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Celebration

Celebration 2013

May 3rd, 9:00 AM - 5:00 PM

Celebration Schedule 2013 (Friday)

Provost's Office
Gettysburg College

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Description

Full presentation schedule for Celebration, Friday, May 3, 2013.

Location

Gettysburg College

Disciplines

Higher Education

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Posters

Poster Session I - Science Center 2 and 3 Lobby 4.00pm - 5.15pm

Abdur Rehman '13	Chelsea Nickerson '13	Malcolm Perry '14
Abigail Ziegler '13	Christiana Martin '13	Monique Brown '13
Aleksandra Petkova '14	Christine Lobosco '14	Morgan Leamy '13
Alison Lospinuso '13	Emily Healey '14	Paula Eichner '13
Andrew Egbert '13	Emily Kleinburd '13	Qian Wei '13
Ann Peirce '14	Erinn McConville '14	Rachel Clasing '14
Austin Galloway '13	Jessica Ballister '13	Riccardo Purita '13
Branden Strohl '13	Jill Duranko '14	Shelby Leeds '14
Brittany Jobes '13	Katelyn Burke '13	Stephen Gern '13
Caldwell Rohrbach '13	Kathryn Petto '14	Victoria Green '13
Cara Dochat '13	Kayla Grieco '14	Zachary Witkower '15
Carlyle Flanagan '13	Kevin DeRaffele '13	
Chelsea Cassell '13	Leslie Hodges '13	

Poster Session II - Science Center 2 and 3 Lobby 5.30pm - 6.45pm

Adam Weinbrom '14	Christiana Martin '13	Marshall Puls '13
Alexa Kundla '13	Colleen Overlander '13	Maureen Hudson '13
Alexandra Papada '13	Dorian Jones '15	Morgan O'Connor '13
Allison Cooper '13	Emily Miano '13	Paula Eichner '13
Alyson Mucha '14	Emma McCann '14	Riley Walker '13
Andrew Egbert '13	Emma Randles '13	Sabrina Waage '14
Andrew Obenrader '14	Haley Stauch '13	Scott Johnson '14
Brianna Hare '14	Hannah Oliphant '15	Sean Thon '13
Brittany Jobes '13	Julia Superka '13	Shannon Smith '14
Brooke Kalman '14	Kevin Carter '14	Timothy Claus '14
Camille Black '14	Lydia MacKenzie '13	Victoria Green '13
Chase Leonard '13	Maggie Tosten '13	Wesley Gregory '15
Chelsea Nickerson '13	Mariah HallBilsback '13	

Panels

Biology Senior Capstone Panel Session I - Science Center 300 4.00pm - 5.15pm

Amanda Orzechowski '13
Elizabeth Miller '13

Olivia Ruth '13
Shane Swink '13

ES Senior Capstone Presentations - Science Center 200 4.00pm - 5.15pm

Alexis Moyer '13
Alyssa Bosold '13

Emily Constantian '13
Jessica Lee '13

East Asian Language Presentations - McCreary Hall 202 4.00pm - 5.15pm

Harley Emmons '16
Jennifer Wallisch '16
Michael Boyland '13

Normonique Dyer '16
Weiting Li '16
William Segraves '14

German 270 - Transnational Writing and Film - Science Center 151 4.00pm - 5.15pm

Anna Gomez Domenech '14
David Thompson '14
Drew Hoffman '15

Kaitlin Wingard '15
Kurt Mathisen '15
Scott Shafer '14

Spanish Linguistics Seminar I - McCreary Hall 101 4.00pm - 5.15pm

Andrew Shank '13
Emily Watcher '13

Emma Randles '13
Joseph Sharp '13

IDS 464 - Death Penalty - McCreary Hall 202 5.30pm - 6.45pm

Dean Harris '13
Kyle Corsini '13

Timothy Bitler '13

Mellon Summer Scholars Panel I - Science Center 152 5.30pm - 6.45pm

Aleksandra Petkova '14
Rose Kane '13

Sarah Tuttle '13

Spanish Linguistics Seminar II - McCreary Hall 101 5.30pm - 6.45pm

Allison Brandt '13
Anna Marie Conrad '13

Heather Smith '13
Heather Thomas '13

Women, Gender, and Sexuality Studies Capstone Projects - Science Center 151 5.30pm - 6.45pm

Amanda Koslo '13
Elizabeth Rupert '13

Jessica Coviello '13
Natasha Burton '13

Theatre

"You're Outta Here: The Story of Adam and Eve!" - Breidenbaugh Hall Outside 4.00pm - 5.15pm

Alexandra Casey '13
Amanda Smith '13
Anna Baldassarre '14
Audra Foster '13
Brinley Holmes '13
Caitlin Magness '14
Courtney Benn '13
Courtney Walton '13

Craig Heckman '13
Danielle Dattolo '15
Emily Francisco '14
Gregory Scheiber '13
Hillary Goodall '13
Joseph Kirkenir '14
Joshua Hoh '14
Julia Heilakka '13

Kathryn Gittings '14
Kera Townshend '14
Kristin Keefer '14
Rebecca Fisher '14
Sara Vanasse '13
William Marple '14

Posters

Poster Session I

4.00pm - 5.15pm

Science Center 2 and 3 Lobby

Economics

Abdur Rehman

The Price of Drinking Ethically: Hedonic Pricing in the Free Trade Coffee Market

Psychology

Abigail Ziegler, Aleksandra Petkova

Is Empathy a Predictor of Preschool Children's Prosocial Behavior?

Alison Lospinuso, Carlyle Flanagan, Kevin DeRaffele

The Effects of Power and Darkness on Ethical Judgments

Andrew Egbert, Cara Dochat, Jill Duranko

An Eye for an Eye: The Mediating Effects of Revenge Motivation and Gender on Aggressive Responses to Provocation

Ann Peirce, Erinn McConville

Preschoolers' Willingness to Step Out of Gender Roles in Pretend Play

Austin Galloway, Branden Strohl

Trigeminal Odors and Negative Emotions

Caldwell Rohrbach, Emily Healey, Kayla Grieco

The Effect of the Facial Feedback Hypothesis on State Aggression

Chelsea Cassell, Jessica Ballister, Katelyn Burke

The influence of primes on prosocial behavior

Chelsea Nickerson, Christiana Martin

Fearful or anxious? Effects of FG7142 in rats exposed to cat odor

Christine Lobosco, Kathryn Petto

Training Mixed Emotions in Preschool Children

Emily Kleinburd, Leslie Hodges, Shelby Leeds

Response to and disengagement time from emotional faces and words as a function of empathy.

Malcolm Perry, Monique Brown

Odour Sound Associations

Morgan Leamy, Rachel Clasing

Putting two and two together: The effect of creativity and weight on distance judgements

Paula Eichner, Stephen Gern

The Interaction of Colors and Gender

Qian Wei, Victoria Green

The effects of isolation and quinpirole on social recognition in Sprague-Dawley rats

Riccardo Purita, Zachary Witkower

Perceptions of Negligence as a Function of Type of Testimony and Priming

Sociology

Brittany Jobes

Who's the "Man" in the Relationship? : Gender Stereotypes in Relationship Help Books

Poster Session II

5.30pm - 6.45pm

Science Center 2 and 3 Lobby

Psychology

Adam Weinbrom, Brianna Hare, Sabrina Waage

Comparing Cross-modal Associations of Color-Odor and Shape-Odor

Alexa Kundla, Camille Black

Shades of emotion: Children's ability to recognize others emotions

Alexandra Papada, Riley Walker, Shannon Smith

Romantic attachment style and attention to infidelity cues

Allison Cooper, Emma Randles, Sean Thon

Mimicry and Body Temperature in Social Situations

Alyson Mucha, Emma McCann, Marshall Puls

Embodying the Weight of Morality

Andrew Egbert, Emily Miano

Chronic Nicotine's Effect on Prepulse Inhibition in Rats

Andrew Obernader, Kevin Carter

Suppressing Risk-Taking Behavior with tDCS Modulation in a Known Risk Task

Brittany Jobes, Chelsea Nickerson, Scott Johnson

Aggressive intention in sports fans: Effects of winning and losing

Brooke Kalman, Lydia MacKenzie, Maureen Hudson

Examination of the role of left dorsolateral prefrontal cortex in emotional regulation using transcranial direct current stimulation (tDCS)

Chase Leonard, Haley Stauch

Effect of Incongruency on Likeability for Sweet and Sour Drinks by Chase Leonard and Haley Stauch

Christiana Martin, Victoria Green

Anxiety as a Mediator: The Effects of Interpretation Bias on Threat Perception in Preschool Children

Colleen Overlander, Maggie Tosten, Morgan O'Connor

The Effects of Posture and Superstition on Performance

Dorian Jones, Hannah Oliphant, Wesley Gregory

Reducing Aggression through Excuses: The Moderating Role of Cognitive Business

Julia Superka, Mariah HallBilsback, Timothy Claus

The Effects of Anodal tDCS on Social Feedback and Self-esteem

Paula Eichner

The Lipstick Effect

Panels

Biology Senior Capstone Panel Session I

4.00pm - 5.15pm

Science Center 300

Biology

Amanda Orzechowski

The control of DNA damage signaling by SSPP/SSPT motifs in *Aspergillus nidulans* snoARif1

Elizabeth Miller

The dual role of FSHR-1 in oxidative stress and innate immunity in *Caenorhabditis elegans*

Olivia Ruth

Does the *Caenorhabditis elegans* gene *acy-4* have a role in intestinal innate immunity?

