Material in this volume has been organized in five sections: (1) a bibliography of studies related to variables of source credibility (110 empirical studies--listed, classified, and annotated--from 1930 through 1969); (2) abstracts of doctoral dissertations in speech communication, 1970 (in the fields of forensics, instructional development, interpersonal and small group interaction, interpretation, mass communication, public address, rhetorical and communication theory, speech sciences, and theatre); (3) titles of graduate theses and dissertations in speech communication, 1970; (4) a bibliography on communication, rhetoric, and public address for 1970; and (5) an index to titles of graduate theses and dissertations and to abstracts of doctoral dissertations.
BIBLIOGRAPHIC ANNUAL
IN
SPEECH COMMUNICATION
1971

AN ANNUAL VOLUME DEVOTED TO
MAINTAINING A RECORD OF GRADUATE WORK IN
SPEECH COMMUNICATION, PROVIDING ABSTRACTS
OF DOCTORAL DISSERTATIONS, AND MAKING
AVAILABLE SPECIALIZED BIBLIOGRAPHIES

NED A. SHEARER, Editor

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IN
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EDITOR’S PREFACE

This volume of the Bibliographic Annual reflects a fifty per cent increase in the number of titles of graduate theses and dissertations reported as well as in the number of abstracts submitted for printing. The increase can be traced to an improved system of soliciting institutions for reports and the subsequent punctual response by a majority of these institutions. As a result, the key word title index format employed last year has been modified in order to meet space limitations.

In addition, the annual bibliography of communication, rhetoric, and public address has expanded by sixty per cent over last year’s compilation. In just two years, the number of citations now included has tripled. To aid the reader, a revised and expanded table of contents to this particular bibliography has been constructed and should be consulted prior to use of the bibliography (see pp. 210-211).

With the expanded demand upon space, several specialized bibliographies have been delayed for publication until Volume III, thereby filling all available space. Consequently, prospective contributors should send manuscripts for consideration to the next editor:

Patrick C. Kennicott
Speech Communication Association
Statler Hilton Hotel
New York, N. Y. 10001
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STEPHEN W. LITTLEJOHN

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BIBLIOGRAPHIC ANNUAL
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VOLUME II
1971 Annual

A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF STUDIES RELATED TO
VARIABLES OF SOURCE CREDIBILITY

STEPHEN W. LITTLEJOHN
Humboldt State College

One of the major advantages of the
tremendous growth in disciplines
concerned with communication is the
ever-increasing body of data related to
communication problems. However,
along with that benefit comes a difficulty
— the problem of synthesizing the re-
search studies done in a particular area.
This is especially true in such areas as
source credibility, for the number of
empirical studies in that area is almost
too large for a single person to digest.
For this reason I have attempted to colle-
ate the major studies related to com-
munication source. This bibliography
should serve the student who needs a
survey of literature, the researcher who
wishes to discover quickly what others
have done in the field, and the teacher
who wants a reference of studies which
he can use in the classroom. Addi-
tionally, the last section should be help-
ful to those persons desiring a brief sum-
mary of the various relationships which
have been studied.

The bibliography includes approxi-
mately 110 empirical studies from 1930
through 1969. The studies have been
listed, classified, and annotated. There
are three parts to the bibliography. Part
I is an alphabetical listing of various
works related to source credibility. Part
II is a cumulative table listing each em-
pirical study in terms of criteria and con-
comitant variables. Finally, Part III is
a summary of variable relationships in-
cluding a statement of the propositions
which have been tested along with an
indication of the number of studies
which have supported each tested rela-
tionship:

BIBLIOGRAPHY

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ence of Prestige and Nationality on Opinion
Change." Unpubl. doctoral diss., Univ. of
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Source Credibility, Ego-involvement, and Ini-
tial Attitude on Students' Images of the
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of the Interaction of Artistic and Non-artistic
Ethos in Persuasion." Unpubl. doctoral diss.,
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—, and Theodore Clevenger, Jr. "A Sum-
mary of Experimental Research in Ethos," 
Speech Monograph, 30 (1963), 59-78.


Aronson, Elliot. "Avoidance of Inter-Subject Communication," Psychological Reports, 19 (1966), 238.


Baker, Eldon E. "The Immediate Effects of Perceived Speaker Disorganization on Speaker Credibility and Audience Attitude Change in Persuasive Speaking." Western Speech, 29 (1965), 148-61.


VARIABLES OF SOURCE CREDIBILITY.


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Hildreth, R. "An Experimental Study of the Audience's Ability to Distinguish Between Sincere and Insincere Speakers." Unpubl. doctoral diss., Univ. of Southern California, 1953.


Hovland, Carl I. "Reconciling Conflicting Results Derived from Experimental and Survey Studies of Attitude Change;" *American Psychologist*, 14 (1959), 8-17.


Hughley, Jim D. "Credibility and Behavioral Commitment." Paper read at the convention of Western Speech Association, San Diego, California, November 24, 1969.


Lana, R. E. "Inhibitory Effects of a Pre-Test on Opinion Change;" *Educational and Psychological Measurement*, 26 (1966), 139-50.


Letchworth, George A. "Attitude Change Over Time as a Function of Ego-Involvement, Communicator Credibility, and Number of Exposures to the Communication." Unpubl. doctoral diss., Univ. of Oklahoma, 1968.


Livingston, Harold M. "An Experimental Study of Effects of Interest and Authority upon Understanding of Broadcast Information." Unpubl. doctoral diss., Univ. of Southern California, 1961.


Moor, Charles E., and Brad L. Flick. "Change in Attitudes Toward Smoking and Communicator Credibility as a Function of Type of Communication," *Psychological Reports*, 23 (1968), 531.


Ostergren, Terry H. "Effects of Type and Frequency of Reference Upon Perceived Source Credibility and Attitude Change," *Speech Monographs*, 34 (1967), 137-44.


VARIABLES OF SOURCE CREDIBILITY


The following table organizes the previously cited studies related to the source of communication. The table should be read in the following way. Begin in the first column labeled CRITERION. Here are listed all criterion or dependent variables. The next column labeled CONCOMITANT VARIABLE lists other related variables (independent, variables in experimental studies). The SOURCE is the author and date of publication. The exact reference can be obtained from the foregoing bibliography. The METHOD column describes the procedure, and the results and/or conclusions follow in the final column—FINDINGS. All studies dealing with the relationship between a criterion variable and a concomitant variable are listed in chronological order before the next set of variables is listed. Studies examining more than one set of variables are listed more than once and cross referenced. A summary of variables and the order in which they appear in the table precedes the table. Criterion Variables are assigned letters (A., B., C., etc) while Concomitant Variables are signified by numeral (1., 2., 3., etc). This letter-numeral system is used to facilitate cross-referencing within the table.

### Summary of Variables

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Criterion Variables</th>
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<td>1. Source of communication</td>
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<td>2. Source attributes and credibility cues</td>
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<td>3. Source sincerity</td>
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<td>4. Sex</td>
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<td>5. Source reference to himself</td>
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<td>6. Source dogmatism</td>
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<td>20. Knowing the source</td>
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<td>21. Discrepancy between source position and receiver attitude</td>
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<td>B. Attitude, opinion, judgment</td>
<td>22. Receiver self-esteem</td>
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<td>C. Information recall and comprehension</td>
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<td>G. Receiver attention</td>
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<td>30. Media</td>
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1. Source attributes and credibility cues
2. Source sincerity
3. Sex
4. Source reference to self
5. Source dogmatism
6. Source incongruity
7. Common ground and artistic ethos
8. Fluency
9. Source’s support
10. Source position on issue
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14. Nationality and race
15. Source optimism
16. Message structure
17. Appeal for action
18. Receiver dogmatism
19. “Assumed similarity of opposites” (Fiedler)
20. Receivers’ familiarity with issue
21. Discrepancy between source and receiver
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23. Receivers’ ego-involvement
24. Message ambiguity
25. Receiver stress
26. Receiver learning
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<tr>
<td>A. Perceived prestige and credibility</td>
<td>1. Source of communication</td>
<td>Bowlen, Caldwell, West (1954)</td>
<td>Ss ranked 8 professional and civic groups as sources of statements.</td>
<td>Educators ranked first among females and over-all; businessmen ranked first among males; ministers ranked last. Viewing caused an increase in ratings; Ss increased their viewing after seeing a preview; ratings increased over 15 weeks. 10 factors emerged. Top 3 include (1) reliability, logic, evaluative (39% variance), (2) activity (51.2% variance), (3) &quot;nice guy&quot; (3.2% variance). 2 general factors accounting for 57% of the variance: (1) trustworthiness, (2) competence. The generality of the safety dimension was highest. Least generality when safety, qualification, and dynamism (3 previously found factors) were taken together. Out of 348 predictions of attitude change based on Osgood's congruity model, 65% were verified. Authors conclude that the congruity model was shown to be a good predictor of attitude change toward topic and source.</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>Kjeldergaard (1961)</td>
<td>Ss rated four T.V. newsmen with semantic differential scales.</td>
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<td>Markham (1965)</td>
<td>Factor analysis of ratings of newscasters on 55 scales.</td>
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<td>Talbott (1968)</td>
<td>Ss rated sources on semantic differential scales. Factor analyses performed.</td>
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<td>Benedict (1958)</td>
<td>Ss read descriptions of 5 speakers; Ss heard speeches and rated speakers on character scale.</td>
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<td>Harms (1959)</td>
<td>Ss heard speech samples from high, middle, and low class speakers. They rated speakers on scales of status and credibility. Cloze procedure was used for comprehension.</td>
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**Variables of Source Credibility**
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<td>2. (Continued)</td>
<td>Bettinghaus (1961)</td>
<td>16 speeches varied on speaker, delivery, topic, treatment, and source opinion. Pre and post semantic differential scales used.</td>
<td>Attitudes toward speaker and topic trended toward congruity. Impressions toward delivery balanced with impressions toward the speaker.</td>
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<td>Biddle (1966)</td>
<td>Amount of support, inartistic ethos, and extent of appeal for action varied in a factorial design. Semantic differential measures of trustworthiness, competence, and attitude change taken.</td>
<td>Support, inartistic ethos, and appeal for action affected perception of trustworthiness significantly. Competence affected significantly by amount of support used and inartistic ethos. Some interactions significant.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Greenburg, G. Miller (1966)</td>
<td>See B. 29.</td>
<td>A low credible source was perceived significantly lower in credibility than a non-identified source.</td>
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<td>Schweizer, Ginsburg (1966)</td>
<td>46 bi-polar rating scales factor analyzed for judgments of 2 hypothetical speakers (high and low credibility).</td>
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<td>Whitehead (1968)</td>
<td>65 semantic differential scales factor analyzed for judgments on high and low credibility speakers.</td>
<td>High credibility speaker (27 factors): (1) Trustworthiness, graciousness (14% variance), (2) Inspiration (7% variance), (3) Professional (7% variance).</td>
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<td>Hughey (1969)</td>
<td>See B. 1.</td>
<td>High credibility: (1) Trustworthiness (30% variance), (2) Competence (17% variance), (3) Dynamism (9% variance). Low credibility: (1) Trustworthiness (28% variance), (2) Dynamism (9% variance), (3) Competence (9% variance).</td>
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Speaker's image affected by both extrinsic and intrinsic cues.
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<td>Siegel, G. Miller, Wortring (1969)</td>
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<td>Vast individual differences in perception of source differences. Low ASO Ss perceived greater difference between high and low credible sources than did high ASO Ss. Sensitivity to source differences may be a sign of credibility proneness.</td>
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<td>Audience members' &quot;assumed similarity of opposites&quot; (Fiedler) and source credibility varied in factorial design. Semantic differential ratings on communication topics and sources taken.</td>
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<td>3. Source sincerity</td>
<td>Hildreth (1953)</td>
<td>31 speakers were asked to prepare speeches on specified topics and then defend the opposite side. After hearing the speeches, the Ss rated the topic and the speaker.</td>
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<td>5. Source reference to himself</td>
<td>Ostermeier (1967)</td>
<td>The number and type of self references were varied in taped speeches. Semantic differential scales administered.</td>
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<td>8. Source incongruity</td>
<td>Razavich (1967)</td>
<td>The degree of congruity, between speaker's speech and behavior was varied. Attitude test and credibility scales administered after initial communication and delayed countercommunication.</td>
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<td>Koeske, Crano (1968)</td>
<td>See B. 6.</td>
<td>Source ratings were significantly higher in the consistent than inconsistent conditions.</td>
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<td>9. Source-receiver</td>
<td>common ground</td>
<td>Platt</td>
<td>See B. 7.</td>
<td>Ss in common belief condition rated speaker significantly more credible on trustworthiness and dynamism than Ss in the negative belief condition.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Hughey</td>
<td>See B. 1.</td>
<td>Intrinsic credibility cues (common belief statements) resulted in higher ratings of speaker.</td>
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<td>10. Source extreme-</td>
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<td>N. Miller</td>
<td>Extremeness of a first communicator and a second communicator varied in factorial design. Attitude and source rating scales used.</td>
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<td>11. Speaker fluency</td>
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<td>G. Miller, Hevgyll</td>
<td>Number and type of nonfluencies in speech varied. Credibility scales used.</td>
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<td>Sereno, Hawkins</td>
<td>Number and type of nonfluencies varied. Credibility ratings and attitude scale (semantic differential) used.</td>
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<td>McGroskey, Mehrley</td>
<td>See B. 1.</td>
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<td>Biddle</td>
<td>See A. 2.</td>
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<td>Moan, Flick</td>
<td>Stimulus film followed by a supporting or refuting speech. Attitude scale and credibility ratings used.</td>
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**Note:** Some citations and references are not fully visible or legible in the image.
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<td>16. Message structure</td>
<td>Baker (1967)</td>
<td>Organized and disorganized versions of a speech were presented to Ss. Scales of credibility and opinion administered.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Weston (1967)</td>
<td>One or two sides of an issue were presented along with variations in receiver familiarity with the issue. Measures of attitude and credibility administered.</td>
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</table>

When the speaker used credible sources in the speech, he was rated significantly more fair than when he used low credible sources.

Attitudes toward speaker and topic trended toward congruity.

Ratings of delivery were strongly related to ratings of the speaker in general.

Favorableness toward the organizational sources was not related to the number of such sources.

Credibility ratings decreased with increased disorganization.

Credibility seemed unaffected by message structure.

Source distrusted significantly more when he was not competent and used a large number of points in his message.

Organization approached significance as a main effect.

When speaker appealed for action, trustworthiness ratings were significantly higher than when he did not.

Receivers in the lower dogmatism quartile had greater esteem for low dogmatic speaker than high dogmatic speaker.

High dogmatists generalized significantly more between and within factors of credibility than low dogmatists.

Low "ASc" Ss perceived significantly greater difference between the high and low credible sources than did high "ASo" Ss.
<table>
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<tr>
<th>Criterion</th>
<th>Concom. Variable</th>
<th>Source</th>
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<th>Findings</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A. (Continued)</td>
<td>20. Knowing the source</td>
<td>Henrickson (1940)</td>
<td>Students in speech classes rated their classmates on how well known, how well liked, and how good a speaker.</td>
<td>Better known speakers were liked better.</td>
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<td>21. Discrepancy between source position and receiver attitude</td>
<td>Bruch, Lipsher (1959)</td>
<td>See A. 12.</td>
<td>Trust scores were not affected by discrepancy.</td>
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<td>Johnson, Steiner (1968)</td>
<td>See B. 1.</td>
<td>As discrepancy increased, source ratings seemed to decrease, especially for a moderately credible source.</td>
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<td>Talbott (1968)</td>
<td>See A. 1.</td>
<td>The generality of the qualification and dynamism factors of credibility approached that of safety only when sources agreed with audiences.</td>
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<td>Eisinger, Mills (1968)</td>
<td>Source was on the same side or opposite side of the issue as the receiver. Differences in source ratings noted.</td>
<td>The discrepancy condition was significant for ratings of competence and trustworthiness, but not sincerity.</td>
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<td>23. Message and source exposure</td>
<td>Thompson (1949)</td>
<td>See B. 28.</td>
<td>Thomas Dewey's campaign address elicited no significant difference from the pre-test in receivers' ratings of his acceptability as a candidate.</td>
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<td>24. Timing of source derogation</td>
<td>Thalhofer, Kirsch (1968)</td>
<td>See B. 29.</td>
<td>Derogation of the source, regardless of whether it came before or after the message, significantly lowered receiver favorableness toward the source.</td>
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<td>25. Media</td>
<td>Whitaker, Meade (1967)</td>
<td>Sex of communicator and medium (oral or written) varied. Opinion scales and credibility rating scales administered.</td>
<td>Most of the Brazilian Ss perceived oral as more credible than written.</td>
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<td>Jacobson (1968)</td>
<td>Ss rated T.V., radio, and newspapers with a &quot;Judgment of Source Index.&quot; Responses factor analyzed.</td>
<td>Television most preferred and most believable. Newspaper most used. Credibility factors included authenticity and objectivity.</td>
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<tr>
<td>A. (Continued)</td>
<td>26. Use of humor</td>
<td>Gruner (1967)</td>
<td>Humorous and serious versions of an informative speech presented to Ss.</td>
<td>While ratings of speaker authoritativeness were unaffected by humor, character ratings were significantly higher in the humor condition.</td>
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<tr>
<td>B. Attitude, opinion, judgment</td>
<td>1. Source attributes and credibility cues</td>
<td>Moore (1921)</td>
<td>Ss indicated which of several statements was most offensive before and after receiving “expert opinion” and group norms.</td>
<td>In each case, the amount of pre-post shift was above chance, and group majority condition yielded greater shift than expert opinion. Both group and expert influence was greater than none. Group influence was generally greater than expert influence in eliciting agreement.</td>
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<td>Marple (1933)</td>
<td>Several opinion statements were presented along with majority or expert opinion on each. Ss were asked to indicate the degree of agreement to each statement before and after seeing opinions.</td>
<td>Educators yielded the greatest shift, social scientists next, lay persons third.</td>
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<td>Kulp (1934)</td>
<td>Several propositions were given to Ss to agree or disagree. They then saw others' responses varying as to type of source. Post-test followed.</td>
<td>Generally, statements were more readily accepted when stated by a well-liked person. Significant positive correlation was found for all Ss except those who claimed that they deliberately discounted the authors of the statements when ranking them.</td>
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<td>Saadi, Farnsworth (1934)</td>
<td>A series of sloganic statements were followed by a liked or disliked author or no author. A 5-point agree-disagree scale used.</td>
<td>Generally, statements rated higher when the true author was previously rated high.</td>
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<td>Sheriff (1935)</td>
<td>Authors and written passage rank ordered. Correlations derived.</td>
<td>Experimental Ss chose the hero's favorite food significantly more than controls in the immediate post situation, but the difference diminished rapidly over time.</td>
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<td>Lorgé, Curtis (1936)</td>
<td>Ss rated several prominent persons, Ss rated statements on agree-disagree scales and checked one of 2 authors listed after each. 2-4 weeks later, Ss rated statements again with the true author listed.</td>
<td>The correlation between Ss' rankings and original control rankings remained high. The Roosevelt and Hoover labels had little effect.</td>
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<td>Duncker (1938)</td>
<td>4 year-olds heard a story in which the hero preferred one food over another. Ss were asked to choose their favorite food from a multiple choice immediately after hearing story, 2, 6, 12, 15, and 15 days afterwards.</td>
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<td>Lewis (1941)</td>
<td>Ss ranked 10 slogans after having supposedly seen Roosevelt's and Hoover's rankings of the same slogans.</td>
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<tr>
<td>B. (Continued)</td>
<td>1. (Continued)</td>
<td>Burtt, Falkenberg (1941)</td>
<td>Ss responded to Likert items on religious statements. Experimental Ss supposedly saw majority ratings or average ministers' ratings.</td>
<td>Both expert and majority opinion effected greater change than control. No significant difference between expert and majority influence.</td>
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<td>Birch (1945)</td>
<td>Ss responded to statements labelled fascist, communist, reactionary, or liberal on an agree-disagree scale.</td>
<td>No overall significant difference was found between statements labelled fascist and communist nor between the reactionary and liberal labels, but labelled statements were significantly less agreed to than non-labelled statements.</td>
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<td>Michael, Rosenthal, De Camp (1949)</td>
<td>Ss ranked ordered prose and poetry before and after seeing the name of the supposed author. Preferred authors matched with both preferred and unpreferred statements and vice versa.</td>
<td>Ss seemed committed to their original judgments and unaffected by the prestige of sources.</td>
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<td>Haimar (1949)</td>
<td>Experiment #1: Prestige of speaker varied. Ss responded to Woodward ballot. Experiment #2: Live student speakers varying in ethos presented speeches. Ss responded to Woodward ballot. Experiment #3: Live speakers varied in neatness! Ss responded to Woodward ballot. Experiment #4: Speech teachers were asked to list 5 most and least persuasive persons in public life. Those most frequently mentioned were then rated in prestige, attractiveness, sincerity, and competence.</td>
<td>Significantly more shift occurred under the high than the low prestige condition. Overall difference between groups was not significant, but in the predicted direction.</td>
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<td>Strother (1951)</td>
<td>Source credibility varied in a recorded speech. Ss responded to Woodward ballot.</td>
<td>Overall difference not significant, but in predicted direction. Rank order correlation high in attractiveness, likableness, moderate in sincerity and competence, and low in prestige.</td>
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<td>Hovland, Weiss (1951)</td>
<td>See E. I.</td>
<td>Significantly more opinion shift in the high credibility condition than the low.</td>
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<td>Moos, Koalin (1952)</td>
<td>Ss ranked statements supposedly previously ranked by Murray or Taft. Statements were clear or vague.</td>
<td>Significantly more Ss shifted toward the position of the communicator under the high trust condition than the low. The prestige factor was apparently more effective when statements were vague than clear.</td>
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<td>B. (Continued)</td>
<td>I. (Continued)</td>
<td>Hovland, Mandell (1952)</td>
<td>Suspicious or impartial source presented message with explicit or implicit conclusions. Ss tested for opinion shift and information retention.</td>
<td>More attitude shift occurred when the conclusions were explicitly drawn. The difference between effects of suspicious or impartial source was not significant, but in the predicted direction. The impartial communicator who drew explicit conclusion was significantly more effective in securing attitude shift than the suspicious communicator who did not draw an explicit conclusion.</td>
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<td>Bernberg (1953)</td>
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<td>Ss indicated whether they liked paintings. Experimental Ss were told artists' and critics' opinions.</td>
<td>Significantly more Ss indicated they liked paintings after having heard favorable critics' and artists' opinions.</td>
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<td>Mausner (1953)</td>
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<td>Ss responded to Meier Art Judgment Test after conferring with high or low prestige confederates regarding confederate's opinion.</td>
<td>Significantly more yielding in the high prestige condition.</td>
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<td>Highlander (1953)</td>
<td></td>
<td>Ss responded with Wisconsin Audience Analyzer and an information test. A radio speaker varied in prestige along with other concomitant variables.</td>
<td>Authority and prestige had no significant effect.</td>
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<td>Kelman, Hovland (1953)</td>
<td></td>
<td>See E. 1</td>
<td>Highly credible speaker effected significantly more attitude change than low in the immediate post test situation.</td>
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<td>Mausner (1954)</td>
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<td>Ss judged the length of a line over 20 trials after having heard supposedly successful or unsuccessful confederates make guesses.</td>
<td>Significantly greater yielding in groups hearing successful confederate than unsuccessful confederate.</td>
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<td>Paulson (1954)</td>
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<td>Variables included (1) speaker prestige, (2) one or two sided presentation. Ss responded to Woodward ballot and information retention test. Interactions not tested.</td>
<td>High prestige speaker secured significantly greater opinion shift than low prestige speaker.</td>
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<td>Das, Rath, Das (1955)</td>
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<td>Ss ranked poets or poems separately. High poets were then matched with low poems and vice versa. Poems were re-rated with author attached.</td>
<td>The correlation among Ss who originally ranked poets was positive, indicating little prestige effect. Correlation among Ss who originally ranked poems was low or negative, indicating high prestige suggestion.</td>
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<td>B. (Continued)</td>
<td>1. (Continued)</td>
<td>Winthrop (1956)</td>
<td>Sex and pleasantness of speaker varied in factorial design. Ss indicated agreement or disagreement.</td>
<td>No significant association between sex and agreement. High association between pleasantness and agreement.</td>
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<td>Tannenbaum (1956)</td>
<td>Position of communication, original attitude toward concept, and original attitude toward source were varied in a factorial design. Ss responded on semantic differential scales.</td>
<td>Attitude change toward the concept was strongly related to original attitude toward the source.</td>
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<td>Berlo, Gulley (1957)</td>
<td>See A. 2.</td>
<td>Most of the predictions made regarding attitude change using Osgood's congruity model were verified. Correlation between actual and predicted changes in attitude toward the proposition was .73.</td>
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<td>Fine (1957)</td>
<td>Author's credibility and degree of explicit conclusion drawing were varied. A disguised opinion scale was used.</td>
<td>Explicit conclusion drawing resulted in significantly more opinion shift than using implicit conclusions. No significant difference between the credible and non-credible sources in amount of opinion shift elicited. Ss exposed to the high credible source recalled the source more readily than those exposed to the low credible source.</td>
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<td>Adams (1957)</td>
<td>3 factorial experiments were performed, varying author prestige, nationality, position on issue, and whether or not two different authors were in agreement.</td>
<td>No significant prestige effects were found.</td>
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<td>Bettinghaus (1961)</td>
<td>See A. 2.</td>
<td>Attitudes toward the speaker and topic trended toward congruity. This seemed more related to initial attitude toward the source than toward the topic.</td>
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<td>Andersen (1961)</td>
<td>2 x 3 factorial, varying artistic and non-artistic ethos.</td>
<td>Neither artistic nor non-artistic ethos increased persuasiveness. Shifts in attitude were inversely related to initial attitude.</td>
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<td>B. (Continued)</td>
<td>I. (Continued)</td>
<td>Manis</td>
<td>Author’s credibility and position on the topic varied. Ss were grouped according to initial attitude. Ss rated 19 opinion statements on semantic differential evaluative scales after having rated the topic.</td>
<td>Under the high credibility condition, there was a strong relationship between Ss’ initial attitudes and their estimate of the opinion statement. This might be attributable to a greater motivation to distort the position of the source under the high credibility condition because of the more intensive threat of influence under that condition.</td>
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<td>Smith</td>
<td>After hearing presentations on eating grasshoppers, type of influence and incentives were varied such that some Ss had dissonance and others did not. The source of influence was varied.</td>
<td>A negative communicator produced more dissonance than a positive communicator. There was significantly more persuasion in the positive-communicator condition.</td>
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<td>Rea</td>
<td>Speaker credibility and order of presentation varied in factorial design.</td>
<td>A pro-first presentation was more effective when source credibility was high. Under the con-first condition, there was no significant difference between credibility levels. This may be explained by the assumption that source credentials are more salient at first leading Ss to accept the points presented first when the speaker is highly credible.</td>
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<td>Baker, Redding</td>
<td>Speaker tallness varied. Attitude scale administered.</td>
<td>No significant difference in attitude shift between tall and short conditions</td>
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<td>Aronson, Golden</td>
<td>Expertise (relevant cues) and ‘race’ (irrelevant cues) of speaker varied in factorial design.</td>
<td>High relevant credibility was more influential than low relevant credibility. Unprejudiced Ss were more influenced by the Negro speaker.</td>
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<td>Rarick</td>
<td>Two messages were presented to Ss. Data from Ss perceiving source as highly prestigious were separated from those perceiving him as not prestigious. Measures of attitude, cognitive and affective prestige, and recall were used.</td>
<td>Source perceived to be highly prestigious affected more attitude change than source perceived as not prestigious.</td>
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<td>Hill</td>
<td>Eleven topic statements were varied along the following dimensions: (1) discrepancy from Ss’ attitudes, (2) source credibility, and (3) Ss’ latitudes of acceptance or rejection. This was a replication of Hovland and Pritzl with Australian Ss.</td>
<td>Credibility, discrepancy, and latitudes were all significant conditions. No interaction effects.</td>
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<td>B. (Continued)</td>
<td>I. (Continued)</td>
<td>Aronson, Turner, Carlsmith (1963)</td>
<td>Source credibility and discrepancy between source and S varied in factorial design.</td>
<td>Highly credible source was more effective than low. Mildly credible source effective until discrepancy became extreme. Generally, opinion change increased with increased discrepancy.</td>
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<td>Powell (1963)</td>
<td>(1) Source credibility and (2) degree of force to comply varied in factorial design.</td>
<td>Credibility was a non-significant effect. Significantly more attitude change occurred under voluntary than forced compliance. Under non-compliance, the highly credible source had greater effect than the low credible source.</td>
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<td>Choo (1964)</td>
<td>Credibility of the author and discrepancy between communication and S's attitude were varied in factorial design.</td>
<td>The credibility effect was significant. Interaction between credibility and discrepancy was not significant.</td>
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<td>Dabbs (1964)</td>
<td>(1) Source optimism, (2) ability to cope with adverse conditions, and (3) S's self esteem were varied in factorial design.</td>
<td>Optimism-pessimism was not significant. Highly self-esteem Ss were more influenced by a source who seemed able to cope with adverse conditions. Attitude change not related to liking the source.</td>
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<td>Tompkins, Samovar (1964)</td>
<td>See C. 1.</td>
<td>Expository speech may have affected some attitude change.</td>
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<td>Zimbardo et al. (1965)</td>
<td>Source credibility (how well speaker was liked) and amount of incentive varied in factorial design. S replications. This study replicated that of Smith (1961).</td>
<td>Conformity was not affected by any variable. Of those complying, more were influenced privately by a negative communicator than a positive. But a boomerang effect occurred among Ss not complying publicly.</td>
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<td>Hewgill, G. Miller (1965)</td>
<td>Source credibility and degree of fear appeal were varied in factorial design. Taped messages used. Agree-disagree scales used.</td>
<td>High credibility/high fear appeal combination affected significantly more attitude change than other conditions. Interactions were inconclusive.</td>
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<td>McCroskey (1966)</td>
<td>Speaker credibility and amount of evidence used varied in factorial design. Likert attitude scales used.</td>
<td>High evidence effect approached significance. The evidence effect was greater in the low and moderate credibility conditions than in the high. The credibility effect was significant in both immediate and delayed testings. No sleeper effect observed.</td>
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<td>B. (Continued)</td>
<td>I. (Continued)</td>
<td>Greenberg, G. Miller (1966)</td>
<td>See B. 29.</td>
<td>Identifying the low credible source before the message tended to immunize Ss against persuasion.</td>
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<td>Gibb (1966)</td>
<td>Video taped speeches with or without sub-threshold visual credibility cues were presented to Ss.</td>
<td>Both visual and sub-threshold cues were effective in producing significant attitude change.</td>
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<td>Arnold (1966)</td>
<td>A taped speech was presented to subjects. Introduction to speaker varied to provide differing cues.</td>
<td>Generally, the higher the source credibility, the more specific attitude change occurred. Higher credible sources effected more behavior than low credible sources.</td>
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<td>Pavlos (1967)</td>
<td>Taped peer or authority statements were presented to Ss. Harvey's &quot;This I Believe&quot; test was used. Rotter's internal-external control scale was used.</td>
<td>Concrete Ss were more influenced by authority source than peer. Abstracts were more influenced by peer than authority.</td>
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<td>Cook (1967)</td>
<td>(1) Number of points presented, (2) source competence, and (3) use of before or after measure of attitude were varied in factorial design.</td>
<td>High competence combined with a large number of points enhanced attitude change, while use of a large number of points combined with low competence inhibited attitude change. Competence was a significant main effect.</td>
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<td>Gregor (1967).</td>
<td>See F. 1.</td>
<td>The attractive source elicited more attitude change than the unattractive source.</td>
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<td>McGinnies (1968)</td>
<td>(1) National origin of Ss, (2) their ego-involvement with the topic, and (3) source credibility varied in factorial design.</td>
<td>All three factors were significant main effects. Credibility X Involvement approached significance. Low involved Ss seemed more susceptible to high credibility influence than highly involved Ss.</td>
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<td>Johnson, Torcivia, Poprick (1968)</td>
<td>Authors' credibility varied in the experiment.</td>
<td>There was significantly more yielding under the high than the low credibility condition.</td>
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<td>Sastrohamidjojo (1968)</td>
<td>Sources' institutional credibility (student, politician, scientist) and amount of threat appeal were varied in factorial design.</td>
<td>When the message was attached to a political group, both threat and non-threat appeals produced significant opinion change, but only non-threat appeals produced change when the message was attached to a student group.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Little, conformity occurred in other-frat pairs. When source of rating was perceived as low credible, a boomerang effect occurred in post-ratings. Rejection occurred as a function of discrepancy between other rating and self rating. There was a tendency to lower the rating of the source when the discrepancy between self and source was large.

