



SECOND ANNUAL

TRI-STATE UNDERGRADUATE PSYCHOLOGY

RESEARCH CONFERENCE - 1983



WELCOME TO THE SECOND ANNUAL  
TRI-STATE  
UNDERGRADUATE PSYCHOLOGY RESEARCH  
CONFERENCE

Purpose:

The Tri-State UPRC exists to recognize and encourage research by undergraduate Psychology students.

" ... the future of undergraduate research seems bright. There seems to be a growing willingness to assure that undergraduate research is being nurtured and rewarded."

Teaching of Psychology, 1982

" ... undergraduate psychology research conferences serve a major function in the education of undergraduate psychology students."

APA Monitor, 1983

THE TRI-STATE UNDERGRADUATE PSYCHOLOGY RESEARCH CONFERENCE  
IS MADE POSSIBLE THROUGH A GRANT FROM THE ISUE FOUNDATION.

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Kathy Deppen  
Christopher Kessler  
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Indiana State University Evansville

PAPER SESSION MODERATORS: Dr. Terry R. Barrett  
Murray State University

Dr. John Best  
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Franklin College

Dr. Bernardo J. Carducci  
Indiana University Southeast

Dr. Michael Fagen  
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Dr. Sandra Singer  
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SPECIAL THANKS TO: Dr. Robert Reid  
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Sherrianne Standley  
Ginny Hall  
Charlotte Loving  
Harcourt, Brace and Jovanovich  
ISUE Psychology Club  
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MAKE PLANS TO BE THERE

Third Annual Tri-State Undergraduate Psychology  
Research Conference

April 14, 1984

Indiana State University Evansville

Conference Center

# CONFERENCE SCHEDULES

9:00 - 9:30	Registration - Coffee and Donuts University Conference Center
9:30	Paper Session 1 - Room UC350
9:30	Paper Session 2 - Room UC351
10:30	Paper Session 3 - Room UC350
10:30	Paper Session 4 - Room UC351
10:30	Paper Session 5 - Room UC352
11:15	Paper Session 6 - Room UC350
11:15	Paper Session 7 - Room UC351

(Please see next page and following for titles,  
authors, and exact times for paper presentations)

Abstracts of papers to be presented follow the listing of times and papers to be presented. Abstracts are listed in alphabetical order by the first author's surname.

12:30	-	1:30	Lunch (Snack Bar - first floor)
1:30	-	2:00	Film (courtesy of Harcourt, Brace Jovanovich) Room
2:00			Dr. Kay Deaux, Professor of Psychology Purdue University

The Behavior of Women and Men: Questions,  
Answers and Puzzles from a Decade of Research

Moderator: Dr. John Best, Eastern Illinois University

- 9:30 Attitudes on nuclear weapon production: A telephone survey  
Anne E. Polk, Murray State University  
Sponsor: Phillip R. Kingsley
- 9:45 Brand labeling: Its effect on product taste ratings  
Kim Holder and Leann Emerson, Indiana State University  
Evansville  
Sponsor: Joseph J. Palladino
- 10:00 An innovative interdisciplinary program to treat the eating disorders of anorexia nervosa and bulimia in college students  
~~Daniel Joseph Potter~~ and Louise Jackson *EASTERN ILLINOIS UNIV.*  
Sponsor: John Best *FACULTY MEMBER*
- 10:15 An automated dictionary of psychological disorders  
Dennis Christoff, Indiana University Southeast  
Sponsor: Bernardo J. Carducci
- 

PAPER SESSION 2: Social/Personality (I) Room 351

Moderator: Dr. Bernardo J. Carducci, Indiana University Southeast

- 9:30 The psychophysiological consequences of self-monitoring  
Andrew J. Bauer, Indiana University Southeast
- 9:45 A psychometric study of the JAS (Form T): A measure of Type A behavior  
Donna J. Cook and Ronda L. Cutteridge, Indiana State University Evansville  
Sponsor: Joseph J. Palladino
- 10:00 Feminist and nonfeminist friendships  
Laurie A. Roades, University of Missouri, St. Louis  
Sponsor: Suzanna Rose
- 10:15 Attribution of responsibility for alcohol-related automobile accidents  
Kathy Deppen and Judy McCune, Indiana State University Evansville  
Sponsor: Joseph J. Palladino

