PROGRAM
FIFTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING
1985
MIDWESTERN PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

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Please bring this program with you. It will cost you $10.00 (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, Neal F. Johnson, Dept. of Psychology, The Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio 43210, or from a Local Representative. A list of current Local Representatives is included at the end of this program. Dues are $10.00 a year or $28.00 for three years, except that graduate students receive a special rate of $6.00 payable each year. There is no geographical restriction on membership, but all meetings are held in the Midwest.

RESERVATIONS

Members already should have received a hotel reservation form. Reservations also may be made by writing to the Palmer House, 17 East Monroe Street, Chicago, Illinois 60690 (312-726-7500). 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 15.

Limited dormitory rates are available for student housing. Inquiries should be made directly to Mr. Fred Estey, Sales Department, Palmer House, 17 East Monroe, Chicago, IL 60690.

TRANSPORTATION

The Palmer House is located in the Loop, between State, Monroe, and Wabash. Airport buses connect frequently with both O'Hare and Midway Airports. Parking at the Mid Continental Plaza, directly across the street at Wabash is a convenient "self-park and lock." The rates are $7.00 for 24 hr. overnight parking when ticket is stamped and validated by the Palmer House. In addition, the Grant Park North underground garage is on Michigan and can be entered at either Michigan and Monroe or at Michigan and Randolph. The charge is $6.00 for 24 hours.

AIR TRANSPORTATION ARRANGEMENTS - SPECIAL FARES

Arrangements have been made with Travel Headquarters for lowest applicable air fares for all carriers to O'Hare and Midway airports. Call Travel Headquarters' toll free number 1-800-323-9128. Indicate that you will attend MPA, and give them your dates of travel. If you stay over Saturday night, and buy your tickets 30 days in advance, you may qualify for the new ultra-saver fares. Otherwise you will obtain special convention rates giving minimum discounts of 30% off the regular coach fares. You will be quoted the fare most advantageous to you. You may charge your tickets to any major credit card, or send a check to the address given by Travel Headquarters.

Continental Air Transport Co. will offer our members one-way fares of $5.75 ($1.00 off the regular fare) to and from O'Hare and Midway and the Palmer House. Discount coupons are available at the Continental desk in the airport baggage areas and at the Continental office immediately east of the Palmer House Monroe-Street entrance.

HANDICAPPED ACCESS

There is ample and convenient access at all entrances and all floors can be accessed by elevators.

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 $10.00 ($6.00 for students) at the meeting.
Place: Upper Exhibition Hall--4th Floor
Times: Thursday, 10:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.
       Friday, 9:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m.
       Saturday, 9:00 a.m. to 12:00 noon

EXHIBITS

Place: Upper Exhibition Hall--4th Floor

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. For employers who preregister there is a registration fee of $25.00 ($35.00 for employers who do not preregister) which entitles them to list one position, and there is a fee of $10.00 for each additional position they wish to list. The registration fee also covers registration at the meeting, in case the employer’s representative is not a member of MPA. Forms for describing each position may be secured by mail from the Secretary-Treasurer (Neal F. Johnson, Department of Psychology, 404C East Stadium, The Ohio State University, Columbus, OH 43210). 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/counseling). After looking at these booklets, applicants may contact a given employer by means of a central message system 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 system, 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 MPA 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/counseling) is $10.00; there is a fee of $5.00 for each additional category for which listing is requested. Members are charged $15.00 for listing under one category if they wait until the meeting to register for placement. (Again, there will be a fee of $5.00 for each additional category for which listing is requested.

To utilize MPA’s Placement Service, nonmembers must register for the meeting ($6.00 for students, $10.00 for nonstudents) as well as for placement itself ($15.00). Again, there will be an additional fee if listing under more than one category is requested ($5.00 per category).

Place: Upper Exhibition Hall--4th Floor
Time: Thursday
       Registration: 10:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.
       Position & Applicant Listing: 10:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m.
       Friday: 9:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m.
       Saturday: Position & Applicant Listings (No Registration) 9:00
               a.m. to 12:00 noon

MPA OFFICERS

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James C. Naylor, Purdue University (1984)
CONVENTION & LOCAL ARRANGEMENTS MANAGER

The Convention Manager is in charge of general arrangements and policies for the meeting and specifically for exhibits.
I. E. Farber, Convention Manager
7912 Church Street
Morton Grove, IL 60053
Phone: (312) 966-8685

Other matters are handled by the appropriate Local Arrangement Coordinators.

LOCAL ARRANGEMENTS COORDINATORS

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THURSDAY AFTERNOON

INVITED ADDRESS

EDWARD EVARTS, National Institutes of Health
Single Cells and Higher Brain Functions

Thursday 12:00-1:00 PM
Monroe Room
F. ROBERT TREICHLER, Kent State University, Moderator

PROGRESS IN IMPRESSION MANAGEMENT THEORY AND RESEARCH

Thursday 12:00-2:00 PM
Wabash Room
ROBERT M. ARKIN, University of Missouri, Moderator

This symposium will examine contrasting and complementary views of impression management theory and research. Social psychologists have begun sampling the panorama of fascinating and theoretically compelling behaviors that fall into this category of social influence tactic, but the research strategies used, and the theoretical orientation adopted, are amazingly diverse. This symposium will bring together six very active researchers who represent differing perspectives.

ROY F. BAUMEISTER, Case Western Reserve University. Four Selves and Two Motives: Outline of Self-Presentation Theory.


ROBERT HOGAN, University of Tulsa. Role Theory as Depth Psychology.

C. R. SNYDER, CAROL FORD & KAREN ALBRIGHT, University of Kansas. Excuse-Making: The Role of "Uniqueness" Responses in Coping with Failure.

GIFFORD WEARY, The Ohio State University, Discussant.

ROBERT ARKIN, University of Missouri-Columbia, Discussant.
APA WORKSHOP

SEARCHING THE LITERATURE WITH PERSONAL COMPUTERS

Thursday, 12:00-2:00 PM
Lower Exhibit Hall
NEAL F. JOHNSON, The Ohio State University, Moderator

An introduction to searching the psycINFO database with an emphasis on the new after-hours systems, this session will cover the following topics: Considerations in choosing vendors and databases, equipment needed, manual vs. online searching, author and subject searching, and devising search strategies. Online searching will be demonstrated.

SYMPOSIUM

RESPONSES OF FEMALE AND MALE VIEWERS TO SEXUALLY EXPLICIT AND VIOLENT MEDIA

Thursday, 1:30-3:30 PM
Monroe Room
EDWARD DONNERSTEIN, University of Wisconsin, Moderator

Over the past several years research on the effects of violent and sexually explicit stimuli has been growing. The papers in the symposium examine a number of outcomes of exposure to such stimuli, including emotional reactions, sexual arousal, evaluations of one's mate and social relations, and evaluations about female victims of sexual assault.

CAROL KRAFKA, DANIEL LINZ & STEVEN PENNOD, University of Wisconsin. Male and Female Viewer Desensitization to Graphic Filmed Violence Against Women.

DOLF ZILLMANN, Indiana University, & JENNINGS BRYANT, University of Houston. Effects of Massive Exposure to Nonviolent Pornography.

SARA GUTIERRES, University of Kansas, DOUGLAS T. KENRICK & LAURIE GOLDBERG, Arizona State University. Adverse Influence of Popular Erotica on Attraction.

JAMES CHECK, York University. Erotica: A Credible Alternative to Violent and Degrading Pornography.

WENDY STOCK, Texas A&M University. Women's Affective Responses and Subjective Reactions to Exposure to Violent Pornography.

HISTORY AND ANIMAL BEHAVIOR

Thursday, 12:00-2:00 PM
Private Dining Room 5
EUGENE EISMAN, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, Moderator

12:00 The Midwest's—and the Nation's?—First Course Called "Psychology": Northwestern University, 1857. THOMAS C. CAVALLIER, Indiana State University

Fifteen years before Harvard or Yale, Northwestern had a course called "Psychology" taught by the president, the Reverend Randolf S. Foster. While taught in the "old" philosophic tradition, this course which continued under this name until 1861 following Foster's return to New York, may be the nation's first course with this title.

12:15 Of White Rats and Early Psychologists. JEANNE M. SLLATTERY, St. Vincent College, & RANDALL M. POTTER, Clarion University.

The albino rat was first used in published research in 1899. By 1929 it was used in 40% of the articles published on learning and memory. The social and scientific factors predisposing the white rat as the animal of choice of psychological research were examined.

12:30 Learning and Performance in a Foraging Situation. ROGER L. MELLGREN & STEVEN W. BROWN, University of Oklahoma.

Rats were allowed to forage for food in an environment containing eight food sources, two of which contained preferred food (peanuts) and were cued by an odor cue. The tendency to search the more preferred food sources first was enhanced by removing the peanuts from these sources. These results emphasize the importance of the learning versus performance distinction in naturalistic situations.

12:45 Rats' Consumption of Water as a Function of Price and the Availability of Free Alternatives. CATHERINE BURKE & JAMES ALLISON, Indiana University.

Rats' consumption of water decreased as its behavioral price increased. Neither access to a free quinine solution during the session, nor free water provided immediately afterward affected the rate of decrease. The results have implications for both intrinsic water-quinine relations and the effect of severe deprivation on foraging efficiency.
1:00 Potentiation of Conditioned Place Aversion by a Taste Cue. KIMBERLY K. SCOTT, JAMES S. MILLER, DONALD F. McCOY, & MICHAEL T. BARDO, University of Kentucky.

Rats were given access to saccharine solution in a distinct context. Saccharine was then paired with LiCl in another context. Subsequent tests indicated that subjects acquired an aversion to the distinct context, demonstrating within-event learning. Experiment 2 demonstrated potentiation of a lithium-induced contextual aversion by the taste cue.

1:15 Conditioned Flavor Preference Due to Hunger Level-Taste Preferences or Aversions. DAVID H. CAMPBELL & ELIZABETH D. CAPALDI, Purdue University.

Rats prefer a flavor previously consumed under low deprivation to a flavor previously consumed under high deprivation. We attempt to distinguish between possible associative explanations by determining if an aversion to the high deprivation state is being conditioned. It does not appear that an aversion is being conditioned. Rather the data support a conditioned preference view of this phenomenon.

1:30 Flavor Stimulus Salience and the Postconditioning Enhancement of Neophobia. JOSEPH J. FRANCHINA & ANTOINETTE B. DYER, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University.

Aversion conditioning to a casein, sucrose, or distilled water CS reliably increased the rat's natural wariness (neophobia) for subsequently ingesting novel flavors. Although aversion conditioning was strongest to casein, the magnitude of increased neophobia depended more on the salience of the neophobia test flavor than on the characteristics of the CS.

1:45 Discrimination Learning in Male Betta Splendens. PAUL M. BRONSTEIN & LARRY ATHERTON, JR., University of Michigan-Flint.

Male Siamese fighting fish acquired a visual/spatial discrimination where the correct choice resulted in mirror stimulation. Prior studies on this topic have confused learning with unlearned species-specific acts. This study may be the first unambiguous instance of social reinforcement in this species.

12:00 The Use of Social Theories Based on Hypothetical Explanation. CRAIG A. ANDERSON, Ohio State University (on leave from Rice University) (Invited Paper).

Experiments will be presented on Social Theories—beliefs about how and why variables in the social environment are interrelated. Explaining hypothetical relationships produces theories that are: (a) congruent with those relationships; (b) used in making important social judgments; (c) resistant to new information. Underlying processes, debiasing techniques, and implications will be presented.


Previous research has shown that subjects given an impression set before reading information, and explaining a hypothetical outcome, provide unbiased subsequent likelihood judgments. The present study examines individual differences between schematic and aschematic subjects in explanation effects. Results indicated that only when subjects are schematic does an impression set prevent the biasing effects of an explanation task.


The paper summarizes five experiments testing a theory of negativity and extremity biases against alternatives. The studies support this theory's predictions, including mediation of the biases by perceived cue validity, reversal of the negativity biases under some circumstances, and differential resistance of positive and negative impressions to contradiction.

1:00 Attribution Processes and the Reduction of Psychological Arousal in Dental Patients. RUDY KUMP & STEVE SLANE, Cleveland State University.

It was hypothesized that presence or absence of epinephrine and information about epinephrine side effects in local anesthesia would affect the arousal attribution of dental patients. As predicted, subjects reported the greatest arousal under conditions of epinephrine and no information and the least under conditions of information and no epinephrine.

1:15 The Effect of Question Wording Style on Attributions for Success and Failure. BERNARD E. WHITLEY, JR., Ball State University.

This study investigated the effects of question wording style on attributions for success and failure. Larger effect sizes were found with questions that asked for information (e.g., how much ability the subject had) as opposed to causes. Informational and causal attributions were found to have curvilinear relationships to each other.
1:30 Actor/Observer Differences in the Reconstruction and Interpretation of Interpersonal Encounters. JACK S. CROXTON, TIMOTHY EDDY, & NANCY MORROW, State University of New York–College at Fredonia.

Memory for a person's behaviors during a dyadic interaction was assessed. Recall of a target person's behaviors by both the person's partner and a neutral observer was influenced by that person's later evaluation of the interaction. Behaviors were remembered as having been predictive of the evaluation. Actors perceived the target more positively than observers.

1:45 Task Characteristics and Target Choice in Social Comparison. DANIEL GORENFLO & WILLIAM D. CRANO, Texas A&M University.

Festinger (1954) postulated that to validate their judgments, individuals compare themselves with similar others. This expectation is not always supported; sometimes, people seek very different comparison targets. Our study demonstrates that the nature of the judgment influences comparison choice: subjects seek similar comparison targets with subjective judgments, but dissimilar others with objective judgments.

PERSONALITY AND SOCIAL BEHAVIOR

Thursday, 12:00-1:45 PM
MARK SNYDER, University of Minnesota, Moderator

12:00 Individual Differences and Conversation Strategies. BARBARA G. KANKI, University of Chicago.

Individual differences with respect to speaker/listener relationships were investigated using verbal and nonverbal data obtained from 16 two-person conversations. Applying log-linear model-fitting techniques, three main conversation strategies were differentiated. Each strategy was considered in terms of (a) its overall conversation outcome and (b) its constituent role descriptions which were subsequently used in categorizing individuals.

12:15 Individual Differences in Recovery from Noise Aftereffects. JOSEPH S. TAL & WILLIAM REVELLE, Northwestern University.

Recovery from noise aftereffects was studied as a function of personality. Eighty-five undergraduates performed analogies in noise or quiet prior to performing a memory task. The observed interactions were inconsistent with any of the models attempting to explain these aftereffects. A model incorporating several previous explanations was proposed.


Sixty-nine normal and overweight females, classified as low or high restrained eaters, consumed a "high calorie" milkshake; subsequent ice cream consumption was monitored in a public or private setting. High restrained overweight subjects ate moderately in public, overeating in private. High restrained normal subjects overate in public and private.

12:45 Personality Tests Alter the Test Taker. ERIC S. KNOWLES, University of Arkansas (Invited Paper).

Paper and pencil personality tests are "objective measures" that have subjective effects. Item serial position effects indicate test takers become more reliable, faster, and more knowledgeable about the test construct as they move through a test. Tests implicitly ask takers to construct a view of the test and probably of themselves.

1:00 Convergent and Discriminant Validity of Type A: A Multitrait-Multimethod Approach. DAVID J. LEE & DANIEL W. KING, Central Michigan University.

The Type A construct has been purported to be related to coronary heart disease. However, questions exist as to its validity. This study evaluated Type A by using the multitrait-multimethod procedure. Results supported convergent validity; however, discriminant validity was not fully supported.


Recent physiological models of impulsive, disinhibited behavior (e.g., Gorenstein & Newman, 1980; Gray, 1971) predict that, in comparison to introverts, extroverts will: (1) make more passive-avoidance errors than introverts; (2) respond more quickly after punishment than after reward; and (3) that for all subjects, response latency following punishment will predict learning of punishment stimuli. Hypotheses 1 and 2 were supported. Hypothesis 3 received marginal support.

1:30 Getting What You Want: Appearance and Relationship Initiation. ALLEN M. OMOTO, KENNETH G. DEBONO, & MARK SNYDER, University of Minnesota.

Two studies investigated the role of personality in relationship-initiation. Among advertisers in the personals section of a local newspaper, high self-monitoring individuals, relative to low self-monitoring individuals, were more likely to request a photo of and express an interest in the appearance of their potential dates. A laboratory follow-up suggested that high and low self-monitoring individuals are differentially responsive to ads that emphasize personality or physical appearance.
DEVELOPMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY

Thursday, 12:00-2:00 PM Private Dining Room 9
DEBORAH HOLMES, Loyola University of Chicago, Moderator

12:00 Infant Attention to Frequency-Modulated Sweeps. JOHN COLOMBO & FRANCES DEGEN HOROWITZ, University of Kansas.

Recent studies show that adult-to-infant speech is typified by exaggerated intonation. It has been hypothesized that intonation provides a salient cue which attracts infants' attention to speech. Three experiments with 4 month-olds using pure-tone analogues of various intonation levels failed to confirm this hypothesis. The extent of intonation per se does not appear to be a salient cue for infants' attention to speech.

12:15 Decontextualization in Mother-Child Conversation. JANET BROEREN & ERIKA HOFF-GINSBERG, University of Wisconsin-Parkside.

On the basis of a cross-sectional sample of children from 18 to 28 months, age-related changes in how mothers and children negotiate conversational topics and in the decontextualization of conversation are described. The findings are used to address the plausibility of the hypotheses that: (a) mothers limit conversation to context-bound topics thus aiding their children's syntax development; or (b) that mothers introduce decontextualized topics to conversation thus aiding their children's semantic and cognitive development.

12:30 The Influence of Curricula on Prosocial Behavior in Preschool Children. RACHEL W. LINDSEY, Chicago State University.

Curricular influences on the amount and mode of initiation (spontaneous/requested) of preschoolers' prosocial behavior was investigated. Observations took place in seven Montessori and nine Traditional classrooms at the end of the school year. As expected, more requested behavior occurred in Traditional classrooms. Unexpectedly, more overall behavior also occurred in Traditional classrooms.


Research has recently classified children into one of five peer status groups (popular, controversial, rejected, neglected, and average). The present paper will discuss developmental differences that may influence peer status classifications and the stability of such classification schemes.

1:00 The Role of Model-Subject Gender Similarity in Children's Imitative Behavior. JAMES H. THOMAS, DIANE M. WIGGER, ROBERT J. WILSON, JOHN F. BRUCATO, & ELIZABETH K. JACOB, Northern Kentucky University.

Children played a ball-tossing game after observing peer models who were: (1) males only; (2) females only; or (3) males and females who tossed in different ways. Both boys and girls imitated the models in condition 1 and 2 and imitated the male models in condition 3, perhaps because they perceived the task as masculine.

1:15 Play Configurations of Children and Field Dependence—Field Independence. PATRICIA J. CHAMBERLAIN, University of Wisconsin-Oshkosh (Sponsor: SOM N. GHEI, University of Wisconsin-Oshkosh).

The relatedness of cognitive style to play configurations and the relatedness of play configurations to masculinity and femininity were investigated. Findings indicated that play configurations related to personal attributes regardless of sex-type. Findings also indicated "towers" were related to field-dependence.

1:30 Training Moral Reasoning Without Training Morality. MARTIN F. KAPLAN & DIANE K. AMSTUTZ, Northern Illinois University.

On consecutive days, high school freshmen responded to four nonmoral judgment tasks. Discussion guided them from simpler to more configural reasoning. Controls took the tasks without discussion. Trained Ss were more configural in integrating information about preconventional, conventional, and postconventional outcomes in subsequent moral dilemma choices. Reasoning complexity can be directly trained, and separately from moral values.

1:45 Jealousy and Moral Development. EUGENE W. MATHES & DONNA J. DEUGER, Western Illinois University.

It was hypothesized that jealousy would be positively correlated with conventional moral reasoning and negatively correlated with postconventional moral reasoning. The hypothesis was supported for women but not for men.

PERCEPTION I

Thursday, 12:00-1:45 PM Parlor A
MARI R. JONES, The Ohio State University, Moderator
12:00 Preparing Saccadic Eye Movements. JOHN JONIDES, University of Michigan (Invited Paper).

The perception of complex displays entails processing visual information from multiple eye fixations. Such fixations are not randomly placed; rather they are influenced by salient visual events and by internal planning. The present research addresses some issues concerned with the planning of saccadic eye movements.

12:30 A Spreading Disturbance Model for Lateral Masking. RALPH E. GOTT, Ohio State University.

A spreading disturbance model is proposed for lateral masking that describes the effects of stimulus-onset asynchrony (SOA), of mask-target separation, and of placing the mask more or less peripherally relative to the target letter. The model’s behavior is compared with data from a lateral masking experiment (Krueger & Gott, 1984).

12:45 Time-Course of Interference for Foveal and Parafoveal Stroop Stimuli. BRIAN J. LYMAN, University of Notre Dame, & GERALD M. LONG, Villanova University (Sponsor: WILLIAM E. DAWSON, University of Notre Dame).

The interval between target and distractor on a Stroop task is varied. For both foveal and parafoveal targets, reaction time in the interference condition exhibits a strong inverted-U relationship with SOA (centered about 0 ms). Under parafoveal target presentation, the interference is significantly stronger in the left visual field.

1:00 Spiral Invariance in the ‘Twisted Cord’ Illusion. ILDIKO E. PALLOS, Ohio State University.

Rotation of the ‘twisted cord’ (Fraser) pattern showed its phenomenal similarity to a spiral both for rotation and in a resulting spiral aftereffect. The information which is specific to spirals (dilative transformations) is also specified in the Fraser pattern, and thus it does not conform to the traditional definitions of an illusion.


When subjects actively monitor stimuli for potential changes, it was predicted that ability to notice whether stimuli had changed (detection task) would be easier when focused-on features disappeared (deletions) than when new features appeared (additions). However, in specifying the exact change observed (identification task), deletions would be easier than additions but only for nonambiguous stimuli where focused-on features are rehearsable. The predictions obtained.


Subjects’ abilities to indicate whether passively viewed stimuli had undergone featural changes (detection task) and to specify the nature of any changes observed (identification task) were assessed as a function of the nature of the change (additions versus deletions). Adding versus deleting features from previously viewed stimuli did not differentially affect detection performance, whereas identification performance was significantly worse for deletions than for additions.

PSYCHOPATHOLOGY

Thursday, 12:00-1:45 PM

LEONARD RORER, Miami University, Moderator

12:00 Neuropsychological Correlates of Schizophrenic Attention and Task Performance. BEVERLY K. LEHR, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee.

Relationship between neuropsychological functions and behavioral measures of attention and task accuracy in schizophrenia was investigated. A neuropsychological screen was administered to schizophrenic and normal subjects, after which subjects performed matching problems. Measures of frontal lobe functioning were better predictors of task attention and accuracy for schizophrenics than for normal controls.

12:15 Susceptibility to Backward Masking in Psychosis-Prone College Students. DEBORAH W. BALOGH, Ball State University, & REBECCA D. MERRITT, Bowling Green State University.

Critical stimulus duration values and backward masking functions were evaluated in psychosis-prone students and controls as identified by Chapman’s scales. Psychosis-prone subjects evidenced significantly greater susceptibility to masking effects. Results suggest that masking deficits “mark” vulnerability to schizophrenia and support the validity of vulnerability indices proposed by Chapman.

12:30 Differential Stigma of Two Models of Schizophrenia and Antisocial Personality. MICHAEL D. PISANO & DALE A. GYURE, Ball State University.

Two videotaped interviews presented schizophrenia and antisocial personality in either a medical or learning framework, or a control condition. Subjects were persuaded by medical, but not learning, explanations. Neither model reduced stigma or increased likability, compared to control presentations. Disorder effects indicated less stigma for schizophrenia than antisocial personality.
12:45 Social Competence Among Schizotypic Individuals. DEBORAH WARE BALOGH, Ball State University, & REBECCA DAVIS MERRITT, Bowling Green State University.

The Ullmann-Giovannoni Scale was used to assess social competence of MMPI-identified college student schizotypics, psychotic controls, and normal controls. The schizotypics' endorsements resembled those of process schizophrenics. Results suggest the validity of the schizotypy construct.

1:00 Female and Male Schizotypic: Same Genotype - Differing Phenotypes. DEBORAH WARE BALOGH, Ball State University, & REBECCA DAVIS MERRITT, Bowling Green State University.