System 1 Ss (high authoritarian) were more influenced by the high expertise source. System 2 Ss (anti-authoritarian) were influenced more by the low expertise source.

Ss applied differential weighting to each of the contradictory statements. More weight applied to highly credible source than low credible source.

More attitude change occurred with subjects who remembered source and content over time.

Vast individual differences were found in perceptions of source differences. Ss who perceived greater differences between high and low credible sources exhibited significantly more attitude change differential between high and low credibility conditions. This may indicate a "credibility proneness" construct.

Credibility was ineffective under high stress. Under low stress, agreement was greatly affected by credibility. High stress/relevant credibility combination was most effective; high stress/irrelevant credibility ranked next, and low credibility ranked last in effectiveness.

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<tr>
<td>B. (Continued)</td>
<td>1. (Continued)</td>
<td>Johnson, Steiner (1968)</td>
<td>Pairs from the same or antagonistic fraternities rated themselves and other. Feedback from E was in the form of the difference between other's ratings and S's own self ratings. Post-ratings taken.</td>
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<td>Schmitt (1968)</td>
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<td>High and low authoritarian Ss were subjected to experimental messages with varied source prestige and expertise. Ss were classified according to Harvey's conceptual systems 1 and 2.</td>
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<td>Rosenbaum, Lewin (1968)</td>
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<td>Ss read sets of contradictory 1 sentence statements about persons. The credentials of the sources varied. Order of statements varied.</td>
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<td>Letchworth (1968)</td>
<td></td>
<td>(1) Source credibility, (2) number of communication exposures, and (3) ego-involvement were varied. 3 articles of varying saliency were used as stimuli, and dependent measures were taken on S's attitude, ego-involvement, judgment of source, and behavioral commitment.</td>
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<td>Siegel, G. Miller, Wotring (1969)</td>
<td></td>
<td>See A.</td>
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<td>Sigal, Helmreich (1969)</td>
<td></td>
<td>Amount of S's stress and amount of credibility relevance were varied in factorial design. Stress was manipulated by inclusion or exclusion of statement that blood would be taken.</td>
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<td>Criterion</td>
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<td>B. (Continued) 1. (Continued)</td>
<td></td>
<td>Miller, Baseheart (1969)</td>
<td>Receivers' open-mindedness, source trustworthiness, and opinionatedness of message were varied in factorial design.</td>
<td>Under high trust, the opinionated message produced more favorable change. Under low trust, the non-opinionated message produced more change.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>McCroskey, Mehrley (1969)</td>
<td>(1) Message organization, (2) speaker fluency, and (3) speaker credibility were varied in factorial design. Attitude and perceptions of speaker credibility were measured.</td>
<td>Credibility was a significant effect.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Hughey (1969)</td>
<td>Credibility cues-external to the message and internal to the message (latter consisted of using audience values) varied. Measures were taken on audience estimation of speaker's attitude, and behavioral commitment, and information retention. Immediate and delayed post-tests.</td>
<td>Extrinsic cues were effective in modifying audience attitudes toward the topic, immediate and delayed. Degree of behavioral commitment significantly affected by extrinsic cues. Favorability of audience toward speaker's proposal faded in the delayed test.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Alexander (1969)</td>
<td>Source credibility, Ss' ego-involvement, and initial attitude were varied in a factorial design. Measures were taken on change in image.</td>
<td>Credibility effect was significant on 2 out of 6 factors of image.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Extra variables**

- Ss generally were unable to identify sincerity. No significant relationship between attitude toward topic and sincerity ratings.
- No association was found between the sex of a speaker and the degree to which the audience agrees with him.
- In various countries, Ss displayed more attitude change after hearing a male radio speaker or editorial than a female.
- A speaker's increased reference to himself resulted in more attitude change. Increased reference to the speaker's prestige did not result in greater attitude change.
- Ss (regardless of their own dogmatism) seemed to esteem a speaker with a low dogmatic appeal. Correlational data showed that the more the advocate is esteemed, the more opinion change takes place.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Criterion</th>
<th>Concom. Variable</th>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Method</th>
<th>Findings</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>B. (Continued)</td>
<td>6. Source incongruity</td>
<td>Razavieh (1967)</td>
<td>See A. 8.</td>
<td>No difference in attitude change between conditions in which speaker's actions were consistent with his words and, when they were not.</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Razavieh (1967)</td>
<td></td>
<td>Incongruous statements produced significantly more agreement than consistent statements. Perhaps S reasoned that if the source changed his mind, the evidence must be very good.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Razavieh (1967)</td>
<td>(1) Degree of incongruity between statement and previous statements of the author and (2), the presence or absence of the author's name on the statement were varied in the experiment.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>7. Common ground and artistic ethos</td>
<td>Pross (1942)</td>
<td>Extent of speaker's use of ethical appeals was varied in the experiment.</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Ludlum (1958)</td>
<td>Two versions of a speech were used. One included 5 methods of ethical proof; the other did not.</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>Platt (1964)</td>
<td>Experimental communications with or without common belief statements were used.</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Biddle (1969)</td>
<td>See A. 2.</td>
<td>More attitude change was connected with the speech which did not use ethical proofs.</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Hughey (1969)</td>
<td>See B. 1.</td>
<td>Artistic ethos in the form of supporting material was a significant effect on attitude change.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>8. Fluency</td>
<td>Sereno, Hawkins (1967)</td>
<td>See A. 11.</td>
<td>Intrinsic credibility cues (common belief statements) were only partly related to the amount of behavioral commitment elicited.</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Sereno, Hawkins (1967)</td>
<td></td>
<td>Variations in non-fluencies did not constitute a significant effect on attitude change.</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>McCroskey, Mehrley (1969)</td>
<td>See B. 1.</td>
<td>Significantly more attitude change took place under the condition of a well-organized and fluent speech than under the conditions of disorganized/fluent or disorganized/non-fluent.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>9. Source's support</td>
<td>Cole (1954)</td>
<td>Authority or star peer defended abstract art stimuli with or without rational arguments. Ss were asked to rank the paintings after hearing the communications.</td>
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<td>Both stars and authority were more effective in changing judgments with rational arguments than without.</td>
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<td>Criterion</td>
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<tr>
<td>B. (Continued)</td>
<td>9. (Continued)</td>
<td>Adams (1957)</td>
<td>See B. 1.</td>
<td>Two sources in agreement were found more effective in changing opinion than either source in disagreement, regardless of their individual prestige.</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Brehm; Lipsher (1959)</td>
<td>See A. 12.</td>
<td>Little consistent attitude change was apparent, whether supporting arguments were used or not.</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Weiss, Pasamanick (1964)</td>
<td>Strength of argument and number of exposures to communication were varied in factorial design.</td>
<td>Strength of argument did not significantly affect attitude change.</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Hewgill, G. Miller (1965)</td>
<td>See B. 1.</td>
<td>When high credibility is combined with high fear appeal, significantly more attitude change results than under other conditions.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>McCroskey (1966)</td>
<td>See B. 1.</td>
<td>While the evidence treatment approached significance, it was more effective in the moderate to low credibility conditions than in the high credibility condition.</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
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<td>Sastrohamidjojo (1968)</td>
<td>See B. 1.</td>
<td>Both threat and non-threat appeals produced significantly more opinion change when the message was attributed to a political group. Only non-threat appeals produced significant opinion change when message was attributed to a student group.</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Moan, Flick (1968)</td>
<td>See A. 12.</td>
<td>Moderate correlations resulted between credibility ratings of a refutative speaker and the extent of attitude change following his address. The correlation between a supportive speaker and attitude change was not significant.</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>Warren (1969)</td>
<td>Credibility of a speaker's sources was varied to test the effect of supporting material.</td>
<td>Highly credible sources produced significantly more attitude change.</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>G. Miller, Baseheart (1969)</td>
<td>See B. 1.</td>
<td>Under the high trust condition, an opinionated message produced more favorable change than a non-opinionated message. Under the low trust condition, the non-opinionated message produced more change.</td>
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<tr>
<td>B. (Continued)</td>
<td>10. Source position on issue</td>
<td>Manis (1961)</td>
<td>See B. 1.</td>
<td>A strong relationship was found between S's attitude and his estimate of source position on the issue under the high-credibility condition only. It was believed that under the high-credibility condition, the pressure is greater to conform and therefore distort the position of the advocate.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>11. Delivery</td>
<td>Highlander (1953)</td>
<td>See B. 1.</td>
<td>More favorable responses were elicited to a good speaker than a poor one.</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Husek (1965)</td>
<td></td>
<td>The personal/impersonal variable was not significant.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>12. Number of sources</td>
<td>Thalhofer, Kirscht (1968)</td>
<td>See B. 29.</td>
<td>Audience favorableness toward the issue was not related to the number of sources supporting the point of view expressed.</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td>13. Source persuasiveness</td>
<td>Osborne (1966)</td>
<td>See D. 1.</td>
<td>Winners in two-man discussion teams with opposing attitudes seemed to assign more importance to the topic and knew more about the issues than did losers.</td>
</tr>
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<td>14. Nationality and race</td>
<td>Adams (1957)</td>
<td>See B. 1.</td>
<td>The hypothesis was partially accepted that statements by members of the same nationality are more effective than statements by members of another nationality from that of receivers.</td>
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<td>Kraus (1959)</td>
<td>4 11-minute kinescope recordings were made with white, black, or mixed actors. Semantic differential and Calif. E scale administered.</td>
<td>Mixed-actor group was superior to others in changing racial attitudes.</td>
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<td>Aronson, Golden (1962)</td>
<td>See B. 1.</td>
<td>Unprejudiced Ss were more influenced by the Negro speaker than were prejudiced Ss.</td>
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<td>15. Source optimism</td>
<td>Dabbs (1964)</td>
<td>See B. 1.</td>
<td>Source optimism or pessimism was not a significant effect.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Criterion</td>
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<td>B. (Continued)</td>
<td>16. (Continued)</td>
<td>Rea (1961)</td>
<td>See B. 1.</td>
<td>Under the high source credibility condition, a pro-first speech was more effective. The pro-first, low credible message was least effective. Under the con-first condition, no significant difference was found in attitude shift between high and low credibility conditions.</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>Baker (1965)</td>
<td>See A. 16.</td>
<td>No significant difference was found between an organized and disorganized speech in amount of attitude change elicited.</td>
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<td>Cook (1967)</td>
<td>See B. 1.</td>
<td>The message was distrusted under the condition of high source competence and greater number of points in the message. Attitude change was inhibited under the condition of high number of points and low competence.</td>
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<td>Weston (1967)</td>
<td>See A. 16.</td>
<td>In a two-sided presentation, use of both familiar and unfamiliar issues in a single message decreased attitude change.</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Rosenbaum, Lewin (1968)</td>
<td>See B. 1.</td>
<td>Ss applied differential weighting to each of the contradictory statements. More weight was applied to recent than to prior statements.</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>N. Miller (1968)</td>
<td>See A. 10.</td>
<td>When 2 communications were read in sequence, audience rating of the latter author was a function of their rating of the former (contrast effect), and the better the rating of an author, the more agreement with that author.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>McCroskey, Mehrley (1969)</td>
<td>See B. 1.</td>
<td>Significantly more attitude change was found under the condition of a well-organized fluent speech than any other condition.</td>
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<tr>
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<td>17. Appeal for action</td>
<td>Biddle (1966)</td>
<td>See A. 2</td>
<td>A speech in which there was an appeal for action produced significantly more attitude change than a speech without appeal. The former produced greater degree of behavioral commitment.</td>
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<td>Criterion</td>
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<td>B. (Continued)</td>
<td>18. Receiver dogmatism</td>
<td>Pavlos (1967)</td>
<td>See B. 1.</td>
<td>Concrete Ss were influenced significantly more by an authority than a peer. Abstract Ss changed significantly more under the influence of a peer than an authority.</td>
</tr>
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<td>20. Receivers' familiarity with issue</td>
<td>Welton (1967)</td>
<td>See A. 16.</td>
<td>Low ASO Ss showed greater attitude change differential between high and low source credibility conditions than did high ASO Ss.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>21. Discrepancy between source and receiver</td>
<td>Brehm, Lipshier (1959)</td>
<td>See A. 12.</td>
<td>Low ASO Ss apparently perceived greater differences between high and low credibility communicators. This may indicate a construct of “credibility proneness.”</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>Aronson, Turner, Carlsmith (1965)</td>
<td>See B. 1.</td>
<td>There was more attitude change when Ss were familiar with the issue than when they were not.</td>
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<td>Hill (1963)</td>
<td>See B. 1.</td>
<td>Source-receiver discrepancy seemed unrelated to attitude change. Little consistent attitude change was exhibited.</td>
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<td>Powell (1963)</td>
<td>See B. 1.</td>
<td>The mildly credible source was effective until discrepancy became extreme. At that point, the source was disparaged.</td>
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<td>The greater the discrepancy, the more the attitude change.</td>
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<td>Significantly more attitude change occurred among initially unfavorable Ss than favorable.</td>
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<td>B. (Continued)</td>
<td>21. (Continued)</td>
<td>Choos (1964)</td>
<td>See B. 1.</td>
<td>Ss who judged discrepancy to be greater displayed more opinion change than those who judged it to be less.</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Johnson, Steiner (1968)</td>
<td>See B. 1.</td>
<td>Where the discrepancy between source and receiver was greatest, a boomerang effect occurred under low credibility.</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>Alexander (1969)</td>
<td>See B. 1.</td>
<td>Initial attitude was not a significant main effect, but on one factor of audience image, there was a credibility-attitude interaction. Generally those who initially disagreed with the speaker changed more if they perceived the source as highly credible than they did when they perceived him as low credible.</td>
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<td>22. Receiver self-esteem</td>
<td>Dabb (1964)</td>
<td>See B. 1.</td>
<td>High self-esteem Ss were more influenced by a source who seemed able to cope with adverse conditions. Low self-esteem Ss were more influenced by nontactuals.</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>Mertz (1966)</td>
<td></td>
<td>Self ratings seemed unrelated to source ratings, although source ratings were related to attitude change.</td>
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<td>23. Receivers' ego-involvement</td>
<td>McGinnies (1968)</td>
<td>See B. 1.</td>
<td>Low involved Ss were more susceptible to high credibility influence than highly involved Ss.</td>
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<td>Sereno (1968)</td>
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<td>Greater change was exhibited by low involved Ss.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Letchworth (1968)</td>
<td>See B. 1.</td>
<td>High ego-involved Ss tended to change attitude less than low ego-involved Ss.</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Alexander (1969)</td>
<td>See B. 1.</td>
<td>Generally, Ss who were low ego-involved did not change their attitude in a positive direction.</td>
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<td>B. (Continued)</td>
<td>24. Message ambiguity</td>
<td>Hovland, Mandell (1952)</td>
<td>See B. 1.</td>
<td>Significantly more attitude change occurred under the condition in which the source explicitly drew conclusions than when he did not. An impartial communicator who drew explicit conclusions was significantly more effective than a suspicious communicator who did not.</td>
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<td>Moos, Koslin (1952)</td>
<td>See B. 1.</td>
<td>Prestige suggestion tended to operate when the communication was vague. Prestige suggestion was ignored when the communication was precise.</td>
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<td>Fine (1957)</td>
<td>See B. 1.</td>
<td>Significantly more attitude change occurred when the conclusion of the message was explicit than when it was not.</td>
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<td>25. Receiver stress</td>
<td>Sigall, Helmreich (1969)</td>
<td>See B. 1.</td>
<td>When Ss were under high stress, there was a tendency to agree with the source, regardless of his credibility. However, under low stress, agreement was strongly related to credibility. Stress may therefore decrease the hold of attention.</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>Weiss (1953)</td>
<td>See E. 6.</td>
<td>Memorizing statements significantly affected opinion change in the direction of the position taken in the statements memorized.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>26. Receiver learning</td>
<td>Powell (1963)</td>
<td>See B. 1.</td>
<td>Significantly more attitude change was observed under the condition of voluntary compliance than forced compliance, regardless of source credibility. Including artists' names seemed to have a positive effect on ratings.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>27. Receiver incentive</td>
<td>Farnsworth, Missouri (1931)</td>
<td>Ss were shown paintings either with or without well-known names attached. The paintings were then rated.</td>
<td>No significant change occurred in attitudes toward Dewey's ideas. There was a significant increase in evaluations of his speaking skill. No significant change occurred in attitudes toward the personal acceptability of Dewey as a candidate. Those who had heard the address before or read about it failed to differ from those who did not.</td>
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<td>Thompson (1949)</td>
<td>Ss filled out Likert scales before and after hearing a tape of a campaign address of Thomas Dewey.</td>
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<td>Berlo, Kumata (1956)</td>
<td>See A. 23.</td>
<td>When the source was not reinstated subsequent to initial message exposure, Ss in the high credibility condition regressed in attitude. Ss in the low credibility condition displayed a slight sleeper effect. After reinstatement, agreement increased for a positive source and decreased for a negative source.</td>
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<td>Weiss, Pasamanick (1964)</td>
<td>See B. 9</td>
<td>After seeing an anti-McCarthy film produced by the Canadian Broadcasting Company, Ss' attitudes toward CBC declined, while their attitude toward McCarthy became more positive (boomerang).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29. Timing</td>
<td></td>
<td>Greenberg, Tannenbaum (1961), Husek (1965)</td>
<td>The placement of an article's byline was varied. Pre- and post-semantic differentials were used.</td>
<td>Mean latency of agreeing with statements was significantly faster after 2 exposures than one.</td>
</tr>
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<td>of source</td>
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<td>Greenberg, G. Miller (1966)</td>
<td>Four experiments were reported in which the credibility of the source and the timing of source identification were varied.</td>
<td>Significantly more attitude change occurred when byline appears at the beginning than when it appears in the middle or at the end.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>identification</td>
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<td>Thalhofer, Kirscht (1968)</td>
<td>Number of sources and timing of source derogation were varied. Semantic differential scales on the source and issue were administered.</td>
<td>Mentioning a negative source at the end results in more positive attitude change than mentioning him at the beginning.</td>
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<td>Presenting an identification of the negative source first tended to immunize Ss against subsequent persuasion. When Ss read the message before learning the identification of the source, they were less biased by his low credibility. When the source was perceived as highly credible, immediate identification resulted in significantly more attitude change than when he is identified after the message.</td>
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<td>Derogated source was less effective in changing attitudes when the derogation took place before the message.</td>
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<td>B. (Continued)</td>
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<tr>
<td>C. Information recall and comprehension</td>
<td>1. Source attributes and credibility cues</td>
<td>Hovland, Weiss (1951)</td>
<td>See E.1.</td>
<td>No significant difference was found between the high and low credibility conditions in amount of recall.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Hovland, Mandell (1952)</td>
<td>See B.1.</td>
<td>No significant difference was found between groups exposed to suspicious source and trusted source in amount of information recalled.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Highlander (1953)</td>
<td>See B.1.</td>
<td>No evidence was found that good speakers elicit more learning than poor ones.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Paulson (1954)</td>
<td>See B.1.</td>
<td>Speaker prestige did not affect recall, but presenting two sides of the issue produced more retention of information than presenting only one side.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Fine (1957)</td>
<td>See B.1.</td>
<td>Men recalled more than women, and those initially favorable to the issue recalled more than those initially opposed. Also those who shifted opinion recalled more than those who did not.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Harms (1959)</td>
<td>See A.2.</td>
<td>When conclusions were explicit, there was more recall of information than when they were not explicit. No relation was found between recall and opinion shift or between credibility and recall.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Livingston (1961)</td>
<td></td>
<td>No apparent relation was seen between source credibility and comprehension or between status and comprehension.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Rarick (1962)</td>
<td>See B.1.</td>
<td>High credibility was significantly more effective in eliciting understanding than low credibility. Ss who heard the authority speaker displayed more interest than those who heard the low credible source.</td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Learning was unaffected by cognitive prestige, but the neutral affective prestigious source may have caused more learning than the high or low affective prestigious sources.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Criterion</td>
<td>Concom. Variable</td>
<td>Source</td>
<td>Method</td>
<td>Findings</td>
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<tr>
<td>C. (Continued)</td>
<td>1. (Continued)</td>
<td>Tompkins, Samovar (1964)</td>
<td>High, moderate, or low credible sources presented speech, after which retention test was administered.</td>
<td>Credibility did not significantly affect the amount of information learned, though expository speech did tend to change attitudes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Gibb (1966)</td>
<td></td>
<td>See B. 1.</td>
<td>Credibility cues (subthreshold and visual) did not significantly affect information retention.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>King (1966)</td>
<td></td>
<td>Artistic and non-artistic ethos were manipulated in a factorial design. The cloze procedure was used immediately after the speech and 2 weeks later.</td>
<td>Credibility manipulations failed to affect information recall.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hughey (1969)</td>
<td></td>
<td>See B. 1.</td>
<td>No credibility effect on retention was observed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Delivery</td>
<td>Haiman (1948)</td>
<td></td>
<td>A story was read to Ss by a poor speaker and a skilled speaker. Multiple choice recall test administered.</td>
<td>In only one of three replications was the difference significant.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Platt (1964)</td>
<td></td>
<td>See B. 7.</td>
<td>Common ground statements did not result in more recall.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hughey (1969)</td>
<td></td>
<td>See B. 1.</td>
<td>Common ground statements had no effect on information retention.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Message ambiguity</td>
<td>Osborne (1966)</td>
<td></td>
<td>2-man discussion teams were rematched on a power basis for four rounds. Participants took tests of verbal ability, MMPI extraversion test, and Jackson personality research form.</td>
<td>There was no significant difference between winners and losers on amount of concepts for the issues. Winners assigned significantly more importance to the topic. Winners knew significantly more about the topic than losers. No significant difference was found in intelligence or personality traits.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Criterion</td>
<td>Concom. Variable</td>
<td>Source</td>
<td>Method</td>
<td>Findings</td>
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<tr>
<td>E. Attitude retention</td>
<td>1. Source attributes and credibility</td>
<td>Kulp (1934)</td>
<td>See B. 1.</td>
<td>Attitude shift remained after 8 weeks, although there was some regression. E. Attitude retention.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>cues</td>
<td>Hovland, Weiss</td>
<td>(1) Source credibility, (2)</td>
<td>Ss in the high credibility-condition, displayed regression toward the original opinion. Ss in the low credibility condition displayed a sleeper effect.</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(1951)</td>
<td>topic, and (3) source position</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Kelman, Hovland</td>
<td>were varied. Immediate and</td>
<td>Under non-reinstatement regression occurred for the high credibility condition and sleeper effect for low. But under reinstatement, that trend was reversed.</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(1953)</td>
<td>delayed post attitude tests</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Watts, McGuire</td>
<td>administered.</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(1964)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Gibb (1966)</td>
<td>See B. 1.</td>
<td>Persons unable to recall the topic of communication after 6 weeks retained more opinion change than subjects who could remember the topic, although just the opposite occurred 1 week after exposure. Persons who remembered specific arguments exhibited more opinion change than those who did not. Those who remembered the positive source exhibited more retention than those who did not. No sleeper effect was observed.</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>McCroskey (1966)</td>
<td>See B. 1.</td>
<td>No significant difference was found between conditions of subthreshold cues, visual cues, and no cues in the delayed post test. Source credibility manipulation was effective in both the immediate and delayed situation. No sleeper effect was observed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Johnson, Torcivia, Poprick (1968)</td>
<td>See B. 1.</td>
<td>Significantly more yielding occurred under the high credibility condition than the low in both immediate and delayed situations. Extrinsic credibility cues were effective in changing audience attitudes and behavioral commitment both immediately and in the delayed situation. Audience favorableness toward the speaker's proposal faded somewhat in the delayed situation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Criterion</td>
<td>Concom. Variable</td>
<td>Source</td>
<td>Method</td>
<td>Findings</td>
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<tr>
<td>E (Continued)</td>
<td>2. Receiver dogmatism</td>
<td>Schmid (1968)</td>
<td>See B. 1.</td>
<td>After 3 weeks, anti-authoritarian Ss increased opinion change over time, while high authoritarian Ss decreased over time.</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td>3. Source position</td>
<td>Chen (1936)</td>
<td>Pro-Japanese and pro-Chinese propaganda on Manchurian problem was presented to Ss. Pre, post, and delayed tests administered.</td>
<td>Generally, Ss displayed regression toward original attitude in the delayed situation, but there was some retention of attitude.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>5. Message structure</td>
<td>Cook, Insko (1968)</td>
<td>The number of values asserted in a speech along with the presence or absence of re-exposure to the speech was varied. Delayed testing occurred 4, 7, or 11 days after initial exposure.</td>
<td>Persuasive impact of speech decreased over time. Generally, the more values in the speech, the greater the persuasive impact. Attitudes persisted significantly longer in the re-exposure condition than in the non-re-exposure condition.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>6. Exposure</td>
<td>Weiss (1953)</td>
<td>Ss memorized true and false statements. In one condition, Ss were told to discount the truth of the statements. The other group was not given that counter-communication. Delayed post testing occurred at 3 and 6 weeks.</td>
<td>Discounting leads to an initial rejection of the message, which is later forgotten. Thus a sleeper effect results.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Kelman, Hovland (1953)</td>
<td>See E. 1</td>
<td>Re-exposure to source reversed the trend of regression in the high credibility group and sleeper in the low credibility group.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Cook, Insko (1968)</td>
<td>See E. 3.</td>
<td>Groups re-exposed to the message retained attitude shifts longer than those not re-exposed.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Letchworth (1968)</td>
<td>See B. 1.</td>
<td>The sleeper effect did not seem operative with highly involved Ss. Low involved Ss were more influenced by repeated exposures.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Criterion</td>
<td>Concom. Variable</td>
<td>Source</td>
<td>Method</td>
<td>Findings</td>
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<tr>
<td>K. Perceived Discrepancy</td>
<td>1. Source attributes and credibility cues</td>
<td>Gregor (1967)</td>
<td>Attractiveness of the speaker was varied in introductions. Measures were taken on perceived similarity between source position and subject's.</td>
<td>It was tentatively concluded that recipients close to the communicator in the unattractive source condition displayed a contrast effect in their estimate of similarity. It was not supported that Ss who disagreed with the communicator would assimilate their estimates of similarity. Authority cues differentially influenced System 1 and System 2 Ss. System 1 Ss attended more closely to high authority supervisors, while System 2 Ss attended best to low authority supervisors.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G. Receiver attention</td>
<td>1. Source attributes and credibility cues</td>
<td>Garso (1969)</td>
<td>In 2 experiments, the authoritativeness and role of source were varied. Measures of Ss' attention were taken. Ss were classified by Harvey's conceptual systems 1 and 2.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The following relationships have been examined by the various studies listed in the foregoing table. After each relationship, a notation of two numerals is given. The first numeral indicates the number of studies confirming the relationship; the second indicates the total number of studies examining the relationship. For example, 0/3 indicates that none of the three studies examining the relationship confirmed it; 2/4 means that two out of four studies examining the relationship confirmed it. The letter-numeral system from the previous table is retained, but in some cases meaningful relationships were not suggested under the variables and therefore hiatuses occur in the letter-numeral sequence.

