How do viewers experience the negative emotions predictably elicited by horror films? Experience sampling methodology was employed to measure concurrent affective and hedonic reactions of viewers during the course a full-length horror film. Results revealed that participants paradoxically enjoyed the film while experiencing aversive emotions like fear and disgust, supporting the existence and commonality of a phenomenon referred to as "hedonic reversal." This study has numerous implications for the psychological measurement of affect and well-being.

POSTER 32

RACHEL PADO (ADVISOR: EDWARD CRAWLEY), MARYWOOD UNIVERSITY

DIFFERENCES IN ODOR SENSITIVITY BETWEEN SMOKERS AND NONSMOKERS

This study investigated differences in odor sensitivity between smokers and nonsmokers, predicting that smokers would have a higher threshold. There were 22 participants, ages 18-24, from Marywood University. This was an experimental physiological study, with one independent (2 levels) and one dependent variable. Participants filled out a questionnaire and tried to detect different amounts of peppermint extract on cotton balls. The smokers did have a higher average threshold of 3.08, compared to nonsmokers with 2.96.

POSTER 33

MELAINA N. VALENTINE, CATHERINE FOSTER, SHARI METZGER (ADVISOR: CAROL BERGFELD MILLS), GOUCHER COLLEGE

DIGIT-COLOR SYNESTHETE AND HER EXPERIENCES ACROSS LANGUAGES

A twenty year old female synesthete experiences colored images for digits and letters, including both Roman letters and Hebrew letters. We will summarize in our poster her experiences and provide evidence that she actually sees the letters in her head prior to experiencing the photisms. We also will show the relationship between her photisms for the Roman and Hebrew alphabets.

POSTER 34

BETH MATANO, TIMOTHY E. KOELTZOW (ADVISOR: PAUL FINN), SAINT ANSELM COLLEGE

ENVIRONMENTAL ENRICHMENT: EFFECTS ON IMPULSIVITY IN SPONTANEOUSLY HYPERTENSIVE RAT

Attention-deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) is characterized by deficient sustained attention, impulsiveness and hyperactivity. We examined the effects of environmental enrichment (EE) on impulsive behavior in a t-maze in Sprague Dawley (SD) and Spontaneously Hypertensive rats (SHR), an animal model of ADHD. Results indicate differences in impulsive behavior between SD and SHRs. EE exposure resulted in quicker latencies in acquisition of reward, an increase in rewards consumed, and the number of correct responses made.

POSTER 35

MAGEN LYNN SIER, SUZANNE C. BAKER (ADVISOR: SHERRY L. SERDIKOFF), JAMES MADISON UNIVERSITY

PREFERRED ASSOCIATES IN A ZOO GIRAFFE HERD

This study examined social relationships within a zoo herd of reticulated giraffes. Patterns of preferred association were examined using scan sampling data collection on 101 hours of observation. Data analyses revealed that, unlike many group-living species, individuals did not form strong preferential associations with other group members. However, all herd members were in proximity to at least one other giraffe on over 55% of scans, indicating social cohesion in the group as a whole.

POSTER 36

KATETEIXEIRA, CHENGKE TANG, YUN ZHU, MARK WEST. (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY)

Changes in the activity of striatal neurons during formation of a licking habit.

Striatal neurons correlated with licking were studied during acquisition of a licking habit. Rats were trained in a licking task for 14 consecutive days. All animals acquired the habit of licking as evidenced by an improvement across sessions and a decrease in reaction time. The majority of striatal lick neurons exhibited a decrease in firing rate, while a small percentage showed an increase pattern during repeated sessions of the task.

POSTER 37

MARISSA A. CLARK, ERIC M. WATSON, AL WITKOFKY (ADVISOR: AL WITKOFKY), SALISBURY UNIVERSITY

MOTIVATION AND LATENT LEARNING: ANALYSIS OF MAZE LEARNING IN RATS

Latent learning and food deprivation in rats was examined using a maze. Rats were either reinforced on every trial or reinforced on every trial after the tenth trial. In addition, rats were either not food deprived or food deprived at two levels. Maze running times were converted to straight lines to ex-

amine learning rates. Deprivation did not provide a learning advantage. Increased activity levels associated with deprivation is discussed.

POSTER 38

PHILIP KLINEBURGER, ANDREW MENDOLIA, MATT BONO, JESSICA PALACIOS (ADVISOR: CHRIS BJORNSEN), LONGWOOD UNIVERSITY

RATING THE DEVASTATION OF NATURAL DISASTERS: HUMAN VS. MONETARY LOSS

Individuals' perceptions of human versus monetary loss in the event of a natural disaster occurring inside or outside of the U.S. were assessed. Participants (N = 141) rated monetary loss as significantly more devastating than human loss. No significant differences were obtained regarding U.S. vs non-U.S. disasters. These results indicate student perceptions of the damage caused by natural disasters are more strongly affected when stated in monetary terms than in terms of human death.

POSTER 39

CATHERINE EHRET (ADVISOR: AMANDA PRICE), THOMAS JEFFERSON UNIVERSITY

EVIDENCE OF INDIVIDUAL CONSISTENCY IN ESTIMATION OF RETROSPECTIVE TIME INTERVALS

Time does not have the ability to speed up or slow down, but the human experience of time is highly subjective. The current research intended to find that overestimation of a time interval is due to enhanced encoding of stimulus information in positive conditions. Undergraduates viewed positive and neutral video stimuli, each 165-seconds in length. Subjects overestimated the positive stimulus, but individual consistency in item recall masked the effect of contextual-change.

POSTER 40

DELY SANTIAGO (ADVISOR: MICHELE S. HIRSCH), ST. FRANCIS COLLEGE

EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE AND GOSSIP

While studies on emotional intelligence (EI) and gossip are present in the psychological literature, none have explored the relationship between these concepts. We hypothesized that individuals with high levels of EI would be less likely to engage in negative types of gossip. Participants completed a Tendency to Gossip Scale, Trait Emotional Intelligence Questionnaire-Short Form and rating scales. Data supported our prediction that EI is related to the valence of gossip in which one will participate.

POSTER 41

LAUREN KELLAR (ADVISOR: MINDY KOROL), MOUNT SAINT MARY'S UNIVERSITY

EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE DECREASES WITH EXPERIENCE AS A POLICE OFFICER

This study investigated the relationship between years of

work experience as a police officer and emotional intelligence. Police officers were divided into groups: trainees (currently training), Novices (who have worked 2-4 years), and Veterans (who have worked more than 5). They completed The BarOn Emotional Quotient Inventory: Short questionnaire. It was predicted that Veterans would have higher scores of Emotional Intelligence, however, this was not supported as significance was found in the opposite direction.

POSTER 42

MATTHEW KELLER (ADVISOR: HOWARD BERTHOLD), LYCOMING COLLEGE

DOES APOSEMATISM WORK ON PEOPLE

The purpose of this experiment was to study the effects of aposematism on humans. The experimenter presented 20 PowerPoint slides of various snakes to 65 participants. The participants were asked to determine whether they thought the snakes were venomous or nonvenomous based on the snakes' colors. The results demonstrated that participants more accurately identified brightly colored snakes as being venomous than darkly colored snakes and that this was not simply a response bias.

POSTER 43

NICOLE AUBERT, PAUL FINN (ADVISOR: PAUL FINN), SAINT ANSELM COLLEGE

ADHD AND VIRTUAL REALITY: PUPIL DILATION DURING CPT

Participants diagnosed with ADHD were tested in a virtual reality lab at Saint Anselm College where pupil dilations were recorded during CPT. It was hypothesized results from the cognitive task would reveal an increase in omissions and commissions and a decrease in pupil dilations in the ADHD group due to the attentional deficits associated with ADHD inhibiting the ANS from responding accurately. Significance was for errors in both groups but not for pupil dilations.

POSTER 44

MARY T. BENNER (ADVISOR: EDWARD CRAWLEY), MARYWOOD UNIVERSITY

EFFECTS OF CHEWING SUGARED VERSES SUGAR-FREE GUM ON COGNITIVE PERFORMANCE

The present study investigates the effects of gum chewing on cognitive performance during the execution of a computerized battery of cognitive tasks. As part of a between subjects design, participants were randomly assigned to either a sugared gum chewing, sugar-free gum chewing, or no chewing (control) group. Twenty-seven undergraduate students participated to fulfill a class requirement or earn extra credit. Results revealed that chewing sugar-free gum increases performance on immediate word recall ($t(20) = 2.29, p < .05$) and visual memory of studied material ($F(2, 24) = 12.0, p < .05$). Consistent with previous research, it appears that the chewing of sugar-free gum does produce positive effects on certain aspects of memory.