Sex differences in schizotypic college students were assessed using Chapman's psychosis-proneness scales. Males appeared more anhedonic while females more frequently reported perceptual aberrations. Contrary to earlier interpretations (Kelley & King, 1979), results suggested that male and female schizotypic differences may represent varying phenotypic expressions of a unitary genotype.

1:15 Metacontrast Effects Among Schizotypic College Students. REBECCA D. MERRITT, Bowling Green State University, DEBORAH W. BALOGH, Ball State University, DONALD B. LEVENTHAL & JOHN R. SCHUCK, Bowling Green State University.

MMPI-detected schizotypics (2-7-8 and 8-9 code types) were compared to psychiatric and normal controls on their critical stimulus durations, metacontrast functions, and paraccontrast functions. Both schizotypic groups evidenced significant metacontrast deficits. Only 2-7-8s evidenced CSD deficits. Results are interpreted within a transient-channel/sustained-channel model of masking.

1:30 Season of Birth in Schizophrenia: A Review of Evidence, Methodology, and Etiology. THOMAS N. BRADBURY & GREGORY A. MILLER, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign.

Forty studies examining the association between season of birth and incidence of schizophrenia are reviewed. It is concluded that seasonal birth rates of schizophrenics do in fact differ from those of the general population. Hypotheses proposed to account for this effect are summarized, and recommendations for research are offered.

MEMORY I

Thursday, 12:00-1:45 PM Parlor F
KEITH STANOVICh, Oakland University, Moderator
1:30 Subthreshold Semantic Priming and Category Association Level. DAVID HINES, MARGARET DWYER, & PATRICIA K. SAWYER, Ball State University.

A significant within category semantic priming effect was found when most primes were masked below naming threshold and word targets were named. The size of the effect was not altered by subjects' prior knowledge of related primes and targets; however, it was highly sensitive to the category association level of the masked prime.

MEDICAL PSYCHOLOGY I: CANCER

Thursday, 12:00-1:45 PM
Parlor H
BARBARA ANDERSEN, University of Iowa, Moderator

12:00 Behavioral Intervention to Control Child/Parental Distress During Cancer Treatment. WILLIAM H. REDD, University of Illinois, Champaign-Urbana, Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center, New York (Invited Paper).

The diagnosis of pediatric cancer, and the implementation of highly aversive treatment, represents a crisis for the family, and behavioral regression often occurs during medical procedures. The presentation discusses the use of pain-control procedures to reduce child/parental distress, and considers the broad psychosocial impact of behavioral intervention.

12:30 Problem Specification of Chemotherapy for Breast Cancer: A Sequential Criterion Analysis. DONALD R. NICHOLAS, Ball State University (Sponsor: CHARLES BARKE', Ball State University).

This study reports on problem situations associated with receiving chemotherapy for breast cancer. Twenty-one breast cancer patients completed a card-sort ranking of 47 stressful situations associated with the process of receiving chemotherapy. Mean rankings found those problems associated with nausea and patients' perceptions of their own appearance as the most stressful.

12:45 A Self-Statement Inventory for Cancer Chemotherapy. DONALD R. NICHOLAS, Ball State University (Sponsor: CHARLES BARKE', Ball State University).

An empirically based, self-statement inventory for use with patients receiving cancer chemotherapy was developed. Sixty-seven students viewed 19 video slides of chemotherapy related scenes and then were given 100 self-statements and asked: (1) if they would make such a statement; and (2) if it would help or hinder. Ten facilitative and 10 inhibitive coping self-statements were identified.

1:00 Beliefs Relevant to Performing the Testicle Self Exam for Cancer. VALERIE J. STEFFEN, Purdue University.

Frequently listed advantages of the testicle self exam for cancer were: (a) detection, (b) early treatment, and (c) health maintenance. Disadvantages were: (a) inconvenience; (b) pain; and (c) inaccurate examination. Because correlations documented the relationship of these beliefs to behaviors and intentions, addressing the beliefs in messages designed to encourage performance of the exam was recommended.

1:15 Emotions and Immunity: Response to the Diagnosis of Cancer. DAWN C. TURNQUIST & BARBARA L. ANDERSEN, University of Iowa.

This paper presents two investigations of cancer patients' responses at diagnosis. The first indicates that the crisis experienced by cancer patients at diagnosis is characterized by a particular pattern of emotional responses distinguishable from mood disturbance occurring with nocancorous health conditions or the stresses of everyday life. The second examines the covariation of emotional distress and immune system functioning.

1:30 Ego Identity Development of Adolescents with Cancer. MARY P. GAVAGHAN, Ohio State University, & JANE E. ROACH, Columbus Children's Hospital.

Forty-two adolescents with cancer and healthy matched controls were administered Waterman and Archer's (1982) Ego Identity Interview and Marcia's (1966) Ego Identity Incomplete Sentence Blank. Healthy adolescents attained significantly higher identity status levels in interview content areas of career, marriage, and children, but not religion, and also achieved higher Ego Identity Scores.

SOCIAL INFERENCE, PERSON PERCEPTION, AND PERFORMANCE

POSTER SESSION

Thursday, 12:30-2:00 PM
Crystal Room

JOHN PRYOR, University of Notre Dame, Moderator

A. The Effects of a Person's Need for Cognition on Responses to Advertisements that are Cognitively Demanding. BLAIR T. JOHNSON, Purdue University (Sponsor: RICHARD HESLIN, Purdue University).

This study examined the effects of a person's need for cognition on his or her responses to an advertisement. The advertisements varied in both difficulty and quality of arguments. The hypothesis that need for cognition would influence responses in the same way as involvement was generally supported.
B. Person Memory: The Influence of Age on Inconsistent Information Processing. SHEILAGH W. GRILLS & HARVEY H. C. MAR-MUREK, University of Guelph.

In an impression formation task, young and older adults gave similar ratings to fictional characters. Behaviors inconsistent with the impression showed a recall advantage for young adults under conditions of fast presentation and for older adults when presentation rate was slow. These results suggest working memory changes with age while semantic memory does not.

C. What Did She Say?: Effect of Manipulated Attractiveness on Memory for Conversation. DEBORAH RUGS, Northern Illinois University, & LYNN CAROL MILLER, Scripps College.

A study is presented that examined the role of physical attractiveness on verbal memory. A target confederate made up to be either attractive, average, or unattractive appeared in three stimulus tapes with two neutral confederates. Subjects viewed one of three tapes and then completed a recognition questionnaire. Recognition accuracy was found to increase with the attractiveness level of the target. Two models that may account for this effect are discussed.

D. Behavior Perception, Affect, and Memory. G. DANIEL LASSITER, Northwestern University (Sponsor: KATHLEEN McGRAW, Northwestern University).

Previous research has demonstrated that finer levels of behavior perception are associated with both greater liking for an observed other and better memory for his or her behavior. The present study demonstrates that the effect of variation in behavior perception on liking, however, is not mediated by its effect on memory.

E. Impression Complexity and Drawing Inferences. SANDRA L. CARPENTER, Ohio State University.

Subjects’ processing goals (Impression Formation, Empathy, Learn a Task) were expected to affect their impressions of targets. Impression Formation subjects produced the most complex impressions and inferences as hypothesized. However, contrary to prediction, target trait ratings by Empathy and Task subjects were not more polarized than by Impression Formation subjects.


Subjects communicated about a stimulus person to two audiences varying in attitude toward the stimulus person with either a delay or no delay between the two communications. The results demonstrated that the first communication context affected verbal encoding and impressions primarily in delay conditions while the second communication context affected verbal encoding and impressions primarily in the no-delay conditions.

G. Responsiveness and Conciliation in Conflict. GYUSEOG HAN & SVENN LINDEKOLD, Ohio University.

Subjects played a Prisoner's Dilemma against a simulated player who employed either a GRIT or TFT strategy, with or without communication. The subjects were more cooperative with communicated GRIT than all others. Additionally, all subjects who had received any pattern of truthful communications were subsequently less exploitative of 100% cooperation.

H. Social Comparison and Perceived Vulnerability to Negative Life Events. LINDA S. PERLOFF & BARBARA K. FETZER, University of Illinois at Chicago.

This study examined the social comparisons people make when estimating their vulnerability to victimization. When subjects thought about the average college student or any one of their friends, they chose to make downward comparisons, seeing themselves as relatively less vulnerable. However, this biased perception disappeared when subjects were forced to think about a specific other (their closest friend).


Previous research (Williams, Harkins & Latane, 1981) has demonstrated that when the experimenter can monitor individual outputs, social loafing is eliminated. The present research demonstrates that the opportunity for self-evaluation can also motivate performance, even when experimenter evaluation is not possible.


Applied and basic social psychology graduate students evaluated the relevance of their training for their proposed careers. Although most students intend to pursue applied careers, those in applied programs perceived a better match between their needs and training skills than did those in basic programs. Recommendations are made for both basic and applied programs to increase the utility of graduate training.

K. Differential Reactions to Tests and Interviews as Sources of Bias in Selection. BERNARD L. DUGOLI & CARL H. CASTORE, Purdue University.

This study investigated differences in perceptions of fairness in interviews as compared to tests in terms of the degree of negative reaction to hypothetical selection situations. Results showed that when applicants were rejected on the basis of non-job-related selection instruments, subjects reacted more negatively to tests than to interviews.
L. Concurrent Validity Study of the Computer Attitude Scale. JOHN N. PINTO & MICHAEL CALVILLO, Morningside College, & GARY S. NICKELL, Moorhead State University.

The Computer Attitude Scale (CAS) has yielded good reliability and validity indexes with college students. However, since the CAS was designed primarily to be used in industry, a concurrent validity study was undertaken using 47 computer operators and programmers. The results indicated high validity of the instrument (r = +.63 with performance). Results are discussed with regard to the use of the CAS as a counseling and training device.

M. The Assessment of Discriminant and Criterion Related Validity of Work Conscientiousness and Workaholism Scales. JUDY STEIN ALLEN, Ball State University.

Work oriented scales were developed in a previous study. Discriminant validity was investigated by comparing responses to the experimental scales with responses to job involvement and Protestant ethic endorsement inventories. Criterion related validity was assessed by correlating scale scores with supervisory ratings. Validity for the work conscientiousness scale was demonstrated.

N. A Preliminary Model of Supervisory Helping Behavior in Employee Assistance Programs. GREG BAYER & LAWRENCE H. GERSTEIN, Ball State University.

Measures designed to explore the first stage (the arousal process) of an employee assistance supervisory intervention model are presented. Results indicate that supervisor's responses concerning how to identify troubled employees could be grouped as follows: fluctuations in production, absenteeism, and the quality of the employee's relationships.

ANIMAL MEMORY

Thursday, 2:30-4:15 PM Private Dining Room 7
DELOS D. WICKENS, Colorado State University, Moderator

2:30 Effects of Repeated Choice Sequences on Rats' Radial Maze Performance: Learning or Memorization? WILLIAM S. MAKI & KAREN KLEIN, North Dakota State University.

Rats were trained in a radial-arm maze with a sequence of forced choices that was repeated on each trial. This procedure provides the opportunity for learning. However, learning was not detected by a reversal test. Rats in radial mazes appear to use working, not long-term, memory.

2:45 Delayed Matching-to-Sample: Disruptive Effects of Houselfight Illumination Are Not Due to Novelty. JOYCE A. JAGIELO, THOMAS R. ZENTALL, & PAMELA JACKSON-SMITH, University of Kentucky.

Illumination-induced performance disruption of a delayed matching-to-sample task was examined in pigeons. Results indicate that disruption does not dissipate with practice, but rather can be attributed to problems with memory maintenance and "retrieval." Sample "encoding" does not seem to be disrupted.

3:00 Differential Reinforcement Expectancies as a Source of Stimulus Control in Pigeons' Successive Matching-to-Sample Performance. DIANE L. CHATLOSH & EDWARD A. WASSERMAN, University of Iowa.

Pigeons' performance was facilitated by differential (0.2, 1.0) versus nondifferential (0.6, 0.6) reinforcement probabilities for matching stimulus sequences. Reversal of differential reinforcement probabilities disrupted performance; nondifferential training produced negative transfer. Shifting from differential to nondifferential reinforcement probabilities disrupted performance although the latter task increased reinforcement rate.

3:15 Pigeon Acquisition of Successive Serial Probe Recognition (SSPR). SKIP KENDRICK, Middle Tennessee State University.

Pigeons acquired SSPR with the same 60 pictures shown daily. Other pigeons showed poor acquisition when 5 sets of 60 pictures were randomly presented daily. Additional pigeons acquired conditional SSPR with 20 pictures shown daily. Transfer tests, probe tests, and trial-by-trial analysis indicated group-specific memory strategies.

3:30 Transfer of Effects of Noncontingent Partial Reward to Runway Extinction. PETER C. SENKOWSKI, Northern Illinois University.

Direct placements to reward were administered to rats prior to extinction of a continuously rewarded running response. Partially rewarded placements produced increased resistance to extinction relative to 0% or 100% rewarded placements, irrespective of whether the placements were given in the runway or in a highly dissimilar stimulus context.

3:45 Hypothermia-Induced Anterograde Amnesia and its Reversal in Rats Trained on a T-Maze Discrimination. ANTHONY C. SANTUCCI, DAN GAZDIK, & DAVID C. RICCIO, Kent State University.

The present investigation demonstrated hypothermia-induced anterograde amnesia in rats trained on a task involving choice. Memory loss was attenuated, however, if animals were trained and tested in a cooled state. Similarities between anterograde amnesia and state-dependent retention are considered.
4:00 An Examination of the Structure of Recovered Amnestic Memory. RICK RICHARDSON & DAVID C. RICCIO, Kent State University.

Two experiments revealed that recovery of an amnestic memory is specific to the environmental context in which animals were trained, suggesting an important similarity between "recovered" and "intact" memories. Reversal of amnesia in animals has now been demonstrated repeatedly, but little is known about the characteristics of recovered memory.

PERSUASION AND ATTITUDE CHANGE

Thursday, 2:30-4:30 PM Private Dining Room 8 RUSSELL FAZIO, Indiana University, Moderator

2:30 Manipulating Beliefs about Beliefs: Perceived Self-Relevance of Thoughts Leads to Persistence of Persuasion. CATHERINE CARNOT, SHARON SHAVITT, & TIMOTHY C. BROCK, Ohio State University.

Results of this study confirm the hypothesis that experimentally induced perceptions of self-relevant cognitive responding lead to increased persistence of persuasion. Subjects who perceived their cognitive responses to a message as self-relevant were more resistant to counterpropaganda than both control subjects and subjects who perceived their cognitive responses as not self-relevant.


This experiment examined the effects of personal involvement on the kinds of thoughts generated to a debate in a perceptual salience situation. Cognitive responses of involved subjects indicated that they processed messages in a more systematic and partisan way than less involved subjects. Visual salience had no effect on cognitive responses. Information processing differences associated with involvement are discussed.

3:00 Delayed Reproduction of Cognitive Responses: Evidence for Temporal Stability. SHARON SHAVITT & TIMOTHY C. BROCK, Ohio State University.

Cognitive responses persist over time. One week after controlled exposure to seven TV commercials, fifty Ohio housewives were able to reproduce most of their originally-listed cognitive responses. The implications of the tendency for negative thoughts (and elaborated counterarguments) to be more reproducible than positive thoughts were examined.

3:15 A Reexamination of the Relation Between Personal Involvement and Persuasion. MIRIAM S. LERNER, Purdue University (Sponsor: ALICE H. EAGLY, Purdue University).

The present research examined the effects of two types of involvement on persuasion. One type, used by Petty and others, concerns the consequences of an issue for coping in everyday life; the other concerns an issue's connection to important values. Results indicated that subjects in the value involvement condition were, unlike those in the other involvement condition, resistant to persuasion by a strong argument. Mediators of this effect were also examined. The predicted effects were significant for females only.

3:30 A Network Model of the Role of Affect in Attitude Change. CHARLES A. GRUDER, University of Illinois at Chicago, & BOBBY J. CALDER, Northwestern University (Invited Paper).

Three experiments based on a network model of Bower (1981) explored the relation between induced affect and attitude change (cf. Rosenberg, 1960). Attitude change was enhanced when aroused affect and information about the attitude object shared the same emotional tone, and inhibited when the emotions were opposite.

4:00 Effects of Initial Judgments on Subsequent Judgments and Behavioral Intentions. FRANK R. KARDES, Indiana University.

Subjects received positive and negative information about a target stimulus. Next, subjects were led to focus on either positive or negative information when forming initial judgments. Subsequent judgments, recall, and behavioral intentions were measured either immediately or one week later. Initial judgments influenced subsequent judgments, recall, and behavioral intentions.

4:15 Beyond Belief: The Correspondence of Paranormal Experiences, Beliefs, and Behavior. CHARLES R. BARKE, DAVID BUCKINGHAM, GREGORY HALE, & PEGGY MOHLER, Ball State University.

Paranormal experiences, beliefs, and behaviors were surveyed (N=347). Factor analysis indicated moderate correspondence of factors across these domains. Correlations among the factors suggest stronger relationships between experience and behavior, moderate between belief and behavior, and weakest between experience and belief. Results are discussed in the context of general belief theory.

INDUSTRIAL/ORGANIZATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY I

Thursday, 2:30-4:30 PM Private Dining Room 9 KAREN WILLIAMS, Drake University, Moderator
2:30 Possession, Defense and Control over Space by Older People in Institutional Housing. JENNIFER M. KINNEY, MARY ANN PARRIS STEPHENS, & ANN E. MCNEER, Kent State University.

Residents' possession, defense, and control distinguished private, semipublic and public spaces within institutional housing for older people. Healthier residents displayed more defense and control over private spaces than nursing residents, whose rooms were freely accessed by staff. These differences may be due to nursing residents' diminishing awareness and/or a sense of uncontrollability.

2:45 Path-Goal Leadership Theory and Employees' Perceived Intra-Organizational Mobility Channels. MARTHA A. FLANAGAN, TERRY A. BEEHR, DANIEL W. KING, & KEVIN G. LOVE, Central Michigan University.

Path-goal leadership theory was investigated in relation to one employee goal — promotions. Insurance company employees were surveyed regarding their perceptions of their supervisors' styles and of the paths leading to promotions. Leader styles were related to the perceived promotion paths, but other variables did not moderate these relationships as expected.

3:00 An Assessment of the Impact of Organizational Restructuring on Satisfaction, Role Stress, and Work Relationships. DEBORAH A. OLSON, LOIS TETRICK, & JOSEPH W. IVERS, Wayne State University, & DAVID BOGAGE, American Telephone & Telegraph.

The effects of organizational restructuring on perceptions of stress, work relationships, and satisfaction were investigated. Responses were collected from a stratified random sample of telecommunication employees in 1981 and 1983. Results show that the restructuring influenced the satisfaction outcomes only for those who had been recently transferred to a new position.

3:15 The Role of Personality in the Job Search Process. VAN M. LATHAM, Wayne State University.

The role of personality in the job search process was investigated. Results indicated that high self-monitors rated interviewing training, locating job openings, using employment agencies, and relying upon social networks to be more helpful in obtaining employment. Respondents high in self-esteem in job search rated setting employment goals, using employment agencies, and using traditional job search methods to be more helpful in securing employment.

3:30 Age Differences in Children's Strategies for Influencing Parents' Purchases. ANN FUEHRER, KATE McGONAGLE, LISA MEYER, & CECILIA SHORE, Miami University.

The study examined children's use of negotiation strategies to influence parents' purchases. Results showed age differences in sophistication of attempt used, but no differential reinforcement of strategies by parents. Situational factors were suggested to be critical determinants of children's success.

3:45 Learning from Lecture, Slides, and Video in the Context of a National Sales Training Program. ROBERT E. GEHRING, Indiana State University Evansville, & MICHAEL P. TOGLIA, State University of New York, College at Cortland.

With both immediate and delayed testing of a pharmaceutical training segment, subjects hearing only lecture learned no less than subjects having the lecture illustrated by slides. Substitution of videotaped illustrations for the slides improved performance on an immediate test.

4:00 Improving the Quality of Research Synthesis in Program Evaluation. FRED B. BRYANT, Loyola University of Chicago.

This paper addresses strategies to improve the quality of research synthesis in program evaluation. Just as we use validity criteria to improve primary research, we can likewise improve research synthesis by controlling for threats to its validity. The paper considers threats to internal, statistical conclusion, construct, and external validity in research synthesis and suggests means of avoiding these pitfalls.


The potential for application of compressed speech in aircraft cockpits was assessed. Degree of compression, degree of pitch adjustment and gender of speaker/listener were varied. Results indicated that vocabulary recognition was dependent on the degree of match between compression and pitch, as well as the gender of the speaker.

DECISION MAKING

2:30-4:30 PM Parlor A ROBERT RADTEK, Southern Illinois University - Carbondale, Moderator

2:30 Sensitivity to Configural Information in Multiple-Cue Decision Tasks. N. JOHN CASTELLAN, JR., & ANA T. BEDARD, Indiana University, & STEPHEN E. EDGELL, University of Louisville.

In a probabilistic judgment task subjects predicted binary outcomes using two cue dimensions. Dimensional and configural cue validities were held constant while pattern salience was varied. As predicted by an hypothesis generation model, with increasing pattern salience subjects showed increased utilization of configural information and decreased utilization of dimensional information.

Subjects made sequential judgments of apartments on 11 attributes. Fixed utility reference points were established from which changes in ratings were analyzed. Interactions between attribute valence and utility supported multiplicative judgment models at early, but not later, stages of the decision path. Additive judgment models were not supported.

3:00 The Center and Range of the Probability Interval as Factors Affecting Ambiguity Preferences. SHAWN P. CURLEY & J. FRANK YATES, University of Michigan.

Lottery pairs were presented. Each pair involved lotteries having the same interval center (C) but differing interval ranges (R1, R2) for the interval within which the lotteries' ambiguous probabilities of winning could lie. Subjects' reactions to this ambiguity varied with C and showed an effect for the interaction C x (R1, R2).

3:15 Insensitivity to Omission in a Fault Tree Judgment Task. JEFF T. CASEY, University of Wisconsin-Madison (Sponsor: LOLA L. LOPES, University of Wisconsin-Madison).

Substantial biases in probability judgments previously attributed to experimental manipulation of the availability heuristic were unaffected by a technique in which subjects generated the missing information before making judgments. While judgmental heuristics must logically exist, their adverse effects may be less pervasive and more difficult to measure than previously thought.

3:30 Effect of Positive Affect on Judgments of Likelihoods of Events and Gambling Behavior. THOMAS E. NYGREN, Ohio State University, & ALICE M. ISEN, University of Michigan.

The effect of an induced positive affective state on betting behavior and on judgments of probability phrases was studied. Results indicated that "affect" subjects were more conservative in their betting behavior than were controls, but were more likely to overestimate probabilities of winning, and underestimate probabilities of losing.

3:45 Policy Capturing with Ridge Regression. R. JAMES HOLZWORTH, University of Connecticut.

In two judgment policy capturing applications with small sample sizes and intercorrelated cues, ridge regression incorporating subjective prior information was found to outperform ordinary least squares regression and conventional ridge regression, but equal weighting only once, in terms of cross validated multiple correlation and mean squared error of prediction.

4:00 The Effects of Human versus Non-Human Sources of Information on Judgment. VERLIN B. HINSZ, North Dakota State University, R. SCOTT TINDALE, Loyola University of Chicago, & SUZI K. ZIMMERMAN, University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign.

Research is reported that suggests that greater confidence in judgment results when information is presented by a human source, and that the accuracy of a human source is seen as less relevant for making a judgment than for a non-human source. Implications are made about the impact of social versus technological information in decision making.

4:15 Explicit Inferences in Price-Quality Judgments. RICHARD D. JOHNSON, & IRWIN P. LEVIN, University of Iowa.

Following evidence that implicit inferences affect judgments based on incomplete information, subjects in this study were required to explicitly infer missing price or quality values before making consumer judgments. Explicitly inferred values were linearly related to presented values, and their influence on judgments was greater than that of implicit inferences.

FAMILY SYSTEMS

Thursday, 2:30-4:30 PM Parlor B
MICHELE PALUDI, Kent State University, Moderator

2:30 Attribution Processes in Maritally Distressed and Nondistressed Couples. FRANK D. FINCHAM, University of Illinois at Urbana (Invited Paper).

Recent attention to cognitive factors in marital therapy has resulted in the empirical investigation of attribution processes in maritally distressed and nondistressed couples. This area of emerging research is critically evaluated at both a conceptual and methodological level. Several new directions for future research are outlined.

