PROGRAM
FIFTY-SECOND ANNUAL MEETING
1980
MIDWESTERN PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

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Please bring this program with you. It will cost you $4.00 (members only) to replace it at the meeting.

Thank You for Not Smoking

As a courtesy to those who do not smoke and to protect the health of all, Council requests that you refrain from smoking in the meeting rooms. Thank you.
GENERAL INFORMATION

PURPOSE

The primary function of the Midwestern Psychological Association is to conduct an annual meeting at which scientific papers and symposia may be presented. A declaration adopted by Council in 1952 states: “The professional problems of psychology are best handled at the national level by the national organization and at the local level by the state organization. The Midwestern Psychological Association will therefore retain its traditional function of encouraging psychology as a science rather than as a profession. This principle will continue to be reflected in the programming procedures and membership standards.”

MEMBERSHIP

Since there will be no facilities for joining MPA at the meeting, nonmembers wishing to join should apply early by mail. Application forms may be obtained from the Secretary-Treasurer, Judith P. Goggin, Department of Psychology, The University of Texas at El Paso, El Paso, Texas 79968, or from a Local Representative. A list of the current Local Representatives is included at the end of this program. Dues are $6.00 a year or $15.00 for three years, except that graduate students receive a special rate of $3.00 payable each year. There is no geographical restriction on membership, but all meetings are held in the Midwest.

RESERVATIONS

Members should have received a hotel reservation form. Reservations may also be made by writing to Stouffer's Riverfront Towers, 200 South Fourth Street, St. Louis, Missouri 63102 (314-241-9500). If you do not use the reservation form, be sure to mention your connection with MPA. Be sure your reservation request is received by April 18. Overflow registrants will be accommodated at the Pavilion Hotel (Marriott), 1 Broadway (314-421-1776), and the Riverfront Holiday Inn, 4th and Pine (314-621-8200).

TRANSPORTATION

Stouffer’s Riverfront Towers is located on 4th Street, between Walnut and Spruce. Airport buses connect frequently with the St. Louis Airport. Parking is available at the Stadium Garage across the street from Stouffer’s (between Stouffer’s and Busch Memorial Stadium); it is connected with Stouffer’s by an underground passage. The maximum daily rate is $2.50.

REGISTRATION

Members are advised to preregister for the meeting if there is any likelihood they will attend, since this permits badges to be typed in advance and saves waiting in line. Just fill out the preaddressed registration card that has been sent out to members and mail it to the Registration Coordinator. At the meeting, go to the advance registration desk and pick up your badge.

Either preregistration or registration at the meeting is free for MPA members and for those presenting papers in the Psi Chi Program. For nonmembers, there is a registration fee of $6.00 ($3.00 for students) at the meeting.

Place: River Room (see map inside front cover)

Times: Thursday, 8:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m.
         Friday, 8:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m.
         Saturday, 8:00 a.m. to 12:00 noon

EXHIBITS

Place: Exhibit Hall (see map inside front cover)

Times: Thursday, 8:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m.
         Friday, 8:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m. and 4:00 to 6:00 p.m.
         Saturday, 8:00 a.m. to 12:00 noon

PLACEMENT INTERVIEWS

The function of MPA’s Placement Service is to arrange for interviews at the site of the annual meeting between prospective employers and applicants for positions. A single fee of $25.00 entitles the employer to list any number of separate positions. It also covers registration at the meeting, in case the employer’s representative is not a member of the organization. Forms for describing each position may be secured by mail from the Secretary-Treasurer (Judith P. Goggin, MPA, Department of Psychology, The University of Texas at El Paso, El Paso, Texas 79968). If the completed forms are returned with the necessary payment two weeks in advance of the meeting, they will be assigned an employer number, duplicated in quantity, and placed in booklets according to category (academic, industrial, or clinical). After looking through these booklets, applicants may contact a given employer by
means of a central message board to arrange an interview. Employers are provided with tables at which to conduct their interviews. It is also possible to register for the Placement Service at the meeting itself, but interviewing will be delayed until after the forms have been reproduced and added to our booklets.

Similarly, applicants for positions fill out forms describing their education and experience. These, too, are given a number, duplicated in quantity, and distributed in booklets. Employers may look through the applicant booklets to identify likely prospects and arrange, through the message board, for interviews. A single copy of the applicant’s Vita may be placed on file at the time he or she registers for placement (but not later).

Applicants who are members of the organization may save time and money by securing the necessary form from the Secretary-Treasurer (address above) and returning it with a check two weeks before the meeting. The fee for listing under one category (academic, industrial, or clinical) is $2.00; there is a fee of $4.00 for each additional category for which listing is requested. Members are charged $5.00 for listing under one category if they wait until the meeting to register for placement (again, there will be a fee of $4.00 for each additional category for which listing is requested).

To utilize MPA’s Placement Service, non-members must register for the meeting ($3.00 for students, $6.00 for non-students) as well as for placement itself ($10.00 for students, $15.00 for non-students). Again, there will be an additional fee if listing under more than one category is requested.

Place: North Exhibit Hall and Exhibit Hall (see map inside front cover)

Time: Thursday
   Registration: 8:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m.
   Position & Applicant Listing: 10:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m.
   Friday, 8:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m. and 4:00 p.m. to 6:00 p.m.
   Saturday, 8:00 a.m. to 12:00 noon

MPA OFFICERS
Donn Byrne, State University of New York at Albany, President
Rudolph W. Schulz, University of Iowa, Past President
James A. Dinsmoor, Indiana University, President-Elect
Judith P. Goggin, The University of Texas at El Paso, Secretary-Treasurer (1979-82)
Kay Deaux, Purdue University, Council (1977-80)
Kenneth Mac Corquodale, University of Minnesota, Council (1978-81)
June Chance, University of Missouri, Council (1979-82)

PROGRAM COMMITTEE
Donald K. Routh, University of Iowa (1978-81), Moderator
Alexander W. Siegel, University of Houston (1977-80)
Sharon S. Brehm, University of Kansas (1978-81)
John H. Harvey, Vanderbilt University (1978-81)
Ruth H. Maki, North Dakota State University (1978-81)
Robert W. Hendersen, University of Illinois (1979-82)
David C. Riccio, Kent State University (1979-82)
Jacob O. Sines, University of Iowa (1979-82)
Kirk H. Smith, Bowling Green State University (1979-82)
Judith P. Goggin, The University of Texas at El Paso, Ex Officio

SOCIAL EVENTS
Wednesday, 8:00 p.m.-1:00 a.m.  West Assembly Area
Thursday, 6:00 p.m.-1:00 a.m.  West Assembly Area
Friday, 5:15 p.m.-1:00 a.m.  West Assembly Area

CONVENTION & LOCAL ARRANGEMENTS MANAGER
The Convention Manager is in charge of general arrangements and policies for the meeting and specifically for exhibits.

Allan Barclay, Convention Manager
School of Professional Psychology
Wright State University
140 East Monument Avenue
Dayton, Ohio 45435
Phone: 513-222-1436

Other matters are handled by the appropriate Local Arrangement Coordinators.
LOCAL ARRANGEMENTS COORDINATORS

Registration
Allan Barclay
School of Professional Psychology
Wright State University
140 East Monument Avenue
Dayton, Ohio 45435

Information, Mail, & Survey
Thomas Grisso
Department of Psychology
St. Louis University
221 N. Grand
St. Louis, Missouri 63103

Volunteers
Leonard Jason
Department of Psychology
DePaul University
2323 North Seminary
Chicago, Illinois 60614

Placement
David W. Bortree
Thornridge High School
P.O. Box 476
South Holland, Illinois 60473

Public Relations
Jeffrey Bensky
Department of Psychology
St. Louis University
221 N. Grand
St. Louis, Missouri 63103

Audio-Visual
Normandie Zagorski
Institute for Psychological Services
Illinois Institute of Technology
3300 South Michigan Avenue
Chicago, Illinois 60616

Poster Sessions
Roger Poppen
Rehabilitation Institute
Southern Illinois University
Carbondale, Illinois 62901

PRESS ROOM
Hickok Room

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WEDNESDAY EVENING

CASH BAR

To provide a convenient and attractive meeting place for those members and guests arriving the evening before the sessions begin, the Association is sponsoring a Cash Bar to be held in the West Assembly Area from 8:00 p.m. to 1:00 a.m. All are welcome.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON

POSTER SESSION BRIEFING

Thursday, 12:30-1:30 p.m.         Mississippi Room
ROGER POPPEN, Southern Illinois University, Coordinator

Authors of poster presentations are encouraged to attend, so that any difficulties or uncertainties concerning this mode of communication can be resolved.

CONDITIONING & LEARNING I

Thursday, 12:30-2:30 p.m.         Frontier Room
BEVERLY MARSHALL, University of Iowa, Moderator

12:30 Memory for Events on Remote Trials in Bats. E. J. CAPALDI, Purdue University (Invited Paper).

New experimental procedures were employed which demonstrate that rats are adept at utilizing various types of information provided two, three, four, and more trials previously to precisely and strongly anticipate events on current trials. Previous evidence indicated merely that rats utilized information on the immediately previous trial.

12:45 S- Behavior in Differential Conditioning as a Function of Reward Sequence and Average Incentive in S+. STEVEN J. HAGG-BLOOM, Arkansas State University.

The joint effects of trial sequence and average incentive associated with S+ on behavior in S− in differential instrumental conditioning were investigated in two experiments. In both experiments, S− behavior was extensively regulated by trial sequence and was largely independent of average incentive.
1:00  Effects of Partial Reward Sequence in S+ on S− Behavior in Differential Instrumental Conditioning. STEVEN J. HAGGBLOOM, Arkansas State University.

In each of two experiments, groups of 10 rats received partial reinforcement (PRF) in S+ during differential conditioning in parallel black and white walls. Groups given transitions from non-rewarded to rewarded trials (N-R transitions) ran faster in S− than groups that did not receive N-R transitions.

1:15  Serial Pattern Learning from Serial Pattern Components in the Rat. MICHAEL R. FREESE, University of Alabama in Birmingham.

Three groups of rats trained sequentially on components of an RNNNR schedule were compared with a group trained on the complete schedule. All four groups showed running speed patterns consistent with the RNNNR schedule. Rats can form a cognitive representation of a complete discriminative training schedule from the component parts.

1:30  Does an S− Make an S+ More Reinforcing? KAY MUELLER, Indiana University.

Pigeons made an observing response that produced only a stimulus associated with a relatively high density of reinforcement (an S+). The effect was studied of non-contingent presentations of a stimulus associated with extinction (an S−). Free presentations of S− increased rates of observing for S+.

1:45  Blocking in Appetitive Instrumental Discrimination Learning. KAREN L. JULIUS & PETER C. SENKOWSKI, Northern Illinois University.

Blocking was demonstrated in an appetitive instrumental discrimination paradigm, in which control groups similar to those initially used by Kamin were employed. Subjects given single-stimulus training prior to compound training emitted fewer responses in the presence of the added stimulus during non-reinforced testing than did either control group.

2:00  Reinstatement of Extinguished Approach Behavior in Pigeons. SARAH W. BOTTJER, University of California, Los Angeles, & PETER S. KAPLAN, Indiana University (Read by P. KAPLAN).

Pigeons were tested in a conditioned extinction (AX+/A−) paradigm, using an autoshaping procedure. Presentation of the excitatory X stimulus in the absence of reinforcement led to the disappearance of conditioned approach responses (i.e., extinction). However, re-introduction of the AX stimulus still elicited approach. Similar results have been yielded by attempts to detect extinction of conditioned inhibition.

2:15  Self-control and Omission Procedures. DAVID LOPATTO & PAUL LEWIS, Ohio University.

Pigeons were presented with a signal on a VT 90-sec schedule. Following signal offset 4-sec of food became available, unless the pigeon responded during the signal. A signal response resulted in 2-sec food, or nothing, dependent on condition. Responses during the signal were frequent, regardless of condition.

MEMORY I

Thursday, 12:30-2:30 p.m.  Daniel Boone Room
JAMES JUOLA, University of Kansas, Moderator

12:30  Spreading Activation and the Sense of Sounds. DOUGLAS L. NELSON, University of South Florida (Invited Paper).

Several experiments will be reported. The results are relevant to two interrelated questions: First, how does context determine spreading activation within sensory and semantic domains? Second, do sensory retrieval cues work by redintegrating meaning?

12:45  Structural and Control Elements in the Stimulus Suffix Effect. DAVID A. BALOTA & RANDALL W. ENGLE, University of South Carolina.

An experiment was conducted to investigate processing differences between the terminal suffix effect and the preterminal suffix effect. The results indicated that training at different presentation rates and training with or without suffix lists significantly affected the preterminal suffix effect but had little effect on the terminal suffix effect.

1:00  Interitem Comparison Processes and Spacing Effects in Incidental Learning. J. R. WRIGHT & J. W. BRELSFORD, JR., Rice University.

This paper presents evidence that suggests an interitem comparison process, similar to rehearsal, may underlie spacing effects found in certain incidental learning tasks. The process is assumed to elicit associative relationships between list items and thus may be interpreted in terms of the encoding variability theory proposed by Glanberg (1977).

1:15  Frequency Judgments Within Each List Third: A Test of the Multiple-Trace Hypothesis. STEVEN K. WENGERT, MacMurray College.

Critical words occurred either 0 or 3 times within each list third (e.g., 333, 303, 003, etc.). Following presentation, subjects were unexpectedly asked to give frequency judgments for each list third. Consistent with the multiple-trace hypothesis, subjects could discriminate 3-frequency from 0-frequency items within each list third.
1:30 Environmental Context and Recognition Memory. STEVEN M. SMITH, University of Oklahoma, & ARTHUR M. GLENBERG, University of Wisconsin.

Although strong effects of environmental context change are found in free recall tasks, recognition has been consistently unaffected by such contextual manipulations. In the present study, however, reducing the availability of more specific contextual cues increased the effects of environmental context on recognition performance.

1:45 Memory for Thoughts and Reactions. PAULA T. HERTEL, University of Minnesota, Duluth.

Subjects attempted to remember their reactions to a passage, shortly after indicating their reactions or three weeks later. These attempts reflected subsequent reactions to supplemental information only when it was provided three weeks before testing. The results were consistent with an altered-schema view of memory change.

2:00 What is Known about What is Known?: Predicting Recall Without Prior Test Trials. EUGENE B. ZECHMEISTER, JOHN CHRISTENSEN, & BARBARA RAJKOWSKI, Loyola University of Chicago.

College students rated how difficult each of 35 facts would be to learn. Then, during study, but prior to any test, they rated the probability of recalling each fact. The relationship between ratings made prior to and during study, as well as individual differences in accuracy of both ratings, are discussed.

2:15 Do Learners Know What Memory Researchers Claim Learners Know? JOHN J. SHAUGHNESSY & JOCELYN L. MAND, Hope College.

Subjects expecting immediate or delayed tests studied ten lists using maintenance, elaborative, or free rehearsal. As predicted, final recall was higher for free than for maintenance rehearsal only when delayed tests were expected; surprisingly, free rehearsal subjects reported relying on silent maintenance rehearsal. In Exp. 2, subjects rated maintenance and elaborative rehearsal as equally effective.

JUDGMENT & REASONING

Thursday, 12:30-2:30 p.m. Eugene Field Room

RYAN TWENEY, Bowling Green State University, Moderator

12:30 Salience and the Judgment of Contingency. HAL R. ARKES, ALLAN R. HARKNESS, & DIANA BIBER, Ohio University.

Subjects estimated degree of contingency between two events by viewing evidence in all four cells of a 2x2 matrix. Salience of information in various cells was varied.

Results indicated that lack of salience does not cause the ignoring of baserates but does cause disregarding of another type of evidence.

12:45 The Influence of Labels on Judgments of Contingency. HAL R. ARKES, ALLAN R. HARKNESS, & SANDY TONSING, Ohio University.

Prior research has shown that the cell in the upper-left position in a 2x2 matrix determines judged contingency between two factors. By varying the labels of the rows and columns we were able to move each of the four cells to the upper-left, thereby strongly influencing judged contingency.

1:00 The Application of Cognitive Psychology to Scientific Thinking. MICHAEL E. DOHERTY, RYAN D. TWENEY, & CLIFFORD R. MYNATT, Bowling Green State University (Invited paper).

The scope of cognitive psychology is widening, even to attempts to understand scientific thinking. With few exceptions, though, cognitive psychologists have studied people behaving in a "primitive" mode, i.e., without the tools which have evolved over millennia. To be relevant to scientific thinking, cognitive psychology must study people using the tools of science.

1:15 The Effect of Making a Diagnosis on Subsequent Recognition of Symptoms. HAL R. ARKES, Ohio University, & ALLAN R. HARKNESS, University of Minnesota.

Two studies demonstrated that when professional and amateur diagnosticians make a diagnosis, they subsequently falsely recognize symptoms not presented earlier which are related to the diagnosis. This memory bias does not occur in those subjects who fail to make a diagnosis.

1:30 Judging Similarity between People: The Effect of Context and Feature Diagnosticity. DANIEL B. PLISKE & CLIFFORD MYNATT, Bowling Green State University.

Tversky (1977) suggested that the effect of context on similarity is related to diagnosticity of the features belonging to objects. This study extends this view to judgments of similarity between people. Individuals were judged more similar in diagnostic than in non-diagnostic contexts. The data suggest implications for social psychological paradigms.

1:45 Effects of Information Reliability in Predicting Task Performance Using Ability and Effort. COLLEEN F. SURBER, University of Wisconsin-Madison.

Previous research concluded that ability and effort are combined multiplicatively to predict performance. By varying the reliability of ability and effort information, an averaging model was shown to predict the results while a multiplying model cannot.
2:00 Multiple Definitions and Conjunction and Disjunction in Fuzzy Logic. THOMAS M. GRUENENFELDER, FRANK RESTLE, & PETER MIMMACK, Indiana University.

Subjects rated the truth of simple, conjunctive, and disjunctive sentences involving the fuzzy concept of middle age. The closer together in years the two ages in a conjunction were, the higher the truth ratings. This effect was reversed for disjunctions. These results are interpreted in terms of a model which assumes subjects use multiple definitions of fuzzy concepts.

2:15 Convergent and Discriminant Validity of Regression Models and Subjectively Weighted Models in Decision Making. KEVIN R. MURPHY, Rice University.

Convergent and discriminant validity of regression and subjectively weighted models were evaluated in two experiments. The models were accurate and showed convergent validity in both. Regression models showed discriminant validity in both experiments; subjectively weighted models did not show discriminant validity in the second. Both models were preferred over unit weighted models, which cannot simultaneously show accuracy and discriminant validity.

PSYCHOMETRICS: METHODOLOGY

Thursday, 12:30-2:30 p.m. Spirit of St. Louis Room GARY BURGER, University of Missouri-St. Louis, Moderator

12:30 The Limitations and Sensitivity of Item-Item Analysis Used to Detect Item Bias. JILL E. GOLDBERG & CHARLES L. HULIN, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign.

The sensitivity of Item-Item Analysis to detect small differences between items was investigated. Sensitivity was assessed using items with similar parameter values and items with content similarity. The sensitivity of Item-Item Analysis was found to be limited by similar parameter values and not by content similarity.


The study utilized a series of multitrait-multimethod analyses to explore the convergent validity, discriminant validity, and method bias of three methods of measuring the terminal values of the Rokeach Value Survey. Results showed a fair amount of discriminant validity, and low convergent validity and method bias. No single method was shown to be distinctly superior or inferior to the others.

1:00 The Concurrent and Construct Validities of Two Measures of Equity/Inequity. MELISSA J. SMITH & DAVID A. SCHROEDER, University of Arkansas.

An empirical test of the concurrent and construct validity of two measures purported to assess psychological equity/inequity was conducted. The results revealed low concurrent validity between the two tests and poor construct validities between each of the tests and a mood checklist. Implications for equity research are discussed.

1:15 On the Conceptualization and Operationalization of Instrumentality. JEFFREY G. REED, State University of New York at Geneseo.

Two approaches to the operationalization of the Instrumentality variable in VIE work motivation research have been taken. They have led to conflicting results and conclusions. This research used an individual subjects, information integration, experimental approach to examine Instrumentality. Evidence supported the superiority of a Correlational operationalization.

1:30 Accuracy in Estimating Sex Differences in Responses to the Personality Research Form. KATHY MILLER, Transylvania University, & ROGER SUGARMAN & BEN YANDELL, University of Kentucky.

Students' estimates of either males' or females' PRF responses were compared with actual PRF responses. Male and female participants showed similar beliefs about sex differences. Furthermore, the pattern of estimates did not differ from the actual pattern of sex differences on 10 of the 15 scales.

1:45 Explaining Others' Behavior: Reactivity of Structured Questionnaires. JUDITH E. ROZEMAN & BEN YANDELL, University of Kentucky.

An experiment was performed to assess the reactivity of a structured attribution questionnaire. A videotape presenting typical behavior was shown to subjects who then completed structured and open response attribution measures. Results indicated that the structured questionnaire had a significant effect on the explanations given in the open-ended response.

2:00 Evaluation of the BSRI Masculinity and Femininity Scale Items Using Comparative Judgments of Desirability. JOEL R. HEER-both & NERELLA V. RAMANAIAH, Southern Illinois University at Carbondale.

Ben's (1974) method for selecting items for the M and F scales was compared with a comparative judgment method which requires subjects to classify the BSRI items as more desirable for one sex than the other or as equally desirable for both sexes. The results indicated substantial differences between the two methods.

Validity, reliability, and user reaction of peer nomination, peer ranking, and peer rating were studied. One hundred and forty-five police officers assessed fellow police personnel. Squad supervisors provided ranking and rating criteria. All methods of peer assessment revealed substantial validity and reliability. User reaction was mildly negative towards all methods.

DYADIC RELATIONSHIPS & THE USE OF PERSONAL SPACE

Thursday, 12:30-2:15 p.m. Meramec Room
GERALD E. GRUEN, Purdue University, Moderator

12:30 Behavioral Confirmation and Behavioral Compensation. WILLIAM ICKES, University of Missouri-St. Louis.

It is proposed that an attributor's pre-transaction expectancies regarding a target can influence both persons' subsequent transaction behavior through either of two processes: behavioral confirmation (the self-fulfilling prophecy) or behavioral compensation. Consistent behavioral and self-report evidence for both processes was obtained in a study of 48 unstructured dyadic interactions.

12:45 Crowding and the Sex Variable in the Intrusion of Personal Space. RONALD L. MICHELINI, AL CARRON, & MARC HILLBRAND, State University College at Buffalo.

Studies on personal space intrusions find individuals react more negatively to male than to female intruders. Through manipulation of crowding, the explanation that male intruders are perceived as more aggressive was examined. Results supported the explanation for female subjects. Male subjects reacted more to male intruders to avoid physical closeness.

1:00 Nonverbal Communication: Some Relationships between Encoding and Decoding. DAVID GALLAGHER & RICHARD J. SHUNTICH, Eastern Kentucky University.

Relationships between encoding and decoding facial expressions made in response to five different classes of stimuli were examined. While general encoding ability was positively and nearly significantly (p < .10) related to general decoding ability, certain class-specific sending-receiving relationships were negative and statistically significant.

1:15 Subject-Generated Dialogues: Toward a Grammar of Simple Dyadic Conversation. GLENN CAMST, Millikin University.

A grammar for simple (one-topic) dyadic conversation is postulated. In order to assess the extent to which subjects spontaneously utilized this grammar, a dialogue generation task was employed. The subject-generated dialogues were found to closely match the proposed grammar. A stochastic model is developed from these data.

1:30 Synergistic Group Interaction on a Divisible Task. DANIEL B. MADSEN, University of Minnesota, Duluth, & LYNNE E. GREEN, University of Missouri, Kansas City.

The present study examined the efficacy of group interaction on a divisible problem composed of related subproblems. Contrary to findings based on other types of problems, group interaction produced a synergistic effect on group problem solving.

1:45 Personal Space: An Oddly Shaped Bubble. DANIEL B. MADSEN, University of Minnesota, Duluth.

The present experiment examined the shape of personal space using the stop-distance technique. The results indicate personal space extends farther from the individual in front and on the sides than in back. Equilibrium and stimulation theories more readily account for these findings than does protection theory.

2:00 Behavior Segmentation in a Dyadic Action Situation. THOMAS D. JENSEN & DAVID A. SCHROEDER, University of Arkansas.

Effects of single and dyadic actor action segments on subject's unitization (breakpoint) strategies were investigated. Subjects indicated more breakpoints for dyadic than single segments, but the magnitude of the difference did not support the feature change hypothesis. Explanations based upon response competition, attention, and shifting of unitization strategies are offered.

