

2000 Abstracts

- **The Relationship Between Perceived Closeness to Fathers, Capacity for Empathy, and Use of Postformal Thought in Problem-Solving Tasks in Young Adults.**

Submitted by: Abby Heckman/ (Sherri Palmer)

Researchers have found that young adult offspring of involved fathers demonstrate higher levels of empathy than adults whose fathers were less involved in their childcare. Young adulthood has been described as the beginning of postformal operations, a stage of cognitive development that is characterized by the integration of emotion and logic to solve problems. Empathic individuals have been found to show more postformal thought than less empathic individuals. The hypothesis that young adults who report closeness to their fathers would use both emotion and logic to solve problems more often than would young adults who report less closeness to their fathers was tested. Results indicated closeness to fathers, capacity for empathy, and integration of emotion and logic are partially related.

- **The Effect of Seed Placement Within Kangaroo Rat (*Dipodomys spectabilis*) Dens on Fungal Communities**

Submitted by: Andrea Isbell/ (Jose Herrera)

Kangaroo rats (*Dipodomys spectabilis*) move seeds between caches in their dens. The exact reason for this behavior is not known. One possible explanation is that kangaroo rats move the seeds to regulate the growth of specific types of fungal species. In this experiment, the effect of seed placement within kangaroo rat dens on fungal communities is examined by determining the species of the fungi that have infected seeds placed at three different depths within the rats' dens. It is expected that at each level, certain fungi will be more prevalent than other species.

- **Racial Profiling: An Empirical Analysis**

Submitted by: Dominick Wright/ (Marijke Breuning)

Are the police more likely to single out minority drivers when they ask motorists to pull over? Are they more likely to single out minorities for "stop and frisk" procedures when people are in public places? Such practices as these are called racial profiling. Not many academic studies have taken an empirical analysis approach to investigating such a practice. Hence, most of the existing evidence is either anecdotal or biased in representation, being performed by either law enforcement agencies or civil rights groups. This study systematically investigates racial profiling using data obtained from the Police Abuse Data Base. Three variables from this will be used to construct the dependent variable, racial profiling. Other variables will be used to evaluate whether it takes place, who is likely to perpetrate it, and who is likely to be a victim of it.

- **Effect of Race, Gender, and Social Economic Status on Perception of Police Officers**

Submitted by: Franchesca Little/ Kay Clapp

There has been an abundance of previous research conducted with the intention of determining the characteristics that affect public perception of police officers. Previous research has seldom considered other variables besides race as a major factor in perceptions of police officers. This study is designed to examine not only the effect of race on perceptions about police officers but also the effect of gender and social economic status possible indicators.

- **A Byproduct of Industrialization: The East St. Louis Race Riot of 1917**

Submitted by: Franita Smith/ (Vernon Burton)

The abolition of slavery presented southern blacks with many new opportunities, including the freedom to relocate if their present circumstances were not to their liking. Consequently, the period between 1910 and 1930 saw a

redistribution of the black population to the Northern states and other parts of the South, which is known today as the Black Migration. East St. Louis, Illinois in the 1910's was no stranger to the influx of black migrants looking for better economic opportunities and a better way of life. According to school enrollment data for East St. Louis, it is estimated that the black population doubled from 5,882 (actual census enumeration) in 1910 to approximately 10,617 persons in 1917. This large increase of the black population, at first welcomed because of the labor shortage created by World War I, caused competition for jobs and economic rivalry with whites in the labor market. This ultimately led to one of the bloodiest racial conflicts of this century, the East St. Louis race riot, July 2, 1917. In analyzing the causes and the effects of this race riot, this study will attempt to show how attacks on blacks were likely when employers reacted to strikes or labor shortages by hiring black laborers, and it will also answer these pertinent research questions: How did the increase of the blacks in the North affect labor markets? How did strikes affect the extent of racial conflicts in East St. Louis? What role did employers play in causing racial tensions to increase between blacks and whites? How did unions treat black workers prior to the riot? Were there any other contributing factors that caused the East St. Louis race riot? By examining primary and secondary sources as well as congressional testimony of the riot, this analysis will hopefully explain how black aspirations for economic betterment and white hostility towards the "black invasion" in their labor markets result in a chain of events that brought death during the first week of July to at least 39 blacks and 9 whites.

