

**Saturday April 13, 1996**

***EASTERN ILLINOIS  
UNIVERSITY***

***Charleston, Illinois***

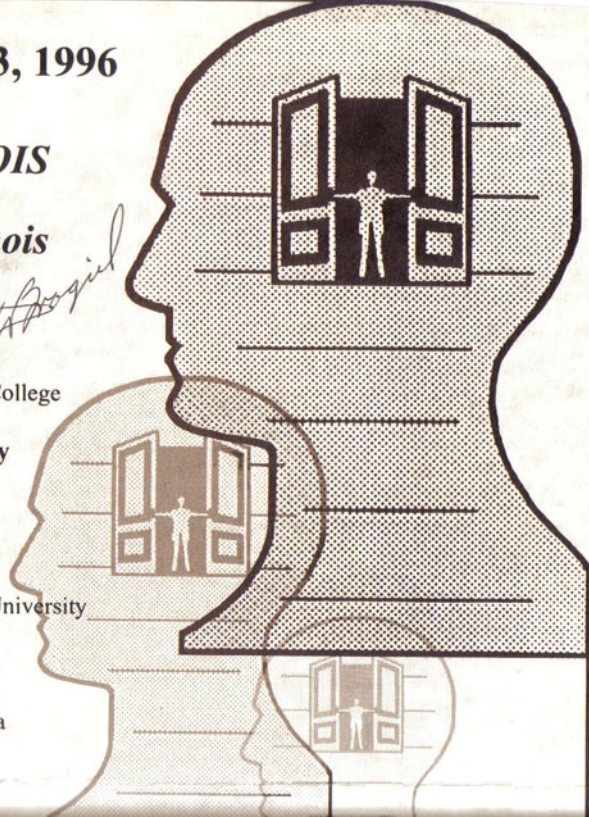
**Keynote Speaker:**


Raymond M. Bragiel  
Professor Emeritus Franklin College

*Raymond M. Bragiel*

**Sponsored by the Psychology  
Departments of:**

Butler University  
Eastern Illinois University  
Franklin College  
Indiana University – Purdue University  
at Indianapolis  
Marian College  
University of Indianapolis  
University of Southern Indiana





The purpose of the Mid-America UPRC is to recognize and encourage research by undergraduate psychology students. The program allows undergraduates to present their research and ideas in a convention format.

Types of papers must be experimental, theoretical or review. Each paper must be sponsored by a faculty member.

Abstracts submitted for review must be typed on an Abstract Form. Copies of these forms have been sent to department chairpersons. Additional forms may be obtained by writing to the address at the right, or calling (317) 940-9266. You may also visit our WEB site at <http://www.butler.edu/~woodruff/uprc/uprc.html>. Completed forms must be received on or before March 8, 1996. *Include a stamped, self-addressed envelope with each submission.*

***Mail submissions to:***

Mid-America UPRC  
Psychology Department  
Butler University  
4600 Sunset Avenue  
Indianapolis, Indiana 46208

**15th Annual Mid-America  
Undergraduate Psychology  
Research Conference**

**Call for Papers**

**Saturday, April 13, 1996**

**EASTERN ILLINOIS  
UNIVERSITY**  
*Charleston, Illinois*

**Keynote Speaker:**

Raymond M. Bragiel  
Professor Emeritus Franklin College

**Sponsored by the  
Psychology Departments of:**

Butler University  
Eastern Illinois University  
Franklin College  
Indiana University – Purdue University  
at Indianapolis  
Marian College  
University of Indianapolis  
University of Southern Indiana

The purpose of the Mid-America UPRC is to recognize and encourage research by undergraduate psychology students. The program allows undergraduates to present their research and ideas in a convention format.

Types of papers must be experimental, theoretical or review. Each paper must be sponsored by a faculty member.

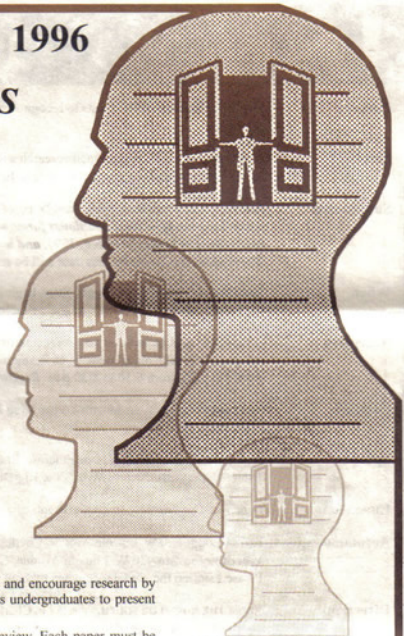
Abstracts submitted for review must be typed on an Abstract Form. Copies of these forms have been sent to department chairpersons. Additional forms may be obtained by writing to the address at the right, or calling (317) 940-9266. You may also visit our web site at <http://www.butler.edu/~woodruff/uprc/uprc.html>. Completed forms must be received on or before March 8, 1996. *Include a stamped, self-addressed envelope with each submission.*

*Mail submissions to:*

**Mid-America UPRC  
Psychology Department  
Butler University  
4600 Sunset Avenue  
Indianapolis, Indiana 46208**

**15th Annual Mid-America  
Undergraduate Psychology  
Research Conference**

**Call for Papers**





# INFORMATION

- Purpose** The Mid-America UPRC exists to recognize and encourage research by undergraduate psychology students.
- Program** Undergraduates will present their research and ideas in a convention format. Only experimental, theoretical, and review papers are invited. Each paper must be sponsored by a faculty member.
- Submission** Abstracts submitted for review must be typed on the Abstract Form located on page three of this announcement. *If needed, additional forms may be duplicated. Submission forms must be received on or before March 8, 1996, and must be accompanied with a pre-registration fee.* Any submissions received after this date will be returned.
- When** Saturday, April 13, 1996. Registration begins at 8 a.m. and student presentations begin at 8:30 a.m. Coffee and donuts will be served during registration.
- Reception** A reception will be held for conference participants who arrive in Charleston on Friday. The reception will take place in the 1895 Room in the Martin Luther King Jr. University Union on April 12, 1996 from 6:30 to 8:30 p.m. *Registration can also be completed at the reception.*
- Location** The conference is in the Martin Luther King Jr. University Union at Eastern Illinois University, Charleston, IL 61920.
- Speaker** Raymond M. Bragiel, Professor Emeritus Franklin College  
Topic: Undergraduates! So What's the Big Deal?
- Luncheon** Lunch will be provided to all registrants and will be in the Grand Ball Room of University Union.
- Accommodations** **Econo Lodge** 810 W. Lincoln Avenue, Charleston, IL 61920. **Phone:** 800-424-4777 or 217-345-7689  
**Worthington Inn** 920 W. Lincoln Avenue, Charleston, IL 61920. **Phone:** 217-348-8161  
Please mention the conference when making reservations.
- Directions** **FROM THE NORTH OR SOUTH,** take I57 to Charleston exit 190A. From exit, go east on Route 16 about eight miles. Once in Charleston, the Worthington Inn is on the right at the first traffic light and the Econo Lodge is on the right about one block past the first traffic light. To University Union, continue east on Lincoln Avenue (Route 16) and turn right onto Seventh Street just after passing Old Main ("The Castle") on the right. The Union is on the right about two and one-half blocks south of Lincoln Avenue. **FROM THE WEST,** take I70 E to I57 N and then follow previous directions. **FROM THE EAST,** take I70 W to Greenup/Charleston exit 119. Take Route 130 N about 16 miles to Charleston. Turn left (west) at first Charleston traffic light onto Lincoln Avenue (Route 16) and left at Seventh Street to Union or continue west to Econo Lodge or Worthington Inn on the left.
- Registration** The pre-registration fee is \$15 and *must be received along with Abstract submissions which must be post-marked no later than March 8, 1996. Non-presenters may pre-register until March 31, 1996,* and are strongly urged to do so. Registration for others can be completed at the door the morning of the conference; *however, the fee will be \$17.*
- Local Information** William Addison, Psychology Department, Eastern Illinois University, Charleston, IL 61920  
Phone: 217-581-6611
- General Information** Roger Thomas, Psychology Department, Franklin College, 501 East Monroe Street, Franklin, Indiana 46131. Phone (317) 738-8281. Also, E-Mail for information to Registration Chairman at [UPRC@Butler.edu](mailto:UPRC@Butler.edu) or visit our WEB site at <http://www.butler.edu/~woodruff/uprc/uprc.html>.



# ABSTRACT FORM

**IMPORTANT:** This abstract must be received on or before March 8, 1996. Read all the instructions. See sample abstract and typing instructions on both sides of this sheet.

## FACULTY SPONSOR

Abstracts must be signed by a faculty sponsor. Please complete the information below.

Name of Faculty Sponsor \_\_\_\_\_

Telephone Number \_\_\_\_\_

Sponsor's Signature \_\_\_\_\_

## TOPIC CATEGORY

*Please circle 2 categories in which your paper might be included.*

1. General Experimental/Physiological/Animal
2. Cognitive/Learning
3. Child/Development
4. Personality
5. Clinical/Abnormal
6. Applied/Social

**PLEASE INDICATE AUDIO-VISUAL REQUIREMENTS:** Overhead \_\_\_\_\_ VCR/TV \_\_\_\_\_ Slide Projector \_\_\_\_\_

**Detach this entire sheet from program — Do not fold this sheet.**

Name of presenting author (only one name as presenter) \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_

State \_\_\_\_\_

Zip \_\_\_\_\_

Telephone \_\_\_\_\_ School \_\_\_\_\_

**GENERAL INFORMATION:** (1) There is no limitation on the number of papers submitted from a particular institution, nor is there any limitation on the number of papers sponsored by a faculty member. (2) No student will be allowed to present more than one paper, although the student may be part of other multiple authored papers. (3) Submission of an abstract constitutes an understanding that the student or a substitute will present the paper. All presenters must be pre-paid registrants for the conference. (4) Presenters are expected to be undergraduate students, although they need not be psychology majors. Psi Chi membership is not required for participation. (5) Please mail submission in order to arrive on or before March 8, 1996. **INCLUDE A STAMPED, SELF-ADDRESSED ENVELOPE WITH EACH SUBMISSION. PRESENTERS MUST ALSO FILL OUT REGISTRATION FORM ON BACK. WE CANNOT HONOR REQUESTS TO PRESENT AT PARTICULAR TIMES.**

**CHECKLIST:** (1) Did your faculty sponsor sign the abstract? (2) *Did you include a stamped, self-addressed envelope?* (3) Did you include area codes for the telephone numbers requested? (4) Remember, the deadline to receive your abstract is on or before March 8, 1996. (5) This Abstract Form should be detached from the program and mailed flat, not folded.

**MAIL TO:** Mid-America UPRC, Psychology Department, Butler University, 4600 Sunset Avenue, Indianapolis, Indiana 46208, along with pre-registration form and payment.

# TYPING INSTRUCTIONS

- Use a carbon ribbon or a new black ribbon to type your abstract. Abstracts will be reproduced, from the copy you provide, for distribution to all conference participants.
- Begin abstract with author name(s) underlined. First author must be an undergraduate.
- Follow author name(s) with the name of the faculty sponsor, underlined. Place an (\*) after the name of the faculty sponsor.
- Follow author and sponsor names with the name of the institution.
- Start the description of the research with a three-space indentation; subsequent paragraphs should also be indented three spaces.
- The entire abstract should be typed single-spaced within the space provided. Do not double space between paragraphs.
- The abstract should include the following: (a) a brief introduction, (b) description of the subjects and methods, (c) summary of results (or expected results if analysis is not yet completed), and (d) statement indicating significance of findings.
- **DO NOT FOLD THIS SHEET.** Mail first-class with pre-registration fee to: Mid-America UPRC, Psychology Department, Butler University, 4600 Sunset Avenue, Indianapolis, Indiana 46208. This form must be received on or before March 8, 1996. Make checks payable to UPRC; Butler University.

## SAMPLE TO SHOW STYLE

EFFECTS OF EXTRANEIOUS STIMULI ON RECALL AND RECOGNITION: AN APPLICATION TO EYEWITNESS TESTIMONY.

David L. Cohen, Dr. John Watson\*  
Indiana University Northeast

Thirty-six male college freshmen, divided into four groups, viewed a film of a pedestrian-automobile accident. Subjects were then questioned under situations which varied in quantity and intensity levels of external stimuli, in order to determine the effects of extraneous stimuli upon recall and recognition tasks. A combination of increased intensity and increased quantities of extraneous stimuli significantly reduced the subjects' ability to retrieve information during recognition. Yet, recall was adversely affected by increases in the quantity of extraneous stimuli only, and not by the intensity levels. These findings indicate that more information may be obtained from eyewitness testimony taken in a relaxed setting.

## PRESENTERS AND ATTENDEES PRE-REGISTRATION FORM

Please use this pre-registration form if you plan to attend the 15th Annual Mid-America Undergraduate Psychology Research Conference. A separate registration form and fee is needed for **each attendee, including faculty sponsors** (*please copy this form as needed*). The pre-registration fee is \$15. If you wish to register at the door, however, your fee will be \$17. **Please mail your registration form and a stamped, self-addressed envelope to: Mid-America UPRC, Psychology Department, Butler University, 4600 Sunset Avenue, Indianapolis, Indiana 46208.** Enclose your check or money order with this form. Checks should be made payable to UPRC; Butler University. Pre-registration forms from non-presenters must be received by Monday, March 31, 1996.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_ City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_

School \_\_\_\_\_ Telephone Number \_\_\_\_\_

CHECK ONE: Participant \_\_\_\_\_ Attending only \_\_\_\_\_ Faculty Sponsor \_\_\_\_\_

Dear Colleagues and Friends,

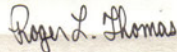
We hope you are looking forward to attending the 15th annual Mid-America Undergraduate Psychology Research Conference to be held at Eastern Illinois University on April 13, 1996. Over the years, the MAUPRC has established a nationally-recognized tradition of excellence in providing valuable learning opportunities for undergraduate students. We cordially and sincerely invite all of you to join us for what we anticipate will be the best conference yet.

Registration entitles you to attend all presentations, a reception, continental breakfast and luncheon. Please note that attendance is not limited to students who will make presentations. **All students and faculty** can benefit from seeing the kinds of activities in which undergraduates across Mid-America are involved. Further, the MAUPRC introduces students to the professional aspects of psychology in a supportive, encouraging environment. In addition, Raymond Bragiel, Professor Emeritus, at Franklin College will deliver an inspirational keynote address of particular interest to students.

There will be an informal reception on Friday, April 12, from 6:30 to 8:30 p.m. in the 1895 Room in the Martin Luther King, Jr. University Union on the Eastern Illinois University campus. The reception provides a relaxed forum for casual conversation, making new acquaintances and renewing old friendships. It also provides the chance to register and get a copy of the program so you can plan in advance the paper sessions you will attend on Saturday. This year we are inviting Psi Chi/Psychology Club members to share their ideas for promoting these important student organizations. (By the way, Psi Chi members who make presentations at the conference are eligible to receive the Psi Chi Certificate of Recognition for Scholarly Contributions.)

If you need further information, please contact me by phone, mail or email. I look forward to seeing you at the conference!

Sincerely,



Roger L. Thomas, PhD.  
Psychology Department  
Franklin College  
Franklin, IN 46131  
(317) 738-8281  
thomasr@franklincoll.edu

Visit our web site at <http://www.butler.edu/~woodruff/uprc/uprc.html>

#### Sponsors



Welcome to the  
**15<sup>th</sup> Annual Mid-America  
 Undergraduate Psychology  
 Research Conference**  
**April 13, 1996**

**Eastern Illinois University**  
 All activities occur in the Martin Luther King, Jr. University Union

Sponsored by the Psychology Departments of  
 Butler University - Eastern Illinois University - Franklin College  
 Indiana University • Purdue University at Indianapolis  
 Marian College - University of Indianapolis  
 University of Southern Indiana

**Purpose:**

"The Mid-America UPRC exists to recognize and encourage  
 research by undergraduate Psychology students."

**Conference Schedule**

8:00	-	8:45	Registration Continental Breakfast
8:45	-	9:45	Session 1
9:45	-	9:55	Break
9:55	-	10:55	Session 2
10:55	-	11:05	Break
11:05	-	12:05	Session 3
12:05	-	12:50	Lunch
12:50	-	1:50	Welcome, Featured Speaker: Professor Raymond Bragiel Director Emeritus of the Conference Franklin College
1:50	-	2:00	Break
2:00	-	3:00	Session 4

Each Paper is identified in the program with a 3 character code  
 "463" is the 3rd paper in room 6 during the 4th Session.

Conference rooms are on the Third Floor, East Wing of the University Union

Session Room-Code	Room Name	Room Number
A	Kansas	307
B	Oakland	308
C	Arcola	309
D	Charleston	301
E	Mattoon	302
F	Tuscola	310

**Session 1A****Moderator**

8:45 AM - 8:57 AM

**Professor Raymond Bragiel**

THE EFFECTS OF MISINFORMATION ON THE ABILITY TO RECALL FACTS. Joy M. Jacobs, Dr. Thomas L. Wilson\*. Bellarmine College. See abstract [1A1]

8:57 AM - 9:09 AM

MUSIC AND EMOTION. Cheryl Lennartz, Dr. Robert Boozer\*. Huntington College. See abstract [1A2]

9:09 AM - 9:21 AM

IN OTHER WORDS: LEXICAL ACCESS THROUGH SYNTAX. Kristi Shreve, Dr. Penny K. Nuwer\*. University of Southern Indiana. See abstract [1A3]

9:21 AM - 9:33 AM

IMAGE VS. WORD PRIME EFFECTS IN LEXICAL DECISION TASKS. Jennifer Buckley, Christopher Dalton, Amy Stauffer, Dr. Ted Jaeger\*. Westminster College. See abstract [1A4]

9:33 AM - 9:45 AM

PHYSIOLOGICAL REACTIONS CAUSED BY EXPERIMENTER EXPECTANCY BIAS. Beau Barrett, Brian Lawson, Kevin Gearheart, R. J. Hubbard, Jason Bridges, Dr. Charles Blaich\*. Wabash College. See abstract [1A5]

**Session 1B****Moderator**

8:45 AM - 8:57 AM

**Dr. Maria McLean**

LOCUS OF CONTROL: DIFFERENCES IN GENDER AND COLLEGE MAJOR. Carrie A. Baker, Emily R. Maciula, William L. Mason, Dr. William Porter\*. Thomas More College. See abstract [1B1]

8:57 AM - 9:09 AM

DO PHYSICALLY ABUSED CHILDREN BECOME INVOLVED IN PHYSICALLY ABUSIVE RELATIONSHIPS AS ADULTS? Tina K. Daniels, Dr. Thomas L. Wilson\*. Bellarmine College. See abstract [1B2]

9:09 AM - 9:21 AM

FAMILY TYPES AS PERCEIVED BY YOUNG ADULTS Christy L. Wilson, Stephanie J. Branger, Angela Peugh, Janis Wyatt, Victoria H. Bedford\* See abstract [1B3]

9:21 AM - 9:33 AM

DREAMING STYLE, WAKING PERSONALITY, AND THE COMPENSATORY FUNCTION OF DREAMS. Jessica Klimek, Dr. Russell Gruber\*. Eastern Illinois University. See abstract [1B4]

9:33 AM - 9:45 AM

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY: FAMILY TYPE AND GENDER IN RELATION TO SEVERITY OF CRIME. Jennifer L. Baker, Dr. Robert Boozer\*. Huntington College. See abstract [1B5]

**Session 1C****Moderator**

8:45 AM - 8:57 AM

**Dr. Belinda Wholeben**

EFFECTS OF ATTACHMENT STYLE AND PERSONALITY: HORNEY'S INTERPERSONAL STRATEGIES. Kristina K. Matheis, Dr. Roger Ware\*. Indiana University Purdue University Indianapolis. See abstract [1C1]

8:57 AM - 9:09 AM

CORRELATES OF THE JOB SATISFACTION OF CAREGIVERS IN LICENSED DAY CARE CENTERS. Katy Coughlin, Dr. William Addison\*. Eastern Illinois University. See abstract [1C2]

9:09 AM - 9:21 AM

THE ATTITUDE OF ACCEPTANCE OF NON-CHARISMATIC CHRISTIANS TOWARD CHARISMATIC CHRISTIANS. Linda V. Thomas, Dr. Robert Boozer\*. Huntington College. See abstract [1C3]

9:21 AM - 9:33 AM

GENDER DIFFERENCES IN LYING: EXPLORING THE PROPENSITY AND FREQUENCY OF LYING AMONG MALES AND FEMALES. Rayetta Griffith, Donna Nolan, Dr. Jessie Namikas\*. Madonna University. See abstract [1C4]

9:33 AM - 9:45 AM

FEAR OF SUCCESS AMONG COLLEGE STUDENTS. James Enstall, Jason Frank, Dr. David K. Jones\*. Westminster College. See abstract [1C5]

**Kansas****Franklin College****Oakland****Thomas More College****Arcola****Rockford College**

**Session 1D****Moderator**

8:45 AM - 8:57 AM

**Dr. Barbara Quinn**

EFFECTS OF THE INTERNET ON THE WABASH COLLEGE COMMUNITY. Eric Hartill, Matthew Stockton, Kevin Hammonds, Dave Patel, Dr. Charles Blaich\*. Wabash College. See abstract [1D1]

8:57 AM - 9:09 AM

FACTORS CONTRIBUTING TO LONG-DISTANCE RELATIONSHIPS. Ruth Herr, Dr. Chi-en Hwang\*. Cedarville College. See abstract [1D2]

9:09 AM - 9:21 AM

EFFECTS OF ADMINISTRATION MODE ON SOCIALLY DESIRABLE RESPONDING. Kimberly M. Bowman, Dr. Sharon K. Calhoun\*. Indiana University at Kokomo. See abstract [1D3]

9:21 AM - 9:33 AM

DOES ATTITUDE ACCESSIBILITY MODERATE THE FALSE CONSENSUS EFFECT? Gerald D. Howard, Jr., Dr. Mark Vincent\*. Kentucky Wesleyan College. See abstract [1D4]

9:33 AM - 9:45 AM

THE EFFECTS OF EMPLOYEE DEMOGRAPHICS, WORK ROLE, PERCEPTIONS OF RESOURCE ALLOCATION, WORK DESIGN, AND ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE ON EMPLOYEE PERCEPTIONS OF SUPERVISOR AND MANAGEMENT COMMUNICATION, ORGANIZATIONAL INTEGRITY, AND EVALUATION FAIRNESS. Ara Wade, Dr. Faye Plascak-Craig\*. Marian College. See abstract [1D5]

**Charleston****Madonna University****Session 1E****Moderator**

8:45 AM - 8:57 AM

**Dr. James Thomas**

CHARACTERISTICS OF WAKING PERSONALITY ASSOCIATED WITH SUCCESS IN PROBLEM SOLVING WHILE DREAMING. James T. Hayes, Dr. Russell Gruber\*. Eastern Illinois University. See abstract [1E1]

8:57 AM - 9:09 AM

AIDS KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDES AND RISK ASSESSMENT WITHIN THE COLLEGE STUDENT POPULATION. Maria Darcy, Dr. J. Scott Jordan\*. Saint Xavier University-Chicago. See abstract [1E2]