Shane Swink

Macropinocytosis in Melanoma Cells: The Effects of Amiloride and Hyaluronate

East Asian Language Presentations

4.00pm - 5.15pm

McCreary Hall 202

Asian Studies

Harley Emmons, Jennifer Wallisch, Normonique Dyer, Weiting Li

Fun with Japanese Language

Michael Boyland, William Segraves

Speaking Chinese

ES Senior Capstone Presentations

4.00pm - 5.15pm

Science Center 200

Environmental Studies

Alexis Moyer

Using GIS and streamlined landforms to interpret paleo-ice flow in Northern Iceland

Alyssa Bosold

Mitigating Climate Change through Sustainable Cooking in Hòa An Village and Xêo Tram Hamlet: A Gendered Perspective on the VACB Model and Potential Alternatives

Emily Constantian

The Food Gap: Lessons learned from one rural community's perspectives on combating food insecurity.

Jessica Lee

Using GIS to reconstruct paleo equilibrium-line altitudes from cirques in Northwest Iceland

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Exploring Transnational Identities: GER 270 Field Trip to Berlin in Fall 2012

IDS 464 - Death Penalty

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Interdisciplinary Studies

Dean Harris, Kyle Corsini, Timothy Bitler

In a Galaxy Far Far away, Disney gave Star Wars the Death Penalty.

Mellon Summer Scholars Panel I

5.30pm - 6.45pm

Science Center 152

Psychology

Aleksandra Petkova, Rose Kane, Sarah Tuttle

Negotiating Cultural Identity: Ideas about Dating and Marriage among Muslim American Youth

Spanish Linguistics Seminar I

4.00pm - 5.15pm

McCreary Hall 101

Spanish

Andrew Shank, Emily Watcher, Joseph Sharp

Spanish Linguistics Seminar: Word Final -m in Yucatán Spanish

Emma Randles

Remembering Dictatorships through Literature

Spanish Linguistics Seminar II

5.30pm - 6.45pm

McCreary Hall 101

Spanish

Allison Brandt, Anna Marie Conrad, Heather Smith, Heather Thomas

El Seminario de la Lingüística Española: Cambio de Código y La –m Final en el Español de Yucatán

Women, Gender, and Sexuality Studies Capstone Projects

5.30pm - 6.45pm

Science Center 151

Women, Gender, & Sexuality Studies

Amanda Koslo, Elizabeth Rupert, Jessica Coviello, Natasha Burton

Women, Gender, and Sexuality Studies Capstone Projects

Theatre

"You're Outta Here: The Story of Adam and Eve!"

4.00pm - 5.15pm

Breidenbaugh Hall Outside

English

Alexandra Casey, Amanda Smith, Anna Baldassarre, Audra Foster, Brinley Holmes, Caitlin Magness, Courtney Benn, Courtney Walton, Craig Heckman, Danielle Dattolo, Emily Francisco, Gregory Scheiber, Hillary Goodall, Joseph Kirkenir, Joshua Hoh, Julia Heilakka, Kathryn Gittings, Kera Townshend, Kristin Keefer, Rebecca Fisher, Sara Vanasse, William Marple

"You're Outta Here: The Story of Adam and Eve!"

Asian Studies

Fun with Japanese Language (Theatrical)

<u>Student(s):</u>	<u>Mentor(s):</u>	<u>Time/Location:</u>
Harley Emmons, Jennifer Wallisch, Normonique Dyer, Weiting Li	Eleanor Hogan	4:00pm - 5:15pm McCreary Hall 202

Fun with Japanese Language

The purpose of our skit is to demonstrate the knowledge gained in first year Japanese by utilizing vocabulary and grammar in a fun and exciting manner.

Speaking Chinese (Panel)

<u>Student(s):</u>	<u>Mentor(s):</u>	<u>Time/Location:</u>
Michael Boyland, William Segraves	Jing Li	4:00pm - 5:15pm McCreary Hall 202

Speaking Chinese

Each student will give a brief speech in Chinese, with each student then answering questions from the audience and the other students in both Chinese and English. At the end, the entire group will do a brief performance in Chinese.

Biology

Does the *Caenorhabditis elegans* gene *acy-4* have a role in intestinal innate immunity? (Panel)

<u>Student(s):</u>	<u>Mentor(s):</u>	<u>Time/Location:</u>
Olivia Ruth	Jennifer Powell	4:00pm - 5:15pm Science Center 300

Does the *Caenorhabditis elegans* gene *acy-4* have a role in intestinal innate immunity?

All classes of life must be able to protect themselves against infection. The innate immune system, which is capable of recognizing a wide variety of microorganisms and acting immediately to eliminate them, provides a primary line of defense for all plants and animals. One animal that has become increasingly popular for studies of the innate immune system is the nematode *Caenorhabditis elegans*. In many organisms, the innate immune system functions through cell receptors called pattern-recognition receptors (PRRs). PRRs alert the host to the presence of infection by recognizing pathogen associated molecular patterns (PAMPs). A screen of putative PRRs in *C. elegans* identified a G protein-coupled receptor called FSHR-1, which is required to illicit an immune response to diverse pathogens. FSHR-1 is known to act in the intestine, but its signaling pathway remains unknown. Previous work has shown that the G-alpha-s subunit GSA-1 is required for intestinal immunity, and we suspect it may be critical for the activation of FSHR-1. *C. elegans* has four known genes encoding adenylyl cyclase, a downstream signaling element in GPCR-mediated signaling that catalyzes the formation of the critical second messenger, cyclic AMP. Three of these four genes have been tested for a role in innate immunity, all showing no immune phenotype. We propose to investigate whether the remaining adenylyl cyclase gene, *acy-4*, has a role in defense against intestinal infection, acting downstream of FSHR-1, through a series of RNA interference assays.

Macropinocytosis in Melanoma Cells: The Effects of Amiloride and Hyaluronate (Panel)

<u>Student(s):</u>	<u>Mentor(s):</u>	<u>Time/Location:</u>
Shane Swink	Ralph Sorensen	4:00pm - 5:15pm Science Center 300

Macropinocytosis in Melanoma Cells: The Effects of Amiloride and Hyaluronate

The control of DNA damage signaling by SSPP/SSPT motifs in *Aspergillus nidulans* snoARif1 (Panel)

<u>Student(s):</u>	<u>Mentor(s):</u>	<u>Time/Location:</u>
Amanda Orzechowski	Steven James	4:00pm - 5:15pm Science Center 300

The control of DNA damage signaling by SSPP/SSPT motifs in *Aspergillus nidulans* snoARif1

In the filamentous fungus *Aspergillus nidulans*, snoARif1 (suppressor-of-nimO) and nimODbf4 (never-in-mitosis) are involved in DNA replication, DNA damage responses (DDR), and the induction and repair of programmed double-strand breaks (DSBs) during meiosis. nimODbf4 encodes the regulatory subunit of nimO-cdc7 kinase, whose ortholog, Dbf4-dependent kinase (DDK), is a highly conserved serine-threonine kinase. Rif1 in budding yeast localizes to telomeres, where it maintains telomere homeostasis by inhibiting both elongation and resection. In mammals, however, Rif1 has evolved new functions, acting in the intra-S phase checkpoint, facilitating recovery from replication stress, and regulating origin firing during DNA replication. In *Aspergillus*, loss of snoARif1 suppresses the temperature and DNA damage sensitivity of nimODbf4 mutants, suggesting that snoARif1 may act normally to inhibit the role of nimODbf4 in DDR. snoARif1 and nimODbf4 physically interact at a serine-proline rich region of snoARif1, in which are found three conserved SSPP/SSPT tetrapeptide motifs. Substitution of non-phosphorylatable alanine at all six serines (AA6x) confers strong sensitivity to double strand breaks, indicating that these three tetrapeptides in snoARif1 may function as an on/off switch controlling a DNA damage response during mitotic growth. In this study, we have used site-directed mutagenesis to dissect the function of each of these three motifs, by e.g., mutating SSPT to AAPT. Our results demonstrate that the second motif and, to a lesser degree, the first motif may act as regulatory switches for DNA damage responses. Whereas mutations in the third motif confer only very weak, if any, sensitivity to genotoxic agents, alanine replacements in the first and second motifs confer strong sensitivity similar to the original AA6x mutant. Experiments are now underway to analyze the role of each individual serine (e.g., SAPP-SAPT-SAPP or ASPP-ASPT-ASPP) in controlling the response

**The dual role of FSHR-1 in oxidative stress and innate immunity in *Caenorhabditis elegans*
(Panel)**

<u>Student(s):</u>	<u>Mentor(s):</u>	<u>Time/Location:</u>
Elizabeth Miller	Jennifer Powell	4:00pm - 5:15pm Science Center 300

The dual role of FSHR-1 in oxidative stress and innate immunity in *Caenorhabditis elegans*

Most organisms are exposed to an incalculable amount of bacteria in the course of their natural lifecycle. These bacteria can often be pathogenic and it is essential that organisms are able to detect and quickly respond defensively to infection. The primary response to infection is directed by the innate immune system, which identifies and kills invading microbial pathogens. The invertebrate *Caenorhabditis elegans* is particularly suited as a model for research on immune responses because it lacks a complex adaptive immune response, has relatively short generation times, and it is susceptible to intestinal infection through the use of pathogenic bacteria such as *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*, a bacterium which has been shown to kill *C.elegans* through an infection-like process. In *C.elegans*, *fshr-1* is required for the induction of a range of antimicrobial compounds induced by *P.aeruginosa*. Previous data suggest reactive oxygen species (ROS) may also be critical in the response to infection by microbial pathogens, and could be involved in the *fshr-1* response to *P.aeruginosa*. The same underlying mechanisms that make ROS an effective defense response against bacterial pathogens, however, also make ROS dangerous for normal cellular functions. Thus, when ROS are generated as part of an immune response, detoxification enzymes must also be produced as part of an oxidative stress response, so that the organism itself is not damaged. We are looking at FSHR-1's role in the production and detoxification of ROS, thus providing a molecular connection between oxidative stress and the innate immune response conserved among multicellular organisms.