- **Gothic Revival Architecture in the Churches & Cathedrals of St. Louis**

Submitted by: Kimberly Kern/ (Julia DeLancey)

This study examines the Gothic Revival architecture of nine churches and cathedrals in St. Louis. Evaluation of the different types of Gothic Revival architecture present in the churches was accomplished by studying the histories of the individual churches and their intended congregations, as well as the history of the city itself. This study gives a broad overview of nine churches and their architecture, later focusing on three individual churches built for immigrant populations.

- **Picture Identification versus Sentence Repetition: A Comparison of Two Assessment Procedures**

Submitted by: Megan Dunn/ (Janet Gooch)

The intent of this study is to evaluate how scores from the GFTA/KLPA and the ALPHA correlate when used to identify a phonological delay or disorder. In addition, the correlation between test scores will be examined when the protocol for the GFTA/KLPA is modified so that the target words are embedded in sentences in a manner similar to the ALPHA. Subjects will be identified through the Truman State University Speech and Hearing Clinic and will be enrolled in phonology therapy. The results of this study will provide information regarding single-word testing versus sentence repetition.

- **Effect of Audience Characteristics and Dyadic Composition on the Perception and Acceptability of Public Displays of Affection**

Submitted by: Melissa Brittain/ (Michele Breault)

To examine the effects of dyadic composition and type of public display of affection on an observer, a mixed factorial design was used. Thirty-four participants were exposed to photographs of a heterosexual, a lesbian, and a gay couple holding hands or kissing. Results indicated that public displays of affection were thought to be more appropriate and resulted in lower levels of audience discomfort when the dyad was heterosexual and the contact was low in intimacy. Heterosexual dyads overall received higher ratings, with regard to public appropriateness and comfort level and suitability, than either homosexual dyad. A contract and gender interaction indicated that women distinguish between levels of contact to a greater degree than males.

- **The Relationships Among Multiple Personal Competences in the Framework of Goleman's Emotional Intelligence**

Submitted by: Nikita Dixon/ (Robert Tigner)

This research investigated the relationships among various components of emotional intelligence. Goleman (1998) recognizes five distinct areas of functioning that contribute to overall emotional intelligence. These subdivisions of emotional intelligence were analyzed according to their ability to predict individual performance on standardized measures of the corresponding concepts. This process validated the use of these areas in the conceptualization of emotional intelligence. Approximately 50 undergraduate students participated in this study. Goleman's E-IQ test

functioned as a scale to rate participants as either High or Low on emotional intelligence. This data, in conjunction with statistics acquired from facial recognition, emotional empathy, and need for achievement tasks, provided correlational information.

- **Cultural Background and Audience: How These Factors Influenced the Styles of Paul Desmond and Sonny Rollins**

Submitted by: Paul Downing/ (Mark Rice)

Cool Jazz and East Coast Jazz are terms that describe two distinct schools of musical style. Cool Jazz, as its name implies, is a more relaxed and lyrical jazz while East Coast Jazz is more melodically complex and turbulent. Paul Desmond, was one of the most prominent alto saxophonists of the Cool Jazz school. Sonny Rollins is one of the great tenor saxophonists of the East Coast school of Jazz. A study of these artists' cultural backgrounds (roots, musical influences) and their audiences will reveal some reasons for the great variance between the East Coast and West Coast jazz styles.

- **A Byproduct of Industrialization: The East**

Submitted by: Franita Smith/ (Jeffrey Romine)

This research examined the quality of life of certified public accountants (CPAs) and determined the relationship that existed between the quality of their work life and the quality of their home life. It also investigated how factors such as gender and marital status were associated with the quality of life of certified public accountants. Research questions were tested using the results of a survey of Missouri CPAs that determined their level of satisfaction with current and previous employment. Quality of work life and home life dimensions were developed using factor analysis to test the areas of interest.

- **The Impact of the McNair Program on Attrition, Graduation Rates, and Academic Success of First-Generation College Students**

Submitted by: Valerie Hopkins/ (John Ishiyama)

This study will investigate the impact of Truman State University's McNair program on the retention and graduation rates of first-generation college students by comparing McNair participants' performance with the performance of first generation and low-income students Truman not served by McNair. The data will be gathered from Cooperative Institutional Research Project (CIRP) Surveys from 1991-1996. The cognitive and psychosocial development of first generation low-income student participants and non-participants of McNair will also be examined using the CAAP test. It is hypothesized that participants in the McNair program will score significantly higher on these performance measures than non-participants.