9:09 AM - 9:21 AM

LIFE SATISFACTION/ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT VERSUS LEVEL OF INVOLVEMENT IN COLLEGIATE ATHLETICS: HOW MUCH IS TOO MUCH? Devonne Mullis, Chris Cannon, Dr. John R. Lakey\*. University of Evansville. See abstract [1E3]

9:21 AM - 9:33 AM

EFFECTS OF PERSONALITY TYPE AND SELF-MONITORING ON PSYCHOLOGICAL BOUNDARIES. Nicole M. Hess, Dr. Roger Ware\*. Indiana University Purdue University Indianapolis. See abstract [1E4]

**Mattoon****Northern Kentucky University****Session 1F****Moderator**

8:45 AM - 8:57 AM

**Dr. Laurel Camp**

CHRONIC FATIGUE SYNDROME RECOVERY. Jennifer M. Camacho, Dr. Leonard Jason\*. DePaul University. See abstract [1F1]

8:57 AM - 9:09 AM

DECEPTION IN SITUATION COMEDY: AN ATTEMPT TO TALLY. Kristin Roy, Kim Batson, Dr. Russell Gruber\*. Eastern Illinois University. See abstract [1F2]

9:09 AM - 9:21 AM

THE EFFECTS OF DEFENSIVE PESSIMISM ON AN ACADEMIC TASK. Mike Davis, Matt Gunty, Brad Vonderheide, Jonathon Walsh, J. R. Westerhold, Dr. Charles Blaich\*. Wabash College. See abstract [1F3]

9:21 AM - 9:33 AM

SEX DIFFERENCES IN THE EXPERIENCE OF GUILT, INTERNAL CONTROL AND AFFILIATION AMONG SELF-REPORTED GAMBLERS. Janis Gesbeck, Vincent Biedron, Andrea Brandon, John Czapkowicz, Dr. Vytenis B. Damusis\*. Purdue University Calumet. See abstract [1F4]

**Tuscola****Marian College**



**Session 2A****Moderator**

9:55 AM - 10:07 AM

**Dr. Larry Boehm**

THE EFFECT OF MOZART'S MUSIC ON SPATIAL TASK PERFORMANCE. Tina L. Brown, Dr. Thomas L. Wilson\*. Bellarmine College. See abstract [2A1]

10:07 AM - 10:19 AM

THE EFFECT OF DISRUPTIVE AUDITORY STIMULI ON VISUAL RECALL. Aaron J. LaTurner, Dr. R. K. Boozer\*. Huntington College. See abstract [2A2]

10:19 AM - 10:31 AM

PICTORIAL INTERFERENCE AS A FUNCTION OF AGE. Amy Anderson, Alycia Kubat, Dr. Ted Jaeger\*. Westminster College. See abstract [2A3]

10:31 AM - 10:43 AM

PERCEPTION OF BODY IMAGE AND SELF-ESTEEM IN MALE AND FEMALE COLLEGE STUDENTS. Miwa Agatsuma, Tonya Browning, Christie Schueler, Dr. John Lakey\*. University of Evansville. See abstract [2A4]

10:43 AM - 10:55 AM

REPORTING INFANT CHARACTERISTICS BASED ON SUBJECT BACKGROUND AND EXPERIENCE. Barbara Kokotis, Susan Pawlus, Stacy Wright, Dr. David Pick\*. Purdue University Calumet. See abstract [2A5]

**Session 2B****Moderator**

9:55 AM - 10:07 AM

**Dr. Roger Thomas**

THE RELATIONSHIP AMONG SELF-ESTEEM, GENDER, AND ACADEMIC SUCCESS IN COLLEGE STUDENTS. Susan E. Hayner, Dr. William Addison\*. Eastern Illinois University. See abstract [2B1]

10:07 AM - 10:19 AM

EFFECTS OF SUBLIMINAL PRIMING USING OCCUPATIONS ON MASCULINE AND FEMININE STEREOTYPES. Jason Boling, Dr. Mark Vincent\*. Kentucky Wesleyan College. See abstract [2B2]

10:19 AM - 10:31 AM

THE EFFECTS OF FONT DIFFERENCES ON SHORT ASSIGNMENT GRADING. Adam A. Stasko, Dr. Charles Blaich\*. Wabash College. See abstract [2B3]

10:31 AM - 10:43 AM

EFFECTS OF COLORED OVERLAYS ON LONG-TERM RECALL. Kevin S. Holt, Dr. Maria McLean\*. Thomas More College. See abstract [2B4]

10:43 AM - 10:55 AM

PASSING JUDGMENT ON OTHERS. Annette J. McCarty, Dr. Robert Boozer\*. Huntington College. See abstract [2B5]

**Session 2C****Moderator**

9:55 AM - 10:07 AM

**Dr. Roger Ware**INDIANA UNIV.-PURDUE UNIV. AT INDIANAPOLIS  
TEST OF VALIDITY OF PHOTOGRAPHS FOR USE IN PROJECTIVE PERSONALITY ASSESSMENT. Amy T. Zielinski, Dr. Faye Plascak-Craig\*. Marian College. See abstract [2C1]

10:07 AM - 10:19 AM

THE IMPORTANCE OF RELATIONSHIP ASPECTS AS A FUNCTION OF DATING PATTERN. Jessica Lember, Dr. Diana Punzo\*. Earlham College. See abstract [2C2]

10:19 AM - 10:31 AM

ATTITUDES TOWARD WOMEN IN THE UNITED STATES AND UZBEKISTAN. April Davis, Dr. William Addison\*. Eastern Illinois University. See abstract [2C3]

10:31 AM - 10:43 AM

AN ANALYSIS OF SEX ROLE DEPICTION DURING "PRIME TIME" VIEWING HOURS. Mike Clump, Reid Embrey, Brian Merkler, Andy Starrett, Dr. Lou Sherburne\*. Wabash College. See abstract [2C4]

10:43 AM - 10:55 AM

THE EFFECTS OF SIXTEEN MYERS-BRIGGS PERSONALITY TYPES AND GENDER ON PERSONAL BOUNDARIES AND ABSORPTION STYLES. Patricia A. Anderson, Dr. Roger Ware\*. Indiana University Purdue University Indianapolis. See abstract [2C5]

**Kansas****Thomas More College****Oakland****Franklin College****Arcola****Indiana Univ.-Purdue Univ. at Indianapolis**

**Session 2D****Moderator**

9:55 AM - 10:07 AM

**Dr. Russell Gruber****Charleston Eastern Illinois University**

JAPANESE AND AMERICAN ATTITUDES TOWARD WORKING MOTHERS. Ellen B. Hart, Dr. Diana Punzo\*. Earlham College. See abstract [2D1]

10:07 AM - 10:19 AM

A TYPICAL DAY AT LITTLEVILLE PRESCHOOL/DAY CARE CENTER. Christian Bates, James Blackwell, C. Thomas Elliott, Chad Kestner, Jason Smith, Dr. Charles Blaich\*. Wabash College. See abstract [2D2]

10:19 AM - 10:31 AM

THE EVOLUTION OF FAMILY THERAPY. William E. White, Dr. Drew Appleby\*. Marian College. See abstract [2D3]

10:31 AM - 10:43 AM

WHAT ARE THE FAMILY ATTRIBUTES THAT SERVE AS INDICATORS THAT A YOUTH WILL COMMIT A MISDEMEANOR CRIME BEFORE AGE 17? Dawn D. Mastin, Dr. Robert Boozer\*. Huntington College. See abstract [2D4]

10:43 AM - 10:55 AM

CONSTRUCTED FAMILIES OF YOUNG GAY MEN Stephanie J. Brangers, Dr. Victoria Hilkevitch Bedford\*. See abstract [2D5]

**Session 2E****Moderator**

9:55 AM - 10:07 AM

**Sr. Olga Wittekind****Mattoon Marian College**

VIOLENT IMAGERY AMONG ABUSED WOMEN: A TAT ANALYSIS. Suzann Test, Wendy Morrison, Dr. Robert Cohen\*. Madonna University. See abstract [2E1]

10:07 AM - 10:19 AM

THE SEASONAL EFFECTS OF WINTER ON AFFECT. David Robinson, Gary Carter, Dr. Chi-en Hwang\*. Cedarville College. See abstract [2E2]

10:19 AM - 10:31 AM

HOW HEALTH VALUE MODERATES THE LINK BETWEEN AGE AND LIFE SATISFACTION: PART I Amy L. Fahey, Amy L. Beck, Robert M. Pugh, Judy L. Buerger, Amber D. Richardson, Gima G. Gouge, Dr. Edward C. Chang\*. Northern Kentucky University. See abstract [2E3]

10:31 AM - 10:43 AM

TRANSCENDING SOCIAL ROLES: IS ADULT ATTACHMENT A MITIGATING FACTOR BETWEEN COMMUNION AND AGENCY? Klint Krouse, Dr. Charles Blaich\*. Wabash College. See abstract [2E4]

10:43 AM - 10:55 AM

A STUDY ON STRESS COPING AND EMOTIONAL STATE OF THE CAREGIVERS OF ALZHEIMER'S PATIENTS. Jennifer Dutcher, Dr. Chi-en Hwang\*. Cedarville College.

See abstract [2E5]

**Session 2F****Moderator**

9:55 AM - 10:07 AM

**Dr. Fred Yaffe****Tuscola Eastern Illinois University**

THE FORMATION OF RELIGIOUS ISSUES AND VALUE SYSTEMS AMONG CHRISTIAN ADOLESCENTS. Judy L. Weinstein, Dr. Robert Boozer\*. Huntington College. See abstract [2F1]

10:07 AM - 10:19 AM

INFLUENCE OF PERCEIVED ORGANIZATIONAL CHANGE ON PERCEPTIONS OF JOB SATISFACTION. Rebecca S. Wilson, Dr. Thomas L. Wilson\*. Bellarmine College. See abstract [2F2]

10:19 AM - 10:31 AM

GENDER STEREOTYPE BIAS AND IMPRESSION FORMATION. Margaret Chorba, Rebecca White, Dr. Robert Tracy\*. DePaul University. See abstract [2F3]

10:31 AM - 10:43 AM

MASCULINITY-FEMININITY AND ATTITUDES TOWARD GENDER ROLES IN A SELECT SAMPLE OF AFRICAN AMERICAN MARRIED COUPLES. Laurene Lemanski, Melinda McKeague, Dr. Vytenis B. Damusis\*. Purdue University Calumet. See abstract [2F4]

10:43 AM - 10:55 AM

GRADE EQUIVALENTS: ARE THEY MISINTERPRETED? Eric R. Smith, Dr. William E. Addison\*. Eastern Illinois University. See abstract [2F5]

**Session 3A****Kansas****Moderator****Dr. David Pick****Purdue University - Kokomo**

11:05 AM - 11:17 AM

THE EFFECTS OF SPACING AND SEX COMPOSITION ON SIBLING RIVALRY. Jodi R. Leas, Dr. R. K. Boozer\*. Huntington College. See abstract [3A1]

11:17 AM - 11:29 AM

PERSONAL CONTROL AND DISTRACTION IN THE COLD-PRESSOR TEST. Michael R. Bennett, Dr. Larry Boehm\*. Thomas More College. See abstract [3A2]

11:29 AM - 11:41 AM

EFFECTS OF CAFFEINE ON TEST PERFORMANCE. Diana Martin, Heather L. Edwards, Dr. Chien Hwang\*. Cedarville College. See abstract [3A3]

11:41 AM - 11:53 AM

THE EFFECTS OF GENDER ORIENTATION AND COMPETENCE ON HELPING. Kimberly A. Meyer, Dr. Roger L. Thomas\*. Franklin College. See abstract [3A4]

11:53 AM - 12:05 PM

PERCEPTIONS OF ANIMAL RIGHTS ISSUES. Nick Barnecko, Jake Duzan, Anthony Perez, Nathan Wickliffe, Dr. Charles Blaich\*. Wabash College. See abstract [3A5]

**Session 3B****Oakland****Moderator****Dr. Penny Nuwer****University of Southern Indiana**

11:05 AM - 11:17 AM

THE INFLUENCE OF MOOD ON THE GENERATION EFFECT. Suzannah I. Watson, Dr. Roger L. Thomas\*. Franklin College. See abstract [3B1]

11:17 AM - 11:29 AM

THE EFFECTS OF CAFFEINE ON ALERTNESS DUE TO PSYCHOLOGICAL EXPECTATIONS ON UNIVERSITY STUDENTS. Chris Gill, Stephanie Shultz, Dr. John R. Lakey\*. University of Evansville. See abstract [3B2]

11:29 AM - 11:41 AM

THE PRESENCE OF DECEPTION, AND ITS EFFECTS ON NONVERBAL BEHAVIOR. Kathryn S. Smith, Dr. Robert Boozer\*. Huntington College. See abstract [3B3]

11:41 AM - 11:53 AM

TIME ESTIMATION AS A FUNCTION OF COGNITIVE TASK AND AGE. Barbara Otting, Dr. Ted Jaeger\*. Westminster College. See abstract [3B4]

11:53 AM - 12:05 PM

SHYNESS AND ITS RELATIONSHIP TO EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE. Heather Meggers, Dr. David Jones\*. Westminster College. See abstract [3B5]

**Session 3C****Arcola****Moderator****Dr. Sharon Calhoun****Indiana University - Kokomo**

11:05 AM - 11:17 AM

EFFECTS OF EVIDENCE, REGARDING THE SUGGESTIBILITY OF CHILDREN, ON JUROR DECISION MAKING. LeeAnn R. Hochmuth, Dr. Keith Wilson\*. Eastern Illinois University. See abstract [3C1]

11:17 AM - 11:29 AM

HEURISTIC FOR DETERMINING THE VALIDITY OF A PROPOSITION. Matthew Weeks, Dr. Mark Vincent\*. Kentucky Wesleyan College. See abstract [3C2]

11:29 AM - 11:41 AM

PERCEPTIONS OF TEACHERS AND ADMINISTRATORS CONCERNING PRIORITIES FOR A SUCCESSFUL MAINSTREAMING PROGRAM. Jessica M. Borah, Dr. William Addison\*. Eastern Illinois University. See abstract [3C3]

11:41 AM - 11:53 AM

ARE WE STILL UNDER MESMER'S SPELL? Kevin T. Mahoney, Dr. Charles Blaich\*. Wabash College. See abstract [3C4]

11:53 AM - 12:05 PM

DOES THE LEVEL OF INTERACTION BETWEEN YOUNG ADULTS AND THE ELDERLY AFFECT THE DEGREE OF AGEISM DIRECTED AT THE ELDERLY BY YOUNG ADULTS? Karen R. Heinold, Dr. R. K. Boozer\*. Huntington College. See abstract [3C5]



**Session 3D****Moderator****Dr. Angela Becker****Indiana University - Kokomo**

11:05 AM - 11:17 AM

INVESTIGATION OF CHEATING IN EXAM-RELATED SITUATIONS. Sarah E. Parks, Dr. Mary Kite\*. Ball State University. See abstract [3D1]

11:17 AM - 11:29 AM

A STUDY OF JOB SATISFACTION. Marcie L. Thomas, Dr. Robert Bringle\*. Indiana University-Purdue University at Indianapolis. See abstract [3D2]

11:29 AM - 11:41 AM

THE EFFECTS OF EXPERIENCE ON GENDER ROLE ATTITUDES. Jon R. Eads, Aaron Witkowski, Jeremy Bottoms, Brandon Cox, Dr. Charles Blaich\*. Wabash College. See abstract [3D3]

11:41 AM - 11:53 AM

FACULTY GENDER CLIMATE ON THE 1990'S COLLEGE CAMPUS. Bridget Stenger, Dr. Faye Plascak-Craig\*. Marian College. See abstract [3D4]

11:53 AM - 12:05 PM

MOOD, HEDONISM, AND PERSONAL PROBLEM SOLVING ABILITIES. Wendi S. May, Dr. Thomas L. Wilson\*. Bellarmine College. See abstract [3D5]

**Session 3E****Moderator****Dr. Eleanor Midkiff****Mattoon  
Eastern Illinois University**

11:05 AM - 11:17 AM

GENDER DIFFERENCES IN ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION AND CHILDHOOD STRESS. Sheri Hesker, Dr. William Addison\*. Eastern Illinois University. See abstract [3E1]

11:17 AM - 11:29 AM

THE EFFECTS OF SEX ATYPICAL PSYCHOLOGICAL DISORDERS ON THE QUALITY OF THE THERAPIST-CLIENT RELATIONSHIP. Beverly A. Lenicky, Dr. David Hogan\*. Northern Kentucky University. See abstract [3E2]

11:29 AM - 11:41 AM

BUBBLE, BUBBLE, POP AWAY TROUBLE. Michelle M. Holody, Dr. Barbara Quinn\*. Madonna University. See abstract [3E3]

11:41 AM - 11:53 AM

EVOLUTIONARY VERSUS ECONOMIC EXPLANATIONS OF WOMEN'S MATE PREFERENCES. Bill Gallippo, George Lino, Dr. Lou Sherburne\*. Wabash College. See abstract [3E4]

11:53 AM - 12:05 PM

BULIMICS AND SAME SEX-FRIENDSHIPS. Lara Singer, Justine Scott, Dr. Diana Punzo\*. Earlham College. See abstract [3E5]

**Session 3F****Moderator****Dr. John Best****Tuscola  
Eastern Illinois University**

11:05 AM - 11:17 AM

THE EFFECTS OF ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION ON DECISION MAKING. Mark Croell, Dr. Charles Blaich\*. Wabash College. See abstract [3F1]

11:17 AM - 11:29 AM

THE INFLUENCE OF KNOWLEDGE OF THE SEXUAL REPRODUCTIVE SYSTEM ON THE FREQUENCY OF SEXUAL ACTIVITY AMONG TEENAGE GIRLS. Jennifer L. Harris, Dr. R. K. Boozer\*. Huntington College. See abstract [3F2]

11:29 AM - 11:41 AM

APPLICATION OF SOCIAL LEARNING THEORY TO THE PARADOXICAL STANDARDS REGARDING FEMININITY AND MATURITY. Angela M. Bono, Dr. Ted Jaeger\*. Westminster College. See abstract [3F3]

11:41 AM - 11:53 AM

PREDICTING CRIMINAL RECIDIVISM: AN APPLICATION OF THE CANADIAN MODEL TO DATA COLLECTED IN THE UNITED STATES. M. Katariina Baker, Dr. William Addison\*. Eastern Illinois University. See abstract [3F4]

11:53 AM - 12:05 PM

THE EFFECTS OF BACKGROUND MUSIC ON THE RECALL OF MOTION PICTURE SCENES. Michelle Holody, Celeste Reed, Dr. Barbara A. Quinn\*. Madonna University. See Below for Abstract.

[3F5] THE EFFECTS OF BACKGROUND MUSIC ON THE RECALL OF MOTION PICTURE SCENES. Michelle Holody, Celeste Reed, Dr. Barbara A. Quinn\*. Madonna University.

Previous research has indicated that background music, especially background music congruent with the mood of the film, enhances the recall of motion picture scenes. We conducted a replication of a study by Boltz, Kantra, and Schulkind (1991), in this area. In our study a total of 36 college students participated, 15 students comprised an experimental group for whom background music accompanied 12 different movie scenes, and 21 students were in a control group for whom background music was absent from these scenes. In the experimental group, the type of music which accompanied the 13 scenes was also varied, so as to compare which type best aided recall. Not only did the experimental group fail to perform better when recalling the scenes than the control group, but there was no difference between the two types of background music. Such findings suggest that several confounding variables may have contaminated the results of this study.

**Session 4A****Moderator**

2:00 PM - 2:12 PM

**Dr. Charles Blaich**

THE EFFECTS OF MUSIC ON A LEARNING TASK. Heather J. Hammons, Dr. Roger L. Thomas\*. Franklin College. See abstract [4A1]

2:12 PM - 2:24 PM

ACCURACY AND MALLEABILITY OF LONG-TERM MEMORY. Michelle L. Pickett, Steve Epplen, Dr. Larry Boehm\*. Thomas More College. See abstract [4A2]

2:24 PM - 2:36 PM

PERCEIVED IMPORTANCE OF INFORMATION AND SCHEMA FORMATION. Emily Boling, Heather Meggers, Rachel Fridley, Dr. Ted Jaeger\*. Westminster College. See abstract [4A3]

2:36 PM - 2:48 PM

THE EFFECTS OF RELIGION AND THE THREAT OF AIDS ON COLLEGE STUDENTS' APPROVAL OF AND ENGAGEMENT IN PREMARITAL SEXUAL INTERCOURSE. Allison Diggs, Jason Sarsany, Karen Suftko, Dr. John R. Lakey\*. University of Evansville. See abstract [4A4]

2:48 PM - 3:00 PM

THE EFFECTS OF TYPE OF INFORMATION AND LOCUS OF CONTROL ON VICTIM-BLAME. Michelle Nicole Blackwell, Dr. Roger L. Thomas\*. Franklin College. See abstract [4A5]

**Session 4B****Moderator**

2:00 PM - 2:12 PM

**Dr. Diana Punzo**

THEORY OF MIND AS A DISCRIMINATOR BETWEEN HIGH-FUNCTIONING AUTISM AND ASPERGER'S SYNDROME. Aaron Bolin, Karen Archer, Dr. Belinda Wholeben\*. Rockford College. See abstract [4B1]

2:12 PM - 2:24 PM

EFFECTS OF THE FAMILY STRUCTURE ON EATING DISORDERS IN ADOLESCENTS. Steven J. Keene, Dr. R. K. Boozer\*. Huntington College. See abstract [4B2]

2:24 PM - 2:36 PM

SIBLING MALTREATMENT: EFFECTS OF THE YOUNG ADULT SIBLING RELATIONSHIP Angela Peugh, Dr. Victoria Hillekevitch Bedford\*. See abstract [4B3]

2:36 PM - 2:48 PM

THE INFLUENCE OF EDUCATIONAL LEVELS ON FAMILY SIZE. Colleen K. Jenkins, Dr. Robert Boozer\*. Huntington College. See abstract [4B4]

2:48 PM - 3:00 PM

PERFORMANCE ANXIETY, IMPOSTOR PHENOMENON, AND PSYCHOLOGICAL TYPE AMONG PERFORMING ARTISTS. David Beadle, Dr. Roger Ware\*. Indiana University Purdue University Indianapolis. See abstract [4B5]

**Session 4C****Moderator**

2:00 PM - 2:12 PM

**Dr. Faye Plascak-Craig**

A COMPARISON OF THE INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION'S RISK ASSESSMENT AND THE MMPI-A IN PREDICTING RECIDIVISM. Robin A. Luxenberg, Dr. Sharon Calhoun\*. Indiana University Kokomo. See abstract [4C1]

2:12 PM - 2:24 PM

ANALYSIS OF DIVISION OF LABOR IN DUAL CAREER FAMILIES. Brenda L. Vasher, Dr. Barbara A. Quinn\*. Madonna University. See abstract [4C2]

2:24 PM - 2:36 PM

EVALUATION OF THE "MAGIC CIRCLE PROJECT." Kara J. Collins, Beverly A. Lenicky, P. Michelle Hammack, Karen M. Townsend, Dr. James Thomas\*. Northern Kentucky University. See abstract [4C3]

2:36 PM - 2:48 PM

A COMPARISON OF COURTESY IN WORKERS OVER FIFTY-FIVE TO OTHERS. Cynthia W. Hauff, Dr. Thomas L. Wilson\*. Bellarmine College. See abstract [4C4]