3:00 Demographic Subgroup Contributions to Divorce Cause Constellations. MARGARET GUMINSKI CLEEK, University of Wisconsin Centers—Washington County.

Interrelationships between perceived causes of divorce for 193 males and 271 females were generated utilizing factor analysis. The differential contributions of various demographic subgroups of the sample to the determination of the factors were then investigated.
3:15 Merged Identity, Ego Development, Commitment and Dependency in the Marital Relationship. SUSANNE KOHN EYMAN, Washburn University.

The relationships among marital adjustment, merged identity, ego development, marital commitment, and dependency were examined in functional married couples and couples in marital therapy. Merged identity and marital commitment were positively related to marital adjustment. Neither merged identity nor marital adjustment were related to ego development or general dependency.


A model of stress in the family system was tested with data from 113 family triads. Results supported the importation of stress into the family, the transmission of stress across family members, and the moderation of stress by social support, but not by family cohesiveness. Theoretical implications are discussed.

3:45 Maternal Social Support as a Predictor of the Mother/Child Stress and Child Home Stimulation in “High Risk” Families. HARRY ADAMAKOS, KATHLEEN RYAN, & DOUGLAS G. ULLMAN, Bowling Green State University, RAUL DIAZ, V.A. Hospital, Tampa, FL, JOHN M. PASCOE, Michigan State University, & JOHN CHESSARE, Medical College of Ohio, Toledo.

A longitudinal study of 38 “high risk” families examined the relationship between indices of mother’s (pre- and post-natal) social support and the subsequent mother-child relationship 18 to 24 months later. Maternal social support was correlated positively with amount of stimulation provided the child, negatively with mother/child relationship stress, and accounted for more variance in both than SES variables.


Mothers and fathers from 35 families individually stated their likely reactions to 12 written descriptions of their children’s misbehavior. These children independently made predictions about their parents’ responses. The interpretation that misbehavior directly determines punishment was found insufficient. Adequate models must incorporate other factors (e.g., severity of punishment).

4:15 The Individual in Context: An Examination of the Relationship Between Multiple Systems and Psychosocial Competence. RUBEN J. ECHEMENDIA, Pennsylvania State University, KENNETH I. PARGAMENT & JANET S. MILLER, Bowling Green State University, & JUNE HAHN, Procter and Gamble. (Sponsor: ROBERT CONNORS, Bowling Green State University).

The nature and magnitude of the relationship between multiple social systems and psychosocial competence were examined among 400 undergraduate students. Using the psychosocial climate methodology it was found that multi-system measurement increased the proportion of shared variance when compared to single-system measurement. Theoretical and methodological implications are discussed.

LEXICAL MEMORY

Thursday, 2:30-4:30 PM

Parlor F

N. JACK KANAK, University of Oklahoma, Moderator


The relation between the structure of the lexicon and auditory word recognition will be discussed. Specifically, we will present findings relating to structural differences between high and low frequency words. Phonetic refinement theory, a new theory of auditory word recognition that explicitly incorporates certain structural aspects of the lexicon, will also be discussed.

3:00 Phonological Codes in the Processing of Single Printed Words. CATALINA M. DANIS, University of Chicago, & STEPHEN MONSELL, Cambridge University.

Phonological information is often activated in the course of processing visually presented words. We investigated the level at which such information is represented in short-term memory and its duration using words which were processed phonologically. Our results suggest lexical and sublexical codes of differential duration.

3:15 The Effect of Letter Discriminability on Word Recognition. NEAL F. JOHNSON, KENNETH PUGH, & ANTHONY BLUM, Ohio State University.

A lexical decision task was used and the words varied in frequency and letter discriminability. Reaction times were fastest to high frequency words and words with highly discriminable letters, but a reliable interaction indicated the discriminability effect was largest for low frequency words. The data seem most consistent with a model that assumes an initial activation of letter codes.
3:30 Interactive Processing During Reading Beats a Horse Race of Autonomous Word-Level and Sentence-Level Processes. THOMAS SANOCKI, KAREN GOLDMAN, & WILLIAM EPSTEIN, University of Wisconsin-Madison.

In an Interactive Model, word and sentence level information mutually constrain word processing. We found that these mutual constraints produce faster processing than if word and sentence level processes were autonomous, and their results were simply used, without being combined.

3:45 The Effect of Concreteness in a Lexical Decision Task. BRIAN D. McELREE, Columbia University, & STEPHEN J. LUPKER, University of Western Ontario.

In a simple lexical decision task concreteness effects tend to occur only with low frequency words (James, 1975). This result was replicated in the circumstance where frequency and familiarity are unconfounded. However, for target words preceded by synonymously related or unrelated primes, concreteness produced an effect on words of all frequencies.

4:00 Reading-Pronunciation for Regular Word and Pseudoword Letter Strings. PETER C. MURRELL, JR., Milwaukee Area Technical College.

Subjects read aloud visually displayed letter strings. The response latencies were recorded and compared for three classes of stimuli: Words (e.g., BAG) were compared with two Nonword stimulus types—Pseudowords (e.g., BAB), and Pseudohomophones (e.g., BAK). Words are read and pronounced significantly faster than Pseudowords, even when equivalent in pronounceability and nearly equivalent in regularity.


Auditory evoked responses recorded from over the left and right hemispheres of 16-month-old infants discriminated between words identified by parents and raters as known to the infant from words thought to be unknown. Effects were most pronounced over temporal regions. Sex differences related to word discriminations were noted.

DEPRESSION

Thursday 2:30-4:30 PM

ROBERT FOX, Marquette University, Moderator

2:30 Cognitive Factors that Differentiate Depression and Anxiety from Each Other. JOHN H. RISKIND, University of Pennsylvania.

Anxiety and depression are frequently considered to be different syndromes, but there is continuing lack of clarity regarding the overlap between them. Some research suggests that there is no useful differentiation. The work presented here tests the hypothesis that cognitive variables help to differentiate anxiety and depression from each other.

3:00 Depressive Rejection: Application of an Intimacy-Arousal Model. MICHAEL B. GURTMAN, University of Wisconsin-Parkside.

This theoretical paper presents an intimacy-arousal model to explain the rejection of depressed individuals. The model assumes that the depressive's implicit demands for interpersonal intimacy, coupled with expressions of negative affect, produce arousal states motivating compensatory, distancing responses. In defining rejection, such responses are to be contrasted with evaluative ones.


A depressed group of male and female students presented greater expectancy-minimal goal discrepancies, and were less accurate in monitoring self-reinforcements and correct recognition of trigrams, than a nondepressed group. Predicted differences on self-evaluation measures and number of self-reinforcements taken on a learning task were not found.

3:30 The Anticipation of Immediate versus Final Consequences of Positive, Negative, and Neutral Events in Depressed and Nondepressed College Students. TERRI SLAUGHTER, JAMES E. JOHNSON, & THOMAS P. PETZEL, Loyola University of Chicago.

The difference between depressed and nondepressed college students on the impact intensity of perceived immediate and final consequences of hypothetical positive, negative, and neutral life events was assessed. The results indicate that depressives expect greater erosion over time of the beneficial impact of positive events than do nondepressives.

3:45 Depression, Life-Events, and Internal Focus of Attention. RANDY J. LARSEN, Purdue University.

Ratings of life-event severity, mood, and whether the events were internal or external were obtained for 62 subjects for 56 consecutive days. Depression scores correlated positively with the number of internal events reported, but not with the severity ratings of those events. Depressives also exhibited moods that were out of synchrony with the events in their daily lives.
4:00 Depression, Physical Attractiveness, and Interpersonal Acceptance. DIANE K. AMSTUTZ & MARTIN F. KAPLAN, Northern Illinois University.

Males viewed an interview of an attractive or unattractive female displaying depressive or nondepressive content or style. Impact of style and attractiveness on acceptance depended on content depressiveness. Willingness to help was greatest for attractive females conveying depression in one, but not both channels. Help is most likely if "damsels in distress" convey health through style or content.

4:15 Depression and the Personal and Ideological Components of Control: A Structural Analysis. TODD Q. MILLER, Loyola University of Chicago, CHARLES W. TURNER & CRAIG G. CLARK, University of Utah (Sponsor: FRED B. BRYANT, Loyola University of Chicago).

Structural analysis was used to determine the direction of causality between locus of control and depression. The results suggested that lack of depression is caused by ideological control, while personal locus of control is a consequence but not a cause of depression. Implications for cognitive theories of depression are discussed.

HEALTH AND PSYCHOPATHOLOGY

POSTER SESSION

Thursday, 2:30:4:00 PM Crystal Room
RICHARD BOOTZIN, Northwestern University, Moderator

A. Implications of Overlapping Diagnoses for the Identification of a Borderline MMPI Profile. THOMAS A. WIDIGER, CYNTHIA SANDESON, & LYNN WARNER, University of Kentucky.

The implications of multiple diagnoses for the discovery of a sensitive and specific MMPI profile for the borderline personality disorder are demonstrated in a sample of 71 inpatients diagnosed by a structured interview.

B. MMPI Profiles of Individuals Thought to be Psychosis-Prone Using Chapman's Perceptual Aberration-Magical Ideation Classification. REBECCA D. MERRITT, Bowling Green State University & DEBORAH W. BALOGH, Ball State University.

MMPI and Chapman scales were administered to 1000 students. Forty-two subjects met the Perceptual Aberration-Magical Ideation (Per-Mag) classification for vulnerability to schizophrenia. Their MMPI codes were classified using spike, two- and three-point classifications. There was a 38% overlap between the 8-9/9-8 code and the Per-Mag classification.

C. Alcohol Consumption and Neuropsychological Impairment Among Alcoholics. SOREN SVANUM & JOAN SCHLADENHAUFFEN, Indiana University-Purdue University at Indianapolis.

The effects of recent and lifetime alcohol consumption on neuropsychological impairment were studied in a sample of detoxified alcoholics. After minimizing the contribution of other potential causal factors (e.g., head injury), increasing lifetime alcohol consumption was associated with increasing age-adjusted neuropsychological impairment.


The effects of losing versus never having stressor control were evaluated using four groups of 20 subjects. Aversive noise was used and control operationalized through a cognitive-motor task. Subjects who experienced uniform uncontrollability demonstrated facilitated responding and more persistence on a complex cognitive task relative to other subjects.

E. Assessing Bulimia: Reducing Misclassification in Non-Clinical Populations. PATRICIA A. WHITE & PATRICIA PETRICK-JACKSON, University of South Dakota (Sponsor: THOMAS L. JACKSON, University of South Dakota).

The EAT-26, EDI, self-report behavioral frequency, and Likert-scaled DSM-III diagnostic criteria were used to assess 696 college-aged females. Relevant findings were weak associations between behavior frequency and criteria ratings, acceptable concurrent validity, and poor construct validity with the EDI, suggesting the need for multiple assessment methods in epidemiological prevalence studies.

F. Anticipated Dietary Violation, Restraint, Mood, and Overeating. LAURIE J. BELZER & AUDREY J. RUDERMAN, University of Illinois at Chicago.

The hypothesis that anticipated dietary violations increase food consumption among restrained eaters was tested. Dietary violation was manipulated by varying expected foods in between two taste tests. Results indicate that expectancy of dietary violation may increase consumption and that overeating is more prevalent among restrained eaters than previously thought.

This study tested the explanatory power of a proposed model of breast self-examination (BSE) behavior in predicting the quality of technique displayed by women and their ability to detect tumors in breast models. Several psychological and skill factors were identified as predictors. Relevance to BSE interventions is discussed.


Fifty-seven women facing treatment for gynecologic cancer and age-matched healthy controls provided demographic, mood, and health status information. Both groups of women were divided into younger, middle-aged, and older subgroups for analysis. Cancer patients were more tense, depressed, fatigued, and confused than controls. Young and middle-aged cancer patients were most debilitated by diagnosis and impending treatment, a finding unexplained by their objective medical status.

I. Emotion and Problem-Focused Social Support as Moderators of the Effects of Life Stress on Health Outcomes. RODOLFO ABELLA & RICHARD HESLIN, Purdue University.

The present study tested the Stressor-Support Specificity Model. Both uncontrollable and negative life events correlated with physical symptomatology. While problem-focused social support moderated the effect of uncontrollable life events on health, emotion-focused social support did not moderate the impact of negative life events on health.


The effect of benign breast symptomatology on breast self-examination (BSE) frequency, proficiency, and attitudes toward BSE and breast cancer was investigated in a sample of women arriving at a clinic for routine gynecological examinations. Several psychosocial and cognitive factors discriminated symptomatic women from women without such problems.

K. An Examination of Some Nonbiological Explanations for the Racial Difference in Breast Cancer Stage at Diagnosis. RON A. CISLER & DIANE M. REDDY, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, & SHERYLE W. ALAGNA, Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences.

Several nonbiological explanations for the racial difference in breast cancer stage at diagnosis were examined among women with equivalent medical care. While whites and blacks did not differ in their use of breast cancer screening procedures, blacks were less familiar with the warning signs of breast cancer than whites.

L. A Comparison of Self-Regulatory Processes in Bulimics and Non-Bulimics. MARCIA C. SMITH & MARK H. THELEN, University of Missouri—Columbia.

Cognitive and emotional responses of bulimics to eating related stimuli were assessed. More bulimics and at-risk subjects than normals gave positive or negative emotional reactions to hunger and food, and they were more likely to eat in response to negative emotions.

M. Predictors of Cigarette Smoking in Adolescents. R. FLEMING & K. GLYNN, Mt. Sinai Medical Center, Milwaukee, WI, & H. LEVENTHAL, University of Wisconsin-Madison.

Most smoking prevention research assumes that "social pressure" is the driving force in the development of smoking behavior. The present research demonstrates the utility of the two other predictors: self-definition and affect regulation. The combination of these two predictors defines a group of adolescents where fully one-third smoke.

N. Subscales of the Bulimia Test: Differences Between Non-Bulimic, High Risk, and Bulimic Women. LAURA MCLAUGHLIN MANN, & MARK H. THELEN, University of Missouri-Columbia.

Female college students (N=605) in two independent samples were administered the Bulimia Test (BULIT). Subjects at high risk for bulimia were similar to bulimics in feelings following binges, foods selected, and weight fluctuations, but not in vomiting behaviors and actual binging behaviors.
THURSDAY

INVITED SYMPOSIUM

MICROCOMPUTERS IN RESEARCH
Thursday, 4:00-6:00 PM  Lower Exhibit Hall
I. GORMEZANO, University of Iowa, Moderator

Since Apple's introduction of their microcomputer in 1976 there has been a rapid proliferation in the production of microcomputers by other manufacturers (e.g., ATT, Commodore, IBM, Radio Shack, Epson, Compaq, and others). Clearly, relative to minicomputers and mainframes, microprocessor hardware-software systems have evolved that are admirably cost effective, powerful and flexible systems for experimental control, data collection, and data processing in scientific research. In the present symposium, the participants, from a variety of research areas, will discuss the research needs and concerns that entered into the selection/development of the particular hardware-software configuration they employ.

JOHN CACIOPPO, University of Iowa. Social Psychology and Psychophysiology.
PETER BALSAM, Columbia University. Conditioning.
MICHAEL M. PATTERSON, Ohio University. Neurophysiology.
LAWRENCE M. STOLUROW, University of Iowa. School Learning.

OPEN MEETING

SASP CONVERSATION HOUR
Thursday, 5:00-6:00 PM  Monroe Room
KATHLEEN McGRaw, Northwestern University, Moderator
A Conversation with Thomas Cook

This conversation hour will provide an opportunity for people to meet Dr. Cook, who will be asked to share information about the development of his career.

SOCIAL HOUR
Thursday, 5:00-7:00 PM  Red Lacquer Room
I. E. FARBER, University of Illinois - Chicago, Host

THURSDAY EVENING

INVITED SYMPOSIUM

USING COMPUTERS IN TEACHING PSYCHOLOGY
Thursday, 8:00-10:00 PM  Lower Exhibit Hall
N. JOHN CASTELLAN, JR., Indiana University, Moderator

The use of computers in instruction is becoming widespread in the undergraduate curriculum. This symposium will survey currently available courseware in psychology, and demonstrate its use in the classroom or laboratory. In addition, vendors and publishers will be available to provide further information, and there will be a discussion of how to get started in using computers in the undergraduate curriculum, as well as an opportunity to examine and use the software and equipment.

DOUGLAS EAMON, University of Houston, Clear Lake City. Microcomputers in the Undergraduate Laboratory.
DARRELL BUTLER, Ball State University. Microcomputers in the Statistics Course.
N. JOHN CASTELLAN, JR., Indiana University. Microcomputers Throughout the Curriculum.
FRIDAY MORNING

INVITED ADDRESS

THOMAS COOK, Northwestern University
Recent Attacks on Well-Known Validity Distinctions: An Appreciative Rejoinder
Friday, 9:00-10:00 AM Private Dining Room 18
EUGENE BORGIDA, University of Minnesota, Moderator

SYMPOSIUM

STRESSORS, PSYCHOLOGICAL RESPONSES, AND HEALTH

Friday, 8:30-10:30 AM Monroe Room
BARBARA L. ANDERSEN, University of Iowa, Moderator

This symposium overviewed four research programs that study stress-illness relationships from prospective, longitudinal perspectives. These investigators provide data from a series of studies that examine the role of psychological mediators.

ANITA DeLONGIS, University of Michigan. Stress Processes and Health Outcomes
JANICE KIECOLT-GLASER, RONALD GLASER, JULIE STOUT, KATHLEEN TARR, & CARL SPEICHER, The Ohio State University. Psychological Mediation of Immune Function
BARBARA L. ANDERSEN, University of Iowa. Cancer Diagnosis and Treatment: Mood and Health Status Outcomes
WILLIAM H. REDD, Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center and the University of Illinois. Anxiety and Cancer Chemotherapy Distress
HOWARD LEVENTHAL, University of Wisconsin. Discussant

GENDER DIFFERENCES

Friday, 8:15-10:00 AM Private Dining Room 8
KAY DEAUX, Purdue University, Moderator

8:15 Clustering and Gender Schema. MARY E. KITE, LAURIE L. LEWIS, & KAY DEAUX, Purdue University.
Sex typing (assessed by the BSRI) was found to be unrelated to recall of gender-linked words. This outcome, coupled with previous criticisms of gender schema theory (Crane & Markus, 1982; Spence & Helmreich, 1981) suggests a need to reconsider the conceptual link between gender identity and cognitive processing of gender-related material.

8:30 On the Road to Androgyny: Gender, Role Orientation, and Power. MARGARET V. GLIDDEN & JOSEPH E. GRUSH, Northern Illinois University.
Two interrelated studies investigated gender and role orientation differences in the perception and use of power strategies in intimate relationships. Results showed that traditionality of role orientation made a difference in the multidimensional perceptions of power strategies, while gender made a difference in the evaluation, use, and preference for power strategies.

8:45 Gender Differences in the Effects of Spatial Position on Cooperation in the Prisoner's Dilemma. RAYMOND O'CONNOR, Bowling Green State University, & DANIEL ARKKELIN, Valparaiso University.
Same-gender dyads played the "prisoner's dilemma" while seated adjacent to or across from each other. Women cooperated more in the across than in the adjacent position. Cooperation of men was not affected by spatial positioning. Women cooperated more than men in the across position, but not in the adjacent position.

9:00 Sex Differences in Group Memberships. MICHAEL J. CROSS & RICHARD L. MORELAND, University of Pittsburgh.
Surveys of college freshpersons revealed substantial sex differences in their experiences in high school groups, expectations about college groups, and behavior at a campus Activities Fair. Women were generally more sociable than men, expressing greater interest in joining small groups and greater enjoyment of their group memberships.

9:15 Socioeconomic Status, Race, and Sex as Predictors of Achievement Expectancies. LESTER E. BLUE, JR. & JUNE E. CHANCE, University of Missouri.
High school students (N=551) answered a questionnaire concerning their expectancies for achievement in school and later in life. Middle class participants held higher expectancies for achievement than either lower or working class participants. When social class is accounted for, race does not have a significant impact on achievement expectancies.
Paternal Absence and Sex-Role Development: Two Approaches to Meta-Analysis. MICHAEL R. STEVENSON, Ball State University, & KATHRYN N. BLACK, Purdue University.

Data from a meta-analysis of the literature addressing the effects of paternal absence and sex-role development were employed to compare the use of conventional inferential statistics with the use of an approach to meta-analysis developed by Hedges. Content specific and methodological implications of these approaches were considered.

Sex Differences in Decoding Adults’ vs. Children’s Nonverbal Cues of Emotion. REBECCA M. STODDART & LISA EDWARDS, Saint Mary's College, Notre Dame.

Preschoolers' (age 3-6 yr.) skill in decoding (interpreting) nonverbal facial cues was studied using adult and child faces as stimuli. Subjects viewed slides depicting five emotional expressions. The performance of females, but not males, improved with age. Sex differences were found earlier (4.5 yr.) with the child compared to the adult stimuli.

DEVELOPMENTAL ISSUES

Friday, 8:30-10:00 AM Private Dining Room 9 NELLIE LAUGHLIN, University of Wisconsin, Moderator

Rediscovering Motor Development: New Perspectives on the Acquisition of Skill in Infancy. ESTHER THELEN, University of Missouri (Invited Paper).

A new theory of early motor development based on contemporary advances in motor psychology and physiology is presented. Empirical studies of coordination and control in the development of walking are used to support the theory.

Effects of Prenatal Alcohol Exposure on Pup Development and Vocalization Behavior and on Dam Retrieval Behavior. JAMES W. NESS, JOSEPH J. FRANCHINA, & RICHARD P. SCOVILLE, Virginia Polytechnic Institute & State University.

Dams given 15% ethanol during gestation and lactation retrieved pups more slowly in a choice situation than pair-fed and untreated dams did. Ethanol dams chose untreated control pups over ethanol pups. Pair-fed pups vocalized more frequently than other pups did and were chosen most frequently by control dams.

Milk Availability Affects Weaning in Infant Rats. EDDA THIELS & JEFFREY R. ALBERTS, Indiana University.

A deficit of maternal milk supply relative to the energetic needs of the young contributes to the onset of independent feeding and drinking in rat pups. Increased litter size as well as restricted access to a lactating dam both resulted in potentiation of weaning.

The Influence of Cross-Fostered on the Sodium Intake of Two Inbred Rat Strains. MARY E. DEYO, LINDA L. WALSH, & JANICE M. ANDERSON, University of Northern Iowa.

Litters of 2 inbred rat strains known to differ in sodium intake were either raised with their natural mothers or cross-fostered to mothers of the same or opposite strain. The offspring's sodium intake was monitored at 27, 60, & 90 days of age, and significant maternal influences on intake were found.

Alleviation of Infantile Amnesia in Rats by Internal and External Contextual Cues. RENEE AXIOTIS, RICK RICHARDSON, & DAVID C. RICCIO, Kent State University.

Alleviation of infantile amnesia was investigated by exposing young rats at testing to salient contextual cues from training. Both an internal contextual state induced by lithium chloride (exp. 1) and an external context, home shavings, (exp. 2) significantly improved retention. These findings highlight the importance of contexts as retrieval cues.

SOCIAL INFLUENCE

Friday, 8:30-10:00 AM Private Dining Room 11 KIPLING WILLIAMS, Drake University, Moderator

When Imagination Defies Television: The Day After Effect. JAMES P. STEYAERT, MARTIN HEESACKER, & CAROL J. FOSS, Southern Illinois University.

Students gave opinions before and after the television movie "The Day After" regarding nuclear weapons and war, fear of nuclear war, avoiding nuclear war, and intentions to avert nuclear war. Surprisingly, on measures about weapons, fear, and avoidance, nonviewers became more pro-nuclear war after the movie, but viewers did not.


In a correlational study, organ donation card signers and nonsigners differed on attitudes, norms and intentions, consistent with the theory of Reasoned Action. In a related experimental study, a message with convincing arguments failed to cause attitude or behavior change, consistent with the peripheral route of the Elaboration Likelihood Model.
9:00 The Effects of Requestor Status on Zoo Contributions under Two Compliance Techniques. SIDONIE ROSENBERG, DANIEL JOHNSON, KAREN WILLIAMS, & KIPLING WILLIAMS, Drake University.

Seeking door-to-door donations for the new Des Moines Zoo, high or low status requestors either asked for donations with no initial request, with a small initial request, or with a large initial request. As hypothesized, high status increased donations in the large initial request condition, but not in the low initial request condition.

9:15 Driver Behavior at an Active Rail-Crossing. ROBIN A. BARR & FRANK L. MEEKER, Ball State University.