POSTER 45

ALISON PHILLIPS (ADVISOR: ROBIN POWERS),
GANNON UNIVERSITY

MATCHMAKING; A STUDY OF MEMORY

Participants completed five memory games (one each for colors, faces, numbers, words, and shapes) in random order. Participants differed in their number of selections ($F(4, 200) = 6.42, p < 0.05$) and their time to completion ($F(4, 200) = 2.87, p < 0.05$). Results suggest participants only remembered the distinctive characteristics of colors, faces, numbers, words, and shapes. As the number of distinctive characteristics increased, the difficulty of the game increased.

POSTER 46

DARYANEH BADALY, ILANA J. BENNETT,
GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY, JAMES H. HOWARD,
JR., CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF AMERICA,
DARLENE V. HOWARD (ADVISOR: DARLENE V.
HOWARD), GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY

STATISTICAL LEARNING FROM VISUAL SEQUENCES IN YOUNG AND OLDER ADULTS

Fiser and Aslin (2002) demonstrated that young adults can learn to distinguish familiar and unfamiliar shape sequences with differing temporal probabilities. In this study, shape sequence learning was examined in older and younger adults. After watching an animated stream of shapes, participants took two different recognition tests where they chose familiar shape triplets having joint probabilities of .083, from unfamiliar alternatives having null joint probabilities. Both age groups showed statistically significant learning.

POSTER 47

BENJAMIN THOMAS MARKWELL (ADVISOR:
ANTHONY TOMASCO), CABRINI COLLEGE

CLASSICAL MUSIC AND TEST ANXIETY

This study was done to determine if listening to classical music prior to test-taking effects test anxiety. Fifty students participated in this voluntary study. The participants answered a survey of 20 questions pertaining to test-taking anxiety on the day of a scheduled exam, half waited in silence for their exam and half waited with classical music playing, each for ten minutes. It was hypothesized that the classical music group would show lower levels of anxiety.

POSTER 48

MELISSA A. ZALESKI, ANDREW D. HUCKS,
ELIZABETH A. DALANIS, SHERRY L. SERDIKOFF
(ADVISOR: SHERRY L. SERDIKOFF), JAMES
MADISON UNIVERSITY

A COMPARISON OF PROGRAMMED INSTRUCTION AND PROGRAMMED INSTRUCTION WITH INTERTEACHING

Over the course of a semester, groups of students used either programmed instruction (PI) or PI and interteaching (IT).

Mastery of course content was assessed using unit exams that included fill-in items from the PI materials and short answer items from the IT preparation guides. Students scored higher on fill-in items regardless of the instructional technology condition. These results may be a function of features specific to how this course was organized.

POSTER 49

NAOMI SEGEL (ADVISOR: NANCY DORR), THE
COLLEGE OF SAINT ROSE

DOG INTERACTION BEFORE AN EXAM ON ANXIETY AND TEST SCORES

It was hypothesized that interacting with dogs would result in (a) lower levels of anxiety, and (b) higher exam scores. Fifty participants were randomly assigned to interact with two dogs for ten minutes or read an article about dogs before their exam. Findings indicate that participants who interacted with dogs reported lower anxiety before and after their exam. There was not a relationship between interacting with a dog and higher exam scores.

POSTER 50

AMY S. FLEISSNER (ADVISOR: CAROL
WANNAMACHER), SUNY COLLEGE AT BUFFALO

THE EFFECT OF GESTURE ON THE PRODUCTION OF SPEECH

The present study examined the effect of spontaneous gesture on speech production in relation to the lexical retrieval hypothesis (Butterworth & Hadar, 1989; Rauscher, Kraus, & Chen, 1996). To test this, speech fluency / dysfluency was measured under restricted and unrestricted conditions of spontaneous speech as well as the use of nonsense words. The resultant speech supported the premise that spontaneous gesture aids in lexical retrieval primarily in spontaneous speech (Krauss, 1998; Beattie et al., 2000).

POSTER 51

ANDREA R. PATTERSON (ADVISOR: KEVIN
CROWLEY), UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH

EXPLORING PARENT-CHILD CONVERSATIONS ABOUT CHALLENGING CONTENT IN A MUSEUM

The focus of the current study is on parent-child conversations about death, ritual sacrifices, and forensics while exploring the Mysterious Bog People exhibit at the Carnegie Museum of Natural History in Pittsburgh. Using pre- and post-exhibit surveys parents rated their comfort levels with these topics. Parent ratings were found to have a significant effect on how they rated the exhibit overall and whether they had conversations about these topics with their children.

POSTER 52

AMANDA JEAN HALL, LINDSAY NICKEL (ADVISOR:
JANA IVERSON), UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN BABBLE ONSET AND LATERALIZATION IN RHYTHMIC ARM MOVEMENT

Previous cross-sectional studies have indicated that right arm activity increases onset of reduplicated babble. This has been interpreted as reflecting the emergence of left hemisphere lateralization for language functions. The present longitudinal study was designed to assess whether the observed increase in right arm activity is specifically related to babble onset or a function of infant age by examining changes in arm shaking and laterality preferences in infants prior to, at, and following babble onset.

POSTER 53

TARA V. PIENKOSKY, MINHNOI WROBLE-BIGLAN, (ADVISOR: MINHNOI WROBLE-BIGLAN), PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY

PEER CONFLICT IN THE PRESCHOOL CLASSROOM

Observational and questionnaire research was conducted in twenty-five Southwestern Pennsylvania preschools to determine whether children's acquisition of conflict resolution skills is influenced by teacher and environment characteristics. When teachers used authoritative methods, conflict was more likely to result in win-win solutions; education increased with authoritative teaching style; and education increased with authoritative teaching style. As teachers become aware of the importance of conflict resolution skills, we can expect to see social and academic improvements.

POSTER 54

HEATHER SMITH, SHEILA O'BRIEN QUINN (ADVISOR: SHEILA O'BRIEN QUINN), SALVE REGINA UNIVERSITY

SOME CHILDREN ARE STILL LEFT BEHIND

This study examines the differences between the scores of special and regular education students on state-mandated standardized testing. The English/Language Arts test scores of 1,934 special and regular education students over the course of two years and from two school districts were compared. Statistical analysis indicated that despite individually designed educational services and accommodations in test format, special education students continue to score significantly lower than their non-learning disabled peers.

POSTER 55

TIFFANY WAGAMAN, AMANDA DELONG (ADVISOR: LIONEL NICASTLE), ALVERNIA COLLEGE

CONTENT CUES VERSUS COLOR CUES IN PRESCHOOL CHILDREN'S TOY PREFERENCES

The researchers examined the effects of content cues versus color cues on preschool aged children. The researchers asked the children to choose an object, a pink truck or a blue doll, and the time they spent with each toy was recorded. The results showed that males made their choice based on the content cue, which was choosing the truck, and the females made their choice based on the color cues that were presented.

POSTER 56

JO-ANNA NOVELLI (ADVISOR: ANTHONY T. TOMASCO), CABRINI COLLEGE

PARENTING ATTITUDES TOWARDS CHILDREN WITH ATTENTION-DEFICIT/HYPERACTIVITY DISORDER

The present study is an attempt to confirm prior research that suggests children with ADHD present special circumstances surrounding the parent-child relationship. Based on the Index of Parental Attitudes (Corcoran & Fisher, 2000, p. 382), parents of children with ADHD and autism self-reported significantly higher levels of relationship difficulties when compared to parents of children with no apriori diagnosis. These findings may provide useful information for the development of support programs for parents in need

POSTER 57

MATTHEW J. ZIRBES (ADVISOR: NANCY DORR), THE COLLEGE OF SAINT ROSE

PARENTAL PERSONALITY AS A PREDICTOR OF CHILD'S ROMANTIC RELATIONSHIPS

The present investigation studied parental personality as a predictor of their child's romantic relationship characteristics. Fifty-two college students completed questionnaires assessing parental personality and the child's romantic relationship intimacy and satisfaction. Statistical analysis shows that the parental personality trait of agreeableness was strongly correlated with a number of characteristics on the intimacy scale, and was related to relationship satisfaction.

POSTER 58

ALISSA FERRY, K. SUZANNE SCHERF (ADVISOR: BEATRIZ LUNA), UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH

DEVELOPMENTAL CHANGES IN THE ABILITY TO EXTRACT INVARIANT FACE PROPERTIES

The goal of this study was to track developmental changes in the ability to extract invariant properties of a face despite changes in expression. We tested 7- to 21-year old participants in a forced-choice recognition paradigm. Accuracy increased across the entire age span indicating that the youngest children had the most difficulty extracting invariant properties of faces and the ability to detect subtle differences in the holistic properties of faces continues to improve into adolescence.