PAPER SESSION 3: Child/Developmental Room 350

Moderator: Dr. Sandra Singer, Indiana State University Evansville

- 10:30 Mythological aspects of aging  
Ronda L. Cutteridge and Mary C. Beckman, Indiana State University Evansville  
Sponsor: Sandra Singer
- 10:45 Effects of an intensive short-term residential treatment program for behaviorally-disoriented boys aged 6-12 on various personality traits  
Joseph R. Biggs, Hanover College  
Sponsor: Harve E. Rawson
- 11:00 An empirical method for investigating bereavement  
Karen W. Dodson, Murray State University  
Sponsor: Terry R. Barrett
- 

PAPER SESSION 4: General/Experimental Room 351

Moderator: Dr. Michael Fagan, Kentucky Wesleyan

- 10:30 The effects of contextual selectivity on ambiguous words  
Jeff Johnston, Murray State University  
Sponsor: Terry R. Barrett
- 10:45 The effects of stimulus screening on motor performance  
Steven M. Peaugh, Murray State University  
Sponsor: Charles W. Moore
- 11:00 Suggestibility and its relation to cognitive abilities and personality characteristics  
Glen Crouch, Murray State University  
Sponsor: Terry R. Barrett
- 

PAPER SESSION 5: Animal Behavior Room 352

Moderator: Dr. Raymond Bragiel, Franklin College

- 10:30 Olfaction and ethanol drinking by food deprived rats  
Thomas Wilson, Franklin College  
Sponsor: Marshall Waller
- 10:45 The effects of raphe lesions on circadian rhythms in rats  
Terrie Hoffman, Murray State University  
Sponsor: Thomas B. Posey
- 11:00 Comparison of the reproductive patterns of two species of praying mantis, (*Tendroera aridifolia sinensis* and *stagnomantis carolina*)  
Tim J. Meier, Melissa Morehead, and Michael Poston  
Sponsor: Stephen Hirsch and J. William Porter



PAPER SESSION 6: Cognitive/Learning Room 350

Moderator: Dr. Terry R. Barrett, Murray State University

- 11:15 Eyewitness accounts of males and females in relation to the amount of aggression in a particular situation  
John E. Story, Murray State University  
Sponsor: Terry R. Barrett
- 11:30 Spreading activation as a function of prime-target association strength and level of attention  
Robert J. Padgett, Hanover College  
Sponsor: Harve E. Rawson
- 11:45 Who really sailed the ark? An investigation into the generality of the Moses illusion  
Roy I. Tusa, Saint Meinrad College  
Sponsor: Gary D. Shank
- 12:00 The effects of relevant and irrelevant information on the organization of prose passages  
Chris Perrino, Thomas More College  
Sponsor: Barney Beins
- 12:15 Alleviation of learned helplessness effects on an academic setting  
Deborah A. Otto, Murray State University  
Sponsor: Terry R. Barnett
- 

PAPER SESSION 7: Social/Personality (II) Room 351

Moderator: Dr. Bernardo J. Carducci, Indiana University Southeast

- 11:15 The generation of Asch-type conformity in a line production task  
Patty Hoeper, Thomas More College  
Sponsor: Barney Beins and Bill Porter
- 11:30 Personality differences between high and low electronic video game users  
James R. Bailey and William P. Wilson  
Sponsor: John Best
- 11:45 A study of consensus in estimating CPI profiles on a TV character  
Richard Douglas, Indiana State University Evansville  
Sponsor: Joseph J. Palladino
- 12:00 California Psychological Inventory evaluation of women returning to college and correlation of femininity scale on California Psychology Inventory and the Bem Sex-Role Inventory  
Christopher Kessler and Christine Tomes, Indiana State University Evansville  
Sponsor: Sandra Singer
- 12:15 Pregnancy symptoms and mood changes in expectant fathers and factors relating to these experiences  
Debbie Champion, Murray State University  
Sponsor: Terry R. Barrett

PERSONALITY DIFFERENCES BETWEEN HIGH AND LOW ELECTRONIC VIDEO GAME USERS. James R. Bailey & William P. Wilson, John Best\* (Eastern Illinois University)

In recent months a controversy has emerged in the United States over the possible ramifications video game usage has on the individual personality. At present, no empirical data exist to indicate whether there are any personality differences between high use video game players and low use video game players. In comparing 280 high and low video game users, for each sex independently, no significant differences were found between groups for either sex on the personality dimensions of: 1) self esteem-self degradation, 2) social deviancy-social conformity, 3) hostility-kindness, 4) social withdrawal-gregariousness, 5) obsessive-compulsive, and 6) achievement motivation. Correlations between the 6 personality variables and the weekly amount of time spent playing video games yielded no significant relationships. Correlations between the 6 personality variables and length of experience with video games indicated females with longer experience were more achievement motivated than females with lesser experience.