INVITED ADDRESS

ARThUR L. BENTON, University of Iowa
Visual Agnosia: Laboratory and Clinical Studies

Thursday, 1:30-2:30 p.m. Lewis & Clark Room
JACOB O. SINES, University of Iowa, Moderator
INVIDED SYMPOSIUM

COGNITIVE PSYCHOLOGY AND INSTRUCTION: STUDIES OF EXPERT PERFORMANCE IN COMPLEX TASKS

Thursday, 2:45-4:45 p.m. Missouri Room
JAMES G. GREENO, University of Pittsburgh, Moderator

JAMES F. VOSS, University of Pittsburgh. Problem Solving in the Social Sciences.
JAMES G. GREENO, University of Pittsburgh, Discussant.

CONDITIONING & LEARNING II

Thursday, 2:45-4:30 p.m. Frontier Room
NANCY MARLIN, University of Missouri-Rolla, Moderator


The effects of schedule (CR and PR) and magnitude (large vs. small) of reward on resistance to extinction were examined where rats were required to run in a straight alley to an enlarged goal box where food pellets were buried beneath sand. In extinction, a traditional PRE was obtained in the running response and a reversed PRE in the digging response. The importance of S-R, R-S*, and S-S* associations are discussed.

3:00 Modification of the Dousing Response in Raccoons. JEFFREY S. GALL & DAVID HOTHERSALL, Ohio State University.

Dousing (immersing objects in water) is frequently observed in captive raccoons. Three captive raccoons were presented soluble or insoluble sugar cubes. The raccoons inhibited dousing of soluble sugar while persisting in dousing insoluble cubes. The results demonstrate the capacity of raccoons to inhibit dousing when a reinforcement contingency specifies such behavior.


Following fear conditioning, escape-from-fear responding in the absence of further shock persisted for more than 200 trials. After the response had extinguished, one additional CS-shock pairing produced as much responding as in original training. The extra pairing also enhanced spontaneous recovery observed after 24 hours.


Following a long, as compared to a short, run of consecutive avoidance responses, there was a diminution of fear of the apparatus cues but not of the CS. Thus, the "lack of parallelism" between CS fear and avoidance performance was not confirmed. The data are consistent with two-factor theory.


Fear conditioning to a CS was attenuated by UCS preexposure given either in the conditioning context or in a different context. Independent measures showed that apparatus fear was present before conditioning only after preexposures in the conditioning context. Thus, central habituation rather than context blocking better accounts for the results.

4:00 Background Cues Do Not Become Excitatory. JEFF PATTERSON & J. BRUCE OVERMIER, University of Minnesota.

Dogs received excitatory, inhibitory, or truly random fear conditioning in the presence of a manipulable "background" cue. Subsequent testing of the CS on an avoidance baseline demonstrated the expected effects, but presentation of the background cue did not alter the avoidance rate. These results contravene the Rescorla-Wagner model.


Dogs received shocks either contingent upon or independent of CSs (tone or light). When the CSs were presented during avoidance responding, only the tone-CS group showed absolute facilitation. Both tone- and light-CS groups showed facilitation relative to truly-random controls, thus demonstrating the necessity of such controls in "preparedness" arguments.
ATTITUDES

Thursday, 2:45-4:45 p.m.  Spirit of St. Louis Room
DONAL CARLSTON, University of Iowa, Moderator

2:45 Persuasion Induced Attitude and Behavior Change: Good News and Bad News! CYNTHIA SCHERSCHING & JOSEPH E. GRUSH, Northern Illinois University.

This study investigated the effects of amount of persuasive information and number of treatment sessions on attitude and behavior change. As expected, results showed that behavioral compliance was greatest when information and sessions were maximal. Unexpectedly, results showed that attitude change was greatest when information and sessions were minimal.

3:00 Actions-Attitudes-Actions: A Multivariate, Longitudinal Study of Attitude - Behavior Consistency. NEIL LUTSKY, WENDY WOODWORTH, & SU CLAYTON, Carleton College.

Consistency between attitudinal elements and behaviors (re attendance at weekly college convocations) was evaluated in a 30-week study of 61 students. Results showed intention moderated by self-monitoring was a better predictor of behavior than previous behavior and an optimum prediction was provided by a multivariate model at a moderate level of specificity relative to the criterion.

3:15 Dissonance and Overjustification Effects in the Communication of "Proattitudinal" Messages. DONALD B. BUSH (Sponsor: SAMUEL HIMMELFARB), University of Louisville.

Incentive effects for advocating a "proattitudinal" position were examined. The position was within the latitude of acceptance for some subjects and the latitude of rejection for others. Low payment in the latitude of rejection produced the "dissonance" effect; high payment in the latitude of acceptance produced the "overjustification" effect.

3:30 Attitude Bolstering Following Self-induced Value Discrepancy. STEVEN J. SHERMAN, Indiana University, & LARRY GORKIN, Ohio University.

Subjects high in feminism affiliation who had their central attitudes threatened by failing a sex-role problem bolstered their initial attitudes by subsequently making decisions strongly supportive of affirmative action. Such bolstering was not observed in subjects low in feminism or in subjects whose values weren't threatened by failing the problem.


Cross-lagged panel correlation differences show that interpersonally outgoing attitudes of boys tend to predominate over validated self-report behaviors during the last five semesters of high school. The adaptive significance of attitudes and behaviors in a person's social life has been under-emphasized in earlier research.

4:00 Similarity of Attribute Structures and Facility of Communication. JOHN W. CONDON, Pacific Institute for Research and Evaluation (Sponsor: WILLIAM D. CRANO, Michigan State University).

Two studies were conducted to demonstrate the utility of an index of similarity of implicit trait structures in predicting the ease of communication between two people. In each study, the index—the reflected profile distance between two subjects’ intrasubject interattribute correlation matrices—was significantly related to success of dyadic communication.

4:15 The Use of Rhetorical Questions in Persuasion. RICHARD E. PETTY, University of Missouri-Columbia, JOHN T. CACIOPPO, University of Iowa, & MARTIN HEESACKER, University of Missouri-Columbia.

Using rhetorical questions enhanced message processing for issues of low personal involvement, but disrupted message processing for issues of high involvement. Thus, under low involvement conditions, attitudes in response to strong and weak arguments were more polarized with rhetoricals than without, but under high involvement conditions, the reverse was obtained.

4:30 Beautiful is Good: A Persuasive Exception. RICHARD E. PETTY, University of Missouri-Columbia, JOHN T. CACIOPPO, University of Iowa, & JAMES M. PUCKETT, University of Missouri-Columbia.

Students read a message attributed to a young or old source who was either physically attractive or unattractive and who used either compelling or flawed arguments. Age made no difference, but attractive sources were more persuasive than unattractive ones with good arguments, but less persuasive with bad arguments.

CLOSE RELATIONSHIPS & PERSON PERCEPTION

Thursday, 2:45-4:45 p.m.  Meramee Room
MARVINA RICH, Northwestern University, Moderator

2:45 Mother, Father, and Self-descriptions. RUSSELL A. JONES, University of Kentucky (Invited Paper).

Utilizing a free-response format, college students were asked to describe themselves and one of their parents. The most frequently mentioned units were extracted from
these descriptions and used as the basis for a series of analyses comparing the similarities and differences of self- and parent-descriptions.

3:00 Social Power, Jealousy, and Dependency in the Intimate Dyad. KATHY MANGES, Depauw University, & SCOTT EVENBECK, Indiana University - Purdue University at Indianapolis.

The study investigated the relationship of the type of social power used in an intimate dyad to jealousy, dependency, and satisfaction. Traditional women reported being influenced by expert power and were dependent and jealous and showed low self-esteem.


This study's results supported the construct validity of a theoretically-derived index of interpersonal familiarity based on coding the verbal response modes in a conversation. As hypothesized, spouses used more familiar modes than stranger dyads, dyad members matched each others' familiarity levels, and strangers increased their familiarity over half-hour conversations.

3:30 Behavioral Characteristics of Lonely and Non-lonely College Students. SARA H. McCORMACK & ARNOLD KAHN, Iowa State University.

Interaction records examined behavioral differences between lonely and non-lonely people. Non-lonely people spent much more time with close friends than did lonely people, especially female close friends and mixed-sex groups of close friends. Lonely and non-lonely people did not have different numbers of actual or desired friends.

3:45 Attitudinal Correlates of Divorce. JAN D. YODER, Washington University in St. Louis, & ROBERT C. NICHOLS, State University of New York at Buffalo (Sponsor: DAVID E. WELDON, Washington University in St. Louis).

A factor analysis of opinions from NORC's 1976 survey identified four attitudes, life satisfaction, trust, optimism, and political conservatism, which differentiated remarried, married, divorced, and never married groups, after statistically controlling background variables. Divorced people were less satisfied with life, more liberal, and less optimistic than were those never divorced.

4:00 How Many Ways Do I Love Thee? Four. EUGENE W. MATHEWS, JOHN T. PHILLIPS, JULIE M. SKOWRON, WILLIAM E. DICK III, & DEBORAH E. BEAUMONT, Western Illinois University.

To demonstrate discriminant validity between liking, love, jealousy, and sexual arousal subjects filled out scales measuring these emotions for same sex friend, opposite sex friend, and lover. These emotions were found to intercorrelate only when the target was lover, thus suggesting that they are independent except when applied to lovers.

4:15 Sequential Patterns of Behavior Control in Marital Interaction. MARY ANN DOUGLAS, Indiana University-Purdue University at Ft. Wayne.

The study examined sequential patterns of behavior control strategies of married couples as a function of the context in which they occurred. Patterns of interaction were found to be functionally related to various contextual configurations. Assessment of marital relationships should carefully consider the context of interaction rather than global relationship definitions.

4:30 Interpersonal Attraction -Social Perception of Blacks (A Theory of Blackness). ROGERS GLENN, Purdue University.

A theory of the perception of Blacks advanced to account for variance among Blacks was examined via two components (racial identity & emotional labeling). It was found that Blacks can be classified into 3 levels of Blackness and that salient Blacks seem to be associated with negative emotions.

DEVELOPMENTAL: SOCIAL & PERSONALITY

Thursday, 2:45-4:45 p.m. Mississippi Room

CLARISSA S. HOLMES, University of Iowa, Moderator


The paper will first review current research concerning the development of the child's understanding of persons. A framework encompassing this research will then be described which includes a proposed sequence of person perception development. Several studies will be presented which investigate one portion of the proposed sequence—increased hierarchicalization of the organization of person constructs used from pre-adolescence to the adolescent period.

3:00 Social Comparison, Imitation, and Self-Reward. EMILY S. DAVIDSON & WILLIAM P. SMITH, Vanderbilt University.

The influence of social comparison on imitation of standards of self-reward was examined. Children saw models who were superior, equal, or inferior to them in ability. Children who saw a superior model lowered their standard, while children who saw an inferior raised theirs.
3:15 Effects of Inter-Model Consistency and Age Composition on Children's Imitation of Moral Judgments. DANIEL ARKKELIN & PETER MARTIN, Wartburg College.

Children exposed to model-pairs who consistently made intention-based moral judgments imitated more than did children viewing inconsistent model-pairs. Adult-child model-pairs produced greater imitation than did child-child pairs when the models were consistent, but not when the models were inconsistent.

3:30 Sex Role Orientation and Reward Allocation Strategies with Children. ANTHONY B. OLEJNIK, Northern Illinois University.

Thirty male and 30 female undergraduates who differed in their sex role orientation were selected to allocate rewards to pairs of children. The distinction between "equal" and "equitable" reward allocation strategies was found to be related to sex role orientation for both males and females.

3:45 Responses of Men and Women Teachers to Boys and Girls in the Elementary School Classroom. JONATHAN F. KATZ & JAYNE E. STAKE, University of Missouri-St. Louis.

Extensive classroom observations and teacher ratings of children were obtained for 11 women and 10 men who were experienced intermediate grade teachers. Results suggested that (1) classroom atmosphere was less positive for boys than girls, and (2) women teachers provided a more supportive atmosphere for learning than men teachers.

4:00 Experiencing Negative Affect about Self or Other: Effects on Helping Behavior in Children and Adults. MARK A. BARNETT, LAURA M. KING, JEFFREY A. HOWARD, & ELAINE M. MELTON, Kansas State University.

The present two studies explored the differential effects of self- and other-directed affect on subsequent helping in young children and college undergraduates. Children and adult males who had discussed the misfortunes of other individuals were found to act more altruistically than those who had discussed unfortunate personal experiences.

4:15 Sex and Sex-Role Effects on Release from Proactive Interference. CAROL J. MILLS & DONALD J. TYRELL, Franklin and Marshall College (Sponsor: HARVEY NOYES, Falcon Research and Development).

The effect of sex and sex-role on recall for masculine and feminine occupations was investigated in male and female college students using a release from proactive interference task. Sex differences, but not sex-role effects, were found. Findings indicate that awareness of occupational stereotyping may be different for the sexes.

4:30 Anagram Solution Time in the Presence of a Distracting Experimenter: Sex Differences and Test Anxiety Level. JAMES D. PAPSDORF, DAVID HIMLE, BRUCE A. THYER, University of Michigan, & BARBARA S. McCANN, Rutgers University.

Students low or high in test anxiety solved easy and difficult anagrams under conditions of a distracting or non-distracting experimenter. High test anxious females performed better than low anxious females on the more difficult anagrams in the non-distraction condition; under conditions of distraction, their performance was worse.

TREATMENT

Thursday, 2:45-4:15 p.m. Jefferson A Room

POSTER SESSION

DOUGLAS G. ULLMAN, Bowling Green State University, Coordinator

A. An Evaluation of a Cognitive-Behavioral Treatment Program for Weight Control. ALAN KENT & SHEILA RIBORDY, De Paul University.

A Behavioral treatment program for weight control was contrasted with a Cognitive-Behavioral treatment program and a waiting-list control. Forty-three obese men and women were randomly assigned to one of the three groups. Results showed that subjects in both treatment conditions lost significantly more weight than the controls.


Effects of a 2 day flooding and response prevention procedure on obsessive-compulsive symptoms were examined in this case study. This treatment was unique in both its brevity and the use of a home setting. Results suggest that the treatment was effective in reducing both ritual handwashing and subjective distress.

C. Predicting the Success of Biofeedback Therapy for Migraine Patients from MMPI Scales. NANCY ERSKINE (Sponsor: WILLIAM GRIFFITT), Kansas State University.

MMPI scores of migraine patients who subsequently benefitted from biofeedback training were compared with migraineurs who received little or no benefit. Significant differences between successful and unsuccessful groups were obtained on several scales. The role of personality in the amount of success obtained with biofeedback techniques is discussed.
D. A Method to Increase Compliance to Exercise Regimens in Rheumatoid Arthritis Patients. CRAIG D. WAGGONER & ROBERT B. LELIEUVRE (Sponsor: CLAIRE ETAUGH), Bradley University.

A multiple time-series design utilizing a hand exerciser modified to accommodate an electronic counter with a visual display increased compliance both in mild and moderate arthritis patients. The effects of exercise on the indicators of arthritis were varied depending on the severity of the disease.

E. Effect of Followup Letters on Maintenance of Smoking Abstinence. ROBERT H. SHipleY, Durham Veterans Administration Medical Center.

Following smoking-cessation treatment, half of 44 subjects received maintenance letters. These letters helped subjects with high frontalis tension, who smoked out of habit and received little pleasure from handling cigarettes. Independent of letter status, success was high in subjects who believed health depended on behavior rather than chance.

F. Work Transitions: Coping Modeling Influences upon Career Development of Hardcore Unemployed Alcoholics. JOHN W. JONES, De Paul University.

A coping modeling intervention significantly advanced career development efforts among hardcore unemployed alcoholics compared to a control group. It was concluded that both the acquisition of an internal drinking-related locus of control and an increased repertoire of coping skills facilitated career development strivings in the treatment group.

G. Effects of EMG Feedback and Relaxation Training on Stress during Dental Treatment. DAVID YOUNG & RICHARD HIRSCHMAN, Kent State University.

Prior to restorative dental treatment, subjects received brief forearm extensor EMG biofeedback or relaxation training. Compared to a control group, the EMG feedback and relaxation groups showed lower EMG levels during dental treatment. High dentally anxious subjects exposed to EMG biofeedback showed the largest reductions in reported stress.


Twenty anxious entering freshman women were given either anxiety management or stress management training combined with either additional taped instructions or EMG-biofeedback. When compared with matched no-treatment controls, experimental subjects had less intense somatic and cognitive symptoms and had superior academic performances.

I. Can the Moderately Retarded Overweight Teenager Lose Weight by Behavioral Techniques? ANTHONY F. ROTATORI, Northern Illinois University, & ROBERT FOX, Western Illinois University.

Overweight, moderately retarded teenagers were exposed to a multicomponent treatment package which incorporated external and self-reinforcement, stimulus control, simplified monitoring and recording and energy expenditure procedures during the intensive training period. Results revealed weight losses which approximated those of normals in similar behavioral weight reduction programs.

J. One Year Follow-Up of Behavioral Presurgical Preparation for Children. LIZETTE PETERSON, University of Missouri-Columbia, & CAROL SHIGETOMI, University of Utah.

Forty mothers of children receiving psychological preparation and surgery were interviewed by telephone one year following hospitalization. Results suggest that more positive than negative aspects of hospitalization are recalled by children. Although parents viewed psychological preparation as useful, coping techniques which parents have used since hospitalization differed from those used in psychological preparation.

SEX DIFFERENCES & SEX ROLES

Thursday, 2:45-4:15 p.m.  Jefferson B Room POSTER SESSION
ARNOLD KAHN, Iowa State University, Coordinator

A. Vocal and Verbal Assertiveness in Mixed- and Same-Sex Groups. CHARLES E. KIMBLE & JOYCE C. YOSHIKAWA, University of Dayton, & H. DAVID ZEHR, Kent State University.

Thirty-six groups of four people—all male, all female or two females and two males—participated in 10 min structured or unstructured discussions. Half the women in mixed groups were less vocally and verbally assertive than other participants, especially in structured discussions. Participants spoke louder and slower in structured discussions.


160 college students read a completed job application and evaluated the applicant's competence. The applicant was described as either female or male, single or mar-
C. Perceptions of the Sex Stereotyped Attributes of Television Characters as a Function of the Sex of the Perceiver. PAULA M. POPOVICH, Michigan State University, & ELIOT J. BUTTER, University of Dayton.

Fifty male and 50 female college-age subjects rated eight television characters on 26 bi-polar adjectives, including 16 individual sex-typed traits. As predicted, subjects perceived the differential stereotypes of the characters, and in general, found unsterotyped characters to be more attractive and liked more than stereotyped characters.

D. Definition of Masculinity and Femininity: Opposing Orthogonal or Complexive Traits. DOUGLAS K. USELDING & MAX R. TRENERRY, University of South Dakota at Vermillion.

Past research is reviewed and new data are presented which indicate that Masculinity and Femininity are neither antonym nor orthogonal dimensions. The data suggest a new model for conceptualizing the relationship between these two personality traits.

E. Impact of Sex-role Orientation on Attributions of Success. MICHIE A. PALUDI, University of Cincinnati.

Sex-role orientation (operationalized by scores on the Bem Sex Role Inventory) had a significant impact on attributions of ability to male and female competency. Androgynous subjects perceived ability as a more important cause of female competency. The reverse was observed for traditional (masculine men; feminine women) subjects.

F. Sex, Feminism, and Attitudes Toward Rapists and Rape Victims. DAVID W. ARONSON & MARY P. KOS, Kent State University.

High, moderate, and low feminist subjects' ratings of rapists and rape victims were compared with their ratings of typical men, typical women, and women unlikely to be raped. Of particular interest, high feminists of both sexes rated rapists less negatively, and as more similar to typical men, than low feminists.

G. Women in Traditional and Nontraditional Careers: Role of Self-confidence, Motivation, and Sex-role Orientation. MYRIL E. HILLMAN & JEANNE M. FOLEY, Loyola University of Chicago.

Do professional women in nontraditional occupations (law, business) differ from those women in traditional occupations (social work, teaching) and housewives? All groups (N = 64) scored low in self-confidence (own performance judged lower than professional peers), but significant differences in achievement motivation and sex-role orientation were obtained.

H. Orientations toward Abortion: The Influence of Affect and Information. A. R. ALLGEIER, ELIZABETH RICE ALLGEIER, & THOMAS RYWICK, State University of New York at Fredonia.

Students classified as pro-choice, pro-life, or mixed on the basis of their responses to 10 fictitious case histories of abortion applicants differed significantly in sexual guilt but not in sexual knowledge. Results suggest that affective variables play a greater role in decisions regarding abortion than do informational variables.

I. Life Satisfaction among Working Mothers in Relationship to Parenting and Childrearing Values. REBECCA S. FRANCIS, West Virginia State College, & CHERYL B. TRAVIS, University of Tennessee.

Parenting and childrearing values were found to be related to the self-reports of global life satisfaction among working mothers.

J. The Relationship between Children’s Blood Pressure and the Interaction of Personality and Environment Dimensions. KENNETH A. PERKINS & JACOB O. SINES, University of Iowa.

The influence of the interaction between personality and environment on children's blood pressure was examined. The results suggested that the personality characteristics of masculinity and somatization may interact with the environment dimensions of achievement and sociability to determine blood pressure level in some children.


Subjects generated five adjectives to describe themselves on each of 48 days. High self-monitoring and self-proclaimed variable subjects varied more in self-descriptive favorability than their counterparts, but both showed more intra- than interindividual variability. Effects due to an approaching holiday, academic tests, and sex were also observed.

L. Preference for Types of Sexual Activity: Effects of Sex Differences and Physical Attractiveness. JOSEPH A. ISTVAN, State University of New York at Albany, & LAURA MILNER, Kansas State University.

The influence of target physical attractiveness on the rated desirability of various sexual activities was examined. Passive sexual activities were preferred by both
males evaluating unattractive females and females evaluating attractive males. The findings were related to the psychological meaning of sexual activities.


In conceptual agreement with a previous finding, a significant Sex X Self-monitoring interaction was found for leadership ratings in assigned-role-leaderless-group-discussions. The present results were unrelated to observers' ratings of participants' anxiety levels.

**THURSDAY EVENING**

**SYMPOSIA**

**PEER REVIEW: THE APA EXPERIENCE AND IMPLICATIONS FOR THE FUTURE**

Thursday, 8:30-9:30 p.m. Daniel Boone Room LEE SECHRIST, Florida State University, Moderator

GEORGE STRICKER, Adelphi University & Chair, APA/CHAMPUS National Advisory Panel. Report to the Profession: The APA's Experience with Peer Review.

LEE SECHRIST, Florida State University. Peer Review in Organized Care Settings and Private Practice.

RODERICK PUGH, Loyola University, Chicago. Discussant.

**CLINICAL-CHILD AND COMMUNITY PSYCHOLOGY: PARTNERS OR STRANGERS?**

Thursday, 8:30-10:30 p.m. Spirit of St. Louis Room DOUGLAS G. ULLMAN, Bowling Green State University, Moderator


LEONARD A. JASON, De Paul University. Teaching Competencies in a Clinical-Child Preventive Intervention.

JOSEPH A. DURLAK & JANET F. GILLESPIE, Southern Illinois University at Carbondale. Developing Preventive Mental Health Services for School Children.

**OPEN MEETINGS**

**TEACHING UNDERGRADUATE PSYCHOLOGY COURSES: ISSUES, PROBLEMS, AND METHODS**

Thursday, 8:30-10:30 p.m. Eugene Field Room PAUL J. LLOYD, Southeast Missouri State University, Moderator

This meeting will present a forum for the exchange of ideas on successful and unsuccessful techniques and innovations in the teaching of psychology at the undergraduate level. Each participant will present a brief paper, followed by an open discussion. Participants:

WAYNE K. ALLER, Indiana State University. The Role of Research in Undergraduate Psychology Education.

PHILIP F. SPELT, Wabash College. The Education of Undergraduate Psychology Majors: A View from the Liberal Arts Perspective.

JOHN S. ROSENKOETTER, Southeast Missouri State University. Teaching Psychology in Large Classes: Video Taped Demonstrations, Unit Mastery Systems, and Lecturing.

DOUGLAS ATWOOD, Southeast Missouri State University. Teaching Psychology Courses as General Education: Issues, Techniques, and Problems.

DON A. NELSON, Indiana State University. What Are We Preparing our Students to Do?

JAMES H. KORN, St. Louis University, & CLAYTON E. LADD, Eastern Illinois University, Discussants.

**POSTER SESSION BRIEFING**

Thursday, 8:30-9:30 p.m. Frontier Room ROGER POPPEN, Southern Illinois University, Coordinator

Authors of poster presentations are encouraged to attend, so that any difficulties or uncertainties concerning this mode of communication can be resolved.