POSTER 59

CAROLYN ANDOLINA, CATHERINE LALLY, KARA GARRITY, CHRISTOPHER RICHES (ADVISOR: RACHEL BARR), GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY

PARENTAL REPORTS OF TELEVISION EXPOSURE IN 6- TO 9-MONTH INFANTS

To assess infant exposure to television, parents of 6- and 9-month-olds completed television viewing diaries and questionnaires. Infants under 1 year of age are being exposed to high levels of both background (45 mins/day) and foreground television (15-30 mins/day) but parents report that there are

very few high quality age-appropriate programs for their infants. In this sample 50% were exposed to television at birth. Conditions surrounding this exposure and its implications will be discussed.

POSTER 60

CHRISTOPHER A. BAILEY, JAMIE M. OSTROV
(ADVISOR: JAMIE M. OSTROV), UNIVERSITY AT
BUFFALO

SUBTYPES OF AGGRESSION AND MEDIA EXPOSURE CORRELATES IN LATE ADOLESCENTS

Prior studies have indicated positive correlations between violent media exposure and aggression. The current study examines specific functions (e.g., proactive and reactive) and forms (e.g., physical and relational) of aggressive behavior associated with violent media exposure in late adolescents (i.e., college students). Participants completed self-report measures of media exposure (i.e., TV, movies, videogames, computer, music) and social behavior (e.g., aggressive and prosocial). Results indicate significant positive correlations between media violence exposure and reactive physical aggression.

POSTER 61

ERIN BRENNAN (ADVISOR: ERIN O'HEA) LA SALLE
UNIVERSITY

PERCEIVED PARENTING STYLE AND COLLEGE STUDENTS DRINKING BEHAVIORS

This study tested for a relationship between perceived parenting style and college students' drinking behaviors. N = 174 completed four questionnaires. Three ANOVA's were done. The three DV's were binge drinking, the average number of drinks per week, and an alcohol predictive scale. Six IV's existed: permissive, authoritarian, authoritative mothers and fathers. No significant results were found ($p < .05$) between perceived parenting style and college students drinking behaviors. DV's were significantly more frequent in on-campus populations.

POSTER 62

VIRGINIA MATHIE, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF PSI
CHI

PSI CHI GRANTS, AWARDS, INTERNSHIPS, AND OTHER SUPPORT FOR RESEARCH

Psi Chi currently offers more than \$250,000 in support and acknowledgment of student (both undergraduate and graduate) and faculty research. Descriptions and deadlines of all grants and awards, including the newest: the Albert Bandura Award and the Kay Wilson Leadership Award, plus information on new internships at the FBI and APA.

**ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL OF
DRUG SEEKING: REINFORCEMENT
CONTINGENCIES AND INCENTIVE
MOTIVATION**

Stanley Weiss

4:00 PM - 5:20 PM

CHAIR: MARK BOUTON (UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT)

**ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL OF DRUG SEEKING:
REINFORCEMENT CONTINGENCIES AND
INCENTIVE MOTIVATION**



STANLEY WEISS
(AMERICAN UNIVERSITY)

In his Presidential Address, Dr Weiss shows how the principles of stimulus control established through the study of traditional appetitive reinforcers can further our understanding of drug abuse, craving, and the “loss of control” that is a hallmark of addiction. He describes how environmental cues associated with the drug-taking experience come to energize drug seeking, plus how exposing rats to certain combinations of these cues can triple their drug seeking and double their intake of cocaine or heroin, overriding the mechanisms that normally regulate drug-intake. From there, he progresses to the systematic investigation of conditioned inhibition within the context of drug self-administration, providing findings relevant to the treatment of drug abuse

PSI CHI AWARDS CEREMONY

4:00 PM - 5:20 PM

CO-CHAIRS: VINCENT PROHASKA, (LEHMAN COLLEGE, CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK) PSI CHI EASTERN REGIONAL VICE PRESIDENT

VIRGINIA A. MATHIE, (PSI CHI) EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Certificates of Recognition for Scholarly Contributions will be presented to all student Psi Chi members who presented at this conference. Psi Chi Regional Research Awards, Regional Chapter and Regional Faculty Advisor Awards also will be presented. Special thanks to the Psi Chi Chapter at Loyola

**PERSON-CENTERED SUPERVISION:
HISTORY, PRINCIPLES, METHODS,
PROCESS, AND FUTURE**

4:00 PM - 5:20 PM

CHAIR: KIMBERLY FAUST (PENNSYLVANIA COUNSELING SERVICES)

The program begins with a summary of supervision practice rooted in Carl Rogers’ client-centered therapy training laboratory. Standards of supervision conceived in the client-centered tradition include: Use of taped sessions, individual and group analyses of taped sessions, video critique of demonstration interviews, empathy training, group dynamics participation and self development activity. Developmental supervision theory also converges on issues highlighted in client-centered training process. Trainee development follows a course of early anxieties, challenges to achieve a personally congruent and theoretically integrative practice, idiosyncratic and dynamic needs for feedback, direction and support, concerns with evaluation, and parallel process. Person-centered supervision follows the principles and methods of client-centered therapy, and in so doing, satisfies most of the codes of conduct for ethical supervision practice. For instance, counselors are highly involved in planning, evaluating and directing their growth in person-centered supervision. Eclectic supervisors recognize the universal values of person-centered theory and method extant in most successful supervision. These include valuing clinical diversity and communicating toward others with genuineness, acceptance and understanding. Panelists are experienced with receiving and providing person-centered supervision. They highlight advantages of the person-centered supervision approach, as well as consider limitations, critiques, contrasts and comparisons. Participant questions and comments are encouraged.

**PERSON-CENTERED SUPERVISION: AN INTERN’S
PERSPECTIVE**

TARA HALL (CHILDREN’S ALLIANCE CENTER, READING PA)

**IMPLEMENTING A PERSON-CENTERED
APPROACH TO COUNSELOR SUPERVISION**

JO COHEN-HAMILTON (KUTZTOWN UNIVERSITY)

DISCUSSANT: SARTON WEINRAUB (PRIVATE PRACTICE, NEW YORK, NY)

COGNITION II

4:00 PM - 5:20 PM

CHAIR: D. ALAN BENSLEY (FROSTBURG STATE UNIVERSITY)

4:00-4:15 PM**THE EFFECT OF PROBLEM FORMAT ON PROBABILITY JUDGMENT**

WILLIAM NEACE (UNIVERSITY OF HARTFORD)

A current controversy in probabilistic reasoning research centers on the degree to which judgments are influenced by the manner of information presentation. The natural frequency view emphasizes presenting frequency information. The nested-sets view emphasizes clarifying problem structure. This study tested contrasting predictions from these two theories. Problem format (probability, frequency, clarified-probability) was manipulated in a between-subjects design. Results indicated that both frequency and clarified-probability versions facilitated judgment, contrary to predictions of the natural frequency view.

4:20-4:35 PM**GENDER DIFFERENCES IN COMPUTATIONAL ESTIMATION SKILL**

THOMAS P. HOGAN PATRICK ORR, ALLISON SMITH, CAITLIN DYER (UNIVERSITY OF SCRANTON)

Among numerous studies of gender differences in mathematics skill, computational estimation (CE) has been studied little. This study examined gender differences in CE for 211 female and 64 male college students drawn from four databases. Marginally significant differences by gender were found in CE raw scores but not in SAT-adjusted scores; there was some suggestion of an interaction at higher CE levels. Correlations of CE with SAT and self-rated math ability were non-significantly different between genders.

4:40-4:55 PM**STATISTICAL WORD SEGMENTATION IN A BILINGUAL ENVIRONMENT**

DANIEL WEISS, CHIP GERFEN (PENN STATE UNIVERSITY)

Studies using artificial language streams indicate that learners can use statistics to correctly segment words. However, these studies have used only a single input language. Given the prevalence of bilingualism, how is multiple language input segmented? One problem may occur if learners combine input across languages: units that overlap different languages may compromise correct segmentation. Our study examines this issue by employing artificial language streams to simulate

the earliest stages of segmentation in adult L2-learners. Our results demonstrate that adult learners track 2 sets of statistics simultaneously, suggesting they form multiple representations given bilingual input.

5:00-5:15 PM**COGNITIVE STYLE AND PERSONALITY CHARACTERISTICS OF BELIEVERS IN THE PARANORMAL**

D. ALAN BENSLEY, KRISTA BIGGS, LAURA BOOTH (FROSTBURG STATE UNIVERSITY)

To investigate cognitive style and personality characteristics previously found to be related to paranormal belief, we administered several self-report measures to 176 college students. We found that those showing more belief in the paranormal tended to become more absorbed in experiences, dissociate more, and report having more daydreams and various kinds of dreams. They also showed greater attention to their subjective experience, had higher scores on private self-consciousness, and greater faith in their intuitions.