THE PSYCHOPHYSIOLOGICAL CONSEQUENCES OF SELF-MONITORING. Andrew J. Bauer and Bernardo J. Carducci.\* (Indiana University Southeast.)

The purpose of the present study was to compare the psychophysiological responses of high and low self-monitoring individuals. Measures of skin conductance level and muscle tension were obtained from 14 low and 11 high self-monitoring subjects during five observational periods within a single 30-minute session. While high self-monitoring individuals exhibited skin conductance levels which were generally lower than those of the low self-monitors, just the opposite pattern of results was observed for the measure of muscle tension. These results seem to indicate that the negative consequences of continuous self-monitoring may appear "under the skin" in the form of increased muscle tension.



EFFECTS OF AN INTENSIVE SHORT-TERM RESIDENTIAL TREATMENT PROGRAM FOR BEHAVIORALLY-DISORIENTED BOYS AGED 6-12 ON VARIOUS PERSONALITY TRAITS. Joseph R. Biggs, Harve E. Rawson\*. (Hanover College)

One hundred forty-four boys, aged 6-12, were administered the Roberts Apperception Test for Children (RATC) at the beginning and end of a ten-day treatment program for behaviorally-disoriented children. All children were referred to the program by community mental health and school psychological service agencies located in five states. Fifteen personality traits were assessed on the RATC on both pre and post testings. Overall, significant changes were found on three of the fifteen scales, specifically "Reliance on Others", "Support Child", and "Aggression". All significant changes were in the expected direction, i.e., movement toward the normative range of "well-adjusted" children. In addition, the differences in responses between age groups (6-8, 8-10, and 10-12) were examined. Changes were found to be more pronounced among the oldest age group (10-12) on this measurement scale. The RATC was found to be a useful and effective clinical tool in assessing change in children undergoing treatment. Furthermore, high interrater reliability coefficients could be obtained on all fifteen scales with minimal effort. This evidence seems to support use of the RATC, a recently available measurement instrument, in further clinical and research settings with children of this age.

PREGNANCY SYMPTOMS AND MOOD CHANGES IN EXPECTANT FATHERS AND FACTORS RELATING TO THESE EXPERIENCES. Debbie Champion, Terry R. Barrett\*. (Murray State University.)

The purpose of this experiment was to explore the emotional state of expectant fathers as pregnancy progresses by studying the changes in anxiety, hostility, and depression; to investigate the occurrence of pregnancy-like symptoms as pregnancy progresses; and to determine common characteristics of those subjects who do experience symptoms and changes. The subjects were 30 males whose wives were in their second or third trimester of pregnancy. An adjective check list measured the subject's mood changes and a self-reported journal was kept for recording the symptoms. The factors to be discussed will be based upon analysis of subject's responses to a questionnaire, Femininity Scale, and Eysenck's Extraversion-Neuroticism Scale.

AN AUTOMATED DICTIONARY OF PSYCHOLOGICAL DISORDERS. Dennis Christoff and Bernardo J. Carducci\*. (Indiana University Southeast)

The purpose of the present project was to develop a computer program which would provide the user with a brief overview of the major psychological disorders. With the aid of a voice synthesizer and a video display, the automated dictionary provides a summary of the symptoms and some general information associated with each of the specific psychological disorders. The flexible nature of this program makes it possible to construct additional dictionaries in other subject areas. The pedagogical utility of the program can also be increased by including an additional program designed to generate and score tests covering the material in the automated dictionary.

A PSYCHOMETRIC STUDY OF THE JAS (FORM T): A MEASURE OF TYPE A BEHAVIOR. Donna J. Cook and Ronda L. Cutteridge, Joseph J. Palladino\*. (Indiana State University Evansville.)

Research has linked the development of coronary disease with a personality or behavior pattern known as Type A. The Type A coronary-prone behavior pattern is assessed in college students via the Jenkins Activity Survey (Form T). This study investigated the psychometric characteristics of this widely used measure. The results indicated that there is no sex difference in the mean scores obtained by a sample of males and females. Coefficient alpha for the 21-item scale was found to be .74. A principal factors analysis yielded two factors accounting for over 50% of the variance. The two factors were identified as similar to the Speed/Impatience and Hard-driving factors found in factor analyses of the adult form. The factor structure was congruent across sex.

SUGGESTIBILITY AND ITS RELATION TO COGNITIVE ABILITIES AND PERSONALITY CHARACTERISTICS. Glen Crouch, Terry Barrett\*. (Murray State University).