Economics

The Price of Drinking Ethically: Hedonic Pricing in the Free Trade Coffee Market (Poster)

Student(s):

Abdur Rehman

Mentor(s):

Jean Fletcher

Time/Location:

4:00pm - 5:15pm

Science Center 2 and 3
Lobby

The Price of Drinking Ethically: Hedonic Pricing in the Free Trade Coffee Market

There is increasing demand for ethical products that comply with consumer values. In the market for free trade coffee, this demand has increased the price of a cup of cappuccino. However, this price increase has two parts. The first is from the added cost of fairly compensating farmers in developing countries. The second stems from increased demand. Coffeehouses profit from the latter, but only if moral consumers are willing to pay a premium for it. In this paper, I will investigate the theoretical underpinnings of a hedonic pricing model which has been used to estimate this free trade premium. I will review the literature on free trade coffee and discuss the implications of the findings for coffee connoisseurs around the world.

English

"You're Outta Here: The Story of Adam and Eve!" (Theatrical)

Student(s):

Alexandra Casey, Amanda Smith, Anna Baldassarre, Audra Foster, Brinley Holmes, Caitlin Magness, Courtney Benn, Courtney Walton, Craig Heckman, Danielle Dattolo, Emily Francisco, Gregory Scheiber, Hillary Goodall, Joseph Kirkenir, Joshua Hoh, Julia Heilakka, Kathryn Gittings, Kera Townshend, Kristin Keefer, Rebecca Fisher, Sara Vanasse, William Marple

Mentor(s):

Christopher Fee

Time/Location:

4:00pm - 5:15pm
Breidenbaugh Hall
Outside

"You're Outta Here: The Story of Adam and Eve!"

Environmental Studies

Mitigating Climate Change through Sustainable Cooking in Hòa An Village and Xêo Tram Hamlet: A Gendered Perspective on the VACB Model and Potential Alternatives (Panel)

Student(s):

Alyssa Bosold

Mentor(s):

Monica Ogra

Time/Location:

4:00pm - 5:15pm

Science Center 200

Mitigating Climate Change through Sustainable Cooking in Hòa An Village and Xêo Tram Hamlet: A Gendered Perspective on the VACB Model and Potential Alternatives

The Food Gap: Lessons learned from one rural community's perspectives on combating food insecurity. (Panel)

<u>Student(s):</u>	<u>Mentor(s):</u>	<u>Time/Location:</u>
Emily Constantian	Salma Monani	4:00pm - 5:15pm Science Center 200

The Food Gap: Lessons learned from one rural community's perspectives on combating food insecurity.

INTRODUCTION – The Adams County Food Policy Council, located in Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, instituted the Healthy Options program to assist families in the “food gap,” a position of particular vulnerability where families with incomes too high for federal assistance but too low for self-sufficiency are unable to afford healthful food. Over the summer of 2012, 40 families participated in this program, which consisted of forty dollars of vouchers monthly to the local farmers’ market, and additional educational programs. These educational activities included a Photovoice project, to generate a forum for participants to express their views on food insecurity.

This research explores their feedback. The aim was to better model such grassroots solutions to community needs.

METHODS – A community based research (CBR) approach utilized two qualitative methods 1) The Photovoice project provided participants with cameras to document their personal food experiences and included focus group sessions. 2) Consequent one-on-one interviews framed by themes that emerged from Photovoice sessions on specific food security concerns.

RESULTS – Through the Photovoice sessions, it appeared that certain issues are of central concern to participants. These include the following: 1) Seasonality of food availability, 2) Tradition and culture, 3) Children and food.

In responding to whether the program has assisted with food insecurity, two additional themes emerged: 1) Education, 2) Community involvement.

DISCUSSION – Cross-cultural community dialogue generated by Photovoice was crucial to participants’ experiences. In turn, the value of their feedback is invaluable for Healthy Options’ continued success. Photovoice suggests potentials for CBR solutions to such grassroots initiatives.

Using GIS and streamlined landforms to interpret paleo-ice flow in Northern Iceland (Panel)

<u>Student(s):</u>	<u>Mentor(s):</u>	<u>Time/Location:</u>
Alexis Moyer	Rutherford Platt Sarah Principato	4:00pm - 5:15pm Science Center 200

Using GIS and streamlined landforms to interpret paleo-ice flow in Northern Iceland

Climate oscillations since the Last Glacial Maximum (LGM) led to massive glacial retreat in Northern Iceland, exposing streamlined landforms that are used to study past subglacial conditions. Common exposed streamlined landforms include drumlins and mega-scale glacial lineations (MSGSL). Drumlins, MSGL, grooves, and striations provide direction of paleo-ice flow and MSGL may indicate fast subglacial ice flow. In this study, Google Earth and ArcGIS are used to quantify characteristics of landforms located south of Húnaflói in the two valleys, Viðidalur and Vatnsdalur. Characteristics quantified include length of the long axis, maximum width perpendicular to long axis, elongation ratio, orientation, parallel conformity, density, and packing. Landforms were classified as either drumlins or streamlined landforms. Initial results include parallel conformities of approximately 10.4 and 66.6 decimal degrees for Vatnsdalur and Viðidalur, respectively. The higher parallel conformity for Viðidalur is due to the movement of paleo-ice flow around a mountain peak, which suggests a strong topographical influence on ice flow. Landforms in Vatnsdalur have a higher density than those in Viðidalur, indicating a higher rate of paleo-ice flow in Vatnsdalur, primarily due to the smaller valley width of Vatnsdalur (approximately 7.8km) compared to Viðidalur (approximately 12.2km). Packing of landforms is evenly distributed in both valleys. These initial results suggest the presence of two regions of fast paleo-ice flow feeding out into Húnaflói, supplying ice to reach the LGM margin of the Iceland Ice Sheet. Additional analyses are currently in progress.

**Using GIS to reconstruct paleo equilibrium-line altitudes from cirques in Northwest Iceland
(Panel)**

<u>Student(s):</u>	<u>Mentor(s):</u>	<u>Time/Location:</u>
Jessica Lee	Andrew Wilson Sarah Principato	4:00pm - 5:15pm Science Center 200

Using GIS to reconstruct paleo equilibrium-line altitudes from cirques in Northwest Iceland

The purpose of this study is to use a geographic information system (GIS) to calculate the equilibrium-line altitudes (ELA) of cirques on Vestfirðir, Iceland. A 20 meter resolution digital elevation model was obtained from the National Land Survey of Iceland. Three methods are used to reconstruct the ELA of cirques: the cirque-floor method, the altitude-ratio method (THAR), and the accumulation-area ratio method (AAR). In ArcGIS, contour lines and surface slope are generated and used to identify cirques in the study region. Slope profiles are drawn across the extent of each cirque, and the two points with the greatest derivative along each profile graph are used to identify the locations of the headwall and the toewall. Altitude ratios are then developed using the established toewall and the headwall of each cirque. The flattest location between the headwall and the toewall is interpreted as the cirque floor. Data from the cirque floor method is exported to Microsoft Excel, and ELAs are determined from calculations using the toewall-headwall altitude ratio method. A modified accumulation-area ratio calculation is also used to calculate the paleo ELA of cirques. The width of the cirque is determined by inflection points on contour lines. Area is calculated from a delineated polygon that connects inflection points to the toewall and the headwall in ArcGIS. Hypsometric curves were generated to identify ELAs using the accumulation-area ratio method. Preliminary results indicate similar ELAs are generated using all three methods, and the less cumbersome cirque-floor and THAR methods were predominantly used for determining the ELA of each cirque. Relationships between ELAs, latitude, aspect, and distance to the modern coastline were also examined, and preliminary results indicate that the presence of a moisture source may be of greater importance than temperature for cirque formation in Vestfirðir, Iceland.

German Studies

Exploring Transnational Identities: GER 270 Field Trip to Berlin in Fall 2012 (Panel)

<u>Student(s):</u>	<u>Mentor(s):</u>	<u>Time/Location:</u>
Anna Gomez Domenech, David Thompson, Drew Hoffman, Kaitlin Wingard, Kurt Mathisen, Scott Shafer	Laurel Cohen-Pfister	4:00pm - 5:15pm Science Center 151

Exploring Transnational Identities: GER 270 Field Trip to Berlin in Fall 2012

The students who participated in the trip to Berlin in Fall 2012 will be sharing impressions on migration and integration in this multicultural city. They will discuss their experiences in meeting people of different nationalities and ethnicities, from Turkish immigrants to American workers.