APPLIED SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY

4:00 PM - 5:20PM

CHAIR: PAUL SHELDON (VILLANOVA UNIVERSITY)

4:00-4:15 PM**THE EFFECT OF GENDER ON TICKLE SENSITIVITY**

PAUL SHELDON, AMY M. CUNNINGHAM (VILLANOVA UNIVERSITY)

Using a tickle apparatus, 24 male and 24 female undergraduates were tickled on their feet, forearms, and lower back. We hypothesized that ticklishness is partly a social variable and predicted that female experimenters would elicit stronger tickle responses than would male experimenters. There were no significant effects for experimenter or participant gender. However, women rated themselves significantly more ticklish than did men on a questionnaire, and these ratings correlated significantly with actual tickle responses.

4:20-4:35 PM**RELATIONAL AGGRESSION AND MENTAL HEALTH**

CHRISTINE CRAMER (ST. MARY'S COLLEGE OF MARYLAND)

Relational aggression is using exclusion, gossip, and negative body language to harm others (Crick & Grotpeter, 1995). The current study explored the relationship between relational aggression and psychosocial functioning. The study used an original, qualitative survey to measure past experiences of relational aggression and current psychosocial functioning. Re-

sults of this study show that several students had experienced rejection from groups and felt gossip was prevalent. In addition, these experiences continue to effect current functioning and self-esteem.

4:40-4:55 PM

A FOND FAREWELL TO THE TECHNOLOGY NERD

ANDREW PECK, NICOLE U. SIMON, SAMANTHA A. SIRZYK, KRYSTIN D. BURNETTE (PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY)

In our 2004 EPA presentation we discussed the effects of technological devices on person perceptions. Our current data extend that discussion and show that the technology nerd stereotype is simplistic and outdated. Perceptions of device users are affected by the state of the device (new or old), the gender of the device user, the social setting (public or private), and observer materialism. Overall, the data show that that the characteristics of the device and the device user matter more than the characteristics of the observer.

5:00-5:15 PM

**TEACHING APPLIED SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY:
INTEGRATING THEORY AND RESEARCH
METHODS**

RICHARD J. HARNISH, K. ROBERT BRIDGES (PENN STATE NEW KENSINGTON)

We present a novel way to integrate psychological theories and research methods by engaging students in a service-learning project. Our goal for the course was to bring to life theories and research methods that students often regard as academic rather than practical. We describe how the course developed, and the project, student, and community outcomes. Students reported high satisfaction with the course as compared to other courses they have taken. We provide recommendations for others considering adopting a similar activity for their courses.

Sunday, March 19, 2006
9:30 AM

Guest Speaker

Liberty A

A TRIBUTE TO FRED KELLER

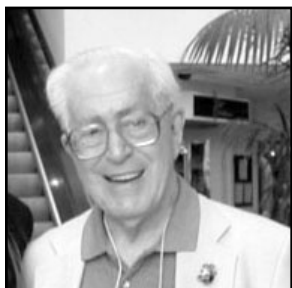
Murray Sidman

9:30 AM - 10:30 AM

Chair: William H. Ahearn (The New England Center for Children)

FRED KELLER: A GENERALIZED CONDITIONED REINFORCER

Murray Sidman (Emeritus)



Murray Sidman was born and lived in Boston from 1923 until 1940, when he started at Columbia University. After World War II military service, he returned in 1946 to complete his AB, and went on to a Columbia Ph.D in 1952. His principal advisors, Fred S. Keller and W. N. Schoenfeld, had strong assists

from Ralph Hefferline, Clarence Graham, and a small group of fellow graduate students. After that, he spent nine years in the interdisciplinary environment of the Neuropsychiatry Division at Walter Reed. He then joined the Neurology Service of the Massachusetts General Hospital for another nine years. His human and nonhuman behavioral research laboratories moved eventually to the E. K. Shriver Center and Northeastern University, where he remained as Professor of Psychology until he retired from Academe, continuing his research at the New England Center for Children. Although retired from there in 2001, he continues research and writing.

Reflections

Liberty A

FRIENDS OF KELLER: REFLECTIONS AND DIRECTIONS

10:30 AM - 12 PM

Chair: Lanny Fields (Queens College)

The life and work of Fred Keller have had a substantial impact on behavior analysis. Professor Keller instilled great knowledge and enthusiasm in his many students both in the United States and Brazil. Fred Keller's influence quickly spread with the publication in 1950 of "Principles of Psychology". This text, co-authored with William Schoenfeld, is to this day one of the most complete works on the science of behavior. Additionally, Fred Keller's contributions to applied behavior analysis (ABA) were great, particularly his development of the personalized system of instruction. PSI, or the Keller plan, is at least partly responsible for ABA's remarkable success in treating children with autism spectrum disorders. PSI was developed in Brazil and Keller immersed himself in the country's culture while introducing his many new friends to Skinner and behavior analysis. Fred Keller's life and work will be celebrated in a session chaired by Lanny Fields. Dr. Fields will deliver an address titled "From mediated generalization in Keller and Schoenfeld to equivalence classes: An emerging behavioral analysis of cognition." Next, John Keller will offer a presentation titled "The Mad Scientist, General Tsing, and Other Fathers I Have Known." Following the presentations, the podium will be opened to audience members wishing to contribute a few words.

Sunday, 9:30 AM: 1100

Index of Participants

- AARONSON, DORIS, 31, 4
ABRAMS, RICHARD, 33
ACOCELLA, CECILIA, 124
ADAMS, AMY, 95
ADAMS, EMILY, 85
AGISHTTEIN, ANNA, 75
ALLEN, SHANNA, 33, 107
ALLISON, CARLIE, 143
AMICO, MICHAEL, 130
AMUNDSON, JEFFREY, 88
ANDOLINA, CAROLYN, 148
ANDRADE, LISA, 59, 110
ANDRE, JEFFREY, 27, 29
ANDREYCHIK, MICHAEL, 103
ANGELO, LAUREN, 20, 122
ANTHONY-TOLBERT, SUSAN, 90
APEL, SAMANTHA, 129
APPLEGATE, JENNIFER, 109
AQUINO, EVELYN, 42
ARNDT, JASON, 34, 64-65, 86
ARNOLD, MEGAN, 96
ARPAIO, MELANIE *****
ARRA, CHRISTOPHER, 81
ASHTON, WILLIAM, 53, 68
ASTOR-STETSON, EILEEN, 69, 133
ATKINSON, THOMAS, 125
AUGELLO, JENNIFER, 124
AVERY, RACHEL, 97
AYERS, JEAN, 45, 48
AZORLOSA, JULIAN, 80
BADALY, DARYANEH, 147
BAILEY, AILEEN, 43
BAILEY, WILLIAM, 48, 75, 86
BAIS, RAJLAXMI, 85
BAKER, KERRIE, 55, 81-82
BAKER, SUZANNE, 42, 145
BALSAM, PETER, 43, 19
BARBER, JESSICA, 83
BARBER, TERESA, 41
BARNES, SHERRI *****
BARNET, ROBERT, 42
BARNETT, JEFFREY *****
BARR, RACHEL, 62, 76, 7, 100, 148
BARRETT, ANNA, 123
BARRY, CAROL, 129
BARRY, CAROLYN *****
BARRY, COLLEEN, 118
BARTEL, JEFFREY, 67, 70, 83, 103, 96
BASILE, JOHN *****
BASU, ANDRA, 53
BATRES, KARLA, 28
BATTENBERG, WILLIAM *****
BAUER, F. *****
BAYLY, MICHAEL, 26
BECHERT, CAROLYN *****
BECK, BRETT, 55, 133
BECK, JESSICA, 69
BEERS, SUSAN *****
BEN ZVI SOMMER, MICHAL, 89
BENNER, MARY, 146, 94
BENSLEY, D., 28, 151
BERGER, SAMANTHA, 117
BERGER, STEPHANIE, 34
BERRY, JACKIE *****
BERRY, THOMAS, 103
BERTHOLD, HOWARD, 125, 146
BERTSCH, SHARON, 31
BHASIN, GAUTAM, 72
BISHOP, BRITTANY, 106
BISHOP, CHRISTOPHER *****
BISHOP, JASON, 26
BITTNER, LAURA, 23, 36, 87, 7, 127, 100, 114, 138, 89
BJORNSSEN, CHRISTOPHER, 79
BLACK, AMANDA, 107
BLAISDELL, AARON, 19
BLUMEN, HELENA, 102
BLUSTEIN, JOSHUA, 42
BOBURKA, RENEE, 74
BOCK, ALLISON, 31
BOHLANDER, ROBERT, 35, 80, 107
BONATO, FREDERICK, 32
BONEY-MCCOY, A., 83
BONIFAZI, DEANNE, 60
BOR, ELIF, 119
BORBON, STEPHANIE, 58
BOREN, JOHN *****
BORNSTEIN, ROBERT, 26