### A. PERCEIVED PRESTIGE AND CREDIBILITY

1. Source of communication.
   - a. Educators ranked first among professions, ministers last. [1/1]
   - b. Ratings increase with increased exposures. [1/1]

2. The following factors of source credibility have been found in factor analytic studies:
   - activity—1 study
   - nice guy—1 study
   - trustworthiness—3 studies
   - competence—4 studies
   - safety—1 study
   - techniques of speech—1 study
   - inspiration—1 study
   - professional—1 study
   - dynamism—1 study.

3. Source attributes and credibility cues.
   - a. Attitude toward source and topic tend toward congruity. [2/2]
   - b. Source descriptions affect audience ratings of the source. [5/3]
   - c. There are vast individual differences in the tendency to see differences between sources (credibility proneness). [1/1]
   - d. Social class of a speaker can be detected from a speech sample. [1/1]
   - e. Social class is a credibility cue. [2/2]

4. Source sincerity.
   - a. Audiences are generally unable to identify speaker sincerity. [1/1]

5. Sex.
   - a. Males are generally perceived as more credible than females by most subjects. [1/1]

   - a. Increased reference to self results in increased perceived competence and trustworthiness, while increased reference to one's prestige results in greater perceived trustworthiness and dynamism. [1/1]

7. Source bias.
   - a. Unbiased sources rank best in authoritativeness and character. [1/1]

8. Source incongruity.
   - a. Source ratings are higher when the source's actions and words are not incongruous. [1/1]
   - b. A source whose statements are perceived as inconsistent is perceived as more liberal than those not perceived as incongruous. [1/1]

9. Source-receiver common ground.
   - a. Speakers are rated higher when there are common beliefs than when there are not. [2/2]

10. Source extremeness.
    - a. Extreme sources are liked less than moderate sources. [1/1]

11. Speaker fluency.
    - a. Increased non-fluency adversely affects credibility ratings. [5/3]

12. Source's support.
    - a. When the source uses supporting material, he is rated more credible than when he does not. [2/3]
    - b. Use of highly credible sources in a speech leads to increased fairness ratings. [1/1]
    - c. A speaker's credibility rating is not affected by subsequent pro or con speech. [1/1]

    - a. There is a strong positive relationship between ratings of delivery and ratings of speakers. [1/1]

15. Number of sources.
    - a. The number of organizational sources is related to a receiver's favorableness toward sources. [0/1]

    - a. Message organization is positively related to the perceived credibility of the source. [2/3]
b. When two communicators are perceived in sequence, ratings of the first are used as an anchor for contrast effect in ratings of the second. [1/1]
c. Lack of competence along with the use of a large number of points may lead to lower trustworthiness ratings. [1/1]

17. Appeal for action.
a. When a speaker appeals for action he receives higher trustworthiness ratings than when he does not. [I/I]

19. Receiver's "assumed similarity of opposites" (Fiedler).
a. Persons who do not see much difference between persons they consider opposites perceive less difference between high and low credible sources than do persons who perceive great difference between opposites. [1/1]

20. Knowing the source.
a. Better known speakers are better liked. [1/1]

21. Discrepancy between source position and receiver attitude.
a. Source ratings are lower where discrepancy is greater. [2/3],

22. Receiver self-esteem.
a. There is a relationship between self-ratings and source ratings. [0/1]

a. Derogation of the source leads to lowered credibility ratings, regardless of when it took place. [1/1]

25. Media.
a. Oral messages are perceived as more credible than written. [1/1]
b. Television is most preferred and most believable, while newspapers are most used. [1/1]

a. Use of humor leads to higher character ratings. [1/1]

B. ATTITUDE, OPINION, JUDGMENT

1. Source attributes and credibility cues.
a. All other variables equal, cues as to source credibility or prestige extrinsic to the message significantly affect attitude, opinion, and judgment. [40/50]
b. Generally, majority influence is more effective than expert influence. [2/3]
c. Different professions differ in their persuasiveness. [1/1]
d. Neatness may be a factor in speaker persuasiveness. [1/1]
e. A pleasant speaker is more effective in securing agreement than an unpleasant one. [1/1]
f. Speaker tallness is unrelated to his persuasiveness. [1/1]

2. Source sincerity.
a. There is a relationship between attitude change and speaker 'sincerity ratings. [0/1]

3. Sex.
a. Men are more persuasive than women [1/2]

4. Source reference to self.
a. When a speaker frequently refers to himself, he may elicit more attitude change than when he does not refer to himself, although more frequent reference to one's prestige may not lead to greater attitude change. [1/1]

5. Source dogmatism.
a. Receivers tend to esteem low dogmatic speakers more than high and therefore yield more to the opinion of a low dogmatic source. [1/1]
b. Concrete receivers are more influenced by an authority than a peer while abstract receivers are more influenced by a peer than an authority. [1/2]

6. Source incongruity.
a. Incongruous statements produce significantly more agreement than consistent statements. [1/2]

7. Common ground and artistic ethos.
a. Use of common belief statements and ethical appeals may enhance persuasion. [2/5]

8. Fluency.
a. Increased fluency may enhance persuasion. [1/2]

9. Source's support.
a. Use of supporting arguments will elicit more attitude change than failure to use support. [1/3]
b. Two sources in agreement are more effective in changing opinion than either source in disagreement, regardless of their individual prestige. [1/1]
c. When source credibility is high, a fear appeal is more effective than when source credibility is low. [2/2]
d. Use of evidence is more effective when the source is low-credible. [1/1]
e. The use of highly credible sources of information in a speech is more effective than using low credible sources. [1/1]
VARIABLES OF SOURCE CREDIBILITY

1. Source position of issue.
   a. When the source is highly credible, there is a tendency for the receiver to distort the source position to conform more to his own position on the issue. [2/2]

2. Source persuasiveness.
   a. Persuasive persons seem to assign more importance to the communication topic and know more about it than non-persuasive persons. [1/1]

3. Nationality and race.
   a. Members of a national group may be more influenced by members of the same group than by non-members. [1/1]
   b. Racial attitudes may be best changed by dramatic communication when the actors are of different races than when they are of the same race. [1/1]
   c. Unprejudiced receivers may be more influenced by a Negro than a white. [1/1]

4. Source optimism.
   a. The degree of source optimism or pessimism affects attitude change. [0/1]

5. Message structure.
   a. When the source is highly credible, a speech with pro arguments first is most effective, but when the source is low credible, the pro first arrangement is least effective. [1/1]
   b. When two communicators are exposed in succession, the receiver's judgment of the second is contrasted to that of the first, and whichever is rated higher is more persuasive. [1/1]
   c. When two communications are exposed in succession, the receiver tends to weight them differently, with a general recency effect emerging. [1/1]
   d. An organized speaker elicits more attitude change than a disorganized speaker. [1/2]
   e. Presenting a large number of points may inhibit attitude change, particularly when combined with a low credible source. [1/1]

6. Appearance for action.
   a. A speaker who appeals for action produces more attitude change and behavioral commitment than a speaker who does not. [1/1]

7. "Assumed similarity of opposites" (Fiedler).
   a. Receivers who perceive greater differences between communication sources are apt to be affected more differently by high and low credible sources than receivers who perceive less difference. [1/1]

8. Receiver's familiarity with issue.
   a. There is more attitude change when receivers are familiar with the issue than when they are not. [1/1]

9. Discrepancy between source and receiver.
   a. Generally, the greater the discrepancy, the greater the attitude change, particularly when the source is highly credible. [5/6]
   b. A mildly credible source is effective until the discrepancy between his position and the receiver's attitude is great, at which point the source is disparaged. [1/1]
   c. When the source is not credible and the discrepancy is great, a boomerang effect may occur. [1/1]

    a. Receivers with high self-esteem are more influenced by sources who can cope with adverse conditions than by non-copers, while low self-esteemed receivers are more influenced by the latter. [1/1]
    b. While receiver self ratings are unrelated to source ratings, high source ratings are positively related to attitude change. [1/1]

11. Receivers' ego-involvement.
    a. Low involved receivers are more affected by highly credible sources than are highly involved receivers. [9/4]
   a. There is generally more attitude change when the conclusion drawn by the source is explicit than when it is vague. [2/3]
   b. Prestige suggestion is operative only when the message is vague. [1, 2]

   a. Effects of source credibility are operative only in non-stressful situations. [1/1]

   a. Learning communication content causes change in receiver attitude toward the position of the communication learned. [1/1]

27. Receiver incentive.
   a. There is more attitude change under conditions of voluntary compliance than forced compliance, regardless of source credibility. [1/1]

   a. Presenting the identification of a source first provides the receiver with a set to accept or reject the message, depending upon whether the identification included high or low credibility cues; presenting the source after the message does not result in as extreme acceptance or rejection. [4/4]

C. INFORMATION RECALL AND COMPREHENSION

1. Source attributes and credibility cues.
   a. A highly credible source elicits more retention or comprehension than a low credible source. [1/13]

2. Delivery.
   a. A speaker with good delivery is more effective in eliciting retention than is a poor speaker. [0/2]

3. Common ground.
   a. Use of common ground statements results in greater recall of information. [0/2]

E. ATTITUDE RETENTION

1. Source attributes and credibility cues.
   a. Attitudes changed as a result of a communication tend to regress over time. [5/6]
   b. When receivers are exposed to a communication from a low credible source, a sleeper effect occurs, that is, the amount of attitude change in the direction of the source's position increases. [3/5]

   a. Use of common belief statements by a speaker produces attitude change retention. [0/1]

6. Exposure.
   a. Re-exposure to the message reduces attitude regression. [1/1]
   b. Re-exposure to source qualifications reduces regression among receivers exposed to a high credible source and eliminates the sleeper effect among those who were exposed to a low credible source. [1/1]

7. Ego-involvement.
   a. The sleeper effect seems operative only among highly involved receivers. [1/1]
ABSTRACTS OF DOCTORAL DISSERTATIONS IN THE FIELD OF SPEECH COMMUNICATION, 1970

This section contains 299 abstracts received from thirty-five universities. Unless otherwise indicated, the dissertations abstracted were submitted for the Ph.D. degree during the calendar year 1970 (of the 299 doctoral degrees represented by the abstracts, 259 were granted in 1970 and 40 were granted in 1969). The author of each dissertation was the abstracter unless notation to the contrary appears at the close of the entry.

Many of the dissertations abstracted are relevant to more than one area of the field, but for the calendar year 1970, one relates primarily to Forensics, nine to Instructional Development (plus four for 1969), twenty-four to Interpersonal and Small Group Interaction (plus five for 1969), ten to Interpretation, thirty-two to Mass Communication (plus six for 1969), thirty-four to Public Address (plus nine for 1969), forty-six to Rhetorical and Communication Theory (plus ten for 1969), sixty-seven to Speech Sciences (plus four for 1969), and thirty-six to Theatre (plus two for 1969).

To facilitate reference, each abstract is arranged alphabetically by author under its area of primary designation; within this arrangement, each abstract is numbered sequentially from A-0233 through A-0531. The numbering system permits cross-referencing within the list of abstracts and provides a means of indexing the abstracts in the subsequent bibliography, "Titles of Graduate Theses and Dissertations, An Index of Graduate Research in Speech Communication, 1970."

FORENSICS


Holton, Robert F. A Rhetorical Analysis of Legal Arguments as Demonstrated by the Trial of Carlyle Harris. Bowling Green State U. See A-0389.


Lowe, Clarice P. The Division of the Methodist Episcopal Church, 1844: An Example of Failure in Rhetorical Strategy. The U. of Wisconsin, Madison. See A-0353.


A new research method was used to measure the dogmatism of intercollegiate debaters, to compare the debaters' dogmatism to college student norms, and to relate the debaters' dogmatism to eleven personal-debate variables of the debaters.

'Dogmatism' was defined through the Rokeach constructs, and the D-Scale, Form E, was used to measure dogmatism. Calculation of a two-tailed power formula indicated that a minimum of 110 randomly selected debaters would be sufficient for making comparisons. D-Scale norms were computed, based on the published research of more than 14,000 D-Scale scores over the past ten years. The variance of the college student norm was used as a population estimate in the power formula.

Fifteen randomly selected debate coaches returned 123 usable forms completed by their debaters. Each form consisted of 10 multiple-choice questions and the D-Scale, Form E. Statistical analysis of the data yielded the following results:

1. The reliability (odd-even) coefficient of the debaters' dogmatism scores was .846.

2. Intercollegiate debaters were significantly more open-minded than the college students norm; the same is true of male and female debaters in comparison to the male and female student norms, respectively.

3. There was no relationship indicated by Analysis of Variance techniques between dogmatism and the debaters' sex; class in school; total debates, tournament debates, debate winning percentage, sides in high school, total debates, tournament debates, winning percentage, sides in college; or completion of a college course in argumentation and/or debate.

4. Chi-Square analysis revealed that extremely closed- and open-minded debaters differed significantly from each other in five variables, and the degree of relationship was estimated by Phi Coefficients and Pearson r correlations. Extremely open-minded debaters were usually (1) females, (2) who have won more than half of their high school debates, (3) who have participated only in college debate tournaments as opposed to college tournaments plus exhibition debates, (4) who have won more than half of their college debates, and (5) who are not now taking and never have taken a college course in argumentation and/or debate. Extremely closed-minded debaters were characterized by the opposite of each of these five variables.

INSTRUCTIONAL DEVELOPMENT


The purpose of this study was to determine the present status and nature of the basic speech-communication course designed primarily for classroom teachers.

Among other findings, the study revealed that the course is: (1) a relatively "recent" course originating in most of the schools since 1960, and found to be more prevalent in the West and in the larger institutions, (2) designed for both elementary and secondary teacher-education students, although the majority of students enrolled are elementary teacher-education students; (3) more frequently a required course than an elective course which stresses objectives related to the speech skills of the teacher or methods of developing oral skills in pupils; (4) made up of a variety of units of study most frequently related to public discourse, teaching methods, and speech development/correction; (5) usually taught by utilizing teacher-led discussions and instructor lectures; and (6) more often taught by teachers who are assistant professors, hold master's degrees, are trained in general speech, and have no previous teaching or administrative experience on either the elementary or secondary level.


This study investigated the change in the attitudes toward Negroes of 180 white high school speech students enrolled in four Southern Illinois high schools. In order to test theoretical extensions of the cognitive dissonance model
of attitude change, the subjects in the study were assigned to one of four treatment groups or to a control group. One group was intensively exposed to Negro history and literature. A second group made speeches favoring reparations payments to the black community, and the third and fourth groups debated either affirmatively or negatively the reparations issue.

Westies' Summated Differences Scale and the Adorno 'F' Scale were the instruments used in an experimental design which prescribed a pre-test, a post-test, and a post-post-test. A treatment X levels design utilizing analysis of variance techniques provided the model for analyzing data using the difference between pre-test and post-test scores as the criterion value.

The major findings indicated that none of the various speech assignments had a significantly greater effect upon the racial attitudes of the students than any of the other assignments. It was found that although statistically significant positive attitude change was not reflected by the immediate post-test, counter-attitudinal advocacy in both forced compliance and a choice situation could affect attitude change over a longer period of time. Another finding supported dissonance theory by indicating that students whose attitudes were initially the most negative changed their attitudes in a positive direction more than those students who were considered to be moderate or favorable in their initial attitudes.


The purpose of this study was to investigate the pre-school and early elementary programs for the culturally disadvantaged. Using primarily Head-Start and Project Follow-Through, funded programs of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, this study focused on speech and language arts improvement through the implementation of such programs.

From the perspective of the social system, communication skills are a tool for achieving academic success. The culturally disadvantaged child is defined in relation to the social class and generally lacks communication skills. Unable to relate to his peers, the culturally disadvantaged child cannot communicate with them or adopt their behavior patterns. Hence, he remains trapped by his inability to communicate.


This study attempted to determine the relationships between the personality typology of introversion-extraversion and types of oral instructor criticism (audience-oriented and speaker-oriented) in the beginning speech-communication course. Speech anxiety, attitudes toward the course and the instructor, achievement of course goals, and examination scores served as dependent variables. The purpose of the investigation was to find a method by which one might better individualize instruction in a course which allows considerable student-instructor interaction.


The purpose of the research was to determine if positive reinforcement presented by varying modes can result in the improvement of the beginning speaker's speaking skill. Particular attention was directed toward light on-set reinforcement as applied to a physical aspect of the nonverbal code—gesture. Nine intact groups, drill sections of the beginning speech course, were compared via nonparametric analysis of variance routine. Improvement in gestural skill...
was measured by the difference between evaluations of judging panels during the pre-test subtracted from those during the post-test.

A-0239. Miller, Bert A., Jr. Personal, Situational, and Bibliographic Citation Characteristics as Predictors of Scholarly Publication Activity. Southern Illinois U.

The present study combined personal, situational, and bibliographic citation characteristics of producers of journal publications into a predictive model of productivity. The question asked was, "What combination of predictor variables would account for maximum amounts of variance in journal productivity?"

The sample consisted of fifty-five producers of journal publications from 1959 through 1969. The sample was taken from The Quarterly Journal of Speech, Speech Teacher, and Speech Monographs.

Descriptive data were computed for the variables in this study. The computations involved ranges, means, standard deviations, percentages, and correlations.

Seventeen independent or predictor variables were used. The variables used were Age, Ph.D., Years since highest degree was awarded, Degree from major university, Degree from non-major university, Employment at major university, Employment at non-major university, Assistant Professor, Associate Professor, Full Professor, Sources of citations, Co-authorship, Total number of citations, Self-citations, Cited by other producers, Cited others, Age of citations, Acknowledgments.

Multiple linear regression equations were formulated so that relative amounts of criterion variance (journal productivity) might be accounted for by the variance of the independent variables.

The original full regression equation, with all independent variables in the presence of each other, accounted for .8175 proportion of the variance in journal productivity.

The final regression equation contained five variables: Co-authorships, Self-citations, Cited by others, Mean age of citations, Acknowledgments. The final regression accounted for .7759 proportion of the variance in journal productivity. By reducing the number of independent variables by twelve, there was only a loss of .0416 proportion of variance.


This study presented a model which described and classified incoming students and recommended the type of instruction they should receive in the initial speech course. The model had two dimensions: (1) stimulus-explicitness, which evaluated instruction in terms of the cues available to the learner to reduce his state of response uncertainty; and (2) entering behavior, which was derived from performance scores on a pre-test speech and the Speech Proficiency Examination of the Pennsylvania State University.

Three questions were investigated. (1) Will increasing explicitness in instruction generate more efficient learning? (2) Will students with higher entering behaviors perform more effectively on post speeches than those who are low? (3) Will gain scores between pre- and post-test speaking performances be greater among students with high or low entering behaviors?

One hundred-four subjects were randomly assigned to four treatment groups whose instruction varied in explicitness and three levels within groups who varied in terms of entering behavior.

The data analyses produced three conclusions. (1) The relationship between the amount of explicitness and learning was direct. The more explicit instruction containing speeches as models seemed most effective in helping beginning speech students deliver an effective speech. (2) The relationship between entering behavior and performance on the final speech appeared direct. Students with higher entering behaviors performed more effectively than those who were low regardless of the type of instruction received. (3) An inferred relationship between entering behavior and stimulus-explicitness was shown. High entering behavior subjects benefitted less than the medium or low level subjects from the instruction presented in this study.


This study compared the effectiveness of video tape recording, audio tape recording, and tutorial situation as media in formal learning experiences. A design of treatments X levels was employed. The video tape and audio tape modes were intended as mediation techniques in the discovery-reinforcement paradigm. The electronic media were utilized as means for immediate knowledge of results and immediate reinforcement.

Subjects were 102 Navaho high school students enrolled in English language courses at the Intermountain School, Brigham City, Utah. The criterion variable was improvement in performance on articulation of selected English language phonemes. Subjects were tested and practiced in individualized settings with the media or tutor. Tests were recorded on audio tape and were later assessed by panels of judges.

Subjects were selected at random and assigned to cells within a 3 X 2 design of Media Treatments X Language Laboratory Enrollment Levels. Language laboratory enrollment divides the population into two groups: freshman and sophomores currently enrolled in laboratory work and juniors and seniors who had previously completed language laboratory classes.

Results indicated a significant superiority for the one-to-one tutorial mode over both video tape and audio tape. There was no main effect for levels. There was no interaction effect.

The use of a white adult tutor with the traditionally reticent Navaho youth was particularly effective. The use of the electronic media as independent practice aids was ineffective.


This experiment studied the effect of two design complexity variables on eye fixations and judgments of complexity, interestingness and pleasingness. The two complexity variables were (1) number of contour angles in the figures included in the design, and (2) symmetrical versus asymmetrical arrangements of the figures in the designs.

A set of four designs was prepared manipulating the two complexity variables: (1) symmetrical design with figures having fewer angles, (2) symmetrical design with figures having more angles, (3) asymmetrical design with figures having fewer angles, and (4) asymmetrical designs with figures having more angles. Six sets of the four design manipulations were prepared using different figures for each set.

A number of possible explanations for the results were discussed, and it was suggested that perhaps symmetry operates differently than other visual complexity variables such as contour change. A number of possibilities for future research also were mentioned.

A-0243. Smith, Virgil J. Speech Education in Australian Colleges and Universities. The U. of Texas at Austin.

The purpose of this study was to investigate the current practices and status of speech education in Australian institutions of higher learning. It surveyed and critically compared course offerings, course requirements, and personnel employed in the field of speech.

Information was obtained from interviews, college and university documents, government reports, and from two questionnaires. Thirty-one of Australia's thirty-two degree-granting institutions responded to the questionnaire directed to them, and four of the five members of the Speech Communication Association who are teaching in Australian colleges or universities contributed additional information on a special questionnaire.

There is no Department of Speech as yet in any Australian college or university. Speech instruction is being given by a number of institutions of higher learning but under the supervision of a variety of departments and by faculty members with little or no special preparation for teaching speech. There is no organized effort being made either to increase course offerings or to set instruction standards.

A national organization of speech teachers should be formed and a committee empowered to establish guidelines for teacher education in the field of speech. Departments of Speech should be organized in all colleges and universities and at the earliest possible date degree programs in speech instituted and only qualified teachers of speech employed to offer instruction in speech.


This study was conducted in order to gather descriptive information useful in planning a revised program of compensatory communication instruction for the Community College of Denver.
The information was gathered through a combination of techniques. A review of literature provided an historical and social perspective on the problem. A seven month period of participant observation as an instructor in the compensatory program at the Community College of Denver yielded insights and information about the specific problems of compensatory students and instructors.

A questionnaire was constructed on the basis of the information obtained from the literature and from participant observation. The questionnaire was designed to obtain demographic information about students and information about their perceptions of their own communication difficulties, perceptions of the compensatory programs and reasons for enrollment and attendance in the program.

Unstandardized interviews designed to explore the non-factual areas probed by the questionnaires were conducted with the subjects.

The major conclusions of the study were as follows. The compensatory student at the Community College of Denver is often socially, culturally, and economically different from the traditional American college student. As concomitants to these differences there seem to exist differences in communication skills which tend to impair these students' ability to function effectively within the mainstay of American society as well as within the "society" of higher education.

The study concluded with a specific program proposal for community college compensatory communication instruction. The revised program is designed to equip students with the communication skills necessary for effective functioning within both the educational institution and mainstream American Society.


The purpose of the research was to determine if training in argumentation could affect the bases for student evaluation of communication aimed at changing their opinions. Two intact groups were compared via nonparametric analysis of variance procedure. Group 1 (experimental) consisted of students enrolled in a course in argumentation at Michigan State University during fall term, 1968. Group 2 (control) consisted of students enrolled in a course in business letter writing at the same institution for the same period of time.