Interdisciplinary Studies

In a Galaxy Far Far away, Disney gave Star Wars the Death Penalty. (Panel)

Student(s):

Dean Harris, Kyle Corsini, Timothy Bitler

Mentor(s):

Thomas Journey

Time/Location:

5:30pm - 6:45pm

McCreary Hall 202

In a Galaxy Far Far away, Disney gave Star Wars the Death Penalty.

This presentation will discuss the death penalty and its uses around the world, but specifically in China, Denmark, and the United States, the three nations covered in the paper. It will cover a history of the penalty in each country, and the way that the punishment is used in those places today. It will also cover the future of the death penalty around the world, and whether the current trend of capital punishment being abolished will continue.

Dean Harris

Individual Abstract

The Death Penalty around the World: A comparative Study

This presentation will discuss the death penalty and its uses around the world, but specifically in China, Denmark, and the United States, the three nations covered in the paper. It will cover a history of the penalty in each country, and the way that the punishment is used in those places today. It will also cover the future of the death penalty around the world, and whether the current trend of capital punishment being abolished will continue.

Timothy Bitler

Individual Abstract

This is the Presentation You Are Looking For:
Star Wars and the Law

The Star Wars films are viewed as a critique of the modern world we live in. This critique also extends to the historical progression of law in many different parts of the world. The Emperor's rise to power in *Revenge of the Sith* (2005), for example, closely mirrors the rise of Nazism in Germany circa World War Two. Likewise, the Trade Federation has a striking similarity to the East India Company of 17th Century Britain and the legal rights they shared as corporations. With many such comparisons, this presentation will show that the galaxy far, far away is not so far from home after all.

Psychology

Aggressive intention in sports fans: Effects of winning and losing (Poster)

<u>Student(s):</u>	<u>Mentor(s):</u>	<u>Time/Location:</u>
Brittany Jobs, Chelsea Nickerson, Scott Johnson	Christopher Barlett	5:30pm - 6:45pm Science Center 2 and 3 Lobby

Aggressive intention in sports fans: Effects of winning and losing

Limited research has tested the effects of exposure to media sports violence on aggression. Consistent with the more broad media violence domain (see Bushman & Huesmann, 2006), research has suggested that exposure to violent contact sports may be related to subsequent aggressive behavior (see Anderson et al., 2003). The purpose of the current study was to expand on this research by manipulating a win/loss outcome in a violent or non-violent sporting event. Participants (N = 59) completed several trait measures (e.g., trait aggression, patriotism) prior to being randomly assigned to view one of four short video clips of sporting events. The first two video clips depicted the US national men's hockey team (violent condition) either winning or losing their game. The final two video clips depicted the US national men's volleyball team (non-violent condition) either winning or losing their match. Then participants read a short vignette and were asked to perspective take on a provoking situation. After reading the story, participants completed measures of state hostility hypothetical behavioral intent. Results showed a significant main effect of outcome for state hostility, such that after viewing a loss, participants reported feeling more hostile. Results also showed a significant main effect of sport type on verbal aggressive intent with higher scores being observed after exposure to the hockey game. Subsequent findings revealed a significant behavior type X sport interaction. Consistent with the analysis results showed that higher verbal aggressive intent was seen after the loss relative to the win.

An Eye for an Eye: The Mediating Effects of Revenge Motivation and Gender on Aggressive Responses to Provocation (Poster)

Student(s):

Andrew Egbert, Cara Dochat, Jill Duranko

Mentor(s):

Christopher Barlett

Time/Location:

4:00pm - 5:15pm

Science Center 2 and 3
Lobby

An Eye for an Eye: The Mediating Effects of Revenge Motivation and Gender on Aggressive Responses to Provocation

A number of studies have examined the link between gender, aggression levels, and aggression type. Few however have examined the motivational aspects of aggressive responses and how these motivations may influence the type of aggression used in retaliation for a wide range of provocations. The present study addresses the issue of revenge motivation, the ways in which revenge-based aggression is manifested, and if there are gender-based interactions in the types of aggression employed. Participants (N = 51) completed two trait measures (relational aggression, vengeance) prior to reading six vignettes, describing either a provocative or ambiguous situations. For each vignette, participants were to imagine themselves in a situation in which another individual provoked them either physically, relationally, or did not provoke them at all. After each story, participants reported levels of possible motivations for response (including revenge), and the likelihood of engaging in a variety of response behaviors. Results showed that combined anger and revenge motivations were significantly higher when the vignette described a physical provocation, compared to a relational or neutral story (these latter two also differed significantly). Consistent with this finding, hypothetical aggressive retaliations were also significantly higher when the provocation was depicted as physical, compared to relational or neutral (these latter two also differed significantly). Gender differences were observed in both motivational and behavioral response choices, supporting established theory.

Anxiety as a Mediator: The Effects of Interpretation Bias on Threat Perception in Preschool Children (Poster)

<u>Student(s):</u>	<u>Mentor(s):</u>	<u>Time/Location:</u>
Christiana Martin, Victoria Green	Kathleen Cain	5:30pm - 6:45pm Science Center 2 and 3 Lobby

Anxiety as a Mediator: The Effects of Interpretation Bias on Threat Perception in Preschool Children

Anxiety disorders, specifically phobias, can emerge as early as seven years of age in children and thus are important illnesses to understand on a cognitive level and learn how to effectively treat at a young age. Interpretation bias is one specific cognitive factor that may play an important role in understanding anxiety in children. Our study aims to test whether interpretation bias can be experimentally manipulated both positively and negatively in preschool children ages 3 to 5. If this manipulation proves successful, we will also examine if it influences how much threat is perceived in ambiguous situations centered on Australian marsupials. Additionally, we are exploring if anxiety is a mediating factor in the influence of interpretation bias on threat perception. We predict that should the interpretation bias manipulation be successful, positive interpretation bias will reduce threat perception following training while negative interpretation bias will increase threat perception following training. We also predict that anxiety will be a mediating factor in the negative interpretation bias condition such that high anxiety children will have a greater increase in threat perception after training.

Chronic Nicotine's Effect on Prepulse Inhibition in Rats (Poster)

<u>Student(s):</u>	<u>Mentor(s):</u>	<u>Time/Location:</u>
Andrew Egbert, Emily Miano	Stephen Siviyy	5:30pm - 6:45pm Science Center 2 and 3 Lobby

Chronic Nicotine's Effect on Prepulse Inhibition in Rats

Schizophrenics often smoke cigarettes, leading to the belief that nicotine reduces the disorder's symptoms. Studies have shown that nicotine decreases schizophrenic symptoms induced by drugs, such as locomotor impairment. This study sought to test the effects of chronic nicotine injection on the effects of amphetamine, a dopamine agonist that simulates the locomotor symptoms of schizophrenia. Nicotine was administered over the course of two weeks with testing on the 15th and 17th day. An acoustic startle response apparatus was used to test the prepulse inhibition displayed by the rats. The study found no significant main interaction between the test drug (amphetamine) and the daily drug (nicotine) on prepulse inhibition.

Comparing Cross-modal Associations of Color-Odor and Shape-Odor (Poster)**Student(s):**

Adam Weinbrom, Brianna Hare, Sabrina Waage

Mentor(s):

Daniel McCall

Time/Location:

5:30pm - 6:45pm

Science Center 2 and 3
Lobby

Comparing Cross-modal Associations of Color-Odor and Shape-Odor

There is evidence to suggest a strong cross-modal relationship between odor and shape, with some odors associated with sharp and others round (Hanson-Vaux, Crisinel & Spence, 2013). Additional evidence (Luisa, Daniel & Spence, 2006) demonstrates that there are cross modal associations between odor and color. The present study attempts to determine which of these associations takes precedence when perceiving odors. Participants smell eight odors that have been piloted to have significant color and shape associations. Then they are asked to pick which figure best matches the odor. In the congruent condition, both the shape and color of one of the figures will match the associated odor. In the incongruent condition, the figure that has the matching shape (round or sharp) will have an opposing non-associated color, while the other shape will have the associated color and opposite shape. We predict that the associate color will be a better predictor of figure choice than shape.

Effect of Incongruency on Likeability for Sweet and Sour Drinks by Chase Leonard and Haley Stauch (Poster)

Student(s):

Chase Leonard, Haley Stauch

Mentor(s):

Daniel McCall

Time/Location:

5:30pm - 6:45pm

Science Center 2 and 3
Lobby

Effect of Incongruency on Likeability for Sweet and Sour Drinks by Chase Leonard and Haley Stauch

Previous studies in the psychology of flavor perception have found that the type of information provided on the label of a drink creates an expectation about how the drink will be experienced (Lee, Frederick & Ariely, 2006; Carlsmith & Aronson, 1963). Depending on if the expectation created by the label is congruent or incongruent with the perceptual experience that follows, an assimilation or contrast effect will occur. Specifically, a clear mismatch between the expected and perceived sensory experience results in a contrast effect. However, it remains unclear of how great of an incongruency is necessary to produce such an effect. In order to address this question, participants drank either raspberry or lemon flavored drinks of varying levels of intensity for either sweetness or sourness. The drinks were labeled as “strongly” or “mildly” sweet or sour. The majority of the labels were accurate, however some were inaccurate by incorrectly labeling the intensity of the drink. On some trials, the incorrect label differed only slightly from the actual taste, but on other trials the difference was more pronounced. Each participant rated the drink based on its likeability, intensity, sweetness and sourness for every trial. We predicted that there would be lower likeability and higher intensity ratings when the discrepancy is large rather than small. We predicted lower or higher sweetness or sourness ratings depending on the label and drink incongruency. Thus, we hypothesized that the greater the incongruency between the label and the drink, the more likely a contrast effect would occur.