2:48 PM - 3:00 PM

VARIATIONS IN PERCEPTIONS OF ATTITUDE AMONG REGIONS ON THE U.S. Lori Phipps, Jamie Beck, Sarah Warnken, Dr. Chi-en Hwang\*. Cedarville College. See abstract [4C5]

**Kansas****Wabash College****Oakland****Earlham College****Arcola****Marian College**

**Session 4D****Moderator**

2:00 PM - 2:12 PM

2:12 PM - 2:24 PM

2:24 PM - 2:36 PM

2:36 PM - 2:48 PM

2:48 PM - 3:00 PM

**Dr. William Bailey**

PERSONALITY AND DREAM RECALL. D. Leighann Sinkhorn, Dr. Thomas L. Wilson\*. Bellarmine College. See abstract [4D1]

INVOLVEMENT WITH DREAMING IN RELATION TO WAKING PERSONALITY. Chris Carlson, Dr. Russell Gruber\*. Eastern Illinois University. See abstract [4D2]

CITIZEN ATTITUDES TOWARDS THE POLICE. Kristen Pasechnik, Dr. Barbara Quinn\*. Madonna University. See abstract [4D3]

THE EFFECT OF ANDROGYNY LEVELS AND GENDER ON INTERPRETATION OF FRIENDLY BEHAVIOR. Dawn L. Davidson, Jennifer Lipps, Dr. Larry Boehm\*. Thomas More College. See abstract [4D4]

CORRELATION BETWEEN ENVIRONMENTAL AND INTERNAL CHARACTERISTICS AND EATING DISORDERS IN MALES. Tonya A. Summersett, Dr. Robert Boozer\*. Huntington College. See abstract [4D5]

**Charleston**  
**Eastern Illinois University**

**Session 4E****Moderator**

2:00 PM - 2:12 PM

2:12 PM - 2:24 PM

2:24 PM - 2:36 PM

2:36 PM - 2:48 PM

2:48 PM - 3:00 PM

**Dr. Joseph Williams**

THE RELATION BETWEEN DEPRESSION AND SAT SCORES. Adam Cole, Cory Wright, Tom Moore, Dr. Lou Sherburne\*. Wabash College. See abstract [4E1]

BYSTANDER INTERVENTION TO PREVENT DRINKING COLLEGE STUDENTS FROM DRIVING. Michelle Hooley, Dawn Kujawski, Jeff McGee, Dr. John R. Lakey\*. University of Evansville. See abstract [4E2]

HOW HEALTH VALUE MODERATES THE LINK BETWEEN AGE AND DEPRESSIVE SYMPTOMS: FURTHER EVIDENCE AND IMPLICATIONS FOR PRACTICE, PART II. Judy L. Buerger, Amy D. Beck, Amy L. Fahey, Dr. Edward C. Chang\*. Northern Kentucky University. See abstract [4E3]

FITNESS, DIETS AND OTHER HEALTH-RELATED BEHAVIORS OF HIGH AND LOW SELF-IMAGE COLLEGE STUDENTS. Sunila Samuels, Alicia Hite, Dr. Vytenis B. Damusis\*. Purdue University Calumet. See abstract [4E4]

THE IMPACT OF PAST PARENTAL DIVORCE ON THE DREAMS OF COLLEGE STUDENTS. Hollie B. Wheeler, Dr. Russell Gruber\*. Eastern Illinois University. See abstract [4E5]

**Mattoon**  
**Eastern Illinois University**

\* Faculty Sponsor

Many thanks to Mrs. Carol Montgomery, the Office Manager for the Psychology Department at Butler University, for the many hours of her time in coordinating registration.

## Conference Etiquette

In order for the conference to maintain a professional atmosphere and efficient order, we urge all in attendance to adhere to a few simple guidelines:

1. Please do not enter a paper session while a presentation is in progress. Wait until a break between individual presentations.
2. Please keep unnecessary noise and conversation, both immediately outside and inside conference rooms to a minimum.
3. When presenting paper, please keep within the time limits so that subsequent presenters and sessions can be maintained on schedule.
4. Do become involved in discussions, but please show courtesy to the presenter.
5. Please wear your name tag prominently so you can be readily identified as an official registrant, and for ease of communication.
6. Smoking policy—please abide by the rules in effect at this host institution.



## Abstracts

[1A1] THE EFFECTS OF MISINFORMATION ON THE ABILITY TO RECALL FACTS. Joy M. Jacobs, Dr. Thomas L. Wilson\*. Bellarmine College.

This study evaluated the effect of misleading information presented in the form of questions or statements on subject's ability to recall facts. The subjects were 60 undergraduate students. The experimenter entered a room in which subjects had gathered and handed out one of three questionnaires. The questionnaires either contained general questions, leading questions, or direct statements to verify. Five items on each of the two latter questionnaires contained false information. As a surprise recall task, subjects were required to recall information about the actions and appearance of the experimenter. The results suggest that false memories occur when subjects incorrectly respond to misleading items.

[1A2] MUSIC AND EMOTION. Cheryl Lennartz, Dr. Robert Boozer\*. Huntington College.

There continues to be an ongoing debate with respect to the nature of human emotion, specifically, whether emotion is simply a visceral response or is it a result of the interpretation of environmental stimuli. This study investigates the impact of musical preference and exposure on the determination of the emotional state. Sixty to seventy traditional age college students from a small, midwestern, liberal arts college will be given surveys to determine their musical preference. After determining their musical preference, the subjects will be randomly assigned to a preferred or non-preferred exposure condition. They will also be given an author generated test based on Plutchik's Wheel of Emotions. This scale is used to observe emotional state and intensity mediated by musical preference. It is anticipated that results will support Schachter and Singer's theory of emotion which suggests that there will be an influence on emotion based on interpretation of environmental stimuli with respect to negative or positive exposure to musical preference.

[1A3] IN OTHER WORDS: LEXICAL ACCESS THROUGH SYNTAX. Kristi Shreve, Dr. Penny K. Nuwer\*. University of Southern Indiana.

At first glance a naive reader might suggest grammatical errors in a sentence like "The old train the young." Only after a second look will they see that the sentence is correct if the word "train" is used as a verb. The reader seldom runs into such problems when sufficient context is available. The question is, what constitutes sufficient context? Studies show that semantic context can narrow the possible readings of ambiguous words (Meyer, Schvaneveldt, & Ruddy, 1972; Swinney, 1979; Measso, 1990). However, others have found syntax sufficient for dis-ambiguating among multiple meanings (Goodman, McClelland, & Gibbs, 1981; Nuwer & Daniels, 1987; Sereno, 1991). The current study replicates that of Nuwer and Daniels (1987) further exploring the role of syntax in lexical access. Subjects were presented with a prime word then asked to respond to a target letter string (Lexical Decision Task). The targets were either words or non-word letter strings. The time between presentation of primes and targets varied from 0 ms to 900 ms. The data suggests that syntactic priming results in greater accuracy and speed of decisions. Additional findings will be discussed.

[1A4] IMAGE VS. WORD PRIME EFFECTS IN LEXICAL DECISION TASKS. Jennifer Buckley, Christopher Dalton, Amy Stauffer, Dr. Ted Jaeger\*. Westminster College.

Semantic priming has been used to explore the organization and access of information held in semantic memory. Research done by Meyer & Schvaneveldt (1975) indicates recognition performance for a target word improves when the target is preceded by a semantically related stimulus word, the prime. Hines (1993) demonstrates a similar effect using image primes. Based on Paivio's dual coding theory, it is hypothesized that image priming will prove less effective than word priming during lexical decision tasks, requiring longer recognition times.

Forty-eight undergraduate college students were randomly assigned to conditions pairing either random letter strings, words or images with the target word or letter string. Each condition was tested under 250 or 1000 millisecond stimulus onset asynchrony periods.

Based on a small portion of the sample, data shows that the mean time for lexical decisions in the random letter string prime condition is 590.979 msec, while the mean decision time in the word prime condition is 589.963 msec. When a full set of data is available, it is anticipated that the means in the image and word condition will be less than the means in the random letter condition.

[1A5] PHYSIOLOGICAL REACTIONS CAUSED BY EXPERIMENTER EXPECTANCY BIAS. Beau Barrett, Brian Lawson, Kevin Gearheart, R. J. Hubbard, Jason Bridges, Dr. Charles Blaich\*. Wabash College.

This study was done to determine whether experimentally created expectancy effects can be used to control physiological processes. The physiological process that we were seeking to control was heart rate. Our hypothesis is that heart rate will conform to the expectancy bias created by the experimenter. Participants were asked to watch a short clip of a violent cartoon and were presented with one of two biases: 1) that heart rate increases as a function of watching violent cartoons, and 2) that heart rate decreases as a function of watching violent cartoons. We also included a control group in which participants were not given any biasing information. Participants viewed a violent cartoon for five minutes while they wore a heart rate monitor. Participants were asked to read the results from the heart monitor at fifteen second intervals so that the participant was fully aware of his heart rate.

[B1] LOCUS OF CONTROL: DIFFERENCES IN GENDER AND COLLEGE MAJOR. Carrie A. Baker, Emily R. Maciula, William L. Mason, Dr. William Porter\*. Thomas More College.

Ninety-two participants, fifty-six females and thirty-six males, with a mean age of 22.5 years, took part in a study on locus of control using the Rotter Scale (Rotter, 1966). The participants were upper-class students at Thomas More College majoring in one of three areas: Accounting, Biology, and Education. This study hypothesized that Accounting majors would tend more toward the external end of the scale than Biology majors. We predicted that the average score of Education majors would fall between that of Accounting and Biology. Also, it was believed that females would tend to be more external than males. These hypotheses were drawn from the amount of personal control that we felt an individual gaining a career in this field would perceive themselves to have. These hypotheses were not supported by the data. The data showed a homogeneous population tending toward the internal end of the scale.

[B2] DO PHYSICALLY ABUSED CHILDREN BECOME INVOLVED IN PHYSICALLY ABUSIVE RELATIONSHIPS AS ADULTS? Tina K. Daniels, Dr. Thomas L. Wilson\*. Bellarmine College.

A questionnaire was administered to 30 college students ranging in age from 18 to 25 years in order to investigate whether children who come from physically abusive homes become involved in at least one physically abusive relationship as adults. It was predicted that the results would replicate the findings of Walker (1979) who found a difference between those who came from an abusive home and those who did not. Other empirical questions included whether subjects currently in an abusive relationship support or would support their spouse and whether such persons would stay in an abusive relationship or leave it.

[B3] FAMILY TYPES AS PERCEIVED BY YOUNG ADULTS Christy L. Wilson, Stephanie J. Branger, Angela Peugh, Janis Wyatt, Victoria H. Bedford\*

The much publicized decline in "family values" assumes a very narrow definition of family in America. This study examined young adults' perceptions of who they include in their families and the criteria they use for inclusion. A semi-structured personal interview protocol was developed which used qualitative methods for understanding young adults' phenomenological experience of family. Data from 12 men and 12 women, aged 18 to 29, were coded on three dimensions - structure, function, and affect. Seven types emerged from the data - functional original family, functional procreational family, potential family, family as a "vessel of sentiment," and attenuated family.

[B4] DREAMING STYLE, WAKING PERSONALITY, AND THE COMPENSATORY FUNCTION OF DREAMS. Jessica Klimek, Dr. Russell Gruber\*. Eastern Illinois University.

One mystery of the human mind that intrigues researchers is the function that dreaming serves. This study examines the relationship between dreaming style and waking personality with emphasis on the compensatory function of dreaming. Jung suggested that dreams serve as a compensatory function to the waking life of the dreamer, balancing the self with what is missing from waking life. Specifically, this study compares the dreaming style of dominant and submissive personality types to their opposing dreaming style-assertiveness versus vulnerability. Compensators are identified as dominant waking-vulnerable dreaming and submissive waking-assertive dreaming. Approximately 2500 undergraduate students were administered a Dreaming Style Questionnaire (DSQ) and the 16 PF. Personality characteristics of compensators will be identified through discriminant analysis. Discussion will focus on the purpose that dreams serve for those with dominant and submissive personalities who compensate between waking and dreaming life.

[B5] JUVENILE DELINQUENCY: FAMILY TYPE AND GENDER IN RELATION TO SEVERITY OF CRIME. Jennifer L. Baker, Dr. Robert Boozer\*. Huntington College.

This study will investigate the relationship between juvenile delinquency, home environment, and gender. The sample will be taken from a midwestern, rural, county probation office. Several police, probation, and judicial officers will assist in collecting data and creating a crime severity scale. The top nine offenses were determined. Variables involved are severity of the crime, home environment, and gender of the individual. The influence of gender is also investigated. It is anticipated that a negative home environment affects the severity of the crime committed by the juvenile.

[C1] EFFECTS OF ATTACHMENT STYLE AND PERSONALITY: HORNEY'S INTERPERSONAL STRATEGIES. Kristina K. Matheis, Dr. Roger Ware\*. Indiana University Purdue University Indianapolis.

The purpose of this study is to ascertain whether attachment style and personality type indicate if we move toward, away, and against people. The independent variables are the 16 value types of the Myers Briggs and the three values of attachment style; secure, anxious/ambivalent, and avoidant. The dependent variable is Horney's interpersonal strategies consisting of moving toward, against, and away from people. One hundred undergraduate students participated in the study answering the following questionnaires; the Myers Briggs Type Indicator, Hazen and Shaver (1987) Attachment Style Measure and the Life Style Factor Analysis to measure Horney's interpersonal strategies; moving toward, against, and away from people. It is hypothesized the E-J types with anxious/ambivalent attachment style will be more likely to score higher on Horney's moving against, where as I-T types with avoidant attachment will be more likely to score higher on Horney's moving away, and E-F types with secure attachment style will score higher on Horney's moving toward.

[IC2] CORRELATES OF THE JOB SATISFACTION OF CAREGIVERS IN LICENSED DAY CARE CENTERS. Katy Coughlin, Dr. William Addison\*. Eastern Illinois University.

This study was designed to examine the relationship between the personal characteristics of child care providers (e.g., age and education level) and their job satisfaction, as well as the relationship between the extrinsic aspects of the child care profession (e.g., number of children) and job satisfaction. Directors, teachers and teacher's aides at 10 licensed day care centers in central Illinois participated. Participants completed a short survey and rated their job satisfaction on five dimensions: work, pay, promotion, co-workers, and supervision. Adjectives taken from the Job Descriptive Index (JDI; Smith, Kendall, & Hulin, 1969) were rated on a 10-point Likert scale for each of the five dimensions. Pearson product-moment correlation coefficients were used to examine the relevant relationships. Results are expected to show that the age, experience, and education of caregivers, as well as extrinsic aspects of the child care profession, are positively correlated with job satisfaction.

[IC3] THE ATTITUDE OF ACCEPTANCE OF NON-CHARISMATIC CHRISTIANS TOWARD CHARISMATIC CHRISTIANS. Linda V. Thomas, Dr. Robert Boozer\*. Huntington College.

This study intends to explore the attitude of acceptance of non-charismatic Christians toward charismatic Christians and its correlation to being exposed to a charismatic Christian or to a knowledge of their beliefs. The sample will be composed of Christian adults over 18 years of age who are not considered to be charismatic and who attend church based adult study groups in a rural midwest county. These adults will be asked to complete a self-administered survey. It is expected that those who have been exposed to charismatic Christians or to a knowledge of their beliefs will have an attitude of greater acceptance.

[IC4] GENDER DIFFERENCES IN LYING: EXPLORING THE PROPENSITY AND FREQUENCY OF LYING AMONG MALES AND FEMALES. Rayetta Griffith, Donna Nolan, Dr. Jessie Namikas\*. Madonna University.

Gender differences in lying were examined utilizing a questionnaire obtained from the book, The Truth About Lying, by Dr. Gini G. Scott. The participants consisted of 50 males and 69 females who were either students currently attending Madonna University or members of the surrounding communities. In addition to completing the three-page questionnaire, the participants were asked to provide some demographic information. This particular research study found no significant difference in the frequency of lying between male and female participants; however, the study did reveal a difference in participants' beliefs regarding which gender lies more often. The study found that male participants believed that females lie more often and female participants believed that the males lie more often.

[IC5] FEAR OF SUCCESS AMONG COLLEGE STUDENTS. James Enstall, Jason Frank, Dr. David K. Jones\*. Westminster College.

According to Karen Horner, fear of success is a psychological phenomenon that motivates women not to succeed. We sought to more accurately measure fear of success than did Horner by inducing it in a laboratory situation. Twenty college males and females were presented with a task to be completed (a block puzzle) and then were timed on how fast they solved it. After a week, the same participants were given the puzzle again and were told that they had had the best time out of all other participants the first time they had completed the puzzle. Introversion and extroversion levels were hypothesized to predict fear of success. The times for male introverts did indeed go up on the second performance of the task, indicating a fear of success, while for male extroverts, the mean time significantly decreased the second time the task was completed. A significant triple interaction of the variables (time, gender, and personality) was found. Female introverts show greatest levels of fear of success.

[ID1] EFFECTS OF THE INTERNET ON THE WABASH COLLEGE COMMUNITY. Eric Hartill, Matthew Stockton, Kevin Hammonds, Dave Patel, Dr. Charles Blaich\*. Wabash College.

The addition of a multi-million dollar communications system to Wabash College last fall has made the internet easily accessible to the entire campus. In every dorm and fraternity room, each occupant can now plug their own computer into the campus wide system. Each living unit has at least one Macintosh computer of its own. A third computer lab has been added with 28 new Macintosh 7100/80 computers. We hypothesize that more students are taking advantage of the new system and it is hindering them from participating in other aspects of the college community. With this new computer expansion, we predict that there should be a noticeable increase in usage and a decrease in community participation. Gathering data from last and this year's theater events, club rosters, a volunteer survey, and computer usage files will help show that the addition of this new system has indeed caused a general decrease in community activities on campus.

[ID2] FACTORS CONTRIBUTING TO LONG-DISTANCE RELATIONSHIPS. Ruth Herr, Dr. Chi-en Hwang\*. Cedarville College.

With Long-Distance Relationships (LDR) becoming more prominent in today's society, many college students are maintaining love relationships even though separated by many miles during the academic year. I hypothesized that communication and honesty were the key elements in LDR, but that males and females would weigh the importance differently. A survey was administered to 200 Cedarville College students who either engage or previously engaged in LDR. As expected, communication and honesty were viewed as key to the relationship. There was not a significant difference in responses between genders.



[1D3] EFFECTS OF ADMINISTRATION MODE ON SOCIALLY DESIRABLE RESPONDING. Kimberly M. Bowman, Dr. Sharon K. Calhoun\*. Indiana University at Kokomo.

Socially desirable responding (SDR) on psychological tests has been the topic of extensive research. Recent studies have looked at whether or not the frequency of SDR is influenced by the mode of test administration. Some studies indicate that the frequency of SDR is greater for computer administration of tests than for paper-and-pencil administration. Other results suggest that the two administration modes yield similar SDR frequencies. In an effort to further investigate this area of disagreement, a two-phase study was conducted. Eighty undergraduate students, recruited from introductory psychology courses, were administered the Balanced Inventory of Desirable Responding (BIDR). During the first phase, approximately half of the participants completed the BIDR in pencil-and-paper (PAP) mode, while the other half completed the BIDR in computer administration mode. Approximately 5 to 10 days after the completion of the first phase, subjects returned to complete the second phase. During this second phase, participants were re-administered the BIDR in either PAP or computer administration mode, so that there were ultimately four administration mode order groups: PAP (first administration)-computer (second administration), PAP-PAP, computer-PAP, computer-computer. In all phases and for all administration modes, subjects were asked to record their name and phone number so that the experimenter could "call them to question them about their responses." This was done to simulate a real world situation, such as a job interview, in which SDR might occur and the subjects could be identified. It is hypothesized that socially desirable responding will occur more frequently in computer administration mode than in pencil-and-paper mode. Further, the theoretical implications of the findings will be discussed.

[1D4] DOES ATTITUDE ACCESSIBILITY MODERATE THE FALSE CONSENSUS EFFECT? Gerald D. Howard, Jr., Dr. Mark Vincent\*. Kentucky Wesleyan College.

Ninety-four subjects viewed the names of attitude objects one at a time on a computer screen, and indicated their attitudes (LIKE or DISLIKE) toward these objects. Attitude accessibility was manipulated within-subject by having subjects indicate their attitudes toward some objects once and other objects three times. We attempted to determine whether attitude accessibility can act as a moderator of the false consensus effect, as measured by the percentage of others assumed to share one's attitude. After the manipulation of accessibility, subjects were asked to indicate their attitudes toward the attitude object using a Likert scale, and to indicate the percentage of others who share this attitude. Results generally supported the prediction: subjects felt that a significantly greater percentage of others agreed with them concerning objects rated three times, compared to objects rated once.

[1D5] THE EFFECTS OF EMPLOYEE DEMOGRAPHICS, WORK ROLE, PERCEPTIONS OF RESOURCE ALLOCATION, WORK DESIGN, AND ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE ON EMPLOYEE PERCEPTIONS OF SUPERVISOR AND MANAGEMENT COMMUNICATION, ORGANIZATIONAL INTEGRITY, AND EVALUATION FAIRNESS. Ara Wade, Dr. Faye Plascak-Craig\*. Marian College.

Survey findings were analyzed to investigate the relationship between a set of predictors (work role, organizational structure, demographics, perceptions of resource allocation, and work design) and perceptions of organizational integrity, management and supervisor communication, and evaluation fairness. Six thousand employees of a large corporation assessed the degree to which they agreed with 123 survey items using a 5-point Likert scale. Results are expected to show that individuals who work near the home office, believe they have access to adequate resources, and work on project teams rate organizational integrity, management communication and evaluation fairness higher than do other respondents.

[1E1] CHARACTERISTICS OF WAKING PERSONALITY ASSOCIATED WITH SUCCESS IN PROBLEM SOLVING WHILE DREAMING. James T. Hayes, Dr. Russell Gruber\*. Eastern Illinois University.

In 1958, Alfred Adler proposed that the function of dreaming is to work through unresolved problems from waking life. Much work in dream psychology and many contemporary theories are based on the problem solving function of dreams. The present study explores waking personality characteristics as measured by the 16 Personality Factor Questionnaire (16PF) of 364 participants who indicated success in problem solving when administered the Dreaming Style Questionnaire (DSQ) as compared to 378 people who reported a lack of success. It is hypothesized that a comprehensive measure of waking personality will uncover reliable personality characteristics associated with success in problem solving while dreaming.

[1E2] AIDS KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDES AND RISK ASSESSMENT WITHIN THE COLLEGE STUDENT POPULATION. Maria Darcy, Dr. J. Scott Jordan\*. Saint Xavier University-Chicago.