This paper covered the uses of closed-circuit television in the state-supported institutions of higher education in the State of Michigan from early 1952 to mid-1969. Varied sources used to accumulate the data included survey questionnaires, personal interviews, personal visits, and examination of the physical facilities at each institution. One section of the paper was devoted to non-state-supported institutions and their uses of television.

The uses of television were with little exception the same at almost all institutions. The variations of use were almost without limit, restricted most often by the type and quantity of equipment, the number of trained personnel, and the imagination of the prospective users. There were five main categories into which most of the uses of television could be grouped. These were for direct instruction, for demonstration, for observation, for training, and for evaluation and research. The trend appeared to be toward centralization of instructional media on the campuses to overcome the financial problems of duplication of equipment and services and to make information more accessible to faculty, and students.

The original reasons for establishing television use received special consideration. New low-cost portable television systems produced a change in these reasons. Improvement of instruction, upgrading the quality of instruction, meeting the needs of increased enrollments were met through the use of television. More recent emphasis, however, was on individual attainment, on self-motivation and self-evaluation. The result was a reliance on self-operated television and other media devices.

INTERPERSONAL AND SMALL GROUP INTERACTION

A primary objective of this study was to determine the relation of ambiguity of commitment and positivity of self-evaluation to selectivity of participation in potentially dissonance-increasing communication activities. The two independent variables, ambiguity of commitment and positivity of self-evaluation, were employed in an attempt to explain the disconfirmation of tendencies to avoid exposure to dissonance-increasing sources.

The data pointed to the conclusion that positiveness of self-evaluation is negatively related to selectivity of participation in potentially dissonance-increasing communication activities. However, the evidence for the negative relationship between positiveness of self-evaluation and selectivity of participation within the ambiguous commitment group was weak as compared with the evidence for that relationship within the unambiguous commitment group. This may indicate that the effect of commitment on the resistance to change of the corresponding cognitive element is lessened if the reality to which the commitment corresponds is ambiguous.


The purpose of the study was to investigate the differential effects of an external and internal model upon an individual's group behavior and his self-concept as a member of the group. As an added dimension the effects of video-tape self-confrontation also were studied. Forty-two subjects were assigned by chance to one of eight groups which were, in turn, randomly assigned to one of the four experimental conditions. All groups conducted three fifteen-minute discussion sessions, each of which was video-taped.

Effects of the two independent variables on group behavior, defined as a combination of sentiment, interaction, and activity, were assessed on a final questionnaire, interaction observation counts, a semantic differential, and independent ratings of judges. Effects on self-concept were assessed on one concept of the semantic differential.

The results indicated that the external model groups were much more productive than were the internal model groups. No differences between conditions were found on sentiment, interaction, or self-concept. Effects of self-confrontation were found to be minimal.

Significant differences in all conditions were found on individual ratings of group behavior and self-concept between testing time one and time two. These results suggest that videotaping procedures per se have a powerful effect upon subjects involved in this type of group research.

Implications of the study are that it is possible to vary the source of behavioral change information made available to a learner and that group productivity can be increased through utilization of an external model. In addition, the results suggest that if a teacher or group leader uses novel techniques, significant positive changes in ratings of group behavior and self-concept may be produced.


The purpose of the dissertation was to develop a framework for conflict resolution which will be useful for assisting third party interventions.

Events leading to conflict may be the result of either structural or perceptual pressures. Structural elements are environmental variables such as over-population or economic pressures. Perceptual pressures are those that arise from the definitions of the situation which the participants hold. Such variables as values, goals, and images of the world fall into this category.

Within perceptual pressures, two types of conflict dynamics can be distinguished. Issue dynamics involve win-lose perceptions where the relation between ends and means can be articulated by the protagonists. Behavior is goal-oriented, and strategies can be translated by the participant into a series of "if . . . then" statements which are intended to accomplish his stated goal.

Illusory dynamics, incorporating all that is not clearly issue oriented, emphasize the "we-they" phenomena of distortion, stereotyping and self-fulfilling selectivity.

The above paradigm is suggested as most useful where past behavior has to be reconstructed for present resolution. A dialogue situation was tested as a mechanism for getting people to communicate about their differences, and three principles suggested by Anatol Rapoport in Fights, Games, and Debates were compared with undirected communication for their effectiveness in achieving attitude change about the other person and about the issue.
Two studies were designed to test the relationship between prior attitude and message intensity. The methodology required subjects to complete partially constructed messages by choosing words of varied intensity. In the first experiment, half of the subjects created belief-congruent messages and half created belief-discrepant messages. Subjects in both treatment conditions chose from word lists of comparable overall intensity. It was predicted that persons who encoded a belief-discrepant message would use language of significantly lower intensity than persons who encoded a belief-congruent message. In the second experiment, subjects prepared a counterattitudinal message using high, moderate, or low levels of language intensity. It was hypothesized that attitude change would be directly related to message intensity: that the most attitude change would occur in the high intensity condition, the least in the low intensity condition, and the moderate intensity condition would be within these extremes.


The purpose of this study was to determine whether experimenter race, language style, or the interaction between race and language style would significantly affect the communication performance of low-income, black, preschool subjects. Two black and two white experimenters, trained to exhibit standard or modified language styles, interacted with forty-eight black Head Start children by presenting pictures and objects to elicit spontaneous speech. Total verbal output was calculated from tape recordings and an analysis of variance was applied.

Although differences between the groups of twelve subjects were not statistically significant, raw scores suggested that experimenter language style may be a more significant variable than experimenter race. The black experimenter using the standard language style had the highest response and the white experimenter using the standard language style had the second highest response. The black and the white ex-

postmenrs using the modified language style had similar and lower response scores.

Possible explanations for the findings included the use of pre-school subjects, the "mainstream" or "middle class" orientation of the families of most Head Start participants, and geographic, economic, and social characteristics of the study's setting, Denver, Colorado. Effects of these factors may have had greater influence on subject performance than experimenter race or language style.


The major purpose of this study was to investigate the relationships between interaction characteristics in small group communication and sources of group attraction. This study also investigated the relationships among sources of group attraction. Eighty-four male students at Michigan State University served as subjects for the study. The subjects were assigned to three-man groups and participated in a 30-minute discussion of civil rights issues. Each of the twenty-eight groups was observed by the two trained observers who recorded the interaction, using a modification of the Bales Interaction Process Analysis system.

From the observer scores obtained for each of the groups, the following group interaction measures were obtained: frequency of interaction, percentage of positive social-emotional reactions, percentage of negative social-emotional reactions, percentage of attempted answers in the task area, percentage of questions in the task area, and an index of equality of participation.

The following sources of group attraction were measured, using a questionnaire which the subjects filled out after the discussions: personal attraction, task attraction, coordination of effort, and satisfaction with group decisions.

The findings were discussed in terms of possible research problems suggested by the obtained relationships.


This study was a content analysis of ninety-eight messages in which five cognitive and four demographic characteristics of sources were independently measured. Of one hundred message variables described, forty were considered useful for analysis. Seventy percent of the subset of variables yielded significant information about characteristics of the sources.


The hypotheses of this study were (1) A member's level of success within his group, as measured by mean peer group rank, depends on the degree to which his attitudes are compatible with those of other group members, (2) The more attracted a member is to his organization the more compatible are his attitudes with the group norm; and (3) Those fraternity members who are highly attracted to the group will tend to hold higher levels of success than those less attracted to the group.

To test hypotheses one and two, data were submitted to multiple regression analyses with success and attraction to the organization as criterion variables and attitude compatibility scores on each attitude scale as predictor variables. To test hypothesis three, Pearson product-moment correlational analysis was used. Significance level for all tests was .05.

The null was rejected in two instances for hypotheses one and two. In fraternity B, a significant multiple correlation was obtained when predicting success; and in fraternity D, a significant multiple correlation was obtained when predicting attractions to the organization. Moderate support was found for hypothesis three.

The results provided little evidence for the generalizability of hypotheses one and two across the four social groups. Apparently there were too many other relevant variables operating on the behavioral tendencies of members within social fraternities. One important implication for future research is that with appropriate designs, entropy analysis looks promising as a mathematical procedure for indexing the attitudinal compatibility of group members.


A-0256. Durino, Dennis P. Feedback, Persuasion and Attitude Change: An Experimental Study of the Process of Interpersonal
Communication in the Dyad. Bowling Green State U.

The study experimentally explored the effects of attitude congruent and attitude discrepant oral persuasive messages on the feedback responses and attitudes of receivers in a dyadic, interpersonal communication environment.

A pretest-posttest, control group design included two levels of a message (pro and con) and three levels of pre-message attitudes of receivers (pro, neutral, and con). Subjects were confronted with one of two confederate-sources who delivered the message interpersonally and 5s were encouraged to provide feedback to the source of the communication. Dependent variables included verbal, non-verbal, and total amounts of feedback, attitude change toward the message, and attitude toward the source of the message on two factor-analyzed dimensions.

Major conclusions of the study included the findings that verbal behavior was a more facilitative indicator of feedback response than non-verbal behavior and that more reliable and valid measures of non-verbal behavior are needed. The study also concluded that the cybernetic-feedback model can be useful in predicting human behavior in an interpersonal persuasive environment. Receivers exposed to attitude congruent messages responded with more positive and less negative feedback, while those exposed to attitude discrepant messages responded with more negative and less positive feedback. Neutrals behaved differently than either congruent or discrepant receivers. Sex of the receiver did not, by itself, differentially affect feedback or attitude response, but sex, linked with pre-message attitude and the direction of the message, was more useful in predicting responses.


This research focused on a new methodology for quantifying verbal and nonverbal activity in dyadic communication. The methodology is called the Verbal-Nonverbal Interaction Analysis (VN VIA) One of its major assumptions is that the utilization of the verbal and nonverbal bands has communication import. The VNVIA quantifies verbal and nonverbal activity and creates a new technique for assessing the effectiveness of dyadic communication systems.

The content of the thesis can be grouped into three sections. The first described the rationale for the methodology and presented the interaction content categories. The second presented some findings establishing the reliability of the method. The third illustrated some ways the VNVIA can be utilized and suggested some future applications for the method.

The VNVIA codes the sequential states of a dyadic communication system. Each state can be analyzed in terms of the presence or absence of verbal and nonverbal activity. There is one content category for each of the potential states of a dyadic communication system.

The sequence of coded states, sampled at an interval of three seconds, is used for constructing an interaction matrix. The interaction matrix can be compared with other interaction matrices in assessing changes in communication activity as the result of manipulating the content and context of the interaction.

A-0258. Goldhaber, Gerald M. An Experimental Study of the Effect of "Ego-Involvement" on Selected Dimensions of Speech Production. Purdue U.

This study examined the encoding behavior, as evidenced in oral utterance, of ego-involved subjects, with the intent of advancing toward the eventual development of a behavioral index of ego-involvement upon four selected dimensions of speech production: verb/adj ratio, unfilled pauses, message intensity, and nonfluency. Ego-involvement was determined by scores on a questionnaire, combined with active membership in specified groups.

The conclusions were (1) The spoken language of ego-involved subjects has a significantly higher verb/adj ratio than that of non-ego-involved subjects (p < .05); (2) The spoken language of ego-involved subjects does not have a significantly higher unfilled pause ratio than that of non-ego-involved subjects (there was partial support, p < .10, that the opposite direction hypothesis may be true); (3) The spoken language of ego-involved subjects does not have a significantly higher average pause length than that of non-ego-involved subjects (there was partial support for this hypothesis, p < .10).
The spoken language of ego-involved subjects does not have a significantly higher message intensity ratio than that of non-ego-involved subjects. (5) The spoken language of ego-involved subjects does not have a significantly higher speech disturbance ratio than that of non-ego-involved subjects; (6) The spoken language of ego-involved subjects does not have a significantly higher "non-ah" ratio than that of non-ego-involved subjects (there was partial support for this hypothesis, p < .10).


This dissertation consisted of two parts. The first part was a conceptual framework designed to facilitate a systematic study of communication patterns of linkers involved in the process of research dissemination and utilization. The second part of this dissertation was an empirical study of the relationship between the communication patterns and peer-appraised effectiveness of some linkers working in a research dissemination organization, the Michigan Cooperative Extension Service. Of the eight hypotheses in the study, four were supported by the data. The four communication pattern variables-peer-communication diversity, linker network centrality, opinion leadership, and information output diversity-were found to be positively related to the effectiveness of linkers.

and information output amount—were not significantly related to the effectiveness of linkers.


This study examined communicative behavior from the perspective of consummatory purpose or of satisfactions. The theoretical formulations of Newcomb, Leary, and Rogers were used to delineate the role of self concept in interpersonal communication. Berger's scale for expressed acceptance of others was used to categorize subjects on this aspect of self concept.

Primary dependent variables were (1) satisfactions (primarily measured with the Job Descriptive Index), (2) observable communicative behavior (observer records of frequency and duration and Borgatta's Behavior Scores System); (3) sociometric choice; and (4) perceived attractiveness.

Eight experimental groups of each sex composed of two subjects expressing high acceptance and two expressing low acceptance of others discussed for twenty minutes. They were given no task or problem to solve. The subjects were instructed to spend the time in discussion.

The most significant result was the isolation of a behavior syndrome for males expressing high acceptance of others identifiable by expressions of a greater expectancy to receive satisfactions from discussion, by tendencies to make more group maintaining communications, and by receiving more directed communications than males expressing low acceptance.

All subjects were observed to increase in expressed feelings of satisfactions from the time before to after the communication experience. Female subjects expressed greater satisfactions with other people, directed more communications to the group and made more assertive supportive communications than males. Males made more assertive or dominant communications and more antagonistic communications.

Subjects expressing high acceptance of others made more sociometric choices and perceived other people as more attractive.


A six stage model of the collective adoption process was developed from a survey of research completed in more developed countries. For less-
developed countries, characterized by relatively less differentiation of social roles, the model was adapted to include three stages: introduction, legitimation, and implementation. Seventeen propositions exploring the social and communication characteristics of the introducing, legitimating, and implementing leaders were postulated. Eleven of the seventeen propositions were supported from data collected from the leaders of development associations in Eastern Nigeria.


The purpose of this study was to describe, analyze, and evaluate the theory, and practice of the "Five-Day Plan to Stop Smoking" developed and presented by Elman J. Folkenberg and J. Wayne McFarland, and as practiced at the Hinsdale and Battle Creek Sanatoriums and by five clinical teams in Michigan.

The Five-Day Plan was a group therapy program which was conducted by a master-physician team for five consecutive 90-minute sessions with lectures, discussions, visual aids, and films to help the participants overcome the tobacco habit.


An exploratory study was conducted with thirty Caucasian couples, with children under 10 years of age. They discussed, and later ranked-ordered by salience, the following topics: (1) what would you do if you overheard your child discussing sex with a friend using misinformation; (2) what would you do if your child wanted to stay up late to view night-time television his friends were watching; and (3) what would you do if your family given a Civil Defense emergency?

An interaction coding scheme was developed which codes (a) speaker, (b) speech, and (c) that speech as a response to the preceding speech. A set of rules was created to reduce the resultant eighty-nine potential categories down to nine relational codes using dyadic exchanges. Significant time and class differences were found. There were relational codes using dyadic exchanges. Significant time and class differences were found. There was relational consistency over topics varying in salience. Several patterns of communication were determined, and upper class couples were found to have more pattern variance.


An investigation of systemic desensitization for communication apprehension was conducted to test the effects of daily, and weekly treatment. The hypothesis that, the massed training schedule would lead to greater reductions of anxiety than the relatively spaced schedule, was confirmed using introspective measures. Levels of relapse did not differ over a three-month interval, and all training groups retained significance over no-treatment control groups in all conditions.


This study was a quantitative analysis of decision-making process and communication variables in personnel management in the contemporary Japanese business organization. An emphasis was placed on the questions concerning delegation of authority, number of persons consulted, modes of communication used, initiation of action, and time required for tasks. In the investigation, the central concern was to assess solutions offered by the Japanese managers to various common personnel management problems. An attempt was made to identify which group(s) of Japanese managers would be most likely to initiate changes.

It was hypothesized that affiliation with foreign companies, age or generation difference, and personal value orientation would make significant differences in methods of decision-making and solutions to personnel management problems. The Ss were 180 Japanese managers from five foreign-affiliated Japanese companies and four Japanese companies in Tokyo, Japan. The questionnaires consisted of ten hypothetical management problem-solving cases and ten personnel management problems. A Personal Values Questionnaire determined value orientations of the Ss. The data were analyzed on the basis of company affiliation, age group, and personal value orientation. Statistical differences in the S's responses were determined.
Contrary to the general assumption, managers of Japanese companies did not consult with more persons than those of the foreign affiliated companies. Both groups equally preferred the modes of "face-to-face communication."

This study indicated that contemporary Japanese management practices are not holdovers of traditional practices, and all of these practices appear to have changed to accommodate demands of high industrialization.

A-0266. Peterson, Brent D. Differences Between Managers and Subordinates in Their Perceptions of Three Kinds of Opinion Leaders. Ohio U.

The purpose of this study was to investigate and identify the following kinds of organizational opinion leaders: Task opinion leaders, Organizational Scuttlebutt opinion leaders, and Personal Guidance opinion leaders. After identifying opinion leaders in each of these three areas, the study determined how managers in the organization rated (perceived) these opinion leaders as compared to how subordinates in the organization rated (perceived) them.

Two questionnaires were used. A perceived influence questionnaire which identified the three kinds of opinion leadership, and a descriptive adjective questionnaire which measured the differences between the way managers perceived the opinion leaders and the way subordinates perceived them. Subjects used in this study were all members of the Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company.

The following conclusions were drawn. (1) Different characteristics of opinion leadership emerged for the three kinds of opinion leaders. When seeking Task or job-related advice, members of the organization went to their line supervisors. When seeking Organizational Scuttlebutt, members went to those individuals whom they perceived as having inside information. When seeking Personal Guidance, the organizational members apparently went to various personal friends. (2) Managers in the organization perceived the Organizational Scuttlebutt and Personal Guidance opinion leaders in the same way subordinates perceived them, but they did not perceive Task opinion leaders as the subordinates did. (3) Organizational members seeking Task and Personal Guidance advice would not be likely to go to a dynamic person. They preferred a person who is meek, hesitant, and timid.


A theory of restricted and elaborated code systems posited by British sociolinguist Basil Bernstein, is identified with lower-working class families and middle class families, respectively. The theory suggests that working class teenagers will exhibit a restricted code system, and that a middle class teenager will employ an elaborated code system. Further, it is predicted that teenagers will employ a linguistic code more similar to their mothers than to the code system of their peer group from a different social class, contrary to the predictions of sociolinguist William Labov.

In this study, eight families from each social class discussed teenage issues. The discussions were analyzed for occurrence of ten variables: total pronouns, pronouns "you" and "they," sociocentric sequences. Taylor Cloze Procedure, pronoun "I," ego-centric sequences, subordinate clauses, passive verbs, preposition "of," and the Gillie Abstraction Index.

Support was obtained for all hypotheses except for total pronouns and the Abstraction Index. Thus, significant differences were obtained between social classes as regards a restricted and an elaborated linguistic code system employed by working class and middle class families, respectively. Further, the research supported Bernstein's prediction that mothers and teenagers would employ a more similar code system than teens and their peers.


The purpose of the study was to investigate the quality of the nurse-patient relationship in the home setting. Thirty nursing visits were audiotape recorded in their entirety in the patients' homes. Rogers' theory of a therapeutic relationship was used as the model for this investigation. Rogers theorized that three attitudinal conditions of the therapist (accurate empathy, congruence, and unconditional positive regard), and the perception of these qualities contribute to a therapeutic relationship.

Three attitudinal Condition Scales were used by nine judges to rate the degree to which therapeutic conditions existed in the nurse-patient relationship. Two 3-minute segments from each nursing visit were used for this assessment. The Barrett-Lennard Relationship Inventory was completed by the patients, nurses, and judges to determine their perceptions of the relationships.

It was found that only two of the thirty nurses established a therapeutic relationship.
with their patients. The level of therapeutic conditions in the relationship was not influenced by socio-economic class, age, sex, or educational background of the nurse or patient.

While the patients' perceptions of the relationships were highly favorable, low ratings were given to the relationships by the judges and nurses. The judges and nurses perceptions correlated positively and significantly. Highly significant positive correlations among the three attitudinal conditions suggested that a global factor, rather than discrete factors, influenced the establishment of therapeutic relationships.


This dissertation dealt with the channels of extra system communication. A particular receiver characteristic (which is called patron dependence), and the effect (modernity) that communication brings about in the receivers. A conclusion from this research was that in the modernization process, outside inputs to the system are relatively more important than individual characteristics.


The present thesis was aimed at the formulation of a general framework within which the communication activities in an organization can be examined. The suggested framework was developed on the basis of a managerial decision-making approach, on which a system's view of organizational communication has been superimposed.


This investigation was designed to determine if certain perceived characteristics of communication behavior consistently distinguish appointed leaders who maintain their leadership in the course of group interaction from appointed leaders who lose their leadership. The statements of leaders who maintained their status were compared to those of leaders who lost their status.

Comparisons were made in terms of four communication variables that were developed by factor analysis during a pilot investigation: (1) the variable Objectivity was represented by judges' estimates of statements inherent characteristics of opinionatedness, (2) Emotional Control was represented by judges' ratings on the amount of agreement inherent in leaders' statements, (3) Goal Facilitation was represented by the amount of orientation behavior characteristic of leaders' statements, and (4) Communication Skill was represented by estimates of the degree of clarity characteristic of leaders' statements. In addition, group members' responses to leaders' statements were compared in terms of their inherent qualities of recognition and support.

Statements for analysis were transcribed from small group discussions on two questions of policy. Factorial analysis of variance was used for statistical comparisons.

The investigation showed that an appointed leader can elicit the support of group members by expressing more agreement and by remaining relatively unopinionated. This generalization may be expressed in terms of the dimensions of leadership behavior developed in factor analysis. Control of the emotional climate for discussion and objectivity generate support for the appointed leader.


Participants at five seminars on communication completed pre- and post-seminar questionnaires. Forty-eight per cent of the variance in perceived ability to introduce change was explained by variables in interpersonality and organizational categories. Training relevancy (individual category) was the dominant variable. The seminar on communication influenced ratings on the dependent variable among those in the upper and lower deciles.


An R-type factor analysis of 1,307 Brazilians yielded three factorial dimensions of traditionalism: (1) socio-economic achievements, (2) modern attitudes, and (3) community leadership. A P-type factor analysis produced three traditional typologies: (1) attitudinally moderns, (2) economic achievers, and (3) community leaders. Communication behavior varied among the R-factors of traditionalism, however, traditional typologies did not differ in their communication behavior.
ABSTRACTS OF DOCTORAL DISSERTATIONS


The purpose of this study was to investigate the effects of interpersonal decentering and similarity of experience on the communication of meaning. It was theorized that, in the context of informational gain, there is an inverse, asymptotic relationship between the importance of similar experience and of decentering ability as determinants of effective communication.

Subjects completed the Hogan Empathy Scale, designed to measure interpersonal decentering ability, and the Personal Data Inventory, designed to assess experiential background. Effective communication was determined by scores of selected dyads who participated in a modified form of the game "Password" under conditions of low information—no information about partner's background and of added information—partners were introduced and informed of each other's experiences.

Findings of the study revealed the following. Hypothesis One. High similarity dyads will communicate more effectively than low similarity dyads in the low information condition, was not confirmed. Hypothesis Two. High decentering dyads will communicate more effectively than low decentering dyads in the added information condition was confirmed. Sub-Hypothesis One. Given similar experiential backgrounds, high decenterers will communicate more effectively than low decenterers in the added information condition was confirmed. Sub-Hypothesis Two. Given dissimilar backgrounds, high decenterers will communicate more effectively than low decenterers in the added information condition was confirmed. Sub-Hypothesis Three. High decenterers with dissimilar backgrounds will communicate more effectively than low decenterers with similar backgrounds, was confirmed.


This study explores some of the social psychological factors that might account for member acceptance of planned change within a formal organization. The field research was conducted in a local bank which provided state wide credit card services. The questionnaire was the major instrument for data collection.

Acceptance of organizational planned change was predicted to be affected and modified by variables concerning personal data items, personality determinants and organizational perceptions. Psychological and objective participation were examined along with role perception, group cohesiveness, perceived supervisors' attitudes to change, perceived self-competence, etc.

The findings showed that the criterion was accounted for more by institutional variables than by personal data or personality determinants. These imply that participative control should not be overemphasized in securing change acceptance unless the relevant social as well as psychological elements are taken into consideration.

INTERPRETATION


This study was concerned primarily with a prosodic analysis of eight dramatic narratives by Robert Frost. Because of Frost's attention to the "sound sentence," the poems were selected for their incorporation of "talk," and the major concentration was on the "segmental sound effects" or figures of sound. The eight narratives were "Mending Wall," "The Death of the Hired Man," "Home Burial," "A Servant to Servants," "The Code," "The Fear," "The Hill Wife," and "Out, Out-

The method of investigation was as follows. (a) definition of the segmental sound effects, (b) analysis of the figures of sound, (c) analysis of the metrical patterns and significant variations, (d) analysis of patterns of repetition involving caesuras, dashes, questions, images, words, and phrases, and (e) statement of conclusions.

The analysis of meter revealed how Frost, within the structure of blank verse, succeeded in capturing "voice tones" through his use of syncopation and counterpoint. Further amplification of his concept of the "sound sentence" was realized through the study of the figures of sound. The caesura was used throughout to reinforce the sound of speech and to provide structural formality. His use of repeated devices disclosed a similarity of patterning throughout all of the narratives.

Robert Frost's goal of molding the "sound sentence" into poetry was achieved through deliberate structuring, tension and the release of tension, patterns established and broken. The poet structured each line of the eight narratives to seem informal within the formal frame work of poetry.

This study examined the use of point of view in Virginia Woolf's most successful and experimental novels. Point of view is defined as the angle of vision which arises from the mental, spatial, and temporal loci from which a narrator perceives the characters and events of the fictive world he describes. In this study, narrative point of view was considered on two levels: (1) that level from which each narrator operates as the primary framing and guiding force of a novel; and (2) that secondary level from which the consciousnesses of particular characters, as rendered by the primary narrator, become sources for the expression of inner realities and sources for the descriptions of other characters.

The limited observations made by Virginia Woolf in her essays and Diary on narrative form were explored briefly in the first part of Chapter II. The second part of Chapter II described point of view in Woolf's early novels, short stories, and sketches, written between 1915 and 1922. Chapters III through VI were devoted to the analyses of Mrs. Dalloway, To the Lighthouse, Orlando, and The Waves, considered in order of their chronology. Stress was placed on the nature of the narrative point of view and the manner in which point of view conditions each novel's "reality" and form. Each of these chapters included discussions of the narrator's mental, spatial, and temporal loci and the relationship between the novel's form and perspective. In the final chapter important implications and conclusions of the study were summarized.


The purpose of this study was to substantiate the hypothesis that certain selected poems by Edwin Arlington Robinson, particularly "The Man Against the Sky," are dramatic in nature and not didactic, as some critics have termed them.

The dramatized speaker of "The Man Against the Sky" has two goals: to strengthen his faith in a nonphysical aspect of existence, and to persuade an implied auditor to accept his message. As a rhetorical strategy to aid in accomplishing both persuasive goals, the speaker wears the mask of a prophet and delivers his message in the form of a prophecy. The implied auditor has particular needs which make him a potential disciple of this prophecy. The speaker struggles to overcome temptations of worldly success and the implied auditor struggles to find a faith that can help order his own life. The speaker communicates to two different auditors and thus generates two levels of a dramatic and rhetorical situation.

This study also demonstrated the dramatic and rhetorical aspects of "Credo" and "The Children of the Night," which have similar prophetic concepts of a future nonphysical existence. This study has begun a new critical assessment of the poet from the viewpoint of dramatic and rhetorical criticism, indicating that "The Man Against the Sky" is a key work in the study of Robinson's poetry because it is the best example both of a dramatic statement of the "Word" and of a fusion of dramatic, rhetorical, and philosophical elements resulting in the highest form of poetic art.