Embodying the Weight of Morality (Poster)

<u>Student(s):</u>	<u>Mentor(s):</u>	<u>Time/Location:</u>
Alyson Mucha, Emma McCann, Marshall Puls	Rebecca Fincher-Kiefer	5:30pm - 6:45pm Science Center 2 and 3 Lobby

Embodying the Weight of Morality

Prior research on embodiment has revealed a link between the weight of an object and its perceived importance, with heavier objects perceived to hold more importance than lighter ones (Jostman, Lakens, & Scubert, 2009). Research has also demonstrated an association between white and black colored font and judgments of morality and immorality, respectively (Sherman & Clore, 2009). In the present study, we extended these findings and questioned how reading moral vignettes printed in either a white or black font while holding a weighted or unweighted binder would affect one's judgment of the outcomes of the vignettes. We hypothesized that immorality judgments would be greater when holding the weighted binder, especially in the black font condition. Experiment 1 found a significant interaction between gender, binder weight, and font color, with females showing the predicted effect of highest immorality judgments when holding a heavy binder and reading black font, but males not being affected by weight, only font color.

Examination of the role of left dorsolateral prefrontal cortex in emotional regulation using transcranial direct current stimulation (tDCS) (Poster)

<u>Student(s):</u>	<u>Mentor(s):</u>	<u>Time/Location:</u>
Brooke Kalman, Lydia MacKenzie, Maureen Hudson	Kevin Wilson	5:30pm - 6:45pm Science Center 2 and 3 Lobby

Examination of the role of left dorsolateral prefrontal cortex in emotional regulation using transcranial direct current stimulation (tDCS)

Using transcranial direct current stimulation, we modulated excitability in the left dorsolateral prefrontal cortex (DLPFC) of 36 undergraduate students. Past research has demonstrated that this area of the brain plays a key role in the regulation of emotional pain. Stimulation of the left dorsolateral prefrontal cortex (DLPFC) has been consistently shown to improve depressive symptoms and also decrease negative emotion in healthy people. Specifically, studies have shown that anodal tDCS to the left DLPFC of healthy individuals significantly decreased perception of unpleasantness. In line with this previous research, we predicted that cathodal tDCS to the left DLPFC of healthy individuals should increase ratings of unpleasant stimuli (images evoking human emotional pain) just as anodal tDCS decreased such ratings. We compared ratings of unpleasantness made by participants after receiving cathodal stimulation to ratings made after both anodal and sham stimulation.

Fearful or anxious? Effects of FG7142 in rats exposed to cat odor (Poster)Student(s):

Chelsea Nickerson, Christiana Martin

Mentor(s):

Stephen Siviy

Time/Location:

4:00pm - 5:15pm

Science Center 2 and 3
Lobby**Fearful or anxious? Effects of FG7142 in rats exposed to cat odor**

The effect of FG7142 treatment and exposure to cat odor on fear in rats was measured through a hide box behavioral model. Rats injected with FG7142 or a vehicle and exposed to a worn or unworn cat collar were tested for fear as operationalized as time spent hiding in a hide box enclosure. FG7142 was not found to significantly increase hiding, although exposure to cat odor did significantly increase hiding, and there was a trend toward an interaction between drug and exposure across time blocks. Additionally, FG7142 was found to significantly increase activity levels of rats. This suggests that FG7142 may increase anxiety rather than fear response in rats exposed to cat odor.

Is Empathy a Predictor of Preschool Children's Prosocial Behavior? (Poster)Student(s):

Abigail Ziegler, Aleksandra Petkova

Mentor(s):

Kathleen Cain

Time/Location:

4:00pm - 5:15pm

Science Center 2 and 3
Lobby**Is Empathy a Predictor of Preschool Children's Prosocial Behavior?**

It has been shown that understanding emotions early in life has important implications for children's social development. We found that both past and present research examined the broad concept of social understanding in the context of perspective taking, theory of mind, and relationships with others. For example, Cavojoja, Belovicova and Sirota (2011) discovered that higher levels of social understanding predict greater acceptance by peers and that gender differences exist among preadolescents, with girls performing better in all mindreading measures. Consequently, we are interested to find out if similar patterns of emotional knowledge and behavior are also present in preschool-aged children. The current study will be investigating the connection between empathy and prosocial behavior among preschool students. In particular, we suppose that empathy might be correlated with the exhibition of prosocial behavior in preschoolers. Data collection is in progress and on track for Celebration.

Mimicry and Body Temperature in Social Situations (Poster)**Student(s):**

Allison Cooper, Emma Randles, Sean Thon

Mentor(s):

Rebecca Fincher-Kiefer

Time/Location:

5:30pm - 6:45pm

Science Center 2 and 3
Lobby

Mimicry and Body Temperature in Social Situations

Mimicry and physical proximity can significantly impact how people perceive a social situation (Leander, Chartrand, & Bargh, 2012; IJzerman, & Semin, 2010). Recent studies have shown that when body temperature is manipulated, those who are warm perceive themselves to be in closer relationships and those who are cold feel more distant (IJzerman, Gallucci, Pouw, Weißgerber, Van Doesum, & Williams, 2012). The current experiment examined whether altering participants' body temperature would affect their perceptions of the acceptability of mimicry and physical proximity. Half of the participants were given an ice pack and half were given a heating pack. Additionally, half of the participants were subtly mimicked during the procedure. To test the effect of physical proximity, participants did two tasks, one with the experimenter close by and the other further away. Results from Experiment 1 showed there was no effect of mimicry however there were marginal effects of temperature and distance.

Negotiating Cultural Identity: Ideas about Dating and Marriage among Muslim American Youth (Panel)

<u>Student(s):</u>	<u>Mentor(s):</u>	<u>Time/Location:</u>
Aleksandra Petkova, Rose Kane, Sarah Tuttle	Alexander Kahn Kathleen Cain Robert Bohrer	5:30pm - 6:45pm Science Center 152

Negotiating Cultural Identity: Ideas about Dating and Marriage among Muslim American Youth

Ethnic identity formation is receiving increasing research attention (Phinney 2011, Phinney & Ong, 2010), yet little is known about the processes of achieving a coherent self among Muslim American adolescents of immigrant background. Muslim Americans are a growing minority population in the U.S., and they have the highest number of individuals between 19 and 29 years (Kassisieh, 2005). Since September 11, 2001, Muslim adolescents have been frequent targets of bullying, discrimination, and social exclusion (Britto, 2011, Sirin & Fine, 2009). Understanding identity in this group is important for those who wish to support their successful integration and to challenge negative stereotypes.

The current study examines ideas about dating and marriage among a sample of Muslim American teenagers. Since traditional Muslim ideas about opposite gender communication are more conservative than American practices, Muslim American youth are especially likely to encounter differences between their homes and the larger culture in the area of dating and marriage. The goals of this descriptive study are to (1) explore age and gender differences in attitudes towards dating and marriage, and (2) based on relationships between those, propose directions for studying identity formation in this group.

Rose Kane

Individual Abstract

The Role of Religion in Competitive Authoritarian Regimes in the Middle East

This research will look at the authoritarian regimes in the Middle East, and specifically concentrate on those of Mubarak in Egypt, Assad in Syria, and Gaddafi in Libya. Through a comparative case study of these three regimes, this research aims to uncover what role religion has played in the revolts against the authoritarian governments and how uniformly, or differently religion functions throughout the region within the political realm.

Sarah Tuttle

Individual Abstract

The Influence and Manifestation of Eastern Religious Doctrine in Gustav Mahler's *Das Lied von der Erde*

The influence of Eastern religious philosophies on Western creative expression at the turn of the twentieth century is evident and abundant. Among those minds whose work was influenced by Buddhism and Taoism was the Austro-German romantic composer Gustav Mahler (1860-1911). Mahler firmly believed that music should reflect and encompass all of life's beauty, suffering, and brevity. His use of scales, motivic development and instrumentation are evidence of his commitment to this. His work in this area is exemplified in his masterpiece, a song cycle for baritone, alto, and orchestra, *Das Lied von der Erde*. The objective of this research project was to uncover the influence of eastern religious philosophies on the genesis and composition of the work, and to identify the ways in which Mahler used musical and textual ideas to illustrate the dichotomies between Western and Eastern thought. This project argues that Mahler utilizes motivic development, instrumentation, and scale, in conjunction with the text of the songs, to illustrate familiar and foreign philosophies, and the ways in which they interact.

Odour Sound Associations (Poster)**Student(s):**

Malcolm Perry, Monique Brown

Mentor(s):

Daniel McCall

Time/Location:

4:00pm - 5:15pm

Science Center 2 and 3
Lobby**Odour Sound Associations**

Past research has showed that olfactory odours are perceived as sharp and trigeminal odours are seen as round. Sounds are also perceived as round or sharp depending on the properties of the sound. This experiment investigates the associations between odours and sounds and whether olfactory and trigeminal odours associated with different types of sounds. We expect that Trigeminal odours will be more associated with sharper sounds, and olfactory odours will be more associated with rounder sounds. It follows a two by two design, odour type by sound type. Participants will be given the eight odours and presented with two sound choices, one sharp and one round. They will be asked to match the odour with one of the two sounds. There will be three sets of eight trials, one set for each sound type. Trigeminal odours will be matched with the sharper sounds and olfactory odours will be matched with the rounder sounds.