**CASH BAR**

For the convenience of our members and guests, a cash bar will be held in the West Assembly Area, Thursday evening from 6:00 p.m. to 1:00 a.m.
FRIDAY MORNING

SYMPOSIUM

BENEATH THE APPORTIONMENT OF VARIANCE: SOME FUNDAMENTAL PROBLEMS FOR A SCIENCE OF PERSONALITY

Friday, 8:30-11:30 a.m. Illinois Room
JAMES T. LAMIELL, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, Moderator

DONALD W. FISKE, University of Chicago. Levels of Analysis in the Study of Personality.

STEPHEN L. GOLDING, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign. The Meaning Behind the Words: Pursuing the Behavior-Experience Dictionary.

JAMES T. LAMIELL, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign. On the Search for General Principles in the Psychology of Personality.

JOSEPH F. RYCHLAK, Purdue University. The Essential Bifurcation: Theory vs. Method. Can Psychology Accept It?

LEE SECHREST, Florida State University, Discussant.

CONDITIONING AND LEARNING III

Friday, 8:30-11:15 a.m. Frontier Room
THOMAS ZENTALL, University of Kentucky, Moderator

8:30 Classical Differential Conditioning of the Rabbit's Nictitating Membrane Response to Serial Compound CSs as a Function of Component CS Duration. BEVERLEY S. MARSHALL, THACKERY S. GRAY, & I. GORMEZANO, The University of Iowa.

Differential conditioning to two-component serial compounds (CS1-CS2) with an identical second component (CS2), revealed differentiation to CS+ [CS1 (Tone)-CS2 (Light)-UCS (shock)] vs. CS- [CS1 (White Noise)-CS2 (Light)] to be a function of component CS duration. The relevance of these findings to accounts of conditioned inhibition is discussed.


Three conditioning studies, involving three-stage designs, revealed that blocking was an increasing function of amount of prior conditioning and that responding to a 'to-be-blocked' component was an increasing function of prior conditioning to that component. The implications of these findings for associative and attentional competitive accounts of blocking are discussed.

9:00 Signal Duration, Inter-reinforcement-interval, and Choice. PATRICIA KNOWLES & PIETRO BADIA, Bowling Green State University.

Rats were exposed to a series of signal duration comparisons on two reinforcement schedules. Preference was demonstrated for a 20-sec over a 5-sec tone and a 10-sec over a 5-sec tone. Two theories, the preparation theory and the information theory, may be applied to the data.

9:15 Signalled vs. Unsignalled Automagazine Training in Rats. R. REED HARDY, St. Norbert College, ANNE BRYAN, St. Cloud State University, & DIANE BELONGIA-LE BRECK, St. Norbert College.

This research was designed to determine the importance of stimulus-food relationships during preliminary magazine training in autoshaping. Three groups of rats were magazine trained under different stimulus-food conditions: (1) food with no other stimulus, (2) food with a correlated stimulus, and (3) food with an uncovarled stimulus. Acquisition differences were significant.

9:30 Choosing Between Predictable and Unpredictable Food: Commitment and Non-Commitment Procedures. KATHLEEN RYAN & PIETRO BADIA, Bowling Green State University.

Choice between predictable and unpredictable food was offered using either a commitment or a non-commitment procedure. Clear differences in choice were observed depending upon the presence or absence of a commitment. Results show that commitment is a factor in choice but indicate other factors may be present.

9:45 Preference for Variable Ratio Versus Fixed Ratio Reinforcement. JAMES E. FREEMAN & LISA A. MOONEY, Denison University.

When given the option, pigeons chose a variable ratio (VR100) schedule of reinforcement over a fixed ratio (FR100) schedule. Preference for the variable schedule was maintained even when the response requirement for the fixed schedule was less than the variable. These results suggest a strong preference for unpredictable reinforcement. Implications for various theories are discussed.

10:00 Effects of Goal-Box Shock during Acquisition and Extinction on Self-Punitive Responding. DAVID L. BUTLER, BETSEY B. RANDS, & STEPHEN T. PERCONTE, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University.
Two experiments were conducted to compare elicitation, Mowrer-Brown, discrimination-similarity, and expectancy theories of self-punitive behavior. Self-punitive behavior was established in rats with continuous goal shock present during training and extinction. The Mowrer-Brown hypothesis most accurately predicted the results.

**ANIMAL BEHAVIOR & DEVELOPMENT**

**9:30 Perinatal Sympathectomy Alters the Pattern of Amphetamine Response and the Development of Reflexive and Learning Processes in Mice.** MICHAEL FORSTER & Z. MICHAEL NAGY, Bowling Green State University.

Infant mice injected with 6-hydroxydopamine or 6-hydroxydopa early in development were less active following amphetamine injections, evidenced altered patterns of reflexive development, and performed more poorly on a shock-escape task when compared with vehicle controls. These results suggest a role for norepinephrine containing neurons in the development of several behaviors.

**9:45 Ontogeny of Stabilimeter Activity in Experimental Cretinism.** JOHN C. CAREY, University of Illinois, Champaign, & JOHN W. DAVENPORT, University of Wisconsin, Madison.

Rats rendered cretinoid by perinatal administration of anti-thyroid drugs were compared to normal animals in stabilimeter activity tests during development. Cretinoid rats showed a smaller decline from Day 15 peak activity levels than normals, suggesting that early hypothyroidism disrupts the normal maturation of CNS inhibitory mechanisms modulating activity.

**10:00 Exposing Pregnant Rats to Sodium Nitrite Alters the Activity Pattern of their Offspring at Maturity.** CHARLES F. MATTER, LEIGH A. KRUEGER, & DORTHEA B. SAGER (Sponsor: ERIC S. KNOWLES), University of Wisconsin - Green Bay.

Pregnant rats drank either water (non-exposed mothers) or water containing 200 mg/L of sodium nitrite (exposed mothers) from day 5 of pregnancy until day 16 after delivery. The activity patterns of their offspring were compared at maturity (100 days old); differences were found, especially in climbing.

**10:15 Behavioral and Physiological Impairment in Young and Aging Rats Following Induced Zinc Deficiency.** ELIZABETH F. GORDON, M. RAY DENNY, & JENNY T. BOND, Michigan State University.

Effects of induced zinc deficiency on physical status and field behavior were studied in 35 and 300 day old rats. Physiological and field behavior deficits were significant for both ages, though greater in young animals. Results indicate essentiality of zinc in immature and mature rats for physiological and behavioral processes.

**INTERPERSONAL PROCESSES I**

**Friday, 8:30-10:30 a.m.**

**8:30 Maniculating Argument Persuasiveness to Assess Message Processing.** RICHARD E. PETTY, University of Missouri-Columbia (Invited Paper).
In several experiments, message quality was manipulated to distinguish information processing from non-content based theories of persuasion. The reasoning was that variables that increased message processing would enhance the persuasiveness of reasoned arguments, but reduce the persuasiveness of specious ones; variables that reduced processing would have the opposite effect.

8:45 The Discredible Eyewitness. HOWARD I. WEINBERG & ROBERT S. BARON, The University of Iowa.

Contrary to a widely disseminated finding, excessive reliance on eyewitness testimony was demonstrated to be reversible through discreditation of the eyewitness. The study investigated two mechanisms proposed to explain the original finding.

9:00 Prosocial Effects of Exposure to Humor. DAVID W. WILSON, Texas A&M University.

Males exposed to a humorous tape recording donated more money to a needy person than did males exposed to a nonhumorous recording. Humor subjects also evidenced a more positive affective state. Possible theoretical rationales for the humor-helping relationship are considered.


The Taylor (1965) reaction time task and Hokanson, Willers, and Koronsak's (1965) interpersonal communication task were compared. As predicted from Rotter's (1972) social learning theory, a matching strategy by an opponent was more effective in reducing attack-instigated aggression during the interpersonal communication task than during the reaction time task.

9:30 The Cognitive Organization of Social Information as Assessed by a Reaction Time Measure. JOHN B. PRYOR, University of Notre Dame, & THOMAS M. OSTROM, Ohio State University.

A variation in the Sternberg (1967) task was used to investigate the role of processing familiarity in the organization of social information. The results of the experiments indicate that persons served as organizing foci in the storage and retrieval of social information only when they were familiar.

9:45 Lateral Asymmetry in the Expressiveness of the Human Face: A Replication and Extension. JOHN T. CACIOPPO, University of Iowa, RICHARD E. PETTY, University of Missouri-Columbia, KEVIN SMITH & KEN McALPINE, University of Notre Dame.

Physiognomic asymmetries in the expressiveness of the human face were studied. Photographs were taken as actors either consciously or spontaneously shaped expressions of thoughtfulness or sadness. Raters subsequently judged the expressiveness of right-side, left-side, and original orientation composites. Asymmetry was influenced by the emotionality and the spontaneity of the expression.

10:00 Audience Effects on Interpersonal Judgments: The Influence of Perceptual and Decisional Processes. JANET G. YEHL, University of South Carolina at Spartanburg, & JOSEPH E. GRUSH, Northern Illinois University.

Subjects rated the probability that stimulus persons, depicted in stereotypic and unflattering descriptions, were members of various academic areas. Results showed that audiences induced shifts in subjects' judgments. Signal detection analyses indicated that these shifts were accompanied by changes in both sensitivity (perceptual) and criterion (decisional) parameters.


Reciprocal imitation by the model after being imitated or not imitated was assessed with same or different partners as targets of subsequent imitation. Results indicate that models imitate more after having been imitated regardless of the target. Reciprocal imitation is not necessarily specific to the original imitator, but is generalizable.

ATTRIBUTION AND PERSON PERCEPTION I
Friday, 8:30-10:30 a.m. Meramec Room
RICHARD SHERMAN, Miami University, Ohio, Moderator

8:30 Attribution and Self-presentational Motivations. GIFFORD WEARY, Ohio State University (Invited Paper).

It has been suggested that attributions may be used to convey strategic impressions of self to others. However, considerations of the role of self-presentational concerns in attributional activities have been incomplete. This paper presents a model of the self-presentation process and examines the relationship between attributional processes, self-presentational behaviors, and the regulation of public and private self-evaluation.

8:45 Cognitive Sets, Attribution, and Overt Behavior. KERRY L. YARKIN & JOHN H. HARVEY, Vanderbilt University.

Relationships among cognitive set variables, attribution, and behavior were examined by giving subjects set information (positive, negative, no set) about a stimulus person before viewing a videotape, then giving the opportunity to make attributions or not, and finally observing as each interacted with the stimulus per-

The impact of behavioral information on impression formation was studied. The influence of the behavior was initially a function of both its content and diagnosticity. Later, the diagnosticity of the behavior exerted little influence. This result is similar to the "sleeper" effect in the area of attitude change.

The Barnum Effect: Uniqueness or Self-enhancement Needs? HAL SWANSON & GIFFORD WEARY, Ohio State University.

It has been suggested that a desire to view oneself as unique rather than as similar to others may be responsible for the observed tendency for individuals to accept universally applicable profiles as uniquely descriptive of their own personalities. This paper examines empirical evidence relevant to this uniqueness notion and presents an alternative interpretation of the acceptance phenomenon.

Sex Determined Attributions and Information Use. JUDY L. PEARSON, Wayne State University, RANALD D. HANSEN, Oakland University, & VIRGINIA E. O’LEARY, American Psychological Association.

A study supported O’Leary and Hansen’s contention that perceivers overattribute men’s behavior to environmental factors but not the parallel hypothesis that women’s behavior will be overattributed to personal factors. Further, perceivers of women found consensus more useful than perceivers of men, but only if the consensus included male data.

Attributional Influence on Attitude Oscillation. J. CURTIS RUSSELL, University of Alabama in Birmingham, IRA J. FIRESTONE & DAVID WILLIAMS, Wayne State University.

Results of viewing a series of filmed interactions showed that alternating an actor’s helpful/harmful actions produced oscillation in attitudes toward him. In addition, however, attributing his actions to his own dispositions promoted greater oscillation than attributing external factors. Actions provided stimulus values, but attributions increased their impact on subjects’ attitudes.

The Effect of Active versus Passive Behavioral Observation on Stereotyping in Person Perception. CHRISTINE H. JAZWINSKI, St. Cloud State University.

The attributional consequences of active versus passive observation of a behavioral sequence were examined. This sequence consisted of a person discussing her serious emotional problems. Active behavioral observation decreased the extent to which subsequent personality ratings conformed to the social stereotype of a disturbed individual.

How Fundamental is "The Fundamental Attribution Error"? JERRI P. TOWN, KERRY L. YARKIN, JOHN H. HARVEY, & MICHAEL N. O’MALLEY, Vanderbilt University.

An argument is presented that challenges the idea that there is a "Fundamental Attribution Error" (Ross, 1977). Basic points include: (1) the inadequate specification of criteria of accuracy in social perception work, (2) the degree of evidence that does offer support for the impact of dispositional variables, and (3) the tangential nature of evidence that has been advanced as informative about the FAE.

INFANT AND PRESCHOOL BEHAVIOR

Friday, 8:30-10:30 a.m. Mississippi Room

ELIZABETH Y. POLAND, Ball State University, Moderator

8:30 Values and Childrearing in the Home and Day Care Center: Issues for the 1980’s. RICHARD ELARDO, The University of Iowa (Invited paper).

Is there consonance in values and childrearing patterns between the center and the home? Can parents who rely on centers expect to remain effective as agents of socialization? This paper contains a description of several research studies on this topic, and some suggestions for parents, day care workers, and researchers.

8:45 The Development of Gestural Communication in Infants. ELISE FRANK MASUR & BEVERLY B. BURTON, Northern Illinois University.

This study describes the emergence and development of several communicative gestures, such as pointing, open-handed reaching, and headshaking, by four infants during interactions at home with their mothers. Results demonstrate similarity in patterns of acquisition and the importance of cognitive and interactional factors in the development of gestures.

9:00 Prediction of Nine Month Pre-term Infant Performance from Neonatal and Developmental Criteria. JOHN F. SWEET, JR., Rockford Regional Perinatal Center, ROBERT A. KARABINUS & LEONARD K. KISE, Northern Illinois University.

One-hundred percent prediction of nine month Bayley Scales of Infant Development (BSID) performance was obtained from pre-term infant histories, demographic data, the Neonatal Behavioral Assessment Scale, and two, four, and six month BSID assessments.
The Influence of Age and Sex on Preschoolers' Helpfulness. LAURA M. KING & MARK A. BARNETT, Kansas State University.

The effects of age and sex on the spontaneous helping of young children were investigated. Older females were found to respond more quickly to the needs of a confederate and received higher ratings on sharing, involvement, and overall helpfulness scales than did males or younger females.


Teachers in 18 preschool classrooms were observed for over 8,000 min during three blocks of time during a school semester. Norms are provided for the frequency with which they encouraged sharing through the use of instructions, prompts, approval, and disapproval. Implications for designing intervention strategies and teacher training are discussed.

Sex Differences in Observed Cognitive, Social, and Emotional Behaviors of Kindergarten Children in Mixed-Gender and Same-Gender Classrooms. DORIS A. HOLLANDER, Webster College, & ANNE McCREARY JUHASZ, Loyola University of Chicago.

Sex differences in classroom behaviors of kindergartners in same-sex and mixed-sex classrooms were investigated. Girls outscored boys on negative achievement orientation, physical prosocial behavior, emotional immaturity, dependency, assertiveness, and school compliance. Boys showed more rough-and-tumble play. Same-sex groups exhibited more polarized sex-typed behaviors than the mixed-sex group.

Interpersonal Problem Solving in Preschool Aged Children. ARTHUR J. SWANSON & LAWRENCE J. SIEGEL, University of Missouri, Columbia.

Fifteen adjusted and fourteen impulsive, preschool aged children were administered an interpersonal problem solving task under either incentive or no incentive conditions. Adjusted children and girls were found to be better problem solvers under incentive conditions. Impulsive children and boys performed better with no incentive.

Talking and Looking: Sex and Popularity Effects in Four-Year-Old's Nonverbal and Verbal Behaviors. REBECCA M. STODDART, St. Mary's College, Notre Dame.

Four-year-olds' speech and nonverbal behaviors during play with peers were examined. Sex differences and popularity effects were found for speaker and listener looking behaviors and use of verbal referents. These behaviors were predictive of dyads' average length of conversation.

DEVELOPMENTAL PROCESSES

Friday, 8:30-10:00
POSTER SESSION
JEFFERSON A Room
STEPHEN LEVIN, Kent State University, Coordinator

A. Understanding when Television is Fantasy: Developmental Differences in the Perceived Reality of Television Characters. JOANNE M. QUARFOTH, Carleton College.

Children's understanding of the attributes that distinguish living human characters from cartoon and puppet characters was assessed. 120 children in kindergarten, second, and fourth grades were tested on a series of visual, verbal, and non-verbal tasks. Even when so instructed, younger children often failed to employ a living-non-living dimension to distinguish characters.

B. Infant-Preschooler's Reinforcement Survey. ROBERT FOX & PAULA SACHS WISE (Sponsor: EUGENE MATHES), Western Illinois University.

An empirically derived Infants-Preschoolers Reinforcement Survey is described for use with children between the ages of 1 year and 5 years, 11 months. Test-retest reliability for the Survey is reported from a sample of both parents (N = 35) and children (N = 21).

C. The Development of Psychological-Mindedness. STEPHEN J. DOLLINGER, BETH McGUIRE, & ARLINDA STALEY, Southern Illinois University-Carbondale.

Thirty-three children, ages 5-14, were asked to explain defensive reactions illustrated in stories about other children. Explanations, rated for level of understanding, increased with age for most defenses. In addition, more egocentric children showed greater difficulty in understanding the defense mechanisms.

D. Effects of Teaching Orientation on Social Interaction. MICHAEL J. MURPHY & ROBERT G. BRUBAKER, Indiana State University.

Social interactions of Montessori, Open-Classroom, and traditional kindergartners were observed in a standard setting. Montessori children had interactions of longer duration and higher percentage of peer interaction than the others. Open-classroom children had higher percentage of adult interaction. Findings suggest differences in social orientation and play activity.

In a two-phase, appetitive learned helplessness experiment with children, a non-contingent group performed more poorly in the second phase than did Contingent or No Pretreatment groups. There were no differences between the two latter groups and a group receiving an immunization treatment prior to noncontingent training in Phase 1.

F. Sharing, Social Distance, and Racial Preference. MARVINA C. RICH, Northwestern University, OTTO ZINSER & ROGER C. BAILEY, East Tennessee State University.

Three age groups of children performed a sharing task and social distance tasks. Multiple measures were used to assess altruism and racial preference. Results suggested generalized "color" preferences by the youngest children. In contrast, older children exhibited more specific and more racially aware preferences. There was little evidence of rejection.

G. Development of Social Reciprocity in Children Two to Five Years of Age. DENNIS J. MacCOMBIE, Kent State University, & DURWOOD F. WIGGINS, JR., Ohio University.

The development of social reciprocity was studied in 48 pairs of children, two through five years of age. Reciprocity — peer responsiveness and mutual play — occurred at high levels within all groups, but also increased reliably with age. A second, experimental study of reciprocity indicated several sources of interchange regulation.

H. The Acquisition of Spanish and English by a Seventeen Month Old Bilingual Child. PAUL A. ROODIN & WILLIAM RODRIGUEZ, SUNY College at Oswego.

The corpus of speech of a 17-month old bilingual child was systematically derived over a 4 month period. Unlike monolingual children of this age, the use of imitations was very high. Little lexical mixing was found.

I. Children's Understanding of the Relation Between List Length and Study Time. JEFFREY K. DOWLER, Wayne State University, & JUDITH F. ALLIK, University of Dayton.

Children's knowledge of the relation between list length and study time was examined using decks of pictures of varying length. Study time using the same stimuli was also examined. Results indicated a better understanding of this relation than previous research has shown. Metamemory and performance were related at all grades.

J. Children's Use of Orthographic Regularities. ALICE WOODS & JACQUES LEMPERES, Iowa State University.

Children in kindergarten, first, and second grades were tested to determine their use of orthographic regularities in words. Data suggested that (1) first and second graders used orthographic structure whereas kindergartners did not; (2) percent correct letter replacement was higher for consonants than for vowels; and (3) effects of letter string length were task dependent.


Children in grades 3 to 8 were tested on a number of memory and cognitive processing tasks. These scores were then related to reading comprehension skill. It was found that general speed and memory factors accounted for most of the variance in comprehension skill.

L. Televised Classroom Events as Distractors for Reading Disabled Children. JAMES E. PATTON, Grant Wood Area Education Agency, DONALD K. ROUTH, University of Iowa, & STUART I. OFFENBACH, Purdue University.

Three experiments examined the influence of videotaped classroom events on the academic performance of elementary school children, including reading disabled ones. These distractors had a detrimental effect, especially with more difficult material. Reading disabled children were less likely than others to act to escape this type of distraction.

M. Reading Disability, Phonemic Analysis, and Dysphonetic Spelling. BARBARA FOX, North Carolina State University, & DONALD K. ROUTH, University of Iowa.

Children with severe reading disability and deficits in phonemic analysis, originally studied in first grade, were followed up three years later and compared to matched controls. These children still read poorly. Though they were now proficient at phonemic segmenting, they presented a pattern of "dysphonetic" spelling errors.

N. The Effects of Rehearsal Training and Memory Awareness on the Mnemonic Performance of Young Children. JACK J. KRAMER, Fort Hays State University, & RANDALL W. ENGLE, University of South Carolina.

The effects of rehearsal training and metamnemonic awareness on retarded and normal children's ability to generalize a trained strategy were examined. Posttask questioning revealed that improved awareness did facilitate individuals' ability to verbalize appropriate strategies; however, neither these improvements nor rehearsal training resulted in performance gains or consistent strategy generalization.
O. Increasing Immunization Levels in High Risk Preschoolers. LIZETTE PETERSON, University of Missouri-Columbia.

Telephone contact or letters to the parents of high-risk, underimmunized preschool children attempted to prompt and arrange immunization appointments for two groups experiencing either high or low continuity of care. Contact by letter resulted in no increase in immunizations; telephone contact resulted in moderate increase. Continuity of care had no impact on results.

INVITED ADDRESS

THOMAS K. LANDAUER, Bell Laboratories
Murray Hill, NJ
The Sad Situation with Respect to the Spacing of Practice.

Friday, 9:30-10:30 a.m. Lewis & Clark Room
KIRK H. SMITH, Bowling Green State University,
Moderator.

APPLIED COGNITIVE

Friday, 10:45 a.m.-12:45 p.m. Daniel Boone Room
CHRISTINE A. RILEY, Bell Laboratories, Holmdel, Moderator


Complex rules for abbreviating command terms were derived from naturally-produced abbreviations. Even without being told the rules, subjects who studied rule-derived abbreviations remembered substantially more of them than subjects who studied naturally-produced abbreviations. The rule group performed better even for those abbreviations common to both groups.

11:00 The Generation Effect in Advertising. CHARLES P. THOMPSON & CAMILIA BARNETT, Kansas State University.

Two experiments investigated the effect of ads which induce the consumer to generate the product name. Such consumer generation of the product name had no effect when recall was expected but had a positive effect when recall was incidental. Incidental recall should approximate the normal conditions for ad recall.


After participating in a training session designed to teach them to discriminate asserted and implied product claims in advertisements, subjects were tested nine days later. Results showed that the training was effective, relative to a control group, for new test items as well as those used in the practice exercises.

11:30 The Effect of Special Knowledge on Interpretation of Advertising Claims. RICHARD J. HARRIS, TONY M. DUBITSKY, CINDY SUE ELLERMAN, LARRY E. LETCHER, & JIM FRANK CONNIZZO, Kansas State University.

Urban and rural students read a list of advertisements for farm and nonfarm products and then evaluated the truth of product claims from these ads. Rural subjects rated claims for farm products significantly more true than for those for nonfarm products, while urban subjects showed no such difference.

11:45 Viewer Recall of Television Commercials as Predicted by Propositional Structure of Commercial Texts. ESTHER THORSON & RITA SNYDER, Denison University.

Five television commercial texts and 402 free recall protocols of viewers of the commercials were analyzed with a version of Kintsch's text comprehension model. A number of text analysis measures were correlated significantly with the frequency and location of thematic and product-characteristic information in the viewer protocols.

12:00 Age Differences in Adults' Recall of Television Program Content. JOHN C. CAVANAUGH & MARION PERLMUTTER, Institute of Child Development, University of Minnesota.

10 college students and 10 older adults viewed TV programs which varied in content and amount of information. Results indicated that younger adults provided more information through inferences during free recall, but the groups did not differ in amount of information provided to questions about peripheral details or specific events.