An observational study was conducted at a railroad grade crossing protected by warning flashers. Sixty-seven percent of all drivers crossed in front of the train despite the warning signal. The decision to cross was seen as a considered one based on perceptions of train speed and distance.

9:30 Does Empathic Concern Motivate Egoistic or Altruistic Helping? LINDA L. MATTHEWS, University of Arkansas, JOHN F. DOVIDIO, Colgate University, & DAVID A. SCHROEDER, University of Arkansas.

A study was conducted comparing egoistic and altruistic motivations of empathy in helping behavior. Subjects given differing listening perspectives before exposure to a distressful situation were given an opportunity to help either the victim or a third person. Results were consistent with the egoistic motivation hypothesis.

9:45 Bystander Intervention in Emergencies: Confusion of Responsibility. JOHN T. CACIOPO, University of Iowa, RICHARD E. PETTY, University of Missouri-Columbia, & MARY E. LOSCH, University of Iowa.

The present research outlines a complementing principle to diffusion of responsibility as an explanation for bystander intervention phenomena. The present findings suggest that an individual who is helping a victim expects to be held increasingly responsible by newcomers for the victim's misfortune as the number of nonhelping bystanders increases.

PERCEPTION II

Friday, 8:30-10:00 AM

Parlor A

FREDERICK SCHWANTES, Northern Illinois University, Moderator

8:30 Seeing the World Through Many Eyes: A Model of Intersensory Organization. ROBERT B. WELCH, University of Kansas (Invited Paper).

We perceive our world through many sensory modalities at the same time and frequently these modalities provide redundant information, as, for example, when we simultaneously see and hear the location of a human voice. Presented here are a model and supporting evidence for how such redundant multimodal perception occurs.

9:00 Curvature in Cross-Modality Matching Functions of Individual Subjects Over Sessions. PATRICK J. MOSKAL & WILLIAM E. DAWSON, University of Notre Dame.

Two groups performed cross-modality matches of duration, one to loudness and one to softness, over sessions. Results showed individual and group functions similar, with low-sensation curvature present. A zero-point response bias model best described the data. Session changes in individual functions were not consistent, but exponents tended to increase.

9:15 How is Judged Duration Affected by Expectancies? MARILYN BOLTZ & MARI RIESS JONES, Ohio State University.

A melody's completion can often be anticipated because a composer will frequently end on the tonic and prolong the duration of this final note. Relative duration judgments were examined when these expectancies were either confirmed or violated. Specifically, Ss were asked to compare the duration of melodies that ended on the tonic vs. a nontonic note where the final tonal duration was either the same, longer, or shorter than preceding notes. Results indicated that duration judgments were determined by whether the melody's end occurred before or after it was expected. Results are interpreted as evidence against traditional theories of time and supportive of an expectancy view of time perception.
9:30 Rhythm Recognition as a Function of Rate: Relative or Absolute? ELIZABETH A. MARSHBURN & MARI RIESS JONES, Ohio State University.

Rhythmic patterning characterizes much of human activity, for example, walking, speech, music, and attention itself. Clearly, people can produce and recognize these activities at various rates; equally clearly, there are rate limits (too fast, too slow). What are the rate limits on rhythm perception, and what factors influence those limits? Subjects trained to identify auditory rhythms at one of two Train Rates were tested at rates (faster and slower) of their Train Rates. Results indicated that people can generalize rhythm perception over a range of rates; accuracy decreased at rates faster than Train, for both Train groups. Effects were inconsistent with an absolute threshold theory, and are interpreted as supporting a view emphasizing the relative effects of time.

9:45 Individual Differences in Music Sight-Reading Skill. BURT THOMPSON, University of Missouri-Columbia (Sponsor: JOHN H. MUeller, University of Missouri-Columbia).

What are the sources of individual differences in music sight-reading skill? This question was addressed in the present study by having flute players of varying sight-reading ability perform several music-related tasks. High sight-reading skill was associated with (a) the ability to process information in advance of that being played, and (b) the ability to encode music notation. An information-processing model is presented to account for these data.

COUNSELING PSYCHOLOGY

Friday, 8:30-10:00 AM Parlor B STEVEN DOLLINGER, Southern Illinois University, Moderator

8:30 Effects of Different Reassignment Procedures on Client Anxiety in a Counselor Training Clinic. ANGELA N. UHL, ROGER HUTCHINSON, & FLOYD F. ROBISON, Ball State University.

This study compared the effects of two internal reassignment procedures on separation anxiety in a university training clinic. Results indicated that clients who received more preparation and were more involved in their reassignment experienced less anxiety related to reassignment.

8:45 The Influence of Racial Identity Attitudes on Potential Counseling Center Utilization, Attitudes toward Counseling, and Counselor Preference. LAVADA AUSTIN & ALAN VAUX, Southern Illinois University.

The racial identity of 166 black college students was explored in an effort to better understand the underutilization of counseling services. Racial identity was unrelated to reported potential use of counseling services or use of a white counselor, but was significantly related to use of a black counselor and attitudes to counseling.

9:00 The Effect of Treatment Method upon Assertiveness and Sex-Role Characteristics in Women. JANET L. NIX, Evergreen Counseling Center, & JEFFREY M. LOHR, University of Arkansas.

Unassertiveness in women has been attributed to socialization processes which reduce the influence of masculine sex-role characteristics. Subjects received either assertion skill training, sex-role discussion, a combined procedure, or no treatment. All treatment groups demonstrated increased assertiveness and masculine characteristics. Combined treatment produced the greatest increase in masculine characteristics. The implications for assertion training are discussed.


Assertion training is designed to result in increased positive reinforcement and decreased social punishment. However, empirical data show submission is rated more positively than aggression, and assertive females are rated more negatively than assertive males. Our results show that sex-role stereotypic androgynous women evaluate assertiveness more positively than submission. Sex-role stereotypic males evaluate assertion and submission equally.

9:30 Effect of Conversational Comments and Complements on the Perception of Refusal Assertion. BETH G. WILDMAN, Kent State University.

Research has suggested that complements may mitigate the negative impact of assertion. The present study found that conversational comments mitigate the negative perceptions of assertion as well as complements do. Also, findings raised issues concerning artifactual results of previous studies suggesting the negative impact of assertion.

9:45 Therapist Self-Disclosure: The Evaluation of a Therapist by Viewers Following Video Presentation of Counseling Sessions. HUGH McGINLEY & ANDREW J. REED, University of Wyoming.

University undergraduates evaluated a therapist after they viewed video tapes of dyadic counseling where the therapist either did not self-disclose, briefly self-disclosed or more extensively self-disclosed. The evaluations of both the therapist and the interaction between the therapist and the client were more positive when the therapist did not self-disclose. The implications of these results are discussed.
MEMORY II

Friday, 8:30-10:15 AM

JOHN MUELLER, University of Missouri - Columbia, Moderator

8:30 The Dynamics of Human Memory Retrieval. DAVID E. MEYER, ALLEN OSMAN, & JOHN KOUNIOS, University of Michigan, & DAVID E. IRWIN, Michigan State University (Invited Paper).

New insights regarding the dynamics of human memory retrieval may be obtained by using a quantitative speed-accuracy decomposition technique to analyze results from a combination of reaction-time and response signal procedures. The analysis reveals informative details about the time course of memory scanning, word recognition, sentence verification, and other related processes.

9:00 Hazard Function in Choice Reaction Time. JENN-YUN TEIN & F. GREGORY ASHBY, Ohio State University.

A little known but very powerful RT measure called the hazard function is introduced as a new tool to investigate choice RT. Hazard functions estimated from data collected in a standard memory scanning paradigm revealed that the popular assumption of discrete, nonoverlapping stages may be wrong.

9:15 Activation and Incubation Revealed by a Problematic Memory Retrieval Task. ILAN YANIV & DAVID E. MEYER, University of Michigan.

Results will be reported from a procedure for assessing the role of spreading activation and incubation in problem solving. Following unsuccessful attempts at solving definition problems, subjects were significantly faster at recognizing unretrieved target words than other control words. The data suggest that spreading activation may mediate insightful problem solutions.

9:30 Effects of the Probability of Related Primes on Semantic Priming and Nonword Facilitation Effects in Lexical Decision and Pronunciation Tasks. JAMES H. NEELY & KENT L. ROSS, Purdue University.

Increasing the probability of related primes accentuated semantic priming effects in a lexical decision task but not a pronunciation task. Facilitation of responses to nonwords following word primes occurred in both tasks but was unaffected by the probability manipulation. Discussion focuses on how post-lexical mechanisms contribute to semantic priming effects.

9:45 Cue and Information Analyses as Alternatives to the Information Processing Approach to Human Memory. MICHAEL S. HUMPHREYS & JOHN D. BAIN, University of Queensland (Invited Paper).

Although desirable, analyses of memory phenomena in terms of structures and processes operating on those structures may not be possible with current knowledge and methodology. As an alternative we show how cue and information analyses can provide an acceptable theory in terms of explanation and prediction.

SYMPOSIUM

FORENSIC AND SCIENTIFIC ISSUES IN VOICE RECOGNITION

10:30 AM-12:30 PM

Private Dining Room 18

ALVIN G. GOLDSTEIN, University of Missouri-Columbia, Moderator

Members of the symposium will present new information about voice recognition performance, which should improve the fairness of this tool when used by the criminal justice system. Discussion also will demonstrate the similarity between the forensic issues involved in voice and face recognition.

RICHARD HAMMERSLEY & J. DON READ, University of Lethbridge. Assessing the Voice Recognition Performance of Single Witnesses

ROBERT E. HANDKINS & JOHN F. CROSS, St. Louis University. Can a Voice Line-up Be Too Fair?

ALVIN G. GOLDSTEIN & JUNE E. CHANCE, University of Missouri-Columbia. Voice Recognition: The Effects of Faces, Temporal Distribution of “Practice” and Social Distance

KENNETH DEFFENBACHER, University of Nebraska. Discussant

INVITED ADDRESS

PATRICIA CARPENTER, Carnegie-Mellon University Understanding Our Fixations: Cognitive Processes in Reading

Friday, 11:00 AM-12:00 Noon Monroe Room

NEAL F. JOHNSON, The Ohio State University, Moderator
PERFORMANCE & GROUP PROCESSES

Friday, 10:30 AM-12:30 PM  Private Dining Room 8
NORBERT KERR, Michigan State University, Moderator


Offensive statistics for major league baseball players who were traded during a season were investigated. Consistent with social facilitation predictions, players performed significantly better for their new team (low motivation - complex task) than they had for their original team (high motivation - complex task).

10:45 Effects of Observer Presence on Coaction. SUSAN THOMAS & RUSSELL G. GEEN, University of Missouri-Columbia.

Subjects performed an anagrams task alone or in groups of four. Some subjects were observed by the experimenter and others were not observed. Coacting subjects showed a social inhibition effect only when the experimenter observed their performance.

11:00 Team Problem Solving: Leader Proficiency, Communication, and Co-workers' Functions. CLIFFORD E. BROWN, Wittenberg University, LORENE S. JENNINGS & SHARON L. WARD, Air Force Aerospace Medical Research Laboratory.

Teams with highly proficient leaders solved problems more quickly and with fewer errors than teams with leaders of low proficiency even though only the co-workers, not the leaders, could take direct steps to solve the problems. Full communication resulted in fewer errors and led to greater satisfaction with team performance.

11:15 Individual Differences in Social Loafing on Cognitive Tasks. RICHARD E. PETTY, University of Missouri-Columbia, JOHN T. CACIOPOPO, University of Iowa, & JEFF A. KASMER, University of Missouri-Columbia.

Responsibility for a brainstorming task was assigned either to individuals or to groups. Participants were classified as to whether they were high or low in their "need for cognition" (Cacioppo & Petty, 1982). Low need for cognition subjects loafed in groups, but high need for cognition subjects did not.


The effects of competitive and individualistic participation with a task were compared for their effects on intrinsic motivation. Competitive participants who beat a confederate displayed significantly more intrinsic motivation than did individualistic participants, who, in turn, displayed more intrinsic motivation than competitive participants who lost to a confederate.

SOCIAL-CLINICAL RESEARCH

Friday, 10:30 AM-12:30 PM  Private Dining Room 9
ROBERT ARKIN, University of Missouri, Moderator

11:45 Test Anxiety and Cautiousness of Performance During Repeated Failure. RUSSELL G. GEEN, University of Missouri-Columbia.

Subjects high in test anxiety who were constrained not to escape from repeated failure persisted longer than others who were allowed to escape, and also performed at a slower and more cautious rate. Results support the prediction that high test anxiety fosters caution in responding when escape is discouraged.

12:00 Distraction, Attention, and Social Phenomena. ROBERT STEVEN BARON, University of Iowa (Invited Paper).

This paper reviews research on the distraction-conflict theory of social facilitation and suggests a substantial revision of the original distraction-conflict formulation. This revision eliminates the original drive mechanism and has implications for a wide range of social phenomena including social influence, person memory, and attitude change.
Self-Schematic Inconsistency in Depressed College Students. MICHAEL J. ROSS, St. Louis University, JOHN H. MUELLER & STEPHEN A. WONDERLICH, University of Missouri-Columbia.

Depressed and nondepressed subjects performed ratings of self-descriptiveness for 30 depressed-content and 30 nondepressed-content adjectives randomly presented three times. An incidental recall test followed. Analyses of endorsements, decision latencies and probability of recall revealed differences between groups supporting the hypothesis of self-schematic inconsistency in mild depression.

Stressful Life Events, Self-Presentation, and the Depressive Cognitive Style. SUSAN ELBIN & GIFFORD WEARY, Ohio State University.

The study investigated depressed and nondepressed subjects' interpretations of their negative stressful life events made under public and private conditions. As predicted, the interpretations made by depressed subjects differed from the interpretations made by nondepressed subjects only when they were made under public conditions. Under private conditions, depressed and nondepressed subjects responded similarly.

Anticipatory Stress in a Potentially Toxic Environment. SUSAN STANG & RUSSELL VEITCH, Bowling Green State University.

The stress associated with living near a toxic chemical waste disposal site was assessed. Chronic stress levels exceeded those of samples drawn from areas of natural disaster, technological catastrophes, and from psychiatric outpatient clinics. These results are discussed in terms of current theories regarding environment and technology generated stress.


Self-deception is conceptualized as the process of holding two conflicting self-referential beliefs, such that the person is motivated to hold the more negative belief less within awareness. Given this definition, excuse-making is explored as a self-deceptive phenomenon. Examples from research and therapy are discussed.

False Consensus, Unrealistic Optimism, and Individual Differences in Chronic Affective States. ELLEN B. TAYLOR & THOMAS K. SRULL, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign.

A study of individual differences indicated that people who report chronic positive affective states show an exceptionally strong unrealistic optimism bias and no false consensus effect. In contrast, people who report chronic negative affective states show no evidence of unrealistic optimism and a reversal of the typical false consensus effect.

A Selective Serial Pattern Learning Deficit Following Trimethylnitro Exposure. STEPHEN B. FOUNTAIN, DAVID E. SCHENK, & ZOLTAN ANNAU, The Johns Hopkins University (Sponsor: DAVID C. RICCIO, Kent State University).

Trimethylnitro (TMT) exposure (7 mg/kg) altered serial pattern learning in rats. TMT-exposed rats learned a complex pattern significantly slower than did controls, but learned a rule-based pattern just as fast as controls. The results support the distinction between rule-encoding and rote strategies in rat serial learning.

Cocaine-Conditioned Place Preference is Disrupted by Repeated Tests. JANET L. NEISEWANDER, JAMES S. MILLER, & MICHAEL T. BARDO, University of Kentucky.

Cocaine-injected rats acquired a preference for cocaine-associated environmental stimuli (CS) relative to saline-injected controls. Repeated preference tests during conditioning disrupted the cocaine induced conditioning. The disruption in CR strength occurred because preference testing exposed the animals to the CS alone.

Brown Adipose Tissue Thermogenesis Induced by Phenylethylamine Congeners and Isomers. PAUL J. WELLMAN & MICHELE M. MARMON, Texas A & M University.

The influence of phenylethylamine congeners and isomers on brown adipose tissue (BAT) thermogenesis was assessed in adult male rats. Greater thermogenesis was induced by d-isomers than l-isomers. The potency order was: amphetamine > PPA=ephedrine > norpseudoephedrine > methoxyphenamine. The implications of these data for the weight-reducing properties of these compounds will be discussed.

Post-Acquisition Drug Administration and State-Dependent Retention in Rats. RICK RICHARDSON & DAVID C. RICCIO, Kent State University.

Although demonstrations of state-dependent retention (SDR) are numerous, there has been little success in obtaining SDR when drugs are administered after training. Using an attenuation of neophobia paradigm with rats, two experiments demonstrated that both pentobarbital and shock-induced stress were effective in producing post-acquisition SDR.
11:00 Interactive Effects of Level of Self-Confidence and Degree of Participation in Goal Setting on Clerical Performance and Aspirations. KEVIN G. LOVE, Central Michigan University.

Using a goal setting system, the interactive effects of high and low self-confidence and participatively set and assigned goals on performance aspirations and actual performance were assessed. Findings indicated that employee personality may moderate the motivational effects of goal setting systems.


Males and females chose questions they intended to use in interview either an acceptable or unacceptable job applicant. Males adopted confirmatory questioning strategies by asking positive questions of acceptable applicants and vice versa for unacceptable. Females adopted "equal opportunity" strategies by asking equal numbers of positive and negative questions of applicants.


The effect of expectancies was examined using live interviews. Forty-eight male undergraduates read one of three letters of reference pretested for giving a favorable, unfavorable, or neutral expectancy of applicant suitability. Interviews were then conducted with a confederate who gave identical responses across conditions. The "expectancy effect" was not supported.

11:45 Understanding Agreement and Disagreement: Decomposition of the Intraclass Correlation Coefficient. WILLIAM BALZER, Bowling Green State University.

Intra- and interindividual agreement and disagreement indices are important to researchers in Industrial, Clinical, and other areas of psychology. This paper shows how the Intraclass Correlation Coefficient, and overall index of agreement, can be decomposed to highlight disagreement due to mean, variances, and correlational differences between judgment sets.

12:00 Training Evaluation with Butterfly Catastrophe. STEPHEN J. GUASTEELLO, Marquette University.

This paper illustrates the utility of a nonlinear systems theory for training or program evaluation. A prototypic example evaluates motivation, ability and performance dynamics for 178 introductory psychology students. Results indicated a 2:1 accuracy advantage in favor of the nonlinear butterfly model, compared to its linear alternatives.
PROBLEM SOLVING AND COGNITION

Friday, 10:30 AM-12:30 PM
Parlor A
JUDITH P. GOGGIN, University of Texas at El Paso, Moderator

10:30 Strategies Employed When Interpreting Logical Conditionals. CINDY LOU MATYI, Ohio University, & RYAN D. TWENEY, Bowling Green State University.

The present study aimed to reveal strategies employed when interpreting abstract and meaningful conditional statements. Thirty-five subjects reasoned aloud while completing a questionnaire designed to examine errors in logic. Although all items were of the same logical form, it was found that interpretation strategies were dependent upon the abstract or meaningful wording of the conditional. The differing reasoning schemata thus affect inference behavior.

10:45 The Effect of Confirmatory and Disconfirmatory Examples on Rule Induction. BONNIE J. WALKER & RYAN D. TWENEY, Bowling Green State University.

Using Wason's (1960) 2-4-6 single-rule induction task and Tweney et al.'s (1980) two-rule version, four types of examples were compared to determine instructional influence on solving style and efficiency. Results indicate that confirmation bias and decreased solving efficiency may be influenced by confirmatory instructional examples.

11:00 Hypothesis Testing as a Function of Negated Hypotheses: Suggested Methodological Directions. CAROL A. TOLBERT, Bowling Green State University (Sponsor: RYAN TWENEY, Bowling Green State University).

Hypothesis testing was examined by having subjects test the truth or falsity of hypotheses which included negated components. In individual sessions, subjects solved 36 logical problems. Subjects' strategies were found to be highly consistent and to vary systematically with hypothesis form. Previous findings are examined in light of methodological considerations.


A conjunction error is a judgment that an event is less likely than its conjunction with another event. Subjects judged the relative probability of events of the form A, B, (A & B), and (A' & B'). A “summation model” made good predictions of when subjects would make 0, 1, or 2 conjunction errors.

11:30 Knowledge of Rule-Generated Letter Strings: Evidence for Both Item-Specific Memory and Rule Abstraction. BERNARD C. BEINS, Thomas More College

Complex rule learning was studied. Subjects memorized a set of 42 rule-generated letter strings without knowledge that rules existed. Then they were told that an unspecified set of rules had governed the stimuli. In a speeded response task, they showed consistent knowledge of the unknown rules as well as memory for specific items.

11:45 An Analysis of Solutions to Algebra Problems. TERESA A. SAWYER, Gettysburg College.

Novice, intermediate, and expert subjects solved five types of algebra problems. Written protocols and several measures related to response times were analyzed. These were discussed in terms of problem-solving strategies, classroom instruction, and the development of information processing models.

12:00 Intuitive Physics Reasoning on Abstract and Common-Sense Problems. MARY KISTER KAISER, JOHN JONIDES, & JOANNE ALEXANDER, University of Michigan.

College women predicted the trajectories of objects exiting curved tubes. Two problems tapped subjects’ common-sense experience whereas a third was more abstract in nature. Results demonstrate more accurate predictions for the common-sense problems. The lack of transfer from common-sense solutions to the abstract problem will be discussed.

12:15 The k-d Tree: A Hierarchical Model for Human Cognition. MARY M. VANDENDORPE, Lewis University (Sponsor: BARBARA MADDEX, Lewis University).

The k-d tree, a binary, hierarchical tree with multiple associate terms, is described. Computer science has accepted it as an extremely fast and flexible data scheme. Tree structure should prove a fruitful model for the study of human cognition. Applications to memory, forgetting, and divergent thinking as well as Piagetian learning theory are suggested.
PEDIATRIC & CHILD CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY

Friday, 10:30 AM-12:30 PM
G. STOLLAK, Michigan State University, Moderator

10:30 Perinatal Risk Screening Scales: Can Prediction Be Improved through a Composite Scale? VICTORIA J. MOLFESE, BRIAN THOMSON, LESLIE MANION, MARY BRICKER, KAREN YAPEL & BLAIR BEADNELL, Southern Illinois University at Carbondale.

This study, involving 103 mothers and their infants, identified specific items contained on five published screening scales that were correlated with outcome measures. A composite scale containing identified items was able to predict more outcome measures than any of the five original scales.

10:45 The Prediction of Treatment Response to Relaxation Training with Asthmatic Children. GREGORY S. JURENEC, Milwaukee County Mental Health Complex, & DOUGLAS G. ULLMAN, Bowling Green State University.

The presence of emotional precipitants of asthma and emotional reactivity to symptoms were used to predict relaxation training effects with asthmatic children. Predictors accounted for a significant proportion of the variance in frequencies of wheezing and coughing, but failed to predict changes in pulmonary function and "as-needed" medication use.

11:00 Longitudinal Study of Environmental Correlates to Self-Injurious and Self-Stimulatory Behavior in Young Brain-Damaged Children. DOREEN A. CATTERSON, LINDA D. JONES, CHRISTINE A. GIDYCYZ, BETH PETERS, & JEANETTE M. REUTER, Kent State University.

Earlier findings showed a significant correlation of frequency of self-stimulation to differential stimulus conditions, and a similar trend for self-injurious behavior among brain-damaged children. This follow-up study will assess changes over two years, as well as effects of a variety of behavioral and non-behavioral interventions on the relative frequencies of self-stimulation and self-injury.


Perceived value of tasks in math, English, and sports was examined in healthy, chronically ill, and hyperactive children, and children with vision or hearing problems. Different patterns of utility and attainment value were displayed, with healthy and vision/hearing deficit children valuing academic tasks more than chronically ill or hyperactive children.

11:30 Self-Esteem, Perceived Competence, and Perspective Taking in Boys with and without Learning Disabilities. EDWARD WALLER, Good Samaritan Hospital and Community Mental Health Center, & FELICISIMA C. SERAFICA, The Ohio State University.

The present study investigated the relationships between self-esteem, perceived competence, and perspective taking in LD and non-LD boys at three different ages. A significant relationship between self-esteem and cognitive perspective taking was found, but only in the oldest LD group. Non-LD boys were found to have significantly higher perceptions of cognitive competence and higher perceptual perspective taking than LD boys. Across groups, some age differences emerged for all types of perspective taking but not on the self-esteem and perceived competence measures.