The purpose of this study was to investigate two opposing views of how simulated emotions are acoustically differentiable. An experiment was designed to determine if subjects vocally simulating emotional-attitudinal states employ constant, underlying breath-group patterns, and if fundamental frequency levels are varied during such utterances. Nine male oral readers were selected as subjects. Each oral reader read test material simulating the following three emotive conditions: (1) Normal, nonemotive; (2) Fear; and (3) Joy. The readings were recorded and the recordings were played to judges who were asked to identify each oral reader in each condition. An acoustical analysis of sample frames from each reading was then undertaken with the aid of a cathode ray oscilloscope. Fundamental frequency levels and breath-groups were identified in the sample frames.

The data of this study supported the following conclusions: (1) in general, different simulated emotional-attitudinal states will function on different pitch (frequency) levels; and (2) in general, trained voices tend not to exhibit a consistent breath-group pattern across emotional-attitudinal states.

A new relationship between frequency level and breath-groups was offered for investigation. This relationship was stated as the closer to the established normal frequency level an
emotional attitudinal state conies, the more the shape of the breath group will resemble the shape of the normal contour. Conversely, the farther away the frequency level of an emotional state deviates from the normal frequency level, the more the breath group will vary from the established normal breath group.


John Masefield toured the United States twice as lecturer and war propagandist for the British War Department. He gave both literary and war lectures and read from his poems and plays. This study presented an account of the tours, brief analyses of the lectures, a description of Masefield's speaking and reading techniques, reports of audience reactions, and a discussion of the possible influence of the tours on British war propaganda and Masefield's literary reputation in the United States.

The 1916 tour took Masefield through the eastern, southern and midwestern United States from January through March. He prophesied a postwar artistic and literary renaissance and presented his views of noteworthy English poets. Each lecture closed with a few of his poems and often a scene from his plays. During the tour Masefield sounded out American attitudes toward the war and reported his findings to his government.

In 1918, Masefield toured northeastern, midwestern, and western states from January through April and American war training camps from May through July. These were war lectures designed to develop a strong national spirit in America. Again he closed each lecture with his poems.

Masefield was a successful lecturer and reader. Unaffected in manner, never dramatic or theoretical, he communicated the quiet concern and encouragement needed in wartime. In the readings his vocal demonstration of the poetic qualities of the language delighted his audiences. Masefield's lectures and readings strengthened British propaganda in the United States and enhanced his literary reputation.

A-0281. Hairston, Elaine Hayden. An Analysis of the Use of Oral Interpretation as a Psychotherapeutic Technique. The Ohio State U.

The purpose of this study was to explore the use of oral interpretation as a psychotherapeutic technique. The study measured both changes in reception and in word association response. Three major measurements were employed, close procedure test, word association test, and modified case histories. The subjects were twenty-eight emotionally disturbed patients at a state mental hospital who were currently in group therapy. Seventeen other group therapy patients served as control.

The subjects were divided into four groups. Group I listened to the literature, then discussed it; Group II read the literature, then discussed it; Group III listened to the literature; Group IV read the literature. Each of the close procedure variables—oral interpretation listening therapy, discussion, and time—was examined for change. An analysis of variance revealed that significantly higher scores were attained by those who read, rather than listened to, the literature. Consistently higher scores were made by those who discussed the literature. A gain in scores was recorded for each trial for all groups. In all, the close procedure test indicated that the reading and discussion of literature is more effective than the listening only approach.

The word association test obtained overt responses (words) through the use of twelve stimulus words. The word association hypotheses focused upon the pre- and post-test differences in and between the experimental and control groups. No significant change occurred as measured by t-tests, suggesting that the modification of word association responses did not occur during testing. However, differences were suggested in the patterns of response yielded by certain word groupings.

The qualitative case histories noted a verbalized acceptance and approval of the treatment by a majority of the subjects.


This descriptive study was devoted primarily to an analysis of the literary concepts of John Ciardi, with the purpose of determining what significance these concepts may hold for the field of oral interpretation. Can an awareness of certain literary concepts ultimately lead to a more meaningful oral presentation of literature? It was hypothesized that it can.

To justify the selection of John Ciardi as the subject of this study, the dissertation concerned itself first with Ciardi as poet, as literary critic,
and as oral interpreter. Concurrently, utilizing
his writings, lectures, and personal interviews,
a determination was made of his general con-
cepts regarding poets and poetry, rhetoric and
literary criticism, and oral interpreters and the
art of oral interpretation.

The study then focused attention on the spe-
cific poetic elements with which Giardt concerns
himself: diction, rhythm, imagery, and form.
This discussion was followed by an examina-
tion of his utilization of these concepts in his
own poetry.

Based on the assertion that poems can and
do exist on more than one level of meaning,
the conclusion was that through a close analysis
of the four poetic elements and the way in
which they have been brought together to
play against one another, (1) the oral interpre-
ter will be able to unlock more meanings and
attain a fuller understanding of the poem; and
(2) by utilizing all of the clues which these
four elements have made available to him, he
will more readily be able to communicate the
poet's intent to his listeners.

A-0283. Ramsey, Benjamin A. Applied Litera-
ture: A Theoretical and Experimental In-
vestigation of the Persuasive Effects of Oral
Interpretation. U. of Colorado.

This study was designed as an investigation of
the relationships between literature and rhet-
oric. The study supported the following gen-
eralizations. (1) All literature, to the degree
that it has meaning, affects thought, feeling, or
action. (2) All literature has some meaning and
some literature has a highly lucid meaning.
Thus, all literature persuades, regardless of the
author's intent. (3) There is no clear line of
demarcation between rhetoric and literature.
(4) In a very real sense, literature involves proof
by pathos, logos, and ethos. (5) Literature may
involve up to six layers of source ethos: author,
IMPLIED author, oral reader, sponsor, character-
spokesman, and the work itself. (6) These lay-
ers may act to produce dissonance and, thus,
persuasion.

The study also involved an experiment de-
signed to quantify the persuasive effects of a
thirty-minute program of poetry and prose cut-
tings with a distinct anti-war slant. The exper-
iment involved 187 subjects, a posttest-only
design with three treatments, the Wilke Atti-
itude Toward War (Scale W), and the Kolmogor-
rov Smirnov test. Two treatment groups audited
the program in printed form. One group re-
cieved additional data calculated to increase
source ethos. One group audited the program
as presented by an oral reader.

The medians of all three treatment groups
were higher (more pacificist) than the control
group, but the differences were not significant.
The experiment underlined the difficulty of
bringing about a significant shift of attitude by
a single program of readings when the issue is
highly "relevant." Additional studies in this
area were recommended utilizing larger popu-
lations and less central issues.

A-0284. Stevens, Phillip Boyd. A Study of
Kinesthetic Imagery in Selected Poetry of
Theodore Roethke. Northwestern U.

This study traced the use of kinesthetic im-
ages in selected poetry of Theodore Roethke by
pointing to the heavy dependency on such
images in his verse and by showing the de-
velopment of his kinesthetic usage.

"Kinesthetic verse was defined as verse which
makes use of the sense of the protagonist's mus-
cular perception in achieving its effect. Fre-
quently in Roethke's work kinesthetic imagery
is more particularly identified-as arising from
an object or an element; thus the study was in-
terested in the transference of kinesthetic ac-
tivity from the stimulus to the-stimulated.

The poems chosen for this purpose were
those which fell into separately titled sequences,
ultimately forming one major sequence. The in-
dividual sequences studied were the "green-
house" poems, "The Lost Son" sequence, "Love
Poems," "Voices and Creatures," "The Dying
Man (In Memoriam: W. B. Yeats)," and "Medi-
tations of an Old Woman."

In the beginning of the sequence, the poet
manages, through kinesthetic transference, to
express his feelings about human existence
through the life cycle of plants The overall se-
quence then focuses on a child-hero and kines-
thetic interest expands to include all of nature.
The sequence moves to a mature protagonist
who indicates, through kinesthetic imagery, the
need for spiritual and physical love. The final
chapter studied the protagonists on the verge
of death, one male, one female. In the final
meditation the poet performs a final transfer-
ence, largely kinesthetic, fusing male and female
protagonist into one speaker.

A-0285. Vinson, Clyde M. Imagery in the
Short Stories of Eudora Welty. Northwestern U.

This was a study of the fuction of the imagery
in Eudora Welty's thirty-nine collected short
stories. Four classes of images were found to be
operative in the stories.
"Images were used to look beyond the surface appearance of reality in the characters and into the interior reality of their lives, they became metaphorical extensions of the characters in that they defined their minds and the quality of their lives. Images were used to explore relationships between characters, and clusters of images were formed around two or more characters who represented conflicting and opposing ideas or forces, there were usually elements of good and bad in each of the forces.

Symbols functioned primarily to bring two or more related but unopposed forces or elements together, or forces or elements of opposition were often contained in one symbol. A symbol often was used to delineate characters through their responses to the symbol.

Images that came into the stories from mythology, folklore, the Bible, and other literature, came equipped with their own meanings and set of associations, and served to give a larger, more extended meaning to the contemporary action or character by drawing a parallel between it and the action or character in the earlier work. These images often made ironic comment in that the contemporary character or action would be an inversion of the earlier one. Use was also made of archetypal images of trials, descents and ascents, and passages from one sphere of life to another.

MASS COMMUNICATION


The present study aimed to extend and generalize the Rogers with Svenning (1969, p. 14) postulate that "Modernization is the process by which individuals change from a traditional way of life to a more complex, technologically advanced, and rapidly changing style of life." The focus in the present undertaking was less on determining specific antecedent conditions and ultimate consequences, and more on a theoretical investigation of the intervening processual events and underlying forces that "cause" man to change himself and others from one way of life to another. Two questions were asked in the present study: (1) What are the underlying forces impelling the process of modernization and governing its "course? and (2) How does the process of individual and mass modernization occur?

It was postulated that modernization is the process by which man purposively cumulates control over change in environmental phenomena essential to his welfare.

The Rogers with Svenning postulate was extended to read. Modernization is the process by which individuals change, as a function of an underlying need to cumulate control over change in environmental phenomena essential to their welfare, from a traditional way of life to a more complex, technologically advanced, and rapidly changing style of life. The approach offered in the present study argued for experimentation directed at the systematic manipulation of the content-bearing in conjunction with the relationship-defining aspects of messages emanating from agents of modernization.


This dissertation was undertaken to determine if decision-making processes in small market AM radio stations exhibited similarities in programming exhibited by them.

A sample of twenty stations was drawn and depth interviews were conducted with decision-makers in each station. Personal characteristics, organizational membership, decision-making functions, and decision-making behavior were analyzed to determine patterns and relationships.

The following conclusions were drawn from the study. (1) A basic decision-making process is common to small market AM stations; (2) Four categories of decisions on programming operate on two levels; (3) The most important decision-maker is the manager; (4) Roles of decision-making personnel are determined by assignment of responsibility and by interpersonal relationships; (5) While most decision-makers reported that they consider the preferences of audiences important, in actuality they program for a "target" audience rather than an actual listening audience; (6) Programming decision-makers resist external pressures on programming from pressure groups within their communities; (7) Broadcasters appear to be a major reference group for decision-makers in small market AM stations; (8) Personnel of the station tend to function as a powerful and self-perpetuating reference group; (9) Small market AM radio stations tend to program in similar ways because they have the same basic decision process, share similar sources of programming ideas, and have decision-making personnel with similar ways of looking at similar categories of decisions.
The purpose of this study was to examine Bosley Crowther’s social view of the motion picture as it manifested itself in his *New York Times* film reviews between 1940 and 1967.

Two major inter-connecting attitudes toward the motion picture as a mass medium art emerged in Crowther’s criticism as a result of his socially-oriented view of film. First, the screen can reveal life’s realities through the camera’s unique ability to show things as they are. Films can, potentially, both please and teach. Second, Crowther contended that motion picture audiences are impressionable and, therefore, films can play a part in shaping filmgoer attitudes by the views and values contained in motion pictures.

Because of these two attitudes toward film, Crowther’s reviews consistently indicated critical preferences for motion pictures which had explored the realities of man’s condition in the world. His criticism also indicated a regard for moral and social responsibility by the film maker in his use of sensational material, particularly with regard to sex and violence.

During his career Crowther played a significant role in winning free expression for film through his writings on *The Miracle Case* (1952). His criticism also exposed the stultifying effects of Hollywood’s self-regulatory code on the treatment of film content.

Bosley Crowther’s criticism in the *New York Times* was characterized by critical campaigns for a free, socially aware and responsible screen. This study examined the significance of those campaigns and the reasoning by which they were supported.


Persuasive messages about a current, complex, political issue were constructed by manipulation of Source Label (Republican/Neutral), Amount of Use of Slogan (No Slogan Repeat/Slogan Repeat), and Format (Question-Answer/Straight Descriptive) to produce eight versions containing the same content and arguments. Message versions in printed brochures were tested in a field survey of a statewide sample of 350 registered voters in Ohio. Voters were categorized by Voting Behavior Type: Republican, Democrat, or Ticket Splitter.

All versions produced favorable attitude change and comprehension gain at a significant level. When the source had a Republican label, attitude change among Republicans rose, among Democrats dropped, and among TicketSplitters rose compared to that achieved with a neutral label source. Slogan repetition produced no main effect, but had a significant interaction effect with Source Label and Voting Behavior Type, in the direction attitude change was less favorable with Slogan Repeat versions. Format showed no significant effect on comprehension.

A-0291. Cannon, Dean C. The Subcommittee on Television of the North Central Association—A History. The Ohio State U.

It was the purpose of this study to document and evaluate the activities of a major accrediting association as it approached and developed plans for investigating the uses of television in education; to describe the recommendations this association made to its members regarding instructional television, to outline and expand upon the activities of the Subcommittee on Television as it acted on behalf of the North Central Association in the investigation of television; to report the current status of instructional television within the United States making up the NCA, comparing these data with those collected by the Subcommittee in 1958; and to evaluate the progress of the Subcommittee on Television during the period as well as making recommendations with regard to the directions the Subcommittee should go in order to comply with the original directive from the Association which was "to inquire into the status of television in education and from time to time bring to the attention of member institutions pertinent information in this regard."

The study provided an historical documentation of the over-all activities of the Subcommittee. In addition to presenting information about the Subcommittee's presentation to the annual meetings of the Association, there was a comprehensive reporting of the several USOE projects completed by the Subcommittee. Within the Appendix of this study is the complete report of a project conducted by the Subcommittee for the U.S. Office of Education that has received no distribution.

A-0292. Cathcart, William Lance. The Role of Network Broadcasting During the Second World War. The Ohio State U.

Although American commercial radio had a full head of developmental steam in the 1920's, the mass radio medium did not reach full maturity until two decades later when American involvement in World War II pressured radio to achieve its "finest hour." Once limited to situation comedies and soap operas, network radio offered the human drama of death, devastation and despair to a nation at war in the 1940's.

This study presented a detailed investigation of network radio's activities during the Second World War. During the war, the four commercial networks, NBC, Blue, CBS and Mutual, were primarily concerned with government support, cooperation, news, information and supplementary entertainment roles. As a by-product of intense and effective attention to public service and morale boosting, network broadcasting earned the right to continued operation free from the threat of federal control.

Chapter I investigated the wartime relationship between broadcasting and the Federal Government, with specific attention to censorship, information dissemination and manpower. Chapter II dealt with the growth of network news teams and their coverage of the war from Munich to VJ Day. Chapter III covered network radio's efforts as a wartime entertainer. Chapter IV contained a brief look at the position of network news and of radio in general during the immediate post-war years. The intent of this dissertation was to take a broader look at network broadcasting's wartime domestic participation as an effort to contribute an overview analysis of the era and, in so doing, help strengthen a period of broadcasting history still in need of research.


This study examined the influences of perceived family attitudes, social class, and exposure to TV violence on the socialization of attitudes toward aggression. Respondents were 434 boys from age 9 to 11.

An hypothesized second order interaction among the three antecedent variables was significant for two of four dependent measures—approval of aggression and suggesting violence as a solution to a conflict situation. For a third dependent variable—willingness to use violence—this interaction showed a strong similar tendency (p < .10). In each case, the obtained pattern of means indicated that exposure to TV violence and low exposure to counter-information about violence produced the greatest degree of acceptance of violent attitudes among middle-class children. These two variables did not interact significantly in the lower-class group. It had been hypothesized that both social classes should demonstrate an interaction between these two variables with the interaction being more pronounced among lower-class boys.


The present analysis explored, on a theoretical level, the elements which circumscribe or
confine an individual in a social system and the associative or communication experiences which give people information about alternative systems. On the empirical level, the study examined how individuals with low to high circumscript in the rural villages in which they live, seek information leading to a modern perspective.

A model proposed by Waisanen suggested that to understand how individuals become circumscribed in a social system one should consider the input variables as participation and time and the output variables as rank and esteem.


The purpose of this study was to investigate a theory and technique of modern political communication as shown by an examination of selected television spot announcements as produced by The Robert Goodman Agency, Inc., Baltimore, Maryland. This study was designed to investigate the theories and the techniques used by one man who is successful in producing television commercials for politicians.

Data were gathered through interviews and from applying information from these interviews to an interpretive analysis of television commercials produced by Robert Goodman.

The video and audio were isolated from each other and each examined separately. The video message was broken down into scenes and the content of each scene was analyzed to determine the techniques Goodman uses to communicate political messages visually. The audio message was analyzed apart from the video in an effort to understand the audio communication techniques. The relationship of the video and audio messages was examined.

The study indicated Goodman concentrates on image in television commercials through projecting honesty, competence, and charisma. The film audio is used to project the first two qualities while charisma is carried by the video. The message seems to be directed to the ear as opposed to the eye. The aural is rather direct and would seem to have more of an impact on the viewer than would the video. The creative genius of Goodman is reflected in the music composed for these commercials. The music attempts to produce the emotional response that Goodman wants to create.


The purpose of this study was to analyze the history of program format in nationally distributed Protestant denominational television in the United States of America from 1950 to 1970. The data were procured from personal interviews, official church records, relevant printed documents, and study of the taped and filmed television programs themselves. The data were analyzed for evidence of the relative influence upon program format development of three philosophical and four non-philosophical factors. The philosophical factors considered were the Church's concept of its role in society (theology), the Church's communication policy, and the Church's broadcasting objectives. The non-philosophical factors considered were audience sociology, broadcasting industry technology, church administrative practices, and economics.

This study demonstrated that the primary determinant of program format design was economics. Industry technology proved to be the secondary determinant. The tertiary determinant indicated was theology. The influence of the four remaining factors in shaping religious television program format design proved insignificant.


The objectives of this research were to describe managerial leadership styles and patterns of hierarchical control in public television stations, to explore how both are related to decision making, and to attempt to describe the interrelationships among them and with effectiveness.

Two types of research comprised the investigation. Case studies were conducted at three stations designated as high in effectiveness by a panel of "experts." Each of the stations was named as being among the top stations in the country either in news and public affairs programming, minority group programming, or innovative programming. The management and the organizational structure were subjected to analytical methods designed to determine the creativity of the manager, his leadership behavior, the distribution of responsibility, authority, and delegation, the control pattern in
The purpose of this study was to record and preserve the history of the first ten years of WGBH-TV and to examine and set forth the philosophy of programming and production of its administrative staff. WGBH-TV had its roots in the Lowell Institute Cooperative Broadcasting Council (LICBC) which was founded on September 1, 1946. WGBH TV, took to the air on May 2, 1952. Two years later, Parker Wheatley, General Manager of the LICBC almost from its inception, was discharged by the LICBC's President, Ralph Lowell, and was replaced by Hartford N. Gunn, Jr.

On October 11, 1961, a disastrous fire completely destroyed the WGBH facilities. A successful fund-raising campaign made it possible for WGBH to move into a magnificent new building less than three years later, in August, 1964.

Both Hartford Gunn and Parker Wheatley seemed to display similar attitudes regarding programming, for both asserted that a search for mass audiences would not be proper goals of an ETV station. Gunn's definition of acceptable audience size differed greatly from Wheatley's, however, and thus Gunn's Program Director constantly attempted to schedule programs which would attract and hold a larger and more broadly based audience than Wheatley had felt necessary.

Differences in attitudes toward production quality and production concepts during the tenures of Wheatley and Gunn were the writer felt, due more to differences in administrative ability than to differences in philosophy.


This study measured objectivity of news in six newspapers covering the Dominican revolt. The newspapers were the Christian Science Monitor, New York Times, Washington Post, Pittsburgh Post-Gazette, Pittsburgh Press, and Indianapolis Star.

Objectivity was measured by the relative "fit" of leads and headlines to stories and by the relative accuracy of news-dispatches. Each sentence, in each of thirty dispatches from each of the six papers was rated for accuracy against Hubert Herring's account of the revolt in A History of Latin America.

Papers with highest rates of inaccuracies in this study also took extreme and Communist positions editorially and showed the greatest...
editorial distortion. This performance charac-
terized the Pittsburgh Press and the Indianapolis
Star. The Post-Gazette, a moderately anti-
Communist paper, was somewhat more accurate,
while the Post, Monitor, and Times scored rela-
tively high. The higher accuracy papers relied
far less on government reports than on their
own reports; the Post-Gazette, relied exclusively
on Associated Press; the Star used a heavy dose
of reports from its own independent corre-
spondents. This fact accounted for a low rating
The Press relied exclusively on Scripps-Howard.

Papers of strong anti-Communist editorial
stances carried more distorted or misleading
headlines and leads than the other papers and
showed a more conscious manipulation of news
to bolster their editorial positions.

While results of this study were somewhat
revealing, no attempt was made to study read-
ers' perceptions of events as gleaned from the
popular press. Such studies are much needed.

A-0301. Hanneman, Gerhard J. Uncertainty as
a Predictor of Arousal and Aggression.
Michigan State U.

This experiment assessed the effect of a struc-
tural message variable, uncertainty, and a con-
textual message variable (violent content) on
physiological arousal and aggressive feelings.
Prior research using nonmeaningful stimuli
indicated a positive relationship between
stimulus uncertainty and arousal; an increase
in aggression after exposure to mediated violence;
and more arousal when viewing highly uncer-
tain stimuli among high dogmatic subjects,
but less arousal when viewing low uncertain-
ty stimuli. It was predicted that increased mes-
sage uncertainty would accentuate arousal and
verbal aggressive feelings, but arousal would
vary with dogmatism.

Subjects completed a dogmatism scale prior
to the experiment. In the experiment, subjects'
GSR arousal was measured during exposure to
either a high or low uncertainty violent or non-
violent scene projected on a television set.
Afterwards, subjects completed a series of ag-
gression scale items. The results were (1) high
uncertainty elicited greater arousal than low
uncertainty in the violent message context, and
not in the nonviolent context; (2) high uncer-
tainty in the violent context elicited greater
arousal than the same level of uncertainty in
the nonviolent context. (3) High uncertainty
elicited greater arousal than low uncertainty
among high dogmatists when compared to low
dogmatists, regardless of context (correlational).

A-0302. Hawkins, H. S. Receiver Attitudes To-
ward a Foreign Source, Persuasive Inten-
sity and Message Content as Factors in In-
ternational Attitude Change. Michigan

High and low persuasive messages emphasizing
either similarities or differences between the U.S. and South Africa, and attributed to the
information agency of the latter, were presented
to high school students categorized as either
favorable or unfavorable toward South Africa.
Ss unfavorable toward South Africa showed
more positive attitude change than those who
were favorable. Low levels of persuasive in-
tensity produced more positive attitude change
than high levels irrespective of prior attitude.
There were no significant differences attributa-
table to message content.

A-0303. Higbee, Arthur L. A Survey of the
Attitudes of Selected Radio and Television
Broadcast Executives Toward the Educa-
tional Background and Experience Desir-
able for Broadcast Employees. Michigan
State U.

The primary purpose of this study was to
survey the attitudes of commercial radio and
television broadcast executives toward the vari-
ous types of educational backgrounds and ex-
perience desirable for employees in the broad-
cast industry.

A secondary purpose was to gather personal
information about the characteristics of the
broadcast executives who participated in the
survey. From the personal details reported by
respondents, it was possible to describe a fairly
accurate 'profile, within the geographical limi-
tations of the study, of the "average" of the
broadcast employee in each position surveyed.

This not only permitted a description of cur-
cent broadcast executives, but also made it
possible to compare similarities and differences
between the current survey and similar studies
made at another time or place.

A-0304. Jain, Navin Chand. An Experimental
Investigation of the Effectiveness of Group
Listening, Discussion, Decision, Commit-
ment, and Consensus in Indian Radio

This study investigated theoretically and em-
scripturally some factors related to the effective-
ness of Indian radio forums, which was mea-
sured in terms of changes in knowledge, be-
liefs, attitudes, and behavioral intention to
adopt an innovation.
A 2 x 4 after-only experimental design was followed. Seventy-four male farmers in eight groups from four Indian villages were purposely selected and randomly assigned to two influence attempts and four decision commitment variations. Data were collected by personal interview method. Attitudes and beliefs were measured by semantic differential scales.

The major findings were: (1) group radio listening plus group discussion is distinctly more influential than group listing alone, (2) group discussion plus group decision is more influential than group listening plus group decision, and (3) public commitment is more influential in the listening than in the listening group alone. We could not demonstrate the usefulness of private commitment and group consensus in the effectiveness of radio forums.


The present study examined the practices of those who program radio music. Their function was likened to that of others who regulate the flow of information along communication chains. From other research, investigating selected program personnel, and including case studies of station procedures, the study noted that radio programming personnel consider music to be one of their most important program elements and that they feel considerable uncertainty about knowing what their publics really desire in the way of musical selections.

It was found that programmers rely heavily on subjective data in making their decisions. The study suggested that programmers try to make greater use of objective data such as existing research reports, extensive analyses of the market and the competing stations, and the station's own music preference survey. In a music preference test, administered to a sample of six hundred persons in one test market, using samples of a broad cross section of commonly heard music types, the study found that adults generally preferred melodic ballads over other forms of music, that record sales appeared to be less important than the type of music, and that rock and roll and country and western music were among the least preferred.


The problem under study was that broadcast ratings remain as powerful arbiters in advertising media decisions even after evidence uncovered during recent government investigations and methodological tests has substantiated that they possess severe limitations.


Part II summarized events occurring in the wake of these governmental inquiries, taking the form of an extensive review of the methodological literature during the 1963-1969 period.

Part III assessed the current state of the broadcast measurement art by reviewing the specific problems facing the respective radio and television measurement environments. Radio measurement problems included shortcomings in sample design, low sample sizes in light of current usage, low cooperation rates, ethnic measurement problems, an out-of-home measurement validation problem, and difficulties inherent in the measurement instruments (i.e., diary, roster recall) themselves. Television measurement problems revolved around methodologies, where a controversy rages over the accuracy of estimates provided by meters, diaries, and recall methods.

In conclusion, the study looked at the value of some promising future alternatives to sole reliance upon broadcast ratings, presenting a practical example which showed that TVQ's program-liking data could be combined with Nielsen audience measurements to provide better bases for evaluating the communication potential of network television package plan opportunities.


The purpose of this investigation was to identify and describe differences and similarities in both the content and style of one journalist's commentary which has been disseminated nationwide in two media: television and print.

Six problems were specified as a paradigm for the comparative analysis. The newsman's attention to national, versus nonnational subject matter, his relative emphasis on issues and per
sonalities, the timeliness of his commentary, and his predictive statements all were probed using objective criteria and quantified data. The views expressed on important issues treated at length in both television and print, and the consistency of those opinions over a five-year period were examined in detail in three chapters. Finally, in a statistical analysis, the commentator's oral and written styles were compared using fourteen language variables. Two tests of general comprehensibility, and a human interest index.