12:15 Accuracy and Confidence in Earwitness Identification. LEE A. BECKER, PAMELA COOPER, & ROBERT DURHAM, University of Colorado, Colorado Springs.

Distraction, which occurred between hearing and recognizing a voice, reduced hits in a field study (n = 44), but not in a lab study (n = 110). In the field, confidence in identification was unrelated to hits or false positives. In the lab, there was a significant, but small, relationship between confidence and hits. Implications for earwitness identification are discussed.

12:30 Discrimination of Vibrotactile Patterns: Length of Pattern a Major Variable for Success. WILLIAM J. GAVIN, University of Miami, Miami, Florida.
Subjects were tested for their ability to discriminate naturally produced speech stimuli when presented via a vibrotactile vocoder device. Discrimination between words was found to be a function of pattern length, pattern length being a discriminable feature itself and also influencing the detectability of other features such as direction of movement.

LATERALITY

Friday, 10:45 a.m.-12:30 p.m. Eugene Field Room
ROBERT KAIL, Purdue University, Moderator

10:45 Sex Differences and Haptic Cerebral Asymmetry. GRACE D. DAWSON, Indiana University at South Bend, & BOBBY J. Farrow & WILLIAM E. DAWSON, University of Notre Dame.

Males, but not females, showed right-hemispheric specialization on a dichaptic recognition task involving nonsense shapes. The effect occurred across three age groups: 1st graders, 6th graders, undergraduates. Inconsistencies in earlier studies were attributed to poor control of relevant variables. The task, useable over a wide age range, has diagnostic potential.

11:00 The Relationship of Cognitive Style and Trait/State Anxiety to Tachistoscopic Laterality Effects. RANDALL BAENEN, ROBERT CHABOT, & JANE KOWALSKI, Kent State University.

The relationship that cognitive style and anxiety have to T-scope laterality effects was studied. 24 "verbalizers" and 24 "visualizers" were tested for speed and accuracy in recognition tasks involving verbal and nonverbal stimuli briefly presented in either visual field. Laterality differences were found for reaction time. Cognitive style and anxiety interactions mediated accuracy.


The present study examined decision times for local and global stimuli as a function of hemispheric presentation. Hemispheric differences in reaction time were found for both local and global decisions. Results support the notion that Stroop-like interference is a result of competition between linguistic (analytic) and spatial (holistic) processes.

11:30 Contralateral versus Ipsilateral Motor Control and Hand Posture in Writing. WALTER F. McKEEVER & ANNE L. HOFF, Bowling Green State University.

Latencies for homolateral and heterolateral stimulus-response hand conditions confirmed contralateral motor pathway dominance in noninverted posture Ss and an absence of homolateral-heterolateral differences in inverted posture sinistrals. Results suggest balanced contralateral-ipsilateral hand innervation in these Ss.


Familial sinistrality was found to be positively related to spatial ability in left-handers (N = 71). In right-handers (N = 82), familial sinistrality and spatial ability were positively related in males and negatively related in females. A second sample of right-handers (N = 80) replicated this finding.

12:00 Effects of Depth and Style of Processing Social Information on Differential Hemispheric EEG Activation. JOHN T. CACIOPPO, University of Iowa, RICHARD E. PETTY, University of Missouri — Columbia, CHARLOTTE A. LOWELL, Harvard University, GREG R. BOVEE, University of Iowa, KATHY MCCANN & CHARLES W. SNYDER, University of Notre Dame.

A reaction-time paradigm was used to examine the differential hemispheric EEG activation that resulted from snap judgments regarding rhyme, volume discrimination, evaluation, and self-reference of familiar positive, neutral, and negative trait adjectives. As expected, volume discrimination and self-reference evoked greater relative left hemispheric activation than evaluation and rhyme.

12:15 The Human Infant as Subject in Early Theories of Handedness and Lateral Specialization of the Brain. LAUREN J. HARRIS, Michigan State University (Invited Paper).

"When 77 days old, he took the sucking bottle...in his right hand...and he would not take it in his left hand until a week later, although I tried to make him do so...Yet this infant afterwards proved to be left-handed, the tendency no doubt inherited—his grandfather, mother, and brother having been or being left-handed" (Charles Darwin, 1877). Like Darwin, many other early investigators saw human infants as providing critical information for theories of human handedness. In some cases, as we shall see, current-day thinking has been closely anticipated.

INTERPERSONAL PROCESSES II

Friday, 10:45 a.m.-12:45 p.m. Spirit of St. Louis Room
WILLIAM SMITH, Vanderbilt University, Moderator

10:45 A Biosocial Model of Affect. JOHN T. CACIOPPO, University of Iowa (Invited Paper).
Previous work focused on perceived, believed (but bogus), and misperceived alterations of physiological activity. We examined the phenomenological effects of unperceived changes in heart rate and hemispheric asymmetry. Results suggest that the effects of perceived, misperceived, and unperceived bodily processes may each influence human affect and interaction.

11:00 Effect of Relative Status on Interpersonal Presumptuousness. DAVID C. CANSLER, Austin State Hospital, Austin, Texas, & WILLIAM B. STILES, Miami University, Ohio.

Relative status was unconfounded from absolute status by having 18 senior psychology majors talk with freshmen and with professors (at different times). Seniors were significantly more presumptuous (i.e., used more Advisements, Interpretations, Confirmations, or Reflections) with freshmen than with professors, supporting the hypothesis that presumptuousness varies with relative status.

11:15 The Effects of Goal Acquisition on Perceptions of Crowdedness. KAREN BRADBURN, KIPLING WILLIAMS, & WILLIAM VAUGHN, Drake University.

Over 350,000 people attended mass held by Pope John Paul II in Des Moines, Iowa. 254 were asked questions on how crowded they felt. Though density remained constant, those who were closer, and therefore better able to see and hear the Pope, felt more crowded.

11:30 Invasion of Shared Space as a Function of Race. CLIFFORD E. BROWN, Wittenberg University.

Suburban mall shoppers were more likely to walk between a conversing black male dyad than between a white or mixed-race male dyad, suggesting a lack of consideration for the blacks' interaction territory. Mixed-race dyads may make racial attitudes more salient, since shoppers were least likely to walk between them.

11:45 The Influence of the Victim upon Human Aggression. JUDITH A. ESSELMAN & MICHAEL T. HYNAN, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee.

The semantic differential was used to manipulate target characteristics. College students observed a staged conversation involving the target prior to aggressing. Bad targets were attacked more than good targets. Active targets were attacked less than passive targets. Evaluation was theoretically related to instigation, and activity was related to retaliation potential.

12:00 Foot-in-the-door vs. Door-in-the-face during Nuclear Disaster. KEVIN McDONNELL & DON FITZ, The University of Missouri, St. Louis.

The Three Mile Island disaster occurred during research which contrasted compliance techniques by soliciting aid in opposing nuclear power plant construction.

Analyses based on quantitatively comparable initial requests showed the foot-in-the-door technique to be superior. Follow-up behavioral compliance tests question previous verbal compliance data.


Male and female models were led to perceive imitation as either coincidental or deliberate (motivated), while there was no chance for imitation among control subjects. Subsequently, when asked to comply with the imitator's request, children in the motivated condition complied less than children in the coincidental or control conditions.

12:30 Correspondence between Self-Judged and Other-Judged Physical Attractiveness among Young Adults. A. CHRIS DOWNES, University of Houston at Clear Lake City, & TODD N. ORDAL, Moorhead State University.

Independent judgments of physical attractiveness and appeal to others were made by 81 subjects on themselves and by a panel of six judges. Subjects were unaware of judges' ratings. While judges' ratings were highly correlated, judges' and subjects' assessments were only moderately concordant. Implications are discussed.

SEX DIFFERENCES AND SEX ROLE ORIENTATION

Friday, 10:45 a.m.-12:30 p.m. Meramec Room

ANTHONY OLEJNIK, Northern Illinois University, Moderator

10:45 Sex Role Identity and the Prediction of Performance in Stereotypic Masculine and Feminine Tasks. ANTHONY DALESSIO, BARRY A. SEESKIN, & KENNETH M. ALVARES, Bowling Green State University.

Job tasks of registered nurses (RNs) were classified as stereotypically masculine or feminine. Job performance of 122 female RNs was found to be positively related to self descriptions of masculinity. The findings suggest the importance of the measurement of situations and people in the prediction of effectiveness.

11:00 Television Viewing Among Adult Females and Its Relationship to Age, Attitudes Toward Women, and Sex Role Orientation. ROSELEN BOSICH & JOSEPH C. LAVOIE, University of Nebraska at Omaha.

The impact of television viewing on adult females' attitudes toward women's roles and sex-role orientation was examined. Extent of TV viewing did not seem to
influence these attitudes, but viewing time was related to perceptions of program realism and program preference.

11:15 Sex Differences in Autonomous and Social Achievement. EILEEN G. THOMPSON, VICTOR A. BATTISTICH, IRENE MANN, & LYNN PERLMUTTER, Michigan State University.

Sex differences in autonomous and social achievement were examined. Results indicated that, while autonomous achievement has a similar focus in each sex, males and females differ greatly in the correlates of social achievement. Findings are discussed in terms of several theories of sex role influences on achievement orientation.

11:30 Attitudes Towards Abortion: A Multivariate Analysis. STEVEN STACK, Indiana University, Indianapolis.

Eight hypotheses linking structural variables to a scale of proabortion attitudes (PAA) are tested with data from a national sample of adults (N = 1,490). A regression analysis indicates that, controlling for all the other factors, religiosity is the most important determinant of PAA (beta = -.253). Factors such as education and age were also significant while sex and race were not.

11:45 Reward Allocation: Sex, Sex-Role Identity, and Gender-Appropriateness of Occupation. TAMARA TOMIC (Sponsor: ANTHONY B. OLEJNIK), Northern Illinois University.

Two studies investigated reward allocation strategies of undergraduates, who differed in their sex-role orientations. Masculine- and feminine-oriented subjects allocated rewards equitably and equally, respectively. Furthermore, allocation strategies of these subjects were affected by the situational factors of sex of worker and gender-appropriateness of occupation.

12:00 An Analysis of Findings Comparing Women and Men as Leaders. JAN D. YODER, Washington University in St. Louis, & EDWIN P. HOLLANDER, State University of New York at Buffalo.

Gender differences in leadership behavior are found when women are assigned to be the leader, but disappear when actual male and female leaders are studied. A review of the literature revealed that the leadership behavior of women and men is influenced by role perceptions, leadership style, and situational characteristics.

12:15 Aggressive-pornography and Violence Against Women. EDWARD DONNERSTEIN, University of Wisconsin.

Male subjects were angered or not by a male or female confederate. Subjects then viewed a neutral, erotic, or aggressive-erotic film. It was found that the aggressive-erotic film increased aggression against a female. Results are discussed in terms of theoretical models of media violence.

COGNITIVE DEVELOPMENT

10:45 The Development of Automatic Word Recognition and Reading Skills: A Longitudinal Analysis. MARGARET SCHADLER & DAVID THISSEN, University of Kansas (Invited Paper).

Children in kindergarten through third grade were given tests of reading and automatic word recognition (Stroop color-word interference test) skills for three consecutive years. Results and discussion will be focused on similarities and differences in performances by children initially identified as highly skilled readers as compared with those initially reading at grade level.

11:00 Metaphor Comprehension and Cognitive Development in College Students. CRAIG J. PETRUN (Sponsor: DAVID J. FALCONE), University of Kentucky.

Piaget's balance task was used to classify subjects as either concrete or formal operational. Formal operational subjects were significantly faster than concrete operational individuals in paraphrasing metaphoric sentences, but not non-metaphorical control sentences. The results suggest that level of operational development is directly related to natural language processing.

11:15 Children's Knowledge of the Presuppositional Properties of Cognitive Verbs. LEONARD ABBEDUTO & SHELDON ROSENBERG, University of Illinois, Chicago Circle.

The development of knowledge of the presuppositions of know, forget, remember, believe, and think was investigated. Such knowledge requires implicational reasoning. A comprehension task demonstrated that, by CA 4, all verbs except believe had been mastered. Nonlinguistic factors prevented utilization of this knowledge in production and definition-making until later.

11:30 The Impact of Reading Competence on the Ability to Impose and Utilize a Purpose in Reading. MARK GRABE, University of North Dakota.

Good and poor readers were asked to read a story carefully or with a given purpose. Relative to the poor readers, the good readers given a purpose both identified and recalled more relevant information. A model is proposed claiming poor readers are overburdened by lower level processing requirements.

11:45 Familial Resemblance for Reading Skills. SANDRA M. SINGER & ALLAN R. KUSE, University of Colorado.
Tests of cognitive ability and reading skill were administered to reading-disabled children, their families, and control families. Measures of familial resemblance within families of probands were similar to those within control families. Although spouse correlations were low, regression of children on midparent scores revealed substantial relationships.

12:00 Semantic Encoding and Retrieval Processes in Learning Disabled Children. THOMAS C. LORSBACH, University of Nebraska-Omaha (Sponsor: JOHN H. MUELLER, University of Missouri-Columbia).

The purpose of the study was to examine the semantic processing skills of learning disabled (LD) children. A Type I incidental learning procedure found LD subjects to categorize words less rapidly and to recall fewer words than nondisabled subjects. Results suggested that semantic processing occurs with less automatality in LD children.

12:15 Auditory Short Term Memory Ability in Learning Disabled Children. CORALIE DIETRICH (Sponsor: DOUGLAS HENDERSON), University of Wisconsin-Stevens Point.

Acoustical sensory and short term memory of 108 learning disabled and normal subjects at three developmental levels were compared using the Sternberg method with acoustical nonverbal stimuli. Results supported the thesis that learning disabled children have a basic processing problem in short term memory.

12:30 Elaboration Propensity and Formal Operational Ability. MARY KAY GREENBERG REED, Nebraska Wesleyan University, & MARY FULCHER GEIS, University of North Carolina at Greensboro.

The present study investigated the relationship between elaboration propensity in postadolescents and formal operational ability. Two Inhelder tasks were employed to assess formal operations. Elaboration Propensity was examined with Rohwer et al.'s (1977) procedure. The results indicated that the development of formal thought parallels the development of elaboration propensity.

APPLIED SOCIAL

Friday, 10:45 a.m.-12:15 p.m. Jefferson A Room
POSTER SESSION
JOHN EDWARDS, Loyola University, Chicago, Coordinator

A. Determiners of Vocational Interest: Sex, Spatial-Verbal Abilities, and Information Processing Styles. KAREN TRACY, RONALD R. SCHMECK, & MARK SPOFFORD, Southern Illinois University at Carbondale.

This study examined the relationships between spatial-verbal abilities, information processing styles, and vocational interests. Path analyses revealed sex differences such that vocational choice is predictably determined by abilities and styles for males, but for females vocational choice was determined by variables (e.g., cultural stereotyping) which were not specified in the present study.

B. Recruitment of Ethnic Minority Graduate Students: Analysis of Stereotypical Beliefs and Values among Psychology Faculty. JUAN A. MEJIA, JOSEPH E. GARCIA, & JAMES DAVISON, JR., The University of Utah (Sponsor: HAL SCOTT BERTILSON, Weber State College).

Erroneous, stereotypical beliefs and values among Psychology faculty regarding ethnic minority graduate student recruitment are identified. Results of a nationwide survey correlating these beliefs and values (e.g., minorities do not want to attend their particular institutions) with low recruitment rates are presented. Information to dispel these stereotypes is offered.

C. A Field Evaluation of Social Scientific Methods of Jury Selection. STEVEN PENROD (Sponsor: EDWARD DONNERSTEIN), University of Wisconsin.

A sample of 367 actual jurors provided demographic and attitudinal information and rendered verdicts on four simulated trials (murder, armed robbery, rape, and a civil suit). Regression analyses using juror attitudes and characteristics as predictors accounted for between 5 and 16% of the variance in juror verdict preferences.

D. Stage-Fright as a Function of Number of Coperformers: A Field Study. JEFFREY M. JACKSON & BIBB LATANÉ, The Ohio State University.

Talent show participants reported stage-fright before and after their performances. As predicted, solo performers reported more tension than those in groups and the size of the act was related to tension with an inverse power function, replicating laboratory research and supporting social impact theory.

E. What Motivates the Sports Fan? Behavioral and Self-Report Findings Suggest Vicarious Achievement-Seeking. LLOYD REYNOLDS SLOAN, Howard University, MARK BORDEN, University of Notre Dame, CAROL LATRONICA, Niagara University, JOYCE E. MARSHALL, University of Texas at Austin, & PAUL K. SCHWIEGER, University of Wisconsin at Stevens Point.

Why do normal people become fans? Theories and prior data disagree. Present research examined multioperationalization (behavioral and self-report) validation measures and more violent stimuli for theory assessment. Results reveal outcome
dependent changes in anger/happiness feelings, supporting vicarious Achievement-Seeking notions of the function and impact of sports for fans.

F. Perceived Relevance: An Operational Definition for Probability of Occurrence. DEBRA J. ROG, Kent State University, & TERRY E. HEDRICK, Kent State University and Brookings Institute.

Perceived relevance of the energy crisis on the effectiveness of persuasive communications was examined. High relevance individuals expressed more intent to conserve than low relevance individuals. However, after hearing a fear communication calling for conservation for society's welfare, all individuals expressed similar pro-conservation attitudes.

G. Tipping in Taxicabs. STEVE A. NIDA, JEFFREY M. JACKSON, & BIBB LATANÉ, The Ohio State University.

Taxi cab drivers recorded the amount of fare, amount of tip, and other information for 348 passengers. Although the aggregate amount of tipping in taxis (15.3%) is similar to that in restaurants (15.0%), taxi tipping proved to be much more variable, suggesting a weaker norm.

H. The Effect of Group Size and Status on the Tendency of Passersby to Join a Group Activity. RUSSELL BENNETT & CHARLES DEITZ (Sponsor: JIM RAFFERTY), Bemidji State University.

Passersby were more likely to join the activity of a low status group than the activity of a low status individual, but were less likely to join the activity of a high status group. Results are interpreted in terms of the greater impermeability of the boundaries of high status groups.

I. Prompts, Temperature, and Pedestrians. DAVID W. WILSON & CHARLES RAAB, Texas A&M University.

Prompts (signs) asking pedestrians to use a highway overhead crossover significantly increased usage, and removal of the signs reduced usage to the baseline level. Warmer ambient temperatures increased usage but only when prompts were absent. Possible theoretical processes and implications of these findings are discussed.

J. Social Loafing and the Massachusetts Town Meeting. STEPHEN G. HARKINS, Northeastern University, & BIBB LATANÉ, Ohio State University.

Attendance records at open and representative town meetings in Massachusetts were examined. Consistent with Latané, Williams, and Harkins' (1979) laboratory demonstrations of social loafing, it was found that the larger the number of participants eligible to take part in these meetings, the smaller the proportion who did so.

K. The Effect of Colored Cover Pages on the Return Rate of an Evaluation Questionnaire. DANIEL C. LOCKHART, Southern Illinois University at Carbondale.

Fifteen hundred and fifty evaluation questionnaires were sent to baccalaureate graduates at a medium-sized Midwestern university. The addition of white, blue, and yellow cover pages significantly improved the return rate of these questionnaires. These results indicate that white space can be used to influence subjects in returning mailed questionnaires.

L. Interactive Television and Social Influence. SHARON WOLF & BIBB LATANÉ, Ohio State University.

Qube, a new form of interactive cable TV, was used to test hypotheses about social influence derived from social impact theory. Audience responses were affected by the number of influence sources, but not by their immediacy (closeup vs. distant shots). The potential and limitations of this new research medium are considered.


The present field study tested learned helplessness theory in a community, energy policy-making context. It was discovered that local community leaders are experiencing learned helplessness because of prior failures to implement energy conservation policies. Further, the provision of an energy workshop designed to reduce learned helplessness, instead enhanced it.

MEMORY

Friday, 10:45 a.m.-12:15 p.m. Jefferson B Room
POSTER SESSION
RUTH MAKI, North Dakota State University, Coordinator

A. Abstractive Effects in Prose Memory. E. EUGENE SCHULTZ, JR., University of North Carolina at Asheville, & RONALD E. JOHNSON, Purdue University.

Passage length and thematic importance of ideational units were varied to examine abstractive influences on storage. Length did not affect recognition, but importance did. Thematic importance effects became more pronounced over time. Abstractive processes deal with the quality, not the quantity of information, contrary to Gomulick's (1956) view.

B. The Role of Knowledge in the Processing of Experimental Reports. GREGG T. VESONDER (Sponsor: JAMES F. VOSS), University of Pittsburgh.
Subjects having either high or low knowledge of science read, recalled, and recognized statements from a science passage. There were qualitative and quantitative differences in their recalls. High knowledge subjects recalled more statements and were more accurate in rejecting distractors during recognition. A model is presented to account for these results.

C. Memory for Discourse in Young, Aged-Normal and Aged-Senile Individuals. GEORGE J. SPILICH, Washington College.

Memory for text was assessed via free recall and recognition tasks in young, aged-normal, and aged-senile individuals. It was found that quantitative differences distinguished young and aged-normals, while quantitative and qualitative differences distinguished elderly-seniles. The results are interpreted in the light of a working memory breakdown hypothesis.


The processing of experimenter-defined linear orders was investigated by employing two different types of questioning procedures: diagrammatic (visual) and sentential (verbal). Response latencies indicated different processing strategies for the two question types. Serial position, however, rather than interitem distance, was the major determinant of response times in both cases.

E. The Effect of Task Demands on Recognition Failure. CAMILIA BARNETT (Sponsor: CHARLES P. THOMPSON), Kansas State University.

Subjects in a recognition failure paradigm were led to expect either a recognition or recall test. Level of recognition failure varied with subject's expectations demonstrating that task demands influence the manner in which individuals encode material for later retrieval. The results are consistent with the encoding specificity principle.

F. Combined Effects of Grouping Structure and Presentation Rate on Digit Recall. MIRIAN I. MASSENBURG, The Pennsylvania State University, & LYNNE A. STREETER (Sponsor: THOMAS K. LANDAUER), Bell Laboratories.

Silent periods were inserted in auditorially-presented, seven digit sequences to vary presentation rate (1 to 4 digits/sec) and grouping (ungrouped, (3,4), or (4,3)). Grouping had a substantial effect on immediate recall; 4-3 was best. Rate had a smaller but independent effect; slower rates were better.

G. The Nature of the Serial Position Curve in Immediate Recall. STEPHEN MADIGAN (Sponsor: JOSEPH HELLIGE), University of Southern California.

The serial position curve of immediate serial recall is usually thought of as being a smooth bow-shaped curve. In fact, most actual curves have a discontinuity around the middle of the list. This appears to result from subject-imposed chunking.

H. The Recall of Sensory Attributes of Abstract and Concrete Words. FRANCIS S. BELLEZZA, Ohio University.

Abstract and concrete words were presented visually and varied in background color, position, and print. Instructions to visualize sensory vs. semantic characteristics of the words had no effect on the recall of the sensory characteristics. However, recall of sensory attributes of concrete words was superior for both imagery groups.


Subjects searched visual four word displays for either a synonym or homophone pair. The remaining non-orienting words were used to index incidental recognition. Results showed that variables other than orienting task are important determinants of recognition. Results are discussed in terms of levels-of-processing and semantic network theories.

J. Memory for Faces and Words: Effects of Stimulus Presentation Interval and Depth of Processing. DAVID F. HALL (Sponsor: NILS J. CARLSON), Thiel College.

Recognition memory for words and faces was measured following meaningful or physical-features orienting tasks and stimulus presentation intervals of either .01, 0.1, or 1.0 sec. Word memory was affected by depth of processing. Face memory was marginally affected by depth of processing, but significantly by the stimulus presentation interval.

OPEN MEETING

COMMUNITY PSYCHOLOGY

A. PANEL DISCUSSION: COMMUNITY PSYCHOLOGY IN A TIME OF SCARCITY

Friday, 10:45-11:45 a.m. Missouri Room
WADE SILVERMAN, University of Illinois Medical School, Moderator

Participants: JULIAN RAPPAPORT, University of Illinois STEPHANIE RIGER, Lake Forest College DOUGLAS WEAR, University of Wyoming
B. PANEL DISCUSSION: PROFESSIONAL SUPPORT SYSTEMS FOR COMMUNITY PSYCHOLOGY: GAINING EXPERTISE AND SOLIDARITY

Friday, 11:45-12:45 a.m. Missouri Room
MICHAEL PHILIPP, DePaul University, Moderator

Participants: DAVID GLENWICK, Kent State University
SHARON TUCKER, Washington University
EDWIN ZOLIK, DePaul University

INVITED ADDRESS

BRYON A. CAMPBELL, Princeton University
Cognitive and Sensory Motor Function in the Aged Rat: Is It All Downhill?

