



The Freudian Slip

CSB/SJU

Issue 2
October Issue

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Inside Story 7

Graduate School: De fogging the Process By Xena Kaiser Johnson

Question: “Who decides whether I get in or not?”

Usually a panel of faculty and administrators review the applications as part of an admissions committee. However, sometimes individual faculty members do pick people to match the needs/interests of the department to which they are applying.

Question: “What do they look at when they are deciding?”

The committee will look at many different things about your application, not just your test scores and grades (not that those aren't important.) A lot of times they have specific quotas to fill for instate vs. out of state students, gender, race and other variables. They will also look at your interests and abilities, as stated in your statement of

goals and objectives, and what sort of letters of recommendation you have. Depending on which department you are applying to, internships and or research will be very important; having a background in research or interning that matches the department focus is a major plus. To some extent job experience, and volunteer work will be considered, but the big five are: GRE, GPA, Letters of Recommendation, Research/Internship Experience, and Statement of Goals and Objectives.

Question: “What all should I include in my Admission’s Packet?”

Most schools specify exactly what they want in your application, however these are always things that are required: GRE scores for the general, sometimes the subject test, academic transcript, application

form, financial aid form (usually a separate form), statement of goals and objectives (sometimes called a personal missions statement), nonrefundable fee, personal interview, and letters of recommendation. Sometimes one or another of these specific things will be waived, but this is a general guideline. A general rule of thumb is that you can never send too much. If you have a senior thesis paper that you want to send, do it. Some schools will even request a formal research paper, others will not. If you have a resume with all of your job and volunteer experience it won't hurt to send it. If you have an extra letter of recommendation, so long as it's a good one, send it!

Question: “What’s the most important thing about a state-

else is going to.

Question: When should I apply?

As soon as you have your letters and you've finished the GRE's. Most deadlines are between Dec. 15th and Jan. 15th, but if you apply early it may set you apart from people who overnight ship the day before the deadline. You're best bet is getting it done ASAP.

* This information made possible thru personal communication with Pam Bacon, and JOBTRAK's Graduate school process information. http://www2.jobtrak.com/help_manuals/gradschool/application.html

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Question: “What’s the most important thing about a statement of goals and objectives?”

It is vitally important that you follow the individual

guidelines that each school gives you. It is also important to tailor your responses to specialties of each school. If they have a special animal lab tell them about how you've read about that lab and are excited to begin working in it. Explain your enthusiasm and reasons why you like the school, why'd you fit in there, and what unique qualities you have that set you apart from other applicants. Resist the temptation to be modest, if you don't tell them about all your good qualities no one

Deep Thoughts from
the Editor

Sometimes when you need amusement it is best to sprinkle dry oatmeal on someone's lawn before it rains...then you can watch all the cute fuzzy animals getting covered in sticky oatmeal as they struggle to consume some of the congealed weirdness that is cold oatmeal. It is also interesting to watch the reaction of the owner of the house when they step into it on their way to their car.



Give A Warm Welcome To:

One of our newest members of the CSB/SJU Psychology faculty Jessica Siebenbruner! She has her masters in Psychology and is currently working to obtain her doctorate in Psychology at the University of Minnesota. She teaches most of her classes at the U of M campus, but we are lucky enough to have her teaching a night class here at S. John's University. Jess teaches a developmental course here at SJU, which is her area of expertise. She is specially trained in the development of adolescence and the social problem behaviors that are so common in today's society, mainly adolescent sexuality and drug use. She is also currently working on the effects of these behaviors on the early adult stages of life, which typically occur between 18 and 25 years of age.

In the past fifty years, the field of developmental Psychology has gone through some drastic changes. The main concern for developmental Psychologists fifty years ago was with babies and young children. This is primarily due to the fact that children grow and learn at a far more rapid pace than adolescents and adults. Their brain is like a "sponge", soaking in all that it can. At this point in time, children's activities and environments are shaping them for their future. They learn how to walk, speak, read, write and socially interact with other people. We all recognize that a healthy early childhood is crucial for normal development, but the human does not simply stop changing when they reach adulthood. Our bodies and minds are constantly changing.

Our ideas and views are being shaped and reshaped all the time. Developmental Psychologists now realize that we are developing from the moment of conception to our death. The realization of this concept has enlightened many developmental psychologists to do more studies on older people, and new research is being done every day to further understand the developmental properties of the human being. There have also been improvements on the accuracy of measurements due to the biological technology that we now have.