The major conclusions which resulted from this study are as follows: (1) the journalist devoted a far greater proportion of his commentary to national, as compared to non-national, subject matter; (2) the percentage of lines spent on the discussion of issues far outweighed that allotted to personalities; (3) the commentator was as frequently focused on long-term issues as it was on those of immediate concern; (4) there was an insignificant number of predictions; (5) Smith's opinions over the five-year span were highly consistent; and (6) despite some differences between the commentator's spoken and written words, he was shown clearly to be committed to the simplicity and clarity of short words and sentences.


The problem was to survey Religious Radio Broadcasting in Newfoundland, with special reference to St. John's. The main objective was to provide answers to the following questions. (1) What is the attitude of Newfoundlanders with reference to the church and to the role that religion plays in their lives? (2) What unique conditions on the island appear to contribute to an interest in Religious Radio Broadcasting? (3) What have been the historical developments in Religious Radio Broadcasting in Newfoundland, with special reference to St. John's? (4) What have been significant developments in Religious Radio Broadcasting since its inception in 1924? (5) What impact do church-related radio stations, in contrast to commercial radio stations (which also carry religious programming), have upon today's listeners? (6) In particular, what impact does Radio Station VOAR have as the "voice" of a religious body?


The study concentrated on the dialectical tension which is the problematic center of Visconti's films. Through an analysis of Le festa tredici, Rococo and His Brothers, Senso, and The Leopard, it was concluded that Visconti dealt with pressing contemporary social problems and recreated historical problems in order to analyze them in terms of the Marxist canon, but that he treated them in a manner which was fundamentally baroque in its emphasis on scenography, a direct extension of his parallel career in theatre.

A conclusion of the study was the primacy of formalism in Visconti's work in cinema. In
The focus of this investigation was instructional television in industry (ITVI). The industrial community served as the social setting and as the source of data.

The objectives of the study were to describe the present uses of ITVI with models of program development and evaluation, and to gather data that can serve as basic information. This information could then be made available to industries developing similar programs, serve as bases for further studies, and give insights that can have implications for both the formal educational system and the society as a whole.

The nature of this study suggested that the most efficient method of collecting data is the personal interview, based on the questionnaire format.

The study indicated that ITVI programming was usually directed toward employees for orientation, professional updating and skill training. In all cases ITV, when used, complemented formal instructional methods.

Factors that influenced instructional programming (IP) development were needs to overcome employee technical obsolescence and to interject new research findings into the production system.

Instruction in industry is now reaching hundreds of thousands of employees; tens of millions of dollars are being invested in ITV facilities.

Conclusions from the study indicated the need for a forum for professionals in industry to exchange ideas and experiences, and especially better means of measuring effectiveness and efficiency of ITVI.

The "industrial approach" to learning provides a more relevant experience in terms of productive objectives, which has implications for the formal educational system and American society's social problems.


This case history of governmental responses to cable television growth during the period 1950-1970 analyzed regulatory patterns resulting from efforts of the new delivery technique to enter and function within the field of electronic mass communication. Four sections mark stages in CATV evolution from simple master antennas to complex coaxial program origination and distribution systems. Basic issues involving jurisdiction over CATV, its competitive aspects, permissible ownership structures and
cable as a distinct medium have been examined during each era by considering Congressional hearings, Federal Communications Commission decrees, judicial decisions and private industry studies which have shaped their resolution.

Various regulatory reactions to cable were examined within the broader context of traditional FCC broadcast policy favoring such goals as local service and diverse ownership to determine how CATV operations challenged such objectives and how cable capabilities might have enhanced the possibilities of attaining such goals. The single factor which stands out from this study has been the tendency of the Commission to formulate broadcast rather than mass communication policy, judging cable solely in terms of its threat to broadcasters, rather than in relation to CATV's distinct potential to serve public interest. Thus jurisdiction and regulation were founded upon protectionism, rather than a comprehensive plan to allow the public local coverages and television reception augmentation possible under an integrated system of cable and spectrum delivery. With the increasing pace of technological advance, this inability of the FCC to react constructively to innovation may soon assume even greater significance.


A mail survey gathered data on (1) television journalists professionalism compared with other occupations, and (2) predictor variables for professionalism.

Thirty-five television stations were sampled, 49% responded with no significant difference from non-respondents. Seventeen news directors supplied names of 187 individuals from news departments; 40% responded.

The Hall scales for measuring professionalism were used. Respondents ranked ninth in a range of nineteen in terms of mean professionalism. On five dimensions measured by the professionalism scale, television journalists ranked third on the sub-scale "belief in public service." On the remaining four ("work autonomy," "calling to the field," "belief in self-regulation," and "professional association as a reference group") the television sample ranked low.

Analysis of professionalism sub-scales revealed five factors: (1) commitment to local and state journalism organizations, dedication, and seeing colleagues, (2) pattern similar to the first except for commitment to the profession in terms of reading journals, supporting organizations, and considering the occupation essential, (3) autonomy, (4) enthusiasm, and (5) belief in self regulation.

Analysis of bureaucracy scales produced thirteen factors. The five aforementioned factors loaded separately from bureaucracy items with one exception. When rigid job structures are present, items dealing with autonomy and essential nature of occupation for society load negatively on the same factor.

Multiple regression analysis revealed (1) the larger the market, the higher the degree of reported professionalism regardless of job, (2) situational variables (job category and bureaucracy) are associated with professionalism, (3) affiliation with local broadcast associations is a better predictor of professionalism than with national organizations.


This study described the growth of the television news medium, and compared the journalistic performance of commercial network television early evening news programs with that of network radio news and the "hard news" content of The New York Times during a one month period early in 1970.

The content analysis of contemporary programming utilized thirty-eight categories designed to isolate that news which was a priori determined to be more pictorial and/or dramatic from news thought less suitable for film treatment. The "hard news" content of The New York Times was selected by imposing a set of restrictions which eliminated from coding all feature, materials and "less important" items.

The comparative analysis indicated that the television news medium as a whole placed substantially more stress on news of instances of pollution and domestic dissent than the other media, while virtually ignoring "non sensational" news of the internal affairs of other nations and the conduct of peaceful international relations, regularly reported in the newspaper. However, the alleged biases in favor of pictorial news were not consistently in evidence.

A qualitative analysis of the network and Times coverage of the Chicago Seven Conspiracy Trial during the study period revealed that CBS-TV and NBC TV concentrated on the substantive legal issues involved in the case. ABC
The early supporters of educational television in the United States expected that noncommercial television stations would be able to program much more freely than those restricted by commercial interests. Thus, they would be better able to serve education, which is predicated on freedom of expression. In 1968, with more than 350 noncommercial educational television stations in operation, this study raised the question: just how free are these stations to program "in the public interest, convenience and necessity?" The study laid foundations for this question and attempted a partial answer to it.

The study concluded with recommendations for further research. Some of these recommendations were based on replies to the survey, others on the author's study of freedom of speech in general, others on his personal convictions. It is hoped that these recommendations will be followed up by other researchers, as all work done on the present study indicated the need for continued investigation in the area of "Freedom of Speech and the American Educational Television Station."


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This study was a historical account of the international radio activities of the United States Government, more commonly known as the Voice of America (VOA). It represented the first comprehensive historical treatment of the Voice of America. Major trends, government agencies, pressures, events, and personalities surrounding the development of the VOA were noted. The administrative, facilities, legislative, programming, and evaluation aspects of the VOA were developed in depth. To present a historical perspective, this account was written within the context of a contemporary framework employing primary sources of data, including correspondence, memoranda, and reports; interviews with personnel possessing major decision-making power during specific historical periods; and government documents, briefing sheets, and published materials.

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Commercial Community Antenna Television, commonly called CATV or Cable Television, has been in existence since 1950. However, the place of CATV in this country's total communications system is still poorly defined. The character of CATV has changed significantly over the years, from a small-scale, fill-in television distribution system to a potential multi-purpose communications service. It would appear that CATV is in the midst of one of the most crucial periods in its history. Although certain regulatory principles have been established, a final decision on the appropriate role of cable television is yet to be made. Regardless of what that decision may be, it will be the individual television stations which will be affected most directly by the services which the cable systems provide. Against this background, it was considered important to know the attitudes of commercial broadcasters toward the development of CATV. To accomplish that purpose, this study was undertaken.

This study examined the relationship between psychological alienation and attitudes toward radio.

Earlier research yielded six dimensions of attitudes: Companionship, Programming Evaluation, Worldly Awareness, Portability, Pleasant Environment, and Abrasiveness. Only three attitudinal dimensions appeared in this extension. They were Companionship, Music Evaluation, and Abrasiveness.

The first hypothesis predicted a positive relationship between alienation and Companionship. This was first confirmed by a zero-order correlation of \( r = .20 \). When respondent age and educational level were removed, its significance was reduced below the minimum acceptable standard.

The next hypothesis suggested that the more alienated a person is, the greater his score on Music Evaluation. This was confirmed only for women and was independent of the effects of age and educational level.

In the last hypothesis a relationship was suggested between alienation and the Abrasiveness dimension. Abrasiveness is concerned with the annoying talk and advertising aspects of the medium. This hypothesis was confirmed only for women and held up even when the effects of age and education were controlled.

A-0320. Smith, Thomas H. A Description and Analysis of the Early Diffusion of Color Television in the United States. The Ohio State U.

More than eleven years elapsed from the time when the Federal Communications Commission formally approved color television standards recommended by the National Television System Committee (December 17, 1953) until multi-hued telecasting attained a secure position in United States commercial broadcasting.

This study was essentially an historical account. Presented as background information was the bitter struggle for official approval of a national color system. Reported upon in separate chapters were four basic elements of the broadcast industry, set manufacturers, television networks, advertisers and agencies, and local stations. Each chapter contained a chronological history of the degree of participation by that segment in the advancement or retaliation of color set sales, programming, commercials, or local multi-hued origination. The data were derived chiefly from the trade and popular literature of the period under review and enhanced with interviews, corporate releases, and correspondence. The research indicated that the rate of diffusion of color television likely could have been accelerated by several means. Color was not merchandised in such a way as to standardize its desirability until it offered a real advantage to all segments of the broadcast industry. The influence of innovators and early adopters was not sufficiently great to motivate singly an early majority. Needed as a catalyst was the rating edge which the American Research Bureau survey (November, 1964) forecast for NBC-leader in color offerings. Commitment to color then created a unified campaign which had the effect of legitimizing the readiness of color television for mass acceptance.


When one examines the opinions of educators and broadcasters, one often finds a dichotomy of purpose as to the roles, goals, and values of commercial broadcasting.

The purpose of this study was to establish cooperative ways to reduce this dichotomy of purpose. Specifically, the study sought ways the teacher and broadcaster could work together to increase the educational and informational potential of commercial broadcasting without endangering its popular mass appeal.

Teachers were asked how commercial broadcasting might aid their classroom efforts, primarily in an extracurricular sense. Their statement was presented to a group of commercial broadcasters for review and written comment. Both the teachers' statement and the broadcasters' responses were reviewed and suggestions were drawn.

A summary of the major suggestions follows. (1) Teachers generally lacked understanding of the operation of commercial broadcasting, (2) Teachers generally failed to understand the mass popularity of radio and television among students, (3) Commercial broadcasting can have a very stimulating effect on children's learning, (4) Courses in critical use of the broadcast media are needed at all levels of education, (5) Educational interests need to be represented in the upper echelon of commercial broadcast management, (6) Both education and broadcasting could benefit from the cooperative establishment and use of regional material centers, (7) Educators and broadcasters should work more toward common goals.


This was a study of the communication habits of the members of the National Association of Farm Broadcasters. It was a study of how 70% of these men in radio and television communicate with their guests and broadcast audience and other reference groups such as their sponsors, their broadcast colleagues, and those who attend meetings. The data were correlated with a measure of "success" and significant differences were found among three levels of success.

This was a study of the relationship between a special kind of mass communicator and several reference groups which affect the nature of his programming content, the validity of his image of the audience, as well as the function of his behavior for the stability and maintenance of the social system within which he works.


A study utilizing a Nalikworth eye camera examined effects of manipulations in televised messages. Visual hesitation, (blank-spaces between items panned by a TV camera), audio-video interlock (simultaneous visual and verbal presentation of features), and visual simplicity and complexity (symmetrical and nonsymmetrical displays of objects) had little effect on looking behavior or recall.

PUBLIC ADDRESS


The purpose of this study was to describe and analyze the speaking of General Alfred M. Gruenther on behalf of NATO during the period when he served as Supreme Commander.

For purposes of specific analysis, a "case study" treatment was made of each of three major speeches, designated as "The Copenhagen Speech," "The London Speech," and "The Rome Speech." The following elements, which enter into every speech situation, were described and analyzed: the speaker, the climate of opinion, the occasion and audience, the verbal message, the speaker's preparation and delivery, and the general consequences of his efforts.


The purpose of the study was to evaluate the content and delivery of student sermons preached in the basic homiletics courses at Princeton Theological Seminary during the academic year 1968-1969.

H. H. Farmer's concept of the nature and purpose of preaching was studied within the context of neo-orthodox Christian thought, in relation to certain theological motifs identified with the names Karl Barth, Charles Harold Dodd, and Martin Buber, and with reference to relevant aspects of Farmer's own theological position as developed in his many published works.

Once Farmer's approach to preaching was set in theological perspective, principles and criteria of homiletical criticism were educed from it. Also, with the aid of texts dealing with the arts of sermon composition and delivery, categories and sub-categories for the detailed analysis and description of student sermons were constructed. Using these analytical categories, the researcher examined student preachers' use of the Bible, Christian doctrine, and techniques for the development and organization of ideas. He analyzed the delivery of student sermons in terms of vocal and bodily expression and the use of interpretative techniques.

Observed strengths and weaknesses in student preaching were collated through the use of established criteria, and concluding judgments were made in the light of Farmerian principles of homiletical criticism.

It was found that student sermons evidenced theological inadequacies in both content and delivery when evaluated in the light of H. H. Farmer's definition of the nature and purpose of preaching.

The means and rationale of the corporation's communicating on controversial issues were determined and the types and eras of business communications were studied. The phenomenon of external institutional communication (E.I.C.) was identified, developed and specifically studied in the communication program of Caterpillar Tractor Company, 1960-1961. The campaign's accomplished purpose was to convince various publics of the need for holding the line on wages, a controversial issue.

Guidelines for the use of corporate media were developed and a system for communicating upon controversial contentions was revealed. The results indicated that corporations can, somewhat like unions, engage in E.I.C.; the corporation can take stands on controversial issues and simultaneously maintain its ethos. To date, business communication research has emphasized internal communications. There is a need for more research concerning external aspects of institutional communication.

The study, in five chapters, (1) reviewed the practice of business communication and its development in the literature, (2) detailed the company history relevant to the hold-the-line controversy, (3) presented guidelines for evaluating corporate E.I.C., (4) analyzed the Caterpillar campaign, and (5) evaluated the Caterpillar E.I.C. program and presented recommendations for future E.I.C. research.


The communication of Protestants and Other Americans United for Separation of Church and State (POA-U), a religiously oriented pressure group founded in 1947 to achieve political goals through persuasive communication, was the subject of this investigation. The majority of the material from which to describe and evaluate POA-U's operations was gathered at the organization's headquarters in Washington, D.C. Primary data in the form of communication and organizational records were made available to the author. Interviews with POA-U staff members and with other significant individuals supplemented the author's observations.

The major stated goal of POA-U is to maintain the strict separation of church and state sanctioned by POA-U's interpretation of the Establishment of religion clause in the Constitution. The study described POA-U's communicative activity in pursuit of this goal.

The study concluded that POA-U's communicative activity, if measured in terms of stated political and organizational goals, has been generally unsuccessful. Because of the possible effects upon POA-U's success of various success-related but essentially unknown factors such as audience predisposition, unarticulated goals, goal conflicts, and long-term results of POA-U's communication, it cannot positively be proved that POA-U's failure to achieve its goals is entirely attributable to the group's lack of skill in selecting from and using the available means of persuasion. POA-U's lack of skill in the choice from and use of the communication variables (message, audience, media, and agents) as demonstrated in the study have had much to do with the group's apparently poor fulfillment of its stated function as a pressure group.


Decided as "Mexicans," "broadbrims," and "traitors" by those who supported the President, five western Whig leaders (Abraham Lincoln of Illinois, Caleb B. Smith and Richard W. Thompson of Indiana, and Joshua R. Giddings and Thomas Corwin of Ohio) opposed James K. Polk's attempt to extend the territorial boundaries of the United States through war with Mexico (1846-48).

Fearing the extension of slavery, Giddings refused to vote for military appropriations, rallied younger members of the House against the conflict, and called for a realignment of political parties based on attitudes toward slavery. Taking those positions he felt would have the most popular appeal, Smith condemned the President but demanded a military victory to secure peace. Senator Corwin gained abolitionist support for the Presidency by criticizing the war, but his attitude toward the Wilmot Proviso showed he was not the antislavery candidate his friends had desired. Thompson mastered the difficult rhetorical task of dissociating Zachary Taylor from the odium attached to initiating the hostilities. Despite warnings that he was committing political suicide, Lincoln claimed the war had begun on Mexican soil. Lincoln's antislavery resolutions haunted but did not significantly harm his political career.

Through speeches, pamphlets, and newspaper editorials, the five Whigs encouraged anti-
war sentiment in the West, elected candidates sympathetic to their aims in 1847, and insited a public dialogue on the experiences of the war


This study described, analyzed and evaluated two-way telephone evangelism (TE), a method, developed in 1966 by Pastor Harold Metcalf, of dictating a two-and-a-half-minute religious message on an automatic electronic answering machine capable of being heard twenty-four hours a day and equipped with a facility for immediate listener response. Through questionnaire, personal interview, and controlled experimentation, data were gathered to analyze and evaluate various types of telephone evangelism programs


The purpose of this study was to examine Senator J. William Fulbright's use of rhetoric in the expression of dissent as shown by a critical analysis of selected speeches during the Dominican Republic and Gulf of Tonkin crises.

The major concerns of the study were the ideas contained in the speeches of dissent and the rhetorical strategies which were employed in influencing the public, the policies, and the President.

The findings of the study were as follows: (1) Senator J. William Fulbright was a rational and articulate spokesman for those who dissented from the established foreign policies of the United States toward Latin America and Southeast Asia; (2) His speeches concerning the Dominican Republic crisis and the war in Vietnam were found to be both a reflection of and a stimulus for a thorough rethinking of basic concepts of American foreign policy; (3) Senator Fulbright was more concerned with the long-term acceptance of his philosophy of foreign policy than with immediate agreement with his criticism of specific policies; (4) Fulbright used a cautious rhetoric rather than an inflammatory one because he felt the former to be persuasive while the latter only tended to polarize; and (5) Fulbright's verbal dissent was suasive: it often utilized a problem-solving format, that is, a criticism of existing policies and an advocacy of substitute approaches.

This format caused his dissent to be two-valued for purposes of dramatizing differences between dissent and the conventional wisdom. Because this dissent was also advocacy, Fulbright felt it to be inexpedient to make use of multi-valued discourse.


The purpose of this study was to investigate the Northern Protestant pulpit's treatment of reconstruction. One hundred thirty-seven sermons in which reconstruction was a major theme were analyzed and evaluated. These sermons represented ten denominations and eighteen states and the District of Columbia. The twelve year period was divided into four time segments: January-June, 1865; July-December, 1865; 1866-1868; 1869-1877.

From 1865 to 1868, clergymen preached Radical Reconstruction and discussed the future of the Negro, the fate of the Confederates, the status of Andrew Johnson, and the readmission of Southern states. The majority of preachers advocated "Hang the rebels!" and proposed equality, suffrage, and other advances for the Negro. In 1865, ministers almost unanimously trusted Andrew Johnson, but during 1866 to 1868, they repudiated Johnson. Ministers wanted a thorough reconstruction program and believed the North had the power and authority to transform Southern life. But 1869-1877 witnessed the decline and death of Radicalism; ministers deserted the Negro and urged peace with the South.

Ministers sometimes took positions which seemed inconsistent with Christian principles and often supported their positions with Biblical quotations, attacks on Johnson's character, and, most often, with fear appeals (fear of future rebellion, fear of punishment from God, and fear of what rebels would do to the Negro) based upon unsupported generalizations. The blind, trusting credibility that apparently was bestowed upon many ministers as "messengers of God" may have explained the inadequate, yet seemingly effective pulpit treatment of reconstruction problems.


The purpose of this study was to describe, analyze, and evaluate representative ceremonial
speeches delivered by Robert Love Taylor between 1891 and 1906. In contrast to the typical rhetorical study based upon the Aristotelian method, this study focused upon an intensive analysis of the language, symbols, and forms of the epideictic speech. Instead of looking at logical elements, its goal was to reveal the devices used to achieve impressiveness. These devices were discussed in the light of the factors of identification evident in each speaking occasion.

This study revealed that Taylor attained the ends of epideictic speaking by identifying with the commonly held beliefs and myths of his audiences. He employed both the universal myths of rural living and the aristocratic romanticism of the antebellum South, including the myths of the Lost Cause and Confederate soldier. The impact of these myths was achieved through the use of folktales, anecdotes, and illustrations impressed upon the audience through application of analogy.

This study further revealed that Taylor's epideictic speeches enhanced his political power and prestige by offering him frequent opportunities to express the southern myths the people wanted to hear. This repetition of popular myths not only intensified the southern images, but surrounded Taylor with the aura of a southern hero, thus lending him great appeal in his home state of Tennessee. This observation suggested that ceremonial situations may be used both directly and indirectly, through expression of myth and stereotype, to exert influence in social and political matters.

Burns, David G. The Contributions of William Norwood Briggs to the Field of Speech. Indiana U. See A-0374.


This study attempted to apply the principles of rhetoric to Baxter's speaking career for the general purpose of determining his competence as a practitioner of public address. Rhetoric was defined as pertaining to the accumulated body of knowledge concerning man's attempt to utilize his mind, voice, bodily actions, and other available resources to publicize and propagate ideas, concepts, attitudes, information, knowledge, etc. Specifically, the research project sought to describe, analyze, interpret, and evaluate related factors such as background influences: personality; cultural environment; the materials, ideas and proposals in messages; elements of preparation, organization, and delivery of speeches; and the interaction of the speaker and society.

The study was divided into the following chapter titles. (1) "Molding of a Personality"; (2) "Background of Religious Cultures"; (3) "Baxter and the Hillsboro Church of Christ"; (4) "Baxter's Interpretation of the World"; (5) "Practitioner of the Art of Rhetoric"; and (6) "Summary and Conclusions."


This study was a consideration of the preaching of Dr. Clovis Gillham Chappell, pastor in the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and the Methodist Church for more than forty years, analyzing his homiletical theory and practice in terms of recognized rhetorical theory, with a view to isolating some of the factors contributing to his pulpit success.

The method employed in this study was the historical critical method. This involved going into the subject's background for relevant biographical material pertaining to the shaping of the speaker, and considering his beliefs and his times. His homiletical theory was analyzed and put into a rhetorical framework. Finally, a critical examination was made of three of Chappell's sermons.


The purpose of this project was to study the speaking of Charles Edward Coughlin as it is revealed in the discourses he gave over the air during the depression decade of the 1930's. Father Coughlin has been described as the Detroit priest who became a storm center when he tried to build up a political movement through his radio broadcast.

This study included a consideration of the man himself and the historical setting, as well as the rhetorical features of invention, arrangement, style, and delivery of his radio discourses. Coughlin's speaking habits then were described, analyzed, interpreted, and evaluated within the context of the customary principles and practices of rhetorical criticism.

An over-all appraisal of Coughlin as a speaker led the writer to conclude that he was one of the most effective American orators of the twentieth century. He spoke to the needs of his

On September 15, 1905, Washington Gladden, "father of the social gospel," placed a motion before the American Board of Commissions for Foreign Missions meeting in Seattle opposing that group's solicitation and acceptance of money gifts from morally-questionable sources. The occasion captured national attention, being interpreted as a confrontation between Gladden, a lone voice for righteousness, and the day's spirit of rampant materialism, personified in the popular mind by men like John D. Rockefeller whose gift to the Board had precipitated the incident upon which the study concentrated.

The purpose of this study was to make a critical analysis of the speech Gladden offered in support of his motion, in terms of current public speaking theory, and in view of the historical circumstances surrounding the event.

A finding of the study was that Gladden's audience members, though churchmen, were, in the main, hostile to his views on the issue at hand. It was also discovered that most of the arguments which Gladden used, as well as his supporting materials, had been employed earlier, either in sermons, or in his writings, or in both.


This historical-critical study sought (1) to determine the biographical and personal factors accounting for the speaker's success; (2) to trace the history, format and objectives of the telecast; (3) to describe, analyze, and evaluate the speaker's rhetorical theory and practice; and (4) to estimate the effect of his speaking upon both a television and "live" auditorium audience.


The purpose of this dissertation was to examine the speaking effectiveness of Harry Hopkins. Employing the historio-sociological method of research and evaluation, the study was concerned basically with Hopkins' speaking career while in government service, 1933-1945, but related topics such as his press conference techniques, private conference techniques, and ghostwriting for Franklin Roosevelt were investigated. The primary materials employed in this study were the Hopkins Manuscripts, housed in the Roosevelt Library in Hyde Park.

The most productive years of Hopkins' public speaking career were from 1933 to 1938. After 1940, he assisted in the preparation of Roosevelt's major foreign policy addresses. The 186 speaking occasions that were located, mostly designed to disseminate favorable information about the relief program and promote the speaker's personal political goals, usually developed the themes of the integrity and industry of the unemployed and varied work relief compared with the dole.

Hopkins' chief asset in speaking was that he came to be perceived as a friend and spokesman for the President; his weakness was having a radical, playboy image. Hopkins spoke in plain style, not polished in technical delivery, he used the conversational manner and convinced audiences of his sincerity and enthusiasm, thus winning highly favorable immediate reactions for many speeches. Because of his image, attacks of conservatives, poor health, and failure to advance to elective office, it was concluded that Hopkins' service as emissary for Roosevelt constituted a greater service to his country than anything he said publicly while relief administrator.


The purpose of this study was to determine in what manner Thoreau's unique qualities as a speaker were reflected in "Civil Disobedience," "Slavery in Massachusetts," and in defense of John Brown. The aim of this work, furthermore, was to demonstrate how Thoreau's general phil-
philosophy of social reform was mirrored by speaking out against the peculiar institution of chattel slavery.

Chapter I set forth the purpose of the study and its critical method. Chapter II focused on the reforming impulse in New England which was characteristic of Thoreau’s age. Chapter III dealt with Thoreau’s “formative” years, which extended from 1817 to 1818.

Chapters IV and V were devoted to a rhetorical analysis of “Civil Disobedience” and “Slavery in Massachusetts,” from which four rhetorical strategies emerged: revelation, transcendence, salvation, and omission. Each address, moreover, reflected Thoreau’s philosophy of social reform. His gospel of moral laissez faire cautioned each individual to test for himself the advantages and disadvantages of various laws and customs. Thoreau’s answer to a civil law or custom outrageous to his conscience was peaceful disobedience.

Chapter VI, “A Plea in Defense of John Brown,” was examined in terms of a classical analysis. Chapter VII reviewed the dissertation and evaluated Thoreau’s major anti-slavery speeches from 1848 to 1859. Nowhere are Thoreau’s qualities as a speaker or the reforms which he advocated better represented than in these addresses. Nowhere was respect for the individual more pronounced than in Thoreau’s anti-slavery crusade.

A critical investigation was made of the preaching of Rev. Clarence Edward Macartney. In a period of theological turmoil, Macartney aligned himself with the fundamentalists in their opposition to such modernists as Harry Emerson Fosdick. In addition to numerous collections of sermons, Macartney was a noted Civil War scholar.