Friday, 11:00-12:00 a.m. Lewis & Clark Room
ROBERT W. HENDERSEN, University of Illinois, Champaign-Urbana, Moderator

FRIDAY AFTERNOON

CHILD CLINICAL

Friday, 1:00-3:00 p.m. Mississippi Room
CARL PATERNITE, Miami University, Ohio, Moderator

1:00 Hyperactivity in Toddlers: A Case of Mistaken Identity? SUSAN B. CAMPBELL, University of Pittsburgh (Invited Paper).

While hyperactivity in school-age youngsters has received much attention, earlier manifestations of this problem require systematic study. An ongoing attempt to identify, assess, and intervene with hyperactive toddlers and to compare them to matched non-hyperactive controls will be described. Early results indicate that hyperactivity in this age group must be differentiated from normal developmental problems which are often poorly handled by parents.

1:15 Fear/Anxiety in Battered Women and Their Children. SHEILA J. E. ROSE, Xavier University (Ohio), & JURIS P. MEZINSKIS, Xavier University and Millcreek Psychiatric Center for Children.

Fear levels were studied in 21 mother-child pairs living in a shelter for abused women. Measures of fear within the same person were significantly intercor-

related. However, mothers' Fear Survey Schedule scores were negatively correlated with their children's Fear Survey, Trait Anxiety, and advocate rating scores.

1:30 The Children's Attitudes Toward Parental Separation Inventory: Reliability and Validity. BERTHOLD BERG, University of Dayton.

One hundred and two children were evaluated to assess the reliability and validity of a 60-item self-report inventory measuring attitudes and misunderstandings concerning parental separation and divorce. The instrument was found to have good test-retest reliability and modest validity.

1:45 Evaluations of Self and Parents as a Function of Intactness of Family and Family Happiness. THOMAS S. PARISH, JUDY W. DOSTAL, & JOYCELYN G. PARISH (Sponsor: CRAIG JOHNSON), Kansas State University.

284 children evaluated themselves, their mothers, fathers, and families. Children from "happy" families evaluated themselves and their parents significantly more favorably than those from "unhappy" families. Children from intact families evaluated their parents significantly more favorably than those from divorced families. These findings, plus others, are discussed in light of contemporary theories.

2:00 Evaluation of Social Competence Training in the Schools. ANTHONY P. MANNARINO, University of Pittsburgh, School of Medicine, & JOSEPH A. DURLAK, Southern Illinois University.

This study evaluated the effectiveness of a group social skills program for high-risk primary grade children. Results demonstrated that children in the program improved their overall adjustment as rated by teachers and increased their level of peer acceptance significantly more than a control group of high-risk children.

2:15 The Development of a Child Psychological Assessment Interview for Clinical and Research Use. KAY KLINE HODGES & MARGUERITE FITCH, University of Missouri School of Medicine and Mid-Missouri Mental Health Center.

A standardized, semi-structured interview designed for the psychological assessment of children is presented. It is appropriate for use in clinical, research, and teaching settings. Data relevant to reliability and validity are reviewed. Children from four groups were interviewed: normals, behaviorally disordered outpatients, behaviorally disordered inpatients, and psychosomatic children.

2:30 Program Evaluation in Child Guidance Clinics. ALLEN S. GOUSE, St. Louis University.
Though psychiatric program evaluation traces back to the child guidance clinics of
the early 1900's, evaluation practices in these clinics have advanced little since that
time. This presentation focuses on (1) why evaluation technology has not advanced
within these clinics, and (2) a model for evaluating child guidance clinic care.

2:45 The Many Faces of Hyperactivity: Similarities and Differences in
Clinical Diagnostic Policies. DOUGLAS ULLMAN, DAVE
EGAN, NANCY FIEDLER, GREGORY JURENEC, REBECCA
PLISKE, & PAM THOMPSON, Bowling Green State University.

Fifteen experienced clinical psychologists made hyperactivity “diagnoses” of
children based on profiles containing 20 cues, such as reports of home and school
behavior and various test results. Using a multiple regression methodology, their
diagnostic “policies” were compared on these variables. Implications for the known
heterogeneity of hyperactive children were addressed.

CONDITIONING & LEARNING IV

Friday, 1:15-3:00 p.m.  Frontier Room
NELLIE K. LAUGHLIN, University of Wisconsin, Moderator

1:15 Expectancies and Memory Maintenance. WILLIAM S. MAKI,
North Dakota State University (Invited Paper).

In delayed matching-to-sample tests of pigeons' STM, postsample cues signalled
different end-of-delay events: presentation or omission of comparison stimuli, or
presentation of a different comparison-substitution stimulus (a response to which
was always reinforced). Matching accuracy decreased with comparison-omission
(end-of-trial reward absent) but not with comparison-substitution (reward
present). Other tests of models of the relation between expectancies and memory
maintenance will be described.

1:30 Choice Behavior Mediated by Anticipatory Frustration. JOHN
KRUSE & J. BRUCE OVERMIER, University of Minnesota.

In two experiments, rats which had experienced partial reinforcement for one of
two responses during acquisition of a discrete-trial, conditional choice lever-
pressing task showed during extinction an abrupt shift in choice preference to the
partially reinforced response. This supports attribution of stimulus properties to
frustration.

1:45 A Comparison of Discrete Trial and Operant Manipulations of
Reward Schedules. M. K. STEVENSON BUSEMeyer (Sponsor:
THOMAS P. CAFFERTY), University of South Carolina.

Rats were trained in an apparatus which included four straight alleys arranged in a
square with an operant box in each corner. The percentage of trials that terminated
in the availability of a reward schedule and the operant schedule were manipulated
in a factorial design. Results showed that runway performance and bar press rate
varied during acquisition and extinction as a function of both manipulations.

2:00 Transfer of Training as a Function of Type of Prior Training and
Contextual Cues. WILLIAM C. DEEDS, Kansas State University.

Groups of pigeons were exposed to either True-Discrimination (TD),
Pseudodiscrimination (PD), Massed-Extinction (ME), or Single Stimulus (SS) train-
ing along one stimulus dimension. Subjects were then exposed to an operant
discrimination along a novel stimulus dimension in either the same or a different
context than that in which prior training was given.

2:15 Matching and Oddity Acquisition in the Pigeon: What is
Learned? BRADLEY S. MOORE, CHARLES A. EDWARDS,
THOMAS R. ZENTALL, University of Kentucky, & DAVID E.
HOGAN, Northern Kentucky University.

What is learned during matching and oddity acquisition was assessed by testing
pigeons with configurations not encountered during training. Results indicated that
pigeons learn what to peck in matching and what not to peck in oddity and suggest
learning either an identity concept or preference for fewest number of associations
to be learned.

2:30 Acquired Equivalence of Cues: Mediation of Symbolic Matching-
to-Sample by Reinforcer-Specific Expectancies in the Pigeon.
CHARLES A. EDWARDS, BRADLEY S. MOORE, & THOMAS
R. ZENTALL, University of Kentucky, & DAVID E. HOGAN,
Northern Kentucky University.

During matching-to-sample training involving shape and color matching trials,
pigeons were reinforced with corn for matching one cue and with wheat for match-
ing the other cue on each dimension. When transferred to symbolic matching trials,
pigeons preferred the comparison cue associated with the same reinforcer as the
sample.

2:45 The Effect of Differential Sample Response Requirements on
What Pigeons Learn During Matching Training. DAVID E.
HOGAN, Northern Kentucky University, GARY PACE &
THOMAS R. ZENTALL, University of Kentucky.

Pigeons learned two matching tasks involving red-yellow samples and blue-green
samples. A fixed-ratio 16 was required to red and blue samples and a differential-
reinforcement-of-low-rate 3 sec to yellow and green samples. Testing indicated that
the sample response requirement controlled choice behavior considerably more
than sample color.
MEMORY II

Friday, 1:15-3:00 p.m. Daniel Boone Room
JAMES V. HINRICH. University of Iowa, Moderator


"Information Integration" has become a major theoretical construct within current cognitive theories of memory. Unfortunately, this phrase is now used rather indiscriminately to refer to a variety of different constructive memory processes. The present paper will contrast several different levels of integration and will examine the factors which affect the attainment of these levels.

1:30 Retrieval Processes in a Linear Order Problem. REBECCA M. PLISKE & KIRK H. SMITH, Bowling Green State University.

The claim that distance effects found with artificial linear orders result from a serial memory search was tested using comparative and adjacency judgments and a set size manipulation. Semantic categorization, distance, and serial position effects occurred, but the predicted set size effect did not. This suggests that a serial search was not performed.

1:45 Serial Learning of Word Lists Derived from a Multidimensionally Scaled Space. DAVID A. THARP & RICHARD HURTING, University of Iowa.

A twelve item subset of the Henley (1969) three-dimensional representation of animal names was reduced to a unidimensional order. A rule-generated order led to facilitation in a serial learning task relative to a random-order control at each of two presentation rates.

2:00 Exploring the Representation of Category Structure. JANET L. PACKMAN (Sponsor: BRUCE R. EKSTRAND), University of Colorado, Boulder.

Typicality rating behavior for six natural language categories was investigated. Rating of very good and very poor examples was highly consistent among individuals, but examples in the middle range exhibited wide disagreement. The middle range of typicality showed individual differences in learning, experience, and interpretation of the category, and is not stable across individuals as has been supposed.

2:15 Context Effects in Linguistic Category-Verification Tasks and Theories of Semantic Memory. THOMAS M. GRUENENFELDER, Indiana University.

In a category-verification task, the logical form of the false sentences influenced the size of the typicality effect for true sentences. The results are discussed in terms of current models of semantic memory.


Predictions of a generalization model of schema abstraction and of a similarity-to-stored instances model were contrasted in a classification task. Generalizable study instances and control study instances were equated on degrees of overlap to transfer instances. Results supported the generalization model. Effects of similarity to stored instances were also found.

2:45 Expert Knowledge and the Abstraction of Musical Ideas. STEPHEN L. CHEW, JOE BLOUNT, & JAMES J. JENKINS, University of Minnesota.

Expertise affects the ability to integrate musical ideas. This experiment is analogous to Bransford and Franks (1971), but with chorales as musical ideas. Musical experts show abstraction: false recognition of the integrated idea, correct rejection of non-relevant integrations. The musically naive are less adept at making correct rejections.

SENSATION – PERCEPTION

Friday, 1:15-3:00 p.m. Eugene Field Room
KEVIN BERBAUM, University of Iowa, Moderator


When visual displays (words and nonwords) were so degraded that subjects could not make judgments regarding the case in which they were typed, the subjects could make correct word-nonword decisions and they showed semantic facilitation. The data cast doubt on traditional views of iconic images in visual information processing.

1:30 Speed-Accuracy Tradeoff and Retinal Location. JOHN J. STERLING & TIMOTHY A. SALTHOUSE, University of Missouri-Columbia.

Speed-accuracy tradeoff methodology was used to determine the effects of retinal location on reaction time. Results showed no visual field differences or ipsilateral hand advantage reported by others. Results did show an intercept difference of the tradeoff functions for stimuli at different retinal locations.
Perceived Motion and Pursuit Eye Movements. L. E. LEGUIRE, Northwestern University.

Subjects were presented a display with binocular, but without monocular (retinal), movement cues. ROC data showed that subjects could easily generate pursuit eye movements to the perceived motion. The results indicate that perceived motion is sufficient, and retinal-contour movement is not necessary for the generation of pursuit.

Kinetic Depth Effects of Unidimensional Motion Perspective in Young Children. CLAUDIA L. HEINBUCK, WAYNE A. HERSHBERGER, & A. BOND WOODRUFF, Northern Illinois University.

Sixty-nine children, representing four age groups, viewed computer generated motion pictures simulating a "picket fence" rotating in depth but with the angular height of each picket remaining invariant. Consistent with the size-distance invariance hypothesis, the children saw the size of the pickets changing as the "fence" rotated.

Short-term Store of a Stereoscopic Image. MADISON L. DENGLER, Luther College, & CARL GRANRUD, formerly of Luther College (Sponsor: WERNER NITSCHKE, Luther College).

The mean latency between the off-set of one-half of a Julesz-like stereogram and perceived disappearance of the stereoscopic image was 350 m sec. This mean latency was significantly greater than mean latencies to Julesz-like stimuli displayed in a variety of non-stereoscopic conditions. The results argue for a central, short-term stereoscopic store.

A Tactile Analogue to Metacontrast. JANET M. WEISENBERGER (Sponsor: JAMES C. CRAIG), Indiana University.

Vibrotactile patterns analogous to the visual stimuli used in metacontrast experiments were presented to the index fingertips of Ss using the Optacon. Results showed that maximum masking occurred when the masker followed the target by approximately 50 m sec. The implications of the results are discussed in terms of common central mechanisms.

Repeated-Measures Designs, the Range Effect, and Relativity in Psychophysical Scaling. MARK E. MILLER & WILLIAM E. DAWSON, University of Notre Dame.

Poulton (1973, 1975) proposes that the range effect in psychophysics is attributable to the use of repeated-measures designs. Power functions obtained with designs employing different types of repeated measurements show Poulton's suggestion to be inappropriate. Further, the results support the theory of judgmental relativity advanced by Krantz and Shepard.

SEX, AGGRESSION, & COMPETENCE

Friday, 1:15-2:45 p.m. Jefferson A Room
POSTER SESSION
MARILYN H. LINEBERGER, Kent State University, Coordinator

A. Fear of Crime in Elderly Women as a Function of Locus of Control Beliefs and Territorial Attitudes. JANICE NORMOYLE, Loyola University of Chicago, & PAUL J. LAVRAKAS, Northwestern University.

In a sample of 81 elderly women, those who were more likely to view the environment as predictable and expressed greater territoriality experienced less fear of crime. Increased territoriality was found to be a manifestation of the belief in personal control and, to a lesser extent, belief in an orderly environment.


The relationship between cognitive operational functioning and factors relating to the living environment of two groups of elderly individuals (mean age 62.8 and 71.6 years) was examined by correlational analyses. Environmental factors were found to be increasingly important in maintaining a high level of cognitive functioning.

C. Assertiveness by a Nonsmoker: How Is It Received? DEBRA J. ROG, RITA C. MASDEN, & DONALD ELMAN, Kent State University.

Three complementary methods were used to study the reactions to, and perceptions of, nonsmokers who are assertive in requesting smokers to refrain from smoking. Results indicate that most smokers attempt to comply with a polite request. Strong assertiveness by a nonsmoker is more positively perceived than unassertiveness.


College males who acknowledged involvement in sexual aggression read scenarios concerning couples' interactions, responded to person perception questions, and gave immediate and delayed recalls. Results indicate that sexually aggressive males
rated women higher on sexually oriented questions and perceived that women would be taken advantage of sexually.

E. Obscene and Abusive Telephone Callers. W. H. TEDFORD, JR., Southern Methodist University, & STEPHEN GOLDER, University of Texas Health Science Center at Dallas.

Two undergraduate student surveys were done to assess the extent and nature of obscene and abusive telephone calls, as well as to gather data on persons who admitted making such calls. Police Department reports were also examined. Callers tended to be males motivated more by demonstrating power than by sexual interest.

F. Questions on the Use of the Bem Sex Role Inventory with High School Females. CONNIE LAMP & GARY PHYE, Iowa State University.

This is one of the few studies that have been done with the Bem Sex Role Inventory using high school females as subjects. Results showed that sophomore females gave fewer socially desirable responses than did junior and senior females. They also showed that the scales of the BSRI are not independent of each other.

G. Hidden Rape: A Survey of the Incidence of Sexual Aggression and Victimization on a University Campus. MARY P. KOSS & CHERYL OROS, Kent State University.

The incidence of three levels of sexual aggression and three levels of sexual victimization was determined by random survey of 2419 university students. The data support a dimensional view of sexual aggression/victimization, document the extensiveness of the problem, and have implications for sample selection in future rape research.

H. Attitudes of Sexually Aggressive Males. KENNETH LEONARD, MARY KOSS, & DAVID ARONSON, Kent State University.

Sexually aggressive and nonaggressive men were compared on five attitude factors. The results indicated that the sexually aggressive males tended to view sexual aggression as normal and relationships as gameplaying and manipulating. Implications for theoretical models are presented.

I. The Experience of Battered Women. JUDITH E. MEYERS-ABELL, University of Dayton.

Thirty-nine battered women at a shelter were interviewed and given psychological tests. The women were depressed and non-assertive. They and their abusers came from violent homes, Alcohol, drugs, jealousy, and traditional sex role attitudes were related to the violence. Follow-up interviews were conducted, and variables correlated with outcome were found.

J. Sexual Stigma: Evaluations of Men and Women Characterized by Potentially Stigmatizing Sexual Experiences. GERDI WEIDNER & WILLIAM GRIFFITT, Kansas State University.

This study explored the potential for sexual experiences to acquire a label as "sexual stigma." There was agreement among women and men as to what kind of experiences, when publicly known, result in negative social perceptions. Estimates of the responses of others suggest that people overestimate the negativity of such experiences.

K. An Assessment of Expectancies for Aggressive and Sexual Behaviors of Male and Female Drinkers. JEFFREY S. KREUTZER, PAMELA K. THOMPSON, & CLIFFORD R. MYNATT, Bowling Green State University.

In an effort to assess how expectancies for drunken comportment are influenced by sex role stereotypes and drinking history, 100 subjects were administered a combined drinking history/expectancy questionnaire. Significant differences were found for all factors of interest. Future experimentation should account for the influence of these factors on behavior.

PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGY & PHYSIOLOGICAL PSYCHOLOGY

Friday, 1:15-2:45 p.m. Jeffrey B Room
POSTER SESSION

JOHN CZAJA, Purdue University, Coordinator

A. The Effects of Nitrous Oxide on Human Memory. STEVEN P. MEWALDT, Marshall University, M.M. GHONEIM, University of Iowa & RONALD C. PETERSEN, Mayo Medical School.

The memory effects of a 30% concentration of nitrous oxide in oxygen were studied in 40 college students. Nitrous oxide was found to impair both short- and long-term memory, and produce state dependent effects. It is suggested that because of its rapid onset and quick elimination from the subject, nitrous oxide provides an ideal treatment for studying changes in drug state.

B. Absence of Post-Fast Food Compensation in the Guinea Pig. JOHN A. CZAJA, Purdue University.

Post-fast compensatory responses were monitored in rats and guinea pigs after 24 hrs food or water deprivation. Guinea pigs did not show post-fast compensatory feeding. In fact, 72 hrs food deprivation resulted in severe anorexia and adipasia that was fatal to some of the guinea pigs.

Selective Hormonal Control of Rat Brain Size. JILL A. DEVENPORT, LYNN D. DEVENPORT, & FRANK A. HOLLOWAY, University of Oklahoma Health Sciences Center.

Adrenalectomy increased absolute forebrain weight by 14% above that of shams when measured 38 days post-surgery. Selective hormone replacement at physiological levels revealed that corticosterone is a potent dose-dependent suppressor of brain growth and that ACTH exerts no direct effect. Also without effect were aldosterone, deoxycorticosterone, and cortisone.

FRIDAY EVENING

SYMPOSIA

ETHNIC/MINORITY RESEARCH IN PSYCHOLOGY

Friday, 8:30-10:30 p.m. Eugene Field Room
JOYCE JONES, University of Tennessee, Moderator

WILLIAM BRICKHOUSE, University of Nebraska. Perceiver Attitude in Relation to Involuntary Civil Commitment: Implications for Minority Clients.

KATHRYN BRICKHOUSE, University of Nebraska. The Motive to Avoid Success in Relation to Cultural Factors.

PHIL HINKLE, Chicago Reid Mental Health Center. Ego Strength, Depression, and Anxiety: A Multitrait, Multimethod Functional Analysis.

CHARLENE SMITH, University of Denver, & BERNICE COLLINS, University of Maryland. Academic Self-Concept and Achievement of Blacks.

INFORMATIONAL ISSUES IN INFORMED CONSENT

Friday, 8:30-10:30 p.m. Spirit of St. Louis Room
ALAN J. TOMKINS, Washington University, Moderator

ROBERT B. GOLD, St. Louis, Missouri, & ALAN J. TOMKINS, Washington University. Empirical Perspectives and Future Directions.

JOAN SIEBER, California State University, Hayward. Alternative Meanings of Informed Consent in the Behavioral Sciences.


OPEN MEETING

JOURNAL OF ABNORMAL PSYCHOLOGY: POLICIES OF THE INCOMING EDITOR

Friday, 8:30-9:30 p.m.  Daniel Boone Room
ALEXANDER M. BUCHWALD, Indiana University, Moderator

The purpose of this meeting is to acquaint readers and authors with a statement of editorial policies of the editor-elect and to invite comments and questions on these, and on the Journal's content. Participants: ALEXANDER M. BUCHWALD, Indiana University, Editor-Elect, Journal of Abnormal Psychology, & BERTRAM D. COHEN, CMDNJ-The Rutgers Medical School, Associate Editor-Elect, Journal of Abnormal Psychology.

CASH BAR

For the convenience of our members and guests, a cash bar will be held in the West Assembly Area Friday evening from 7:00 p.m. to 1:00 a.m.

SATURDAY MORNING

ANIMAL COMMUNICATION & SOCIAL BEHAVIOR

Saturday, 8:30-10:30 a.m.  Frontier Room
JOHN F. KNUTSON, University of Iowa, Moderator

8:30 Communication Behaviors of Sign Language Using Chimpanzees. MARK E. HANNUM, ROGER S. FOUTS, & ROBERT INGERSOLL, University of Oklahoma.

Two chimpanzees, one proficient in sign language and the other non-linguistic, were compared in social interactions with signing and non-signing humans to determine interruption rates, turn-taking behaviors, eye contact, attention, and non-verbal synchrony. Results show that the linguistic chimpanzee was highly proficient in non-verbal behavior, took turns in conversation, and did not interrupt.

8:45 On the Smell of Fear: Discrimination between Different Stress-Induced Odors in Rats. LANNA L. RUDDY, State University of New York-Geneseo.

Naive and shock-experienced male rats were individually trained to traverse a swimway and choose between simultaneously presented odors from shock-stressed vs. jiggly-stressed donors, controlling for individual recognition. Tested on the ability to discriminate immediately after training, naive and shock-experienced rats were equally able to discriminate between the stress odors.

9:00 Adult Male-Infant Interactions in the Chimpanzee. DIANA DAVIS, JILL CAMP, & ROGER FOUTS, University of Oklahoma.

Adult male-infant chimpanzee interactions were investigated. The focal points of the study were (1) strategies that the male used to gain access to the infant, (2) the infant's reaction to the male, (3) the female's reaction to these interactions, and (4) change in these behaviors over time.


The study investigated the possibilities of observational learning of imprinting behavior in Japanese Quail. Following time indicated significant observational learning of the imprinting response. The implications of these results to current theories of imprinting will be discussed.

9:30 The Effects of Group Size on Stress in Sharks. ALFRED BEULIG, LONNIE DRAPER, & JOSEPH J. DALEZMAN, New College.

The effect of group size on behavioral and physiological indicators of stress was found to change most in isolated sharks as compared with three or six. Implications of these findings to the literature on stress will be discussed.

9:45 Effects of Hypertension on the Gregariousness of Rats. PAUL K. SCHWIEGER, University of Wisconsin-Stevens Point, BARBARA TURPIN, Springfield College, & BIBB LATANE, Ohio State University.

Male rats from hypertensive (N = 24) and normotensive (N = 24) inbred strains were observed in cross- and within-strain pairings. Normotensive rats were more gregarious than hypertensives especially when tested with normotensive partners. The hyperactivity, hyperreactivity, and hyperemotionality of the hypertensive animals apparently inhibit social attraction, suggesting that mutual responsiveness mediates affiliation.

10:00 Observational Learning of a Bar-press Response in Rats. JOHN R. DEQUARDO & T-NING HUANG, University of Wisconsin-Whitewater.
Effects of a conspecific on simultaneous and subsequent acquisition of an operant were investigated. Learning by rats, who simultaneously observed a mere-presence conspecific, was hindered compared to those who were alone or observing a model displaying the operant. In Experiment 2, rats, after observing a model displaying the operant, learned faster than the alone or mere-presence controls. Findings support Zajonc's social facilitation theory and suggest that presence of a conspecific serves both energizing and perceptual/cognitive functions.

10:15 Reflected Images Enhance Intracranial Self-stimulation Rates in the Rat. LARRY D. SENSENIG, Morningside College.