Index of Participants

BOUTON, MARK, 23, 44, 19, 112, 150
BOWDEN, ANDREW *****
BOWERSOX, CARISSA, 56
BRACCHITTA, KRISTI, 117, 122
BRAUN, JAMES *****
BRAVERMAN, ANDREA, 60
BRENNAN, ERIN, 149
BRENNE, STEPHANIE, 109
BRIDGES, K., 152
BRILL, GARY, 102
BRILL, ROBERT, 103
BROCKINGTON, JENIFER *****
BROOKE, STEPHANIE, 51
BROWN, BRUCE, 43
BROWN, THOMAS *****
BRYANT, JESSICA, 56
BUBKA, ANDREA, 32
BUCHHOLZ, ERICA, 71
BUCKNER, CAMILLE, 90, 94
BUCKNER, JANINE, 36, 113, 138
BUHUSI, CATALIN, 50, 44, 19
BULLMAN, AMY, 42, 88
BUNGER, ALICIA, 39, 72
BUNGER, ERIN, 39, 71-72
BUTLER, LAUREN, 57
BUTZ, MARIE *****
BYERS, APRIL, 69
CSSRDENAS-LETELIER, LINETHE *****
CABRAL, GAIL, 119
CADOGAN, CHRISTOPHER, 136
CALHOON, GWENDOLYN, 32, 123
CALVERT, SANDRA, 121
CAMENZULI, CHERYL *****
CAMERON, KATHERINE, 32
CAMP, DEBORAH, 93-94
CAMPBELL, JAMONN, 67
CAMPESE, VINCENT, 50
CANDAN, KRISTIN, 70, 132, 115
CANNON, BROOKE, 128
CARBAUGH, TRACY, 67, 103
CARLIN, AMANDA, 69
CARNEIRO, RENATA *****
CARR, ERIN, 83, 109
CARROLL, KIRSTEN, 70
CARTWRIGHT, KELLY, 31, 84, 20, 121
CASKIE, GRACE *****
CATANZARO, DIANE, 26, 103
CAUTIN, ROBIN, 135
CHAE, MARK, 58, 101
CHAMBERLAND, JESSICA, 64
CHAMBLISS, CATHERINE, 116
CHAPPELL, MARK, 116
CHEN, KATHLEEN, 102
CHILDS, ALAN *****
CHRISTENSEN, CHESLEY, 40
CHU, LING-CHUAN, 65, 103
CIANI, GINA, 36
CIARROCCHI, JOSEPH, 54, 107, 110, 122
CLARK, MARISSA, 145
CLARKE, JAMES, 80
CLEMENT, WENDY *****
CLOUD, JAIME, 95
CLOUTIER, LINDSAY, 34
CLUMP, MICHAEL, 81
COCHRAN, WINONA, 69
COLLINGS, RAYMOND, 26-27, 84, 133, 124
COLLINS, ANDREW, 125
COMSTOCK, JOANNE, 107
CONTRADA, RICHARD, 65
COSTA, ANTONIO, 72
CRAMER, CHRISTINE, 151
CRAWFORD, JARRET, 67
CRAWLEY, EDWARD, 86, 142, 144-146
CRIM, MISTY, 73
CROSBY, VALERIE, 109
CROSBY-CURRIE, CATHERINE, 71
CROSS, HOPE, 133
CRUSTO, CINDY, 7
CURRELL, CATHERINE, 45, 47
CURREY, AMY, 73
CZABATOR, LAUREN, 125
CZARNOLEWSKI, MARK, 49
D'SOUZA - SPEED, INGRID, 45
DANSON, CARL *****
DE BONO, KENNETH, 104
DECKER, CODY, 96
DEEMER, ERIC, 82
DELAGUILA, JAMES, 67

Index of Participants

- DELAMARTER, WILLIAM, 26
DELAMATER, ANDREW, 50, 99
DELPRINO, ROBERT *****
DENEKE, ERIN, 122
DENMARK, FLORENCE, 25, 63, 4, 99
DENNISON-TEDESCO, RUTH, 55
DEPALMA, MARY, 65
DERRY, PAULA, 101
DESROCHERS, STEPHAN, 72
DEWEY, HEATHER, 47, 69, 102
DIAMOND, B.J., 35, 85
DIBATTISTA, DAVID, 80
DICLEMENTE, DIANE, 135
DIFEBO, HOLLY, 90
DIGGS, HERMAN, 40
DIGIAN, KELLY, 62
DOCKETT, KATHLEEN, 78
DOLL, JASON, 81
DOMBKOWSKI, LAURA, 118
DOMSKI, AMYBETH *****
DORR, NANCY, 104, 109-110, 141-144, 147-148
DOYLE, PATRICK *****
DREWS, DAVID, 91
DRUCKER, PHILIP, 56, 46, 135-136
DUBOIS, BARBARA *****
DUBOIS, BRYCE, 106
DUNCAN, ERNESTINE *****
DUNCAN, MARY, 73
DUNKLEY, CHARLENE, 121
DUNLAP, CHRISTINA, 58
DUNLAP, CORTNEY, 131
DURMYSHEVA, YANA, 30, 97
DUSSAULT, CRYSTAL, 134, 95
DUTCH, SUSAN, 100
DY-LIACCO, GABRIEL *****
EATON, LESLIE, 69, 133, 107
EHMER, MARJY, 101, 89
ELDRETH, DIANA, 111, 119, 125
ELFENBEIN, MORTON, 134, 91
ELLIOTT, ALISA, 41
ELLIOTT, JEFFREY, 136
EMMONS, CHRISTINE *****
ENGEL, KIRK, 66
ENGELMAN, SHELLY, 94
ESCOBAR, MARTHA *****
ESHUN, SUSSIE, 55, 37, 39, 126
EVANS, STEVEN, 56-57
EVANS-RHODES, DEBRA *****
FAGEN, JEFFERY *****
FARABEE, ANGELA, 71, 82
FARLEY, SALLY, 132
FAUST, KIMBERLY, 150
FEDEROFF, LYNDA, 48
FEDORCHAK, PAUL, 40
FEIGENBAUM, LINDSEY, 68-69, 106
FEINBERG, JOSHUA, 69-70, 132, 144
FEINBERG, SAMUEL, 70, 132
FENDRICH, DAVID, 31
FICIAK, STEPHANIE, 35, 83, 85
FIEDLER, TANYA, 106
FINLEY, DIANE, 77, 8, 113, 138
FITZGERALD, BRIDGET, 85
FLANAGAN, ROBIN *****
FLANNELLY, KEVIN, 56
FLANNERY, KATHLEEN, 131
FLASTER, SANDRA, 129, 131
FLINT, ROBERT, 41
FLOOROFF, LAUREN, 57
FOELS, ROB, 102, 143
FORD, FRANCES, 107
FOSTER, MAEGANN *****
FOX, TRACY, 54
FRANCO, NATHAN *****
FRANKEL, ARTHUR, 121
FRASIER, AMY *****
FREUNDLICH-WIESEN, SHIRA, 61
FRIEL, BRIAN, 31
FRIES, KRISTEN, 34, 145
FROMSON, PAUL *****
FRYE, NANCY, 72-73
FULLER-ROWELL, THOMAS, 78
GABERT, LORI, 124
GAESSER, BRENDAN, 33
GANNON, MARK, 54
GARTNER, JOHN *****
GAY, SARA, 72
GEE, JACLYN, 59
GEFTER, JULIA *****