Past studies have shown that an individual's internalization of AIDS information, and the risk behavior they engage in, are affected by the false perception of AIDS as an issue linked to sexuality rather than sexual behavior, i.e. AIDS is a "gay disease" and as a heterosexual this information does not really concern me, and, further, my sexual behavior does not constitute risky behavior. This thinking may lead to a situation where such persons regard HIV/AIDS information as having little relevance to them. The present study sought to examine this possibility within the behaviorally-at-risk college population by analyzing attributions of responsibility for contraction of HIV as a function of gender of subject, ethnicity of subject and sexual orientation of the person with AIDS (target) in addition to looking at how the above variables interact with: (1) the subject's level of knowledge about HIV/AIDS, and (2) the degree of risky sexual behavior in which the subject participates. Certain patterns of responses across these variables would clearly indicate that the false perception of AIDS as a homosexual phenomena does indeed function to inhibit accessibility to and internalization of prevention and transmission information. Subjects were 214 randomly selected students at Saint Xavier University. Subjects read a scenario presenting "Peter" whose sexual orientation was manipulated. Peter has AIDS. Subjects then completed a questionnaire that tapped into the areas of interest. Results showed that subjects generally had a high level of HIV/AIDS knowledge, sexual orientation affected attributions of responsibility with this interacting with ethnicity of subject, and gender of subject affected level of risk behavior engaged in despite level of knowledge. These findings may prove beneficial in determining effective ways to reduce HIV/AIDS spread within this population.



[1E3] LIFE SATISFACTION/ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT VERSUS LEVEL OF INVOLVEMENT IN COLLEGIATE ATHLETICS: HOW MUCH IS TOO MUCH? Devonne Mullis, Chris Cannon, Dr. John R. Lakey\*. University of Evansville.

To see if the involvement in Division I collegiate athletics can become detrimental to student-athletes GPA and overall life satisfaction and health, 100 student-athletes at the University of Evansville will be compared to 110 non-athletes from the University of Evansville. The sample of athletes will be selected from basketball, soccer, cross-country, swimming & diving, baseball, softball, and cheerleading squads. The non-athletic sample group will be randomly selected from a list of all full-time students who are attending the university in the spring semester. GPA will be used to assess academic achievement. The SCL-90-R (Leonard R. Derogatis, Ph.D., 1975) will be used to assess over-all life satisfaction and health. Analysis of collected data will begin by applying 2x2 factorial designs to several components and may grow in complexity, according to possible correlations and comparisons. We feel that hours of involvement, over 16 per week, may prove to be detrimental to GPA and life satisfaction and health for the student-athlete.

[1E4] EFFECTS OF PERSONALITY TYPE AND SELF-MONITORING ON PSYCHOLOGICAL BOUNDARIES. Nicole M. Hess, Dr. Roger Ware\*. Indiana University Purdue University Indianapolis.

The purpose of this research is to assess the relationship between Myers-Briggs Personality Types and self-monitoring on psychological boundaries. It is hypothesized that ENP personality types who report high self-monitoring will score significantly high on the psychological boundary scale. As indicated, there are two independent variables, personality type and self-monitoring and one dependent variable, psychological boundary. The three scales used are; the Myers-Briggs Type Indicator, (Myers, 1985), the self-monitoring scale, (Snyder, 1974), and the psychological boundary scale, (Hartmann, 1991).

Subjects will be recruited throughout the university and the results, not yet obtained, will be analyzed with an analysis of variance.

[1F1] CHRONIC FATIGUE SYNDROME RECOVERY. Jennifer M. Camacho, Dr. Leonard Jason\*. DePaul University.

Twenty individuals diagnosed with Chronic Fatigue Syndrome, divided into two groups labeled "Recovered" and Non-recovered" were interviewed over the telephone. The scripted questionnaire included the following validated scales: The Fatigue Scale, Social Support Questionnaire (SSQ6), Perceived Stress Scale, COPE, Dealing With Your Illness (IMQ), and the Life Orientation Test (LOT). In addition to these, several open-ended questions were asked of the participants regarding personal feelings and experiences as well as treatments used throughout the course of the illness.

The results are expected to show higher social support, better coping skills, and a more optimistic outlook on life for those who have succeeded in recovering, where recovered is defined as 70% of the pre-morbid activity and energy level. Results of treatments used will be shown, including whether the participants perceived the treatments to be helpful or harmful and to what degree. Implications include what recovered people with Chronic Fatigue Syndrome may have done, so that those afflicted may seek help where others have succeeded.

[1F2] DECEPTION IN SITUATION COMEDY: AN ATTEMPT TO TALLY. Kristin Roy, Kim Batson, Dr. Russell Gruber\*. Eastern Illinois University.

Previous studies have tried to enumerate the number of antisocial acts on television including violence and sexually explicit behavior. Deceit appears to be amongst these commonly viewed behaviors but is rarely studied. While we might expect deceit to be a part of dramatic programming, we would not necessarily anticipate its frequent presence in situation comedy-yet a casual viewing indicated that this is the case. The present study attempts to tally the frequency of deceptive acts in the top five (based on Nielson ratings) currently televised situation comedies. Six episodes of the five sitcoms will each be viewed by six judges. Results will indicate amount of deceit, type of deceit (i.e. betrayal, snooping, discussion of deceit), and inter-judge reliability. This interface of deception, humor, and television may shed light on processes underlying each of these phenomena.

[1F3] THE EFFECTS OF DEFENSIVE PESSIMISM ON AN ACADEMIC TASK. Mike Davis, Matt Gunty, Brad Vonderheide, Jonathon Walsh, J. R. Westerhold, Dr. Charles Blach\*. Wabash College.

Norem & Cantor (1986) conducted a study testing the effects of Defensive Pessimism on a mirror tracing task. They stated that Defensive Pessimism occurs when individuals set low expectations to cope with high anxiety so that anxiety does not become debilitating.

We are replicating Norem & Cantor's study using academic tasks in place of mirror tracing tasks. We believe that using an academic task will more effectively induce anxiety, and thereby make Defensive Pessimism more applicable given the parameters of its utility.

In order to test this, a study was conducted using four samples from four class groups (two with in-class exams, two with take-home exams). Each group was administered a pretest packet on the day of the exam. The pretest packet consisted of an Optimism/Pessimism Prescreening Questionnaire (Norem & Cantor, 1986) and the Spielberger State Trait Anxiety Inventory (Gruber & Beauchamp, 1978). The task was the actual exam in each class. A post-test packet was administered after grades were received for the exams. The post-test packet consisted of the Spielberger State Trait Anxiety Inventory and a demographic questionnaire.

If Norem & Cantor's results extend to academic tasks, our results should show that participants who exhibit Defense Pessimism in preliminary testing will perform just as well as other participants in the study.

[1F4] SEX DIFFERENCES IN THE EXPERIENCE OF GUILT, INTERNAL CONTROL AND AFFILIATION AMONG SELF-REPORTED GAMBLERS. Janis Gesbeck, Vincent Biedron, Andrea Brandon, John Czapkowitz, Dr. Vytienis B. Damusia\*. Purdue University Calumet.

Personal and family background characteristics, type of gaming preferences and their frequency of involvement in gambling were surveyed in an available sample of 133 adult, male and female self-reported gamblers. Survey respondents also completed a brief psychological inventory composed of scales designed to measure risk-taking, generalized guilt, internal locus of control and need for affiliation. Sex of the gambler served as a significant moderator of the relationship between gambling frequency, the degree of general guilt experienced by casino experienced vs. other gamblers, their locus of control and need for affiliation. Among other noteworthy differences a prominent positive relationship obtained between frequency of gambling and guilt for females and a negative relationship for males.

[2A1] THE EFFECT OF MOZART'S MUSIC ON SPATIAL TASK PERFORMANCE. Tina L. Brown, Dr. Thomas L. Wilson\*. Bellarmine College.

An attempt was made to replicate the influence of pattern classical music on spatial reasoning operations with the intention to examine more closely the possibility of order effects in previously obtained results. Fourteen undergraduate students were randomly assigned to one of two groups and all participated in three listening conditions: a Mozart concerto, repetitive relaxation music, and silence. The order of presentation of the listening conditions was manipulated between the two groups. After each listening condition, participants performed a series of pencil-paper mazes of varying complexity. Results indicated that the two music listening conditions were equally effective in enhancing spatial reasoning relative to silence. In addition, the order in which the conditions were presented had an effect on spatial task performance. These findings call into question previous research that has shown the specific enhancing effect of Mozart's music.

[2A2] THE EFFECT OF DISRUPTIVE AUDITORY STIMULI ON VISUAL RECALL. Aaron J. LaTurner, Dr. R. K. Boozer\*. Huntington College.

This experiment will study the effects of disruptive auditory stimuli on recall. Forty volunteer college students will be randomly placed in either a control group or experimental group. The control group will be presented 15 single digit numbers for a period 1 sec. each and cued for a written response after a 10 sec. delay. The experimental group will be presented the digits at the same rate but in the presence of auditory interruption and cued for a written response. The results will be analyzed using a t-test. It is expected that recall in the experimental group will be significantly impaired.

[2A3] PICTORIAL INTERFERENCE AS A FUNCTION OF AGE. Amy Anderson, Alycia Kubat, Dr. Ted Jaeger\*. Westminster College.

The Stroop Effect (Stroop, 1935) occurs when names of colors printed in an incongruent hue interferes with the naming of the ink color. In the current study, we eliminate the use of words in the stimulus by presenting a picture-color task. It is hypothesized that the use of incongruently colored pictures, for example blue eggs, will slow the identification of the color. Twenty-seven individuals, both male and female, of three distinct age groups, elementary school, college, and elderly, were presented with 3 variations of our pictorial Stroop task: incongruently colored pictures, correctly colored pictures, and blocks of color. They were instructed to identify the sixteen colors as quickly as possible. Time was kept with a stop watch. A preliminary examination of data collected from only the college-aged students yields the following means: (1) the colors in incongruently colored pictures were identified in 10.08 seconds; (2) the colors in correctly colored pictures were identified in 8.47 seconds; and (3) the colors of the block were named in 9.27 seconds. These data show a Stroop-like interference effect generated without words, and we project the effect will be larger in children and the elderly.

[2A4] PERCEPTION OF BODY IMAGE AND SELF-ESTEEM IN MALE AND FEMALE COLLEGE STUDENTS. Miwa Agatsuma, Tonya Browning, Christie Schueler, Dr. John Lakey\*. University of Evansville.

In the past, research has supported a relationship between self-esteem and satisfaction with appearance and body image. In an attempt to demonstrate this relationship, we will survey a sample of college students, using the Index of Self-esteem and the Body Image/Attractiveness Perception Scale. We hope to find that men and women with lower body satisfaction will have lower self-esteem, as compared to men and women with higher body satisfaction. These findings may indicate that weight and body image satisfaction contribute to an individual's level of self-esteem.

[2A5] REPORTING INFANT CHARACTERISTICS BASED ON SUBJECT BACKGROUND AND EXPERIENCE. Barbara Kokotis, Susan Pawlus, Stacy Wright, Dr. David Pick\*. Purdue University Calumet.

The present study is a partial replication of a study by M. W. Matlin (1993) in which college students were asked to rate infant characteristics in an attempt to assess the effects of gender stereotyping. In the present study, psychology students will serve as subjects. Information will be collected and analyzed based on the subjects' responses to a personal background questionnaire, an infant characteristic rating scale and the BEM questionnaire. It is expected that the overall experience and knowledge of children that a subject has will affect the subjects' sex-stereotyped responses.

[2B1] THE RELATIONSHIP AMONG SELF-ESTEEM, GENDER, AND ACADEMIC SUCCESS IN COLLEGE STUDENTS. Susan E. Hayner, Dr. William Addison\*. Eastern Illinois University.

Although research has shown that at the secondary level, self-esteem and academic success are positively correlated, little research has been done on college students. The Coopersmith Self-esteem Inventory (Coopersmith, 1981) was given to approximately 120 introductory psychology students. In addition, participants allowed us to obtain their cumulative grade point average via computerized records. This study also used gender as a third variable. The results are expected to show a moderate to high positive correlation between self-esteem and academic success. Results are also expected to show that this correlation is stronger in women. These findings will indicate that self-esteem may be a predictor of academic success at the collegiate level.

[2B2] EFFECTS OF SUBLIMINAL PRIMING USING OCCUPATIONS ON MASCULINE AND FEMININE STEREOTYPES. Jason Boling, Dr. Mark Vincent\*. Kentucky Wesleyan College.

We tested the hypothesis that gender stereotypes can be automatically activated by certain occupations. First, subjects were subliminally primed with words related to either a masculine or feminine occupation (CONSTRUCTION WORKERS or TEACHERS). This was done by presenting the words for 83 milliseconds on computer screens in the course of a simple reaction time task. Both groups then filled out a questionnaire regarding the masculinity/femininity of a fictitious person. As predicted, questionnaire ratings were affected by the priming.

[2B3] THE EFFECTS OF FONT DIFFERENCES ON SHORT ASSIGNMENT GRADING. Adam A. Stasko, Dr. Charles Blaich\*. Wabash College.

Considerable attention has been given to examining grading consistency in written assignments such as essays and short papers. Holistic grading scales for these types of assignments have been developed in order to improve reliability in the grading of written work. In order to maximize reliability and consistency in grading of these types of assignments, it is important to find as many variables that affect grading as possible. In addition, other studies have shown that some font types facilitate faster letter perception and better retention than others. It is, therefore, a possibility that an assignment in one font may receive a better grade than the same assignment in a different font. These fonts may also affect the aesthetic value of the assignment which may, in turn, affect the grade. Thirty-nine students and 8 professors at a small, Midwestern liberal arts college were asked to grade a short paper assignment using a holistic grading guideline developed by Madigan and Brosamer (Teaching of Psychology, 1991). Each subject graded a paper identical in content and length in one of two possible fonts (Courier or Times New-Roman). No significant difference in grades was found between the Courier and the Times New-Roman font group for both student and faculty graders. More importantly, there was no significant difference in grading between the student and faculty group. Grades were not only unaffected by which font was used, but they were also unaffected by whether the grader was a student or a faculty member. This suggests that the holistic grading guidelines used are very effective in improving the reliability of written work.

[2B4] EFFECTS OF COLORED OVERLAYS ON LONG-TERM RECALL. Kevin S. Holt, Dr. Maria McLean\*. Thomas More College.

Sixty college students, divided into five groups, studied a list of 44 familiar words through a clear or a colored overlay (yellow, red, blue, or green). After a six minute study time, all participants performed a free recall task. A second session occurred seven to eight days later in which participants were asked to recall the words they had studied in the first session. The researcher believed that a yellow overlay would enhance the recall of correct words in the second session significantly more than the other overlays. The results will be discussed in relation to this hypothesis. Findings in this study will be applied to the educational system and the marketing field.

[2B5] PASSING JUDGMENT ON OTHERS. Annette J. McCarty, Dr. Robert Boozer\*. Huntington College.

This study will research whether the two value systems of Christians and non-Christians influence the tendency to judge other people for their actions in society. Mid-western male and female college students, ages 18 through 22, will be surveyed to obtain information about beliefs and opinions they have about other's actions. The anticipated outcome of this study is that Christians will have a higher tendency to pass judgment on others.

[2C1] TEST OF VALIDITY OF PHOTOGRAPHS FOR USE IN PROJECTIVE PERSONALITY ASSESSMENT. Amy T. Zielinski, Dr. Faye Plascak-Craig\*. Marian College.

The concurrent validity of photographs for use in projective personality assessment was investigated. Seventy-nine students participated in taking two established personality tests, the 16 Personality Factor Questionnaire and the Myers-Briggs Type Indicator, and participants were then shown twenty black and white slides of photographs. Measures of recall, content preference, and salience of content elements were collected. The results are expected to show high correlation with nine of the 16 PF factors and three factors of the MBTI. If validated the use of photography for projective personality testing may facilitate administration and reduce confounding by vocabulary differences and out-dated visual stimuli such as the TAT.

[2C2] THE IMPORTANCE OF RELATIONSHIP ASPECTS AS A FUNCTION OF DATING PATTERN. Jessica Lember, Dr. Diana Punzo\*. Earlham College.

Previous research on dating has show that people tend to want different things in short-term (ST) partners than they want in long-term (LT) partners. Research has also demonstrated that self-disclosure, communication, commitment, and sexual activity contribute to relationship satisfaction. The role these aspects have played in relationships has been shown to vary as a function of gender. The present study categorizes people (30 females and 24 males) based on the typical duration of their relationships (ST daters=most relations < 3 mos., LT daters=most relationships > 3 mos.). The two groups were compared in terms of the amount of importance they placed on various relationship aspects (e.g. fidelity, commitment). It was hypothesized that ST daters and LT daters would place different amounts of importance on these aspects (e.g. sex would be more important to ST daters, communication would be more important to LT daters). Gender comparisons were also made. Ss rated 17 aspects on a scale of 1-7 (1=not very important, 7=very important). Results indicate that there were dating pattern differences for sexual activity and being in love. There were gender differences for fidelity, communication, and resolving problems. An interaction was found for engaging in non-sex activities. Support of hypotheses and reasons why more dating pattern differences were not found are discussed.



[2C3] ATTITUDES TOWARD WOMEN IN THE UNITED STATES AND UZBEKISTAN. April Davis, Dr. William Addison\*. Eastern Illinois University.

Cross-cultural and gender differences in attitudes toward women were examined among undergraduate students in the United States and Uzbekistan. The former Soviet republic's recent cultural/political history was examined in order to make predictions for the results of the study. The self-report instrument used to measure attitudes was the short version of the Attitude Toward Women Scale (Spence, Helmreich, & Stapp, 1973). The results were consistent with the cross-cultural predictions, but were not consistent with the predictions for gender differences. Americans had more nontraditional attitudes toward women than did Uzbeks. There were no gender differences for American students, but there were gender differences for Uzbek students. Uzbek women had more nontraditional attitudes than did Uzbek men.

[2C4] AN ANALYSIS OF SEX ROLE DEPICTION DURING "PRIME TIME" VIEWING HOURS. Mike Clump, Reid Embrey, Brian Merkler, Andy Starrett, Dr. Lou Sherburne\*. Wabash College.

The androgyny of characters depicted on randomly selected "prime time" television shows was rated using the Bem Sex Role Inventory (BSRI). The study was based on research done by Peeters (1979), which showed that in the mid-1970's, male characters were depicted, in general, as "highly masculine" and female characters were depicted as "feminine." The results of a x2 test, in which we compared our results with those of Peeters, suggested that television characters are currently portrayed as more androgynous than they were in the mid-1970's.

[2C5] THE EFFECTS OF SIXTEEN MYERS-BRIGGS PERSONALITY TYPES AND GENDER ON PERSONAL BOUNDARIES AND ABSORPTION STYLES. Patricia A. Anderson, Dr. Roger Ware\*. Indiana University Purdue University Indianapolis.

The purpose of this research is to ascertain the presence or absence of the relationship between the Myers-Briggs personality types and psychological boundaries as measured by the Absorption Style Questionnaire and the Boundary Scale Questionnaire. It has been hypothesized that individuals having intuition with feeling and sensing with feeling personality types will tend to have thinner boundaries as measured by the Boundary Questionnaire. Furthermore, it was also hypothesized that these individuals would have high levels of absorption as measured by the Absorption Questionnaire. Approximately three hundred individuals will participate in this study on a volunteer basis. The subjects will be required to complete the Myers-Briggs Type Indicator, the Absorption Style Questionnaire, and the Boundary Questionnaire. The results of this study will be analyzed using a 2x2 multivariate analysis of variance (MANOVA).

[2D1] JAPANESE AND AMERICAN ATTITUDES TOWARD WORKING MOTHERS. Ellen B. Hart, Dr. Diana Punzo\*. Earlham College.

During the past few decades, many countries have seen an increase in the number of women in the work force; among these women are many mothers. Despite this marked increase in the number of working mothers, research has shown that many people still have negative attitudes toward maternal employment. Research has also indicated that attitudes toward working mothers can vary according to the culture in which they are examined. Ten American and 10 Japanese college students were surveyed regarding their attitudes toward maternal employment. Results revealed significant differences in attitude regarding certain aspects of maternal employment as a function of nationality and gender. Implications of these findings, and suggestions for future research are discussed.

[2D2] A TYPICAL DAY AT LITTLEVILLE PRESCHOOL/DAY CARE CENTER. Christian Bates, James Blackwell, C. Thomas Elliott, Chad Kestner, Jason Smith, Dr. Charles Blaich\*. Wabash College.

The video Preschool in Three Cultures (Tobin, Wu, & Davidson, 1989) is often used as a means of demonstrating cultural differences in pre-school child development. The video tape is broken into three 15-20 minute segments, containing video from Chinese, Japanese, and Hawaiian preschool/day care centers. The purpose of this project was to examine American preschools in further depth by creating a similar videotape covering the development of children and the operational procedures of a typical Midwestern preschool. Through naturalistic observation, a documentary video was created covering topics such as physical, cognitive and social development. The video takes the viewer through a typical day at the center, including class sessions, play time, and a display of teacher and student interactions. The video was created for use in the classroom setting. Portions of the video which best illustrate our final product will be shown.

[2D3] THE EVOLUTION OF FAMILY THERAPY. William E. White, Dr. Drew Appleby\*. Marian College.

Family therapy originated from the realization by psychiatrists that major psychological illnesses could be associated with problems within the family unit. Over its short history, family therapy has put a new focus on husband-wife and parent-children interactions. It currently addresses the problems of today's family. Family therapy continues to progress as it evolves in accordance with the changing ways in which humans live with each other.

[2D4] WHAT ARE THE FAMILY ATTRIBUTES THAT SERVE AS INDICATORS THAT A YOUTH WILL COMMIT A MISDEMEANOR CRIME BEFORE AGE 17? Dawn D. Mastin, Dr. Robert Boozer\*. Huntington College.

This study will investigate family attributes that serve as indicators that a youth will commit a misdemeanor crime before age 17. This study will look at youth ages 10-17 from a small midwestern county who have committed misdemeanor crimes and a sample of those who have not. The data will be collected by surveying and interviewing the youth randomly selected for study. It is anticipated that there will be several consistent indicators that identify a youth will commit a misdemeanor crime before age 17.



**[2D5] CONSTRUCTED FAMILIES OF YOUNG GAY MEN** Stephanie J. Brangers, Dr. Victoria Hilkkevitch Bedford\*

The intent of this study was to understand who young adult gay men regarded as "family." Who is included and excluded from their biological/legal families, and what fictive kin are adopted? Perceived family structure and function were examined as well as affective aspects of the relationships. The data were gathered by a semi-structured personal interview. Open-ended questions and a genogram were administered as well as a questionnaire measuring the acceptance levels of participants' family members and friends. Analyses of structure, functions, and feelings related to family are expected to show the degree to which homosexuality affects family concept. It is predicted that gay men's constructed families are related to their perception of relatives' and friends' acceptance of their sexual orientation.

**[2E1] VIOLENT IMAGERY AMONG ABUSED WOMEN: A TAT ANALYSIS.** Suzann Test, Wendy Morrison, Dr. Robert Cohen\*, Madonna University.

Domestic violence and its effects on the survivors' mental representations of abuse were studied. Participants consisted of ten physically abused residents of a domestic violence shelter, and a control group of ten women who have not been abused by a significant other. The Thematic Apperception Test (TAT) was administered to all of the participants. A series of six cards were used in a consistent sequential order. The participants were instructed to view the cards and provide a story with a beginning, a middle, and an end. The stories were audio recorded and transcribed onto paper. After transcribing, the stories were coded according to an object relations scale. We hypothesize that we will find increased levels of violent imagery among abused women. We will also conduct an exploratory content analysis to identify recurring themes in each group.