Within subjects temporal analyses of changes in rat operant behavior maintained by intracranial self-stimulation revealed significant rate changes following insertion and subsequent withdrawal of mirrors in an operant chamber. The perceived conspecific's presence served as a source of generalized drive which subsequently affected performance of the dominant lever response.

INFORMATION PROCESSING

Saturday, 8:30-10:30 a.m.  Daniel Boone Room  KEITH CLAYTON, Vanderbilt University, Moderator

8:30 The Organization and Processing of Multiplication Facts. SUSAN A. DUFFY & DONALD L. FISHER (Sponsor: GARY M. OLSON), University of Michigan.

Search and decision processes used to reject false multiplication problems were studied by manipulating the false products. An associative model predicted latencies better than current models. Information about the magnitude of the true product allowed for rapid rejection of "distant" false problems (e.g., 9 x 8 = 32).

8:45 The Structure of Mental Arithmetic Algorithms. PETER DIXON, Bell Laboratories, & MARCEL ADAM JUST, Carnegie-Mellon University.

Subjects were timed while they retrieved, modified, and executed mental arithmetic algorithms. Algorithms that sometimes had to be modified took longer to execute, suggesting that algorithms were represented in either a symbolic form that made modification easy, or a procedural form that made execution easy.

9:00 The Effect of Task Demands and Stimulus Characteristics on Mental Rotation in Adults. EDWARD L. COCHRAN, ANNE D. PICK, & HERBERT L. PICK, JR., Institute of Child Development, University of Minnesota.

Mental rotation of face and nonface profiles was studied in two experiments. When subjects were asked to differentiate these stimuli from their mirror images, the results of previous mental rotation experiments were replicated. However, very different results were obtained when subjects were asked to detect changes in the profiles' features.

9:15 The Effect of Background Orientation on the Perception of Rotated Stimuli. PETER EISENBERG & JOE BLOUNT, University of Minnesota.

Many rotation experiments use a single letter on a blank background. Why not a rich background? Tilted texts were used, and subjects judged whether one specified letter was normal or mirror image. Local peaks appeared in the reaction time function at an orientation opposite the tilt of the text.

9:30 Children's Mental Rotation of Viewed and Hidden Spatial Arrays. JAMES F. HERMAN & MAJORIE SHAW, Washington University.

Second and fourth graders mentally rotated a spatial array in a large-scale space. When the array was obstructed from view, accuracy decreased only if children were not instructed to use the actual array as a starting point for successive rotations. This effect was particularly marked for second graders.

9:45 Cognitive Bases of Sex Differences in Spatial Ability. ROBERT KAIL, Purdue University, & PHILIP CARTER, University of Pittsburgh.

Fourth and eighth graders were tested on psychometric measures of spatial ability that had been modified to reveal processes underlying problem solution. The sexes were strikingly similar in most aspects of performance. Males' superiority was linked to a single component of processing—the rate of mental rotation.

10:00 Mutual Interference of Two Concurrently Executed Motor Tasks: Handwriting and a Finger-tapping Sequence. DONALD W. LAUER & BRUCE WILLIAMS, Indiana University.

Handwriting, carried out concurrently with a highly practiced keyboard sequence, was selectively disrupted. Letters written as non-repetitive units, such as a, b, c, were not interfered with, while letters, such as n, m, u, w, requiring counting of "loops", and double letters (ss) were consistently mis-counted. Subjects wrote the letter m with as many as seven loops. Implications are discussed.

10:15 Effects of Presentation- and Test-Trial Training on Motor Task Acquisition and Retention. JOSEPH D. HAGMAN, Army Research Institute for the Behavioral and Social Sciences.

Training which stressed presentation-trial repetition or presentation- and test-trial alternation produced superior motor acquisition and short-term retention among 45 governmental employees. Long-term retention, however, was best after
repeated test-trial training. Data supported the interpretation that informational cues associated with active recall during testing enhanced motor memory.

**PSYCHOLINGUISTICS**

Saturday, 8:30-10:15 a.m. Eugene Field Room

**RICHARD HURTIG**, University of Iowa, Moderator

**8:30**


Three phoneme monitoring (PM) experiments were performed using: (a) English prose passages, (b) random word sequences, (c) random (English) phone sequences, (d) unfamiliar languages. The results lead to two important conclusions: (a) "bottom-up" analysis makes active use of the sound structure (phonology) of a language, (b) PM appears to tap an orthographic code.

**8:45**

The Effect of Onset Amplitude on the Perception of Stops and Semivowels. EILEEN C. SCHWAB & JAMES R. SAWUSCH (Sponsor: ERWIN M. SEGAL), State University of New York at Buffalo.

When both labial and velar stop-semivowel series are presented to subjects for identification, more stop responses are made to the velar series. The influence of F2 & F3 voicing amplitude was examined in an effort to explain this difference. Results indicate velar F2 & F3 are summatting, simulating a stop burst cue.

**9:00**


Researchers have long been unable to identify the invariant perceptual cues for stop consonants. However, when neuroelectrical recording techniques in combination with multivariate analysis procedures were used, two components of the brain's electrical response were found to differentiate between consonant sounds independent of their vowel context.

**9:15**


The on-line monitoring of language normally requires some secondary or monitoring task (e.g., phoneme monitoring or letter search). Unfortunately, these tasks may distort the nature of language processing, by forcing subjects to process the target material in terms of units that are more molecular than is characteristic of spontaneous language processing. This problem is illustrated with experiments on the nature of part-whole relationships in the perception of language.

**9:30**

Predicting Predictability: Identification of Sources of Contextual Constraint on Words in Text. JACK A. ALFORD, JR., University of Texas at Austin.

Predictability scores for words in text (obtained using a guessing procedure) were submitted to regression analysis, using a set of lexical and contextual variables as independent variables. The number of prior occurrences of a target word, along with word frequency, accounted for most of the systematic variability in predictability scores.

**9:45**

Are Sentence Comprehension Processes Universal? M. MICHAEL AKIYAMA, University of Oklahoma, & WILLIAM BREWER & EDWARD SHOBEN, University of Illinois.

English monolinguals, Japanese monolinguals, and Japanese-English bilinguals were asked to verify four types of statements (true affirmative, false affirmative, true negative, and false negative) and to answer yes-no questions. The order of latency of Japanese monolinguals was different from that of the English monolinguals and Japanese-English bilinguals.

**10:00**

Shared Episodic Structure and Story Comprehension. RANDOLPH K. CIRILO (Sponsor: DONALD J. FOSS), University of Texas at Austin.

The first episodes of two-episode stories were manipulated such that their structure was either the same as or different from that of the second episode. The results indicate that the reading time for the second episode is shorter when episodic structure is shared between the two episodes.

**ATTRIBUTION & PERSON PERCEPTION II**

Saturday, 8:30-10:30 a.m. Meramec Room

**SCOTT EVENBECK**, Purdue University, Moderator

**8:30**

Heider and Simmel (1944) Revisited: Causal Attribution and the Animated Film Technique. SAUL M. KASSIN, Purdue University (Invited Paper).

Despite the perceptual underpinnings of many attributional phenomena, researchers often employ a questionnaire methodology. This paper reviews a series of studies which suggest that adults, children, and mentally retarded observers behave more like ideal attributors when causal information is illustrated visually than when verbally. The epistemological implications of these findings are discussed.

**8:45**

Self-serving Attributional Biases: Concern Over Public Defensibility of Causal Judgments. GIFFORD WEARY, Ohio State
Repeated test-trial training. Data supported the interpretation that informational cues associated with active recall during testing enhanced motor memory.

**PSYCHOLINGUISTICS**

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**EUGENE FIELD ROOM**

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**9:00** Electrophysiological Evidence for Consonant Invariance during Speech Perception. **DENNIS L. MOLFESE & ALBERT SCHMIDT,** Southern Illinois University at Carbondale.

Researchers have long been unable to identify the invariant perceptual cues for stop consonants. However, when neuroelectrical recording techniques in combination with multivariate analysis procedures were used, two components of the brain's electrical response were found to differentiate between consonant sounds independent of their vowel context.


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**ATTRIBUTION & PERSON PERCEPTION II**

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**MERAMEC ROOM**

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**8:45** Self-serving Attributional Biases: Concern Over Public Defensibility of Causal Judgments. **GIFFORD WEARY,** Ohio State
University, JOHN H. HARVEY, Vanderbilt University, CHRISTOPHER T. OLSON, University of Chicago, RICHARD PERLOFF, Cleveland State University, PAUL SCHWIEGER, University of Wisconsin-Stevens Point & SALLY PRITCHARD, Ohio State University.

This study investigated conditions associated with people's strategic use of attributions in public situations and with their needs to protect and enhance self-esteem in private settings. Regardless of the publicity of task performance and outcome, subjects in private attribution conditions accepted more responsibility for positive than for negative outcomes, while subjects in public attribution conditions moderated their causal judgments.

9:00 Situational and Physiological Cue Ambiguity and Expectancy as Determinants of Emotion Attribution. STEVEN R. THUAX, University of Illinois.

A false feedback study indicated that attributions of emotion are the joint subjective effects of both situational and physiological cues rather than only situational cues as suggested by previous emotional attribution theory. Results showed that physiological cues have greater impact on stimulus ratings when stimuli are less differentiable.


The cognitive and affective processes that mediate the effects of altercasting, a social influence technique in which a source projects an identity (label) on a target, were examined. Results indicated the importance of changes in self-concept and behavioral expectancies in determining target responses to altercasting.

9:30 Actor-Observer Differences in Attributions for Behaviors Consistent or Inconsistent with an Actor's Personality Traits. THOMAS C. MONSON & JOHN HESLEY (Sponsor: PAUL PAULUS), University of Texas at Arlington.

In examining actor-observer differences in attributions, extraverts explained extraverted behaviors more dispositionally and introverted behaviors more situationally from the actor's perspective than from the observer's perspective, whereas introverts explained introverted behaviors more dispositionally and extraverted behaviors more situationally from the actor's perspective than from the observer's perspective.

9:45 Effects of Person Familiarity on the Cognitive Organization of Social Information. JANET M. DUKERICH, Ohio State University, JOHN B. PRYOR, University of Notre Dame, & JOHN A. HERSTEIN & THOMAS M. OSTROM, Ohio State University.

Impression formation is organized differently for familiar and unfamiliar persons. Two components of familiarity (person name and descriptors) were found to affect information organization. In two experiments, it was shown that both components influenced ease of accessing person categories and clustering by person in free recall.

10:00 Explaining Cigarette Smoking: An Endogenous-Exogenous Analysis. JACK MCKILLIP, Southern Illinois University at Carbondale.

Kruglanski's (1975) analysis of lay explanation was applied to reasons for cigarette smoking given by smokers and those who never smoked. Evidence for three hypotheses supported Kruglanski's formulation and the notion that smoking behavior is understood differently by the subject groups.

10:15 Self-presentation to a Competitor: When Will Past Performance be Disclosed? MICHAEL S. COOK & DONAL E. CARLSTON, University of Iowa.

Subjects succeeded or failed at a game and then performed better or worse than a co-acting subject on that game. Remarks made during a subsequent interaction with the co-author were analyzed as were responses to a number of questionnaire items. Results qualify the common assumption that people make self-enhancing self-presentations.

SCHIZOPHRENIA

Saturday, 8:30-10:30 a.m. Mississippi Room
DONALD LEVENTHAL, Bowling Green State University, Moderator

8:30 Limitations of the Genetic Contribution to the Etiology of Schizophrenia. DON C. FOWLES, University of Iowa (Invited Paper).

Although the genetic research in schizophrenia has been extremely impressive, it should not be interpreted as precluding an important environmental contribution. The limits of the genetic hypothesis are discussed and major studies reporting clinically significant environmental contributions are reviewed.

8:45 Absorption, Creativity, Peak Experiences, Empathy, and Psychoticism. EUGENE W. MATHES, Western Illinois University, MICHAEL ZEVON, State University of New York, College at Buffalo, & SUSAN L. MATTHYS, Western Illinois University.
Absorption, the capacity for total attention, was found to correlate with measures of creativity, tendency to have peak experiences, empathy, and the Hypochondria, Paranoia, Psychasthenia, Schizophrenia, and Hypomania Scales of the MMPI. It was concluded that all of these measures may be expressions of a psychoticism dimension of personality.

9:00 Scanning and Retrieval of Picture Memory in Schizophrenics. THADDEUS Z. MARUSARZ & SOON D. KOH, Michael Reese Medical Center.

Schizophrenic short- and long-term memory retrieval, assessed by Sternberg's chronometric technique, was found to be intact. The often found slowness in schizophrenic reaction time, therefore, cannot be attributed to their central processing but to other processes, such as stimulus encoding and response execution.

9:15 A Discourse Analysis of Disordered Schizophrenic Speech. ILENE LANIN & MARTIN HARROW, Michael Reese Medical Center and University of Chicago.

To study mechanisms involved in disordered speech, major characteristics of the verbal behavior of 53 schizophrenic and nonschizophrenic patients were analyzed. Results indicated that, while speech is often disrupted due to the intermingling of personal material, speakers still adhered to the objective topic and maintained relatively goal-directed behavior.


A word association test was administered to 30 state hospital inpatients, grouped according to process-reactive status. Responses were compared to existing norms by means of a 5 point rating scale. Results suggested minimal confounding with earlier norms and indicated a lack of construct validity for the process-reactive classification of schizophrenia.

9:45 An Examination of the Construct Validity of Schizotypy with MMPI Indicators and a Semantic Differential Task. STEPHEN FARAONE & RICHARD R. HURTIG, University of Iowa.

The construct validity of schizotypy was examined by forming experimental groups within a fallible indicator of schizotypy (3 or more Peterson's signs on the MMPI) and comparing their performance on a semantic differential task. Measures of connotative semantic distance were shown to be capable of discriminating the groups.

10:00 The Prediction of Recovery in Schizophrenia. JERRY WESTERMeyer & MARTIN HARROW, Michael Reese Medical Center and University of Chicago.

To evaluate classical predictors of outcome in schizophrenia, 112 patients were studied at two phases, using Vaillant's prognostic indicators and the Phillips Premorbid Adjustment Scale. Acute onset of psychoses successfully identified recovering schizophrenics (p < .01), but results were negative for most predictors, using a prospective design which controls for chronicity.

10:15 Associative Processes of Schizophrenics and Nonschizophrenics: Are They Similar? MARSHALL L. SILVERSTEIN & MARTIN HARROW, Illinois State Psychiatric Institute, Michael Reese Medical Center, and University of Chicago.

Associative disturbances were examined in schizophrenic and nonschizophrenic subjects, focusing on the interrelationships among a variety of standard word association indices. Results discuss how and why different word association measures assess similar or independent components of associative processes.

PERSONALITY & COGNITIVE SOCIAL PROCESSES

Saturday, 8:30-10:00 a.m. Jefferson A Room
POSTER SESSION
RICHARD HESLIN, Purdue University, Coordinator

A. A Negotiator's Bargaining: The Effects of Opponent and Constituent Reinforcements. JAMES A. WALL, JR., University of Missouri.

This study investigates the effects of opponent and constituent reinforcements upon a negotiator's bargaining. Evidence is presented that constituent reinforcements produce main effects and interact with opponent reinforcements to alter the negotiator's behavior.

B. Reciprocity and Negotiator Expectations in Bargaining. JAMES A. WALL, JR., University of Missouri, & FRANK P. BORDONARO, Gould, Inc.

This study examines the relationship among a negotiator's concessions, his expectations concerning the opponent's concessions, and the opponent's actual concessions. Negotiators bargained for six separate wage negotiations with an actual opponent. The negotiators' expectations were consistently accurate and their expectation of opponent reciprocity was short-lived.

C. Moral Reasoning of Self vs. Other. JOHN M. RYBASH, Mohawk Valley Community College, & PAUL A. ROODIN & EDWARD LONKY, SUNY College at Oswego.

The effects of the target person described in the Defining Social Issues Test (self vs. other) were investigated. In contrast to the work with children, college students' moral evaluations of self were lower than those made of another.

Two experiments investigated third-grade children's modeling and transmission to younger children of reward and fining procedures while playing a marble game. Children modeled the strategies presented, but elevated the scoring procedures in an all-or-none manner suggesting that children extrapolate and systematically apply rational "rules" for game playing.


Japanese and American students viewed slides of a Japanese woman who expressed different body positions and who smiled either frequently or seldomly. Both groups reacted favorably to smiling. American students were more attracted to the woman when she expressed open body positions while Japanese students were more attracted to her when she displayed closed body positions.

F. Risk-Taking among Groups of Friends and Strangers in Competitive and Non Competitive Situations. ROBERT L. MONTGOMERY & CATHERINE A. RIORDAN, University of Missouri-Rolla.

Risk-taking behavior in groups of friends and strangers was examined in a Skittles game task under inter-group competition and non competition conditions. A two-way interaction was obtained. Friends were less risky than strangers in competitive situations but more risky in non competitive situations.

G. Reciprocity and Dependency Considerations in Adult Donating and Verbal Judgments. LIZETTE PETERSON & BRUCE McCOMMIS, University of Missouri-Columbia.

Adults' judgments of the merit of and actual behavioral adherence to the norm of social responsibility and the norm of reciprocity were compared. Although giving in response to need was repeatedly judged to be more meritorious than reciprocal giving, adults overwhelmingly preferred to give to a recipient who could reciprocate rather than to a needy recipient.

H. Self Disclosure, Personal Space, Competition, and Prosocial Behavior: A Look at Sex Differences and Sex-Role Orientation. DOUGLAS P. PETERS, University of North Dakota.

Effects of sex differences and sex-role orientation on competition, personal space, self disclosure, and prosocial behavior were examined. Often, sex-role effects existed without sex differences. Competition scores were highest for masculine and androgynous subjects; feminine and androgynous subjects displayed the most self disclosure and prosocial behavior, and had the smallest interpersonal space. Gender x Sex-role effects existed.

I. Cognitive Complexity and Rating Behavior. ROBERT J. VANCE, Old Dominion University, & KARL W. KUHNERT, Kansas State University.

Research reports the effect of cognitive complexity of raters on information processing style in interpersonal judgment tasks. Data pertain to the construct validity of two measures of complexity, Zajone's cognitive tuning method and Kelly's REF Grid. Although reliable variance is present in each, the two techniques are uncorrelated. Cognitive complexity varied with the nature of the rating task using the cognitive tuning method.

J. Description Trait Meanings and Information Source (Self vs. Others) Influence Supplementary Characteristics Attributed to Stimulus Persons. LLOYD REYNOLDS SLOAN, Howard University, & SANDRA DOMASK & PAUL K. SCHWIEGER, University of Wisconsin at Stevens Point.

Varied friend, acquaintance, or self-descriptions were stimuli for supplementary "inferred" trait assignments. Results supported 3-stage impression formation model hypotheses that source X stimulus created credibility attributions become additional stimulus person characteristics. Information Integration appeared faulty in predicting supplementarily assigned traits; results alternatively suggested denotative/connotative meaning-based inference mechanisms.

K. The Effects of Previously Experienced Outcomes on Perceived Control and the Desire for Control. JOHN J. SKOWRONSKI & DONAL E. CARLSTON, The University of Iowa.

Several studies were conducted to determine whether people desire control because they believe that control maximizes outcomes or because they value control in and of itself. Subjects experienced choice and no-choice trials, receiving varying ratios of positive tastes, and then indicated their desire for choice on subsequent trials.


Coyne's theory and equitable exchange theory were contrasted in a study with confederates enacting depressed and nondepressed roles at 3 disclosure levels. Equitable exchange theory was supported. Disclosure output was a linear function
of disclosure input. Coyne’s theory was not supported. Negative mood induction did not occur. Subjects rejected the depressed confederates.

**CONDITIONING, LEARNING, & ANIMAL BEHAVIOR**

**Saturday, 8:30-10:00 a.m.**

**Jefferson B Room**

**POSTER SESSION**

**CARROLL W. HUGHES, University of Missouri-Rolla,**
Coordinator

**A.** Heart Rate Responses as Indices of Learning in Preweanling Rodents. LOUISE T. MARTIN & JEFFREY R. ALBERTS, Indiana University.

Cardiac responses following odor-illness or odor-temperature conditioning were examined in neonatal rodents. Based on directional differences in heart rate responses to the conditioned odor and a novel odor, evidence was obtained for single-trial odor recognition and conditioned odor aversions, differential reactions to novelty according to conditioning history, and rapid acquisition of odor-temperature associations.

**B.** Reinforcement Tracking in the Rat. PETER B. KEEN, HELEN T. SULLIVAN, DANIEL A. THOMANN, & D. GENE DAVENPORT, St. Louis University.

While investigating sign tracking, we have observed that rats approach the locus of food delivery and perform food related behaviors, such as digging, licking, and gnawing. In some rats, this “reinforcement tracking” behavior persisted at significant levels in spite of omission of food for contacting the food cup during stimulus presentation.

**C.** Sound Localization in the Elephant (*Elephas Maximus*). RICKYE HEFFNER & HENRY HEFFNER, University of Kansas.

The ability of an Indian elephant to localize brief sounds was determined. Localization thresholds for clicks and noise bursts indicate that an elephant can discriminate differences in locus as small as one degree. Tone-localization results suggest that the elephant relies primarily on low-frequency sounds for accurate sound localization.

**D.** Reflex Modulation: A Test for Sensory Function. JAMES R. ISON, University of Rochester.

Auditory and tactile prestimuli of various intensities were used to inhibit startle reflexes in rodents and humans. Inhibition thresholds matched sensory thresholds. The rapidity of these procedures, and the sensitivity of the reflexes to preliminary irrelevant stimuli, recommends them for psychophysical studies.

**E.** Influence of Caffeine on Social Investigation in Mongolian Gerbils. TERRY F. PETTIJOHN, The Ohio State University-Marion Campus.

The effects of 10 mg/Kg caffeine were observed in 120 adult gerbils. Caffeine significantly (< .01) increased social investigation, as evidenced by increased approach frequencies and longer contact durations. Results agree with other studies which have found higher arousal increases social behavior in gerbils.

**F.** Duration of Neophobia and Enhanced Neophobia in Severely Deprived Rats. DEBORAH FREKO, University of Illinois, & MICHAEL J. REICH, Lewis University.

Contrary to previous findings, the neophobic response was shown to persist on repeated extinction trials interspersed with water drinking trials. Rats under severe water deprivation, injected with LiCl prior to drinking a novel fluid, did not show enhanced neophobia indicating that enhanced neophobia is present only in moderately deprived rats.


Five groups of pigeons were used to study response topography and CS location in the Estes-Skinner procedure using timeout (TO) as the UCS. Key-peek groups accelerated and tangle-press groups suppressed, indicating that, as with appetitive UCS's, topography and location are influential when TO is the UCS.


During Phase I, 30 rats were given CRF training in a runway. During Phase II, subjects received either contingent (food), noncontingent, or no treatment in an operant chamber. The results, which supported a “learned helplessness” interpretation, showed the noncontingent group to be the most resistant to extinction in the alley.

**I.** Short Term Memory Deficits in Rats Due to Early Malnutrition. EDWARD S. HALAS & HAROLD H. SANDSTEAD, University of North Dakota and Human Nutrition Laboratory, USDA, Grand Forks, ND.

Rats, whose dams suffered marginal zinc deficiency (10 ppm Zn) or undernutrition during pregnancy and lactation, were tested on the Olton eight arm radial maze. The zinc deficient rats were significantly inferior in short-term memory to the undernourished rats who in turn were significantly inferior to normal control rats.
Discriminative Properties of Caffeine. HAROLD E. MODROW, FRANK A. HOLLOWAY, JILL A. DEVENPORT, & JOHN M. CARNEY, Oklahoma University Health Sciences Center (Sponsor: DAVID EHRENFREUND, Southern Illinois University).

Using a drug discrimination paradigm, 32 mg/kg caffeine acted as an effective stimulus in controlling two lever operant responding in rats. The caffeine cue was not identical to cues produced by other psychomotor stimulants. Rather, the cue appears related to caffeine's chemical structure, as demonstrated by its generalization to theophylline.

K. The Attractiveness of Safety as a Function of the Aversiveness of a Preshock Signal. LAWRENCE S. SCHEN & PIETRO BADIA, Bowling Green State University.

Aversiveness of preshock signals was varied, and preference tests made, to determine if safety contrasted with more aversive preshock signals had greater attractiveness than safety contrasted with less aversive ones. Findings support a modified safety hypothesis, emphasizing the importance of contrast, since the attractiveness of safety was determined by the attractiveness of preshock signals.

L. Interpolated CRF Reduces Resistance to Extinction. JERRE W. MORELAND, RICHARD B. STALLING, & LAWRENCE C. WALKER, Bradley University.