A meta-analysis was conducted on 56 studies which reported correlations between predictive measures in kindergarten or first grade and later reading achievement. Measures of attention-concentration, internalizing behavior problems, language, and general intellectual ability were found to be the best predictors of achievement.

12:00 Effect of Demographic Variables on Performance on the Luria-Nebraska Neuropsychological Battery—Children's Revision. JANE CROWLEY, JOHN CAPUCO, DEBORAH KARRAS, CHARLES J. GOLDEN, & ROBERT ROTHERMEL, University of Nebraska Medical Center.

The effect of demographic variables on neuropsychological test performance in a population of normal, brain-damaged, psychiatric, and learning-disabled children was examined (N=682). A correlational analysis of eight demographic variables and thirteen summary scores on the Luria-Nebraska Neuropsychological Battery—Children's Revision was performed. Only age and education were found to significantly correlate.


Estimated sexual activity frequencies of parents, average married couples, or themselves were given by 120 students to test hypotheses generated by Poces and Godow (1977) and Zelas (1982). As expected, parent-child communication about sexuality was positively related to estimated parental frequencies. Anxiety and depression did not differ for estimation groups.
INDIVIDUAL DIFFERENCES & MEMORY

Friday, 10:30 AM-12:30 PM
Parlor F
FRANCIS S. BELLEZZA, Ohio University, Moderator

10:30 Accessing Bilingual Memory. AYDIN DURGUNOGLU & HENRY L. ROEDIGER, III, Purdue University.

Spanish-English bilinguals studied words under five conditions and received either a free recall, recognition or word fragment completion test. Completion results implicated independent linguistic codes, whereas the other tasks revealed results suggesting a common code for both languages. Demands of retention tasks must be considered to understand how bilinguals process information.

10:45 The Development of Two Types of Semantic Category Representations. ELIZABETH G. WADE & LESLIE J. CAPLAN, Ball State University.

Second-grade, fourth-grade, and college students participated in a sentence verification task designed to test their acquisition and representation of naturally-occurring and artificial categories. The results indicated that naturally-occurring categories are learned earlier and more thoroughly than artificial categories.

11:00 Are Women More Emotional?: Gender Differences in Reported Emotional Response Do Not Translate to Recall. MAHZARIN R. BANAJI, The Ohio State University, FRANCIS S. BELLEZZA, Ohio University, & ANTHONY G. GREENWALD, The Ohio State University.

Males and females rated each of 100 words for goodness, pleasantness, and emotionality. Unexpectedly, subsequent recall indicated that more intensely emotional responses by females did not lead to better memory for polarized words. Accordingly, greater female emotional response may be a matter of response style than of underlying experience.


Performance of smokers (either having just smoked or having abstained) and non-smokers was compared across a series of cognitive tasks ranging from visual analyses to discourse comprehension. Results suggest that cigarettes exert a complex (and typically negative) effect upon cognitive operations, and that these effects persist for some time.

11:30 Age Differences in Short-Term Forgetting. JAMES M. PUCKETT, West Virginia University, & DAVID W. STOCKBURGER, Southwest Missouri State University.

Young and old adults were administered the Brown-Peterson Task in two experiments. Proactive and retroactive interference sources were manipulated. Individual and age differences in attentional capacity were analyzed and taken into account in concluding that there were no age differences in short-term forgetting.

11:45 Adult Age Differences in Memory with and without Awareness. ROGER B. GARBERG & ROBERT C. RADTKE, Southern Illinois University.

Prior presentation of words facilitated later word completion problem solving performance equally for younger and older adults. On the other hand, recognition memory for the words was substantially better for younger than for older adults. The results are discussed in terms of the distinction between automatic and effortful retrieval processes.

12:00 Encoding and Retrieval Processes in Normal, Learning-Disabled and Brain-Damaged Young Adults. JAMES P. O’DONNELL, ROBERT C. RADTKE, & ROBERT A. CAESAR, Southern Illinois University at Carbondale.

This study compared Normal, Low-LD (HI < 0.4), High-LD (HI ≥ 0.4), and Brain-Damaged young adults on the Rey Auditory-Verbal Learning Test. The groups were comparable in short-term memory. Normals encoded more efficiently than the clinical groups. High-LD and BD showed retrieval deficits. Qualitative differences appeared among the groups.

12:15 The Effects of Alcohol on Prose Processing. NORMAN KERBEL, GARY SACKS, THOMAS PETROS, BILL BECKWITH, & DIANE HECKMAN, University of North Dakota.

The effect of alcohol intoxication on prose memory was examined using reading times and immediate recall measures. Intoxicated subjects recalled less and had slower reading rates, but both groups favored the main ideas in recall and read them slower. Alcohol-induced cognitive slowing impaired the efficiency of encoding processes.
PERSONALITY, PREJUDICE, AND GENDER

POSTER SESSION

Friday, 10:30 AM-12:00 Noon      Crystal Room
ERIC KNOWLES, University of Arkansas, Moderator

A. Health Locus of Control and the Role of Sense of Humor in Alleviating Aggressiveness. FRANK J. PREROST, Western Illinois University.

Health Locus of Control was investigated for its role in the maintenance of good health. Humor appreciation has been found to release unpleasant mood states. Following aggression induction, internals on this measure showed the capacity to express hostility by appreciating aggressive humor. Other forms of humor and neutral stimuli were ineffective in reducing the aggressive mood. Persons with internal Health Locus of Control appear to develop a cognitive style needed to use humor in this constructive fashion.

B. The Effects of Political Humor on Mood State as a Function of Party Affiliation and Voter's Age. FRANK J. PREROST, Western Illinois University.

Male and female subjects with and without voting experience were differentiated according to political party affiliation and exposed to a group of political and non-political cartoons. Assessment of subjects' mood states indicated that political cartoons have the potential to instill hostility and reduce positive affect. Republican males, democrat females, and older voters in general are most disapproving of humorous attacks toward party representatives.

C. Influences of Rock Music Video Content on Fantasy: Sexual Affect and Expectations. FRANK J. PREROST, Western Illinois University.

During the 1980s, the rock music video has attracted a large audience among teens and youth. Concerns for the sexist content of some videos has been expressed. Male subjects were exposed to one of three experimental conditions differentiated by video content: sexist rock video, concert rock video, travelogue video. Following stimulus exposure, subjects were assessed for fantasy content and affective tone. Those exposed to sexist rock videos showed significantly enhanced sexual affect, expectation, and arousal.

D. The Effect of Self-Directed Attention on Role-Taking Ability in Children. STEPHEN M. QUINTANA, DANIEL K. LAPSLEY, & JOHN B. PRYOR, University of Notre Dame.

Objective-self-awareness theory was extended to account for role-taking development in children. Children from grades 1, 3, and 5 performed three privileged information tasks in the presence or absence of a large mirror. Results showed that self-focused attention improved the role-taking performance of egocentric Ss. Implications for developmental theory are discussed.

E. The Multiple Sufficient Cause Schema and Level of Cognitive Development. JUDITH L. ALLEN, KATHY FREEMAN, & DAVID A. SCHROEDER, University of Arkansas.

Kelley (1971) assumes that adults will use the Multiple-Sufficient Cause Schema to discount internal motivation of another if an external cause is present. Results of the present study indicate that adults who have not attained the formal level of cognitive development show a significant decrease in the use of the MSC schema.

F. Another Look at the Relation between Private Self-Consciousness and Self-Attribution. STEPHEN L. FRANZOI, Marquette University, & PAUL D. SWEENEY, Indiana University.

Three different studies failed to replicate Buss and Scheier's (1976) well-publicized findings that high private self-conscious individuals exhibit an attributional bias. Based on these findings and on direct comparisons of our studies with Buss and Scheier's findings employing replication statistics, it is concluded that such effect exists.


Sex differences in achievement of career success concerns the lack of mentoring women receive. This argument is reviewed from various disciplines and from several standpoints; the conceptualization of mentoring, methodological and statistical issues, and the reciprocal socialization of mentors and proteges. The impact of mentoring on achievement is challenged.

H. Reaction to the Physically Handicapped: Physical Appearance and the Sex Variable. JOHN W. SOMERVILL & LAURA J. ANDERSON, University of Northern Iowa.

The present study assessed the variables of physical appearance, sex of interviewer, and sex of subject in subjects' reactions to handicapped versus able-bodied interviewers. Handicapped interviewers were rated consistently more favorable than able-bodied interviewers. Clear support was provided for the operation of a "sympathy effect" suggested by previous research.

I. The Cognitive Integration of Faces and Bodies in the Determination of Physical Attractiveness. MARK D. ALICKE, Northwestern University, RICHARD H. SMITH, & M. L. KLOTZ, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill.

An orthogonal design was developed to study the relation of high, medium, and low levels of facial and body attractiveness on judgments of physical attractiveness, intelligence, morality, and sociability. Results indicated that faces and bodies are combined configurally for attractiveness ratings, but independently for judgments of intelligence, morality, and sociability.
J. Effects of Level of Observer-Actor Engagement on Person Perception of Stigmatized Others. JEFFREY A. ADAMCZAK & DIANE M. REDDY, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, RAYMOND FLEMING, Mount Sinai Medical Center.

Ongoing social interactions were found to affect person judgments of stigmatized and nonstigmatized actors as a function of level of observer-actor engagement. Implications of these findings are discussed.

K. Race, Gender, and Outgroup Polarization. LINDA A. JACKSON & ROBERT W. HYMES, Michigan State University.

The influence of subjects' race and gender on evaluations of same and different racial and gender categories was examined. Black subjects demonstrated an ingroup favorability bias, evaluating Blacks more favorably than Whites. A male favorability bias was indicated in the ratings of White subjects. The significance of group membership to the individual's social identity is considered.

L. Perceptions of Uniqueness and Illusions of Invulnerability to Divorce. LINDA S. PERLOFF & ROBIN FARBISZ, University of Illinois at Chicago.

This study examined students' perceptions of their own and the typical person's chances of someday getting divorced. Subjects viewed themselves as less likely than the typical person to get divorced or to be unfaithful to their spouse. Also, the more stressful subjects viewed divorce, the more they saw their own chances of getting divorced as less than average.

M. Reactions to Violations of Preferred Seating Arrangements as a Function of One's Sex Role. JOHN P. LOMBARDO, State University of New York College at Cortland (Sponsor: MICHAEL P. TOGLIA, SUNY College at Cortland).

Androgynous and traditional men and women were subjected to a side-by-side invasion by a stranger, a preferred seating arrangement for friends by females. Traditional women perceived the setting to be more crowded than androgynous women and the performance of traditional women was negatively affected by the invasion.

N. Facial Similarity in Married and Engaged Couples. VERLIN B. HINSZ, North Dakota State University.

A study is reported that tested the lay perception that "people tend to marry people who look like themselves". Results supported this hypothesis for both engaged and married couples. This finding is discussed as arising from the repeated more exposure of individuals to faces similar to their own.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON

SYMPOSIUM

HOW DO COUPLES REMEMBER? TRANSACTIONAL MEMORY IN INTIMATE RELATIONSHIPS

Friday 12:30-2:30 PM

Monroe Room

LAWRENCE A. MESSE', Michigan State University, Moderator

Individuals in an intimate dyad are dependent upon each other for the encoding, storage, and retrieval of dyad-relevant knowledge. Studies of such cognitive interdependence are presented that show how close relationships develop and use transactional memory systems—organized processes of knowledge communication and storage.

DANIEL M. WEGNER, Trinity University. Can We Talk? Memory Effects of Alternating Knowledge Responsibility

TONI GIULIANO, University of Texas at Austin. Who Knows? Intimacy and the Art of Knowledge Sharing

PAULA HERTEL, Trinity University. What Was That? Expectations for Interactive Cueing

JOHN B. PRYOR, University of Notre Dame. Discussant

POLITICAL PSYCHOLOGY

Friday, 1:00-2:45 PM

Private Dining Room 8

RICHARD LAU, Carnegie-Mellon University, Moderator

1:00 The Influence of Perceived Injustice upon Political Evaluations and Behaviors. TOM R. TYLER, Northwestern University (Invited Paper).

Contrasting images of the political actor will be presented and evaluated, with the influence of citizen judgments about distributive and procedural justice contrasted to the influence of citizen concerns about self-interest. It will be argued that research suggests that political evaluations and behaviors are strongly influenced by citizen concerns about justice.

Viewers watched the 1984 Presidential Debates, and watched the CBS News Debate Analysis or participated in small group debate discussions. The Analysis shifted viewers toward Mondale, in contrast to Debate or Group Discussion effects. This suggests that News Analysis effects may reflect persuasive bias rather than mere thoughtful discussion/clarification.

1:45 The Meaning of Fairness in Evaluating the President: Individual Differences and Electoral Impact. KENNETH A. RASINSKI, University of Chicago.

The research investigated the importance of fairness in evaluating presidential candidates and the meaning of fairness to citizens. Judgments of procedural and distributive fairness accounted for substantial variance in candidate preference with procedural fairness accounting for the most variance. Value orientation (economic individualism vs. social welfare) was related to fairness judgments about Reagan and Mondale.

2:00 Need for Cognition, Attitudes, and the 1984 Presidential Election. ROBERT AHLERING & KARLA McCLURE, Central Missouri State University.

Undergraduates low and high in need for cognition were compared on various aspects of attitudes and intentions. As predicted, high need for cognition subjects; (1) Had more differentiated attitudes; (2) marginally more inconsistent attitudes; and (3) were more likely to intend to watch the debates. The power and usefulness of this new trait are discussed.


The Westminster model provided the basis for a study of coalition formation in a parliamentary simulation game. Fifteen groups of five players participated. Both party resources (votes in Parliament) and simulated ideology were manipulated. The results demonstrated that simulated ideology accounted for most of the coalitions that formed.

PERSON MEMORY

Friday, 1:00-2:45 PM
PRIVATE DINING ROOM II
RICHARD SHERMAN, Miami University, Moderator

1:00 Schematic Effects in Person Memory. JOHN B. PRYOR, University of Notre Dame (Invited Paper).

Several studies are reported which examine how schematic expectations which vary in their level of abstractness influence information processing. With more abstract schemata, subjects took longer to classify information according to its schematic relevance, remembered less inconsistent information, and were less likely to spontaneously attempt to explain inconsistent information. In discussing these results, the need to theoretically differentiate different types of schematic constructs is emphasized.

1:30 Schematic Expectations and Memory: Do People Remember Unexpected Information Better than Expected Information? TERI L. KOTT & JOHN B. PRYOR, University of Notre Dame.

This study examined memory for behavioral information which varied according to general base-rate probability (common or rare) as well as logical consistency (consistent, inconsistent, or unrelated) with respect to a schematic expectation of a person. Free recall was assessed either immediately or after a 48 hour delay.

1:45 Trait Memory and Behavior Memory: The Effects of Alternative Pathways on Impression Judgment Response Times. DONALD E. CARLSTON & JOHN J. SKOWRONSKI, University of Iowa.

The paper suggests that person judgments depend on the accessibility of inferences and behaviors in memory. An experiment manipulating this accessibility in several different ways produced judgment response times predicted from an associative network model of memory.

2:00 Self-Schemas and Memory: A Cognitive Structural Analysis. RICHARD L. MORELAND & MICHAEL J. CROSS, University of Pittsburgh.

Self-schemas for independence were assessed using a special procedure involving hierarchical cluster analyses. Measures of structural complexity (differentiation and integration) were derived and used to predict recall for relevant information. Subjects whose self-schemas were more complex exhibited better recall for schema-consistent information but worse recall for schema-inconsistent information.

Data from the present study suggest that person-focused processing goals (impression/judgment instructions) will lead to greater recall of information than memory instructions only when the information is presented in a manner that does not interfere with an attempt to organize the information by person.

2:30 Individual Differences in Access to Self-Relevant Knowledge. ANTHONY G. GREENWALD, The Ohio State University, FRANCIS S. BELLEZZA, Ohio University, & MAHZARIN R. BANAJI, The Ohio State University.

Subjects (101 college students) (1) completed measures of self-consciousness and self-esteem and (2) generated lists of self-relevant knowledge in 9 categories. Contrary to expectation, self-relevant knowledge production was better predicted by measures of self-esteem and social anxiety than by measures of public and private self-consciousness.

PREJUDICE AND STEREOTYPING

Friday, 1:00-2:45 PM Private Dining Room 16 THOMAS M. OSTROM, The Ohio State University, Moderator

1:00 Effects of Self-Esteem on Prejudice and Ingroup Favoritism. IAN SCHWARTZ & JENNIFER CROCKER, Northwestern University.

Previous studies indicate that people who are low in self-esteem are more prejudiced. However, it is unclear from these studies whether low self-esteem subjects are more negative about all targets, or only about outgroups. To address this issue, a study was conducted using the minimal intergroup situation. Results revealed that low self-esteem subjects were more negative about the ingroup as well as the outgroup, but all subjects showed ingroup favoritism.


Recent analyses of stereotyping and prejudice have largely ignored the role of individual difference and motivational variables. The present paper reports the results of several studies which explore the effects of self-esteem and threats to self-esteem on derogation of others.


Differential perceptions of ingroup and outgroup homogeneity may be due to differential information organization. Two types of organization (person and category) in the recall of male and female target information by male and female subjects were determined. Subjects tended to organize ingroup information by person and outgroup information by category.

2:00 Ethnic Stereotyping. ALLEN M. OMOTO & EUGENE BORGIDA, University of Minnesota.

Subjects who had different stereotypic beliefs of ethnic Chinese and Italians were presented with individuating behavioral information about ethnic targets. The diagnosticity and stereotypic consistency of this information was varied. Subjects used individuating information when rating targets on nonstereotypic traits or when the information was highly diagnostic, regardless of its stereotype-consistency. Stereotypic beliefs influenced judgments of stereotypic traits or when nondiagnostic information was provided.

2:15 Stereotypes and Memory for Consistent and Inconsistent Information. LIZETTE J. SMITH, University of Illinois at Champaign-Urbana (Sponsor: GERALD L. CLORE, University of Illinois at Champaign-Urbana).

Remembering belief-congruent versus incongruent information about a person depends upon (1) prior beliefs, (2) content of questions asked about the person, (3) perceived level of accuracy necessary to answer the question, and (4) the way in which the information is presented. Recall shows a distinction between "top-down" processing of information and "bottom-up" processing. Variables leading to "top-down" processing encourage belief-congruent memory while those leading to "bottom-up" increase belief-incongruent memory.

2:30 Occupational Stereotypes: Ratings of Sex-Typed vs. Androgynous Trait Profiles. DANIEL ARKKELIN, Valparaiso University, and RAYMOND O'CONNOR, Bowling Green State University.

Subjects rated unlikable masculine trait profiles of lawyers as equally desirable as likable feminine and androgynous profiles. Likable masculine profiles of nurses and teachers were rated as less desirable than likable feminine and androgynous profiles. Thus, the role of trait sex-typing was moderated by trait likableness and occupational stereotypes.
MEDICAL PSYCHOLOGY II

Friday, 1:00-2:45 PM Private Dining Room 18
KEVIN McCaul, North Dakota State University, Moderator

1:00 Anxiety Sensitivity and the Placebo Effect. STEVEN REISS, University of Illinois at Chicago (Invited Paper).

The belief that one has improved from an anxiety disorder sometimes is part of the cure (placebo effect) because worrying about becoming anxious (anxiety sensitivity) sometimes is part of the disease. Four studies are presented to validate the concept of anxiety sensitivity.

1:30 A Comparison of Two Cold Pressor Test Paradigms. DAVID A. WILLIAMS & BEVERLY E. THORN, The Ohio State University.

Temporally matched comparisons suggest that subjects instructed to endure pain for a fixed time limit report lower subjective pain ratings and display more adaptive use of cognitive coping strategies than subjects instructed to endure pain for “as long as possible.” Lower pain ratings occurred independently of cognitive strategy training.

1:45 Establishment of MMPI Defined Subgroups Within a Chronic Pain Population. GERARD P. KOLANOWSKI, University of Dayton & THOMAS A. WROBEL, Eastern Michigan University and Wayne State University.

A clustering approach to the establishment of distinct subgroups within a chronic pain population was studied. Seventy-eight percent of the 190 males studied were classified into four groups, and 80% of the females were classified into six groups. Generalizability of the findings and implications for treatment are discussed.

2:00 The Use of Contemporary MMPI Norms in The Study of Chronic Pain Patients. BERNARD GAULIER, Bradley University, TIM A. AHLES, MUHAMMAD B. YUNUS, SUE D. RILEY, & ALFONSE T. MASI, University of Illinois, College of Medicine at Peoria (Sponsor: HAROLD ROSENBERG, Bradley University).

New MMPI norms were used to recscore data from a previous study of primary fibromyalgia patients (patients experiencing diffuse aches and pain in the absence of an identifiable organic etiology). Fewer patients were classified as “psychologically disturbed” suggesting that a psychopathology model is inappropriate for understanding this condition.


Painful menstruation, estimated to occur in 70% of women, has been blamed for millions of lost work hours. Yet, few dysmenorrheic women seek help. The present study attempted to ascertain variables predictive of help-seeking. Findings suggested that while symptomology was important, socio-cultural variables probably determine which women will seek help.

2:30 Information, Control, and Acute Adjustment to a Severe Burn Injury. JOYCE M. TOBIASEN, University of Kansas.

Effects of manipulated feelings of control on adjustment to acute burn injury were investigated. Patients who received information about burns and how to cope with them: (1) reported significantly less pain; (2) left the hospital significantly sooner, and (3) appeared better adjusted overall (as measured by self-report and staff ratings), than control patients.

PHYSIOLOGY OF BEHAVIOR

Friday 1:00-2:45 PM

Parlor A

STANLEY FINGER, Washington University, Moderator

1:00 Hippocampus: A Role in Classically Conditioned Response Timing. MICHAEL M. PATTERSON and RICHARD L. PORT, Ohio University College of Osteopathic Medicine (Invited Paper).

Recent evidence has shown that the hippocampus is not necessary for the production of classically conditioned responses. Data from our laboratory and others suggests that the hippocampus may, however, be responsible for accurate response timing in the stimulus environment and for certain nonmotor aspects of association during classical conditioning.

1:30 Responsiveness to Schedule Contingencies Following Paleocerebellar Lesions in the Albino Rat. WILLIAM T. KIRK, Washington College.

Performance of subjects with fastigial lesions and sham-operated controls was compared on DRL and FI reinforcement schedules. While lesioned subjects responded at rates higher than controls on the DRL schedule, they demonstrated a significant reduction in response rate when shifted from a FI to a DRL schedule. When moved from a DRL to a FI schedule, however, lesioned subjects demonstrated greatly attenuated increases in response rates when compared to controls.
1:45 Ethanol Impairs Relearning of the Brightness Discrimination Task after Posterior Decortication. ANTHONY C. SANTUCCI, F. ROBERT TREICHLER, JEANNIE AGNONE, & THOMAS PERRONE, Kent State University.

Recently, an ethanol effect on structural changes that indexed recovery from brain damage has been demonstrated. The present study attempted to provide a behavioral correlate of this effect. Results indicated that ethanol-exposed animals with posterior cortical lesions exhibited a more severe lesion deficit on brightness discrimination than non-exposed subjects.

2:00 Effects of Septal Lesions on Open-Field Gregariousness in Rats Reared Prior to Surgery in Group vs. Individual Cages. DAVID A. JOHNSON, CHIANG-HUA CHIANG, BRETT E. POLEN-CHAR, & MICHAEL M. PATTERSON, Ohio University.

Septal lesions in adult rats and isolated housing conditions during development produce independent, additive increases in open-field gregariousness. These results show that while housing conditions prior to surgery in adult animals are important, their impact is not as potent as was previously observed following septal lesions in infant rats.


Three strains of mice were tested for male copulatory behavior before and after castration. Although both parental strains (DBA/2J and C57Bl/6J) failed to retain copulatory behavior following castration, the B6D2F1 hybrid continued to copulate for as long as 26 weeks after castration. A nonhormonal component to copulatory behavior is suggested.

2:30 Is Suppression of Formalin-Induced Recuperation a Reliable Index of Analgesia? BRUCE B. ABBOTT, Indiana University-Purdue University at Fort Wayne.

Studies have demonstrated that recuperative behaviors induced in rats by injecting formalin into a paw is suppressed by shock-associated stimuli. It has been argued that this suppression is mediated by an analgesic mechanism. Results of two experiments suggest caution is required in drawing such conclusions.