Index of Participants

GERSHENSON, CELIA, 127
GERTH, MICHELLE, 114
GHIRALDI, LORAINA, 41
GHIRARDELLI, THOMAS, 35
GIAMBO, ALICIA *****
GIELEN, UWE, 25, 38, 19, 89
GIFFIN, ABBY, 60
GIORDANO, PETER, 48, 98
GIUMETTI, GARY, 66, 108, 95
GLASS, ARNOLD, 4, 102, 18
GLEASON, HALEY, 56
GOEDEGEBUURE, ERIN, 80, 105
GOLDEN, SHAWN *****
GOLINKOFF, ROBERTA, 37, 120
GOODWIN, KERRI, 89
GORMAN, BERNARD, 20
GORMAN, LEANNE *****
GREEN, BONNIE, 37, 81
GREEN, PETER, 53, 104
GREEN, RONALD, 130
GRIFFITH, JAMES, 81
GRISILLO, JOHN, 108, 95
GRUBER, CRAIG, 51
GUAJARDO, NICOLE, 37, 120
GUEZ, DAVID, 112
GUIFFRE, HEATHER, 121
GUNNIP, MATT *****
GUNTHER-LAVERGNE, LISA *****
GUPTA, ARPANA *****
GURLAND, SUZANNE, 68
GUTIERREZ, GERMAN, 50, 40
HAGEN, WHITNEY, 57
HAKALA, CHRISTOPHER, 85
HAKAN, ROBERT *****
HALBERSTAM, BATSHEVA, 46
HALE, ROBERT, 124
HALES, SHAWN, 129
HALL, AMANDA, 147
HALL, DONALD, 30
HALL, TARA, 150
HAMILTON, JO *****
HAMILTON, MARY, 60, 130
HAMILTON, MARYELLEN, 28
HANLON, KRISTINA, 61
HANSEN-PERRYMORE, APRIL *****
HARGENRADER, JESSICA *****
HARNETT, CHRISTINA, 83, 125
HARNISH, RICHARD, 152, 97
HARRING, KATHLEEN, 71
HARRIS, BEN, 87
HART, JASON, 108, 140
HART, POLLY *****
HART, SASHA, 43
HART, WILL *****
HARTMAN, JOSHUA, 59
HASTINGS, BRAD, 107
HAUGH, JIM, 60-61, 130
HAUSELT, JERRY, 30
HAWES, RACHEL, 132
HEBERLE, JULIA, 118
HECKERT, TERESA, 66, 71, 82, 91
HEINDEL, PATRICIA, 143
HEISHMAN, STEPHEN, 86, 124
HEMINGWAY, JESSICA *****
HEMPTON, MONICA, 132
HENDRICKSON, MIRANDA, 133
HENRIQUES, GREGG, 59, 129, 101
HERNANDEZ, CAMILA, 108
HERNANDEZ, MIA, 94
HERRICK, MARGARET *****
HERRINGTON, MELANIE, 34
HERSHBERGER, THOMAS, 64, 82
HERZBERG, WILLIAM, 43
HEUCHERT, JW, 47
HILE, JONATHAN, 73
HINCH, MARY *****
HINELINE, PHILIP, 127
HIRIS, ERIC, 30, 32, 123
HIRSCH, MICHELE, 143, 146
HOBBS, JESSICA, 107
HOGAN, JOHN, 25, 87, 127-128, 139
HOGAN, THOMAS, 27, 129, 151
HOLLAND, PETER, 99
HOLLE, CHRISTIAN, 61
HOLLEN, RYAN, 107
HOPKINSON, JILL, 48, 98
HOPSON, NATALIE, 53
HORVATH, DONALD, 35

Index of Participants

- HOULT, RACHEL, 68-69
HOWE, GEORGE, 46
HOWER, RENEE, 123
HSU, VIVIAN, 41
HUBBARD, LEIGH *****
HUIE, FAYE, 80, 119
HUNTSBERRY, MARY, 43
IMMEL, TRACY, 46
ISAACOWITZ, DEREK, 115-116
ISAKSEN, MIRANDA, 107
JACKSON, REBEKAH *****
JACOBS-PRIEBE, LYNETTE, 21
JAFFE, ANDREW, 91
JALBERT, NORINE, 63
JAY, TIMOTHY *****
JENKS, MELISSA, 84
JILEK, LORI, 74
JOHNSON, KELLY, 61
JOHNSON, KIRSTEN, 97
JOHNSON, MEGAN, 109
JOHNSTON, SARAH, 60
JONES, LINDA, 123
JORDAN, LISA *****
JOSEPH, VICTORY, 43
JOVIC, SOFIJA, 64
KACHUR, ELIZABETH, 35, 85
KALLARACKAL, ANGY, 43
KAPLAN, ASHLEY, 71
KARDYS, IAN, 58
KARNISOVAS, GINA, 131
KARPIAK, CHRISTIE, 109, 91
KATZ, JONATHAN, 138
KEARNS, DAVID, 50, 40
KEEFER, LUCAS, 33
KEEFER, ROBERT *****
KEELEY, JENN, 67
KEENER, DANA, 118
KELLER, MATTHEW, 146
KELLEY, SHERRY *****
KENNEDY, CHRISTINE, 105, 107
KESTLER, LISA, 117
KILIANSKI, STEPHEN, 140
KIM-PRieto, CHU, 106
KIMBROUGH, TIFFANY, 41
KING, JACQUELINE, 25
KIRKPATRICK, MICHAEL, 134
KLENTZ, BONNIE, 72
KLINEBURGER, PHILIP, 146
KLOTZ, M.L., 56, 59, 39, 104
KNIGHT, KIM, 134, 136, 91, 95
KNOX, AMANDA, 27, 133
KOELTZOW, TIMOTHY, 40-41, 145
KOENIG, CYNTHIA, 132
KOERBER, WALTER, 133
KOHLEBERGER, BRITTANY, 106
KOLARIK, ERIN, 61
KOLOS, AMIE, 45
KOLZ, ARNO, 70, 104
KOMULA, MARK, 107
KONDO, KARLI, 24, 78
KONTOS, JULIE, 95
KOPP, CORRINE, 44
KOZBELT, AARON, 31, 84, 97
KRATZ, MARGARET, 55
KRELL, MEGAN *****
KUBE, ERIN, 97
KUERSTEN-HOGAN, REGINA, 117
KUHLE, BARRY, 83
KUHN-MCKEARIN, MEGAN *****
KUNSELMAN, COURTNEY, 73
LA CORTE, NICK *****
LABARRIE, THERESSA, 143
LABORDA, MARIO, 41
LAMOUREUX, JEFFREY, 50
LANCASTER, JENNIFER, 144
LANDAU, JOSHUA, 29
LANGUIRAND, MARY *****
LANSING, LAURA, 140
LAPADULA, MARIA, 104, 92
LARKIN, JUDITH, 34, 81
LAROCHÉ, MATTHEW, 46, 78, 118
LASHLEY, SARAH, 75, 86
LAZAR, RONALD *****
LEBO, DANIEL, 61
LEE, BRENDAN, 24, 136, 118
LEE, JEROME, 130, 124
LEE, NAOMI, 63
LEE, YOUNG *****

Index of Participants

- LEITH, JACLYN, 111, 125
LEMLEY, CATHERINE, 26
LESSER, AARON, 134
LEVIN, HOWARD, 32
LEWANDOWSKI JR., GARY *****
LEWIS, BARBARA, 80
LEWIS, BETH *****
LEYNES, P., 27
LIGUORI, GINA, 120
LILIE, DANIEL *****
LIMA, OLIVIA, 34
LINEHAN, BRIANNA, 84
LIPATOVA, OLGA, 42, 88
LISS-LEVINSON, RIVKA, 65, 104
LITTLEFIELD, LAUREN, 27, 35, 47-48, 98
LODGE, DEVON, 120
LOSONCZY-MARSHALL, MARTA, 122
LOUIS, BARBARA, 120
LOVAS, GRETCHEN, 80, 117
LOWENSTEIN, AMY, 24
LOWMASTER, SARA, 106, 110
LUCHANSKY, SARAH, 69
LUEK, SUSAN, 123
LUO, JIANG, 116
LUSSIER, MARISSA *****
LYON, JULIE, 68-69, 106
MABRY, JOHN *****
MACDONALL, JAMES, 62
MACREADY, DIANE, 104, 108
MADEY, SCOTT, 67, 73-74
MADRID, PAULA *****
MAGNOTTI, JOHN, 82
MAGUIRE, PATRICIA, 60
MAKAREC, KATHERINE *****
MALONE, LAUREN *****
MANKUTA, MARNI, 68-69, 135
MANNES, SUZANNE, 28
MANZA, LOU, 28
MARET, STEPHEN, 70, 105-106, 91-92, 97
MARINELLI, STEPHANIE, 54
MARIORANA, NICOLE, 71
MARSHALL, NIJA, 60
MARSHALL, TIMOTHY, 20, 121
MARSLAND, KATHERINE *****
MARTIN, JENNIFER, 119
MARTIN, STEFANIE, 72
MARTIN, THOMAS, 73, 132, 105, 108
MASON, SUSAN, 39, 84
MASSEY, SHARON, 116
MATANO, BETH, 41, 145
MATCHOCK, ROBERT, 30, 81
MATEFY, LAURA, 46, 78, 118
MATHIE, VIRGINIA, 62, 113, 149-150
MATTHEWS, MOLLY, 40, 44
MATTSON, MARK, 127-128
MCALISTER, SARA, 52
MCCANN, DAVID *****
MCCAULEY, MICHELLE, 37, 121
MCDERMOTT, PAUL, 20, 122
MCELWEE, RORY *****
MCGARITY, SUZANNE, 131, 135
MCGEE, ELIZABETH, 134
MCGRATH, CHRISTINA *****
MCGRATH, ERIN, 57
MCGUIRE, KATELYN, 121
MCKENNA, STEVIE, 46
MCKILLOP, KEVIN, 69, 102, 97
MCKIM, ANN, 33, 84
MCMILLAN, MICHAEL, 40
MCNARY, SCOT *****
MCQUIGHAN, LISA, 74
MEEHAN, ANITA *****
MENDEZ-BALDWIN, MARTHA, 24, 120
MERRIAM, TANYA, 84
MILEVSKY, AVIDAN, 24
MILLER, KELLIE *****
MILLER, LINDA, 47
MILLER, RALPH, 41-42, 62, 112, 88
MILLER, ZEA *****
MILLS, ANA, 48
MILLS, CAROL, 33, 84, 145
MISERANDINO, MARIANNE, 126, 92
MITCHELL, SHANNON *****
MODJADIDI, KARIMA *****
MOLLOY, ANNE *****
MOLLOY, LAUREN *****
MONTAGUE, DIANE *****
MOONEY, JESSICA, 119