In the next twenty years, Jessica hopes to see and is currently witnessing many changes and improvements in the field of developmental psychology. She hopes to see more research and concern for the middle aged and elderly people. They have been almost completely overlooked

until recently, and hopefully research will lead to better care and proper counseling for middle age and elderly individuals. She also hopes to see a more interdisciplinary approach on the research being done on development. More information will come from studies done outside of the developmental field. These aspects and more will help shape the field of developmental psychology and psychology as we know it.



Interviewed and Written by Andrea Wise

Coordinator's Corner By Kori Fitschen



What does Halloween mean to me?

It's the most wonderful time of the year, obviously. Oh wait, maybe that's supposed to be Christmas. My memories and attachment to Halloween have varied depending on time and location. My early memories as a young tyke involve Mom driving my twin brother and me to our cousins' to trick-or-treat in town as opposed to the vast cornfields surrounding our "neighborhood." Once in town, it

was our mission to collect as much tooth-decaying deliciousness as we could in as little time as possible. If we got home early, we might be lucky enough to consume a piece or two before bed. This was, of course, after the hours of trading, bargaining, and dumping the unwanted into a parent pile (Good & Plenty? No thanks!). This went on until we were "too old" and had to resign to taking our younger siblings and cousins out for their fun. From there, high school included up to 4 or 5 costumes a year and multiple parties filled with good, clean fun. College brought about

more costumes and less clean fun. Last year's celebration was a wonderful bonding time in my study abroad experience and perhaps the least clean fun yet. (When in Rome Australia...) What does Halloween mean to me this year? With close friends spread across the country and a "real world" job awaiting me Monday morning, it is difficult to say. As with life in general, it is sure to be different—but that doesn't mean it can't be just as good. Better start working on my costume...

Spotlight on Developmental Psychology

Developmental Psychology is the study of human growth from conception to birth. Its main concern is usually the development of babies and children, but most developmental Psychologists now study Life-Span development, which also studies young adults and older individuals. Development is broken down into three sub disciplines; social, cognitive and behavioral. All of these components work together as a person grows and develops. Developmental psychologists conduct research in a few different ways. One way is to study certain individuals over a long period of time. This is called a longitudinal study. Another more easily conducted type of research is cross-sectional. This is when researchers study many people all at different stages of life, instead of studying a few people and waiting for them to grow. Although this tech-

nique may be less accurate, it is easier to do and results are quick. Some ways to research people are with interviews or surveys. This way is easy and inexpensive, but it's impossible to survey a baby or anyone under the age of six or seven. Another is naturalistic observation, where a researcher will observe people in their natural surroundings. This however cannot always determine cause and effect. The more controlled research methods are observational

and experimental. These are mostly done when subjects are babies and young children. Developmental Psychology is a fun and fascinating part of Psychology.

By Andrea Wise





The Psychology Quiz!!! (Compiled by Andrea Wise)

1. When you are remembering a phone number that someone just recited to you a few seconds earlier, you are using your:
 - a. Short term memory
 - b. Long term memory
 - c. Implicit memory
 - d. Your cell phone
2. A scheme is a cognitive structure that helps individuals organize and understand their experiences. This is part of blank's theory.
 - a. Freud
 - b. Piaget
 - c. Pavlov
 - d. Skinner
3. Repeated presentation of the same stimulus, which causes reduced attention to the stimulus is referred to as:
 - a. Habituation
 - b. Dishabituation
 - c. Conventional reasoning
 - d. Boredom
4. The ability to relate and integrate information about two or more sensory modalities, such as vision and hearing, is known as
 - a. Perception
 - b. Sensation
 - c. Intermodal Perception
 - d. Watching a movie
5. In Freudian's personality theory, the ego deals with:
 - a. Morality
 - b. Reality
 - c. Fantasy
 - d. Unconscious
6. Which of the following statements most accurately describes the relationship between biological, cognitive, and social development?
 - a. They are all interdependent
 - b. Social and cognitive are more important than biological
 - c. Cognitive and biological are more important than social
 - d. Only biological and cognitive are important.

Send in your answers to Psychology Student Worker and Win a Prize!

Psychology Humor

Supplied by Dylan Thomson

An MIT student spent an entire summer going to the Harvard football field every day wearing a black and white striped shirt, walking up and down the field for ten or fifteen minutes throwing birdseed all over the field, blowing a whistle and then walking off the field. At the end of the summer, it came time for the first Harvard home football game, the referee walked onto the field and blew the whistle,

and the game had to be delayed for a half hour to wait for the birds to get off of the field. The guy wrote his thesis on this, and graduated.

A Stanford Medical research group advertised for participants in a study of obsessive-compulsive disorder. They were looking for therapy clients who had been diagnosed with

this disorder. The response was gratifying; they got 3,000 responses about three days after the ad came out. They were all from the same person.