To study a method of reducing resistance to extinction after partial reinforcement, extinction rates of rats trained on FR 20 were compared to those of rats trained on FR 20 followed by CRF. Results indicated that the interpolated CRF reduced resistance to extinction. Applied implications for reducing persistent behaviors were discussed.


One group of rats had equal exposure to three S + s: light-tone, light, and tone. S − was the absence of both light and tone. A second group experienced only the light-tone S + and the S −. Subjects in group 1 responded more rapidly to the compound S + than to either of the other S + s and had higher rates during the compound S + and the S − than group 2 subjects.

N. Signalling Reinforcing Brain Stimulation With a Moving Stimulus. JAMES ACKIL, Western Illinois University, & WILLIAM TIMBERLAKE, Indiana University.

Reinforcing brain stimulation was signalled to rats by a rolling ball bearing. Animals increased their orientation and approach to the ball bearings, but in contrast to food rewarded animals did not contact or carry them. Instead, they displayed behaviors to the signal similar to those elicited by the brain stimulation.

O. Somatosensory Function after Lesions in Dorsal Spinal Cord of Rat. G. P. FROMMER, Indiana University, Bloomington.

Rats showed only mild, transient deficits on a tactile stroke direction discrimination after cervical lesions in dorsal columns (N = 4), dorsal lateral columns (N = 2), or a control operation (N = 1). Dorsal column lesions decreased the proportion of driveable units in somatic cortex and revealed off-focus driving in some.

SYMPOSIUM

EVALUATION OF COMMUNITY CARE FOR CHRONIC MENTAL PATIENTS: A FOCUS ON SKILLED NURSING AND INTERMEDIATE CARE FACILITIES

Saturday, 10:45 a.m. - 12:45 p.m. Missouri Room
RICHARD BOOTZIN, Northwestern University, Moderator
WILLIAM R. SHADISH, JR., Northwestern University. Evaluating Nursing Homes as Community Care Placements for Chronic Mental Patients: An Overview.
ROGER STRAW, Northwestern University. Characteristics of Long-Term Care Facilities.
SARA THOMAS, Northwestern University. A Survey of the Relative Importance of Community Care Facility Characteristics to Different Consumer Groups.
LINDA BROWNELL, Loyola University. Factors Affecting the Usefulness of Psychiatric Rating Scales: An Empirical Study.
ROB ORWIN, Northwestern University. Quality of Life of Chronic Mental Patients in Various Community Placements.
DIANE KOLLER, Northwestern University. Social Integration of Chronic Mental Patients in Long-Term Community Care Facilities.
A. JOHN McSWEENEY, West Virginia University, Discussant.

PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGY & PHYSIOLOGICAL PSYCHOLOGY

Saturday, 10:45 a.m.-12:30 p.m. Frontier Room
RICHARD H. BAUER, Kansas State University, Moderator
10:45 Quipazine and Septal Stimulation Interact in Inhibiting Muricide in Rats. JUDITH L. GIBBONS, St. Louis University, MICHAEL POTEGAL & ALAN BLAU, New York State Psychiatric Institute.
Both the serotonin agonist, quipazine, and electrical stimulation of the septum inhibit mouse killing (muricide) in rats. For 16 electrode tips in the septum, the current threshold for inhibiting muricide was significantly reduced by injections of a low subthreshold dose (1.5 mg/kg) of quipazine.

11:00 VMH and DLT Rats Eventually Gain Equivalent Amounts of Body Weight. RONALD H. PETERS & MARK W. HACKMAN, Iowa State University.

Rats with lesions of the ventromedial hypothalamus (VMH) rapidly outgained control rats when fed a high fat diet for 96 days. Although rats with dorsolateral tegmental (DLT) lesions overate only at night and gained weight more slowly, they eventually gained as much body weight as VMH rats.

11:15 Dopamine Turnover and Discrimination Learning in the Rat. JOHN A. ANSON, DONALD M. WHITING, & THOMAS J. BROZOSKI (Sponsor: R. L. WHEELER), Grinnell College.

Previous indirect evidence indicates brain dopamine (DA) to be involved in learning. An in vivo microelectrochemical procedure was used to measure, in the caudate nucleus, homovanillic acid, an index of DA turnover. Turnover was shown to increase during acquisition of discrimination and to decrease during stable performance, directly implicating DA in learning.

11:30 Within- and Between-Subject Differences in Morphine-Induced Hyperactive and Analgesic Effects in Mice. MICHAEL T. BARDO & MARK W. GUNION (Sponsor: RICHARD A. HUGHES), Iowa State University.

Mice were given repeated morphine injections, and changes in activity and pain responsivity were analyzed in either a within- or a between-subject design. Results demonstrate that the magnitudes of morphine-induced hyperactive and analgesic effects were different with these designs.

11:45 Morphine Analgesic Tolerance in Rats without Conditioned Hyperalgesia. MICHAEL T. BARDO, PAUL J. WELLMAN, & RICHARD A. HUGHES, Iowa State University.

Morphine was either paired or unpaired with cues associated with an analgesiometric test apparatus. Morphine analgesic tolerance occurred without conditioned hyperalgesia. Results demonstrate that conditioned hyperalgesia is not necessary for morphine analgesic tolerance development and support previous evidence that tolerance reflects a drug-test interaction effect.

12:00 Impaired Glucoprivic Feeding in Rats with Zona Incerta Lesions: Implications for the LH Syndrome. LOIS J. McDERMOTT (Sponsor: LEE A. BECKER), University of Colorado, Colorado Springs.

Lesions of the zona incerta severely impaired the feeding response to a broad range of doses of 2-deoxy-D-glucose in contrast to a moderate attenuation of the response to insulin. A correlational analysis indicated that the response to insulin but not 2-deoxy-D-glucose was related to the debilitating effects of the lesion.

12:15 DLT Lesions Attenuate the Anorexia Induced by Amphetamine but not by Phenylpropanolamine. PAUL J. WELLMAN, Bucknell University, & RONALD H. PETERS, Iowa State University.

Control, VMH, and DLT rats were fed a pellet diet after amphetamine (0.5, 1.0, and 2.0 mg/kg) and phenylpropanolamine (5.0, 10.0, and 20.0 mg/kg) treatment. Control and VMH rats were anorexic after either drug while DLT rats displayed attenuated anorexia to amphetamine but normal anorexia to phenylpropanolamine, an amphetamine analogue.

LEXICAL PROCESSES & READING

Saturday, 10:45 a.m.-12:45 p.m. Daniel Boone Room
CHARLES PERFETTI, University of Pittsburgh, Moderator


Letter information in word processing was studied using a cueing paradigm in a simultaneous matching task. The number of shared letters between cue and target was varied. Identical cue/target pairs produced facilitation compared to different pairs, but highly similar pairs produced marked interference. Results are related to hierarchy theories.

11:00 The Role of Phonetic and Orthographic Factors in Picture-word Interference. STEPHEN J. LUPKER & ERIC CARTMAN, University of Western Ontario.

Using the picture-word analog of the Stroop task, the effects of phonetic and orthographic similarity between the word and the picture's name were investigated. Both factors facilitate picture-naming latency, though nonadditively. This facilitation appears to be an input phenomenon and not part of the response-competition process responsible for the basic interference effect.

11:15 Some Effects of Context on Lexical Access. DONALD J. FOSS & JAMES R. ROSS, University of Texas at Austin.

Semantic facilitation of lexical access operates differentially in sentences and in lists. In sentences the facilitation is long-lived relative to lists. An experiment demonstrating this is presented, and implications for theories of lexical access are discussed.
11:30  Number of Meanings, Number of Derivations, and Lexical Access. JAMES E. JASTRZEMBSKI, University of Wisconsin.

Additional experiments were conducted to examine lexical access of words with multiple meanings. With word frequency controlled, total number of meanings and the number of meanings associated with a derivation affect access, but number of derivations does not.

11:45  The Role of Expectancy in the Word-Frequency Effect in a Lexical Decision Task. JAMES H. NEELY, Purdue University.

In a lexical decision task, subjects expected high (HF) or low (LF) frequency word targets. Compared to expectancy for HF words, expectancy for LF words had differential effects upon reaction times to HF and LF words but did not eliminate the standard word-frequency effect. Implications for passive vs. ordered-search models of word recognition are discussed.

12:00  Evidence for Orthographic Codes in Auditory Word Recognition. SUZANNE D. NOLAN & MICHAEL K. TANENHAUS, Wayne State University, & MARK S. SEIDENBERG, University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign.

Monitor latencies to detect orthographically dissimilar rhymes were longer than latencies to detect orthographically similar rhymes when coe-target word pairs were matched for production frequency. This finding is compatible with parallel access models of word recognition which predict that orthographic information becomes automatically available in auditory word recognition.

12:15  Sequential and Referential Influences on Word Recognition. DAVID E. IRWIN, The University of Michigan, & KEITH E. STANOVIICH, Oakland University.

The sequencing of information in discourse and the co-referential relationships between words in different sentences affect word recognition performance. Regular modifications of attention are found during lexical information processing which may reflect the effect of discourse integration processes on word recognition.

12:30  Relationship between Reading Ability and Memory Access Speed. ROBERT J. CHABOT, THOMAS PETROS, & DAVID ZEHRI, Kent State University.

The speed and accuracy with which physical, name, and category information are accessed in memory were measured using a category-judgment task. Results indicated that all measures were significantly related to reading ability as indexed by both vocabulary and comprehension subscores of the Nelson-Denny Reading test.
tures were more effectively cued by words. Results support the notion that a picture activates a more specific representation within a common semantic system than does a word.

12:00  The Effects of Four Mnemonics on Retention of Item and Order Information. HENRY L. ROEDIGER, III, Purdue University.

Undergraduates learned and recalled 20-word lists using one of four mnemonic techniques: Imagery, Link, Peg, or Loci. Relative to a control, the mnemonic devices aided recall of items, but greatest differences were found when scoring took recall order into account. The Peg and Loci methods produced best recall of items' order.

12:15  Effect of Motoric Imagery on Memory for Sentences. ELI SALTZ, AURALEE CHILDS, & MICHELLE PARKER, Wayne State University.

Previous studies have shown that motoric enactment of sentences containing action words facilitates later sentence recall. The present study demonstrated that enactment also facilitates memory for sentences with nonaction verbs, though action sentences were facilitated more than nonaction sentences. Results are related to a "levels of processing" theory.

12:30  Neuromuscular Activity during Three "Levels" of Processing. JEFFREY A. KADLAC, F. J. McGUIGAN, & MEREDITH M. RICHARDS, Performance Research Laboratory, University of Louisville.

Electromyographic (EMG) activity was measured during silent performance of levels-of-processing tasks. An increase in EMG activity was found in the lips and right arm (but not the left arm) during semantic/imaginal processing as opposed to processing for sound or spelling features. Implications for a model of neuromuscular information processing are discussed.

PERSONALITY: INDIVIDUAL DIFFERENCES

Saturday, 10:45 a.m.-12:30 p.m.  Spirit of St. Louis Room
JAMES T. LAMIELL, University of Illinois, Moderator

10:45  The Effects of Group Size and Anxiety on IQ Scores. PAUL B. PAULUS, University of Texas at Arlington, & ROBERT W. MATTHEWS, University of Texas Health Science Center at Dallas.

Students took an IQ test either alone, in groups of four, or in groups of eight. Those who took the test in groups of eight obtained significantly lower IQ scores than those in the other groups. Also, highly test anxious subjects obtained lower IQ scores than low test anxious ones.

11:00  Hypnotic Susceptibility and Perceptual Reports of an Imagined and a Real Stimulus. BENJAMIN WALLACE, Cleveland State University.

Hypnotic susceptibility level as a source of variability in perceptual reports of imagined and real stimuli was considered. High and low susceptible subjects reported direction change frequency of an imagined or a real light spot. For both stimuli, high susceptible subjects reported a greater frequency change than low susceptible subjects.

11:15  Hypnotic Susceptibility Level and Imaginative Involvement in Reading Material. DANIELLE BAUM & STEVEN JAY LYNN, Ohio University.

Hypnotic susceptibility level mediated differences in imaginative involvement in reading passages. High susceptible subjects reported greater involvement than low susceptible subjects in imaginative material, but not in low imaginative material. Self-report did not parallel reaction time and cognitive intrusion measures.

11:30  The Social Reinforcement Orientation Checklist: A Social Reinforcement Approach to Personality. ABDEL SATTAR IBRAHIM, Northville Psychiatric Hospital & Wayne State University.

Evidence is presented that consistent personality differences exist in using social reinforcement in interacting with others. The Social Reinforcement Orientation Checklist (SROC) is a 50-item checklist to evaluate individual differences in using social reinforcement styles. Cross-cultural data, personality and social correlates of the SROC, and reliability data are presented. The value of this approach to personality and related areas is discussed.

11:45  Ingroup-Outgroup Bias: Personality and Situational Interactions in a Field Setting. LESLIE L. DOWNING & NANI RUSSO MONACO, Union College.

High and low authoritarians, taking lessons at a ski resort, were assigned to blue or green subgroups. Sessions were assigned to one of three situations differing in ingroup-outgroup contact. High but not low authoritarians enhanced performance of ingroup while disparaging that of outgroup members. Enhancement, relative to disparagement, differed with situations.

12:00  Simple Visual Reaction Time During and After Noise in Extraverts and Introverts. K. GILLILAND & S.A. BRACY, University of Oklahoma.

This study examined differential performance of extraverts and introverts in a simple visual reaction time task before, during, and after aperiodic noise. Noise
disrupted performance for both groups and the detrimental effects of noise con-
tinued for extraverts after the noise was terminated.

12:15 Self-consciousness, Information Load, and Memory in a Social Situation. H. DAVID ZEHR, Kent State University, & CHARLES E. KIMBLE, University of Dayton.

Forty low self-conscious and 40 high self-conscious females heard five females introduce themselves either by name or by name with other information. Subjects presented themselves either not at all or more fully in one of four conditions. More information heard hindered name recall. High self-conscious subjects remembered characteristics poorer.

INDUSTRIAL/ORGANIZATIONAL

Saturday, 10:45 a.m.-12:30 p.m. Meramec Room
RICHARD KLIMOSKI, Ohio State University, Moderator


The influence of age on performance evaluations of 404 managers was examined. Two general and six specific performance criteria were used. Results indicated significant rater-rater age influences on two specific criteria, Self-Development and Interpersonal Skills. The findings were replicated in a second sample and are discussed in relation to previous research.

11:00 Information Flow in Battalion Command Groups. IRA T. KAPLAN, Army Research Institute, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

Measurement of information flow in 13 U.S. Army battalion command groups revealed a definite pattern of strong and weak communication channels, in which reception of required information varied from 17 to 80 percent. It was also found that commanders who transmitted more information, generally received less information from their staffs.


This study explored the relationship of job attitudes and the decision to retire. A longitudinal assessment of attitudes of 372 Michigan Civil Service employees was performed. The results supported previous cross-sectional research. Job attitudes, particularly, desire to work and skill variety, were significantly related to the retirement decision.


This study identifies several motivation and job satisfaction constructs relevant for measuring these domains in the U.S. Army. Multiple measures of the constructs yielded good convergent and discriminant validity in development (N = 406) and replication (N = 614) samples of enlisted personnel. The study has implications for avoiding instrument-bound measurement of motivation and job satisfaction.

11:45 The Perceived Relationship Between Work and Pay as a Source of Sex Differences in Reward Allocation. CHARLENE CALLAHAN-LEVY, New College of the University of South Florida.

Several researchers have speculated that one source of females' tendency to under-pay themselves relative to males might be their perception of less of a connection between work and pay. This hypothesis was investigated directly. When the "fairness" of an allocation was made salient for girls, their self allocations were similar to the male subjects'.

12:00 Relationships between Role Stresses and Satisfaction with Coworkers. TERRY A. BEEHR, Central Michigan University.

The use of role theory to conceptualize the job stress domain suggests that employees experiencing stress on the job should be particularly dissatisfied with their coworkers. This was confirmed for three stressors (role ambiguity, role overload, and underutilization of skills) on a sample of 651 employees of five work organizations.

12:15 Male and Female Managers' Motivation to Manage and Attitudes Toward Women as Managers. NANCY CARON MALLOTT & JOHN T. HAZER, Indiana University-Purdue University at Indianapolis.

Male and female managers were surveyed to determine their motivation to manage and their attitudes toward women as managers. Sex differences in motivation to manage were not found, but female managers exhibited more positive attitudes toward women as managers than did male managers. Management and training implications of occupational sex stereotypes are discussed.

TREATMENT

Saturday, 10:45 a.m.-12:45 p.m. Mississippi Room
JAMES ASCOUGH, Purdue University, Moderator
10:45 RET for Noeophobia. LEONARD G. RORER, Miami University, Ohio (Invited Paper).

Disagreements between psycho- and behavior therapists stem from adherences to apparently incompatible philosophical positions. But there is a growing consensus among philosophers that the distinctions among the positions cannot be maintained. The philosophical base of the behaviorist position has been largely abandoned. Behaviorism may be more metaphysical than materialism.

11:00 Reduction of Anxiety in Alcoholics and Drug Addicts Using Biofeedback and Relaxation Training. MICHAEL CRABTREE, Washington and Jefferson College and Gateway Rehabilitation Center, & TONI ATMORE, Gateway Rehabilitation Center.

Drug addicts and alcoholics were trained in biofeedback (EMG and Temperature) and relaxation (autogenic, progressive relaxation, and meditation exercises) as one component of a 28-day rehabilitation program. These subjects demonstrated a significant reduction on three different measures of anxiety while control subjects did not.

11:15 Role of Expectancy in an In Vivo vs. Imaginal Flooding Treatment. FRANCES M. HAEMMERLIE (Sponsor: ROBERT L. MONTGOMERY), University of Missouri-Holla.

Effects were assessed of positive vs. negative expectancy of therapy outcome on an in vivo vs. imaginal flooding procedure used to treat heterosexual anxiety in college males. Results suggest expectancy played a stronger role in the imaginal procedure.

11:30 A Component Analysis of Stress Inoculation: Preliminary Findings. ROBERT K. KLEPAC, JOHN DOWLING, & GREGORY HAUGE, North Dakota State University, & MARVIN McDonald, Purdue University.

A factorial component analysis evaluated the relative contributions of relaxation training, instruction in cognitive strategies, and exposure to a painful stimulus to increasing tolerance for pain. Each factor generated increases in tolerance for the pain stimulus used in training, but these effects did not transfer to a second, "untreated" pain stimulus.

11:45 Insomnia Treatment by Monotonous Stimulation. SIDNEY D. NAU & MICHAEL B. FINEGAN, University of Dayton.

Monotonous stimulation was employed as a concept to guide the design of new insomnia treatments. Two new treatments were compared to Progressive Relaxation Training. Results with all three treatments were positive and comparable.

12:00 Differential Reactions to Pain Among Subjects High and Low in Fear of Dentistry. ROBERT K. KLEPAC, GREGORY HAUGE, & JOHN DOWLING, North Dakota State University, & MARVIN McDonald, Purdue University.

Subjects high and low in dental fear did not differ on threshold or tolerance for dentally-relevant or irrelevant pain. Retrospective ratings of pain experienced during tooth shock differentiated the fear groups, as did state anxiety during both arm shock and tooth shock, with anxiety differences greater using tooth shock.

12:15 Adaptive Personality Traits as Predictors of Postsurgery Psychological and Physical Adjustment of Adolescents Undergoing Spinal Surgery. DAVID CLAYSON & BRIAN MAHON, New York Hospital, Cornell University Medical College, & DAVID LEVINE, The Hospital for Special Surgery.

The relationship of presurgery personality traits and extent and duration of physical problems, and postsurgery psychological and physical recovery rates were assessed for 50 adolescent spinal surgery patients. Postsurgery anxiety and depression, amount of painkilling medication taken, and elimination difficulties were significantly associated with presurgery measures of trait anxiety and cognitive development.

12:30 Educating Nonclient Groups about Psychotherapy. JAYNE E. STAKE & JOAN SINGER, University of Missouri-St. Louis.

This study explored the possibility of adapting the role induction procedure for use in educating nonclients about therapy. Subjects from lower and middle class backgrounds indicated more favorable attitudes and greater knowledge of therapy immediately and one-month following the procedure, suggesting that the procedure can be adapted to educate the public.

CLINICAL & ASSESSMENT

Saturday, 10:45 a.m.-12:15 p.m. Jefferson A Room

POSTER SESSION
THOMAS R. McCANNE, Northern Illinois University, Coordinator

A. Validation of an MMPI Q-sort Task. DAVID W. ARONSON, T. JOHN AKAMATSU, & HORACE A. PAGE, Kent State University.

Using a Q-sort, 18 subjects with low MMPI experience and 11 subjects with advanced MMPI experience described a psychiatric patient twice: with demographic information only; and, with the MMPI profile. Superior performance by high experience subjects supported the validity of this task in assessing ability to use the MMPI.

Contrary to popular belief, changing answers on objective tests is related to increased scores. This investigation confirmed this finding and also showed that information concerning correct and incorrect responses does not affect subsequent answer-changing behavior. A cognitive interpretation analogous to signal detection theory is offered.


Students with study guide questions keyed to upcoming exam items greatly surpass those without a study guide on exams. However, the highest scores are by students who use recall (completion) questions. Rewriting study questions into multiple choice format greatly reduces exam scores, and provision of an answer key lowers them still further.

D. Psychophysiological Responses of Repressers and Sensitizers as a Function of the Imaginal and Visual Presentation of a Fearful Scene. MARK SPOFFORD, Southern Illinois University at Carbondale, & RONALD A. KLEINKNECHT, Western Washington University.

High and low hypodermic-fearful repressers and sensitizers were visually and imaginatively presented a potentially fearful scene while psychophysiological data were recorded. Pulse rate patterns discriminated fearful from non-fearful subjects. Repressers exhibited peripheral vasodilation during imaginal scene presentation whereas sensitizers exhibited vasoconstriction.

E. Young Adults at Risk for Essential Hypertension: Response to Interpersonal Conflict. KEN HOLROYD & LARRY GORKIN, Ohio University.

Physiological, behavioral, and cognitive responses of young males at increased risk for essential hypertension were examined by stressful role-plays. Subjects with a family history of hypertension showed higher heart rate and blood pressure responses to stress than controls. Family history subjects also differed in self-report, but not behavioral responses.

F. Level of Ego Development and Adjustment in Adolescents. STEVEN N. GOLD (Sponsor: A. I. RABIN), Michigan State University.

Several hypothesized relations between Loening's hierarchy of ego levels, measured by the Washington University Sentence Completion Test, and pattern and level of adjustment, measured by the MMPI, were assessed and in general supported by data obtained from a sample of 75 boys and 75 girls 14 to 15 years old.

G. Vigilance and the Type A Individual: Attentive, Aroused, and Able. PAULA K. LUNDBERG, JOEL S. WARM, WILLIAM SEEMAN, & PHILLIP K. PORTER, University of Cincinnati.

Type-A individuals detected significantly more signals during a visual vigilance task than Type B's. Self-report scales indicated that both groups found the task to be stressful and that A's reported significantly more strain than B's.

H. Attributional Style and Responses to Uncontrollable Failure. R. ERIC NELSON, HEATHER A. TATTEN, & THOMAS L. CHIDA, University of Missouri-Columbia.

Naturally occurring patterns of attributions for failure were identified using cluster analysis. These patterns were difficult to interpret and were not consistently associated with predicted cognitive and affective changes assessed within a learned helplessness paradigm. The implications of these findings for an attributional model of helplessness and depression are discussed.

I. Social Contact and Loneliness in a University Population. ERIC CORTY & RICHARD DAVID YOUNG, Indiana University.

The relation of social contact and of loneliness to psychopathology was examined. Psychopathology was found to have a significant correlation with loneliness but a near zero correlation with absolute level of social contact. Additionally, level of loneliness was not found to be related strongly to level of social contact.

J. Determining the Most Reliable Composite of Subjective Ratings. ROBERT F. STRAHAN, Iowa State University.

Often behavioral variables are defined by subjective ratings rather than objective means—e.g., therapist warmth, maturity of children's drawings, essay quality—and at least two raters are used to establish adequate reliability. A method is described that maximizes the reliability of the final composite rating.

K. Contrived In Vivo and Role-Play Validation of the Conflict Resolution Inventory. ANDREW L. DICKSON, University of Southern Mississippi, PAUL B. GORECKI, Chicago-Read, & HOWARD N. ANDERSON, University of Southern Mississippi.

This study concerned validation of a self-report measure of assertiveness using behavioral performance criteria. Results indicated that role play performance was congruent with self-report scores, whereas performance in a contrived in vivo setting was not. Results also suggest that the inventory and role play lose validity as more realistic situations are approximated.
L. The Effect of Attributions on Clinical Judgment. ROBERTA TRAINTNER SHERMAN (Sponsor: STEVEN J. SHERMAN), Indiana University.