**[2E2] THE SEASONAL EFFECTS OF WINTER ON AFFECT.** David Robinson, Gary Carter, Dr. Chi-en Hwang\*, Cedarville College.

To determine whether the depressive effects of winter were more severe for Cedarville College students who came from climates across the southern United States and California than for those who came from climates similar to Cedarville, Ohio, the authors compared subjects' affect during winter quarter instruction (Jan.-Mar.). Subjects consisted of 27 (17 females, 10 males) students from northern climates and 27 (17 females, 10 males) students from southern climates and California. Subjects responded to an e-mail survey designed to assess depressive behaviors based on data from previous research and DSM-IV criteria for Seasonal Affective Disorder. Findings revealed an increase in depressive responses in southern subjects over their northern counterparts. Findings also indicated a marked increase in depressive responses in winter quarter over fall quarter (Sept. - Dec.), from both southern and northern subjects. The results suggested that students should consider an average or less demanding schedule during winter months.

**[2E3] HOW HEALTH VALUE MODERATES THE LINK BETWEEN AGE AND LIFE SATISFACTION: PART I** Amy L. Fahey, Amy L. Beck, Robert M. Pugh, Judy L. Buerger, Amber D. Richardson, Gima G. Gouge, Dr. Edward C. Chang\*, Northern Kentucky University.

The present preliminary study investigated the influence of health value as a potential moderator of age and life satisfaction. One hundred and fifty-seven undergraduate college students (mean age = 20.83) completed a battery in which they provided demographic information and completed a number of different self-report measures, including The Satisfaction With Life Scale (SWLS; Diener, Emmons, Larsen & Griffin, 1985) and the Health Value Scale (HV; Lau, Hartman, & Ware, 1986). A 2 (younger vs. older) x 2 (high vs. low health value) ANOVA with life satisfaction as the dependent variable showed significant main effects for health value as well as a significant interaction between age and health value. No main effect was found for age. These findings provide support for the notion that health value moderates the relationship between age and psychological well-being. Implications for future research and practice are discussed.

**[2E4] TRANSCENDING SOCIAL ROLES: IS ADULT ATTACHMENT A MITIGATING FACTOR BETWEEN COMMUNION AND AGENCY?** Klint Krouse, Dr. Charles Blaich\*, Wabash College.

The primary purpose of this study was to investigate the relationship between transcendence, communion, and agency. Transcendence is the ability to move between or expand to include social spheres of influence. Communion refers to a fundamental modality in which an individual participates in some larger social entity, and is manifested by non-contractual cooperation. Finally, agency refers to a fundamental modality in which an organism exists as an individual and is manifested by self-protection, self-assertion, self-expansion, and the urge to master. Bankart and Vincent hypothesized that communion mitigates agency so that an integration results in a heightened concern for relationships with others and a devaluing of self-centeredness. This idea was expanded to test the notion that one mitigating mechanism is adult attachment. Therefore, being communal and attached should allow one to overcome sex roles, and transcend other social spheres. To test this hypothesis Bankart and Vincent's (1988) procedure was modified to measure not only communion and agency, but also personal growth, and West's measure of adult attachment (1987).

**[2E5] A STUDY ON STRESS COPING AND EMOTIONAL STATE OF THE CAREGIVERS OF ALZHEIMER'S PATIENTS.** Jennifer Dutcher, Dr. Chi-en Hwang\*, Cedarville College.

Many studies have found that the caregivers of Alzheimer's patients experienced lots of stress both mentally and physically. In this study, coping strategies and the emotional state of caregivers of Alzheimer's patients in comparison to the general population was investigated. A survey was given to fifteen selected caregivers of patients with Alzheimers. The survey was formulated to measure the stress coping strategies, general emotions and the levels of depression for both groups. It was hypothesized that the caregiver would be more confrontive coping, more escape-avoidance, less playful problem solving, and less distancing than the general population. The level of depression in the caregivers would be higher than that of the general population. The caregivers would also report more negative emotions than the general population. The results will be presented at the conference.

[2F1] THE FORMATION OF RELIGIOUS ISSUES AND VALUE SYSTEMS AMONG CHRISTIAN ADOLESCENTS. Judy L. Weinstein, Dr. Robert Boozer\*. Huntington College.

This study will investigate the extent to which Christian adolescents share religious issues and values with Christian and non-Christian peers. Ninety mid-western, male and female Christian teen-agers ages 14-18 will be given a self-administered survey to establish their openness to Christian and non-Christian peers about religious issues and values. The anticipated outcome is that Christian adolescents will share religious issues and values with the Christian peer compared to the extent they will share religious issues with the non-Christian.

[2F2] INFLUENCE OF PERCEIVED ORGANIZATIONAL CHANGE ON PERCEPTIONS OF JOB SATISFACTION. Rebecca S. Wilson, Dr. Thomas L. Wilson\*. Bellarmine College.

Organizational change in the work environment can impact the productivity and bottom line of the corporation, the health and well-being of the employees, and the community in which the corporation is located. This study examined the relationship between perceived organizational change and employees' perceptions of job satisfaction. Adult subjects (N=100) completed a questionnaire designed to capture perceptions of organization change and job satisfaction. It was hypothesized that organizational change has a negative impact on perceptions of job satisfaction and that there is a direct relationship between organizational change as perceived by employees and their perceived change in job satisfaction. Results that confirm these hypotheses are that employees' perceptions of job satisfaction two years ago differ from those perceptions today and that the amount of organizational change perceived by employees is positively correlated with the decline in employees' job satisfaction between two years ago and today.

[2F3] GENDER STEREOTYPE BIAS AND IMPRESSION FORMATION. Margaret Chorba, Rebecca White, Dr. Robert Tracy\*. DePaul University.

This study investigates how impression formation of male and female targets is affected by the order in which gender stereotyped adjectives are used in describing them. Ninety-six DePaul University students were divided into three groups in which a target individual with either a male name, female name, or no name was described to them. Two conditions existed with respect to order in the list of adjectives read to describe each individual. An identical list of words was read, either in order of masculine to feminine connotation or from feminine to masculine connotation. Participants were then asked to answer questions about their first impression of the individual described on scales of likability and masculinity/femininity. Our hypotheses include that target individuals described by gender-consistent adjectives first will be rated higher in likability and in gender-consistency. Our findings may shed light on issues of gender roles in impression formation and biases involving gender stereotyped personality attributes.

[2F4] MASCULINITY-FEMININITY AND ATTITUDES TOWARD GENDER ROLES IN A SELECT SAMPLE OF AFRICAN AMERICAN MARRIED COUPLES. Laurene Lemanski, Melinda McKeague, Dr. Vytenis B. Damusis\*. Purdue University Calumet.

An incidental sample of 80 married African-American married couples responded to a brief background questionnaire, the Bem Sex Role Inventory (BSRI) and an experimental Likert-type scale entitled the Masculine-Feminine Sex Role Survey (M-FSRS) designed to assess conventional attitudes toward gender roles. As an exploratory correlational investigation, the study uncovered a relatively low degree of agreement within this sample of couples in attitudes toward gender-specific behaviors. The BSRI's differentiation of sampled subjects into the sex role categories of masculine, feminine, undifferentiated and androgynous was used as the analytical basis for further study of the differences in attitudes. The validity of the BSRI is discussed.

[2F5] GRADE EQUIVALENTS: ARE THEY MISINTERPRETED? Eric R. Smith, Dr. William E. Addison\*. Eastern Illinois University.

Several researchers have claimed that grade equivalents, frequently used to interpret test results, are often misinterpreted as standards rather than averages. I examined whether grade equivalents were interpreted accurately by graduate students in school psychology, undergraduates in elementary education, and undergraduate students in a general education course. A brief questionnaire containing open-ended questions about the participants' familiarity with grade equivalents and their interpretation was used. The participants were told to answer a question even if they were unsure of the answer and to rank the certainty of their answer using a Likert-type scale. The expected results are that elementary education majors and school psychology graduate students will interpret grade equivalents more accurately than a comparison group composed of students with little or no training. Because little empirical research has been done on the misinterpretation of grade equivalents, the results should be valuable to educators. Furthermore, because grade equivalents are used for determining abilities, assessing learning disabilities, and identifying gifted children, it is important to know if they are being misinterpreted.

[3A1] THE EFFECTS OF SPACING AND SEX COMPOSITION ON SIBLING RIVALRY. Jodi R. Leas, Dr. R. K. Boozer\*. Huntington College.

This study is designed to examine the differences found in the level of rivalry in sibling relationships. The goal is to measure sibling rivalry and its relationship to spacing and sex composition of adjacent siblings. A questionnaire was administered to a sample of midwestern college students to determine levels of rivalry, spacing, and sex composition of adjacent sibling dyads. Results are expected to suggest correlations between spacing, sex composition, and sibling rivalry.

[3A2] PERSONAL CONTROL AND DISTRACTION IN THE COLD-PRESSOR TEST. Michael R. Bennett, Dr. Larry Boehm\*. Thomas More College.

Researchers have used distraction as a pain reduction technique for many years. It is believed that the pain experience requires a certain amount of attentional capacity, and if the available capacity is reduced the perception of the experience is not as intense. Research has also shown that a sense of personal control over an aversive stimulus leads to reduced stress, and stress is believed to be a major part of pain perception. If this is the case, when stress is reduced in response to a painful stimulus, the level of perceived pain should be reduced as well. Subjects were divided into three groups and asked to place their hand in a chamber of ice-water and rate the level of pain experienced. One group received no pain reduction technique. A second group performed a shadowing task as a distraction technique. Subjects in the third group were told that if the pain was too great they could raise the temperature in the chamber a few degrees. This was intended to give them a false sense of personal control over the aversive stimulus, as they could not actually raise the temperature of the water. The results are expected to show similar pain ratings for the personal control group and the distraction group, with both groups showing a reduction in the levels of perceived pain when compared to the group given no pain reduction technique. These results would shed further light on the role of stress in pain perception, and demonstrate the value of personal control as a pain reduction technique.

[3A3] EFFECTS OF CAFFEINE ON TEST PERFORMANCE. Diana Martin, Heather L. Edwards, Dr. Chi-en Hwang\*. Cedarville College.

Being college students and coffee drinkers, we were curious to know if caffeine affects our academic performance in any way. The purpose of this study was to investigate the effects caffeine consumption has on test performance in three areas: (1) attention, (2) mathematical skills, and (3) analytical thinking. We took a sample of 23 Cedarville College students and gave them varying degrees of caffeine, dependent upon their average daily consumption. We then compared these results with a similar test the subjects had taken with a placebo. The experiment was a single-blind, within subject design. We hypothesized that while caffeinated, subjects would score lower on the attention and analytical portions of the tests than without the influence of caffeine. We expected that basic math skills would be unaffected by caffeine.

[3A4] THE EFFECTS OF GENDER ORIENTATION AND COMPETENCE ON HELPING. Kimberly A. Meyer, Dr. Roger L. Thomas\*. Franklin College.

The present study examined the effects of gender orientation and competence on helping behavior. Introductory psychology students completed the Bem Sex Role Inventory (1974) and then attended one of two training sessions. One group heard a presentation on interpersonal counseling techniques (high competence); the other group watched a video about humpback whales (low competence). After the training session, all subjects were asked about their willingness to participate in a new peer counseling program. Preliminary analyses did not reveal significant effects, though masculine, high competence subjects and feminine, low-competence subjects reported the most willingness to assist in the new program. These findings suggest that gender orientation may serve as a predictor of helping behavior.

[3A5] PERCEPTIONS OF ANIMAL RIGHTS ISSUES. Nick Barneolo, Jake Duzan, Anthony Perez, Nathan Wickliffe, Dr. Charles Blaich\*. Wabash College.

The essence of this study was to determine how people perceive animal rights issues, animal consciousness, animal cognition, and animal rights advocates and opponents. A three-part survey was administered to college students. The first portion was intended to measure individuals' ethical opinions on specific animal rights issues. These issues were derived from a questionnaire that Herzog (1981) used in a previous study on gender roles and animal rights. The second part of the study was derived from an article written by Rollin (1987) which theorizes that the more one recognized the consciousness of animals, the more likely he or she is to believe in the rights of animals. The final portion of the study is based on the premise that there is a social factor that influences one's beliefs for or against animal rights. In short, the theory holds that there are certain negative and/or positive stereotypes that people have about individuals who are either in support or opposed to animal rights. Thus, it was hypothesized that individuals' beliefs about animal cognition and their stereotypes of animal rights advocates and opponents, would determine their views on the rights of animals.

[3B1] THE INFLUENCE OF MOOD ON THE GENERATION EFFECT. Suzannah I. Watson, Dr. Roger L. Thomas\*. Franklin College.

The effect of mood state during study and retrieval and the type of study trial were investigated to assess the influence on recall. General Psychology students were assigned to two different groups; one group was happy during both study and retrieval, the other was sad during study and happy during retrieval. Moods were induced using the Velten Mood Induction Procedure (1968). The Depression Adjective Checklist (DACL; Lubin, 1981) was used to measure the subjects' moods. During study, all subjects generated ten words to fit a given category label and were instructed to read ten words that fit a given category label supplied by the experimenter. At the end of the session, subjects were given a free recall test. Preliminary analyses showed that subjects recalled significantly more generated words than words they simply read. Further, though the mood induction produced significantly different DACL scores, there were no mood effects on recall. The importance of generating one's own thoughts about subject matter will be discussed.



[3B2] THE EFFECTS OF CAFFEINE ON ALERTNESS DUE TO PSYCHOLOGICAL EXPECTATIONS ON UNIVERSITY STUDENTS. Chris Gill, Stephanie Shultz, Dr. John R. Lakey\*. University of Evansville.

Forty male and female university students will be given a questionnaire asking about their average caffeine consumption. They will also be given an adaptation of the Alcohol Expectancy Questionnaire which will ask questions about expectations of the effects of caffeine on them. These students will then be given a variety of tests. These tests include a visual and motor awareness test, a tapping rate test, a logical reasoning test, respiration rate, and blood pressure. Subjects will then be given caffeine. One-third of the subjects will receive a placebo, one-third will receive 200 mg of caffeine, and one-third will receive 400 mg of caffeine. Subjects will then repeat these tests within one hour of the caffeine consumption. The expected results are that subjects with high expectations will show a higher alertness than those who have a lower expectation. It is also expected that these same results will occur in all groups, even the placebo group. The study's results will determine whether the effects of caffeine are primarily biological, psychological, or both.

[3B3] THE PRESENCE OF DECEPTION, AND ITS EFFECTS ON NONVERBAL BEHAVIOR. Kathryn S. Smith, Dr. Robert Boozer\*. Huntington College.

This research is investigating the relationship between nonverbal behavior and deception. It has been suggested that given the presence of deception, specific nonverbal reactions will occur. This study will focus on behavior such as eye contact, body movement, and vocal expression. The population in this research consists of traditional college-aged students. A sample has been drawn from a small Christian liberal arts college in the midwest. Approximately thirty individuals have been systematically selected. Each individual will be observed and videotaped. The expected findings are that the presence of deception does, in fact, influence nonverbal behavior.

[3B4] TIME ESTIMATION AS A FUNCTION OF COGNITIVE TASK AND AGE. Barbara Otting, Dr. Ted Jaeger\*. Westminster College.

Coren, Ward, and Enns (1994) recently argued that anything which takes a participant's attention away from monitoring time makes time pass more quickly. To test this proposition, college students between the ages of 18-23 years and older adults between the ages of 78-94 years were asked to either sort cards alternately by suit and color or tell stories for a seven minute interval. The hypothesis was that storytelling would demand more of the participants attention than card sorting, therefore, producing longer estimates of the seven minute interval. Preliminary inspection of the data suggests that college-age and older adults estimate the seven minute intervals similarly. For college students the mean estimate of the time interval was 410.07 seconds, while the mean estimate for older adults was 416.55 seconds. Turning to the cognitive tasks of card sorting and storytelling, college-age participants estimated the time intervals similarly, while older adults produced significantly different estimates of the seven minute intervals. In the latter group, the mean for the card sorting task was 299.8 seconds and the mean for the storytelling task was 533.3 seconds. Thus, at least for the older participants, the data support Coren, Ward, and Enns' proposition.

[3B5] SHYNESS AND ITS RELATIONSHIP TO EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE. Heather Meggers, Dr. David Jones\*. Westminster College.

Several studies have shown that shyness is related to characteristics such as increased fear and anxiety in social and nonsocial situations, an inability to cope with emotions in a positive manner, increased feelings of empathy, and increased self-awareness. These characteristics are all aspects of an emerging concept called emotional intelligence. The purpose of this study is to discover if there is a positive or negative correlation between shyness and emotional intelligence. Sixty Westminster College students, both male and female, were given the Cheek and Buss Shyness Scale and two EQ tests. The data will be compared to see if there is a correlation between the scores on the tests. It is expected that the completed results will show a negative correlation between shyness and emotional intelligence.

[3C1] EFFECTS OF EVIDENCE, REGARDING THE SUGGESTIBILITY OF CHILDREN, ON JUROR DECISION MAKING. LeeAnn R. Hochmuth, Dr. Keith Wilson\*. Eastern Illinois University.

Children's ability to give accurate testimony in the courtroom is highly questionable due to their tendency to become suggestible under leading questioning. As a result, researchers have pondered how to temper a juror's enthusiasm for belief in a child's testimony. Approximately two hundred undergraduate psychology students, divided into three groups, watched a video compilation of a sexual abuse trial. Some of the students then listened to auditory judges' instructions detailing the suggestibility of children under leading questioning. All students were then asked to give an estimate of the defendant's guilt, as well as fill out several personality scales, including the Right Wing Authority scale. It was surmised that the jurors who had received the auditory instructions detailing the suggestibility of children would be more apt to find the defendant not guilty. It was also predicted that jurors who scored high on the Right Wing Authority scale would be more likely to convict the defendant, regardless of whether or not they received the auditory instructions.

[3C2] HEURISTIC FOR DETERMINING THE VALIDITY OF A PROPOSITION. Matthew Weeks, Dr. Mark Vincent\*. Kentucky Wesleyan College.

We propose that subjective validity estimates of a proposition are based on the accessibility of the proposition. Eighty undergraduate psychology students were subliminally primed with words related to the target proposition in order to increase the accessibility. Subjects were then asked to rate the accuracy of thirty propositions that matched fictitious words with real objects (e.g. A crime is an airplane.) The initial analyses support the hypothesis that validity ratings are based on accessibility; however, the results also show an effect for the type of word used. Further analysis is needed to determine the exact nature of this effect.



[3C3] PERCEPTIONS OF TEACHERS AND ADMINISTRATORS CONCERNING PRIORITIES FOR A SUCCESSFUL MAINSTREAMING PROGRAM. Jessica M. Borah, Dr. William Addison\*. Eastern Illinois University.

Past research (e.g., Janney, Snell, Beers, & Raynes, 1995; Larrivee & Cook, 1979) indicates that teachers view administrative support as a vital element in a successful mainstreaming program, but it is unknown whether administrators recognize the importance of their support. This study was designed to include an assessment of ideas from school administrators. Special education administrators and teachers of grades K-12 were participants in the study. The Attitudes Toward Mainstreaming Scale developed by Bender, Vail, and Scott (1995) was used to assess specific attitudes toward mainstreaming. Participants also ranked 5 factors in terms of their importance in the success of a mainstreaming program. I expect to find that administrators have significantly different ideas, than do teachers, about what factors determine a successful mainstreaming program.

[3C4] ARE WE STILL UNDER MESMER'S SPELL? Kevin T. Mahoney, Dr. Charles Blaich\*. Wabash College.

Mesmer was a pivotal figure in the development of psychology. He was an Enlightenment thinker who proposed the treatment of mental illness through independent scientific professionals rather than church authorities. Thus, he can be seen as one who helped bring mental illness out from the church's control into the domain of science. Mesmer extended Newton's mechanistic approach to understanding the universe to a mechanistic understanding of human behavior. He argued that human behavior was subject to natural and controllable forces. In addition, Mesmer popularized the idea that physical problems could have both a mental source and solution, which eventually served to justify mental institutions and clinics. To summarize, Franz Mesmer had permanent effects on the thought and treatment of the mentally ill. Thus, he should be considered a cornerstone in our understanding of the relationship between mind and body.

[3C5] DOES THE LEVEL OF INTERACTION BETWEEN YOUNG ADULTS AND THE ELDERLY AFFECT THE DEGREE OF AGEISM DIRECTED AT THE ELDERLY BY YOUNG ADULTS? Karen R. Heinold, Dr. R. K. Boozer\*. Huntington College.

The contact hypothesis suggests that interaction between groups decreases discrimination. This study will specifically examine the effect of intergenerational interaction on the discriminatory practice of ageism. College students, ages 18-22, selected at random from a midwestern rural campus, will indicate on self-administered surveys their satisfaction and level of interaction with people who are age 65 and older. Agree/disagree statements and a social distance scale will measure the degree of ageism for each participant. It is anticipated that those college students who indicate more satisfactory interaction with the elderly will display less ageism.

[3D1] INVESTIGATION OF CHEATING IN EXAM-RELATED SITUATIONS. Sarah E. Parks, Dr. Mary Kite\*. Ball State University.

This research concerns the relationship between people's willingness to let a friend copy off of their paper and their willingness to let a stranger copy. Subjects were thirty college students, including eleven males and nineteen females. Subjects read one of two scenarios and rated the likelihood that they would continue to let this person copy their answers. Results showed that subjects who read the scenario with the friend who was copying were not more likely to state a willingness to let them copy their answers than those who read the scenario with the stranger. This suggests that a person's relationship to the copier does not affect whether or not the person continues to let them copy their answers.

[3D2] A STUDY OF JOB SATISFACTION. Marcie L. Thomas, Dr. Robert Bringle\*. Indiana University-Purdue University at Indianapolis.

Forty-seven undergraduate students at IUPUI who were currently employed full-time or part-time (working at least twenty hours a week) and who have worked in their position for at least six months filled out a questionnaire that consisted of Spector's Work Locus of Control scale, the Minnesota Job Satisfaction questionnaire and a rewards scale. It was expected that internal locus of control combined with internally motivating rewards would have a high job satisfaction, external locus of control combined with externally motivating rewards would also have a high job satisfaction, and those with an internal locus of control would have an overall higher job satisfaction than externals.

Two significant main effects were found for intrinsic rewards and locus of control. The means indicate that subjects with an internal locus of control and those who received intrinsic rewards had higher job satisfaction. It was also found that those subjects who received high intrinsic rewards and had internal locus of control reported higher job satisfaction than those with external locus of control. These findings suggest that employers consider the employee's work locus of control when giving rewards to the employees.

[3D3] THE EFFECTS OF EXPERIENCE ON GENDER ROLE ATTITUDES. Jon R. Eads, Aaron Witkowski, Jeremy Bottoms, Brandon Cox, Dr. Charles Blaich\*. Wabash College.

Past research has shown that short-term experiences such as intervention programs and short-term education are unsuccessful in breaking gender stereotypes. We believe that students who have had more long-term exposure to experiences that are inconsistent with gender stereotypes will exhibit fewer stereotypic attitudes. Undergraduate students will be given a questionnaire with various demographic questions and questions which inquire to what extent the individual has had particular experiences with the opposite sex that we believe might break common stereotypes of each gender. We will measure subjects' attitudes with ambiguous scenarios that involve interpretation by the subject, by rating given situations based on gender differences. A possible implication of this research is that long-term experiences are more effective in breaking stereotypes, and that intervention programs may not be a successful way of dealing with this problem.