MEMORY III

Friday, 1:00-2:45 PM Parlor F
F. GREGORY ASHBY, The Ohio State University, Moderator

1:00 The Medium and the Message: Retention Without Awareness. HENRY L. ROEDIGER, III, Purdue University (Invited Paper).

The discovery of "unconscious" measures of retention that are uncorrelated with conscious measures (recall or recognition) has profound implications for memory theory. This point is illustrated in studies examining effects of media of presentation on retention. Traditional findings often disappear or even reverse with an implicit measure of retention (word fragment completion).


Letters are recognized quickly when they are from the same type face, or "font," but not as quickly when from various fonts. The facilitative effect of having a regular font indicates that the perceptual system becomes organized for the structure of a particular style of letters during efficient letter recognition.


Judgments of absolute frequency of hearing musical excerpts were more accurate for familiar than unfamiliar songs; however, little difference in relative discrimination was found. Effects were also found as a function of instructions varying attention to frequency encoding, although subjects told to "ignore" music showed substantial frequency encoding.

2:00 Does the Generation Effect Apply to Stimuli as well as to Responses? MITZI M. S. JOHNSON & ANTHONY G. GREENWALD, The Ohio State University.

The generation effect is the finding of better memory for target words that are actively produced rather than passively encountered. This study examines subjects' memories for cue words that prompt generation of targets. Data indicate generation effects for cues as well as for targets. This finding was expected from level-of-processing interpretations of the generation effect.

2:15 The Role of Lexicality in Producing the Generation Effect. DAVID G. PAYNE, SUNY at Binghamton, & JAMES H. NEELY, Purdue University.

Subjects read intact pairs of letter strings (e.g., SLEET-FLEET) or generated the response item using a rhyme rule (e.g., TORCH-P-- ). Lexicality (word vs. nonword) of stimulus and response items was varied orthogonally. A generation effect was obtained only when the response item was a word. Lexicality of the stimulus item had no significant effect.
2:30 The Role of Visual Interference in Producing the Long-Term Modality Effect. ARTHUR M. GLENBERG, KAREN A. EBERHARDT, & GLENN L. PETERSEN, University of Wisconsin-Madison.

The long-term modality effect is the superior recall of the last few auditory items compared to the recall of the last few visual items even after a filled retention interval. Might the effect arise from visual interference generated by distractor tasks and written recall? Two experiments demonstrated that visual interference contributes little to the effect.

GENERAL COGNITION

POSTER SESSION

Friday, 1:00-2:30 PM Crystal Room
TOM CARR, Michigan State University, Moderator

A. Gender Differences in Eating Restraint and Cognitive Performance. CLAIRE ETAUGH & PATRICIA HALL, Bradley University.

The relationship of gender, eating restraint (i.e., dieting behavior) and cognitive performance was examined. Female and male college students matched for eating restraint were given three spatial and perceptual restructuring tasks. Dieters, especially females, performed more poorly than non-dieters. Implications for gender differences in cognition are discussed.

B. Achievement in Children with Sequencing-Memory and Abstract Reasoning Deficits. ROBERT J. LUEGER, Marquette University.

Jensen's model of intellectual development was examined in 46 older children with behavior problems. The results supported Jensen's model in that sequencing-memory deficits were more significantly related to academic achievement than were abstract reasoning deficits.

C. Subjective Probability Judgments in Depressed and Nondepressed College Students. PERILOU GODDARD & FRANK R. KARDES, Indiana University.

Depressed and nondepressed college students completed several subjective probability problems involving Kahneman and Tversky's (1972) representativeness heuristic. Depressives were less accurate than nondepressives on these judgment tasks. This suggests that the depressive realism phenomenon may not apply to nonsocial judgments.

D. The Development of Food Hedonics: Distal Sensory Factors. BRADLEY WAITE, STEPHEN R. LEVIN, & MICHELE A. PALUDI, Kent State University.

The distal sensory factors (i.e., vision and olfaction) involved in the development of food preferences were investigated. Six-year-olds, ten-year-olds, and young adults hedonically rated fresh foods, rotten foods, and inedible objects. Results indicate that the dominant sensory characteristic involved in the hedonic judgments of foods differed depending upon the person's chronological age.

E. Differences in Ear Performance in the Processing of Music by Adolescents. MICHELLE K. BAZIN & DAVID L. ROWLAND, Valparaiso University.

In an attempt to identify ear advantages in the processing of music in adolescents, a standardized music survey was presented separately to each ear of 32 seventh-grade students. In addition, subjects were given a music dichotic listening test. Results indicate ear advantages for melody and rhythm discrimination, which in part were dependent upon the subject's musical experience and handedness.

F. Using the Method of Loci to Enhance Recall by Preschool Children. ROBERT N. KRAFT & JEANENNE GROUNDS, Grinnell College.

Preschool children were taught to use a sophisticated mnemonic (Method of Loci). Results show that Loci training significantly improved the children's recall performance. Moreover, the improvement in recall was maintained over time and was not dependent upon specific instructions to retrieve the originally encoded associations.

G. Pun Recognition and Appreciation. WENDY A. SCHWEIGERT & DANNY R. MOATES, Ohio University.

Factors related to how well liked and how often a pun is recognized were identified. The results are interpreted as relevant to a number of research areas, including the role and importance of context in language, ambiguous sentence comprehension, and humor theory.


High-imagery words were recalled better than low-imagery words when using the peg-word mnemonic, but both verbal and visual interference tasks impaired mnemonic performance. The results are particularly relevant to dual-coding theory.

I. Idioms: Familiarity and Comprehension. WENDY A. SCHWEIGERT, Ohio University (Sponsor: Danny R. Moates, Ohio University).

A familiarity effect on idiom comprehension was demonstrated. Familiar idioms were read more quickly than less familiar idioms. The results are consistent with the idiom comprehension model which suggests that the figurative meaning of an idiom is processed before the literal meaning.

Police officers made judgments concerning the likelihood they would draw firearms in 50 situations described in terms of 15 cues. There was a significant negative correlation between years of professional experience and frequency of judgments to draw firearms. Discriminant analyses performed on officers' response choices revealed differences in cue utilization.


The results of this study indicated that the two dimensions of Pleasantness and Activation underlie emotional responses to music. In addition, the differential loading of cognitive-perceptual scores on the two dimensions shed light on the role of musical parameters (pitch and tempo) and cognitive processes in emotional responses to music.

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS
JUNE E. CHANCE, University of Missouri - Columbia

Faces, Folklore, and Hypotheses
Friday, 3:00-4:00 PM Grand and State Ballrooms
JUDITH P. GOOGIN, University of Texas at El Paso, Moderator

BUSINESS MEETING
Friday, 4:00-5:00 PM Grand and State Ballrooms

SOCIAL HOUR AND RECEPTION FOR INVITED SPEAKERS
Friday, 5:00-7:00 PM Red Lacquer Room
I. E. FARBER, University of Illinois at Chicago, Host

ANNUAL I. E. FARBER LECTURE IN THEORETICAL PSYCHOLOGY
HOWARD H. KENDLER, University of California at Santa Barbara
A Good Divorce is Better Than a Bad Marriage
Friday, 5:00-6:00 PM Monroe Room
CHARLES L. GRUDER, University of Illinois at Chicago, Moderator
Sponsored by the University of Illinois at Chicago

SATURDAY MORNING SYMPOSIUM

ANIMAL IMITATIVE BEHAVIOR
Saturday, 9:00-11:00 AM Private Dining Room 17
THOMAS ZENTALL, University of Kentucky, Moderator
The animal behavior and animal learning traditions have provided varied approaches to the study of animal imitative behavior. Examples of these findings will be presented and the generality/specificity of the findings will be discussed.
IRENE M. PEPPERBERG, Northwestern University. Song Acquisition and Social Modeling: Possible Parallels Between Avian and Human Learning
J. RUSSELL MASON, Monell Chemical Senses Center. Comparative Assessment of Food Preferences and Aversions Acquired by Blackbirds Via Observational Learning: Ecological Implications
BENNETT G. GALEF, JR. & STEPHEN W. WIGMORE, McMaster University. Transfer Among Rats (R. Norvegicus) of Information Concerning Distant Diets
SUSAN MINEKA, University of Wisconsin. Observational Conditioning of Snake Fear in Rhesus Monkeys
DAVID E. HOGAN, Northern Kentucky University. Do Pigeons Imitate?
THOMAS R. ZENTALL, University of Kentucky. Discussant
PSYCHOLOGY, IDEOLOGY AND SOCIAL CHANGE

Saturday, 9:00-11:00 AM  Adams Room
THOMAS TRABASSO, University of Chicago, Moderator

The speakers will consider the part played by ideology, expectations, and emotions in making a commitment to a movement intended to achieve social change, how the ideology determines the parameters for change procedures and influences their evaluation, and whether our knowledge of social change is applicable to psychology itself.

CHARLES WRIGLEY, Michigan State University. The Psychology of the Commitment to Social Change
WILLIAM S. DAVIDSON II, Michigan State University. Community Values and Ideologies: Factors in the Production of Social Change
DENNIS R. FOX, Michigan State University. Achieving Ideological Change Within Psychology

AFFECT AND COGNITION

Saturday, 9:00-10:30 AM  Private Dining Room 16
RANALD HANSEN, Oakland University, Moderator

9:00 Explaining the Effects of Mood on Social Judgment. NORBERT SCHWARZ, Universitaet Heidelberg, MARK ROBBINS, Rutgers University, & GERALD CLORE, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign.

Happy, sad, or neutral moods induced by hypnosis had additive effects on evaluations of stimulus persons described in positive, negative, or mixed paragraphs. This additivity supports an attribution explanation in which subjects use affective feelings as data to answer affective questions. The results are inconsistent with a second attribution explanation and with explanations based on priming, memory, and anchoring.

9:15 Emotion and Judgment: Effects of Fear and Anger on Relevant and Irrelevant Cognitive Tasks. DENNIS J. GALLAGHER & GERALD L. CLORE, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign.

Subjects experienced fear or anger via guided fantasies during hypnosis. Later, fearful (but not angry) subjects showed elevated risk estimates, and angry (but not fearful) subjects showed elevated blame judgments. This specificity contrasts with the generalized mood effects usually reported and suggests that emotional effects on judgment depend on how relevant the information provided by the affective state is to the affective judgment in question.

9:30 Cognitive Operations Associated with the Characteristic of Affective Reactivity. RANDY J. LARSEN, Purdue University, & ED DIENER, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign.

A variety of cognitive operations were assessed during mood inductions for individuals of high and low emotional reactivity. A subset of these cognitive operations reliably differentiated the high from the low affectively reactive subjects. The role of cognition in amplifying emotional reactions is discussed.

9:45 Rated Pain, Not Aggression, Predicts Cartoon Funniness. LAMBERT DECKERS & DIANE CARR, Ball State University.

"Herman" and "Far Side" cartoons were rated for aggression and pain in order to determine which ratings predicted funniness. Aggression and pain correlated, but only pain ratings correlated with funniness. Pain ratings were assumed to reflect the incongruity present in the cartoons, which determined the degree of funniness.

10:00 Human Physical Aggression as a Function of Alcohol and Levels of Threat. ANITA B. GANTNER & STUUART P. TAYLOR, Kent State University.

The aggressive behavior of intoxicated and nonintoxicated male undergraduates was assessed using the Taylor aggression paradigm. Subjects were randomly assigned to threatening and nonthreatening conditions. The results indicated that initially, differences between intoxicated subjects in both conditions were observed. Subjects in the non-threat condition increased their shock settings by the second trial to a level comparable to that of subjects in the threat condition. However, differences between groups were not observed in response to increasing provocation.

10:15 The Effects of Laughter on Humor and Humor on Mood. HENRY W. CETOLA, Adrian College, & RAYMOND RENO, Arizona State University.

Listening to comedy routines reduced experimentally-induced depression more effectively than listening to non-humorous material. Instructions to suppress laughter while listening to comedy resulted in lower humor appreciation, and instructions to laugh aloud at the comedy produced higher levels of elation than merely listening to comedy or listening to nonhumorous material.

VISUAL PROCESSING AND COGNITIVE MAPS

Saturday 8:30-10:00 AM  Parlor A
KEITH CLAYTON, Vanderbilt University, Moderator
8:30 Where It's At: A Study of Individual Differences and Cognitive Mapping Ability. JOHN D. COLLINS & JAMES R. ANTUS, University of North Dakota.

Forty students' cognitive mapping ability was measured using hand-drawn sketch maps of an apartment. This was compared to their imageability, graphic ability, spatial aptitude, and memory. Results indicated positive relationships between spatial aptitude and perceived distance as well as between imageability and memory for objects in cognitive maps.

8:45 The Importance of Contextual Information in the Formation of Cognitive Maps. HARRIET M. WALL & JOSEPH SMIGIEL, University of Michigan-Flint, & KATHERINE KARL, Michigan State University.

In order to study the role of spatial context, two conditions were compared. In one, new information could be integrated with existing information immediately, while in the other, brief storage was required. Results indicated that providing a spatial context reduces the effect of memory load perhaps by allowing an alternative organization.

9:00 Mental Representations of Spatial Relations. TIMOTHY P. MCNAMARA, Vanderbilt University (Invited Paper).

Why are some of us good at spatial problems, such as navigating in unfamiliar cities, and others of us not? Do these abilities depend on what type of spatial knowledge is in memory? I will report experiments that address these questions and converge on a single theory of spatial representations.

9:30 Context Effects in Object Recognition: Contextual Facilitation or Response Bias? LORI L. CASE & ELIZABETH A. PETERSON, University of Minnesota (Sponsor: HERBERT L. PICK, JR., University of Minnesota).

Two experiments evaluated the relative roles of contextual facilitation and response bias in scene perception. No object recognition superiority was observed for congruous over incongruous scene contexts. However, despite only small differences in the degree of associability of forced-choice alternatives, a reliable response bias effect was obtained.

9:45 The Effects of Pictorial and Verbal Elaboration on Knowledge Acquisition. DONNY BALLARD & BARRY S. STEIN, Tennessee Technological University.

The effects of verbal and pictorial elaborations on knowledge acquisition were studied. Twelve groups of 14 subjects received different combinations of verbal and pictorial information that varied the arbitrariness of relationships to be learned. The results suggest that similar variables may constrain the effectiveness of both verbal and pictorial elaborations.

8:30 An Evaluation of the Validity Index of the Millon Multiaxial Inventory. DOUGLAS E. ROBBINS & CHARLES J. GOLDEN, University of Nebraska.

The Validity Index of the MCMI was assessed in terms of its ability to correctly classify 42 deviant and randomly-generated profiles. Results indicate that the Validity Index is effective in classifying random and deviant profiles. The "random profile" generated in this study differs significantly from that reported by Millon (1983).

8:45 On the Content Saturation of the Items in the Personal Relations Inventory. NERELLA V. RAMANAIAH, DARRYL JINKERSON, & SHAWN O'LAUGHLIN, Southern Illinois University at Carbondale.

The hypothesis was tested that the intercorrelations among the four scales of the Personal Relations Inventory are spuriously high due to the presence of items with low content saturation in these scales. Results provided strong support for the tested hypothesis.

9:00 Construct Validity of the Social Support Perceptions Scale (SSP) among College Students. ALAN VAUX, JEFFREY PHILLIPS, LORI HOLLY, & DOREEN STEWART, Southern Illinois University.

The construct validity of the SSP (tapping appraisals of being loved, respected, and involved) was assessed with data from five college samples. Internal consistency, factor structure, and convergent and divergent relationships with measures of support appraisals, support resources, and psychological distress all provided evidence of good construct validity.

9:15 Correlates of Fantasy Proneness. JUDITH W. RHUE, University of Toledo, & STEVEN JAY LYNN, Ohio University.

This study investigated the construct validity of the fantasy-prone personality (Wilson & Barber, 1981). Fantasy proneness correlated highly with theoretically related psychometric measures of established validity. Group differences between high fantasy proners and others were found. These results provide strong support for the construct validity of fantasy proneness.
9:30 Applicability of the Megargee Criminal Classification System to a Forensic Outpatient Sample. PAUL K. CALOVINI, University of Dayton, THOMAS A. WROBEL, Eastern Michigan University, Wayne State University, & THOMAS O. MARTIN, Dayton Area Forensic Psychiatry Services.

The MMPIs of 449 males and 111 females referred for outpatient forensic services were classified using the Megargee (1979) taxonomy. Significantly higher proportions of the more disturbed were found compared to Megargee, with a high proportion of both males and females classified. Possible actuarial development of the taxonomy is discussed.

9:45 Contributions of an Index of Inter-Parental Congruence to Assessments of Children. KAREN MAITLAND SCHILLING & ELISSA JELALIAN, Miami University.

Most popularly used personality inventories for children call for completion of the form by the mother, "the best informant." This disparagement of the accuracy of paternal report and neglect of the interpersonal context of behavior is examined in exploring the utility of an index of inter-parental congruence in judgments.

10:00 Children of Alcoholics: Two Personality Profiles. WENDY L. YOCKEY & STEVE SLANE, Cleveland State University.

It was hypothesized that children of alcoholics fall into two categories—"superkids" vs. "delinquents", each with differing personality attributes. As predicted, 69% of the sample aligned with the "delinquent" group, while only 28% demonstrated above-normal adjustment, each with group-specific personality traits.

10:15 Comparison of Two Factor Analyses of the Luria-Nebraska Neuropsychological Battery—Children's Revision. DEBORAH KARRAS, ROBERT D. ROTHERMEL, JR., CHARLES J. GOLDEN, University of Nebraska, MICHAEL G. TRAMONTANA, Brown University, & MICHAEL D. FRANZEN, University of West Virginia.

Two factor analyses of the Luria-Nebraska Neuropsychological Battery—Children's Revision (LLNB-CR) were compared by studying factor internal consistency reliability. Coefficient alphas for the 17 factors generated from an analysis over all 149 LLNB-CR items, and for the 34 factors emerging from the clinical scales were inspected. Only those with coefficient alphas greater than .70 were recommended for clinical use. Implications for interpretation and rehabilitation of discrete skills are discussed.

8:30 The Comprehension of Ambiguous Gerund Phrases. KEITH A. JOHNSON, The Ohio State University.

Two theories of sentence comprehension were tested. Contrary to the claims of the autonomous structural processing theory it was found that both semantic and prosodic context have an effect on naming latencies in an online naming task. These results are taken to indicate either that the next-word naming task cannot tap processing before interpretive processing begins, or that there is no level of processing at which interpretive processing is not involved.


The relation of syntax and pragmatic "strength" of speech-act verbs of committing (e.g., "promise") was investigated. Subjects judged "speaker committedness" and "sensibleness" of single and conjoined performatives. Results indicate that the relative pragmatic strength difference of conjoined speech-act verbs determines overall sentence sensibleness, contingent on propositional order.

9:00 Evidence for a "Top-Down" Influence on Syntactic Processing. WAYNE COWART & JOHN ALLEN, The Ohio State University.

An experiment assessed the claim that syntactic processing is insensitive to any influence arising from some "higher-order" extra-syntactic mechanism. The results contradict the claim, but only with respect to a reference-related mechanism of a highly limited character.


This research examines how and when newly-presented information is incorporated into, and thereby alters, a reader's existing world knowledge. The results suggest that subjects are more likely to incorporate when they believe the new information is real. Whether such incorporation facilitates or inhibits retrieval depends on the retrieval context.

9:30 Recall for Sentences from Causally- and Coreferentially-Linked Text. ERIC NELSON, University of Chicago.

Subjects remember causally-linked sentences better than coreferentially-linked sentences even when these are not embedded in a larger discourse context. This differential availability supports models of comprehension that view the working representation of text as being structured according to events. This perspective and its limitations are discussed.
The relative contributions of both hierarchical and temporal properties to script representation were simultaneously examined using a priming paradigm. The results supported a composite model of script representation, rather than a purely hierarchical or temporal model. This composite model can be understood as one that reflects hierarchical characteristics mediated by temporal properties.

Subjects read and re-read text material either on the same day (massed) or on two days (distributed). Test performance was better with distributed repetition, but accuracy of test-performance predictions was not affected by distribution. Poorer subjects, however, predicted a greater improvement in performance following massed repetition than better subjects.

The temporal organization of linguistic information in working memory was analyzed in a series of experiments using Sternberg's memory-probe technique. Pause duration between words was manipulated to create groups with good or bad temporal structure. Successor naming was faster within temporal groups, and the size of this effect depended on the goodness of the patterns. These results have implications for how auditory strings are structured in memory and for the role of the temporal organization in language processing.

**MEDICAL PSYCHOLOGY III**

Saturday, 8:30-10:30 AM

Parlor H

MARK THELEN, University of Missouri-Columbia, Moderator

8:30 The Influence of a Dietary Intervention on Mood Disturbance. LARRY CHRISTENSEN, KELLY KRIETSCH, BETH WHITE, & BRIAN STAGNER, Texas A&M University (Sponsor: PAUL WELLMAN, Texas A&M University).

A single-subject design was used to investigate the impact of a dietary change on mood disturbance. Significant improvement in MMPI & POMS scores were attained following dietary intervention, which deteriorated upon reversal to baseline dietary conditions. Double-blind challenges revealed that the offending substances seem to be sugar and caffeine.
10:15 Aggression vs. Assertion in Coronary-Prone Individuals Following Failure Frustration. JEFFREY M. LOHR, University of Arkansas, JAMES FINDLEY, University of Arkansas, & L. KEVIN HAMBERGER, Medical College of Wisconsin.

Research shows coronary-prone behavior includes drive, time urgency, and competitive behavior. It is hypothesized that frustration and aggression mediate these behaviors. Type A and Type B males were given success or failure feedback on a concept-formation task. They then completed questionnaires measuring affect, aggression, and assertion in interpersonal conflict. Type A subjects who failed reported more hostility and aggression in comparison to either those who succeeded, or Type B subjects who received either type of feedback.

PHYSIOLOGICAL PSYCHOLOGY

POSTER SESSION

SATURDAY, 9:00-10:30 AM Crystal Room
F. ROBERT TREICHLER, Kent State University, Moderator

A. Organizational and Activational Effects of Androgen in Rhesus Monkeys. MARC ROY, STEVEN POMERANTZ, KURT SLADKY, JOSEPH KEMNITZ, GARY DAVIS, GARY KRAMER, & ROBERT GOY, Wisconsin Regional Primate Research Center.

Neonatally castrated male, pseudohermaphroditic female, and ovariec-tomized female rhesus were tested for male sexual behavior prior to and during treatment with testosterone propionate. During testosterone treatment castrated males and pseudohermaphroditic females exhibited reliably higher rates of courtship and copulatory behaviors than ovariec-tomized females, but mounted less than intact untreated males.


Communicative functions of the display of mounting and presenting were evaluated by analyzing sequences of behavioral interactions of juvenile rhesus monkeys in mixed-sex and same-sex groups. Results indicate that one important function in males is to reaffirm an existing affiliative dyadic relationship following a disruption involving another group member.

C. Combined Central Plus Peripheral Implants of Dihydrotestosterone are Sufficient to Increase Sexual Behavior of Castrate Male Rats. PETER C. BUTERA & JOHN A. CZAJA, Purdue University.

The aromatization hypothesis proposes that sexual motivation of males is under the control of estrogenic, rather than androgenic, metabolites of testosterone. Contrary to that hypothesis, we found that a combination of central plus peripheral treatment with dihydrotestosterone, an androgen not aromatized to estrogens, is sufficient to significantly increase sexual behavior of castrate rats.

D. Responsiveness of Female Rats to Ovarian Steroids Following Hormonal Deprivation. JOHN A. CZAJA & PETER C. BUTERA, Purdue University.

When treated with estradiol and progesterone, rats deprived of ovarian hormones for 35 days (long-term) showed significantly less sexual behavior than females deprived for only 7 days. This difference does not appear to involve a general decline in receptor sensitivity or number, because the ability of estradiol to suppress ingestive behaviors was not diminished in the long-term deprived females.

E. Proceptive Behaviors of Hamster Females when Provided with a Choice of Mates and a Neutral Arena. BONNIE GRAY & ROBERT B. FISCHER, Ball State University (Sponsor: FLOYD F. ROBISON, Ball State University).

Proceptive behavioral responses of twenty-seven female Syrian hamsters to caged males differing in dominance status were examined as a function of the females' estrous cycles. Unlike previous findings only female sniffing and vaginal marking were found to fit the description of proceptivity. Dominant males received preferential sniffs.

F. Suppression of Water Intake, but not Food Intake, with Peripheral Injections of Vasopressin Tannate. JOHN A. CZAJA, ELIZABETH A. BARONOWSKY, & TIMOTHY A. McCAFFREY, Purdue University.