Misleading statements can have a great impact on the recall of an event. People often integrate this misleading information with information of the original event, distorting the memory of that event. Not all people integrate misleading suggestions to the same extent. This study examined whether there exist certain cognitive or personality traits of an individual that relate to how susceptible that individual is to misleading suggestions.

Subjects viewed a short video clip from a documentary show and later read a summary recounting the events of the film. This summary contained misleading statements about certain items from the film. Following this, a test was administered to measure the extent to which the misleading information was incorporated into the subjects' memories. Measures of memory distortion will be correlated with measures of cognitive ability (performance on the California Short-Form Test of Mental Maturity) and personality traits (measured by the Sixteen Personality Factor Questionnaire).

PSYCHOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF AGING. Ronda Cuttridge, Mary Beckman, Sandra Singer, PhD\*. (Indiana State University, Evansville.)

The specific concern of this study is to assess changes in attitudes and knowledge about the aging process among nursing students and undergraduate college students not enrolled in the school of nursing program. In an attempt to assess attitudes of student nurses toward the elderly, we administered Palmore's Facts on Aging Quiz to 70 nursing students. The quiz was first administered during the initial meeting of a semester-long class in the Psychology of Adulthood and Aging. At the last meeting of the semester, the quiz was readministered to each student. This pre/post test design was utilized to determine if material presented in class was effective in destroying some of the most commonly held myths about aging. As a control, data from a contrast group of undergraduate non-nursing majors (N=21) enrolled in another section of the same class (taught by the same instructor) were compared to those of the nursing students. The data were analyzed using a repeated measures analysis of variance. The results of this analysis revealed that, for both groups, there was a significant change ( $p < .01$ ) in the desired direction between pre and post-test attitudes on aging. An overall difference in attitudes toward aging between the nursing and non-nursing students was also noted and will be discussed.

ATTRIBUTION OF RESPONSIBILITY FOR ALCOHOL-RELATED AUTOMOBILE ACCIDENTS. Kathy F. Deppen, Judy McCune, and Joseph J. Palladino\*. (Indiana State University Evansville.)

The specific concern of this paper was to assess the effects of level of drinking, educational background of the driver, and age of victim on both attribution of responsibility and judgments of the appropriateness of various punishments for an automobile accident. Twelve vignettes were developed representing a factorial design in which three factors were manipulated: drinking, age of victim, and educational background of the driver. Three hundred thirty-one college students were asked to make judgments of the driver's responsibility for the accident and the appropriateness of nine different punishments. The results indicated that there was a significant effect for the drinking variable concerning both responsibility and appropriateness of punishments. Neither the driver's educational background nor the age of the victim influenced attribution of responsibility. When judging the appropriateness of punishments, an interaction between educational background and drinking was found.

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AN EMPIRICAL METHOD FOR INVESTIGATING BEREAVEMENT.  
Karen W. Dodson, Terry R. Barrett\*. (Murray State University.)

There has been little empirical investigation of normal bereavement. The few studies that have been conducted are important ones but they have rather serious shortcomings. The studies typically do not include a description of the bereavement process during the first few, grief-stricken weeks. Additionally, the interviews are widely spaced with interviews occurring any where from three to twelve months apart. A new procedure has been developed that in some measure overcomes the problems of earlier studies. One key element in this procedure is to identify and contact couples in which one member is terminally ill. This allows the study of bereavement to begin within a few days following the death. Another important element is that the participants rate themselves each day on physical, psychological, and social dimensions. These ratings then serve as memory probes at bi-weekly interviews. Finally, during each interview, three questions are asked about each stressful period the participant encountered in the preceeding two weeks. These questions are to find out what caused the stress, to try to determine what the participant did to alleviate the discomfort or stress, and to ascertain whether or not the strategy used was helpful. There are currently nine individuals who have been participants from two to nine months. It is hoped that this descriptive procedure will allow us to construct an accurate, detailed picture of the bereavement process.

CONSENSUS ON THE CPI PROFILE OF A TV CHARACTER.  
Richard Douglas, Joseph J. Palladino\* (Indiana State University Evansville.)

The CPI is a widely used and well-validated personality instrument designed to assess the personality of normal individuals. The 18 scales of the CPI measure what Gough has termed "folk concepts." These "folk concepts" were selected because Gough believed they were applicable in many different cultures and were quite powerful in predicting behavior.

The attribution of various traits based on observation of an individual occurs on an ongoing basis. This study investigated the consensus in attributing personality characteristics to a TV character. The TV character was Capt Pierce of MASH. Twelve college students, who were familiar with the CPI, estimated the T-scores they believe Capt. Pierce would obtain if he had taken the CPI. The mean T-scores and the standard error were reported. A discussion of the personality characteristics attributed to this TV character will be presented. A discussion of the study's implications for the validity of the CPI will also be presented.