Perceptions of Negligence as a Function of Type of Testimony and Priming (Poster)**Student(s):**

Riccardo Purita, Zachary Witkower

Mentor(s):

Nina Turner

Time/Location:

4:00pm - 5:15pm

Science Center 2 and 3
Lobby**Perceptions of Negligence as a Function of Type of Testimony and Priming**

In the current study we examined perceptions of negligence as a function of priming and expert testimony. Type of testimony influenced amount awarded to plaintiff as well as perceptions of both the defendant and plaintiff. Differences in negligence estimations were also observed for aspects of factors related to liability.

Preschoolers' Willingness to Step Out of Gender Roles in Pretend Play (Poster)

<u>Student(s):</u>	<u>Mentor(s):</u>	<u>Time/Location:</u>
Ann Peirce, Erinn McConville	Kathleen Cain	4:00pm - 5:15pm Science Center 2 and 3 Lobby

Preschoolers' Willingness to Step Out of Gender Roles in Pretend Play

This project looks at preschoolers willingness to pretend to be a famous character that is opposite of their gender, hypothesizing that girls will be more willing than boys to pretend to be a famous character that is of opposite gender and that they will pretend on a deeper level than boys on same gender and opposite gender pretense. It is also hypothesized that children without knowledge of a famous character will state that they are unable to engage in the pretense because of this lack of knowledge.

Putting two and two together: The effect of creativity and weight on distance judgements (Poster)

<u>Student(s):</u>	<u>Mentor(s):</u>	<u>Time/Location:</u>
Morgan Leamy, Rachel Clasing	Rebecca Fincher-Kiefer	4:00pm - 5:15pm Science Center 2 and 3 Lobby

Putting two and two together: The effect of creativity and weight on distance judgements

Prior research has shown that priming creativity metaphors, such as “putting two and two together”, leads to better performance on a Remote Associates Test, which is a measure of convergent thinking (Leung et al., 2012). In the current study, creativity was manipulated to determine whether the visual perception of “putting two and two together” led to closer distance judgments by the participants who were creatively primed. Given that prior research has shown that distance judgments are also affected by the physical embodiment of bearing weight (Proffitt, 2006), the current study manipulated both creativity and weight to observe their effects on distance judgments between two objects. We hypothesized that participants who were creatively primed but did not physically experience additional weight would judge distances between two objects closer together than the participants who were not creatively primed, but this effect of creativity would be reduced for participants who physically experienced additional weight. Results of Experiment 1 did not support our hypothesis. Experiment 2 was intended to strengthen our manipulations.

Reducing Aggression through Excuses: The Moderating Role of Cognitive Business (Poster)

<u>Student(s):</u>	<u>Mentor(s):</u>	<u>Time/Location:</u>
Dorian Jones, Hannah Oliphant, Wesley Gregory	Christopher Barlett	5:30pm - 6:45pm Science Center 2 and 3 Lobby

Reducing Aggression through Excuses: The Moderating Role of Cognitive Business

The current study tested the interaction between excuses and cognitive business after a provocation on aggression. Provoked participants were put into a high or low cognitive busy state and receive an excuse or not. Results showed that aggression was highest when no excuse was given and cognitive business was high.

Response to and disengagement time from emotional faces and words as a function of empathy. (Poster)

<u>Student(s):</u>	<u>Mentor(s):</u>	<u>Time/Location:</u>
Emily Kleinburd, Leslie Hodges, Shelby Leeds	Kathy Berenson	4:00pm - 5:15pm Science Center 2 and 3 Lobby

Response to and disengagement time from emotional faces and words as a function of empathy.

Empathy is the ability to accurately identify and experience another's feelings as one's own, and acts as the basis for helping. Based on previous research, we predicted that higher empathy would be associated with difficulty disengaging from stimuli of negative but not positive affect. Empathy should also be associated with a faster reaction time to faces overall, and should be associated with a faster reaction time to sadness stimuli than to fear stimuli. Happy, sad, and fearful words and faces were used as the stimuli, a standard spatial disengagement task using up and down arrows was included to measure disengagement, and Davis' Interpersonal Reactivity Index was used to assess empathy. State mood was also assessed during the session to eliminate any mood confounds.

Romantic attachment style and attention to infidelity cues (Poster)

<u>Student(s):</u>	<u>Mentor(s):</u>	<u>Time/Location:</u>
Alexandra Papada, Riley Walker, Shannon Smith	Kathy Berenson	5:30pm - 6:45pm Science Center 2 and 3 Lobby

Romantic attachment style and attention to infidelity cues

This study addresses the influence of romantic attachment style on the speed of disengaging attention from threatening cues, specifically cues related to infidelity. Participants first read a paragraph describing a student with an unfaithful partner, in order to prime concerns about infidelity. Next, they perform a spatial disengagement task to assess the speed with which they can disengage their attention from infidelity, fidelity, and neutral words. Finally, they complete a self-report measure of romantic attachment style. Extending previous research about attachment styles and attentional processes, we will test hypotheses regarding the distinct patterns of attention predicted to be associated with three different styles of insecure attachment.

Shades of emotion: Children's ability to recognize others emotions (Poster)

<u>Student(s):</u>	<u>Mentor(s):</u>	<u>Time/Location:</u>
Alexa Kundla, Camille Black	Kathleen Cain	5:30pm - 6:45pm Science Center 2 and 3 Lobby

Shades of emotion: Children's ability to recognize others emotions

A study was conducted to examine how altering the orientation of a face would influence the ability of pre-school aged children in proper identification of emotions. Participants were randomly assigned to one of three conditions: upright full-face, inverted full-face, or face with eyes occluded. Each was read six ambiguous stories that were coupled with three happy and three sad faces. After each story children were asked to rate the emotion of the child in the story as well as rate their feeling about the story. The face with eyes occluded was expected to produce the greatest accuracy in rating the emotion correctly.

Suppressing Risk-Taking Behavior with tDCS Modulation in a Known Risk Task (Poster)**Student(s):****Andrew Obenrader, Kevin Carter****Mentor(s):****Kevin Wilson****Time/Location:****5:30pm - 6:45pm****Science Center 2 and 3
Lobby**

Suppressing Risk-Taking Behavior with tDCS Modulation in a Known Risk Task

Everyday in life, individuals are faced with decisions that require analyzing the risk in order to make the most beneficial decision for oneself. The analysis of the risk in decision-making involves a network of neural regions including the dorsolateral prefrontal cortex (DLPFC). In past research, the use of low-frequency repetitive transcranial magnetic stimulation (tDCS) has been shown to both suppress and increase cortical excitability in the DLPFC, causing either an increase or decrease to risk-taking behavior. These past studies have also found a distinct difference in their results depending on whether the risk is known or ambiguous to the participant, and whether tDCS stimulation is placed bilaterally or unilaterally over the DLPFC. We predicted that unilateral anodal stimulation of the right DLPFC will result in suppressed risk-taking behavior in a known risk task. Thirty-six healthy participants received one of the following conditions while they performed the Cambridge Risk Task: (1) right anodal/left cathodal DLPFC tDCS, (2) right anodal DLPFC tDCS, or (3) sham tDCS. This experiment revealed that both the bilateral stimulation condition (right anodal/left cathodal DLPFC tDCS) and the unilateral stimulation condition (right anodal DLPFC tDCS) resulted in suppressed risk-taking behavior in participants compared to the sham condition. These findings extend the research on risk-taking behavior by showing that a hemispheric balance of communication is not necessary in order to suppress risk when the individual knows it, but when then risk is ambiguous this hemispheric balance of communication is critical.

The Effect of the Facial Feedback Hypothesis on State Aggression (Poster)

<u>Student(s):</u>	<u>Mentor(s):</u>	<u>Time/Location:</u>
Caldwell Rohrbach, Emily Healey, Kayla Grieco	Christopher Barlett	4:00pm - 5:15pm Science Center 2 and 3 Lobby

The Effect of the Facial Feedback Hypothesis on State Aggression

The purpose of the current study was to fuse together the theoretical predictions of aggression theory (e.g., Anderson & Bushman, 2002) and Facial Feedback Hypothesis to predict whether manipulating facial features was related to self-reported hostility changes and aggressive behavioral intent. Participants (N = 61) completed a state hostility scale prior to being randomly assigned to (a) smile [put a Popsicle stick between their teeth], frown [put a Popsicle stick between their lips], or control condition while reading a vignette. This vignette depicted a physical provocation and participants were asked to perspective take prior to answering a second state hostility scale and aggressive behavioral intentions. Analyses showed a significant 2 (time: baseline, post-scenario) X 3 (condition) interaction for state hostility. Consistent with theory, results showed a significant decrease in state hostility from baseline to post-scenario for those in the smile condition (compared to the frown and control conditions, which showed no significant change). Theoretical implications are discussed.