Deep Thoughts From the Editor

Three ways to tell a Psychologist from a Ham Sandwich:

1. *A lot of Psychologists are vegetarians.*
2. *Ham doesn't talk.*
3. *When Psychologists wrap themselves in bread, but they usually forgo the mustard.*

Inspired by Deep Thoughts by Jack Handy a worthy part of SNL humor.

FORENSIC PSYCHOLOGY...IS THERE SUCH A FIELD IN PSYCHOLOGY?

By: Amy Nordstrand

To answer the above question, yes there is in fact a relatively new field in Psychology by that name. Forensic Psychology applies the knowledge of Psychology to the legal system. Typically, Forensic Psychologists assess criminals in cases to see if they have any sort of psychological

disorder. They are the experts deciding whether or not a person pleading "insanity" is in fact insane. Forensic Psychology includes the areas of criminal psychology, correctional psychology, police psychology, risk assessment, and victim services, just to name a few. This is a very new

and a very small discipline in Psychology that most people are unfamiliar with. It is still growing and attracting more and more interest from more psychologists in training like you and I.



Psychologist to Know: Elizabeth Loftus

By Dylan Thomson



Elizabeth Loftus was born in Los Angeles, California on October 16, 1944. She planned on becoming a math teacher, but she would soon discover psychology at UCLA where she received her BA in math and psychology. Loftus went on to receive her M.A. and her PhD from Stanford. She started her research with investigations of how the mind classifies and remembers information. In the 70's, she began

to re-examine the direction of her research. She then began to do research on traumatically repressed memories and eyewitness accounts. In 1974, her research propelled her into the court-

room to testify in over 200 trials as an expert witness on the unreliability of eyewitness testimonies based on false memories, which she believed were triggered, suggested, implanted, or created in the mind. Her trials have included those of mass murderer Ted Bundy and George Franklin. By testifying, she hopes to prevent innocent victims from going to prison.

Elizabeth Loftus has appeared on many talk shows, published 19 books, and almost 200 articles. She is also an

important spokesperson for the False Memory Syndrome Foundation (FMSF).

Loftus is a member of several different psychological associations and has received several awards, such as the American Academy of Forensic Psychology. Though Elizabeth Loftus' research and work is often criticized and critiqued, she still remains highly respected and continues to be an important figure in the ideas of memories and crime.

*More Deep Thoughts
from the Editor:*

*It is unwise to stomp on
a skunk while swinging
it around your head.*

*It is similarly unwise to
bite a bull unless it is
already mad.*

*Never marry for money
unless they have a lot of
it.*

Important Dates In October

OCTOBER 13, 2004 GRADUATE/PROFESSIONAL SCHOOL 6:30-7:30 Alumni Lounge SJU, and Alumnae Hall, CSB
COFFMAN UNION. U OF M

OCTOBER 14-15, 2004 LONG WEEKEND **Volunteering after Graduation Panel** 7:00 pm Alumni Lounge, SJU

OCTOBER 25 & 26, 2004 Internships 101 4:30-5:30, &

OCTOBER 31, 2004

Happy Halloween from all of us to you!



Your Psychology Questions Answered!

By Xena Johnson

Do all psychologists try and figure people out and analyze you?

No in fact most psychologists never analyze a single person. The majority of psychologists are in fact researchers and teachers.

Is all Psychology based on the work of Freud?

Well yes and no, while he is arguably the pioneer psychologist most of what we learn today is not based on Freud's theories.

Is psychology a science?

Yes psychology is one of the social sciences. Psychology is based on empirical research and the scientific method, just like any other science.

Is psychology a "women's" major?

No, psychology actually used to be primarily a male oriented career. Psychology is such a diverse and rich subject that it has many different and interesting applications that are equally applicable to both genders.



Psychology in the News

Fear Not!

By Matt Reubendale

With all of the scare tactics employed by both President George Bush and Senator John Kerry one wonders how effective they really are. Can voters be scared into voting one way or the other? Or does it not really play much of a role.

According to Dr. Ted Brader, of the University of Michigan, politician's ploys to scare voters into their ranks do not work. According to recent studies the informed

partisan voter is more affected by fear than an undecided voter. This seems to fly in the face of popular thought.

"If the campaigns want to shake out more support, win over these voters, fear is one way they can do it, but the dollars may be better spent on ads that rally support among their own base," said Dr. Brader in an interview with the New York Times. In Dr. Brader's study 26% of sophisticated voters said that they would change their votes in favor of the candidate that ran

the fear promoting advertisement. Since the study was done in a laboratory setting Dr. Brader cautioned that real world conditions would most likely differ.