[3D4] FACULTY GENDER CLIMATE ON THE 1990'S COLLEGE CAMPUS. Bridget Stenger, Dr. Faye Plascak-Craig\*. Marian College.

Surveys about academic decision-making and perceptions of gender issues were mailed to a stratified random sample of 180 faculty and administrators at nine midwestern institutions (3 research universities, 3 comprehensives, and 3 liberal arts colleges). Results are expected to show differences in gender equity perceptions by institution type, work role (faculty vs. administrator) and specific academic decisions (salary, promotion, committee assignments, etc.). Comparisons of gender equity findings from previous decades will be made.

[3D5] MOOD, HEDONISM, AND PERSONAL PROBLEM SOLVING ABILITIES. Wendi S. May, Dr. Thomas L. Wilson\*. Bellarmine College.

Two mood-altering television programs were shown to undergraduate students. One group watched a program to elicit a happy mood while another group watched a program to elicit a sad mood. Then a test was given to measure the subjects' personal problem solving ability. It was predicted that the subjects who watched the comedy would have higher scores because they were more attentive to hedonic consequences. The results support the hypothesis derived from Wegener's hedonic contingency theory.

[3E1] GENDER DIFFERENCES IN ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION AND CHILDHOOD STRESS. Sheri Hesker, Dr. William Addison\*. Eastern Illinois University.

The Children of Alcoholics Screening Test (CAST; Jones, 1983) was designed to assess children's attitudes, feelings, perceptions, and experiences related to their parent's drinking behavior, and the Children of Alcoholics Life Events Schedule (COALES; Roose, Sandler, Gehring, Beals, & Cappo, 1988) is used to assess the stressful events experienced by children who live with alcoholic parents. I used the CAST, the COALES, and two other self-report questionnaires to examine gender differences in the following relationships: COA status (as established by the CAST) and scores on the COALES, COA status and scores on the Hopkins Symptoms Checklist for anxiety and depression (HSCL; Derogatis et al., 1974), and COA status and personal drinking behavior. I expect that women will score higher on the CAST and that more self-identified COAs will be women, that self-identified COAs will report more negative and fewer positive events than their peers from non-alcoholic homes on the COALES, and that self-identified COAs will score higher on the HSCL.

[3E2] THE EFFECTS OF SEX ATYPICAL PSYCHOLOGICAL DISORDERS ON THE QUALITY OF THE THERAPIST-CLIENT RELATIONSHIP. Beverly A. Lenicky, Dr. David Hogan\*. Northern Kentucky University.

Undergraduate student "therapists" read descriptions of a man and woman with a psychological disorder that was either typical of their sex (i.e., the man had symptoms of antisocial disorder and alcoholism and the woman had symptoms of anxiety and depression) or atypical of their sex (e.g., the symptoms were the reverse of the above). The students then completed the Barrett-Lennard Relationship Inventory, a measure of congruence, empathy, unconditionality and positive regard for each person described and judged the severity of their illness. Students had higher relationship scores with those exhibiting sex atypical disorders and rated them as more severely ill. These results, and others to be reported, have implications for the selection and training of future psychotherapists.

[3E3] BUBBLE, BUBBLE, POP AWAY TROUBLE. Michelle M. Holody, Dr. Barbara Quinn\*. Madonna University.

The present study examines the possible tension-reducing effects of popping sheets of bubble wrap -- the plastic packing material with sealed air capsules. Three groups of participants will complete a stress-inducing task in the form of an unsolvable word puzzle. Afterwards, one group will pop a 7 x 7 inch sheet of 1/2 inch bubbles; another group will pop a 24 x 12 inch sheet of 1-1/4 inch bubbles; and the third group will not be given any bubbles to pop. Following a period of five minutes, all groups will complete a questionnaire designed to assess mood states. Consistent with previous research (Dillon, 1992) it is hypothesized that participants will feel more calm and relaxed, and less irritable and anxious after popping sheets of bubble wrap. It is also expected that participants popping large bubbles will feel significantly more calm and relaxed, and less irritable and anxious than those participants popping small bubbles.

[3E4] EVOLUTIONARY VERSUS ECONOMIC EXPLANATIONS OF WOMEN'S MATE PREFERENCES. Bill Gallipio, George Lino, Dr. Lou Sherburne\*. Wabash College.

The results of several studies (e.g., Buss, 1988) indicate that women and men report differential valuing of attributes of potential mates. For example, women report a higher weighting of a potential partner's socioeconomic status than do men and men report a higher weighting of a potential partner's physical attractiveness than do women. These findings have been interpreted as evidence for biological (i.e., evolved) differences between women and men in mate selection behavior.

Alternatively, we hypothesized that the tendency for women and men to differ in the value they place on the attributes of potential mates results from economic differences: Women tend to have control over fewer resources than do men. The results of a survey we conducted at local shopping malls were partially consistent with the economic hypothesis: women's ratings of the importance placed on a potential partner's financial success varied negatively with the women's personal income. However, women's ratings of the importance placed on a potential partner's physical appearance also varied negatively with the women's personal income, a result not predicted by either the evolutionary hypothesis or the economic hypothesis. These findings suggest that women's mating preferences are determined to some degree by their situations, rather than strictly by their sex.

**[3E5] BULIMICS AND SAME SEX-FRIENDSHIPS.** Lara Singer, Justine Scott, Dr. Diana Punzo\*. Earham College.

Previous research focusing on the association between bulimia and intimacy has found that bulimics are generally fearful of intimacy. Almost all of this research focused on female bulimics' romantic relationships with men, and the little research concerning female bulimics' same-sex friendships has produced inconclusive results. The present study investigates the association between female bulimics and intimacy fearfulness with female friends. The research hypothesis states that bulimics would likely exhibit fearfulness of intimacy in these friendships. Twenty-six Earham College females completed a survey consisting of two parts-the Eating Disorders Inventory and the Fear of Intimacy Scale. Results from correlative tests revealed that fear of intimacy in same-sex friendships was statistically significantly associated with disordered eating, supporting the research hypothesis. Bulimics' demonstrated fear of intimacy may interfere with their ability to develop and maintain intimate friendships with women.

**[3F1] THE EFFECTS OF ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION ON DECISION MAKING.** Mark Croell, Dr. Charles Blaich\*. Wabash College.

It is apparent that the consumption of alcohol plays an important role in college life. Furthermore, it is also true that many college students make a number of critical decisions while under the influence of alcohol. MacDonald, Zanna, and Fong (1995) found that intoxicated subjects were more likely to engage in negative behaviors if a mitigating factor was offered. In this study, subjects were asked if drinking and driving was wrong, and both intoxicated and sober subjects indicated that it was. However, when a contingency was added, (e.g. "Would you drink and drive a short distance?") intoxicated subjects were more likely than sober subjects to indicate that the behavior was acceptable. The purpose of this study is to determine whether intoxication similarly affected subjects' responses to other negative behaviors. These behaviors included date rape, violent behaviors, drinking and driving, and taking drugs. Subjects filled out a questionnaire which had twenty-three questions, five of which contained contingencies. Data was collected both at parties and in a controlled classroom setting. Results indicate that intoxicated subjects were more likely than sober subjects to find that mitigating factors made previously unacceptable behaviors acceptable.

**[3F2] THE INFLUENCE OF KNOWLEDGE OF THE SEXUAL REPRODUCTIVE SYSTEM ON THE FREQUENCY OF SEXUAL ACTIVITY AMONG TEENAGE GIRLS.** Jennifer L. Harris, Dr. R. K. Booser\*. Huntington College.

This research project will investigate the issue of teenage sexuality, including pregnancy. Variables involved are a teenager's knowledge of the sexual reproductive system and frequency of the activity. The systematic sampling design will gather 75 subjects, randomly chosen from three area high schools and will consist of girls, ages 14-18. At a significance level of .05, the results are expected to show that the increase in the level of sexual activity and pregnancy among teenage girls is due to the lack of knowledge about the sexual reproductive system and frequency of the activity among them.

**[3F3] APPLICATION OF SOCIAL LEARNING THEORY TO THE PARADOXICAL STANDARDS REGARDING FEMININITY AND MATURITY.** Angela M. Bono, Dr. Ted Jaeger\*. Westminster College.

Broverman, Vogel, Broverman, Clarkson & Rosencrantz (1972) used social learning theory to explain differences in the perception of the ideal female, ideal male, and ideal mentally healthy adult existing in the 1970's. One notable finding was that characteristics of the ideal male and ideal healthy adult were nearly identical while the ideal female was perceived to be significantly different from the ideal healthy adult.

This study surveys 120 males and females in three stages of life span and two educational levels to determine contemporary perceptions of the ideal female, male and healthy adult. It is hypothesized that the impact of social learning in the last twenty years will cause higher educated men and women to be more androgynous in their perception of the ideal male, ideal female and ideal adult while older men and women with lower education levels will remain stereotypical in their views.

Preliminary data using only males and females, 18-25 years old, with a college education showed that females perceived no significant differences between ideal maleness and the ideal mentally healthy adult while the differences between ideal adulthood and ideal femaleness were nearly significant. Males judged ideal maleness and ideal healthy adulthood to be significantly different ( $t=2.1643, p<.05$ ). Further, they judged ideal femaleness and ideal adulthood significantly different ( $t=2.7437, p<.005$ ). The results indicate a paradox for both females and males. Women do not equate the ideal female with adulthood, and males do not see either ideal gender as being ideally mature.

**[3F4] PREDICTING CRIMINAL RECIDIVISM: AN APPLICATION OF THE CANADIAN MODEL TO DATA COLLECTED IN THE UNITED STATES.** M. Katarina Baker, Dr. William Addison\*. Eastern Illinois University.

A variety of instruments have been designed for the purpose of predicting criminal recidivism, including the Jessness Inventory (Jessness, 1966); the Wisconsin Juvenile Probation and Aftercare Risk Instrument (State of Wisconsin, 1979); and the Contra Costa County Risk Assessment Instrument (Baird, 1982). I examined the applicability of a Canadian prediction instrument, the Level of Service Inventory - Revised (LSI-R, Andrews & Bonta, 1995) to data collected in the United States. The LSI-R uses information on criminal history, education/employment, financial history, family/marital history, accommodation, leisure/recreation, companions, alcohol/drug problem, emotional/personal elements and attitudes/orientation as predictive factors. The data on the recidivism of felons on parole were collected by the United States Department Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics from 1986 to 1989 (12,369 cases). If the factors that are currently used in Canada to predict recidivism seem to be valid for use in the United States, a more detailed study of the Canadian instrument would be warranted.

**[4A1] THE EFFECTS OF MUSIC ON A LEARNING TASK.** Heather J. Hammons, Dr. Roger L. Thomas\*. Franklin College.

The effects of different types of music (classical, country, heavy metal) on the recall of information presented either auditorily or in text format were investigated. Forty-two introductory psychology students participated. Subjects either read a magazine article to themselves or had the same article presented to them auditorily, while the assigned music played softly in the background. A short answer comprehension test was given immediately after the presentation of the passage to assess recall. Preliminary analyses showed no significant difference in the amount of recall for any of the music or task conditions. Explanations of the present findings and implications for future research will be presented.



[4A2] ACCURACY AND MALLEABILITY OF LONG-TERM MEMORY. Michelle L. Pickett, Steve Epplen, Dr. Larry Boehm\*. Thomas More College.

The accuracy and malleability of long-term memory was investigated. Fifty subjects participated in a two part experiment using a within subjects design. In the first part, subjects viewed four scenes lasting two to five minutes. After each scene subjects were given a set of questions to answer. Half of the questions were leading questions and the other half were control questions. Subjects were also asked to rate each scene on how familiar it was to them on a scale of 1 to 7. One week later, subjects were given a set of questions pertaining to the 4 scenes and were then asked to give a brief description about what they remembered about each scene. A two factor analysis of variance was used to analyze the results. We expect the leading questions to alter the memories of the events. Results for familiarity are expected to have a significant effect on recall. Subjects are expected to make many errors in their brief description. Results will address the hypothesis that leading questions can alter recall in long-term memory.

[4A3] PERCEIVED IMPORTANCE OF INFORMATION AND SCHEMA FORMATION. Emily Boling, Heather Meggers, Rachel Fridley, Dr. Ted Jaeger\*. Westminster College.

Foos (1992) showed that schemas from reading short stories are formed at the time of reading and are formed more quickly when the events in the story are chronologically arranged. In the current study, we attempted to determine if the order of story events and warnings of an impending test about the story affected the content of the schema.

Forty Westminster College students, both males and females, were divided into four groups that were obtained by crossing the two variables of warning (presence or absence) and event sequence (chronological or flashback). Index cards having the seven-sentence stories were placed face down and participants were instructed to turn the card over and read the story as they would normally read text. Thirty seconds after completing the story, they were administered a six-question multiple choice test. With data from eight of the forty participants, a preliminary analysis of the correct responses in the four experimental conditions shows the following: (1) the unwarned/chronological mean is 3.5; (2) the unwarned/flashback mean is 5; (3) the warned/chronological mean is 5; and (4) the warned/flashback mean is 5. These partial scores do not support the hypothesis that warnings of tests and chronological arrangements of events will improve memory.

[4A4] THE EFFECTS OF RELIGION AND THE THREAT OF AIDS ON COLLEGE STUDENTS' APPROVAL OF AND ENGAGEMENT IN PREMARITAL SEXUAL INTERCOURSE. Allison Diggs, Jason Sarsany, Karen Suftko, Dr. John R. Lakey\*. University of Evansville.

In the 1950's, the dominant cultural sexual norm specified that premarital sex was wrong, especially for women, and its violation would result in the label of promiscuous by one's family and friends. However, in contemporary times there is extensive interest, inquiry, and curiosity in the phenomenon of sexual relations prior to marriage. A random sample of college students will be surveyed in order to examine the influences of religion and the threat of AIDS on engagement in and approval of premarital sexual intercourse. The results of the study are intended to show which of the two factors is the greater deterrent from premarital sexual intercourse.

[4A5] THE EFFECTS OF TYPE OF INFORMATION AND LOCUS OF CONTROL ON VICTIM-BLAME. Michelle Nicole Blackwell, Dr. Roger L. Thomas\*. Franklin College.

Empirical investigation has been directed toward identifying the psychological mechanisms underlying victim-blame in rape trials. The present study examined how the type of information given to the subject mediates the subjects' attribution of blame toward the victim and assailant in a rape scenario. This study also examined the role that subjects' locus of control plays in the assignment of blame. Preliminary results showed that subjects who were provided with detailed descriptive information about the victim blamed the victim less than subjects who were provided detailed descriptive information about the assailant. There were no significant effect of locus of control. This study highlights how the legal system can be improved by applying the knowledge gained through psychological research. Specifically, this study demonstrates the importance of balancing the type and amount of information the jury hears about the plaintiff and defendant in a rape trial.

[4B1] THEORY OF MIND AS A DISCRIMINATOR BETWEEN HIGH-FUNCTIONING AUTISM AND ASPERGER'S SYNDROME. Aaron Bolin, Karen Archer, Dr. Belinda Wholeben\*. Rockford College.

Psychologists have debated whether or not an appropriate clinical distinction can be made between children with high-functioning autism (HFA) and children with Asperger's syndrome (AS). Recent research has suggested that an empirical distinction can be made between HFA and AS by examining the development of theory of mind. Theory of mind is the ability to impute mental states to self and others (Happe & Frith, 1995). Theory of mind deficits are universal among children with HFA. However, children with AS have the ability to pass theory of mind tasks. Discrepancies in performance on theory of mind tasks may be due to differences in linguistic abilities and brain physiology. Evidence from theory of mind research studies supports the classification of AS as a separate developmental disability.

[4B2] EFFECTS OF THE FAMILY STRUCTURE ON EATING DISORDERS IN ADOLESCENTS. Steven J. Keene, Dr. R. K. Boozer\*. Huntington College.

The relationship between eating disorders and the individuals family structure will be investigated. A self-administered questionnaire will be administered to young men and women who are seniors at a mid-sized, mid-western high school ranging in age from 17 to 19. The population will be asked a series of questions to determine if they have, or are now experiencing some of the more obvious symptoms of these diseases. The respondents will also be asked to answer questions in relation to their current family structure. The results of this study are expected to show a relationship between the family structure and the occurrence of an eating disorder.



[4B3] SIBLING MALTREATMENT: EFFECTS OF THE YOUNG ADULT SIBLING RELATIONSHIP Angela Peugh, Dr. Victoria Hillekvich Bedford\*

Sibling confrontations are generally accepted, but whether they have detrimental effects on the quality of sibling relationships in adulthood is unknown. Three men and three women between the ages of 18 and 29 completed a detailed questionnaire on six types of sibling attacks (verbal, physical, etc.) and how the attacks affected them. Subjects also completed an adaptation of the SRQ (Sibling Relationship Questionnaire) which assessed the quality of the sibling relationship. It was predicted that the relationship would be most seriously affected as a function of frequency of attacks and age of perpetrator. Data are currently being analyzed.

[4B4] THE INFLUENCE OF EDUCATIONAL LEVELS ON FAMILY SIZE. Colleen K. Jenkins, Dr. Robert Boozer\*. Huntington College.

This study will investigate the effects of parents' educational levels on family size. Couples from the mid-western region of the U.S. that have been married for 10 or more years will be surveyed. Average family size associated with each educational category for both males and females will be compared at a .05 significance level using the students t-tests. It is expected that parents with higher educational levels will have fewer children than those with lower educational levels. It is also anticipated that the mothers' educational levels are correlated to family size more directly than the fathers'.

[4B5] PERFORMANCE ANXIETY, IMPOSTOR PHENOMENON, AND PSYCHOLOGICAL TYPE AMONG PERFORMING ARTISTS. David Beadle, Dr. Roger Ware\*. Indiana University Purdue University Indianapolis.

The Impostor Phenomenon (IP) Clance & Imes, (1978) has been identified as an internal feeling of phoniness and an inability to internalize success among certain individuals. Studies examining the psychological type of IP sufferers (Crouch et al., 1992) have found higher mean IP scores for introverts and feeling females. Performance Anxiety or stage fright is a disabling condition for many performing artists and is symptomatic of many underlying causes. Its manifestations can range from being beneficial in the form of social facilitation effects, to a complete inability to perform. While Nagel (1990) identified performance anxiety as a symptom of fear of success, no research has investigated the relationship between levels of performance anxiety and levels of impostor feelings in the performing artist. In the present study, the subjects, who were all performing artists, were given a Myers-Briggs Type Inventory, the Clance Impostor Phenomenon Scale, and the Music Performance Anxiety Questionnaire (MPAQ). Expected results are that subjects with introvert psychological type will score higher on the MPAQ, as will subjects with high levels of impostor feelings.

[4C1] A COMPARISON OF THE INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION'S RISK ASSESSMENT AND THE MMPI-A IN PREDICTING RECIDIVISM. Robin A. Luxenberg, Dr. Sharon Calhoun\*. Indiana University Kokomo.

Sixty-seven convicted male juvenile offenders, ranging in age from 14 to 17 years old, completed the MMPI-A. Subject's MMPI-A scores were compared to their Indiana Department of Correction's Risk Assessment score in order to determine whether there is a relationship between the two. Results indicated that MMPI-A and Risk Assessment scores were not correlated on any scale except F1.

This is a preliminary study. We are going to be following these offenders for the next few months and comparing their MMPI-A and Risk Assessment scores to whether they have recidivated or not. We expect the MMPI-A will predict juvenile recidivism more accurately than the Indiana Department of Correction's Risk Assessment instrument.

[4C2] ANALYSIS OF DIVISION OF LABOR IN DUAL CAREER FAMILIES. Brenda L. Vasher, Dr. Barbara A. Quinn\*. Madonna University.

Division of labor in dual career families was the focus of this study. Past research has shown that women with families working full-time outside the home work many more hours than their husbands in maintaining the household. This study investigated whether husbands, over time, have joined their wives in sharing household chores. One-hundred and eight parents, 54 couples, from a day care center answered a questionnaire regarding various household chores. Results showed that men are not more involved in these chores as compared to past research. What the study did find was that women are no longer spending as much time in household chores as they had reported in the past.

**We express appreciation to the following organizations and companies for financial support:**

**For the 1996 MidAmerica Undergraduate Psychology Research Conference:**

**At Eastern Illinois University**

Office of the Dean of the College of Sciences, Lida Wall, Dean.

Office of the Vice President for Academic Affairs, Terry Weidner, Vice-President

Office of the Vice President for Student Affairs, Lori Hencken, Vice-President

University Honors Program, Herb Lasky, Director

**Wadsworth/Brooks-Cole Publishing Company**

[4C3] EVALUATION OF THE "MAGIC CIRCLE PROJECT." Kara J. Collins, Beverly A. Lenicky, P. Michelle Hammack, Karen M. Townsend, Dr. James Thomas\*. Northern Kentucky University.

This study was designed to test the effectiveness of the "Magic Circle Project" in a local school system. The project involved training high school students to lead small group "listening labs" ("Magic Circles") in elementary school classrooms. The students, working in pairs, then led 20 session "Magic Circles" for primary grade students. This research evaluated the impact of the program on both high school and elementary students.

In the high school students, the project's goals were to increase small group leadership skills, understanding of children, and commitment to community service. Pre and post experience questionnaires focusing on these goals were given to 16 high school participants. Answers to two questions (i.e. "I feel comfortable sharing my feelings with others" and "I try to make sure everyone in a group gets to share their ideas") showed significant changes according to a t test for correlated means ( $p < .05$ ). Changes on one other question (i.e. "I am usually too busy to spend much time helping others.") and a total score based on all 14 questions, also approached significance ( $p < .10$ ). In addition, students were asked to evaluate their "Magic Circle" experience using a nine item questionnaire. Responses were uniformly positive, all averaging above 5 on the seven point scale (e.g.  $x = 6.53$  for "Magic Circle was a good experience and I'm glad I got into it.")

For primary students, the project hoped to improve listening skills, acceptance of self and others, and ability to identify and express feelings. Project participants were interviewed individually and asked a series of questions focused on the above goals (e.g. "The other kids in class like me" or "I know how the other kids in my class feel about things."). For each item, scores ranged from 8 to 24. Scores for the "Magic Circle" group ( $x = 10.49$ ) differed significantly from those of a "control" group ( $x = 12.29$ ) who had not experienced "Magic Circle" ( $F = 7.63, p < .05$ ). "Magic Circle" participants also evaluated their experience very positively (e.g. 92% answered "very true" to "Magic Circle made me feel good about myself.") Results suggest that the "Magic Circle Project" had a positive impact on both high school and elementary school children.

[4C4] A COMPARISON OF COURTESY IN WORKERS OVER FIFTY-FIVE TO OTHERS. Cynthia W. Hauff, Dr. Thomas L. Wilson\*. Bellarmine College.

This study examines the differences in perceptions of the courteous behavior of employees in service oriented jobs who are over 55 years of age compared to those under 55 years of age. Attitude data was collected from managers and from consumers with regard to their perceptions of courtesy in employees. In addition, direct observations were made of courteous behavior on the part of employees toward customers. Dependent variables in the observational study included eye contact, phatic speech, and facial expression. Hypothesized results include that older employees are perceived as more courteous than younger employees by managers and by consumers and that older employees are observed to act more courteously than younger employees.