Index of Participants

- MOORE, JOHN *****
MORA, LOUIS, 136
MORAN, CINDY, 123
MORGAN, HYWEL, 28
MORGOVSKY, JOEL, 89
MORRIS, NICOLE, 130
MORRIS, RICHARD, 44, 112
MOSLEY, JOSEPH, 35, 85
MOSSLER, DAN, 24, 136, 118
MOYER, DIANE, 81
MULLENNIX, JOHN, 35
MUNRO, GEOFFREY, 66
MURPHY, NORA, 96
MURRAY, CASEY, 46
MURRAY, KELLI, 121
MURTAGH, MICHAEL *****
MUSUMECI, TAMARA *****
MYERS, SHARON, 139, 90
MYSLIVY, APRIL, 54
NAKAGAWA, YAYOI *****
NARDONE, NATALIE, 74
NEACE, WILLIAM, 110, 151
NELSON, ANTHONY, 26-27
NELSON, JAMES, 23, 76
NEUMAN, PAUL *****
NEWMAN, ERIK, 95
NG, PAMELA, 121
NIEBAUER, CHRIS, 28
NISHIDA, TRACY *****
NOBLE, RALPH, 49
NOLAN, TARA, 68
NORCROSS, JOHN, 23, 25, 87, 7, 128, 112
NORVILITIS, JILL, 54, 56, 60
O'DONNELL, KIM *****
O'KEEFFE, MARY, 59, 107, 110
OAKESHOTT, STEPHEN *****
ODENWALT, HOPE, 53
OKOZI, INNOCENT, 89
ORINSTEIN, ALYSSA, 41
ORSINI, CAITLIN, 98
OSMAN, SUZANNE, 92
OSSOFF, ELIZABETH *****
OSWALD, JENNIFER, 131
OWEN, CLAIRE, 110
PACELLA, MARIA, 83
PAGE, DAVID, 71
PANLILIO, LEIGH, 112
PAPPA, CHERYL, 144
PARADIS, CHERYL, 55, 66, 131
PARDINE, PETER, 104, 92
PARKER, DONNA, 110
PARKER, SCOTT, 51, 31
PASNAK, ROBERT, 37, 120
PASSINO, ELIZABETH *****
PATEL, SHILPA, 126
PATTERSON, ANDREA, 147
PAULSON, DANIEL, 59
PAULSON, VERONICA, 73
PECK, ANDREW, 81, 127, 152
PEREIRA-PASARIN, LUCIANE, 65
PEREZ, ADLYN *****
PEREZ, MONICA, 132, 135
PERRINO, CARROL, 53
PFARR, JACQUILYN, 33
PHILLIPS, FREDERICK *****
PIC, JENNIFER, 85
PICKREN, WADE, 9-10, 128, 138-139, 18
PIEDMONT, RALPH, 21, 105
PILOTTI, MAURA, 64, 80
PINES, HARVEY, 34, 81
PIPE, MARGARET-ELLEN, 76
PITTMAN, DIANA, 86
PIZZIGONI, DAYNA, 117
POES, MATTHEW, 78
POHL, MICHELLE *****
POIRIER, CHRISTOPHER *****
POLEWAN, ROBERT *****
POSADA, MARGARITA, 122
POTTER, KRISTINA, 135
POWLUS, CHELSEA, 58
POYRAZLI, SENEL, 38, 64, 136
PRESNAR, NICOLE, 59
PRICE, AMANDA, 29, 66, 111, 146
PUTT, TRISTA, 133
QUIGG, DANIELLE, 105
QUINN, DANIEL *****
QUINN, DEBORAH *****
RAHMAN, REECE, 47, 111

Index of Participants

RAMSEY, CARA, 32
RANDLETT, ERIKA, 110
RASS, OLGA, 27
RATCLIFF, KATHERINE, 111
REARDON, RYAN, 116
REGALSKI, JESSICA, 109
REGETH, REBECCA, 73
REID, BROOK *****
REID, HOWARD, 54, 93
REILLY, KEVIN *****
REINHART, KATHLEEN, 110, 142
RENGERT, COLLEEN, 129
RENJILIAN, DAVID *****
REPASKY, KELLIE *****
RESENHOEFT, ANNETTE, 75
RICH, AMY, 107
RICKMERS, HEATHER, 35
RIGGS, JANET, 105
RIVARDO, MARK, 29
RIZZO, MICHAEL, 119
ROBBINS, STEVEN, 33
ROBERTSON, DONALD, 111
ROBINSON, CAMAL *****
RODRIGUEZ-HAYNES, MARITE *****
ROHLFING, JESSICA, 140
ROIG, MIGUEL, 51, 39, 76, 89
ROLON, JOSEPH, 129, 131
ROSAS, JUAN, 23
ROSENGART, CARRIE, 118
ROSENTHAL, LORI, 114
ROVEE-COLLIER, CAROLYN, 41-42, 62, 84, 88
ROWE, M. *****
RUBIN, RACHEL, 115
RUIZ, SAMUEL, 132
RUMINSKI, JESSICA, 85
RUPERT, KALYN, 35
RUVO, JACQUELINE, 117
RYAN, ROBERT, 27
SADLER, ROBERTA *****
SAHLSTROM, KIMBERLY, 58, 45, 47
SALHANY, JENNIFER, 46, 135-136
SALZINGER, KURT, 128
SANTORO, PATRICIA *****
SAPOLSKY, ZACH, 46
SATO, TORU, 35, 70, 85
SAWYER, KATINA, 106
SCEPANSKY, JAMES, 81-82
SCHARDIN, PAMELA, 57
SCHIAVO, R., 105
SCHLECHTER, MELISSA, 24
SCHLUETER, DAVE, 59, 66, 130, 133, 109
SCHMAJUK, NESTOR, 88
SCHNUR, PAUL *****
SCHREER, GEORGE, 37, 93
SCHULMAN, AUDRA *****
SCHULTZ, BRIDGET, 82
SCHUSTER, CHARLES, 138
SCHWANDT, KATRINA, 68
SCHWOEBEL, JOHN, 30
SCOTT-JOHNSON, PAMELA, 96
SEARLEMAN, ALAN, 27
SEARS, ANDREW, 86
SEIDEL, CHARLES *****
SENEFF, ALEXIS, 32, 123
SENFT, BRIELLE, 122
SERDIKOFF, SHERRY, 144-145, 147
SESSA, FRANCES, 47
SESTON, REBECCA, 37, 120
SHAFER, CHRISTIANA, 84
SHAH, SEEMA, 52
SHAPIRO, RAQUEL *****
SHAPIRO, RONALD *****
SHELDON, PAUL, 151
SHERMAN, JAMIE *****
SHERMAN, MARTIN, 53, 69, 21, 129
SHERMAN, NANCY, 21
SHERRY, ERICA *****
SHORES, MICHELLE, 27
SHOWACRE, REBECCA, 124
SIEMEN, JAMES, 44, 86, 107
SIER, MAGEN, 145
SIGAL, JANET, 61, 131, 94-95
SILVA, CHRISTOPHER *****
SINGER, MICHAEL *****
SLOAN, LLOYD, 93-94
SLUSHER, MORGAN *****
SLUZENSKI, JULIA, 51
SMELAND, JACOB, 33