-Matt Reubendale

Original Article:

By: Benedict Carey

Publ. Oct 5, 2004

New York Times

Email Psychstud

For Further Information



Psychological Movie Review: "Instinct"

By Dylan Thomson

I would like to let you know about different movies that have come out in the last ten years or so that have some form of psychology in them. I will start the year off with this month's movie "Instinct." Instinct is a psychological suspense thriller that stars such faces as Donald Sutherland, Anthony Hopkins, and Cuba Gooding Junior.

For those who have not seen the movie, let me give you a little bit of background. Dr. Ethan Powell (Hopkins) was a very successful anthropologist who took a journey into the jungles of Africa to study gorillas. Powell sacrifices everything, including his family, on this venture into the wilderness. He then disappears, only to re-emerge from the jungle a year later, only this time he comes out in hand cuffs. He has become a so-called 'wild man' who is charged with murder for clubbing two park rangers to death. Powell is brought back to the United States, where he is put in a psychiatric ward. Here he will

meet Dr. Theo Caulder (Gooding Jr.), a young and ambitious psychiatrist. Caulder would like to evaluate Powell's competency to see if he could stand trial, and to uncover what drove an otherwise normal man to commit such a crime. Throughout the movie, many obstacles get in the way of Caulder, but he fights his way right on through. Powell leads the audience through a series of flashbacks to help us understand exactly what happened while he was in the jungle for that long year. Although the movie's supposed "twists" were minimal, the film kept its audiences attention quite well. The moral of the story ends up being that Caulder comes to better understand himself through his talks with Powell. In the end they both manage to find inner peace and some sort of renewed sense of hope for themselves, and the world.

This mostly mundane story manages to obtain interest in everyone that watches it. The script itself is fairly plain and un-

eventful, but no one seems to notice with the amazing performances by the two leads. Hopkins and Gooding Jr. find a way to have this marvelous chemistry that is hard to come by in most movies these days. The two feed and play off of each other with ease and a real sense of naturalness throughout the film. Gooding Jr. has been given this great chance to show the world that he can do more than shout things like "SHOW ME THE MONEY!" and he succeeds with room to spare. In this movie, Cuba really shows his versatility and ability as more of a dramatic actor. Hopkins brings his own intensity to the table, and puts on an amazing show, as is expected from such an experienced and talented actor.

All in all, this is a good movie to watch with some friends, if you're in the mood to be astounded by the acting ability of the main characters, and not so much by the enthralling script. This guy here gives "Instinct" 3 stars out of five.

Deep Thoughts From the Editor Reprise:

If nectar was the food of the gods, they would have been very skinny and have had very bad teeth .



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Major, or just
interested in
Psychology Check us
out!



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RESEARCH BY YOUR FRIENDLY NEIGHBORHOOD PSYCHOLOGY PROFESSORS

By: Amy Nordstrand

It's that time again to learn more about our professors and their current research. This time we are going to focus on Rodger Narloch and our Psychology department Chairperson, Michael Livingston.

Dr. Narloch is currently teaching Research Methods, Developmental Psychology and he is leading the TI's in teaching Psychology labs for students taking Introductory Psychology. Along with his classes, Dr. Narloch is conducting research on how students make decisions in the course of their careers, focusing on whether they consider their spirituality when making those career decisions and if their career will give them a

sense of meaning or purpose. Dr. Narloch also asks: "How do the faculty, staff, and administration of CSB/SJU foster these more meaningful career choices in their students?" This research that Dr. Narloch is conducting is helping to evaluate a 2 million dollar grant from SJU helping students to contemplate their vocation. Dr. Narloch is in his third year of conducting these surveys to students. With his PhD. in Developmental Psychology and his strong interest in learning how the college years have impacted students' development of the self, Dr. Narloch hopes to find the distinctive events in these very important years that help students to develop their sense of self.

Being our Psychology department Chairperson, professor of both Research Methods and Developmental Psychology, Dr. Michael Livingston is conducting research that focuses on the history of Psychology. His interest is mainly on the past 60 years of Psychology, which are not frequently mentioned in textbooks. Dr. Livingston's current focus with his research is on statistical inference, dating back 100 years. His number one concern with this topic is the numerous gaps in the history of Psychology (for example, the impact the Vietnam war had on psychology). By conducting a content analysis of past journals from 1910 to 1960, Dr. Livingston will code the techniques used in these studies and find a trend in those codes. Dr. Livingston has an extensive background in the history of Psychology which feeds his interest in the research he is conducting.

Like our last newsletter, we ended the interview of our professors with a "fun" question of what their favorite animal is. Dr. Livingston stated that he likes Cats. Dr. Narloch however gave the following statement: "Penguin. How can you take life too seriously when you think of a penguin?!"