THE GENERATION OF ASCH-TYPE CONFORMITY IN A LINE PRODUCTION TASK. Patty Hoeper, Barney Beins\* and Bill Porter\* (Thomas More College).

Nineteen undergraduate volunteers viewed computer-generated lines on a monitor and were asked to reproduce, via a game paddle, the original stimulus. In each case, three confederates saw and reproduced the stimulus individually before the subject attempted the task. For half the subjects, the confederates' lines remained visible during the subject's own reproduction; for the other half, the lines disappeared after each reproduction of the stimulus so that the screen was blank for the subject. The subject reproduced the line after a delay of zero or seven seconds, generating an Easy and a Difficult condition. The results showed a significant effect of whether the subject saw the confederate's lines while drawing his or her own. There was striking conformity when the confederates' lines were present. There was absolutely no effect of task difficulty, indicating that in a production task, ambiguity or uncertainty may be less compelling motivators of conformity. The implications here are two-fold: first, subjects will conform under mild "pressure" even in a production task (as opposed to Asch's recognition task); and second, this production task may prove to be a more sensitive measure of subtle conformity effects than Asch's paradigm.

THE EFFECTS OF RAPHE LESIONS ON CIRCADIAN RHYTHMS IN RATS.

Terrie Hoffman, Thomas B. Posey, Ph.D.\*.

(Murray State University.)

This study was designed to investigate possible circadian rhythm disruption in 2 of 4 male albino rats following lesions to the raphe nucleus. Unlike previous studies, this research maintained  $S_5$  in a zeitgeber-free environment. Standard stereotaxic procedures were used to produce lesions in 2 rats. The remaining served as controls. Continuous measurements of activity and inactivity were obtained for all  $S_5$  over a two week period. At the conclusion of the experiment, the lesioned  $S_5$  were sacrificed and the brains were histologically removed and examined for verification of the lesions. A lesion to the raphe nucleus was verified in one subject. Behavioral findings demonstrated disruption in circadian rhythm in that lesioned animal. Past research in this area indicates disruption in Circadian rhythmicity following lesions to the raphe, but returns within 2 weeks with the maintenance of a light/dark cycle. This study suggests that without such a cycle raphe lesioned rats are no longer able to keep a normal Circadian rhythm.

BRAND LABELING: ITS EFFECT ON PRODUCT TASTE RATINGS. Kim Holder and Leann Emerson, Joseph J. Palladino\*. (Indiana State University of Evansville.)

This study focuses upon the relationship between taste ratings and the presence of brand labels. The subjects were 48 college students who were asked to rate three brands of orange juice (two widely advertised brands and one unadvertised brand) in either brand labeled or unlabeled conditions. A two-factor mixed design with repeated measures was used along with a posttest questionnaire. The hypothesis that when brand labels are present during a taste test, the popular brand will receive the highest taste rating was upheld when an ANOVA yielded  $p$  significant at the .10 level.

THE EFFECTS OF CONTEXTUAL SELECTIVITY ON AMBIGUOUS WORDS. Jeff Johnston, Terry Barrett\*. (Murray State University.)

This study was designed to determine whether the activation of the meaning of words is automatic (i.e., effortless) or effortful. Three-word phrases that included either an ambiguous noun or a nonambiguous noun were presented to 16 undergraduate students from Murray State University. The noun was printed in one of four colors. The subjects' task was to read the phrase and identify the color of the word as quickly as possible (the Stroop task). Their reaction time was recorded for 28 trials. The word phrases were either highly selective for a single meaning of the noun or were neutral with respect to the various meanings. The results indicated that for the nonambiguous phrases the activation was an effortful process; however, the results from the ambiguous phrases were insignificant. A rating scale indicated I had failed in manipulating the selectivity variable for the ambiguous phrases.

The results from the follow-up study in which the selectivity variable was correctly manipulated should indicate that for ambiguous and nonambiguous nouns activation of word meanings is an effortful process.

CALIFORNIA PSYCHOLOGICAL INVENTORY EVALUATION OF WOMEN RETURNING TO COLLEGE AND CORRELATION OF FEMININITY SCALE ON CALIFORNIA PSYCHOLOGICAL INVENTORY AND THE BEM SEX-ROLE INVENTORY.

Christopher Kessler and Christine Tomes, Sandra Singer\*. (Indiana State University Evansville.)