The effect of dispositional vs. situational causal explanations for a client's problem on therapists' perceptions was examined. Therapists given situational explanations regarded the problem as less severe, had a more positive prognosis, and believed the client had more freedom to change than therapists given dispositional explanations.

INFORMATION PROCESSING

Saturday, 10:45 a.m.-12:15 p.m. Jefferson B Room
POSTER SESSION
ROBERT SORKIN, Purdue University, Coordinator


Visual evoked potentials were recorded for colored targets presented in flash and substitution paradigms. Evidence for achromatic and chromatic channel processing was reflected in the latencies and amplitudes of the responses. Subsequent factor analyses revealed latent components associated with achromatic channel activity and with several high-level color processing mechanisms.

B. Subliminal Detection in Tone-on-Tone Masking. THOMAS J. AYRES & T. DEAN CLARK, Kresge Hearing Research Institute (Sponsor: DANIEL WEINTRAUB, University of Michigan).

An interaural phase-shift detection procedure provides evidence that a tone 20 dB below perceptual threshold may be detected, and that a moderately intense tonal masker has very little effect on such detection. This suggests that masking is a perceptual rather than a purely sensory phenomenon.

C. Visual Accommodation and Apparent Size. RUSSELL A. BENEL, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign.

The relation between visual accommodation and apparent size was studied. Twenty-four observers reported size changes in a target when a second stimulus was superposed at a different optical distance. Smaller judgments were accompanied by nearer accommodation and larger by farther. Implications of this for vehicle control are presented.


College students were asked to move their eyes as far to the right or left as possible. EOG's were recorded. Right EM's were significantly greater in extent and the extent of EM was positively related to RFT and negatively to the Block Design subtest.

E. Response Compatibility and Decision Processes in Letter Detection. CYNTHIA JENSEN, FRANK DaPOLITO, & JEFF LANDIS, University of Dayton.

Noise elements in a visual detection paradigm were either (1) degraded upper case letters having the same features as one of the targets or (2) lower case letters having the same or alternate target name but different features. Results strongly support the Eriksen & Eriksen (1974) response interference viewpoint.

F. The Effect of Stimulus Probability on Naming Tachistoscopically Presented Letters. DAVID E. IRWIN, The University of Michigan, KEITH E. STANOVICE, Oakland University, & ROBERT G. PACHELLA, The University of Michigan.

Subjects named tachistoscopically presented letters in conditions that varied stimulus probability. The resulting confusion matrices were fit using Luce's choice model and an informed guessing model. Stimulus probability affected the response biases only, with little or no effect on the pairwise similarity parameters.

G. Evidence in Support of Word Unitization. WILLIAM P. O'HARA & CHARLES W. ERIKSEN, University of Illinois.

A "same"-"different" letter comparison interference paradigm was used to measure the differential nature of word vs. nonword processing. RT's for correct "same" name tachistoscopic comparisons varied as a function of intervening letter sequence type. These data supported word unitization and a continuous flow conception of information processing.

H. Memory Scanning of Old and Young Adults. CHARLES I. MANISCALCO & DONALD V. DeROSA, Bowling Green State University.

Memory search rates for 12 young and 12 old subjects were investigated, using a variety of stimulus pacing conditions. Individual subject data indicated that, surprisingly, most old subjects scanned at much the same rate as young subjects. Also, there was no evidence for age-related differences in encoding or decision processes.

I. Structuring Macrospatial Experience. GARY L. ALLEN, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.
A series of problems involving proximity judgments was designed to delineate the role of spatial subdivisions in the cognitive processing of route information. Subjects' accuracy data from these problems fit a two component processing model encompassing both subdivision processing and distance computation for determining spatial relationships.

Externalizing Cognitive Maps. KATHLEEN C. KIRASIC, Old Dominion University, GARY L. ALLEN, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, & ALEXANDER W. SIEGEL, University of Houston.

College students' spatial knowledge of their campus was assessed using tasks differing in the cognitive demands placed on the knowledge base. Results suggest accuracy of spatial judgments varied according to the extent of memory requirements, the availability of orientation cues, and the number of locations to be processed.

Hemispheric Processing of Vowel Sounds. ROLAND ERWIN & DENNIS L. MOLFESE, Southern Illinois University at Carbondale.

Auditory evoked brain responses were recorded in response to a series of synthesized vowel sounds which varied in formant bandwidth. Multivariate analyses indicated that although both cerebral hemispheres were equally involved in processing the vowel sounds, different vowel sounds were processed by different regions within each hemisphere.

**PSI CHI PROGRAM**

(For further information contact: Dr. Anthony J. Traxler, Psi Chi Vice President, Midwestern Region, Department of Psychology, Southern Illinois University at Edwardsville, Edwardsville, Illinois 62026.)

**PAPER SESSION I**

Friday, 9:15-10:15 a.m.  Eugene Field Room
ANTHONY TRAXLER, Southern Illinois University at Edwardsville, Moderator


Based on an analysis of the Draw-A-Person Test as a measure of sex-role identification, it was concluded that there is no validation of Buck's hypothesis that the sex of the first drawn person represents the felt sex-role of the subject.

9:30  The Relationship Between Conformity, Independence, and Attitudes Toward Women in College Students. CYNTHIA REINHART, Edgecliff College (Sponsor: DAVID A. COOK, Ball State University).

College students completed an objective personality test measuring both conformity and independence, and an instrument assessing attitudes toward the rights and roles of women in society. Significant relationships between conformity, independence, and attitudes toward women were found for females but not for males.

9:45  Role Perception of Ministers' Wives as Perceived by Selves and Church Members. LYNDA K. WILSON (Sponsor: PAUL HETTICH), Barat College.

Responses from Ministers' Wives (MW) and Church Members (CM) to a Likert Scale surveying role perception of MW revealed significant differences (p = .003) between groups with CM viewing MW in a traditional role. Findings are discussed in terms of: age, employment status, years married; and conflict resulting from role perception differences.

10:00  The Socialization of Psychological Androgyny in Female Adolescent Athletes. SHIRLEY G. FIRSCHING, Southern Illinois University at Edwardsville.

Two groups of 39 Sr were administered the Bem Sex Role Inventory in order to determine if an association exists between competitive athletes and androgyny in women. The results indicated that females with competitive experience were significantly more likely to be androgynous.

**PAPER SESSION II**

Friday, 10:45-11:45 a.m.  Frontier Room
PAUL J. LLOYD, Southeast Missouri State University, Moderator

10:45  The Influence of Traditional Music and Atonal Music on the Performance of Verbal and Spatial Tasks. LOIS R. TRESSLER (Sponsor: ELIZABETH HILLSTROM), Wheaton College.

Forty Music Appreciation subjects were tested to show if atonal music or traditional music would interfere with a reading task or mirror tracing task. The results indicated atonal music interfered more with mirror tracing than traditional music. Neither atonal music nor traditional music interfered significantly with the reading task.

11:00  Lateral Eye Movement and Dream Recall. DAVID JONES, NANCY A. ALLMAN, ROBIN E. CHEW, ALAN D. MARBLE,
& PAMELA ANN MITCHELL (Sponsor: BETSY Q. GRIFFIN), Missouri Southern State College.

Lateral eye movements were monitored in a test of the hypothesis that dream recall is associated with selective activation of the right cerebral hemisphere. Forty persons were each asked a variety of questions, some of which required dream recall. Subsequent analysis of the direction of initial eye movements made while reflecting upon each question disclosed that questions which required dream recall elicited significantly greater numbers of left eye movements than did the other questions.

11:15 The Staff Burnout Scale: A Validity Study. JOHN W. JONES, DePaul University.

The Staff Burnout Scale (SBS) was administered to 49 hospital-based health professionals. The SBS data significantly correlated with the number of clients seen daily and with measures of absenteeism, tardiness, job turnover, discipline, and alcohol use. The SBS is a reliable and valid measure of staff “burnout.”

11:30 The Effects of Need for Approval on Behavior Modification Point Earnings, Staff, and Peer Ratings. GREGORY ARCHER, ROBERT WELLS, & JANICE KIECOLT, Ohio State University.

High need for approval (Napp) has been suggested as a description of individuals concerned with obtaining social approval. A test of Napp and peer and staff ratings of 16 residents of a treatment center for children were obtained. Results suggest token economies may not reinforce high Napp children for their overly conforming behavior.

PAPER SESSION III

Friday, 11:45 a.m.-12:45 p.m. Frontier Room

ROBERT O. ENGBRETSON, Southern Illinois University at Edwardsville, Moderator


The relationship between perceived physical distress and self-acceptance levels was studied through two self-report paper and pencil questionnaires administered to six incidental samples. Overall, a positive correlation was found indicating that self-acceptance levels may account for perceived somatic distress.

12:00 Physical Attractiveness and the Attribution of Epilepsy. LESLIE A. LINTERN, Illinois State University.

This study evaluated whether the degree of social-acceptability of a non-obvious medical disorder would have a significant effect on the attractiveness of the target person selected and the subsequent evaluations of their personalities. Results indicated that epileptics were rated as being less attractive than diabetics and migraine headache victims and were attributed, as having more negative personality characteristics.


The comparative effects of several physical features on employees' job and workplace satisfaction were assessed. Physical features affecting task instrumentality were related to job satisfaction, while physical features affecting psychic security and symbolic identification were related to workplace satisfaction. Implications for workplace design are discussed.

12:30 A Model for Computer Supported Data Analysis in a Mental Retardation Facility. PAGE KURTZ, University of Michigan-Flint.

A model for computer automated data collection was devised and implemented in Michigan's largest facility for the mentally retarded. Applicability of this model is discussed in terms of data structure and analysis.

PAPER SESSION IV

Friday, 2:00-3:00 p.m. Spirit of St. Louis Room

S. LEE WHITEMAN, Baldwin-Wallace College, Moderator

2:00 The Effect of Marking Modifiers on Dimensional Judgments Using Unbounded and Bounded Scales. RANDALL BENSON, DANIEL L. DAVIS, ARI MINTZ, SHELLEY SCALLAN, STEPHEN GAIONI, CHERYL HALE, RICHARD MILLER, & ALAN TOMKINS, Washington University.

This study investigated whether differences usually found between marked vs. unmarked modifiers truly reflect differences inherent in the modifiers or whether these differences result from the measurement scales used. Although differences were found between "marking" modifiers, the results suggest these differences were a function of measurement scales.

2:15 The Effects of Picture and Word Presentations on the Spatial Memory Task Performance of First and Fourth-Grade Children. JAMES F. IACCINO & ROBERT J. TRACY, DePaul University.
Two modes of representing information within children's memory were studied: verbal and visual. Words and pictures were taken from first or fourth-grade primers, equated in terms of familiarity value (high or low), and then used in a spatial memory, recognition task. Picture presentations facilitated children's performance across grades. In addition, the high familiarity condition benefitted correct recognitions compared to the low familiarity condition.

2:30 The Effect of Age Upon the Perception of Boring's Ambiguous Figure. ELEANORA HAGERTY, Mundelein College of Chicago.

Age differences in the perception of Boring's "Wife/Mother-in-Law" ambiguous figure were studied using 320 subjects ranging in age from 8 to 39. Results indicated significant age differences in "Mother-in-Law" perceptions. These findings were examined in relation to the personality trait of dependency.


Rats deprived of either food or water were trained to press a lever for food or for water on continuous, FR2, or FR8 reinforcement schedules. Food-reinforced rats had significantly longer mean lever contact durations with continuous or FR2 reinforcement, but not with FR8 reinforcement.

PSI CHI RAP SESSION AND SOCIAL HOUR

Friday, 8:30 p.m. Frontier Room
BOYD SPENCER, MARK SHATZ & LAURA FUNK, Eastern Illinois University, & ANTHONY TRAXLER, Psi Chi Vice President, Midwestern Region, Southern Illinois University at Edwardsville.

The rap session and social hour provides an opportunity for both members and nonmembers of Psi Chi to join in informal discussion of contemporary psychological issues, to learn about Psi Chi activities at the chapter level, and at the Midwestern Regional and National levels, and to rap with friends and colleagues. A new feature of this year's rap session will be a Psychology Trivia Bowl. Bring your psychology trivia questions to the rap session and be ready to participate in the activities.

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### CONDENSED PROGRAM

**Frontier Room**
- Conditioning & Learning I (p. 7)
  - Marshall, Mod.
  - 12:30 Capaldi
  - 12:45 Haggblom
  - 1:00 Haggblom
  - 1:15 Freese
  - 1:30 Mueller
  - 1:45 Julius
  - 2:00 Bolter
  - 2:15 Laporte

**Conditioning & Learning II (p. 16)**
  - Martin, Mod.
  - 2:45 Olson
  - 3:00 Gall
  - 3:15 Hampton
  - 3:30 Molmann
  - 3:45 Soles
  - 4:00 Patterson
  - 4:15 Linwick

**Spirit of St. Louis Room**
- Psychometrics & Methodology (p. 12)
  - Burger, Mod.
  - 12:30 Goldberg
  - 12:45 Handricks
  - 1:00 Smith
  - 1:15 Reed
  - 1:30 Miller
  - 1:45 Rozeman
  - 2:00 Heerboth
  - 2:15 Love

**Daniel Boone Room**
- Memory I (p. 9)
  - Juola, Mod.
  - 12:30 Nelson
  - 12:45 Balota
  - 1:00 Wright
  - 1:15 Wenger
  - 1:30 Smith
  - 1:45 Hartel
  - 2:00 Zechmeister
  - 2:15 Shaughnessy

**Eugene Field Room**
- Judgment & Reasoning (p. 10)
  - Twaney, Mod.
  - 12:30 Arkes
  - 12:45 Arkes
  - 1:00 Doherty
  - 1:15 Arkes
  - 1:30 Pilske
  - 1:45 Surber
  - 2:00 Gruenfelder
  - 2:15 Murphy

### FOR THURSDAY

**POSTER SESSIONS**

**Mississippi Room**
- 12:30 POSTER SESSION BRIEFING (p. 7)
  - Poppen, Coordinator

**Jefferson A Room**
- Treatment (p. 23)
  - 2:45-4:15
  - Ultman, Coor.
  - A. Kent
  - B. Perconte
  - C. Erskine
  - D. Waggoner
  - E. Shipley
  - F. Jones
  - G. Young
  - H. Thompson
  - I. Rotatori
  - J. Peterson

**Jefferson B Room**
- Sex Differences & Sex Roles (p. 25)
  - 2:45-4:15
  - Kahn, Coor.
  - A. Kimble
  - B. Etaugh
  - C. Popovich
  - D. Usekiding
  - E. Paludi
  - F. Aronson
  - G. Hillman
  - H. Allgeler
  - I. Francis
  - J. Perkins
  - K. Allen
  - L. Istvan
  - M. Schubot

**Lewis & Clark Room**
- 1:30 Invited Address (p. 15)
  - ARTHUR L. BENTON, Visual Agnosia: Laboratory & Clinical Studies.

**Missouri Room**
- 2:45 Invited Symposium (p. 16)
  - Cognitive Psychology & Instruction: Studies of Expert Performance in Complex Tasks.
  - GREENO, Moderator
  - Participants: JUST, CHI, LARKIN, VOSS, & GREENO.

**Frontier Room**
- 8:30 POSTER SESSION BRIEFING (p. 29)
  - Poppen, Coordinator

**West Assembly Area**
- 6:00 p.m.-1:00 a.m.
- CASH BAR

*Invited Paper*
CONDENSED PROGRAM

Frontier Room
Condensation & Learning III (p. 30)
Zantall, Mod.
8:45 Kroll
9:00 Schreck
9:15 Harmon
9:30 Ryan
9:45 Freeman
10:00 Butler

Pei Chi II (p. 101)
Lloyd, Mod.
10:45 Trister
11:00 Jones
11:15 Jones
11:30 Ancher
Pei Chi III (p. 102)
Engstrom, Mod.
11:45 Mckinley
12:00 Kern
12:15 Murphy
12:30 Kirtz

Condensation & Learning IV (p. 58)
Laughlin, Mod.
*1:15 Maki
1:30 Krause
1:45 Sulzberger
2:00 Deeds
2:15 Moore
2:30 Edwards
2:45 Hogan

Spirit of St. Louis Room
Interpersonal Processes I (p. 33)
Donoser, Mod.
*8:30 Petty
8:45 Weinberg
9:00 Wilson
9:15 Bordin
9:30 Fryer
9:45 Carpati
10:00 Yeh
10:15 Roberts

Interpersonal Processes II (p. 45)
Smith, Mod.
10:45 Carpati
11:00 Castler
11:15 Bradburn
11:30 Brown
11:45 Eisman
12:00 McDonald
12:15 Miller
12:30 Downs

Pei Chi IV (p. 183)
Whitman, Mod.
2:00 Bonner
2:15 Iscandino
2:30 Hargen
2:45 Barenfett

* invited paper

Daniel Boone Room
Animal Behavior & Development (p. 32)
Trinker, Mod.
8:30-8:45 Hoyerenga
8:45-9:00 Deine
9:15 Bienen
9:30 Forster
9:45 Carey
10:00 Matter
10:15 Gordon

Applied Cognitive (p. 43)
Kilby, Mod.
10:45 Satter
11:00 Thompson
11:15 Harris
11:30 Harris
11:45 Thorson
12:00 Cavanaugh
12:15 Becker
12:30 Gavlin
*12:15 Harris

Memory II (p. 60)
Hirschi, Mod.
*1:15 Pulla
1:30 Pletke
1:45 Tharp
2:00 Packman
2:15 Brunsteinfield
2:30 Eliot
2:45 Chew

Meramec Room
Attribution & Person Perception I (p. 35)
Sherman, Mod.
*8:30 Woerner
8:45 Varnik
9:00 Driscoll
9:15 Swanson
9:30 Pearson
9:45 Russell
10:00 Jazwinski
10:15 Town

Sex Differences & Sex Roles (p. 47)
Cleary, Mod.
10:45 Daley
11:00 Rischi
11:15 Thompson
11:30 Stack
11:45 Tarro
12:00 Yoder
12:15 Donnerstein

Child Clinical (p. 56)
Pawel, Med.
*1:00 Campbell
1:15 Rose
1:30 Berg
1:45 Farsh
2:00 Mannarino
2:15 Rogers
2:30 Bruce
2:45 Ullman

Eugene Field Room
Pei Chi I (p. 100)
Trinder, Mod.
9:00 Bienen
9:15 Bienen
9:30 Reinhart
9:45 Wilson
10:00 Fischberg

Laterally (p. 44)
Kibby, Mod.
10:45 Dewson
11:00 Baerman
11:15 Keeny
11:30 McKeever
11:45 McKeever
12:00 Caso
12:15 Becker

Sensory/Perception (p. 61)
Berbaum, Mod.
1:15 Huber
1:30 Sterling
1:45 Lepper
2:00 Holubek
2:15 Dinger
2:30 Weisenberger
2:45 Miller

Wallis Room
Infant & Preschool Behavior (p. 37)
Pawlak, Mod.
*8:30 Endo
8:45 Mosher
9:00 Sweet
9:15 King
9:30 Hall
9:45 Hollander
10:00 Swanson
10:15 Stedart

Cognitive Development (p. 49)
Woodruff, Mod.
10:45 Schlauder
11:00 Petrun
11:15 Abdeldoula
11:30 Grabe
11:45 Singer
12:00 Birschat
12:15 Drrick
12:30 Reed

Child Clinical (p. 56)
Pawel, Med.
*1:00 Campbell
1:15 Rose
1:30 Berg
1:45 Farsh
2:00 Mannarino
2:15 Rogers
2:30 Bruce
2:45 Ullman

FOR FRIDAY

Poster Sessions
8:30 Symposium (p. 30) BIOCHEMISTRY; APOTENTIAL OF VARIANCE: SOME FUNDAMENTAL PROBLEMS FOR A SCIENCE OF PERSONALITY
Lamell, Mod.
Forgetting, Rychlik, Sechrest

Lewis & Clark Room
Invited Addresses
9:30 THOMAS K. LANDAUF The Sad Situation with Respect to the Spacing of Practice. (p. 40)
11:00 BYRON CAMPBELL Cognitive & Sensory Motor Function in the Aged Rat: Is It All Downhill? (p. 56)
1:45 JACK BREHM Perceived Difficulty of Goal Attainment and Goal Attractiveness. (p. 88)

Missouri Room
10:45 Open Meeting (p. 55) A. Community Psychology in a Time of Scarcity
B. Riappopulation, Rigor, Wear

Missouri Room
14:15-2:45
Linderberg, Coor.
A. Nedrow, G. Koss
B. Sebby, H. Leonard
C. Rago, I. Meyers
D. Gous, Abeli
E. Tedford, J. Weisner
F. Lamp, K. Krueger

President Address
DONN BYRNE. Predicting Contraceptive Behavior
3:00 MISSOURI & ILLINOIS ROOMS
4:15 MISSOURI & ILLINOIS ROOMS
5:15 WEST ASSEMBLY AREA
7:00 WEST ASSEMBLY AREA
CONDENSED PROGRAM

Frontier Room
Animal Communication & Social Behavior (p. 70)
- Knutson, Mod.
  - 8:30: Hannum
  - 8:45: Ruddy
  - 9:00: Davis
  - 9:15: Steck
  - 9:30: Beulig
  - 9:45: Schwieger
  - 10:00: Dequardo
  - 10:15: Sensenig

Psychopharmacology & Physiological Psych. (p. 85)
- Bauer, Mod.
  - 10:45: Gibbons
  - 11:00: Peters
  - 11:15: Anson
  - 11:30: Bardo
  - 11:45: Bardo
  - 12:00: McDermott
  - 12:15: Wellman

Psychologist Room
Information Processing (p. 72)
- Clayton, Mod.
  - 8:30: Duffy
  - 8:45: Dixon
  - 9:00: Cochran
  - 9:15: Eisenberg
  - 9:30: Johnson
  - 9:45: Kail
  - 10:00: Lauer
  - 10:15: Hagman

Psychoanalysis (p. 87)
- Perrett, Mod.
  - *10:45: LaBerge
  - 11:00: Luper
  - 11:15: Foss
  - 11:30: Jastrzembski
  - 11:45: Neely
  - 12:00: Nolan
  - 12:15: Irwin
  - 12:30: Chabot

Split of St. Louis Room
Lexical Processes & Reading (p. 87)
- Allen, Mod.
  - 10:45: Cole
  - *11:00: Pollio
  - 11:15: Belmore
  - 11:30: Pate
  - 11:45: Durso
  - 12:00: Roediger
  - 12:15: Saltz
  - 12:30: Kadel

Eugene Field Room
Psycholinguistics (p. 74)
- Hurtig, Mod.
  - 8:30: Rudinsky
  - 8:45: Schwab
  - 9:00: Molfese
  - *9:15: Johnson
  - 9:30: Aikyama
  - 10:00: Cirilo

Industrial/Organizational (p. 92)
- Klimaski, Mod.
  - 10:45: Cleveland
  - 11:00: Kaplan
  - 11:15: McCune
  - 11:30: Borman
  - 11:45: Callahan-Levy
  - 12:00: Beehr
  - 12:15: Mailott
  - 12:30: Stake

* invited paper

FOR SATURDAY

Poster Sessions

Jefferson A Room
Personality & Cognitive Social Processes (p. 79)
- 8:30-10:00
  - A. Wall
  - B. Wall
  - C. Rybash
  - D. Cook
  - E. McGlinney
  - F. Montgomery
  - G. Peterson

Jefferson B Room
Conditioning, Learning & Animal Behavior (p. 82)
- 8:30-10:00
  - A. Martin
  - B. Keen
  - C. Heffner
  - D. Ison
  - E. Pettijohn
  - F. Freko
  - G. Landsman
  - H. Calef

Clinical & Assessment (p. 95)
- 10:45-12:15
  - A. Aronson
  - B. Carlson
  - C. Vernon
  - D. Spofford
  - E. Holroyd
  - F. Gold

Missouri Room
- 10:45: Symposium (p. 85)
  - Evaluation of Community Care for Chronic Mental Patients: A Focus on Skilled Nursing & Intermediate Care Facilities

Koller, McSweeney

FOR SATURDAY

Poster Sessions

Jefferson A Room
Personality & Cognitive Social Processes (p. 79)
- 8:30-10:00
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Clinical & Assessment (p. 95)
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Missouri Room
- 10:45: Symposium (p. 85)
  - Evaluation of Community Care for Chronic Mental Patients: A Focus on Skilled Nursing & Intermediate Care Facilities

Koller, McSweeney
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