Guinea pigs received subcutaneous injections of either 0.5 units or 5.0 units of vasopressin tannate in oil or the oil vehicle alone (0.0 units). The vasopressin injections effectively suppressed water intake, urine output, and fecal moisture without producing significant changes in either food intake or body weight.

G. Reinforcement Processes Involved in the Modification of a Flavor Preference in Rats. JOHN GILBERT & EUGENE EISMAN, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee.

A sham drinking procedure was used to separate taste and hydralonic properties of the stimuli used in the learning of flavor preferences. The amount of consummatory activity, apart from hydration, could not account for the observed changes in preference.
H. Sham and Normal Intake as a Function of Water Deprivation: A Test of the 4:1 Hypothesis. DAVID REYNOLDS & EUGENE EISMAN, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee.

Rats with intragastric cannulas were water-deprived for various periods. When ingested water drained from the cannula, continuous drinking far in excess of normal occurred. This pattern of continuous sham drinking indicates that while oropharyngeal stimulation alone may be sufficient to initiate drinking, it is not sufficient for its termination.


Pigeons pecked during approximately equal percentages of visual stimulus presentations (CS) whether the offset of the CS signaled availability of peck-dependent grain (Signal-Controlled Responding) or peck-independent grain (Autoshaping). But rate of responding was consistently higher in the Signal-Controlled Responding condition.


A self-punitive study with rats was conducted. During initial escape training the startbox context included a buzzer. After the buzzer's removal during extended training, its reintroduction in the startbox facilitated extinction. Results suggest that the initiation of a self-punitive response may not be primarily due to fear conditioning.


The conditioned nictitating membrane response topography of instrumental avoidance subjects was compared to that of subjects given classical nonavoidance training, and that of a standard yoked control group. Instrumental and classical subjects displayed similar performances in terms of CR frequency and latency, but differed with respect to the area and amplitude of individual CRs relative to URs.

L. ACTH- and Noncontingent Footshock-Induced Recovery of a Passive Avoidance Response. ROBIN L. LASHLEY, RICK RICHARDSON, & DAVID C. RICCIO, Kent State University.

Recovery of an extinguished passive avoidance response was obtained in rats by exogenous administration of ACTH either 15 min. or 24 hr. prior to a retention test, or by a noncontingent footshock delivered 24 hr. prior to test. Both treatments appear to enhance memory retrieval of the original fear conditioning.

M. Delayed Position and Stimulus Discriminations in Pigeons. DIANE L. CHATLOSH, VERONIKA T. GUTTENBERGER, SYLVIA MORGEN, & EDWARD A. WASSERMAN, The University of Iowa.

Within-subject comparisons were made of pigeons' performance accuracy on two types of delayed discriminations. Different effects of retention interval and sample duration were found for position and stimulus discriminations, suggesting the operation of two discernible short-term memory processes.

INVITED ADDRESS
HOWARD LEVENTHAL, University of Wisconsin Theoretical Developments in Illness Cognition
Saturday, 10:30-11:30 AM Private Dining Room 18
GIFFORD WEARY, The Ohio State University, Moderator

SOCIAL THINKING

SATURDAY 11:00 AM-1:00 PM Private Dining Room 16
JOHN CACIOPO, University of Iowa, Moderator

11:00 On the Extent of Our Inability to Control Our Social Judgments. JOHN A. BARGH, New York University (Invited Paper).

To what degree are one's thoughts and feelings about oneself and of other people determined directly by the environment, and not under one's intentional control? People develop frameworks for interpreting social information that they habitually apply, so that eventually these frameworks come to extract relevant information automatically, generating expectancies, affect, and impressions over which the person has no control.

11:30 The Effects of Event Salience on the Hindsight Bias. EDWARD R. HIRT & THOMAS A. RIZZO, Indiana University.

Fischhoff (1975) has demonstrated that subjects show a clear hindsight bias in their recall for prior predictions. The present study sought to test the limits of this hindsight bias as a function of the salience of the event. Results indicated that hindsight biases occur significantly more often in events of moderate salience (importance) than in events of high or low salience.
11:45 The Effects of Team Outcome on Fans' Estimates of Their Own Performance. EDWARD R. HIRT & DOLF ZILLMANN, Indiana University.

The effects of current mood state on subjective ratings is well documented. The present study examines the effects of team success and failure on the mood and self-relevant performance estimates of team fans. The results indicated that both mood and estimates of one's own performance were significantly affected by team outcome.

12:00 Self-Verification of Ability Through Biased Performance Memory. STUART A. KARABENICK & DANIEL LE BLANC, Eastern Michigan University.

Recall of successful performances was biased upward in direct proportion to persons' self-perceived ability level. Bias was related to subsequent ability revisions. The combined effects demonstrate the conservative influence of memory on changes in ability self-perceptions following task performance.


Previous research has demonstrated that vested interest (VI) is a moderator of assumed consensus. It was hypothesized that ego-involvement and VI are distinct constructs and that VI, but not involvement, affects assumed consensus. As predicted, subjects with high VI overestimated consensus more than low VI subjects. Ego-involvement was not related to consensus, however.

12:30 Fear of Failure, Competition, and Intrinsic Motivation. BRADLEY C. OLSON, JOHN MARSHALL REEVE, & STEVEN G. COLE, Texas Christian University.

The present study used competition outcome and a Fear of Failure (FOF) index based on need achievement and anxiety to examine the effects of competition on intrinsic motivation. No main effects and a significant interaction supported the hypothesis that following competition, intrinsic motivation is differentially affected by both competition outcome and FOF.

12:45 Self-Esteem, Feedback and Intrinsic Motivation. DIANNE M. TICE & ROY F. BAUMEISTER, Case Western Reserve University.

A general model of how trait self-esteem predisposes behavioral responses to success and failure is proposed. Subjects received initial outcome feedback of either success, humiliating failure (internal attribution), or failure that allowed face-saving (external attribution). HSEs had the highest intrinsic motivation after success. LSEs had the highest intrinsic motivation after humiliating failure.

PSYCHOLOGY AND LAW

Saturday 11:00 AM-1:00 PM
Parlor A

TOM TYLER, Northwestern University, Moderator

11:00 Severe Penalties under the Control of Others Can Reduce Guilt Verdicts. MARTIN F. KAPLAN & SHARON KRUPA, Northern Illinois University.

Students judged an alleged cheater given a scenario varying evidence, penalty severity, and penalty control. The decision was posed as real or hypothetical. For mildly incriminating cases, severe penalties reduced convictions when an authority controlled a real punishment, and students convicted more and with greater certainty when they, and not an authority, controlled penalty.


Two experiments examined the relevance of the burden-of-proof standard for asymmetric jury deliberations (i.e., greater influence by pro-acquittal jurors). In Experiment 2, juries using a reasonable doubt criterion showed a significant asymmetry effect; juries using a preponderance-of-evidence criterion did not. A similar but weaker pattern obtained in Experiment 1.

11:30 Effects of Encoding, Storage, and Retrieval Variables on Eyewitness Reliability. STEVEN D. PENROD, TODD K. MARTENS, & BRIAN L. CUTLER, University of Wisconsin-Madison.

Subjects (128 subjects) viewed a simulated armed robbery and later (either immediately or after seven days) attempted to choose the perpetrator from a lineup. Use of a fractional factorial design allowed manipulation of 14 eyewitness-relevant variables, which were administered during encoding, storage, and retrieval stages of the study.

11:45 Televising Rape Trials: Public Opinion and Legal Policy. JANET SWIM, EUGENE BORGIDA, COLLETE MORSE, University of Minnesota.

Electronic media coverage of courtroom trials remains controversial. At issue are social psychological as well as constitutional factors. The present research considers these factors in light of public opinion. This study examined public beliefs about televised rape trials and those beliefs that predict support for media coverage.
12:00 Defense Strategy in the Capital Penalty Trial. LAWRENCE T. WHITE, Beloit College.

Subjects were exposed to a simulated death penalty trial. "Crime" and "defense strategy" were systematically varied. Multiple murder evoked more death sentences than robbery-murder. A mental illness defense evoked more death sentences than three other commonly-used strategies. Penalty decisions were mediated by attributions of defendant volition, dangerousness, and attorney competence.


An extensive review of the literature produces several situational and dispositional variables that influence the justice process. These variables are organized and linked in a comprehensive process model of distributive justice. This heuristic model is a viable alternative to equity theory explanations of justice and builds on and supports a multi-principle approach.

12:30 Stereotyping in the Courtroom. MAUREEN CROWLEY & SARAH TANFORD, Purdue University.

This experiment examined the influence of the stereotypicality of a defendant and base-rate probabilities of guilt on jurors' decisions in three criminal trials. Jurors judged a trial containing a description of a typical or atypical defendant or no description, under three levels of base rate information (25%, 75%, or none). Subjects' guilt judgments were assessed, and their memories were tested for schema-consistent errors.

12:45 The Role of Inferences of Criminality and Information Processing in the Prejudicial Effects of Joiner of Criminal Offenses. KENNETH S. BORDENS, Indiana University-Purdue University at Fort Wayne, & IRWIN A. HOROWITZ, The University of Toledo.

The locus of the prejudicial effects of joiner of multiple offenses in a single trial was studied using a 4 (one to four charges filed) x 3 (zero to two charges judged) factorial design (N=140). The results lend support to a cognitive processing over a criminal inference explanation for the effect.

LIFE SPAN AND DEPRESSION

Saturday, 11:00-1:00 PM

HERBERT MIRELS, The Ohio State University, Moderator

11:00 The Effects of Depressed and Nondepressed Mood Induction on Mother-Infant Interaction. ELLEN M. ZEKOSKI & MICHAEL W. O'GARA, University of Iowa (Sponsor: DONALD K. ROUTH, University of Iowa.)

The effects of depressed mood on mother-infant interaction were studied in 30 mother-infant dyads using the Veltman mood-induction procedure. The results suggest that depressed mothers may not suffer from deficits in perception of contingency, but instead, show performance deficits detected by their infants and resulting in infant distress.

11:15 A Twin Study of Childhood Depression. MICHAEL WIERZBICKI, Washburn University.

Depression was assessed in 40 child and adolescent twin-pairs. Mood level was measured by teacher, parent, and self-report. Mood lability was assessed by parent and self-report. Identical twin similarity was compared to that of fraternal twins to estimate the genetic influence on childhood depression.

11:30 Cognitive Aspects of Mild Depression in Children. JAYNE E. SCHACHTER, The Ohio State University (Sponsor: NEIL HOCHSTADT, La Rabida Children's Hospital and Research Center and University of Chicago).

The study examined self-concept, performance expectations, and feedback recall in depressed and nondepressed children. Depressed subjects reported lower perceived competence, but both groups appeared realistic in their appraisals. Other findings were less consistent and are discussed in relation to various cognitive models.

11:45 Motivational Deficit in Depressed Cancer Patients. CHRISTOPHER LAYNE, THOMAS HEITKEMPER, RUTH ANN ROEHRLIG, University of Toledo, & THOMAS K. SPEER, The Toledo Hospital.

Depressed cancer patients (N=48) were studied to discover whether a motivational theory of depression accurately models a less-understood kind of depression—adjustment disorder with depressed mood. Results supported all predictions: Cancer lowered expectations, values, and hence motivation for rewards. Thus, some symptoms of cancer may be manifestations of depression rather than physical disorder.

12:00 Construct Validity of the Depression Adjective Check List in Older Adults. JANET E. SHOSKES & DAVID S. GLENWICK, Fordham University.

The Depression Adjective Check List (DACL) and a battery of mood and activity measures were administered to 49 older adults. The mean DACL score was similar to that of previous younger adult samples. Higher depression was significantly associated with less reported happiness and lower activity level.
12:15 Effects of Bereavement and Pre-Event Status on Depression in Older Persons. STANLEY A. MURRELL & SAMUEL HIM-MELFARB, University of Louisville.

The effects of bereavement and pre-event depression, health, social support, and demographic variables on subsequent depression were examined in over 1400 older adults (554) who had been interviewed before and after bereavement and other losses. Bereavement and losses, and a number of preloss variables were related to depression.

12:30 A Two-Dimensional Threshold Model of Seasonal Bipolar Affective Disorders. RICHARD A. DEPUE, University of Minnesota (Invited Paper).

Seasonal bipolar disorder may be modeled by two dimensions: the behavioral engagement system (BES), which promotes environmental mastery; and BES regulatory strength, which manifests behaviorally as variability in the BES. Bipolar disorder is characterized by BES weak regulation. BES mean level varies by season, manifesting in bipolars as summer hypomania and winter depression.

DEVELOPMENTAL AND PERSONALITY

POSTER SESSION

Saturday, 11:00-12:30 PM Crystal Room
JOHN RISKIND, University of Pennsylvania, Moderator

A. The Coherence of Early Emotional Expressive Behaviors. CYNTHIA J. SCHELLENBACH & MARK J. KREJCI, University of Notre Dame (Sponsor: DANIEL K. LAPSLEY, University of Notre Dame).

The patterning of arm and leg movements, vocalizations, and visual behavior was studied in relation to emotional facial expression. Of 400 data points coded at 3-second intervals over 4 minutes of exposure to 5 different emotion-eliciting conditions, log-linear analyses showed three different patterns in infants aged four weeks and four to twelve weeks.

B. Expected Interpersonal Consequences for Emotional Expression Among Married People. JEFF OATLEY & MARK H. THELEN, University of Missouri-Columbia.

The predicted positive relationship between the expected spouse’s reaction to a subject’s emotional expression, and emotional expression and marital satisfaction were found. Women reported stronger emotional reactions and stronger emotional expression than men.

C. Parents’ Responses to Sons and Daughters Encountering Interpersonal Problems. MARK A. BARNETT, Kansas State University.

Thirty-one married couples completed a questionnaire dealing with their responses to their sons and daughters when their children experience interpersonal problems. Although the parents demonstrated some sex-linked bias in their responses, it was not as extensive as the children in a prior study had expected.

D. Sexual Aggression and Courtship Violence in Dating Relationships. GENELL G. SANDBERG, THOMAS L. JACKSON, & PATRICIA PETRETIC-JACKSON, University of South Dakota.

College students (N=408) completed a courtship violence survey. Results indicate one-half of females have been sexually assaulted in dating relationships; one-fifth have been raped. Significant sex differences were found on 60% of the survey items. Suggestions are made for educational and preventive programs regarding courtship violence on college campuses.

E. Definition and Attribution of Blame in Domestic Violence. GENELL G. SANDBERG, PATRICIA PETRETIC-JACKSON, & THOMAS L. JACKSON, University of South Dakota.

The Domestic Violence Blame Scale and a definitional survey were administered to 424 college students. Factor analysis yielded four factors corresponding to offender, victim, societal, and situational blame. Sex differences were found with males blaming the victim more and females agreeing more strongly with a broader definition of battering.


Contrary to Kohlberg's assumption, 101 Catholic undergraduates clearly distinguished between eight morally (intrinsically) wrong acts and eight conventionally wrong acts. They rated the moral breaches as more wrong than the conventional breaches, the rules covering the moral breaches as unalterable and universal, and the conventional rules as alterable and applicable only to Catholics.

G. Variations in the Moods and Daily Experience of an Adolescent Outpatient Population. PATRICK H. TOLAN, Michael Reese Hospital and Illinois State Psychiatric Institute, & REED LARSON, Michael Reese Hospital.

This study assesses the daily patterns in moods, activities, and other indicators of emotional functioning among a sample of outpatient adolescents (n=10) composing two diagnostic groups (dysthymic and conduct disorder). These patterns are compared between diagnostic groups and with previously gathered data from a normal sample to illuminate how daily experiences can characterize these clinical groups.

Children in divorce-therapy groups were asked to offer solutions to common divorce-related problems while playing the CHANGING FAMILY GAME. Adequacy of the advice given in later sessions—having been exposed to modeling and selective reinforcement by a therapist—was significantly greater than advice offered during the initial session.

I. Correlates of the Friendship Process among Isolated Children: An Exploratory Study. CHERYL LYN SMITH-WINBERRY, Michigan State University (Sponsor: WADE HORN, Michigan State University).

First-, third-, and fifth-grade children of isolated and average social standing were paired with their best friends (N=132). Measures of similarity, exposure, social comprehension, and self-competency were obtained. Findings suggest that isolates are functioning at a lower stage of the friendship process. The ameliorating effects of participation in one mutual friendship are discussed.

J. A Statistical Validation of the Carey Infant Temperament Clusters. FRANK L. SLAYMAKER & EDWARD J. SCHOGER, Loyola University of Chicago.

Cluster analyses of temperament measures on the Carey Infant Temperament Questionnaire from 55 infants at three ages were compared to a prior Carey temperament categorizations. Easy and difficult categories emerged as distinct, but little evidence was found to justify differentiating high- and low-intermediate clusterings.

K. Social Learned Helplessness in Children. AUDREY HOKODA & FRANK D. FINCHAM, University of Illinois at Champaign-Urbana.

Goetz and Dweck (1980) found that maladaptive reactions to social failure were not related to levels of popularity. The present study reassessed these results by dividing the two popularity levels into the four sociometric groups delineated by social competence research. The neglected sociometric group was found to be susceptible to learned helplessness deficits in social situations.

L. The Children’s Depression Inventory: Psychometric Properties and Its Relationship to Teacher Ratings and Home Environment. W. DEE APPLE & PATRICIA PETRETIC-JACKSON, University of South Dakota.

Two hundred and seventy 6th, 7th, and 8th graders were administered the Children’s Depression Inventory (CDI) and Family Environment Scale (FES), while teachers completed the Conners Teachers Questionnaire (CTQ). The CDI yielded a five-factor solution while ANOVAs revealed highly significant differences between low, medium, and high CDI scores on CTQ and FES factor scores.

M. Coping and Depression: A Predictive Discriminant Classification. DAVID TOBIN, KEN HOLROYD, RUSS REYNOLDS, & JOAN WIGAL, Ohio University.

We assessed the thoughts and behaviors of depressed and non-depressed persons in their attempts to cope with a stressful event. Discriminant function analysis revealed that depressed persons reported more avoidance, wishing, and self-denigration. With discriminant weights from a first sample, we correctly identified group membership for 69% of a second sample.

N. Progressive Relaxation Procedures and Locus of Control. SUZANNE WETTSTEIN, RICHARD B. STALLING, & LAWRENCE WALKER, Bradley University.

In a 2 x 2 ANOVA, ten internals and ten externals relaxed using either their own tape or a tape prepared by another subject. Results showed no differential effects on anxiety reduction but an effect on locus of control: Subjects listening to their own tapes became more internal.

O. The Impostor Phenomenon: Relationship to Demographic Variables and Personality Measures. PATRICK W. EDWARDS, North Dakota State University, AMOS ZEICHNER, University of Georgia, & PATRICIA FLOYD, North Dakota State University.

An investigation was made of the relationship between the impostor phenomenon, demographic variables, and personality measures in a female population. The results revealed that a highly significant relationship existed between the impostor phenomenon score and introversion, neuroticism, and a sensitizing coping style. Therefore, these findings indicate that the impostor phenomenon may represent the "clinical" manifestation of a number of traditional personality variables.

P. Predicting Burnout Among Correctional Personnel from Indices of Social Support, Perceptions of Inmates, Self-Efficacy, and Role Ambiguity. LAWRENCE H. GERSTEIN, CHARLES TOPP, & GREGORY CORRELL, Ball State University.

The connection between antecedents and responses linked to burnout among correctional personnel was examined. Results of regression analyses suggested that alterations in the staff’s social networks and self expectations would do little to combat burnout, whereas enhancing their contact with inmates and clarifying their roles would reduce feelings of exhaustion.
PSI CHI PROGRAM

(For further information contact: Dr. Arthur C. MacKinney, Psi Chi Vice President, Midwestern Region, Vice Chancellor for Academic Affairs, University of Missouri-St. Louis, St Louis, Missouri 63121.)

PAPER SESSION I

Thursday, 2:30-4:30 PM  Wabash Room
PAUL J. LLOYD, Southeast Missouri State University, Moderator

2:30 Instructional Computing: A Survey of Academic Psychologists, ANN M. KRING and DARRELL L. BUTLER (SPONSOR), Ball State University.


3:00 Effects of Caffeine and Task Experience on Task Performance, R. ERIC LANDRUM and CHARLES J. MELISKA, Monmouth College.

3:15 Androgyny, Self-Esteem, and Locus of Control in a Physical Competency Task, ANN VILLINSKI, DAVID WARNER, MARY LAUER, and MARK PLOTKIN; MICHAEL T. HYNAN (SPONSOR), University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee.

3:30 Positive Lie Detection as a Function of Reward and Prior Detection, D. MARK TUCKETT; TIM SAWYER (SPONSOR), Lake Superior State College.

3:45 The Effects of Weekly Peer Intrusive Counseling on G.P.A. and Attrition for College Freshmen, KRISTY LYNN ORGAN, Youngstown State University.

4:00 Facilitating Museum Learning with Improved Textual Presentation, JERI BANKS, MAE JEANNE FANCHER, SANDRA ZYGARLICKI HARTL, HELENE MACHAC, BARBARA MELNICK, and C. G. SCREVEN; MICHAEL T. HYNAN (SPONSOR), University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee.

4:15 The Draw-A-Person Test as a Measure of Gender-Role Identification: A Review of Methodological and Conceptual Issues, BROOKE GUDA and JAMES HICKS; MICHELE A. PALUDI (SPONSOR), Kent State University.

OPEN MEETING I

Reflections on Psychology: Words from the Wise
Cosponsored by Psi Chi and the Council of Undergraduate Psychology Departments.

Thursday, 4:30-6:00 PM  Wabash Room
BERNARDO J. CARDUCCI, Indiana University Southeast, Moderator

This open meeting will present videotape interviews with prominent contemporary psychologists addressing important current issues.

TOPICS AND PARTICIPANTS:

Getting to Know You: Videotape Interviews with Bales, Kagan, Katz, Lovaas, and Mehrabian, THOMAS J. JACKSON and KEITH E. CAMPBELL, Fort Hays State University, Moderators

PAPER SESSION II

Friday, 8:00-10:00 AM Parlor H
JAYNE E. STAKE, University of Missouri-St. Louis, Moderator

8:00 Mental Layouts of Concealed Objects as a Function of Bizarre Imagery, JAMES F. IACCINO and JAMES BYRNE, Illinois Benedictine College.
8:15  A Survey of the Usefulness of Psychotherapy Research to the Practicing Clinician, CHERYL MORROW-BRADLEY, University of Toledo.

8:30  Graduate Women's Role Model Choice, JAMES HICKS and BROOKE GUDA; MICHELE A. PALUDI (SPONSOR), Kent State University.

8:45  Correlates of Graduate School Attendance in Psychology, ANNE-MARIE FORD, ROBERT O. LYNN, MICHELLE T. BARRETT, PHILIP A. ALCOCER, and MARY CALTEAUX; STEPHEN L. FRANZOI (SPONSOR), Marquette University.

9:00  Effects of Semantic Relatedness and Associative Strength on Reaction Times in a Lexical Decision Task, MARY A. JOHNSON and DAN J. SWIFT (SPONSOR), University of Michigan-Dearborn.

9:15  Behavioral Correlates of Neurophysiological Responses during Development, BRADLEY K. FORMAKER, University of Toledo.

9:30  Mutual Inhibition in Two-Component Visual Stimuli, BETTINA L. BEARD, University of Toledo.

9:45  The Effect of Mood and Demand on Memory, LYNNE ALEXANDER; BALDWIN R. HERGENHAHN (SPONSOR), Hamline University.

OPEN MEETING II

Preparing Psychology Majors for Careers in Business: Teaching Computer Skills and Applications

Cosponsored by Psi Chi and the Council of Undergraduate Psychology Departments.

TOPICS AND PARTICIPANTS:
Microcomputer Applications in the Undergraduate Research Laboratory, BLAINE PEDEN, University of Wisconsin-Eau Claire.
Microcomputers in Business: Opportunities for Psychology Students, JEFREY G. REED, Cornell University.
Teaching Psychology Students Computer Applications, GILBERT W. ATNIP, Indiana University Southeast.
Self-Taught Computer Skills: Making Your Own Opportunities, DENNIS CHRISTOFF, Lifespring Mental Health and Guidance Center, Jeffersonville, Indiana.