The California Psychological Inventory (CPI) and Bem Sex-Role Inventory were administered to seventeen women participating in a special program at Indiana State University Evansville. These women are all returning students who have evinced an interest in a career in science or math. They range in age from twenty-five to forty-seven ( $\bar{X}=32$ ). As part of a research project, these women were administered a battery of psychological tests. We have analyzed data from the personality tests mentioned above and generated a mean CPI profile. This profile will be discussed. In an attempt to validate the femininity scale of the CPI, a correlation was calculated between the femininity scale and the femininity score on the Bem Sex-Role Inventory. These results will also be discussed.

COMPARISON OF THE REPRODUCTIVE PATTERNS OF TWO SPECIES OF PRAYING MANTIS, (TENODERA ARIDIFOLIA SINENSIS AND STAGMOMANTIS CAROLINA). Tim J. Meier, Melissa Morehead, Michael Poston, Stephen Hirsch\*, and J. William Porter\*. (Thomas More College)

Reproductive behavior in two species of praying mantis, the native carolina mantis (Stagmomantis carolina and the introduced chinese mantis (Tenodera aridifolia sinensis), was observed. Through the use of staged encounters in both field and laboratory, we were able to observe and analyze 16 mating sequences. In comparison, several differences in reproductive behavior patterns were noted. The most notable were the mode of the male's approach, the female's posture and alignment with the male during copulation, the length of immobilization of the male in a seemingly non-responsive state and the type of dismount by the male following copulation. Previous knowledge had been based solely on research with the European mantis (Mantis religiosa). Inter-specific differences, particularly the approach phase and the probability of the male's survival following mating were observed. Considering the exploratory nature of our research, possible future research directions will be discussed.

Alleviation of Learned Helplessness Effects In An Academic Setting. Deborah A. Otto, Terry Barrett, Ph.D.\*. (Murray State University)

In laboratory settings simple contingency training has alleviated the effects of induced learned helplessness. This study has been designed to investigate the effects of contingency training on students who perceived themselves to be helpless in an academic setting. Questionnaires will be administered to 100 undergraduate introductory psychology students before and after three examinations to measure their perceptions of contingency, locus of control, performance, and affect. Fifty of the subjects will receive contingency training after the first of these examinations, while the remaining fifty subjects will receive the training after the second examination. It is predicted that those students whose locus of control is changed from external to internal between examinations as a result of the contingency training will show improved performance on subsequent examinations.

SPREADING ACTIVATION AS A FUNCTION OF PRIME-TARGET  
ASSOCIATION STRENGTH AND LEVEL OF ATTENTION.  
Robert J. Padgett, Harve E. Rawson\*. (Hanover College).

Twenty introductory psychology students were asked to make lexical decisions to strings of characters to investigate the effects of attention and association strength on word recognition. Word presentations and the recording of response latencies were controlled on line by an Apple II Plus computer. Thirty critical word-word pairs were equally distributed in a 2x3x2 (attention by association strength by context) ANOVA design. Attention, defined as the probability that the prime word was a valid indicator of the target word, varied between subjects while association strength and context (semantic relatedness) varied within subjects. The significant results obtained in this research for a facilitory effect of high association words strongly supports the concept of an association network in memory processing. This facilitory effect, which was found to diminish in effectiveness as the degree of association strength decreased, was also found to be dependent on the level of attention devoted to the priming word. These findings help clarify the role of spreading activation (Collins and Loftus, 1975; Posner and Snyder, 1975) as an underlying process of word recognition. This research has important implications in understanding the process of reading and cognitive organization.

THE EFFECTS OF STIMULUS SCREENING ON MOTOR PERFORMANCE.

Steven M. Peaugh, Charles W. Moore, Ph.D.\*.

(Murray State University.)

This study was designed to determine if the concept of stimulus screening would have behavioral consequences. The screening dimension is said to tap a person's general arousability, with screeners being less arousable than nonscreeners. Since arousal and performance are directly related, screeners should do better than nonscreeners on difficult (i.e. arousing) tasks. The stimulus screening questionnaire, developed by Albert Mehrabian, was administered to 96 Introductory Psychology students. From those 54 subjects were chosen on the basis of their test scores, with 18 subjects each in the screener group, middle group, and nonscreener group, to perform a series of motor tasks of increasing success. It is expected that the screeners time to complete the tasks will be significantly lower than the times of the middle and nonscreener groups. If the results expected be found, it is possible that the questionnaire could be used to determine an individuals performance ability in complex situations.



THE EFFECTS OF RELEVANT AND IRRELEVANT INFORMATION ON THE ORGANIZATION OF PROSE PASSAGES. Chris Perrino and Barney Beins\* (Thomas More College).