The Effects of Anodal tDCS on Social Feedback and Self-esteem (Poster)

<u>Student(s):</u>	<u>Mentor(s):</u>	<u>Time/Location:</u>
Julia Superka, Mariah HallBilsback, Timothy Claus	Kevin Wilson	5:30pm - 6:45pm Science Center 2 and 3 Lobby

The Effects of Anodal tDCS on Social Feedback and Self-esteem

Self-esteem is a person's overall self-evaluation of his or her own worth. It affects social standing and in-group status. Previous imaging studies have linked self-esteem and response to evaluative social feedback to the medial prefrontal cortex (mPFC). However, no previous research has attempted to stimulate the mPFC to determine how it affects self-referential processing. The current study used transcranial direct current stimulation (tDCS), a stimulation technique that is capable of temporary modifying cortical excitability in a targeted area of the brain, to investigate whether increased activity in the mPFC leads to a more positive response to evaluative social feedback and increased self-esteem. Anodal, or excitatory, tDCS led to a change in how social feedback was perceived, and changed self-esteem levels. This research has lasting implications because it suggests there are manipulable neural correlates to self-esteem.

The effects of isolation and quinpirole on social recognition in Sprague-Dawley rats (Poster)

<u>Student(s):</u>	<u>Mentor(s):</u>	<u>Time/Location:</u>
Qian Wei, Victoria Green	Stephen Siviyy	4:00pm - 5:15pm Science Center 2 and 3 Lobby

The effects of isolation and quinpirole on social recognition in Sprague-Dawley rats

Social recognition is defined as increased investigation by the experimental rat towards a novel rat compared to a previously encountered one. One factor impairs social recognition in rats is social isolation. Early social isolation was suggested to increase dopamine D2 receptor expression in the medial prefrontal cortex and nucleus accumbens of adult rats. Research also found that D2 receptor antagonists impaired social recognition. In the current study, we predicted that isolated rats would spend less time with the unfamiliar rat compared to group-housed rats injected with either quinpirole or vehicle. More important, we attempted to test if quinpirole, a dopamine D2 receptor agonist, would restore social recognition impairment induced by social isolation in Sprague-Dawley rats. We found that isolation significantly impaired social recognition, but our results did not show a significant effect of treatment or the interaction between housing and treatment.

The Effects of Posture and Superstition on Performance (Poster)

<u>Student(s):</u>	<u>Mentor(s):</u>	<u>Time/Location:</u>
Colleen Overlander, Maggie Tosten, Morgan O'Connor	Rebecca Fincher-Kiefer	5:30pm - 6:45pm Science Center 2 and 3 Lobby

The Effects of Posture and Superstition on Performance

Prior research has shown that belief in superstition increases self-efficacy, which leads to better performance on tasks (Damisch, Stoberock, & Mussweiler, 2010). Other research has shown that another variable that appears to affect self-efficacy is posture. Body posture has been found to influence individual's judgments on self-evaluations (Brinol, Petty & Wagner, 2009). However, little research has been conducted on the interaction between body posture and superstition on students' performance on cognitive tasks. In the current study, we investigated the hypothesis that activating superstition while sitting in an upright (confident) body position should enhance participants' performance since both of these variables promote self-efficacy; however, when superstition is not activated then upright (confident) posture may not have an effect on participants' performance any more than a slouched (doubtful) body position. Experiment 1's results demonstrated that only the manipulation of luck lead to a difference in participants' performance, with participants in the good luck condition performing better than participants in the bad luck condition. Experiment 2 modified the posture conditions and the task used in Experiment 1 to further investigate the interaction of posture and luck on performance.

The Effects of Power and Darkness on Ethical Judgments (Poster)**Student(s):**

Alison Lospinuso, Carlyle Flanagan, Kevin
DeRaffele

Mentor(s):

Rebecca Fincher-Kiefer

Time/Location:

4:00pm - 5:15pm

Science Center 2 and 3
Lobby

The Effects of Power and Darkness on Ethical Judgments

Vertical space, such as occupying a high position, is often metaphorically used to represent power, dominance and approaching behavior. Metaphors used in language often show this connection between height and power, such as the phrase “he is in a high position of power” (Schwartz, Tesser, & Powell, 1982). In the current study, we examined whether manipulations of power would affect judgments of ethical behavior described in vignettes. Another variable found to affect judgments of ethicality is darkness. Prior research has shown that darkness can give a feeling of concealed identity and anonymity, increasing the likelihood of selfish and unethical behavior (Zhong, Bohns, & Gino, 2010). We predicted that participants wearing dark glasses in a high power position would feel more entitled and would make more extreme ethical judgments than those in a low power position. However, this effect of power would be reduced for participants wearing clear glasses and making ethicality judgments. Results of Experiment 1 showed no significant results; therefore, Experiment 2 modified materials used in Experiment 1 to better test our hypothesis.

The influence of primes on prosocial behavior (Poster)**Student(s):**

Chelsea Cassell, Jessica Ballister, Katelyn Burke

Mentor(s):

Christopher Barlett

Time/Location:

4:00pm - 5:15pm

Science Center 2 and 3
Lobby

The influence of primes on prosocial behavior

There has been extensive work testing the motivations behind relational aggression (behavior intended to harm through means of damaging friendships [e.g., gossiping, rumor spreading]; Crick & Grotpeter, 1995) and physical aggression (behavior intended to harm through means of physical contact with another [e.g., punching, shoving, kicking]; Anderson & Bushman, 2002). Some of these motivations include vengeance (e.g., Barlett & Anderson, 2011), anger (e.g., Wilkowski & Robinson, 2008), aggressive thoughts (e.g., Anderson & Dill, 2000), and arousal (e.g., Zillmann, 1971). However, no study has compared the motivational predictors of relational and physical aggression. This was the purpose of the current study. Participants (N = 51) completed several trait measures (relational aggression, vengeance) prior to reading six different vignettes. For each vignette, participants were to perspective take on a situation in which another individual provoked them physically, provoked them relationally, or did not provoke them at all. After each story, participants completed measures of aggressive motivations and hypothetical behavioral intent. Results showed that aggressive motivations were significantly higher when the vignette described a physical provocation, compared to a relational or neutral story (these latter two also differed significantly). Consistent with this finding, hypothetical aggressive retaliations were also significantly higher when the provocation was depicted as physical, compared to relational or neutral (these latter two also differed significantly). Theoretical implications are discussed.

The Interaction of Colors and Gender (Poster)**Student(s):**

Paula Eichner, Stephen Gern

Mentor(s):

Kathleen Cain

Time/Location:

4:00pm - 5:15pm

Science Center 2 and 3
Lobby

The Interaction of Colors and Gender

The aim of this study is to examine the ways in which the interaction of color and gender stereotypes impacts social judgments. The specific social judgments observed here will be popularity ratings. We will investigate how the crossing gender-stereotypic lines through the actions of a child or the color of the child's clothes will affect how the child is perceived by others. We hypothesize that crossing gender lines with both action and clothing will lead to low popularity rating. This research is important because, if we find significant results, we will further the literature surrounding gender stereotypes and shed some light on how these stereotypes can be understood and dealt with.

The Lipstick Effect (Poster)**Student(s):**

Paula Eichner

Mentor(s):

Paul D'Agostino

Time/Location:

5:30pm - 6:45pm

Science Center 2 and 3
Lobby**The Lipstick Effect**

The present study looked at whether money would moderate the lipstick effect on females and whether the peacock effect would moderate the lipstick effect on males. It is hypothesized that money would eliminate the lipstick effect for females and that those in the recession condition would spend more money on peacock products than other products for males. ninety-six undergraduates read articles about the recession or not and then females counted money and all participants rated how much they would want to buy products. Results showed that money had an effect on product buying. This shows that money is a powerful thing and causes people to feel more self sufficient.

Training Mixed Emotions in Preschool Children (Poster)**Student(s):**

Christine Lobosco, Kathryn Petto

Mentor(s):

Kathleen Cain

Time/Location:

4:00pm - 5:15pm

Science Center 2 and 3
Lobby**Training Mixed Emotions in Preschool Children**

In this study, we will be focusing on preschoolers' perception of mixed emotions. Our hypothesis is that after a training session consisting of vignettes with characters who have mixed emotions, children will understand the concept of mixed emotions better than children who do not receive this training session. In the pre-test and post-test, children will watch clips from a children's show and will be asked questions about the character's emotions a couple of times throughout the clip. Depending on their answers, children are awarded points when the mixed emotions are understood. We expect that the children who go through the training session will have higher scores than the children who do not.

Trigeminal Odors and Negative Emotions (Poster)**Student(s):**

Austin Galloway, Branden Strohl

Mentor(s):

Daniel McCall

Time/Location:

4:00pm - 5:15pm

Science Center 2 and 3
Lobby

Trigeminal Odors and Negative Emotions

Previous research displays crossmodal correspondences between trigeminal odors and sharp shapes. Further, it is possible that similar associations are present throughout all sensory modalities. Under this assumption, we will test the impact of trigeminality on emotion. Since trigeminal system is linked with unpleasantness, we hypothesize that trigeminal odors evoke negative emotional responses. To test this, we will use eight odors (four olfactory and four trigeminal) and eight basic emotions (four positive and four negative). We will use PowerPoint slides to ensure that our trigeminal odors are indeed matched with sharp shapes and our olfactory odors are matched with round shapes. Then we will test emotional responses to each odor using a 100mm visual analog scale. After participants smell each odor, they will evaluate to what extent that odor evokes each emotion (ex: how happy is this odor). We will also assess the gender differences in this odor-emotion association.