[4C5] VARIATIONS IN PERCEPTIONS OF ATTITUDE AMONG REGIONS ON THE U.S. Lori Phipps, Jamie Beck, Sarah Warnken, Dr. Chi-en Hwang\*. Cedarville College.

Regions of the United States not only vary according to distinct climatic and topographic characteristics, but also according to unique communication patterns and psychological perspectives. In this study, 200 students were randomly selected from one college campus to fill out a survey rating the East North Central (ENC) and Mid-Atlantic/North East (MA/NE) regions of the country according to various traits such as friendliness, helpfulness, hospitality, sensitivity, and generosity. Overall results showed that people perceived the ENC region as being more friendly and hospitable than the MA/NE regions. We also found that the subjects were more likely to related wealth, business, and stress to the MA/NE regions while patience and relaxation to the ENC region.

[4D1] PERSONALITY AND DREAM RECALL. D. Leighann Sinkhorn, Dr. Thomas L. Wilson\*. Bellarmine College.

In this study it was intended to show that there is a statistically significant difference between personality traits on the number of dreams recalled. The possibility exists that one personality type will have a higher average number of dreams per night, specifically the personality type referred to as introverted-intuitive-feeling-perceptive. Data for the study were obtained by means of a simple questionnaire, including the Meyers-Briggs test and a survey of dream recall.

[4D2] INVOLVEMENT WITH DREAMING IN RELATION TO WAKING PERSONALITY. Chris Carlson, Dr. Russell Gruber\*. Eastern Illinois University.

About 2500 students were administered a Dreaming Style Questionnaire (DSQ) developed to comprehensively enumerate the basic structural components of dream experience. A component of the dreaming style measured the DSQ is degree of involvement with our dreams. The students also were administered the 16 Personality Factor questionnaire. The present study explores the relationship between level of dream involvement and waking personality. Findings indicate that both male and female high-involvement dreamers are more affected by feelings, tender-minded, apprehensive, tense, creative, and anxious.

These findings suggest that involvement with ones dreams is clearly reflected in waking personality.

[4D3] CITIZEN ATTITUDES TOWARDS THE POLICE. Kristen Pasechnik, Dr. Barbara Quinn\*. Madonna University.

This study examined whether individuals who have been the object of police enforcement duties will hold more negative attitudes toward the police than individuals who have not been the object of law enforcement duties. Twenty-five males and 35 females were asked to complete a questionnaire constructed for this study. An observational study was also conducted to determine whether drivers will brake more frequently when a police patrol car is present. Chi-square analyses were computed on the data. Results revealed that, contrary to the hypothesis, generally people tend to hold predominantly positive attitudes toward the police. However, with regard to specific encounters with the police, attitudes were more negative. Possible explanations for and implications of these results are discussed.

[4D4] THE EFFECT OF ANDROGYNY LEVELS AND GENDER ON INTERPRETATION OF FRIENDLY BEHAVIOR. Dawn L. Davidson, Jennifer Lipps, Dr. Larry Boehm\*. Thomas More College.

Eighty Thomas More College students were administered the BEM sex role inventory which was used to group both the male and female participants as masculine, feminine, or androgynous. Participants were randomly separated into two groups. Both groups viewed a video depicting a casual conversation between a male and a female. One video depicted the male as flirtatious and the other depicted the female as flirtatious. The participants were then asked to rate the actors' behavior using a 7 point scale to determine if they perceived any flirtatious, promiscuous, or seductive behavior. Overall, we predicted that males would misinterpret the friendly behavior more than females. Furthermore, we predicted that masculine males would rate the friendly behavior of the actors as more flirtatious, promiscuous, and seductive than any of the other groups.

[4D5] CORRELATION BETWEEN ENVIRONMENTAL AND INTERNAL CHARACTERISTICS AND EATING DISORDERS IN MALES. Tonya A. Summersett, Dr. Robert Boozer\*. Huntington College.

Self-administered surveys issued to (x number of) eating disorder clinicians expect to reveal general themes the professionals have observed regarding eating disorders in male clients. Surveys will explore the presence or absence of multiple environmental and internal characteristics which may be associated with male clients suffering from anorexia nervosa and/or bulimia nervosa. The study attempts to predict the likelihood of the development of eating disorders in males when particular environmental and/or internal characteristics are present. Path analysis method will be used to determine possible causal relationships among environmental and internal variables and eating disorders in males.

[4E1] THE RELATION BETWEEN DEPRESSION AND SAT SCORES. Adam Cole, Cory Wright, Tom Moore, Dr. Lou Sherburne\*. Wabash College.

The relationship between depression and SAT scores was investigated using a scale that measured anacletic and introjective depression and efficacy. The SAT score was determined by asking the subject, and the depression level was determined by random questions selected from the Blatt (1976) Depressive Experiences Questionnaire (DEQ). The subjects were 100 Wabash College undergraduate males. The results indicated that although anacletic and introjective depression were not correlated with SAT scores, efficacy was significantly positively correlated with SAT scores. These results suggest that more academically able students perceive themselves as having more control over their environment.

[4E2] BYSTANDER INTERVENTION TO PREVENT DRINKING COLLEGE STUDENTS FROM DRIVING. Michelle Hooley, Dawn Kujawski, Jeff McGee, Dr. John R. Lakey\*. University of Evansville.

Drinking and driving is a subject of concern to society. Intervention to prevent drunks from driving and the circumstances which hinder that intervention is the focus of this study. Approximately one-hundred students attending the University of Evansville were surveyed concerning circumstances under which intervention occurs. We expected to find that both males and females are more likely to intervene with intoxicated females. We also expected the pattern of intervention to be positively influenced by the intervener's relationship to the intoxicated individual. The results of our findings will be presented at the conference.

[4E3] HOW HEALTH VALUE MODERATES THE LINK BETWEEN AGE AND DEPRESSIVE SYMPTOMS: FURTHER EVIDENCE AND IMPLICATIONS FOR PRACTICE, PART II. Judy L. Buerger, Amy D. Beck, Amy L. Fahey, Dr. Edward C. Chang\*. Northern Kentucky University.

As an extension of earlier findings (Fahey, Beck, Pugh, Buerger, Richardson, Gouge, & Chang, 1996), this pilot study explored the role of health value as a moderator between age and depressive symptomatology. Undergraduate students (n=157) completed the Health Value scale (HV; Lau, Hartman & Ware, 1986) and the Beck Depression Inventory (BDI; Beck, Ward, Mendelson, Mock, & Erbaugh, 1961). There was no significant main effect for age with BDI scores, however, health value and the interaction with age were significant determinants of depressive symptomatology. These results are consistent with earlier findings linking health value with psychological well-being. Implications for future research and development are discussed, in particular the role of modifying health value in working with older dysphoric or depressed populations.

[4E4] FITNESS, DIETS AND OTHER HEALTH-RELATED BEHAVIORS OF HIGH AND LOW SELF-IMAGE COLLEGE STUDENTS. Sunila Samuels, Alicia Hite, Dr. Vytenis B. Damusis\*. Purdue University Calumet.

An available sample of approximately 100 college males and females completed a comprehensive survey of their personal and family background characteristics, dietary and eating habits, knowledge of the nutritional value of assorted common food items, a checklist of behaviors assessing their level of physical activity and participation in personal fitness programs. They also responded to a Likert-type measure of self-image, as well as scales measuring generalized guilt, need for affiliation and their internal locus of control. Preliminary analyses reveal high self-image students are more nutritionally aware and fitness conscious than those with low self-image. Sex of the survey respondent moderated the extent of this and other relationships. The results were consistent with past research findings and their implications for contemporary concerns in health psychology are discussed.

[4E5] THE IMPACT OF PAST PARENTAL DIVORCE ON THE DREAMS OF COLLEGE STUDENTS. Hollie B. Wheeler, Dr. Russell Gruber\*. Eastern Illinois University.

Nearly 2,500 students were administered a Dreaming Style Questionnaire (DSQ) developed to discover and measure the basic structural components of dream experience. Approximately 500 of these students were also given a family demographics form where they indicated the marital status of their parents. Past research indicates that dreams are affected by the divorce trauma. The present study focuses on the effects of past parental divorce on the present dreaming style of college students. The dreaming variables to be explored include level of involvement, assertiveness-vs-vulnerability, level of bizarreness, frequency of nightmares, and dream recall. Implications involving trauma of divorce and functions of dreaming will be discussed.



## Presentation Titles Indexed by Session

- [1A1] THE EFFECTS OF MISINFORMATION ON THE ABILITY TO RECALL FACTS.  
[1A2] MUSIC AND EMOTION.  
[1A3] IN OTHER WORDS: LEXICAL ACCESS THROUGH SYNTAX.  
[1A4] IMAGE VS. WORD PRIME EFFECTS IN LEXICAL DECISION TASKS.  
[1A5] PHYSIOLOGICAL REACTIONS CAUSED BY EXPERIMENTER EXPECTANCY BIAS.  
[1B1] LOCUS OF CONTROL: DIFFERENCES IN GENDER AND COLLEGE MAJOR.  
[1B2] DO PHYSICALLY ABUSED CHILDREN BECOME INVOLVED IN PHYSICALLY ABUSIVE RELATIONSHIPS AS ADULTS?  
[1B3] FAMILY TYPES AS PERCEIVED BY YOUNG ADULTS  
[1B4] DREAMING STYLE, WAKING PERSONALITY, AND THE COMPENSATORY FUNCTION OF DREAMS.  
[1B5] JUVENILE DELINQUENCY: FAMILY TYPE AND GENDER IN RELATION TO SEVERITY OF CRIME.  
[1C1] EFFECTS OF ATTACHMENT STYLE AND PERSONALITY: HORNEY'S INTERPERSONAL STRATEGIES.  
[1C2] CORRELATES OF THE JOB SATISFACTION OF CAREGIVERS IN LICENSED DAY CARE CENTERS.  
[1C3] THE ATTITUDE OF ACCEPTANCE OF NON-CHARISMATIC CHRISTIANS TOWARD CHARISMATIC CHRISTIANS.  
[1C4] GENDER DIFFERENCES IN LYING: EXPLORING THE PROPENSITY AND FREQUENCY OF LYING AMONG MALES AND FEMALES.  
[1C5] FEAR OF SUCCESS AMONG COLLEGE STUDENTS.  
[1D1] EFFECTS OF THE INTERNET ON THE WABASH COLLEGE COMMUNITY.  
[1D2] FACTORS CONTRIBUTING TO LONG-DISTANCE RELATIONSHIPS.  
[1D3] EFFECTS OF ADMINISTRATION MODE ON SOCIALLY DESIRABLE RESPONDING.  
[1D4] DOES ATTITUDE ACCESSIBILITY MODERATE THE FALSE CONSENSUS EFFECT?  
[1D5] THE EFFECTS OF EMPLOYEE DEMOGRAPHICS, WORK ROLE, PERCEPTIONS OF RESOURCE ALLOCATION, WORK DESIGN, AND ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE ON EMPLOYEE PERCEPTIONS OF SUPERVISOR AND MANAGEMENT COMMUNICATION, ORGANIZATIONAL INTEGRITY, AND EVALUATION FAIRNESS.  
[1E1] CHARACTERISTICS OF WAKING PERSONALITY ASSOCIATED WITH SUCCESS IN PROBLEM SOLVING WHILE DREAMING.  
[1E2] AIDS KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDES AND RISK ASSESSMENT WITHIN THE COLLEGE STUDENT POPULATION.  
[1E3] LIFE SATISFACTION/ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT VERSUS LEVEL OF INVOLVEMENT IN COLLEGIATE ATHLETICS: HOW MUCH IS TOO MUCH?  
[1E4] EFFECTS OF PERSONALITY TYPE AND SELF-MONITORING ON PSYCHOLOGICAL BOUNDARIES.  
[1F1] CHRONIC FATIGUE SYNDROME RECOVERY.  
[1F2] DECEPTION IN SITUATION COMEDY: AN ATTEMPT TO TALLY.  
[1F3] THE EFFECTS OF DEFENSIVE PESSIMISM ON AN ACADEMIC TASK.  
[1F4] SEX DIFFERENCES IN THE EXPERIENCE OF GUILT, INTERNAL CONTROL AND AFFILIATION AMONG SELF-REPORTED GAMBLERS.  
[2A1] THE EFFECT OF MOZART'S MUSIC ON SPATIAL TASK PERFORMANCE.  
[2A2] THE EFFECT OF DISRUPTIVE AUDITORY STIMULI ON VISUAL RECALL.  
[2A3] PICTORIAL INTERFERENCE AS A FUNCTION OF AGE.  
[2A4] PERCEPTION OF BODY IMAGE AND SELF-ESTEEM IN MALE AND FEMALE COLLEGE STUDENTS.  
[2A5] REPORTING INFANT CHARACTERISTICS BASED ON SUBJECT BACKGROUND AND EXPERIENCE.  
[2B1] THE RELATIONSHIP AMONG SELF-ESTEEM, GENDER, AND ACADEMIC SUCCESS IN COLLEGE STUDENTS.  
[2B2] EFFECTS OF SUBLIMINAL PRIMING USING OCCUPATIONS ON MASCULINE AND FEMININE STEREOTYPES.  
[2B3] THE EFFECTS OF FONT DIFFERENCES ON SHORT ASSIGNMENT GRADING.  
[2B4] EFFECTS OF COLORED OVERLAYS ON LONG-TERM RECALL.  
[2B5] PASSING JUDGMENT ON OTHERS.  
[2C1] TEST OF VALIDITY OF PHOTOGRAPHS FOR USE IN PROJECTIVE PERSONALITY ASSESSMENT.  
[2C2] THE IMPORTANCE OF RELATIONSHIP ASPECTS AS A FUNCTION OF DATING PATTERN.  
[2C3] ATTITUDES TOWARD WOMEN IN THE UNITED STATES AND UZBEKISTAN.  
[2C4] AN ANALYSIS OF SEX ROLE DEPICTION DURING "PRIME TIME" VIEWING HOURS.  
[2C5] THE EFFECTS OF SIXTEEN MYERS-BRIGGS PERSONALITY TYPES AND GENDER ON PERSONAL BOUNDARIES AND ABSORPTION STYLES.  
[2D1] JAPANESE AND AMERICAN ATTITUDES TOWARD WORKING MOTHERS.  
[2D2] A TYPICAL DAY AT LITTLEVILLE PRESCHOOL/DAY CARE CENTER.  
[2D3] THE EVOLUTION OF FAMILY THERAPY.  
[2D4] WHAT ARE THE FAMILY ATTRIBUTES THAT SERVE AS INDICATORS THAT A YOUTH WILL COMMIT A MISDEMEANOR CRIME BEFORE AGE 17?  
[2D5] CONSTRUCTED FAMILIES OF YOUNG GAY MEN  
[2E1] VIOLENT IMAGERY AMONG ABUSED WOMEN: A TAT ANALYSIS.  
[2E2] THE SEASONAL EFFECTS OF WINTER ON AFFECT.  
[2E3] HOW HEALTH VALUE MODERATES THE LINK BETWEEN AGE AND LIFE SATISFACTION: PART I  
[2E4] TRANSCENDING SOCIAL ROLES: IS ADULT ATTACHMENT A MITIGATING FACTOR BETWEEN COMMUNION AND AGENCY?

- [2E5] A STUDY ON STRESS COPING AND EMOTIONAL STATE OF THE CAREGIVERS OF ALZHEIMER'S PATIENTS.
- [2F1] THE FORMATION OF RELIGIOUS ISSUES AND VALUE SYSTEMS AMONG CHRISTIAN ADOLESCENTS.
- [2F2] INFLUENCE OF PERCEIVED ORGANIZATIONAL CHANGE ON PERCEPTIONS OF JOB SATISFACTION.
- [2F3] GENDER STEREOTYPE BIAS AND IMPRESSION FORMATION.
- [2F4] MASCULINITY-FEMININITY AND ATTITUDES TOWARD GENDER ROLES IN A SELECT SAMPLE OF AFRICAN AMERICAN MARRIED COUPLES.
- [2F5] GRADE EQUIVALENTS: ARE THEY MISINTERPRETED?
- [3A1] THE EFFECTS OF SPACING AND SEX COMPOSITION ON SIBLING RIVALRY.
- [3A2] PERSONAL CONTROL AND DISTRACTION IN THE COLD-PRESSOR TEST.
- [3A3] EFFECTS OF CAFFEINE ON TEST PERFORMANCE.
- [3A4] THE EFFECTS OF GENDER ORIENTATION AND COMPETENCE ON HELPING.
- [3A5] PERCEPTIONS OF ANIMAL RIGHTS ISSUES.
- [3B1] THE INFLUENCE OF MOOD ON THE GENERATION EFFECT.
- [3B2] THE EFFECTS OF CAFFEINE ON ALTERNES DUE TO PSYCHOLOGICAL EXPECTATIONS ON UNIVERSITY STUDENTS.
- [3B3] THE PRESENCE OF DECEPTION, AND ITS EFFECTS ON NONVERBAL BEHAVIOR.
- [3B4] TIME ESTIMATION AS A FUNCTION OF COGNITIVE TASK AND AGE.
- [3B5] SHYNESS AND ITS RELATIONSHIP TO EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE.
- [3C1] EFFECTS OF EVIDENCE, REGARDING THE SUGGESTIBILITY OF CHILDREN, ON JUROR DECISION MAKING.
- [3C2] HEURISTIC FOR DETERMINING THE VALIDITY OF A PROPOSITION.
- [3C3] PERCEPTIONS OF TEACHERS AND ADMINISTRATORS CONCERNING PRIORITIES FOR A SUCCESSFUL MAINSTREAMING PROGRAM.
- [3C4] ARE WE STILL UNDER MESMER'S SPELL?
- [3C5] DOES THE LEVEL OF INTERACTION BETWEEN YOUNG ADULTS AND THE ELDERLY AFFECT THE DEGREE OF AGEISM DIRECTED AT THE ELDERLY BY YOUNG ADULTS?
- [3D1] INVESTIGATION OF CHEATING IN EXAM-RELATED SITUATIONS.
- [3D2] A STUDY OF JOB SATISFACTION.
- [3D3] THE EFFECTS OF EXPERIENCE ON GENDER ROLE ATTITUDES.
- [3D4] FACULTY GENDER CLIMATE ON THE 1990'S COLLEGE CAMPUS.
- [3D5] MOOD, HEDONISM, AND PERSONAL PROBLEM SOLVING ABILITIES.
- [3E1] GENDER DIFFERENCES IN ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION AND CHILDHOOD STRESS.
- [3E2] THE EFFECTS OF SEX ATYPICAL PSYCHOLOGICAL DISORDERS ON THE QUALITY OF THE THERAPIST-CLIENT RELATIONSHIP.
- [3E3] BUBBLE, BUBBLE, POP AWAY TROUBLE.
- [3E4] EVOLUTIONARY VERSUS ECONOMIC EXPLANATIONS OF WOMEN'S MATE PREFERENCES.
- [3E5] BULIMICS AND SAME SEX-FRIENDSHIPS.
- [3F1] THE EFFECTS OF ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION ON DECISION MAKING.
- [3F2] THE INFLUENCE OF KNOWLEDGE OF THE SEXUAL REPRODUCTIVE SYSTEM ON THE FREQUENCY OF SEXUAL ACTIVITY AMONG TEENAGE GIRLS.
- [3F3] APPLICATION OF SOCIAL LEARNING THEORY TO THE PARADOXICAL STANDARDS REGARDING FEMININITY AND MATURITY.
- [3F4] PREDICTING CRIMINAL RECIDIVISM: AN APPLICATION OF THE CANADIAN MODEL TO DATA COLLECTED IN THE UNITED STATES.
- [4A1] THE EFFECTS OF MUSIC ON A LEARNING TASK.
- [4A2] ACCURACY AND MALLEABILITY OF LONG-TERM MEMORY.
- [4A3] PERCEIVED IMPORTANCE OF INFORMATION AND SCHEMA FORMATION.
- [4A4] THE EFFECTS OF RELIGION AND THE THREAT OF AIDS ON COLLEGE STUDENTS' APPROVAL OF AND ENGAGEMENT IN PREMARITAL SEXUAL INTERCOURSE.
- [4A5] THE EFFECTS OF TYPE OF INFORMATION AND LOCUS OF CONTROL ON VICTIM-BLAME.
- [4B1] THEORY OF MIND AS A DISCRIMINATOR BETWEEN HIGH-FUNCTIONING AUTISM AND ASPERGER'S SYNDROME.
- [4B2] EFFECTS OF THE FAMILY STRUCTURE ON EATING DISORDERS IN ADOLESCENTS.
- [4B3] SIBLING MALTREATMENT: EFFECTS OF THE YOUNG ADULT SIBLING RELATIONSHIP
- [4B4] THE INFLUENCE OF EDUCATIONAL LEVELS ON FAMILY SIZE.
- [4B5] PERFORMANCE ANXIETY, IMPOSTOR PHENOMENON, AND PSYCHOLOGICAL TYPE AMONG PERFORMING ARTISTS.
- [4C1] A COMPARISON OF THE INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION'S RISK ASSESSMENT AND THE MMPI-A IN PREDICTING RECIDIVISM.
- [4C2] ANALYSIS OF DIVISION OF LABOR IN DUAL CAREER FAMILIES.
- [4C3] EVALUATION OF THE "MAGIC CIRCLE PROJECT."
- [4C4] A COMPARISON OF COURTESY IN WORKERS OVER FIFTY-FIVE TO OTHERS.
- [4C5] VARIATIONS IN PERCEPTIONS OF ATTITUDE AMONG REGIONS ON THE U.S.
- [4D1] PERSONALITY AND DREAM RECALL.
- [4D2] INVOLVEMENT WITH DREAMING IN RELATION TO WAKING PERSONALITY.
- [4D3] CITIZEN ATTITUDES TOWARDS THE POLICE
- [4D4] THE EFFECT OF ANDROGYNITY LEVELS AND GENDER ON INTERPRETATION OF FRIENDLY BEHAVIOR.