This experiment examined the effects of providing relevant and irrelevant information to subjects as they attempted to organize and remember two prose passages and recall them immediately and after 48 hours. Thirty undergraduate volunteers, divided into four groups, each read two paragraphs containing 15 "idea units." For three groups, a title was provided for the subject. Without a title, the material presented in the paragraph was relatively vague. For one group, the theme presented fit the paragraph content exactly. For groups two and three, the theme was either slightly or totally inappropriate to the context of the paragraph. For the fourth group, no theme was given. After reading each paragraph, subjects were asked to recall as many ideas from the paragraph as they could (i.e., memory for gist). Approximately 48 hours later, they were given a second, surprise recall task. Results indicated a highly significant delay effect, with recall being much lower after 48 hours. More importantly, the data indicated that the appropriate title group recalled the most with the no title group recalling the second highest amount. Beyond that, as the titles became less informative about the passage, recall kept decreasing. The implications here are that a little information can be a troublesome thing when it is misleading; in fact, no information at all is better than poor information. The results suggest that titles were used in the organization of information for memory and that with inappropriate information, the organizing process suffered.

ATTITUDES ON NUCLEAR WEAPON PRODUCTION: A TELEPHONE SURVEY. Anne E. Polk, Phillip R. Kingsley, Ph.D.\*. (Murray State University.)

A telephone survey was conducted in order to obtain the attitudes held towards a "freeze" of nuclear weapon production by the United States and Russia. A randomly selected sample of 210 household heads were contacted.

The three questions asked were: 1) Congress is currently discussing the nuclear weapons production issue involving the United States and Russia. Do you consider this issue to be of great personal concern to you? 2) Would you support an agreement between the United States and Russia whereby both nations would stop production of nuclear weapons? 3) If an agreement could not be reached, would you be in favor of the United States stopping production of nuclear weapons on its own?

A discussion of the results will be presented.



An Innovative Interdisciplinary Program To Treat  
The Eating Disorders Of Anorexia Nervosa And  
Bulimia In College Students. Daniel Joseph Potter  
Louise Jackson, Dr. Genie Lenihan, Dr. John Best\*  
(Eastern Illinois University)

An innovative behavioral program was designed that utilizes psychology undergraduates working as para-professional interns under the guidance of the University Counseling Center to administer student-specific treatments to college student clients with anorexia nervosa and/or bulimia. The purpose of the project, in coordinating the services of the Psychological Department with the Counseling Center is to improve treatment for eating disordered clients in a college setting while providing valuable training and experience for the interns. Data from a preliminary study during fall 1982 which utilized five interns (one as a program coordinator) and two clients indicates that the program appears effective. A full scale program has been initiated during spring 1983 utilizing ten interns, and four clients. Data still to be collected. If shown to be effective this program could be used at other universities as a low cost method of treating two increasingly common college-age disorders along with furthering psychology undergraduate experience and training.

FEMINIST AND NONFEMINIST FRIENDSHIPS. Laurie A. Roades, Dr. Suzanna Rose\*. (University of Missouri, St. Louis).

Although a body of research on women's friendships exists, feminists' friendships have not been studied specifically. The objective of the present study was to examine the quality of feminists' same-sex friendships compared to those of nonfeminists.

Sixty women\* between the ages of 18 and 32 completed a 14 page survey concerning their close same-sex friendships. The survey included a shortened version of the Attitudes Toward Women Scale (ATWS), the Bem Sex Role Inventory (BSRI), and a Friendship Network measure (assessing the number of same- and cross-sex friends and length of friendship). The survey also contained measures directed at a "target" friend (one close same-sex friend), Rubin's Liking and Loving scale, thirty ratings assessing friendship quality (e.g., satisfaction), and 7 items concerning type and length of weekly friendship interactions.

Based on scores on the ATWS, 20 women were classified as feminists and 20 were classified as nonfeminists. Both lesbians and heterosexuals were represented in the feminist group. Feminists' and nonfeminists' scores on the friendship measures were compared.

Contrary to prediction, preliminary analyses indicated no significant differences between feminists and nonfeminists in terms of total number of same-sex or cross-sex friends or amount of time spent each week with the target friend. Liking and loving scores for the close same-sex friend were also similar; both feminists and nonfeminists reported higher liking than loving scores for their friends. On the qualitative measures Ss used to describe their target friendship, both groups similarly described their friendships as highly relaxing, fair, sincere, significant, equal, friendly, productive, interesting, and important to them.