DISCUSSANT:

WORKSHOP FOR PSI CHI CHAPTERS

Friday, 12:45-1:45 PM  Parlor H
ARTHUR C. MACKINNEY, University of Missouri-St. Louis, Midwestern Regional Vice-President of Psi Chi, Moderator

PARTICIPANTS:
PAUL J. LLOYD, Southeast Missouri State University, President of Psi Chi
RUTH COUSINS, Executive Director of Psi Chi

This workshop is intended to provide Psi Chi chapter officers, members, and advisors with information regarding any aspect of establishing (or reestablishing) and maintaining a Psi Chi chapter. Ideas and information will be exchanged among chapters, as well as with the participants. Advisors and Officers are urged to attend.

INVITED ADDRESS

ROBERT PERLOFF, University of Pittsburgh
Fame, Fortune, and Fun for Psychologists in the Next Decade

Friday, 1:45-2:45 PM  Parlor H
ARTHUR C. MACKINNEY, Psi Chi Midwestern Regional Vice President, University of Missouri-St. Louis, Moderator

PAUL J. LLOYD, Psi Chi National President, Southeast Missouri State University, Welcoming Address
OPEN MEETING III

Graduate School Admissions: Choosing and Being Chosen.

Friday, 4:00-6:00 PM

WILBER E. SCOVILLE, University of Wisconsin-Oshkosh, Moderator

TOPICS AND PARTICIPANTS:

Do You Really Want to be a Psychologist? WILBER E. SCOVILLE, University of Wisconsin-Oshkosh.
The Application Process, MARK MENNEMEIER, Southern Illinois University, Carbondale.
The Master's Degree: Alternative or Stepping Stone, BARON PERLMAN, University of Wisconsin-Oshkosh.
Inside the Admissions Committee, JAYNE STAKE, University of Missouri-St. Louis.

AFFILIATED MEETING

OPEN MEETING OF THE DIVISION 27 INTEREST GROUP

THE ECOLOGICAL PARADIGM: FOUR CASE EXAMPLES OF THE CONSULTING PROCESS IN PREVENTION

Friday, 9:00-10:00 AM

Private Dining Room 5

This program will illustrate the application of the ecological paradigm for doing consultation as a preventive service in four areas: self-esteem of high school students, child abuse services, school consolidation, and alcohol prevention. Discussion will focus on clarifying the similarities and differences in the consultation process related to each service program.

JAMES G. KELLY, University of Illinois at Chicago; PHILIP A. MANN, University of Northern Iowa; LINDA R. GONZALES, Oregon State Hospital; TRUDY L. VINCENT, University of Maryland; BRUCE B. ROBERTS, St. Olaf College.

COMMUNITY-BASED INTERVENTIONS WITH YOUTH STREET GANGS

Friday, 10:00-11:00 AM

Private Dining Room 5

Youth street gangs have long been a problem in urban settings. Recently, however, a variety of community-based interventions have sought to address Chicago's youth gang problem. This panel presents three such strategies, and includes a discussion of some underlying methodological difficulties inherent in work with street gangs.


EMERGENCY HOUSING AS AN ALTERNATIVE TO INPATIENT CARE FOR CHRONIC PSYCHIATRIC PATIENTS

Friday, 11:00AM-12:00 Noon

Private Dining Room 5

A community-based emergency housing program and the chronic psychiatric patient population it typically serves are described. The feasibility of this program functioning as a true alternative to inpatient care is discussed drawing upon the results of a pilot study.
POSTER SESSION

Friday, 12:00-1:00 PM  
Private Dining Room 5  
JOSEPH A. DURLAK, Loyola University of Chicago, Moderator

A. STUDYING PSYCHOLOGICAL SENSE OF COMMUNITY IN THE COMMUNITY

The idea of "psychological sense of community" is central to the field of community psychology, yet only limited work has been done on its empirical or conceptual underpinnings. This presentation focuses on the theoretical groundwork and methodology for studying psychological sense of community in community settings.

FERN CHERTOK, Community Alternatives Unlimited, Chicago; STEPHEN STELZNER, University of Illinois at Chicago.

B. EXPANSION OF A MUTUAL HELP ORGANIZATION: THE "JOHNNY APPLESEED" APPROACH

Multiple research methods investigating the expansion of a mutual help organization (GROW) indicated that the organization expands via a "Johnny Appleseed" approach: Succeeding groups are continually planted in new geographical areas, creating undermanned settings which provide a vacuum for new members and leaders.

MARC A. ZIMMERMAN, LISA S. McFADDEN, PAUL A. TORO, DEBORAH A. SALEM, THOMAS M. REISCHL, JULIAN RAPPAPORT, EDWARD SEIDMAN, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign; DWAIN BERGGREN, GROW-Illinois; GERALD CLORE, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, sponsor.

C. DOMESTIC VIOLENCE FROM A COMMUNITY PSYCHOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVE

The problem of domestic violence is considered from multiple perspectives; victim and abuser profiles, victim and abuser needs, functioning of a shelter, and primary and secondary prevention orientations. The role of community psychologists in addressing each of these perspectives is discussed.

ELISE FINCH, Wayne State University; KAREN WEBER, Underground Railroad, Saginaw, Michigan; CHARLOTTE CLARKE, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign; MEG BOND, Illinois Institute for Developmental Disabilities.

D. PERCEIVED SOCIAL SUPPORT AND PERCEIVED CONTROL: A CORRELATIONAL STUDY

This study examines the relationship between levels of social support and personal control in subjects sampled from the Detroit, Michigan voter registration rolls. The positive effect of the combined presence of these factors is discussed.

BARBARA QUINN and SHELDON LEVY, Wayne State University

E. WOMEN'S SELF-HELP GROUPS: AN ADJUNCT TO TRADITIONAL THERAPIES

A growing interest to community psychologists is self-help groups. These groups might represent an effective alternative to traditional therapies in addressing the unique needs of women. Information gathered concerning the availability and offered services of local women's groups will be examined and future directions explored.

GEORGEANN IACONO, PATRICIA ROMITO-LOPONTE, LISA MILLER and SUSAN SCHMIDT, DePaul University; LEONARD JASON, DePaul University, sponsor.

F. SEXISM, ANDROGYNY, LIFE STYLES AND ATTITUDES

Sexism and the social forces which affect persons' life styles and attitudes are examined, including the ways in which community psychologists can promote a more equitable distribution of social, psychological, and economic resources.

JULIE PELLMAN, University of Missouri-Kansas City; STEVEN BRAND, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign; TERRY LEE RUSS, Wayne State University; WILLIAM GHISELLI, University of Missouri-Kansas, sponsor.

G. CONSTRUCT VALIDITY OF THE SOCIAL SUPPORT PERCEPTIONS SCALE (SS-P) AMONG COMMUNITY SAMPLES
DATA FROM FIVE COMMUNITY SAMPLES PROVIDE EVIDENCE OF GOOD CONSTRUCT VALIDITY FOR THE SS-P, A MEASURE OF SUBJECTIVE APPRAISALS OF SUPPORT. FURTHER, THE FORMAT AND LENGTH OF THE SCALE ALLOW ITS PRESENTATION THROUGH MAIL SURVEYS AND TELEPHONE INTERVIEWS, ADDING GREATLY TO ITS UTILITY.

ALAN VAUX, LORI HOLLY, DEIRDRE WILLIAMS, & BRIAN THOMSON, Southern Illinois University at Carbondale.

H. THE CMI TASK FORCE: AN INTEGRATIVE APPROACH TO KEEP CLIENTS FROM FALLING THROUGH THE CRACKS.

The coordination of client care offered by the Lake County Health Department's Chronically Mentally Ill Task Force is described. In order to address the spectrum of client needs, social groups for clients, support groups for family members, a computerized client tracking systems, and a consortium of social service agencies were created.

JEFF EPSTEIN & DAVID SCHANDING, Lake County Health Department.

I. A COMBINED TREATMENT APPROACH FOR ATTENTIONAL DEFICIT DISORDERED CHILDREN: EFFECTS OF SELF-INSTRUCTIONAL AND PARENT TRAINING

A comprehensive early identification and intervention program to ameliorate the cognitive, academic, and behavioral deficits associated with attention deficit disorder is described. Three interventions (cognitive behavioral, parent training, and a combination of the two) were evaluated for maintenance and generalization effects.

J. SCOTT ALLEN, JR., Illinois Institute of Technology, and BARRY GOODMAN, Mid South Community Mental Health Center, Chicago; JOSEPH A DURLAK, Loyola University, sponsor.

J. STUDENT PARAPROFESSIONAL HELPERS IN THE EDUCATIONAL SETTING: CONCRETE EXAMPLES OF ROLE AND FUNCTIONING

Student paraprofessionals functioning in five areas are described: developing closer assessor/client relationships in diagnosis and intervention, facilitating IEP recommendations for handicapped students, and educational prescriptions for non-handicapped students, developing prevention/intervention programs for identified at-risk students, and functioning in a variety of system-wide support roles.

JOHN L. McMANUS, Eastern Michigan University; JOSEPH A. DURLAK, Loyola University, sponsor.

K. DEMOGRAPHIC AND SOCIAL INDICATORS OF WIFE ABUSE

Structured intake and discharge interviews were conducted on 66 abused females housed at a women's shelter. Data are presented relating to such factors as alcohol and drug abuse, frequency of abuse, race, support systems, and police and community resource utilization.

PATRICIA KUSOY, FRANK HARBIN, ROBERT SCHLESER, KYU CHOE, & GLORIA GIMMAS, Illinois Institute of Technology.

L. EMERGING RESEARCH AND INTERVENTION PROJECTS

This poster session is a forum for graduate students to share their research and intervention with others. Projects at varying stages of development will be presented, with salient process issues discussed. The intent of this format is to stimulate discussion, generate ideas, problem-solve, and promote student networking.

THOMAS L. OLSON, DePaul University, Moderator.

MULTIPLE RESEARCH METHODS AND THE STUDY OF COMMUNITY SYSTEMS: A ROUNDTABLE DISCUSSION ON TOPICS OF COMMUNITY PSYCHOLOGY

Friday, 1:00-2:00 PM  Private Dining Room 5

This presentation is designed to stimulate discussion of the application of varied research methods to the topics of action research in community psychology particularly as developed in the fields of anthropology and program evaluation. One theme for all participants will be the relationship between research investigator and informant.

JAMES G. KELLY, University of Illinois at Chicago; ROBERT RUBENSTEIN, American Academy of Pediatrics; JOHN SHERRY, School of Management, Northwestern University; MERT KRAUSE, Center for Urban Affairs, Northwestern University; MELANIE SOVINE, MacNeal Hospital.

INFLUENCE OF INDIVIDUAL VALUES AND ORGANIZATIONAL REALITIES UPON THE GOALS AND OUTCOMES OF A HIGH SCHOOL PROGRAM FOR PREGNANT GIRLS
DIVISION 27 INTEREST GROUP

STUDENT MEETING
Friday, 5:00-6:00
Private Dining Room 5

Election of midwestern student representatives; all students are invited to attend.

APPLYING EMPOWERMENT POLICY IN COMMUNITY MENTAL HEALTH INTERVENTION
Friday, 3:00-4:00 PM
Private Dining Room 5

This presentation emphasizes the policy of empowerment, including both efficacy enhancement and deficiency-oriented services and illustrates intervention in consultation and community support programs. Empirical investigations of service agency employees and a teachers’ union strike highlight the use of research to assess empowerment issues in these groups.

FRANK FLOYD, BRIAN COMBS, ANDREW GERSTEN, SUSAN FRANK, KATHLEEN SEXTON-RADEK, ANASTASIA COLOREZ, TIMOTHY PEDIGO, PATRICIA KUSSOY, RONALD O’DONNELL, GARY SZYMULA, Illinois Institute of Technology; MANUEL VELASQUEZ, Tri-City Community Mental Health Center.

ISSUES IN DEVELOPING COMMUNITY PROGRAMS IN ACADEMIC SETTINGS
Friday, 4:00-5:00 PM
Private Dining Room 5

Developing community-oriented programming in a variety of academic settings would be facilitated by forging alliances with more traditional colleagues, developing bases of support in actual community settings, and creating alternative expectations and role definitions among graduate students. These issues and others will be discussed.

LEONARD JASON, DePaul University; WADE SILVERMAN, Emory University Hospital; JOHN MORITSUGU, Pacific Lutheran University; ANNETTE RICKEL, Wayne State University; CHRISTOPHER KEYS, University of Illinois at Chicago; DAVID GLENWICK, Fordham University; ROBERT FELNER, Auburn University.
### List of Exhibitors to Date

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<th>Exhibitor</th>
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<td>Allyn and Bacon, Inc., Newton, Massachusetts</td>
<td>32</td>
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<td>College textbooks.</td>
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<td>American Psychological Association, Washington, D.C.</td>
<td>4, 5</td>
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<tr>
<td>Free Demonstration searches on the PsychINFO data base, information about APA's journals and books, APA membership information.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Autogenics-Cyborg, Chicago, Illinois</td>
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<tr>
<td>Autogenics and Cyborg, two of the most respected names in biofeedback, continue their striving for excellence in product innovation, instrumentation, and customer service.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Brooks/Cole Publishing Co., Monterey, California</td>
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<tr>
<td>Publishers of outstanding texts and supplementary books for undergraduate and graduate students in psychology, educational counseling, statistics, and related areas of interest to the social sciences.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wm. C. Brown Publishers, Dubuque, Iowa</td>
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<tr>
<td>College-level textbooks. New titles include: Fernald &amp; Fernald, Introduction to Psychology; Santrock, Adult Development and Aging; and Doyle, Sex and Gender.</td>
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<tr>
<td>A collection of professional books and journals presented in a browsing library format. A wide variety of publishers is represented.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Digitry Company, Inc., Medford, Massachusetts</td>
<td>FTO</td>
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<tr>
<td>A turnkey laboratory system for stimulus-response experiments.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Revised and updated: Left Brain/Right Brain, Springer &amp; Deutsch; Fundamentals of Human Neuropsychology, Kolb &amp; Wishaw; Cognitive Psychology and its Implications, Anderson; A Primer of Drug Action, Julien, New: Human Intelligence, Kail &amp; Pellegrino; What's in a Name?, Carroll.</td>
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<tr>
<td>A full range of undergraduate psychology textbooks, including Robert Ornstein's 1985 publication, Psychology: The Study of Human Experience.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Browse thorough our new 1985 titles, including: Rubin/McNeil's Psychology: Being Human, 4th edition; Bee's The Developing Child, 4th edition; Lloyd's Adolescence, Hill's Learning, 4th edition; and many more.</td>
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<tr>
<td>D. C. Heath and Co., Lexington, Massachusetts</td>
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<tr>
<td>A leading publisher of college texts, featuring 1985 editions of Shibley's Half the Human Experience, Lindus' Theories and Systems of Psychology, and a diversified backlist.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Holt, Rinehart and Winston, New York, New York</td>
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<tr>
<td>A select and superior line of undergraduate textbooks from highly respected psychology educators. All published with a commitment to quality that Holt has sustained for more than 100 years.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Houghton Mifflin Co., Geneva, Illinois</td>
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FOR THURSDAY

Parlor H
Medical Psychology I: Cancer (p. 20)
- Andersen, Mod.
  12:00 Redd*
  12:30 Nicholas
  12:45 Nicholas
  1:00 Steffen
  1:15 Turnquist
  1:30 Gavighan

Depression (p. 34)
- Fox, Mod.
  2:30 Rikkind
  3:00 Gurtman
  3:15 Zueck
  3:30 Slaughter
  3:45 Lassen
  4:00 Amstutz
  4:15 Miller

Crystal Room
Poster Session 12:00-2:00 Social Inferences, Person Perception, and Performance (p. 21)
- Pryor, Mod.
  A. Johnson
  B. Grills
  C. Rugs
  D. Lasitter
  E. Carpenter
  F. McCann
  G. Han
  H. Perloff
  I. Szymanski
  J. Kuchera
  K. Dugoni
  L. Pinto
  M. Allen
  N. Bayer

Wabash Room
Symposium 12:00-2:00 Progress in Impression Management Theory and Research (p. 7)
- Arkin, Moderator
  Baumister, Baumgartner, Hogan, Snyder, Ford, Albright, Weary, Arkin, Discussants

Monroe Room
Symposium 1:30-3:30 Responses of Female and Male Viewers to Sexually Explicit and Violent Media (p. 8)
- Donnerstein, Moderator
  Krafla, Linz, RenLeod, Zillman, Bryant, Gutierrez, Kenrick, Goldberg, Check, Stock

Lower Exhibit Hall
Invited Symposium 4:00-6:00 Microcomputers in Research (p. 40)
- Gormezano, Moderator
  Cacioppo, Balsam, Kaplan, Patterson, Stolunow

Private Dining Room 5
History and Animal Behavior (p. 9)
- Eisman, Mod.
  12:00 Cadwallader
  12:15 Slattery
  12:30 Meilgron
  12:45 Burke
  1:00 Scott
  1:15 Campbell
  1:30 Franchina
  1:45 Bronstein

Lower Exhibit Hall
Invited Symposium 8:00-10:00 p.m.
- Treichler, Moderator
Using Computers in Teaching Psychology (p. 41)

Red Lacquer Room
Social Hour (p. 41) 5:00-7:00
- I.E. Farber, Host

CONDENSED PROGRAM

Parlor A
Perception II (p. 47)
- Schwantes, Mod.
  8:30 Welch*
  9:00 Moddal
  9:15 Boltz
  9:30 Marshburn
  9:45 Thompson

Industrial/Organizational Psychology II (p. 56)
- Billings, Mod.
  10:30 Miller
  10:45 Siegall
  11:00 Love
  11:15 Binning
  11:30 Wilson
  11:45 Balzer
  12:00 Guastello

Prejudice & Stereotyping (p. 70)
- Ostrom, Mod.
  1:00 Schwartz
  1:15 Crocker*
  1:45 Carpenter
  2:00 Omoto
  2:15 Smith
  2:30 Arkelin

Social-Clinical Research (p. 53)
- Arkin, Mod.
  10:30 Fincham
  10:45 Snyder
  11:00 Ross
  11:15 Elbin
  11:30 Stang
  11:45 Snyder*
  12:15 Taylor

Counseling Psychology (p. 48)
- Dollinger, Mod.
  8:30 Urh
  8:45 Austin
  9:00 Niix
  9:15 Lohr
  9:30 Wildman
  9:45 McGinnity

Developmental Issues (p. 44)
- Laughlin, Mod.
  8:30 Thelem*
  9:00 Ness
  9:15 Thelis
  9:30 Deyo
  9:45 Axiolits

Lower Exhibit Hall
Invited Address 12:00-1:00
- Edward Evans
  Single Cells and Higher Brain Functions (p. 7)

Lower Exhibit Hall
SAS Conversation Hour (p. 41)
- A Conversation with Thomas Cook

Lower Exhibit Hall
APA Workshop 12:00-2:00
- Searching the Literature with Personal Computers (p. 8)
  Johnson, Moderator

Lower Exhibit Hall
Special Invited Paper 4:30-5:00
- Philip G. Zimbardo
  The Psychology of Temporal Perspective: Unrecognized Force for Individual and Social Control (p. 40)

Lower Exhibit Hall
Eamon, Butler, Castellano

Lower Exhibit Hall
Private Dining Room 9
Private Dining Room 8
Gender Differences (p. 42)
- Deaux, Mod.
  8:15 Kite
  8:30 Giddon
  8:45 O'Conner
  9:00 Cross
  9:15 Cross
  9:30 Stevenson
  9:45 Stoddard

Performance and Group Processes (p. 52)
- Kerr, Mod.
  10:30 Jackson
  10:45 Thomas
  11:00 Brown
  11:15 Petty
  11:30 Jones
  11:45 Gern
  12:00 Baron*
FOR FRIDAY

Crystal Room

Poster Session 1:00-2:30
General Cognition (p. 76)
Carr, Mod.
A. Etaugh
B. Leueger
C. Goddard
D. Wale
E. Baiz
F. Kraft
G. Schweigert
H. Schweigert
I. Schweigert
J. Holzworth
K. Thayer

Monroe Room

Symposium 8:30-10:30
Stressors, Psychological Responses, and Health (p. 42)
Andersen, Moderator
Delongis, Kiesling-Glaser, Glaser, Stout, Tarr, Speicher, Andersen, Redd
Leventhal, Discussant

Private Dining Room 18

Invited Address 9:00-10:00
Thomas Cook
Recent Attacks on Well-Known Validity Distinctions: An Apologistic Reminder (p. 42)

Borgida, Moderator

Monroe Room

Symposium 11:00-12:00
Understanding Our Fixations: Cognitive Processes in Reading (p. 51)
Johnson, Moderator

Private Dining Room 18

Symposium 11:30-12:30
Forensic and Scientific Issues in Voice Recognition (p. 51)
Goldstein, Moderator
Hammersley, Read, Handkins, Cross, Goldstein, Chance
Deffnaber, Discussant

Monroe Room

Symposium 12:30-2:30
How Do Couples Remember? Transactional Memory in Intimate Relationships (p. 87)
Messik, Moderator
Wegner, Giuliano, Hertel
Pryor, Discussant

Crystal Room

Poster Session 10:30-12:00
Personality, Prejudice, & Gender (p. 64)
Knowles, Mod.
A. Pecore
B. Pecore
C. Pecore
D. Quinlan
E. Allen
F. Franzoi
G. Paludi
H. Somervill
I. Alcice
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K. Jackson
L. Perloff
M. Lombardo
N. Hinsz

Red Lacquer Room

Social Hour and Reception for Invited Speakers (p. 78)
5:00-7:00
I. E. Farber, Host

Monroe Room

I. E. Farber Lecture 5:00-6:00
Howard H. Kendler
A Good Divorce Is Better Than a Bad Marriage (p. 79)
Grueder, Moderator

CONSENSUS PROGRAM

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Affect and Cognition (p. 80)
Hansen, Mod.
9:00 Schwartz
9:15 Gallagher
9:30 Larsen
9:40 Beckers
10:00 Gortner
10:15 Celoba

Private Dining Room 18

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Thomas Cook
Recent Attacks on Well-Known Validity Distinctions: An Apologistic Reminder (p. 42)

Borgida, Moderator

Monroe Room

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Understanding Our Fixations: Cognitive Processes in Reading (p. 51)
Johnson, Moderator

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Presidential Address 3:00-4:00
June E. Chance

Faces, Folklore, and Hypotheses (p. 78)
Goggin, Moderator

Grand and State Ballrooms
Business Meeting 4:00-5:00 (p. 78)

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Howard H. Kendler
A Good Divorce Is Better Than a Bad Marriage (p. 79)
Grueder, Moderator

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Visual Processing and Cognitive Maps (p. 81)
Clayton, Mod.
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8:45 Wolf
9:00 Burns
9:15 Geller
9:45 Lebedus
10:00 Lueger
10:15 Lohr

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Psychology and Law (p. 93)
Tyler, Mod.
11:00 Kaplan
11:15 MacCoun
11:30 Penrod
11:45 Swin
12:00 White
12:15 Laguzza
12:30 Crowley
12:45 Borsd

Parlor F

Medical Psychology III (p. 86)
Thelen, Mod.
8:30 Christensen
8:45 Wolf
9:00 Burns
9:15 Geller
9:45 Lebedus
10:00 Lueger
10:15 Lohr

Parlor F

Individual Differences & Memory (p. 42)
Beller, Mod.
10:30 Durgunoglu
10:45 Wade
11:00 Banaji
11:15 Spilich
11:30 Puckett
11:45 Garberg
12:00 O'Donnell
12:15 Kerbel

Parlor F

Memory III (p. 74)
Ashby, Mod.
1:00 Randiger
1:30 Sanocki
1:45 Fidler
2:00 Johon
2:15 Payne
2:30 Glenberg

Private Dining Room 18

Medical Psychology II (p. 72)
McCaul, Mod.
1:00 Reis
1:30 Williams
1:45 Kowalowski
2:00 Gaulier
2:15 White
2:30 Tobia

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Personality, Prejudice, & Gender (p. 64)
Knowles, Mod.
A. Pecore
B. Pecore
C. Pecore
D. Quinlan
E. Allen
F. Franzoi
G. Paludi
H. Somervill
I. Alcice
J. Adamczak
K. Jackson
L. Perloff
M. Lombardo
N. Hinsz

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Developmental and Personality (p. 96)
Rakind, Mod.
A. Schellenbach
B. Oatley
C. Barnett
D. Sandberg
E. Sandberg
F. Bradt
G. Tolan
H. Berg
I. Smith-Brincker
J. Slaymaker
K. Hekoda
L. Apple
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N. Wettstein
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