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Evolution of an Idea

Laura Davis
Linfield College

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Evolution of an idea

Andrew Sage ’08 is a born researcher. As a child he continually asked, “Why? How come? Who says?” “I was always doing my own thing,” said Sage, now a graduate student at Western Illinois University. “I don’t like to be told this is how it is. I want to know why it works and how it works.”

The Linfield College Psychology Department proved an ideal setting for his inquisitive mind. Asking question after question, he learned to investigate ideas, design experiments and evaluate evidence for himself. He joined the ranks of generations of Linfield students asking, “Why?”

Asking questions

It happens every day at Linfield — students and faculty ask questions and wrangle with answers. Some puzzle at a whiteboard or peer into Petri dishes, while others plunge into discussion. Whatever the method, the outcome is the same. Knowledge and ideas. But where do these ideas come from? What sparks that moment of clarity? When does curiosity take hold?

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With a combined 41 years at Linfield, psychology professors Lee Bakner and Eugene Gilden have nurtured a research setting where students are encouraged to ask questions and pursue answers.
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“Research is a tradition that’s been around a long time,” said Lee Bakner, professor of psychology. “Our curriculum has made it easier for psychology majors to take a research class, bolster the emphasis even more. There’s no substitute for hands-on work.”

Recent changes, such as an interactive curriculum that requires every psychology major to take a research class, bolster the emphasis even more. “Research is a tradition that’s been around a long time,” said Lee Bakner, professor of psychology. “Our curriculum has made it easier for psychology majors to take a research class, bolster the emphasis even more. There’s no substitute for hands-on work.”

The heart of the curriculum is a framework of classes designed to systematically focus students’ interests. Think of the curriculum as a pyramid. At its base, six introductory classes cover the core areas of psychology. Next, students refine their interests in seminars, where they develop a research proposal and frame a project. Finally, a senior capstone course sharpens their area of interest even further.

“Psychology is such a broad field,” Bakner said. “Although the areas seem disparate and separate, by the time they graduate, students see how it all ties together. It’s important to give this breadth of opportunities where students can find their niche.”

Nurturing creativity

Encouraging creative thinking is crucial to the learning process. Gilden, like many Linfield faculty members, spends hours talking to students about their projects in the lab, the classroom or O’Riley’s coffee shop. Through repeated conversations, a student’s passion takes shape, Gilden said. “I almost never answer any questions,” he said. “I expect students to answer their own questions. It’s not about what I believe. It’s about them figuring out what they believe. It’s important that students own the entire project from inception to completion. Otherwise, it just becomes another assignment.”

Emily Young ’05 discussed her ideas in detail before extending a placebo preference research experiment she’d read about. She worked with rats to study the effects of cocaine and alcohol during her senior year. “Linfield’s small classes are set up to spark ideas and encourage creativity,” said Young, now a research assistant at Oregon Health and Science University along with Jennifer Malgrew ’07 and Courtney (Worthington) Zerizef ’08. “I would have gotten lost in the crowd at a large school.”

Questions become projects

Research ideas are kindled in a number of ways. Students may become interested in a topic from class, stumble across a question in their reading or discover an offshoot from faculty projects. Often, they recreate an experiment that has already been run, personalizing it with a different slant.

“It is interesting to ask questions that others may have asked but in a different way,” said Gilden, who found his niche in psychology during graduate school when he rediscovered a question from his undergraduate years – how do people know things about themselves? Why does your heart slow down when you’re interested in something and speed up if you’re repulsed? How does that happen without us even knowing?”

Linfield students gain a broad perspective of the psychology field by taking introductory courses in six main areas.

Biopsychology – Study of the brain and behavior
Cognitive – Study of thinking, memory, problem solving, concept formation
Abnormal – Study of classification, causes and treatment of dysfunctional behavior
Developmental – Study of an individual from birth to death
Social – Study of individuals in social settings
Personality – Study of human personality

As a Linfield student, Hollin Buck ’08 designed an experiment to study factors that contribute to addiction and the role stress plays in the retention of reward states produced by cocaine. She is now a graduate student at Binghamton University.
Discovering knowledge

As questions become ideas, and ideas become research projects, students start to find answers. They detail their results in research papers, which ultimately are presented alongside those of graduate students and faculty professionals in the form of posters, articles and talks at local, regional and national conferences. “Their projects often parallel work submitted by graduate students at national meetings,” Bakner said.

Students are creating knowledge. Rather than summarizing existing work, they are adding to the body of research that is already out there. And perhaps more importantly, Gilden said, students are strengthening the scientific community.

“We are training future scientists,” he said. “These are students who will go to graduate school and beyond and make very real contributions to the storehouse of human knowledge.”

And as they satisfy their own curiosities, students are part of a larger movement. “Our hope is this data is contributing a small piece to the psychology community,” Sage said of his research on deception and lying. “This is just one small piece of the puzzle.”

Laura Davis

Moments pinpoint students’ paths

Andrew Sage ‘08 masterminded a series of thefts his senior year at Linfield.

Sage, now a graduate student at Western Illinois University, directed students to steal a cell phone and deceive an interviewer. The thefts were part of a collaborative research project on deception and lying he conducted with Kay Livesay, associate professor of psychology.

During the interviews, student volunteers were asked to incorporate four nonverbal cues into their responses – fidgeting, hand movements, leg movements and shifty eyes. If they could successfully mislead the interviewer about the theft, they earned $20.

“That got them motivated to lie,” said Sage with a smile. “We found that when we incorporated the lying cues, participants were twice as likely to think that a truthful statement was a lie.”

The research project was ideal for Sage, a member of the National Guard who hopes eventually to work for the CIA. “I learned that eye witness testimonies are highly inaccurate, though they are heavily relied upon by law officials,” he said.

Emily Young ‘05 spent nearly every day of her senior year in the psychology rat lab – and her successful experiment made it all worthwhile.

After stumbling upon research about drug interactions, she wondered, “Why are cocaine and alcohol so commonly co-abused?” and decided to find out. She designed a research experiment with rats looking at the effects of these drugs when given alone and in combination.

“It was one of the coolest things I’d done at Linfield,” she said. “It actually worked. It was exciting to get results right away, especially as an undergraduate.”

As a research assistant at Oregon Health and Science University, Young is now conducting alcohol research with mice and plans to pursue a doctorate in behavioral neuroscience.

Brenda Gehrke ’09 remembers the semester that set her life’s path.

As a Linfield junior, Gehrke developed an interest in brain injury and jumped at the chance to take part in research with Lee Bakner, professor of psychology. At that time, she was one of the few students doing research at Linfield.

“It was one-on-one research and I took part in every step of the process,” said Gehrke, who went on to earn a Ph.D. in biopsychology from the University of Ken-