Index of Participants

SMITH, CHARM *****
SMITH, GREGORY, 117
SMITH, HEATHER, 118, 148
SMITH, KALYNDA, 95
SMITH, KATHERINE, 108
SMITH, LAURA, 134
SMITH, MATTHEW *****
SMITH, TARA, 25
SNODGRASS, LAURA, 71, 93
SNYDER, KATHARINE, 56, 36
SOBEL, DAVID, 128
SOLOMON, LINDA, 70, 110
SOOHY, NICOLE, 82
SOULIERE, JUSTIN *****
SOUSA, KELLY, 136, 95
SOUTHERLY, BILL *****
SPARROW, JOHN, 30
SPEAKER, CINDY, 121
SPEAR, MARY HELEN *****
SPEARS, MOLLY, 66
SPEICHER, HILDA, 73
SPRINGER, JON *****
STACK, ANNE, 49
STACKERT, RICHELLE, 56
STADTER, CHRISTOPHER, 94
STANT, KATHRYN, 134
STANTON, JON, 125, 96
STEINHAUSER, ELIZABETH *****
STEPHENS, TERESA, 30
STERNBERG, ROBERT *****
STEVENSON, HOWARD *****
STOLTZFUS, GENIFFER, 97
STRASSLE, CARLA, 96
STRATTON, VALERIE, 32
STROUSE, GABRIELLE, 100
STUART, CHARLES *****
STURM, LEIGH, 59
SUAREZ, MARTA *****
SUGARMAN, DAVID, 83, 109
SULLIVAN, HELEN *****
SULLIVAN, MICHAEL, 48, 75, 86, 102
SUTTON, NADINE *****
SWAN, THOMAS, 58
SWEGMAN, CASEY, 57
SYLVIA, MONICA *****
TAING, LEN, 90
TARBAY, TINA, 116
TATRO, NATHAN, 119
TAYLOR, KATHLEEN, 43, 19
THACHER, PAMELA, 57, 44
THIBODEAU, RYAN, 59
THOMAS, BRANDON, 117
THOMAS, ERIKA, 133
THORNTON, JACLYN, 32, 134
THUKRAL, RAJAT, 136
THYRUM, ELIZABETH, 54, 141
TICKLE, JENNIFER, 74
TINCOFF, RUTH, 119
TINDELL, DEBORAH, 33, 97
TOMASCO, ANTHONY, 147-148
TORCIA, REBECCA *****
TOWNSEND, DAVID, 62
TOWNSEND, TIFFANY, 20
TRIMBACH, CHARLES, 93
TROIISI, II, JOSEPH *****
TURNER, RALPH *****
URCELAY, GONZALO, 41-42, 62
USER, ORDINARY *****
VALENTE, SANDRA, 68, 130, 111
VALERI, ROBIN, 25, 67, 95
VAN ABBEMA, DANA *****
VAN ECK, KATHRYN, 111, 125
VAN VOLKOM, MICHELE, 68
VANDERVORT, SARAH, 123
VANDERWERT, ROSS, 111, 119, 125
VELKEY, ANDREW, 40, 44, 134-135
VERDINE, BRIAN, 122
VIGORITO, CAROLYN, 56
VIGORITO, MICHAEL *****
VITAGLIONE, GUY, 126
VITALE, JENNIFER, 129
VOGEL, STEPHANIE, 105
VON DER HEIDE, REBECCA *****
VORVOLAKOS, ALKMINI, 122
VREDENBURG, DEBRA, 97
WADE, T., 108
WAGNER, HOLLY *****
WAGONER, MARC, 107

Index of Participants

WAINWRIGHT, JERINA *****
WALL, SALLY, 93
WALLACE, JAMES, 119
WALTER-FROMSON, ANN, 133
WAMPLER, KIM, 57
WAN, MICHELE, 43
WARD, ALFRED *****
WARME, REBECCA, 29
WECKMAN, CARRIE, 73
WEIKEL, KIM *****
WEISER, JILLIAN, 68
WEISS, DANIEL, 151
WEISSBROD, CAROL, 131-132, 135
WELLMAN, ROBERT *****
WELLS, ERIKA, 30
WERT, ANGELA, 132
WESLEY, LATOYA, 95
WESP, RICHARD, 29, 113, 138
WHEELER, DAN, 88
WHITBOURNE, SUSAN, 38-39, 128, 100
WHITE, SARAH, 79, 141
WHITEHEAD, GEORGE, 39, 93
WHITLEY, BERNARD, 105
WICKHAM, BETHANY, 67
WICKHAM, SHAUNA, 130
WIDMAN, DAVID, 123
WIDRICK, REBEKAH, 107
WIECZOREK, CHELSEA, 79
WILLARD, WANDA *****
WILLIAMS, BRIONNA, 44
WILLS, THEODORE, 34
WILSON, KIMBERLY, 66, 91
WIND, ALEXANDER *****
WINER, LAUREN *****
WINGATE, AMANDA, 73
WINSLER, ADAM, 80, 119
WINTERSTEEN, MATTHEW *****
WITHERBEE, KELLY, 116
WITHERS, BRYANT, 124
WITKOFISKY, AL, 145
WOLFE, CONNIE, 93
WOODS, AMANDA, 23
WOODS, JAMES, 138
WRIGHT, AIDAN, 66, 108, 110
WRIGHT, DAVID, 49, 113
WRIGHT, ERICA, 74
WRIGHT, JEREMY, 58, 116
WYLIE, JONATHAN, 47
XING, CAI, 115
YAMAYA, TAKAKO, 96
YANDELL, LONNIE, 83
YANNI-BRELSFORD, GINA, 54-55, 110
YARWOOD, DENISE, 70
YOUSCHAK, KIMBERLY, 58, 116
YURKON, PHILIP, 129
ZACEK, THERESA, 109, 142
ZAK, ANN, 72
ZAMMIT, CASSIDY, 66, 111
ZEHNER, AMANDA, 73
ZELLNER, DEBRA, 31-32
ZELMANOVA, YULIYA *****
ZERVAS, NATALIE, 46, 135
ZHANG, XIUYUAN, 114, 122
ZIELASKOWSKI, KATE, 143, 96
ZIMA, LAUREN, 74
ZINN, TRACY, 79, 82
ZUCH, MATTHEW, 131
ZUZAK, LINDSAY, 70

2006 Listing of Exhibitors

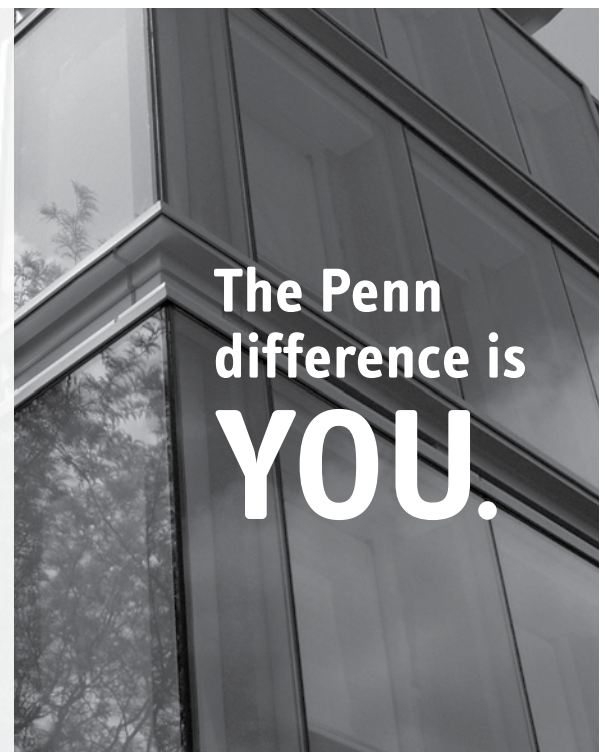
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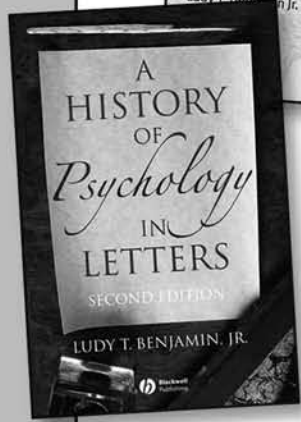
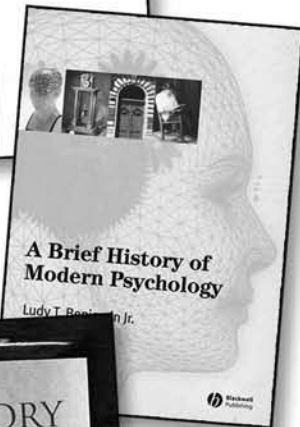
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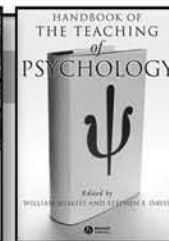
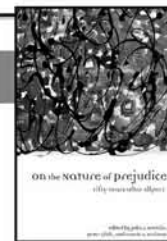
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