The hypothesis of this dissertation was that a preacher’s conception of his truth shapes, in very significant ways, his rhetorical development and processes. This study, then, concerned itself with the vectoring of a man’s epistemology and his rhetorical theory. The rhetorical categories, examined were: invention, disposition, style, delivery, preaching without notes, and use of channels of communication.

These conclusions resulted from this investigation. (1) A definite correspondence was discernible between Macartney’s rhetorical development and the constituent elements of his truth. (2) Macartney engaged in two kinds of rhetoric: a cumulative kind and a rational kind. Both fit his epistemology. When the demand was there, he effectively could produce rhetoric based on logic, reasoning, argumentation, and evidence. His preferred mode, however, was to negotiate with listeners indirectly through such psychologically oriented structures as biographical preaching. (3) Macartney’s effectiveness and communicability can be accounted for in a number of ways. (a) he spoke primarily to self-selected audiences who were in agreement with his basic premises. (b) since Macartney believed that the clearest and most important place to see truth was in lives lived, he was led directly to the most potent materials for insuring human interest. (c) the reinforcement and redundancy of messages which Macartney’s use of multiple channels acquired for him would account for part of his effectiveness; and (d) his ethos as an informed man who could make the Bible live was significant in his success.


This study addressed itself to the following questions concerning the debates in the Constitutional Convention of 1787. (1) Who was arguing in the Convention, and were these advocates having any effect? (2) What methods of argumentation were being used in the Convention? (3) How effective were the methods of argumentation as they were used in the Convention? The first step in this study was to set the background of the Convention and its members. Secondly, it was necessary to determine accurately what was said in the Convention. This was done by comparing Madison’s notes with those of six other delegates, and the official records. Third, the debates in the Convention were analyzed in order to determine and evaluate the strategy, evidence, reasoning, refutation, fallacies, and teamwork of the opposing sides. About fifteen members were responsible for most Convention debate. Included in this number was Benjamin Franklin, whose role in the
ABSTRACTS OF DOCTORAL DISSERTATIONS

Three discussed Castro's socio-cultural and political milieu to determine, (1) whether family and education prepared him for charismatic leadership, and (2) whether Cuba's cultural and political traditions lent themselves to function as rhetorical devices. In Chapter Four, the concept of charisma was applied to Castro's self image. The fifth chapter examined the speech "History Will Absolve Me," to learn whether this first important speech gave indication of Castro's future charismatic role or indicated the presence of the astute pragmatism ascribed to him since he became Cuba's maximum leader. Chapter Six analyzed six speeches with respect to possible strategies and tactics inherent in Castro's speaking situations. Chapter Seven summarized the findings, that Fidel Castro Ruz's self image was in keeping with the study's concept of charismatic leadership, that the cultural and political milieu of Cuba contained elements which were used by Castro as rhetorical devices. That Castro built ethos for his charismatic role by utilizing historical narratives, festval, histrionics and state ritual; and that through his public address Castro presented the values of a new order against a familiar background.


In 1788, George III suffered a debilitating attack of porphyria, leaving the throne temporarily vacant. William Pitt faced a constitutional and political crisis, because the Constitution contained no precedent for replacing a living King with a regent and because in Opposition were the talented Foxes seeking office. A vigorous three-month debate ensued in both Houses.

After background chapters on the situation, the structure of politics, and the rhetorical problems inherent to Government's and Opposition's ideologies, this study identified and accounted for the changing interaction patterns in the debates. "Interaction" was discussed in seven categories; cross referencing of arguments advanced in the other House (inter or intra House debating, particularization of opponents when refuting arguments (pairing or non pair...
Major judicial opinion advocacy findings emphasized (1) parity between institutional and individual protections, (2) balance as the key to decision-making, and (3) judicial resistance to actions which limit effective law enforcement, operate as judicial legislation, and restrict other agencies' freedom. Directions of the advocacy indicated solid commitments to (1) order over liberty, efficiency over redress, and tradition over change, (2) judicial deference to administrative agencies; and (3) non-intervention in historic non-judicial realms.


The primary purpose of this dissertation was to study Arthur L. Bietz, minister-psychologist pastor of the Glendale; California, Seventh-Day Adventist Church, as a man of ideas; i.e., to examine the lines of thought in his speaking with particular interest in discovering (1) his theories of communication; (2) how he fuses the disciplines of psychology and religion in his speaking, and (3) the ways in which his speaking appears to be relevant to the needs of his audiences in California.

The writer believes that many pastors who are able and willing to build the necessary background into their experience could profitably incorporate a fusion of these two disciplines, religion and psychology, into their speaking ministry, and that the content of Bietz's messages could help substantially anyone who is interested in studying such a fusion.


This study was limited to presenting a profile of the major speech and statement writers in the Administration of Harry S. Truman, 1945-1953, and to reconstructing the message preparation process as described by former Truman staff members and as identified by draft comparisons of four formal oral messages and two written public statements.

Much of the material for the study was found in the Harry S. Truman Library in Independence, Missouri, and included published volumes, numerous manuscripts, recordings of speeches, and transcripts of interviews with individuals connected with the Administration.
All drafts of the speeches and written public statements selected were extensively collated. The Rhetorical Canons of Invention, Disposition, Style and Delivery were considered in reconstructing the speech and statement writing process.

Conclusions revealed that various personnel were responsible for speech and statement preparation during the Truman Administration. For example, Samuel I. Rosenman, Clark M. Clifford, and Charles S. Murphy consecutively served as President Truman's Special Counsel. As a result of the frequent staff changes, the preparation process varied during the seven and one-half year Truman Administration. The development of speeches and statements differed only in degree. Whereas speeches were carefully written by the President and his staff over numerous drafts, written statements required less time and attention with relatively few drafts. It was concluded that by the very nature of the speech and statement preparation process as well as President-staff interaction, President-staff collaboration in formulating messages was ethically justifiable.

Holton, Robert F. A Rhetorical Analysis of Legal Arguments as Demonstrated by the Trial of Carlyle Harris. Bowling Green State U. See A-0389.


Lakeside, Ohio, has been a major Chautauqua assembly since the Reverend James A. Worden introduced John H. Vincent's Chautauqua Institution program on the grounds in 1877. Vincent himself traveled from his program at Chautauqua Lake, New York, to take charge of the Lakeside assembly in 1882 and 1883. His brother, B. T. Vincent, also was a superintendent at Lakeside for fourteen years. During their tenures, such noted lecturers as Frances E. Willard, Anna Shaw, Susan B. Anthony, T. DeWitt Talmadge, Bishop Lyman Abbott, and others discussed such large social issues as temperance and prohibition, woman's suffrage, the evolutionary hypothesis, and higher criticism of the Bible. Such outstanding speech educators as Robert M. Conning, Robert I. Fulton, and Thomas C. Trueblood also taught classes in speech as part of Lakeside's formal program of education.

After the assembly underwent a financial reorganization in 1902, Lakeside again offered its audience a platform on which major Chautauqua orators and prominent educators, journalists, and world travelers discussed serious national and international issues. Since 1926, serious programs at the institution have declined gradually in favor of movies and entertainment. Religious programs, however, still are of high quality and outstanding clergymen regularly occupy its pulpit during the summer months. Effort now is being made to raise the level of Lakeside's programs so that the institution might again serve a more relevant need in the contemporary world.


The Cuban missile crisis of October, 1962, was the catalyst for the debate which decided Canada's role in the special weapons systems in NORAD and NATO. The contenders debated the subject of nuclear arms for Canada in the House of Commons for seven days between January 24, 1963, and May 21, 1963. In this study, the historical background and the psychological setting for the debate 'have been described. The arguments of the major political spokesmen have been analyzed and evaluated.

The formally accepted leaders of the four major political parties participated in the debate as the major spokesmen for their parties. The debate resulted in the defeat of the Conservative party and the return of the Liberal party to power. The changing voting pattern, as provided by the House of Commons records substantiated the claim that the oral argumentation was effective. The shifting and reformulating of opinions, by the nation's press as the debate progressed demonstrated that the oral arguments were a means of challenging and informing opinion-making groups such as newspaper editors and reporters. The educational role of Canada's news media, both editorially and by special assignment, illustrated the importance of the reporting of oral arguments in governmental debate as a means for informing citizens in the interest of enlightened opinion-making.

The debate resulted in a change in Canada's nuclear weapons policy. Canada's role, nationally and in the world, was clarified for leaders and citizens alike.
The purpose of this study was to examine generally and specifically the extant speeches of four pre-exilic Hebrew prophets. A content analysis of their discourse form and address revealed a close correlation among the contributions of Hosea, Amos, Isaiah, and Micah, and their reliance on a common form traceable at least to Deuteronomy 32. Moreover, the content of their speeches was organized centrally in (1) the acknowledgement of Yahweh's sovereignty over the drama of human history, and (2) his covenant with Israel and implicitly with all peoples, through which he drew them to be become partakers of mankind's highest good. The prophets enabled Israel to understand their history in the light of their obligations to the covenant (both Mosaic and Davidic) with Yahweh, thereby seeing Israel from arrogance and despair. By repeated summons to hear, and through recurring appeals to contemporaneity and to Israel's own past, in passionate moods of involvement, the prophets appear, typifying the role of Moses, using the covenant of Yahweh, elaborating and reinterpreting it also within the contexts of late times and situations in covenant-renewal tradition. Seen covenantantly, human history has two possibilities: (1) fidelity to it brings renewal of life and destruction of evil; (2) departure from it brings doom. The prophets' lot was to announce the counsels and proceedings of Yahweh's council, to inter-
pret the decree of his imperium in particular times and particular places with utmost care.


The study examined debates of the 1844 Methodist Episcopal Church's General Conference to analyze rhetorical patterns of opposing sides and to determine why these patterns led to impasse. Having assumed cyclical interaction among effect, discourse, speaker and historical circumstance, the critical construct held that, in controversy, goals of opposing sides demand rhetorical strategies producing forces and responses—until exhaustion, saturation, or impasse interrupts.

Bishop Andrew, a slaveholder, became the focus of controversy. His deposition was moved. Four issues evolved: (1) authority for deposition; (2) position of church law regarding deposition; (3) nature of Andrew's status; and (4) expediency of deposition.

The North's rhetorical pattern was predominantly ethical. Discourse proceeded from concepts of identification; postural discourse was principally ethical, heightening the moral atmosphere, conciliatory discourse allowed for "face-saving," leaving final disposition to Andrew. The strategy was (1) to avoid charges of immorality, (2) to emphasize the practicality of deposition, and (3) to use existing church law as defense.

The pattern of the South was nonrational. Discourse proceeded from concepts which alienated postural discourse was largely paranoiac, heightening the emotional atmosphere, conciliatory discourse offered evasion of the moral issue. The strategy was (1) to avoid charges of immorality, (2) to undermine northern security, (3) to force argument onto moral grounds; and (4) to reinterpret church law.

Rhetorical frames demanded of both sides, adjutant strategies, which effected a reconfiguration of forces only with "uncommitted" conservatives; but did not effect an orderly equilibrium for North and South. The results were impasse and schism.


In his first letter to the Church in Corinth, St. Paul referred to "the foolishness of preaching." To this body of young Christians, Paul explained that while preaching may be deemed "foolishness" by others, to the Church it is the prescribed method of communicating the gospel. Consequently, for nearly two thousand years, the primary goal of the Christian Church has been to tell the story about the Lord, Jesus Christ, through preaching.

However, although the command has been given to the Church to preach the gospel, no instruction was given as to how this is to be done. As a result, the study of theories of preaching (homiletics) has produced a variety of opinions as to the most effective ways by which to communicate the good news.

The homiletical theories considered in this study were those presented through the three seminaries of the American Lutheran Church. These theories were reported as a result of (1) interviews with the professors of homiletics at the three seminaries; (2) the material found in the basic textbooks of the courses; (3) the lecture notes of the professors, and (4) the direct association of the writer with the programs.


Born near Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, a few miles from the site of Canada's Confederation of 1867, John Sutherland Bonnell rose to become one of America's most distinguished and renowned twentieth century clergymen. It was the purpose of this study to (1) investigate those factors in the life of Bonnell which contributed to his ability as a public speaker, (2) investigate the philosophy and theology of Bonnell, (3) review his theories of pastoral and non-pastoral preaching, (4) examine the constituents of rhetoric according to Bonnell's theory and practice, and (5) investigate the nature of his speaking as reflected through the detailed analysis of a sermon.


This study of William S. Sadler (1875-1969), physician, surgeon, psychiatrist, professor, and author of forty-two books, investigated that phase of his career devoted to oratory. It concentrated upon the period 1905 to 1926, when he was a popular lecturer on Chautauqua plato forms. It traced the influences which molded his public speaking interests from a high school commencement address delivered at the age of eight to the decision to become a public
lecturer. This was unprecedented in an era when concepts of the American Medical Association did not permit doctors to advertise. He was a student of Sigmund Freud, an associate of Alfred Adler, Karl Jung, and John Harvey Kellogg. These associations were evidenced as influential factors in his career.

The purpose of this study was to analyze rhetorically those elements of Sadler's speeches on preventive medicine which governed his oral contributions. His message focused on the education of the masses so as to counteract public ignorance, medical quackery, and harmful patent remedies. The study revealed that audiences were eager for authentic health information.

Sadler had no published biography, however, the writer had access to his personal papers and books. Letters attesting to his popularity as a speaker were found in Special Collections at the University of Iowa. Early speeches were discovered at the John Crerar Library in Chicago.

Sadler would not be classified as a great orator: yet, he gained audience appeal through a unique style and implementation of histrionics and humor.


How Arthur Larson campaigned for peace was the subject of this dissertation examining written and oral discourse in which he advocated peace through rule of law.

One chapter raised the question, what has Arthur Larson explicitly stated about rhetorical transactions? The answer was divided into three parts: (1) Speech preparation and presentation—which includes Larson's comments on ghostwriting, speech communication, style and language usage, professionalism and the advantages of the manuscript form of delivery; (2) Persuasion—especially presidential persuasion; and (3) International communication—incumbents the principles of identification and mutuality, 'the factual' approach to avoiding propaganda.

Another chapter analyzed Larson's audience, the barriers to the acceptance of his rule of law plan, and the resulting rhetorical task. Larson's rhetorical strategy—the rhetoric of research—is predicated on the conviction that research and scholarship have an indispensable role to play in the building of peace.

The dissertation analyzes Larson's rule-of-law plan, arguments, patterns, and style, but, in addition, it looked at Larson's efforts to build a peace research center. How does one conduct peace research? The answer to this question led to a consideration of the Rule of Law Center at Duke University as a device for stimulating research and disseminating the results.

An assessment was made of Larson's rhetoric with an emphasis on his leadership as a spokesman for the rule-of-law (and peace research) movement. Influences, qualities, deficiencies, and simplicities of this rhetoric of research were exposed.


The writer critically analyzed the Constitutional Convention speeches delivered by UAW President Walter P. Reuther utilizing methods of historical-critical research. The speeches were analyzed rhetorically according to Reuther's invention, arrangement, style, and delivery. The writer concluded on the basis of his analysis that Reuther was truly an effective speaker.


The purpose of this study was to analyze Nikita Khrushchev's rhetoric in order to determine his effectiveness as a speaker in changing Soviet policy. For purposes of analysis, Khrushchev's speeches before the Twenty-Second Communist Party Congress, October 17-27, 1961, were selected.

The extrinsic components included an examination of the political system of the Soviet Union, Khrushchev as a leader within the system, and the Twenty-Second Party Congress as the audience, before whom Khrushchev presented his speeches. The intrinsic aspects were analyzed by examining ideology and the means of persuasion including an analysis of the ideological goals, strategy, tactics, operational direction, and propaganda as 'exemplified' by Khrushchev in his speeches. In addition, an analysis was conducted of the structure of the arguments and the style of Communist persuasion. Finally, an evaluation of Khrushchev's rhetoric at the Congress was made in order to determine his effectiveness as a speaker.

The results of the study showed that the
The purpose of this investigation was to discover the sources of Marshall Keeble's effectiveness as a preacher by analyzing selected sermons. Chapter I introduced the study and Chapter II investigated his social-religious background. A short biography of Keeble and an overview of his preaching were set forth in Chapter III. Chapter IV analyzed six sermons preached in a campaign at Keeble's home church in 1967, in which there were ninety-nine responses to the invitation. The texts of the sermons analyzed were given in an appendix.

Keeble had a thorough understanding of human nature, especially members of his own race. He was effective in his appeal to the Bible as authority and in his parables or analogies and personal ethical proofs. Aptness in religious controversy, ability to simplify his message, and excellent personal proof gave him credibility. Keeble used wit and humor effectively and kindly disposed his hearers toward him with compliments and praise. His use of charts and the chalkboard helped give him an effective delivery. Arrangement was his weakest area, as he rambled when he was not preaching from a chart or chalkboard.


When he died at age eighty-nine in 1968, Marshall Keeble, a Negro of Nashville, Tennessee, was one of the most effective ministers in the Churches of Christ, having baptized during his 72-year ministry, it is said, more people than any other living preacher in the Church of Christ. He was also an editor and the president of a religious school.

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The thrust of this study was an analysis of the themes in the public addresses of Paul D. Bagwell and John B. Swainson during the 1960 gubernatorial campaign in Michigan. In order to carry out this thematic analysis, three basic analytic procedures were utilized. (1) A frequency analysis indicated which themes tend to appear in the majority of the speeches. (2) A second frequency analysis concerned audience adaptation and examined the relative emphasis or de-emphasis of specific themes before each of the different types of audiences. (3) A final frequency analysis showed the differences in the treatment of themes that occurred following opinion polls taken for the candidates, which concerned the issues of vital interest to the Michigan electorate.

Primary source materials were utilized from the papers of the candidates, their managers, and party leaders of this period. These papers included the minutes of strategy meetings, strategy papers, correspondence, and the advice of private polls on which campaign themes would be most effective in persuading the voters to elect the candidate.

The focus of the study was a comparison of the strategic advice contained in the polls and in strategy papers with the themes that the candidates chose to treat in the campaign. The result was a clarification of how candidates choose themes to emphasize in a campaign.


The primary purpose of this study was to describe, analyze, and evaluate the preaching of Pastor David Wilkerson in connection with his Teen Challenge ministry, and his subsequent weekend crusades. Wilkerson is a man who has had little formal training in speech or homiletics, yet he probably preaches to more young people per week (his average is ten thousand) than any other minister in the world today. This study also attempted, therefore, to discover the reasons for this successful communication, and the method that Wilkerson is employing to "get through" to his audiences.

A-0363. Stearns, Joseph Granville. An Analysis of Selected Speeches and Relevant Newspaper Coverage of the Political Campaign Communication of Paul Eggers, Texas Re
The purpose of this study was twofold: first, to examine the newspaper coverage of selected speeches in order to determine how much of what the candidate spoke was reported and to determine the accuracy of the reporting; second, to answer the question of whether or not the candidate relied upon one basic speech throughout the campaign. Content analysis was the methodology utilized in both phases of the study.

In the first phase of the study selected speeches were compared with newspaper reports of them. A frequency count to determine how much and the type of coverage given was "hand scored." It was found that no single speaking occasion was widely reported, with the exception of one speech. Most of the reporting had as its primary source the press release and the reporting was very accurate.

To answer the question concerning the one speech hypothesis, eight selected speeches were content analyzed. The computer was utilized for both the analysis and the statistical evaluation. An examination of the selected speeches indicated that Eggers used two basic speeches, one for the Mexican-American audience and one for the white audience. Additional analysis of the speeches sampled attested that the three white audiences, although consisting of different age groups, were highly correlated with one another, but each had a very low correlation with the Mexican-American audiences.

The final chapter consists of conclusions and implications for the field study in general.


The purpose of this study was to discover the principal lines of theological and ethical thought in the sermons of Elijah Kellogg (1813-1901), to note the influences, if any, of nineteenth century religions and social movements upon the Sunday morning religion which Kellogg preached to his various congregations during his long public career (1843-1901) and to attempt to place Kellogg in the context of nineteenth century American intellectual history.

Perhaps the most striking thing about Kellogg's sermons was how little evidence they show of the great intellectual and social reform movements of the nineteenth century: it is almost as if Kellogg was unaware of, or unconcerned with, change and controversy in the world about him. He made no direct reference in his sermons to any contemporaneous religious leader nor to any of the liberal trends or movements in American Protestantism.


The purpose of this study was to discover whether W. A. Criswell was elected President of the Southern Baptist Convention to perpetuate the status quo of the system or to institute changes as shown by a pre- and post-election descriptive rhetorical analysis of Convention policy, perspective, and public address of Criswell.

The following methodology was employed. First, there was an examination in the form of a historical résumé of the impetus and development of the organization. Such data as tracing the significant developments and beliefs of the Baptists were compiled and described.

The second procedural step was an examination of the speaker leader of the organization. The biographical analysis presented selected data in terms of foundations for why this speaker leader maintained his particular position on the issue involved.

The third step was an examination of selected rhetoric from 1956 to 1970, which included pre- and post-election speeches and books. This gave rise to several questions: (1) Where did the speaking event take place and under what conditions? (2) From the speaker's perspective, what were the issues? (3) What were the propositions advocated by the speaker? (4) What did the speaker ask men to do?

The last step was to describe the perspective and propositions of the speaker leader and to compare this information with statements of Convention policy and Articles of Faith.

The results concluded that Criswell was elected to perpetuate the status quo of conservative theology and to institute changes in social responsibility and methods and approaches of running the Convention.

A-0366. Trent, Judith S. An Examination and Comparison of the Rhetorical Style of Richard Milhous Nixon as the President...
Six independent studies were designed to test collectively the hypothesis: The rhetoric of the formal speeches of Richard Milhous Nixon differed significantly between the presidential campaigns of 1960 and 1968. The studies compared Nixon's use of (1) types of sentences; (2) uncommon syntactical patterns; (3) figures of speech; and methods of (4) support; (5) attack, and (6) identification in the two campaigns.

Categories for each study were derived according to the rules of content analysis. Reliability of coding, corrected for chance, ranged from $p_i = .82$ to $p_i = .98$.

Formal speeches from each of the two campaigns were numbered consecutively. Six independent samples (five speeches from each campaign for each study) were selected randomly. Frequency data were subjected to statistical analysis using a Chi Square for Independent Samples.

Differences significant at the selected .05 level of confidence were found in all studies. In 1968, there were significant increases in simple sentences, semantic antithesis, metaphors, and reasoning and evidence used to support specific positions. Also in 1968, there were significant decreases in assertions, direct attacks on opponent, questions, repetition, and identification attempts.

Possible reasons for changes were suggested for each study. Adaptation of strategy to prevailing conditions was concluded to best explain the changes found in the combined studies.


**RHETORICAL AND COMMUNICATION THEORY**


This study analyzed the speeches of fifty subjects, selected from basic speech courses taught at Michigan State University and Lansing Community College. The selection of the subjects was based upon whether the subjects scored high or low on an Eysenck Personality Inventory, which contained an extraversion-introversion rating scale. The twenty-five who scored highest (17 or above) were the extravert subjects, and the twenty-five who scored lowest (10 or below) were the introvert subjects.


The purpose of this study was to investigate observers' judgments of audience members' attitudes from nonverbal cues. The following hypotheses were advanced. (1) Observer sex, audience sex, and ego-involvement will not be related to predictive ability. (2) Observer sex, audience sex, and ego-involvement will not be related to observers' judgments of audience members' ego-involvement. (3) An observer's need for social desirability will be negatively correlated with predictive ability. (4) There will be a low correlation between observers' attitudes and observers' judgments of audience members' attitudes.

A factorial design was employed with repeated measures. Audience members selected on the basis of sex and ego-involvement watched a televised message and their reactions were videotaped. Observers judged audience members' attitudes and ego-involvement on the basis of nonverbal cues.

There were no significant differences in predictive ability between male and female observers. A significant difference was found for observers' judgments on an audience sex dimension. Female audience members' attitudes were judged more accurately. A significant difference was found for observers' judgments on ego involvement. High ego-involved audience members' attitudes were judged more accurately. Neither audience sex nor observer sex were related to observer judgment of audience ego-involvement. A significant difference was found for observer judgments of high and low ego-involved audience members. Low ego-involved audience members' ego-involvement was judged more accurately. No significant correlation was found between social desirability and predictive ability or between observer attitudes and their judgment of audience attitudes.
workS of Eric Hoffer, Hoffer's life arid reading the rhetorical theory of mass persuasion in the A-0370.

Significantly comprehension source was percened as snore dynamic than the low intensity SIM-C. Also, attitude change and more competent and fairer than the Ivgli cotu-

complexity than high- complexity ones produced higher comprehension than messages produced higher comprehension than the source's competence and fairness, but the high intensity message did produce higher ratings of the source's dynamic qualities than did the low intensity message. Also, all messages were rated equally logical, good, readable, and clear regardless of level of complexity or intensity.

In supplemental analyses using comprehension, attitude change, and credibility rating scores of only those subjects who perceived the message complexity manipulations as intended, the following results were found: low intensity messages produced higher comprehension than high intensity ones; low complexity messages produced somewhat greater attitude change than high complexity ones (p < .10), the low complexity source message was perceived as more competent and fairer than the high complexity source, and the high intensity message was perceived as more dynamic than the low intensity source. Also, attitude change and comprehension level were found to be significantly negatively correlated.


The purpose of this study was to explicate the rhetorical theory of mass persuasion in the works of Eric Hoffer. Hoffer's life and reading were examined to discover the sources of his thinking. His general understanding of human nature was analyzed to disclose Hoffer's conception of the goals of persuasion and social movements. Hoffer's theory of mass persuasion then was evaluated by criteria for useful theory construction in the social sciences. Relevant research was examined to test the insights of the theory.

The central feature of Hoffer's theory—of mass persuasion is the extremely low self-esteem which makes men persuasible. It is identified by the feeling that one's life is spoiled or wasted. Hoffer contends that such frustration may be developed by persistent persuaders in a society. Then, persuasion built on that discontent and hope for the future can pull men out of their unwanted selves and unite them in a movement to change the world.

Eric Hoffer's theory of mass persuasion gives insight into the activation of social change. His speculations suggest investigation of variables which may better account for revolutionary changes than do the foci of other rhetorical theories. This study directed attention to variables of personality structure, frustration, and self-esteem as they relate to persuasibility. It reviewed research in those areas drawn from other theoretical frameworks and suggested research that would test the theoretical positions of Eric Hoffer.


The present research investigated the combined effects of obscene language and source credibility in a persuasive communication. Taped persuasive messages advocating the retention of capital punishment were utilized with the category, low, or no obscene language included in the communication. The sources of the communication included a male or female speaker introduced as either a "high credibility," or "low credibility" source. Prior to the experimental sessions, subjects were given a pretest of opinion toward "capital punishment." Following the experimental sessions, subjects were given posttests of opinion toward the speech concept and measurements designed to elicit perceived source credibility under three dimensions: "character," "dynamism," and "authoritativeness." The results indicated that main effects for obscene language served as a depressor of opinion toward the speech concept. Main effects for source credibility revealed that the speakers in-
produced as 'high credibility' sources were more effective than 'low credibility' sources. Main effects for the sex of the source revealed that male speakers were not significantly more effective in producing opinion change than were female speakers. Main effect for the sex of the receiver resulted in no significant differences in opinion responses. Criterion measures for source credibility revealed a general source derogation syndrome 'character' and 'authoritativeness' components. Subjects generally evaluated the speakers using extreme obscenities as being more "dynamic." Highly significant main effect differences were found between high and low credibility sources under the authoritativeness dimension of source credibility.


The end and object of this work was a philosophical "thing," a critical perspective, a set of more or less clearly defined predicing assumptions upon which rest all other assumptions shaping communication inquiry. The perspective was sought within the formulative notions of semantic empiricism, the domain of thought that sustains the contemporary Zeitgeist in communication inquiry.

The fundamental task of this inquiry was to render intelligible answers to the following questions: What is semantic empiricism and what are its variants? What are the generic similarities and fundamental differences among these variants? Which variant provides the most viable critical perspective for communication inquiry? The variants considered were pragmatism, logical positivism, and operationism.