- [4D5] CORRELATION BETWEEN ENVIRONMENTAL AND INTERNAL CHARACTERISTICS AND EATING DISORDERS IN MALES.**
- [4E1] THE RELATION BETWEEN DEPRESSION AND SAT SCORES.**
- [4E2] BYSTANDER INTERVENTION TO PREVENT DRINKING COLLEGE STUDENTS FROM DRIVING.**
- [4E3] HOW HEALTH VALUE MODERATES THE LINK BETWEEN AGE AND DEPRESSIVE SYMPTOMS: FURTHER EVIDENCE AND IMPLICATIONS FOR PRACTICE, PART II**
- [4E4] FITNESS, DIETS AND OTHER HEALTH-RELATED BEHAVIORS OF HIGH AND LOW SELF-IMAGE COLLEGE STUDENTS.**
- [4E5] THE IMPACT OF PAST PARENTAL DIVORCE ON THE DREAMS OF COLLEGE STUDENTS.**



## Presentation Titles Indexed by Topic

Topic Code	Description
1.	General Experimental; Physiological ; Comparative
2.	Cognitive; Learning
3.	Child; Developmental
4.	Personality
5.	Clinical; Abnormal
6.	Applied; Social

- 2 2 [1A1] THE EFFECTS OF MISINFORMATION ON THE ABILITY TO RECALL FACTS.
- 1 2 [1A2] MUSIC AND EMOTION.
- 1 2 [1A3] IN OTHER WORDS: LEXICAL ACCESS THROUGH SYNTAX.
- 1 2 [1A4] IMAGE VS. WORD PRIME EFFECTS IN LEXICAL DECISION TASKS.
- 1 2 [2A1] THE EFFECT OF MOZART'S MUSIC ON SPATIAL TASK PERFORMANCE.
- 1 2 [2A2] THE EFFECT OF DISRUPTIVE AUDITORY STIMULI ON VISUAL RECALL.
- 1 2 [2A3] PICTORIAL INTERFERENCE AS A FUNCTION OF AGE.
- 1 2 [3A2] PERSONAL CONTROL AND DISTRACTION IN THE COLD-PRESSOR TEST.
- 1 2 [3A3] EFFECTS OF CAFFEINE ON TEST PERFORMANCE.
- 1 2 [3B1] THE INFLUENCE OF MOOD ON THE GENERATION EFFECT.
- 1 2 [3B2] THE EFFECTS OF CAFFEINE ON ALTERNESSESS DUE TO PSYCHOLOGICAL EXPECTATIONS ON UNIVERSITY STUDENTS.
- 1 2 [3B4] TIME ESTIMATION AS A FUNCTION OF COGNITIVE TASK AND AGE.
- 1 2 [4A1] THE EFFECTS OF MUSIC ON A LEARNING TASK.
- 1 2 [4A2] ACCURACY AND MALLEABILITY OF LONG-TERM MEMORY.
- 1 2 [4A3] PERCEIVED IMPORTANCE OF INFORMATION AND SCHEMA FORMATION.
- 1 4 [2A4] PERCEPTION OF BODY IMAGE AND SELF-ESTEEM IN MALE AND FEMALE COLLEGE STUDENTS.
- 1 4 [3B5] SHYNESS AND ITS RELATIONSHIP TO EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE.
- 1 6 [1A5] PHYSIOLOGICAL REACTIONS CAUSED BY EXPERIMENTER EXPECTANCY BIAS.
- 1 6 [2A5] REPORTING INFANT CHARACTERISTICS BASED ON SUBJECT BACKGROUND AND EXPERIENCE.
- 1 6 [3A4] THE EFFECTS OF GENDER ORIENTATION AND COMPETENCE ON HELPING.
- 1 6 [3A5] PERCEPTIONS OF ANIMAL RIGHTS ISSUES.
- 1 6 [3B3] THE PRESENCE OF DECEPTION, AND ITS EFFECTS ON NONVERBAL BEHAVIOR.
- 1 6 [4A4] THE EFFECTS OF RELIGION AND THE THREAT OF AIDS ON COLLEGE STUDENTS' APPROVAL OF AND ENGAGEMENT IN PREMARITAL SEXUAL INTERCOURSE.
- 2 4 [2B1] THE RELATIONSHIP AMONG SELF-ESTEEM, GENDER, AND ACADEMIC SUCCESS IN COLLEGE STUDENTS.
- 2 6 [1C3] THE ATTITUDE OF ACCEPTANCE OF NON-CHARISMATIC CHRISTIANS TOWARD CHARISMATIC CHRISTIANS.
- 2 6 [2B2] EFFECTS OF SUBLIMINAL PRIMING USING OCCUPATIONS ON MASCULINE AND FEMININE STEREOTYPES.
- 2 6 [2B4] EFFECTS OF COLORED OVERLAYS ON LONG-TERM RECALL.
- 2 6 [2B5] PASSING JUDGMENT ON OTHERS.
- 2 6 [3C1] EFFECTS OF EVIDENCE, REGARDING THE SUGGESTIBILITY OF CHILDREN, ON JUROR DECISION MAKING.
- 2 6 [3C2] HEURISTIC FOR DETERMINING THE VALIDITY OF A PROPOSITION.
- 2 6 [3C5] DOES THE LEVEL OF INTERACTION BETWEEN YOUNG ADULTS AND THE ELDERLY AFFECT THE DEGREE OF AGEISM DIRECTED AT THE ELDERLY BY YOUNG ADULTS?
- 2 6 [4A5] THE EFFECTS OF TYPE OF INFORMATION AND LOCUS OF CONTROL ON VICTIM-BLAME.
- 3 4 [1C1] EFFECTS OF ATTACHMENT STYLE AND PERSONALITY: HORNEY'S INTERPERSONAL STRATEGIES.
- 3 5 [4B1] THEORY OF MIND AS A DISCRIMINATOR BETWEEN HIGH-FUNCTIONING AUTISM AND ASPERGER'S SYNDROME.
- 3 6 [1B2] DO PHYSICALLY ABUSED CHILDREN BECOME INVOLVED IN PHYSICALLY ABUSIVE RELATIONSHIPS AS ADULTS?
- 3 6 [1B5] JUVENILE DELINQUENCY: FAMILY TYPE AND GENDER IN RELATION TO SEVERITY OF CRIME.
- 3 6 [1C2] CORRELATES OF THE JOB SATISFACTION OF CAREGIVERS IN LICENSED DAY CARE CENTERS.
- 3 6 [1D1] EFFECTS OF THE INTERNET ON THE WABASH COLLEGE COMMUNITY.
- 3 6 [2D1] JAPANESE AND AMERICAN ATTITUDES TOWARD WORKING MOTHERS.
- 3 6 [2D2] A TYPICAL DAY AT LITTLEVILLE PRESCHOOL/DAY CARE CENTER.
- 3 6 [2D4] WHAT ARE THE FAMILY ATTRIBUTES THAT SERVE AS INDICATORS THAT A YOUTH WILL COMMIT A MISDEMEANOR CRIME BEFORE AGE 17?
- 3 6 [2F1] THE FORMATION OF RELIGIOUS ISSUES AND VALUE SYSTEMS AMONG CHRISTIAN ADOLESCENTS.
- 3 6 [2F5] GRADE EQUIVALENTS: ARE THEY MISINTERPRETED?

- 3 6 [3A1] THE EFFECTS OF SPACING AND SEX COMPOSITION ON SIBLING RIVALRY.
- 3 6 [3C3] PERCEPTIONS OF TEACHERS AND ADMINISTRATORS CONCERNING PRIORITIES FOR A SUCCESSFUL MAINSTREAMING PROGRAM.
- 3 6 [3D3] THE EFFECTS OF EXPERIENCE ON GENDER ROLE ATTITUDES.
- 3 6 [3F2] THE INFLUENCE OF KNOWLEDGE OF THE SEXUAL REPRODUCTIVE SYSTEM ON THE FREQUENCY OF SEXUAL ACTIVITY AMONG TEENAGE GIRLS.
- 3 6 [4B2] EFFECTS OF THE FAMILY STRUCTURE ON EATING DISORDERS IN ADOLESCENTS.
- 3 6 [4B3] SIBLING MALTREATMENT: EFFECTS OF THE YOUNG ADULT SIBLING RELATIONSHIP
- 3 6 [4B4] THE INFLUENCE OF EDUCATIONAL LEVELS ON FAMILY SIZE.
- 3 6 [4C1] A COMPARISON OF THE INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION'S RISK ASSESSMENT AND THE MMPI-A IN PREDICTING RECIDIVISM.
- 3 6 [4C2] ANALYSIS OF DIVISION OF LABOR IN DUAL CAREER FAMILIES.
- 3 6 [4C3] EVALUATION OF THE "MAGIC CIRCLE PROJECT."
- 4 [1E4] EFFECTS OF PERSONALITY TYPE AND SELF-MONITORING ON PSYCHOLOGICAL BOUNDARIES.
- 4 [2C1] TEST OF VALIDITY OF PHOTOGRAPHS FOR USE IN PROJECTIVE PERSONALITY ASSESSMENT.
- 4 [2C5] THE EFFECTS OF SIXTEEN MYERS-BRIGGS PERSONALITY TYPES AND GENDER ON PERSONAL BOUNDARIES AND ABSORPTION STYLES.
- 4 [4D1] PERSONALITY AND DREAM RECALL.
- 4 5 [1B4] DREAMING STYLE, WAKING PERSONALITY, AND THE COMPENSATORY FUNCTION OF DREAMS.
- 4 5 [1E1] CHARACTERISTICS OF WAKING PERSONALITY ASSOCIATED WITH SUCCESS IN PROBLEM SOLVING WHILE DREAMING.
- 4 5 [3E1] GENDER DIFFERENCES IN ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION AND CHILDHOOD STRESS.
- 4 5 [3E2] THE EFFECTS OF SEX ATYPICAL PSYCHOLOGICAL DISORDERS ON THE QUALITY OF THE THERAPIST-CLIENT RELATIONSHIP.
- 4 5 [4D2] INVOLVEMENT WITH DREAMING IN RELATION TO WAKING PERSONALITY.
- 4 5 [4E5] THE IMPACT OF PAST PARENTAL DIVORCE ON THE DREAMS OF COLLEGE STUDENTS.
- 4 6 [1B1] LOCUS OF CONTROL: DIFFERENCES IN GENDER AND COLLEGE MAJOR.
- 4 6 [1C4] GENDER DIFFERENCES IN LYING: EXPLORING THE PROPENSITY AND FREQUENCY OF LYING AMONG MALES AND FEMALES.
- 4 6 [1C5] FEAR OF SUCCESS AMONG COLLEGE STUDENTS.
- 4 6 [1D2] FACTORS CONTRIBUTING TO LONG-DISTANCE RELATIONSHIPS.
- 4 6 [1D3] EFFECTS OF ADMINISTRATION MODE ON SOCIALLY DESIRABLE RESPONDING.
- 4 6 [1E2] AIDS KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDES AND RISK ASSESSMENT WITHIN THE COLLEGE STUDENT POPULATION.
- 4 6 [1E3] LIFE SATISFACTION/ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT VERSUS LEVEL OF INVOLVEMENT IN COLLEGIATE ATHLETICS: HOW MUCH IS TOO MUCH?
- 4 6 [1F3] THE EFFECTS OF DEFENSIVE PESSIMISM ON AN ACADEMIC TASK.
- 4 6 [2C2] THE IMPORTANCE OF RELATIONSHIP ASPECTS AS A FUNCTION OF DATING PATTERN.
- 4 6 [2C3] ATTITUDES TOWARD WOMEN IN THE UNITED STATES AND UZBEKISTAN.
- 4 6 [2C4] AN ANALYSIS OF SEX ROLE DEPICTION DURING "PRIME TIME" VIEWING HOURS.
- 4 6 [2E1] VIOLENT IMAGERY AMONG ABUSED WOMEN: A TAT ANALYSIS.
- 4 6 [2E4] TRANSCENDING SOCIAL ROLES: IS ADULT ATTACHMENT A MITIGATING FACTOR BETWEEN COMMUNION AND AGENCY?
- 4 6 [3D1] INVESTIGATION OF CHEATING IN EXAM-RELATED SITUATIONS.
- 4 6 [3D2] A STUDY OF JOB SATISFACTION.
- 4 6 [3D5] MOOD, HEDONISM, AND PERSONAL PROBLEM SOLVING ABILITIES.
- 4 6 [3E3] BUBBLE, BUBBLE, POP AWAY TROUBLE.
- 4 6 [3E4] EVOLUTIONARY VERSUS ECONOMIC EXPLANATIONS OF WOMEN'S MATE PREFERENCES.
- 4 6 [4B5] PERFORMANCE ANXIETY, IMPOSTOR PHENOMENON, AND PSYCHOLOGICAL TYPE AMONG PERFORMING ARTISTS.
- 4 6 [4C4] A COMPARISON OF COURTESY IN WORKERS OVER FIFTY-FIVE TO OTHERS.
- 4 6 [4C5] VARIATIONS IN PERCEPTIONS OF ATTITUDE AMONG REGIONS ON THE U.S.
- 4 6 [4D3] CITIZEN ATTITUDES TOWARDS THE POLICE
- 4 6 [4D4] THE EFFECT OF ANDROGYN LEVELS AND GENDER ON INTERPRETATION OF FRIENDLY BEHAVIOR.
- 4 6 [4E1] THE RELATION BETWEEN DEPRESSION AND SAT SCORES.
- 5 [1F1] CHRONIC FATIGUE SYNDROME RECOVERY.
- 5 [1F4] SEX DIFFERENCES IN THE EXPERIENCE OF GUILT, INTERNAL CONTROL AND AFFILIATION AMONG SELF-REPORTED GAMBLERS.
- 5 [3E5] BULIMICS AND SAME SEX-FRIENDSHIPS.
- 5 [4E2] BYSTANDER INTERVENTION TO PREVENT DRINKING COLLEGE STUDENTS FROM DRIVING.
- 5 6 [1F2] DECEPTION IN SITUATION COMEDY: AN ATTEMPT TO TALLY.
- 5 6 [2D3] THE EVOLUTION OF FAMILY THERAPY.
- 5 6 [2E2] THE SEASONAL EFFECTS OF WINTER ON AFFECT.
- 5 6 [2E3] HOW HEALTH VALUE MODERATES THE LINK BETWEEN AGE AND LIFE SATISFACTION: PART I
- 5 6 [2E5] A STUDY ON STRESS COPING AND EMOTIONAL STATE OF THE CAREGIVERS OF ALZHEIMER'S PATIENTS.
- 5 6 [3C4] ARE WE STILL UNDER MESMER'S SPELL?

- 5 6 [3F1] THE EFFECTS OF ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION ON DECISION MAKING.
- 5 6 [3F4] PREDICTING CRIMINAL RECIDIVISM: AN APPLICATION OF THE CANADIAN MODEL TO DATA COLLECTED IN THE UNITED STATES.
- 5 6 [4D5] CORRELATION BETWEEN ENVIRONMENTAL AND INTERNAL CHARACTERISTICS AND EATING DISORDERS IN MALES.
- 5 6 [4E3] HOW HEALTH VALUE MODERATES THE LINK BETWEEN AGE AND DEPRESSIVE SYMPTOMS: FURTHER EVIDENCE AND IMPLICATIONS FOR PRACTICE, PART II
- 5 6 [4E4] FITNESS, DIETS AND OTHER HEALTH-RELATED BEHAVIORS OF HIGH AND LOW SELF-IMAGE COLLEGE STUDENTS.
- 6 [1B3] FAMILY TYPES AS PERCEIVED BY YOUNG ADULTS
- 6 [1D4] DOES ATTITUDE ACCESSIBILITY MODERATE THE FALSE CONSENSUS EFFECT?
- 6 [1D5] THE EFFECTS OF EMPLOYEE DEMOGRAPHICS, WORK ROLE, PERCEPTIONS OF RESOURCE ALLOCATION, WORK DESIGN, AND ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE ON EMPLOYEE PERCEPTIONS OF SUPERVISOR AND MANAGEMENT COMMUNICATION, ORGANIZATIONAL INTEGRITY, AND EVALUATION FAIRNESS.
- 6 [2B3] THE EFFECTS OF FONT DIFFERENCES ON SHORT ASSIGNMENT GRADING.
- 6 [2D5] CONSTRUCTED FAMILIES OF YOUNG GAY MEN
- 6 [2F2] INFLUENCE OF PERCEIVED ORGANIZATIONAL CHANGE ON PERCEPTIONS OF JOB SATISFACTION.
- 6 [2F3] GENDER STEREOTYPE BIAS AND IMPRESSION FORMATION.
- 6 [2F4] MASCULINITY-FEMININITY AND ATTITUDES TOWARD GENDER ROLES IN A SELECT SAMPLE OF AFRICAN AMERICAN MARRIED COUPLES.
- 6 [3D4] FACULTY GENDER CLIMATE ON THE 1990'S COLLEGE CAMPUS.
- 6 [3F3] APPLICATION OF SOCIAL LEARNING THEORY TO THE PARADOXICAL STANDARDS REGARDING FEMININITY AND MATURITY.



# Presenter Index

A B		Barbara Kokotis	[2A5]
Miwa Agatsuma	[2A4]	Klint Krouse	[2E4]
Patricia A. Anderson	[2C5]	Alycia Kubat	[2A3]
Jennifer L. Baker	[1B5]	Aaron J. LaTurner	[2A2]
Carrie Baker	[1B1]	Jodi Leas	[3A1]
M. Katariina Baker	[3F4]	Laurene Lemanski	[2F4]
Nick Barnecko	[3A5]	Jessica Lember	[2C2]
David J. Beadle	[4B5]	Beverly A. Lenicky	[3E2]
Michael R. Bennett	[3A2]	Cheryl Lennartz	[1A2]
Michelle N. Blackwell	[4A5]	Jennifer Lippe	[4D4]
Aaron Bolin	[4B1]	Robin A. Luxenberg	[4C1]
Emily Anna Boling	[4A3]	M N O P	
Jason Boling	[2E2]	Kevin Mahoney	[3C4]
Angela M. Bono	[3F3]	Diana Martin	[3A3]
Jessica Borah	[3C3]	Dawn Mastin	[2D4]
Kimberly M. Bowman	[1D3]	Kristina K. Matheis	[1C1]
Stephanie J. Branger	[2D5]	Wendi S. May	[3D5]
Tina L. Brown	[2A1]	Annette J. McCarty	[2B5]
Jennifer Buckley	[1A4]	Jeff McGee	[4E2]
Judy L. Buerger	[4E3]	Heather Meggers	[3B5]
C D E F		Kimberly A. Meyer	[3A4]
Jennifer M. Camacho	[1F1]	Devonne A. Mullis	[1E3]
Chris Carlson	[4D2]	Donna Nolan	[1C4]
Mike Clump	[2C4]	Barbara Otting	[3B4]
Kara J. Collins	[4C3]	Sarah E. Parks	[3D1]
Katy Coughlin	[1C2]	Kristin Pasechnik	[4D3]
Mark Croell	[3F1]	Angela Peugh	[4B3]
Tina K. Daniels	[1B2]	Lori Phipps	[4C5]
Maria Darcy	[1E2]	Michelle L. Pickett	[4A2]
April Davis	[2C3]	David Robinson	[2E2]
Allison Diggs	[4A4]	Kristin Roy	[1F2]
Jennifer Dutcher	[2E5]	S T V W Z	
Tom Elliott	[2D2]	Sunila Samuels	[4E4]
James Enstall	[1C5]	Kristi Shreve	[1A3]
Amy L. Fahey	[2E3]	Stephanie Shultz	[3E2]
G H J		Lara Singer	[3E5]
Bill Gallippo	[3E4]	Leighann Sinkhorn	[4D1]
Kevin Gearheart	[1A5]	Kathryn S. Smith	[3B3]
Janis Gesbeck	[1F4]	Eric Smith	[2F5]
Heather J. Hammons	[4A1]	Adam Stasko	[2B3]
Jennifer L. Harris	[3F2]	Bridget Stenger	[3D4]
Ellen B. Hart	[2D1]	Tonya A. Summersett	[4D5]
Eric Hartill	[1D1]	Suzann Test	[2E1]
Cynthia W. Hauff	[4C4]	Linda V. Thomas	[1C3]
James T. Hayes	[1E1]	Marcie L. Thomas	[3D2]
Susan E. Hayner	[2B1]	Brenda L. Vasher	[4C2]
Karen R. Heinold	[3C5]	Brad Vonderheide	[1F3]
Ruth Herr	[1D2]	Ara Wade	[1D5]
Sheri Hesker	[3E1]	Suzannah I. Watson	[3B1]
Nicole M. Hess	[1B4]	Matthew Weeks	[3C2]
LeeAnn R. Hochmuth	[3C1]	Judy L. Weinstein	[2F1]
Michelle M. Holody	[3E3]	Hollie B. Wheeler	[4E5]
Kevin S. Holt	[2B4]	William E. White	[2D3]
Gerald D. Howard	[1D4]	Rebecca J. White	[2F3]
Joy M. Jacobs	[1A1]	Christy Wilson	[1B3]
Colleen Jenkins	[4B4]	Rebecca S. Wilson	[2F2]
K L		Aaron Witkowski	[3D3]
Steven J. Keene	[4E2]	Cory Wright	[4E1]
Jessica Klimek	[1B4]	Amy T. Zielinski	[2C1]

# Sponsor Schedule

Room	Kansas	Oakland	Arcola	Charleston	Mattoon	Tuscola
------	--------	---------	--------	------------	---------	---------

## Session 1

Moderator	Bragiel	McLean	Wholeben	Quinn	J. Thomas	Camp
8:45 AM	Wilson Jacobs	Porter Baker	Ware Matheis	Blaich Hartill	Gruber Hayes	Jason Camacho
8:57 AM	Boozer Lennartz	Wilson Daniels	Addison Coughlin	Hwang Herr	Jordan Darcy	Gruber Roy
9:09 AM	Nuwer Shreve	Bedford Wilson	Boozer Thomas	Calhoon Bowman	Lakey Mullis	Blaich Vonderheide
9:21 AM	Jaeger Buckley	Gruber Klimek	Namikas Nolan	Vincent Howard	Ware Hess	Damusis Gesbeck
9 33 AM	Blaich Gearheart	Boozer Baker	Jones Enstall	Plascak-Craig Wade		

## Session 2

Moderator	Boehm	R. Thomas	Ware	Gruber	Wittekind	Yaffe
9:55 AM	Wilson Brown	Addison Hayner	Plascak-Craig Zielinski	Punzo Hart	Cohen Test	Boozer Weinstein
10:07 AM	Boozer LaTurner	Vincent Boling	Punzo Lember	Blaich Elliott	Hwang Robinson	Wilson Wilson
10:19 AM	Jaeger Kubat	Blaich Stasko	Addison Davis	Appleby White	Chang Fahey	Tracy White
10:31 AM	Lakey Agatsuma	McLean Holt	Sherburne Clump	Boozer Mastin	Blaich Krouse	Damusis Lemanski
10:43 AM	Pick Kokotis	Boozer McCarty	Ware Anderson	Bedford Branger	Hwang Dutcher	Addison Smith

## Session 3

Moderator	Pick	Nuwer	Calhoon	Becker	Midkiff	Best
11:05 AM	Boozer Leas	Thomas Watson	Wilson Hochmuth	Kite Parks	Addison Hesker	Blaich Croell
11:17 AM	Boehm Bennett	Lakey Shultz	Vincent Weeks	Bringle Thomas	Hogan Lenicky	Boozer Harris
11:29 AM	Hwang Martin	Boozer Smith	Addison Borah	Blaich Witkowski	Quinn Holody	Jaeger Bono
11:41 AM	Thomas Meyer	Jaeger Otting	Blaich Mahoney	Plascak-Craig Stenger	Sherburne Gallippo	Addison Baker
11:53 AM	Blaich Barneclo	Jones Meggers	Boozer Heinold	Wilson May	Punzo Singer	

## Session 4

Moderator	Blaich	Punzo	Plascak-Craig	Bailey	Williams	
2:00 PM	Thomas Hammons	Wholeben Bolin	Calhoon Luxenberg	Wilson Sinkhorn	Sherburne Wright	
2:12 PM	Boehm Pickett	Boozer Keene	Quinn Vasher	Gruber Carlson	Lakey McGee	
2:24 PM	Jaeger Boling	Bedford Peugh	Thomas Collins	Quinn Pasechnik	Chang Buerger	
2:26 PM	Lakey Diggs	Boozer Jenkins	Wilson Hauff	Boehm Lipps	Damusis Samuels	
2:48 PM	Thomas Blackwell	Ware Beadle	Hwang Phipps	Boozer Summersett	Gruber Wheeler	