The results indicate that the emotional significance and behavioral indices of women's friendships were similar for feminists and nonfeminists. Possibly, the particular measures selected were not sensitive enough to assess subtle differences in quality. However, it may be that female socialization patterns are more important in determining the nature of women's friendships than political beliefs.

\*Data collection is still in process.

Eyewitness Accounts of Males and Females in Relation to the Amount of Aggression in a Particular Situation. John E. Story, Terry Barrett, Ph.D.\* (Murray State University.)

The question this experiment addressed was whether male and female eye witnesses attend to different aspects of an aggressive situation. Subjects were 40 introductory psychology students at Murray State University. They were shown a series of slides depicting an aggressive act. The level of aggression and sex of the person in both the aggressive and the passive role was varied. After the slide presentation, subjects were given 30 minutes in order to perform a filler activity. At the conclusion of the filler task subjects were given a paragraph which narrated the slides and contained misleading information. Subjects were then given a questionnaire pertaining to the series of slides. Results indicated that when a male imposed a threat in a given situation both male subjects and female subjects payed closer attention to him. When a male did not impose an immediate threat male subjects payed closer attention to the male and female subjects payed closer attention to the female. These findings indicate sex differences and similarities in observing an aggressive situation.

WHO REALLY SAILED THE ARK? AN INVESTIGATION INTO THE GENERALITY OF THE MOSES ILLUSION. Roy I. Tusa, Dr. Gary D. Shank, PhD.\* (Saint Meinrad College, St. Meinrad, IN.)

Erikson and Mattson (1981) discovered a phenomenon and named it the Moses Illusion. In their research, they presented subjects with questions that were inconsistent, and found that subjects ignored the inconsistencies in answering them. A significant number of subjects responded "two" to the question "How many animals of each kind did Moses take on the ark?" not noticing that Moses is inconsistent in this question. Noah sailed the ark. Erikson and Mattson's (1981) work demonstrates this illusion in terms of only proper names. The current research seeks to investigate whether or not this phenomenon extends to common nouns.

Subjects [N=25] were presented with eight target questions and 32 distractors via test booklets. Four target questions were those used by Erikson and Mattson (1981), with the remainder being targets designed without proper names. A common noun target question was (true or false) "The quarterback is the poorest hitter in the lineup and usually bats last." Subjects were all undergrads, and were all native speakers of English.

Results of a paired t-test showed that while the Moses Illusion was present for proper nouns, it was not (as predicted) for common nouns.  $T=6.416, p<.05$ .

The results indicate that while Erikson and Mattson made an important discovery concerning the way in which we use language, this discovery is rather limited in scope. While it is possible to fool subjects with semantically similar proper nouns substituted for the correct ones in target questions, it is not possible to do so with semantically similar common nouns substituted for the correct ones in target questions.



# OLFACTION AND ETHANOL DRINKING BY FOOD DEPRIVED RATS. Thomas Wilson, Marshall Waller\*. (Franklin College)

A preference for ethanol(E) can be induced in most animals by food deprivation. This is presumably due to the caloric effect of E. However, food deprived mice reportedly ingest E upon first exposure, before the caloric effect could act. This suggests that the sensory effects of E are reinforcing. This study aims to discern the role, if any, of olfactory effects as a reinforcer for drinking E. Alcohol naive male Wistar rats were assigned to ad libitum(ADL) or food deprived(FD) groups. Water(W) was always available. One week later, half the rats from each food condition were made anosmic by nasal intubation. Five days later, each rat was exposed to W or E(10% v/v) for 30 minutes with the order reversed the next day. Then the nasal tubes were removed and the paradigm repeated with all conditions reversed across rats. Technical difficulties precluded completion of the ADL intubated group. Upon first exposure, nonintubated rats in the ADL group drank  $0.6 \pm 0.3$  ( $\pm$  SEM) ml E compared to  $1.5 \pm 0.8$  ml W. Nonintubated rats from the FD group drank  $0.5 \pm 0.2$  ml E and  $0.3 \pm 0.1$  ml W. Intubated FD rats drank only  $0.2 \pm 0.1$  ml E and  $0.5 \pm 0.3$  ml W. Comparisons of E and W consumption, using either the paired or independent t-test, proved statistically nonsignificant. However, only 27% of the nonintubated rats from the ADL group drank more E than W, but in the comparable FD group, 57% preferred E. In contrast, only 14% of the intubated FD rats showed a preference for E. These data are consistent with the previous findings in mice and suggest a role for the olfactory effects of E in reinforcing alcohol-seeking behavior upon first exposure to ethanolic solutions.