Sociology

Who's the "Man" in the Relationship? : Gender Stereotypes in Relationship Help Books (Poster)

Student(s):

Brittany Jobs

Mentor(s):

VoonChin Phua

Time/Location:

4:00pm - 5:15pm

Science Center 2 and 3
Lobby

Who's the "Man" in the Relationship? : Gender Stereotypes in Relationship Help Books

Popular books like "Men are from Mars, Women are from Venus?" in part are responsible for establishing heteronormative understanding of gender roles and performances. While there may be some truth in these gendered experiences, these books may reinforce specific gender performances. In this study, I am interested in examining advice books on relationships and recommendations by experts how to successfully manage intimate relationships. Examining popular advice books on healthy relationships, I will perform a thematic content analysis on the gendering process. This topic is important as it will inform us whether individuals are further socialized into specific gender roles in relationships and creating a normative way how healthy relationship ought to be.

Spanish

El Seminario de la Lingüística Española: Cambio de Código y La –m Final en el Español de Yucatán (Panel)

<u>Student(s):</u>	<u>Mentor(s):</u>	<u>Time/Location:</u>
Allison Brandt, Anna Marie Conrad, Heather Smith, Heather Thomas	Kent Yager	5:30pm - 6:45pm McCreary Hall 101

El Seminario de la Lingüística Española: Cambio de Código y La –m Final en el Español de Yucatán

La lingüística de la lengua española es muy amplia y contiene muchas ramas. La clase de Español 400, compuesto por los seniors de lingüística española, decidió estudiar dos ramas: el bilingüismo y la variación fonética del español de Yucatán. El cambio de código es cuando se usan dos lenguas en la misma frase. Sin embargo, hay un grupo de reglas gramaticales que se necesita cumplir para cambiar de código naturalmente y es un recurso que tienen los bilingües, no una falta de conocimiento. Este estudio se enfoca en la influencia del tipo de bilingüismo en el uso de cambio de código y la actitud de la persona hacia el cambio de código. La –m final es una ocurrencia única a la región del Yucatán y puede ser debido en parte a la influencia de la lengua maya. Para investigar estos fenómenos, hicimos y grabamos encuestas y entrevistas en las comunidades de Gettysburg y Mérida, México. En cuanto al cambio de código, diferentes tipos de bilingües han internalizado diferentes reglas para su interpretación. La frecuencia de la –m final en Yucatán se relaciona con varios factores demográficos, no necesariamente con el conocimiento de maya.

Remembering Dictatorships through Literature (Panel)**Student(s):**

Emma Randles

Mentor(s):

Alvaro Kaempfer

Time/Location:

4:00pm - 5:15pm

McCreary Hall 101

Remembering Dictatorships through Literature

Latin America has a strong tradition of domination by a single military leader. Beginning with the initial liberation of the continent and subsequent tyranny of Simon Bolivar, dictators have ruled from Mexico all the way to the Southern Cone in Chile and Argentina. The caudillo, or strongman, figure dominates Latin American history. Despite the similarities that many dictators share, there is always a unique healing process after their fall. Luz Arce's *El infierno* relates her personal experience during Augusto Pinochet's regime from 1973 to 1990 in Chile. Initially, Arce was a part of a socialist rebellion, inspired by the previous president Salvador Allende. However, after being captured by the government and having her family threatened, Arce becomes a cooperative member of the regime. Pinochet ruled until the 1990s, making the terror fresh for many. There are still the footprints of concentration camps and mass graves marking the country. An important process in healing these collective wounds is remembering. Memory and testimony are important historical processes that allow victims to claim justice, and family and friends to find closure. Once Pinochet was arrested in 1998, people began to express their personal memory through literature as well as other mediums such as film (Wilde 474). I compare Luz Arce's memoirs with other sources of memory such as Patricio Guzmán's 2011 film *Nostalgia de la luz*, to better understand the personal side of healing after a dictatorship.

Spanish Linguistics Seminar: Word Final -m in Yucatán Spanish (Panel)**Student(s):**

Andrew Shank, Emily Watcher, Joseph Sharp

Mentor(s):

Kent Yager

Time/Location:

4:00pm - 5:15pm

McCreary Hall 101

Spanish Linguistics Seminar: Word Final -m in Yucatán Spanish

Spanish linguistics is vast and comprised of many branches. Much of the Spanish 400 class, comprised of the senior Spanish linguistics majors, was dedicated to the study the phonetic variation of Spanish in the Yucatan Peninsula. Word final nasals in standard Spanish are pronounced as an n. In the Spanish of the Yucatan, they are frequently pronounced as an m, which is quite unique in the Spanish-speaking world. Therefore, we decided to investigate the various factors that might influence this pronunciation, such as gender, age, socioeconomic status and knowledge of the Mayan language. Additionally, we asked questions to determine how Spanish speakers from Mérida perceived the local variety of Spanish in an effort to determine if a positive attitude is related to more use of the word final \neg -m. The frequency of the word final \neg -m in the Yucatan Peninsula is related to several demographic factors, not necessarily with knowledge of the Mayan language.

Women, Gender, & Sexuality Studies

Women, Gender, and Sexuality Studies Capstone Projects (Panel)

<u>Student(s):</u>	<u>Mentor(s):</u>	<u>Time/Location:</u>
Amanda Koslo, Elizabeth Rupert, Jessica Coviello, Natasha Burton	Nathalie Lebon	5:30pm - 6:45pm Science Center 151

Women, Gender, and Sexuality Studies Capstone Projects

Women, Gender, and Sexuality Studies senior majors present their capstone research projects on sexual harassment in the workplace, gendered challenges to rising out of poverty, indigenous women's movements in Chiapas, Mexico, and a family's experience with domestic violence.

Amanda Koslo**Individual Abstract****Sexual Harassment in the Workplace**

This research project aims to understand sexual harassment in the workplace through the eyes and experiences of young, educated, middle class women. I plan on interviewing 10-15 Gettysburg college female students between the ages of 20-22 who have experienced sexual harassment in the workplace in order to shed light on the factors that influence why young, middle class, university educated women choose to report, or not report, incidents of sexual harassment in the workplace by performing a qualitative analysis on the participant's experiences.

Sexual harassment should be taken very seriously in every workplace because maintaining a healthy environment is vital for adequate work performance and employee satisfaction. Sexual harassment against women works all of the ways to perpetuate male dominance and female passivity in the workplace.

This research project will rely heavily on qualitative data taken from in-depth, unstructured interviews with a non-probability sample of participants in order to explore certain areas of sexual harassment, including why women reported or did not report their incidents with sexual harassment, and if the reporting was done fearfully or not.

In the cases in which the participants did not report, I will identify whether or not sexual harassment policies, the effects of age, gender, and past experiences with sexual harassment, the effects of quid pro quo sexual harassment and hostile work environment sexual harassment, and the effects of unequal employee status and power within a workplace influenced their decisions to report or not report their incidents.

Elizabeth Rupert**Individual Abstract****Zapatista Women: Finding Space for Women's Movements in Chiapas, Mexico**

Before the rise of the Zapatista Movement in Chiapas, Mexico in 1994, the indigenous women's movement was practically invisible – many assert that the movement did not exist. When the Ejercito Zapatista de Nacional Liberacion stood up to the North American Free Trade Agreement and denounced neoliberal economic policies, the members of the movement created space not only for all indigenous peoples but also for indigenous women who did not have a publicly recognized voice before the uprising. I examine how this space for indigenous women was created by and within the Zapatista Movement, whether the Zapatista movement allows for indigenous women's activism on their own terms, and whether or not the Zapatista Movement can be considered feminist. I determine the answer to these questions by analyzing primary sources of speeches and letters written by members of the movement, as well as secondary sources, scholarly accounts that have analyzed information presented through interviews and dialogue with members of the movement.

Jessica Coviello**Individual Abstract****How a Family Copes with Domestic Violence and How a Shelter Affects Their Healing**

For my capstone research project I am going to interview and observe a family that has endured trauma from domestic violence and sexual assault. During my research I'm going to observe how a family interacts with other victims in the shelter along with the administrative, full time, and part time staff members. I want to see if they have a reaction to authority and if so if it's positive or negative. Seeing how the children interact with their own family and others along with one-on-one interviews will help me determine how they cope with such trauma and what helps them heal from something so damaging. Not only am I trying to find out how this family copes with domestic violence and how they act toward authority, but I'm also trying to see how the shelter itself helps or fails to help the family through this tough time. Shelters promise so much to their clients—however, not all shelters fulfill these promises. Many women and kids have opinions on this topic and I want to see how this specific family feels about it. This information will be beneficial not only for my study, but also to individuals in other shelters—both victims and employees. They can compare their shelter to the one I am doing my study on. This case study will help both outsiders and insiders understand the many different ways people cope with violence, how victims respond to authority, and what shelters really do for these victims.

Natasha Burton**Individual Abstract****The Gap: An Examination of Gender Based Poverty within Circles of Support**

There are many economic barriers to self-sufficiency. Recent reforms to policies that affect the working poor further raised barriers to workers who try to increase their families' financial well-being through greater earnings. Circles of Support is a national network of community organizations with a local chapter in Adams County that works to support community members who struggle with this phenomenon. I explore whether and how male and female Circles participants experience the struggle towards self-sufficiency differently while taking race and other socioeconomic factors into consideration. My research uses national level data collected from participants of Circles of Support and information regarding their experiences, successes and/or unfortunate failures while participating in the Circles Program. This research provides a starting point to a gendered analysis of Circles data and towards a better understanding of the challenges men and women face when trying to rise out of poverty.

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