When the variants of semantic empiricism were consciously apprehended, an attempt was made to discover the significant points of parity among them. Comparative analysis then was based on the central issues of semantic empiricism: the function of inquiry, meaningfulness, and truth.

The evaluation of pragmatism, logical positivism, and operationism proceeded under a criterion of conceptual power. Under this criterion, logical positivism and operationism predicate a limitation of communication inquiry to what methodological manipulation can signify. Pragmatism predicates examination of the significance of communicative experience as well as its signification.

By avoiding a narrowly-conceived epistemology, pragmatism admits a plurality in inquiry. Pragmatism not only provides a warrant for assessing communicative experience, it encourages us to direct our inquiry towards intelligent action. Only pragmatism predetermines significance and signification of inquiry toward the end of enhancing the experience of communicating.


This study examined the effects of choice and audience commitment on attitude change following counterattitudinal advocacy. Approximately two weeks after a pretest, subjects encoded counterattitudinal essays under varied conditions of choice and audience attitude toward the issue. Post-encoding measures then were taken of each subject's attitude toward the issue.

Subjects in the Choice conditions were informed of their freedom to comply at specified points in the experimental induction; subjects in the No Choice conditions were not given this freedom. Those in the Committed Audience conditions were told that the target audience was composed of individuals who favored the proposition; subjects in the Uncommitted Audience conditions were told that the target audience held no opinion on the experimental issue.

It was hypothesized that attitude change would be significantly greater in Choice than in No Choice conditions. Moreover, it was predicted that subjects in the Choice: Uncommitted Audience condition would demonstrate significantly greater change than individuals in all other conditions. Finally, it was hypothesized that attitude change demonstrated by individuals in the No Choice: Committed Audience conditions would be significantly less than that of subjects in all other conditions.

The results of this study failed to confirm the research hypotheses. However, a significant audience effect was found, indicating that subjects who encoded counterattitudinal communications directed toward an Uncommitted Audience demonstrated significantly greater attitude change than subjects who encoded such messages for a Committed Audience.

The purpose of this study was to analyze interpretations of agreement, understanding, politeness, or impoliteness as expressed by North American subjects. Film scenes that at least 65% of North American subjects agreed expressed agreement, disagreement, understanding, politeness, or impoliteness were grouped for analysis. For agreement scenes, significantly more Japanese and fewer Colombians and Middle Easterners than North Americans gave interpretations of agreement. For all other groupings of scenes, with only two exceptions, significantly fewer of the overseas nationals gave the dominant response.

The purpose of this study was to test Albert Mehrabian's non-immediacy hypothesis in the public speaking situation. The linguistic non-immediacy hypothesis holds that the more linguistic qualifying devices or non-immediacy features contained in an utterance, the more negative are the communicator's attitudes toward his subject, forward his audience, or toward the act of communicating.

Subjects spoke under three conditions intended to arouse three levels of anxiety: Treatment One, an audience of peers; Treatment Two, peers plus a superior of whose presence they had advance warning; and Treatment Three, peers plus a superior with no advance warning.

It was hypothesized that the non-immediacy of subjects utterances would increase as anxiety level of the speaking situation increased. This was not found to be the case. Rather, non-immediacy was found to be correlated positively with two scales of the Omnibus Personality In-
It was further hypothesized that subjects would be perceived (via video tape) as having increasingly more negative attitudes toward the speaking situation as the anxiety level of the speaking situation increased. It was found that subjects performing under Treatment Three were perceived as having more negative attitudes toward the speaking situation than subjects performing under Treatment Two. It was further found that when high non-immediacy scores occurred with high Theoretical Orientation and Personal Integration scores, those subjects were perceived as having more negative attitudes toward the act of speaking than other subjects. Audiences perceived no differences in speaker attitudes on the basis of sex.


The writings of Marshall McLuhan have generated much discussion in the academic and non-academic world. It was the purpose of this dissertation to extricate a communication theory from his works. McLuhan contends that his efforts are designed for exploration rather than presenting a specific point of view. The procedure followed in this research was to focus on consistently recurring themes and to use these to isolate patterns relevant to communication theory. McLuhan's earlier writings and methods were examined to add clarity to the analysis.

One dominant pattern which emerged was McLuhan's use of the media of communication to provide an explanatory thesis for historical and cultural change. Using this thesis, McLuhan develops stages in man's development and uses men and events to reflect the impact of media innovations.

Another, pattern evolves from McLuhan's emphasis on media as extensions of man with an encompassing effect on sense ratios. At the more specifiable level, McLuhan's observations provide a grammar of media which involves the concepts of "hot" and "cool." These concepts are applicable not only to a medium, but also to content and cultures.

A final pattern emerges from his concern for environments and anti-environments. McLuhan contends that the artist can create anti-environments which reveal invisible forces in environments and that this is preferable to simply viewing the current scene in terms of the rear view mirror of past technologies.

The major value of these patterns lies in the questions they raise and the tools they provide for exploring the questions.


The purpose of this study was to examine the rhetorical theory of the modern Belgian philosopher, Chaim Perelman. This examination entailed a consideration of Perelman's philosophical assumptions, his conception of rhetoric, the basic features of his rhetorical system, and his contributions to modern rhetorical theory.

A study of Perelman's philosophical presuppositions revealed a rejection of the Cartesian notions of self-evidence and the uniqueness of truth, an epistemology in which the distinction between knowledge and opinion is blurred, an analysis of justice which highlights the need for a logic of value judgments, and a greatly enlarged view of rationality. These assumptions led Perelman to conclude that a general theory of argumentation based on classical rhetoric is needed.

Perelman conceives of rhetoric as "the study of the means of argumentation which allow us to obtain and to increase the assent of people to specific theses presented to them." Rhetoric, thus conceived, bears certain relationships to philosophy, may be clearly contrasted with modern formal logic, and includes aspects of classical dialectic.

A survey of Perelman's rhetorical system showed that his treatment of all the elements of argumentation is designed to elaborate a consistent point of view about rhetoric as the study of efficacious argument.

This study concluded that Perelman's rhetorical theory involves mainly his discovery of classical rhetoric, and is derived largely from the writings of earlier theorists. Perelman's place in modern rhetorical theory can be determined by reference to his philosophical goal, to find a nonformal logic applicable to reasoning about values.

On the assumption that general public acceptance of Supreme Court decisions on questions of national policy is a proper and desirable judicial objective and necessary to the political stability of the nation, this study considered the persuasive effect of two Court opinions—Escobedo v. Illinois and Miranda v. Arizona—respect to the popular audience. Viewing the daily press as both a reflector and molder of public opinion and as a gatekeeper in the communication channel between the Court and the public, the investigation focused on responses to the decisions in twenty-five leading California newspapers during the thirty days following the announcement of each ruling. The objective was to appraise the Court's rhetoric in the context of its actual effect on a real and responding audience.

It was found that the rhetoric of Escobedo, which generated little immediate response in the California press, was directed only to the legal and scholarly audience and did not address values which touched current and vital public concerns. However, the Miranda opinion, which virtually subsumed and revised the rationale of Escobedo, attracted substantial immediate press attention in the form of news coverage and commentary and shaped up as a debate between the majority and the dissenters on the issue of social desirability of the ruling. The overwhelming press verdict was against the ruling and the substance of the response compelled the conclusion that the Court failed to address effectively those values which the press, as well as dissenting justices, perceived as dominant public concerns at the time and in the circumstances.

In the present study a one-sided message was operationally defined as a persuasive message that presents only the arguments that are in agreement with the position advocated. A two-sided message was operationally defined as a persuasive message advocating only one position that presents the arguments in agreement with the advocated position first, then mentions and refutes counter-arguments.

The results of this study indicated the following: (1) The "high-ethos" source was perceived as significantly higher in authoritativeness and character than the "low-ethos" source; the "low-ethos" source was perceived as moderately high in both authoritativeness and character: (2) The "high-ethos" source with a one-sided message produced more attitude change in the direction advocated than did the "high-ethos" source with a two-sided message: (3) No significant differences were observed in attitude change between the one-sided and two-sided messages in the "low-ethos" condition: (4) No significant differences attributable to message sidedness were observed on any of the three dimensions of ethos.


This study extracted and structured a verbal and diagrammatic description of a persuasion theory from Kenneth Burke's writings. Burke's works were read, relevant postulates isolated and weighted within Burke's ideological framework.

Burke's doctrine of consubstantiality was discovered to be rooted in Hegel's logic. Men are divided through generic differences and societal hierarchies resulting from occupational diversity. Through common substances men may identify with one another.

The dramatic view stresses man's unique nature as a symbol-using animal qualitatively different from other animals. Man acquires guilt from two sources: (1) transgression of various decalogues emerging with man's conceptualization of the negative, and (2) perception of one's status in relation to the status of others. Persuasion is used for absolution of guilt (through scapegoating) and for bridging...

The purpose of this study was to locate a methodology for analyzing deliberative speaking through a survey of classical and contemporary rhetorical theory by tracing chronologically the development of the stasis system as a tool for invention in political controversies.

Following an introductory chapter, Chapter II traced the work of Greek rhetoricians who contributed a classical theory to oral discourse emphasizing the writings of Aristotle and Hermogenes. Chapter III surveyed the reduction by Latin rhetoricians such as the author of Ad Herennium, Cicero, and Quintilian of the stasis theory. Chapter IV explained how the modern theorists Kenneth Burke, John Dewey, Robert F. Bates, and practitioners of academic debate had rediscovered the stasis system. Chapter V summarized the findings of the study suggesting appropriate uses for the stasis system in deliberative analysis.

The study investigated two hypotheses: (1) that the stasis system of classical rhetoric is equally applicable to deliberative and forensic speaking; and (2) that the essentials of a stasis system have been restated by rhetoricians for twenty-five hundred years as the basic pattern of human problem-solving. With respect to the first hypothesis, the survey suggested that while classical rhetoric gave less attention quantitatively to deliberative stasis than it allotted to forensic, the Greek and Latin theorists qualitatively endorsed extension by allegory of a stasis structure to other deliberative speaking. With respect to the second hypothesis, the author concluded that the comparison among stasis systems showed remarkable consistency and suggested its continuing validity as an analytical tool.


The study examined selected works of Cotton Mather (1663-1728) in order to construct his homiletical theory. The investigation of Mather's writings revealed the following ideas. (1) He broadened the persuasive possibilities of the sermon by liberalizing the concept of the covenant of grace; (2) The sermon should honor God as well as move men to faith; (3) Scholarship was an important part of the preacher's long-term preparation for sermon construction; (4) To enhance his credibility, the preacher should exhibit exemplary behavior; (5) The desired Puritan plain style was defined as a communicative style unencumbered by distractions, but not metaphorically barren; (6) Man was a reasonable creature who gravitated naturally to religion because of the God-given faculty of reason, and, therefore, the most effective sermon would be one that concentrated on religious matters. He rejected formal logic because it did not parallel the thinking process of man. (5) In questions of delivery, extemporaneous presentations, non sequitur, and even sermon length, the preacher should be guided by a concept of naturalness, directness, appropriateness, and decorum.

Cotton Mather's homiletical theory was audience oriented, but, nonetheless, still was mediated by the structure of the Congregational faith. It strove to create a homiletical construct that would move the congregation without discarding the traditional precepts of the church. Mather was an experienced pulpit orator, a skillful eclectic, and an innovative thinker whose ideas constitute a perceptive and interesting rationale for an eighteenth century, colonial preacher.

A-0384. Gantt, Vernon W. Attitude Change as a Function of Source Credibility and Levels of Involvement. Ohio U.

Sherif's ego-involvement theory posits that an individual will be most susceptible to attitude change when either the discrepancy between his view and that of the experimental message is small or when he is not committed.
to his belief. This study explored the relationship between involvement and that of another variable, credibility. The study investigated the following five hypotheses: (1) level of involvement will not influence attitude change toward the concept or the source when the subjects are presented a belief-discrepant message, (2) level of credibility will not influence attitude change toward the concept in the presence of a belief-discrepant communication, (3) the assertion of the source will not influence his credibility, (4) involvement and credibility will not interact, and (5) involvement and assertion will not interact.

A modified semantic differential instrument, like that employed by Sereno and Dab, yielded a measurement of involvement and credibility. Refinement of the instrument, selection of the Vietnam War as the stimulus concept, and validation of the message resulted from a pilot study. On the basis of credibility and involvement pretest scores, subjects were assigned to one of four experimental conditions. A control group received no experimental treatment.

The results indicated that high credibility produced the greatest amount of change in the highly involved group contrary to the predictions made by Sherif's theory. In addition, highly involved subjects decreased their evaluation of the source significantly more than did the low involved subjects. A model representing a more complex nature of the attitude structure than is typically espoused was presented.


This thesis was concerned with (a) investigating the effects of Expected Audience Response (EAR) and Perceived Audience Response (PAR) on speaker attitudes, (b) testing the predictability of cognitive balance theory in a communication feedback setting, and (c) providing a comprehensive review of the experimental literature on feedback.

There was a significant interaction between EAR and PAR, on performance ratings by the speakers: speakers in the negative EAR, negative PAR condition rated their own performances significantly higher than speakers in the positive EAR, negative PAR condition. There was no significant interaction between EAR and PAR on audience ratings by the speakers. Speakers who perceived positive audience response rated their own performances and the audience significantly higher than speakers who perceived negative audience response.


The purpose of the research was to determine whether differences in communication patterns accompany differences in the cognitive style and academic specialties of speech scholars. Cognitive style was measured in terms of scholars' self-rating of their basic orientation (scientific-artistic) and their choice of most closely related scholars' disciplines.

Mail questionnaires and interviews were employed. Subjects were 252 speech communication specialists in four interpretation, rhetoric, and behavioral science currently holding academic positions. Subjects in these specialties were selected in order to include a range of cognitive styles from scientific to artistic within one discipline.

Oral interpreters, the least active communicators, differed significantly on most measures of communication from behavioral scientists, the most active communicators. These groups of scholars also differed from each other on measures of cognitive style. A subsample of all artistic scholars in the study differed on most measures of communication from a subsample of all scientific scholars, with high correlations existing between artistic-scientific orientation and collaboration, reprint exchange activity, influence of disciplines outside their specialties, and use of conversation as a catalyst in generating research ideas. Analysis of high and average communicators revealed that high communicators differ significantly from average communicators in amount of publication, collaboration, and direction of influence in their specialties.


This study investigated the nature of speech types and attempted to arrive at hypotheses for a theory of rhetorical genres by inductively answering the question, To what extent do recurrent rhetorical patterns suggest groupings of speeches on the basis of presuppositions philosophically shared by speakers and listeners?

A random sample of fifty-four contemporary speeches was subjected to nineteen (human and computerized) critical examinations, de
ABSTRACTS OF DOCTORAL DISSERTATIONS


The history of rhetoric has been concerned with legal argumentation for centuries, although recently much attention has been devoted to it. Therefore, it was the purpose of this study to analyze rhetorically the legal arguments in the trial of Carlyle Harris.

This analysis was accomplished by consulting legal and rhetorical scholars and by the examination of trial argumentation. The analysis of the rhetorical aspects was based upon the general Aristotelian method of examining the logical, ethical, and emotional appeals employed. Sources examined by the analysis included a transcript in narrative form, a popular account, references in legal reports, and accounts from the New York Times about the case.

Criteria for establishing the effectiveness and significance of the arguments were as follows: (1) the immediate impact of the trial as determined by the verdict rendered and whether the best available arguments were presented, (2) an artistic standard derived from legal requirements and suggested rhetorical standards, (3)
the attorney's ability to predict rulings on points of law, and (4) the significance of the trial to American jurisprudence.

The following conclusions were drawn. (1) legal and rhetorical argumentation are related; (2) the Harris trial demonstrated this relationship; (3) to analyze the rhetorical aspects requires information concerning all aspects of the trial; (4) the arguments employed were examples of excellence in legal advocacy, and (5) the Harris case was significant in the history of American jurisprudence.


This study investigated the effect of amount of justification given for both commitment to, and performance of, belief-discrepant communication behavior on the magnitude of self-persuasion for open- and closed-minded persons. Contrary to predictions, subjects in the high justification groups significantly changed their attitudes in a more positive direction at the commitment level, while no significant effects were found at the performance level.


This study was designed to test the assumption that a well-organized message yields a higher level of listener comprehension than a poorly-organized message. Specifically, the effects of these three message organization variables upon comprehension were examined: (1) the use of explicit statement of the central idea of the message; (2) the use of explicit statement of the main points of the message, and (3) the use of transitional sentences before and after main points.

Eight groups of subjects (n = 32 per group) were utilized. Each group was exposed to one of eight different versions of a message. Listener comprehension, the dependent variable, was measured with a thirty-five item multiple-choice test.

The data from this study were analyzed in an analysis of variance test. The results indicated that only the transitional main effect was significant at the .10 level.

Three post-hoc analyses were conducted to determine the effect of the three independent variables upon the ability of listeners to identify the central idea and main points of the message. The results of these 'chi square tests showed that (1) explicit statement of the central idea aided listeners in identifying the central idea of the message; (2) explicit statement of the main points did not aid listeners in identifying the main points of the message; and (3) use of transitions before and after main points aided listeners in identifying main points.

Kaster, Barbara J. Heuristic Criticism: Theory and Application. The U. of Texas at Austin. See A-0350.


The purpose of this study was to develop and test a theoretical model of continuous-free association behavior. The model takes the form of an information processing model, which may be thought of as a computer program. The model consists of sex-related hierarchical routines. In general, they take an encoded stimulus item, sort it through a binary discrimination net to recognize it, and initiate a string of potential responses for evocation. Responses are evoked depending upon their item availability, recency, frequency, and location in short-term memory. The model operates in a parallel model and later processing is strongly affected by earlier processing. Part of the discussion was concerned with the problems of net building and with obtaining measures of word meaning from the model by a deterministic process-oriented method.


The purpose of this study was to describe how different types of people select evidence for a persuasive speech. A set of twenty-five statements of evidence for each of two propositions was constructed in which the source dimensions of Trustworthiness and Expertness and the message dimensions of Specificity and Relevance were varied. The statements were Q-sorted by subjects on the criterion of how likely they would be to use the statements to support the proposition.

Analysis of Q-sorts and analyses of variance and chi-square tests of pretest and posttest attitude change and questionnaire data revealed that (1) Initial attitude toward the proposition played no part in the way evidence was sorted, (2) Subjects tended to change attitude in accordance with the proposition for which they
sorts of statements of evidence. As, the was one sorted evidence did not appear to be systematically related to sex or amount or type of education (except for scientists). A personality factor was hypothesized. Some types of encoders tend to be content-oriented, others more source-oriented. Among the former are those concerned more with speech and Relevance of evidence (a type of scientific thinking) and those concerned with the complex of evidence (a stylistic consideration). Among the latter—the source-oriented encoders—are those who are concerned simply with whether the source is stated, and those who are concerned with credibility of the source. All but eighteen subjects would have sorted the evidence differently for a different audience.


The purpose of this study was to determine whether accurate assessment of speakers’ personal characteristics is facilitated by exposure to a public speech. To accomplish this purpose the personal characteristics of four in-state college students who had prepared speeches were measured with objective tests. Also, ratings including psychologists, speech teachers, and college students who had been randomly assigned to live, television, audio, and manuscript media conditions were asked to assess the personal characteristics of the four students. The assessments of three of the students were based on their public speech. The assessments of the other student were based on a stereotype.

Scores representing the differences between the objective measurements and the subjective assessments of the personal characteristics of the four students were determined. Statistical analyses were made of the scores. From the results of these analyses it was concluded that (1) The assessments of the attitudes of students which were based on their public speeches were more accurate than the assessments of the attitudes of a student which were based on a stereotype; (2) The speech-based assessments of students’ general activity, restraint, and emotional stability were more accurate than the stereotype-based assessments of a student’s possession of these traits; (3) The stereotype-based assessment of a student’s ascendance sociability, objectivity, and personal relations were more accurate than the speech-based assessments of students’ possession of these characteristics.


The study’s purpose was to explore, by description and explanation, reaction to obscenity. Data were gathered from a quasi-random sample of two hundred Denver area residents by personal interviews.

Results indicated that reactions to obscenity were strong, but reactions changed depending on the role of the obscenity. Four roles were defined for the obscenity; the Sexuality Role, defining body parts and functions; the Aggression Role, symbolically attacking a person or object; the Rebellion Role, demonstrating independence from authority; and the Institutional Perpetuation Role, cementing group bonds during crises.

Hypotheses were developed from three theories attempting to explain why persons react to obscenity as they do.

Psychoanalytic theory led to the hypothesis that (1) Reactions to obscenity are related to the instruction one received during childhood about obscenity. Data failed to support this hypothesis.

Learning theory led to the hypotheses that (2) Use of obscenity is most common in stressful situations and (3) Responses to obscenity are different for men than for women. Data indicated that both sex and stress were related to reactions toward obscenity.

Societal theories, viewing obscenity as an outgrowth of cultural values, allowed the development of the hypotheses that (4) Reactions to obscenity are related to a person’s attitude toward sex; (5) Reactions to obscenity are related to socio-economic status, and (6) Strongly religious persons react more strongly to obscene terms than less religious persons. Data supported hypothesis four and partially supported hypotheses five and six.

The most significant variables were sex and general attitude clusters.


The purpose of this study was to determine to what extent retention of post-communication attitude change was affected by source credibility, number of source exposures, and number of message exposures. Responses of ninety-six subjects to a high and low credibility source speaking on mercy killing were treated in a factorial design. Attitudes were measured by a semantic
differential and were factor analyzed. Exposures took place one month apart. All subjects changed their attitude significantly after hearing the messages. The difference between the attitude change elicited by the high credible source and that elicited by the low credible source failed to reach significance on emergent factors. Women shifted their attitudes significantly more than men after hearing the messages. All subjects opposed to mercy killing shifted in a positive direction significantly more than did subjects initially in favor. No main effects or interactions were significant in the delayed test data. The attitude shift from immediate post-test to delayed post-test failed to reach significance for both high and low credibility groups.

Abstracted by Don F. Falle.


Attitude change toward the source and topic of a message was investigated. Predictions of shift proposed by the congruity principle were employed, with the addition that the degree of evaluative intensity expressed in the message was taken into account.

The hypothesis that the congruity model better predicts changes in evaluation when the assertion is of the same intensity as the source and topic was confirmed for changes in topic evaluation only.


This study attempted to explore the operation of the judicial system as exemplified in the development of four freedoms of speech concepts. The purpose of this investigation was to discover how each concept originated and developed, to explain the functioning of the judicial process in the development of each concept, and to discover whether any theory of communication or persuasion could be applied to better understand this process. At the beginning of the study some of the traditional writings and modern studies relating to the judicial process were examined. Then the historical chronological development of each concept was traced. The concepts selected were symbolic speech, the streets as a public forum, hecklers veto, and right of access to mass media. In each case the origin of the concept was noted, its development was described, and conclusions were drawn as to the operation of the judicial process.

The conclusions of the study tended to substantiate the positions taken by traditional scholars of jurisprudence as well as those of contemporary social scientists. It appeared that outstanding men can influence the development of the law. However, since each judge must work within the framework of the system and deal with the everyday working principle of stare decisis, individual influence is restricted. It was suggested that, since individual decision-making and the overall working of the judicial process appear to be attempts to arrive at some kind of consistency, it might be profitable to apply certain principles of consistency theory to these processes.


Research was devised to examine a communication problem from a cognitive processing viewpoint. The study was conducted to determine if a change in the amount of cognitive processing time available to a listener affects his responses to that message. An effort was made to specify both the internal and external sources of inputs which enter the processing mechanism. McGuire's inoculation model of attitude change was used to vary the internal sources of stimulation that an individual brought with him to the situation. Variation of the rate of message presentation, through compressed speech, was employed in specifying the nature of external sources of information input.

The study provided some evidence concerning the effects of rate of information input on cognitive processing activities. Both comprehension and attitude changes are affected by input rates, although some attitudinal dimensions are much less affected by rate changes than others. The relationship among attitudinal components and between aspects of the attitudinal area of cognition and comprehension is changed as a function of rate of information input. A change in the amount of cognitive processing time available to a listener to a persuasive communication does affect his responses to that message. Future research will be required to clarify the specific nature of human communication processing
The major purpose of this study was to test the question period as a determinant of audience attitude toward the speaker of a persuasive speech. The primary null hypothesis was that the question period which may follow a speech has no effect on audience attitude toward the source.

The experiment followed a 3 x 3 factorial analysis of variance design for the measurement of source credibility or ethos. The independent variables were three levels of introduction of the speaker, high ethos introduction, low ethos introduction, no introduction, and three levels of question period: good, bad, and no question period. Treatment groups for the main experiment allowed for all possible combinations of the independent variables. Subjects were asked to complete an ethos semantic differential which assessed speaker ethos on two factors, character and authoritativeness.

Within the limitations of this study, the major conclusions seem justified. (1) The introduction which precedes a speech significantly affects audience attitude toward the speaker. The good question period produced a highly significant positive difference as compared to the bad question period. (2) There are significant effects on audience attitude toward the speaker attributable to an interaction between the introduction to a speech and the question period. When paired with the good question period, the difference produced by a comparison of the high ethos introduction to the low ethos introduction was significant favoring high ethos. When paired with the bad question period, a significant negative difference was produced.
direction relative to the direction of the speech messages for example, was exposed to a speech message and was expected to agree with the speaker, while another group, exposed to a pro message was expected by its E's to disagree with the speaker, and so forth. E's in some control groups expected no effect from the message on their 'X' opinions.

The results indicated EBE's influence was as great and often greater than the influence of the speech message on opinion shifts. Even as who were not exposed to a speech shifted their opinions in the direction of Es' expectancies as if they had heard a speech. Conversely, as's, who were exposed to a speech but whose E's expected no effect did not shift their opinions.

A0403. Mitchell, William G. Communication of an Educational Innovation in an Institution of Higher Learning, Michigan State U. The study was designed to investigate the developmental process or life cycle of an educational innovation. It investigated the inception, diffusion, adoption, and later modification and partial discontinuance of this educational innovation in a regional university in an attempt to better understand this process, in a complex organization. The particular innovation studied was that of a curriculum change, instituting a general education system known as "the Common Learning" at Northern Michigan University.

The study was carried out as a participant-observer field study, utilizing as tools of study (1) Non-reactive measures such as reports, minutes, newspaper stories and historical records, (2) A questionnaire designed to survey patterns of information flow within the organization at two time periods (before and after the formal adoption of the innovation), and to test the perceptions of a change agent group by its clients; (3) Focused interviews with persons in a position to understand and interpret what took place during the planning stage, adoption of the innovation, by later utilization and final partial discontinuance.

A0404. Moe, James D. Social Status Cues in the Voice. Wayne State U.

Previous research has demonstrated that status cues exist within oral language, but provides little insight as to the specific nature of those cues. This study experimentally investigated social status cues in the voice.


This study investigated the effects of two "vocal" speech variables, rate (speed) and intensity (loudness) on response to messages spoken in a language unfamiliar to listeners. Each message had been mechanically manipulated to combine one of three levels of intensity (loud, medium, soft). The basic or control message combined medium intensity and normal rate. Four hundred forty-five subjects randomly assigned to the resultant nine message treatments rated both the control and one experimental message. Mean differences between these ratings were calculated for each group of subjects, and analyses of variance and t tests were run. Results indicated that, in general, slower
The purpose of this thesis was to develop a test to measure Anticipated Communicative Anxiety (ACA), the tendency of persons to expect anxiety or fear when they must express themselves orally. Subordinate to the general purpose were the following research questions: (1) How can ACA be measured? (2) Is ACA unidimensional or multidimensional, and if multidimensional, what are its dimensions?

It was found that ACA could be both reliably and validly measured by a test on which subjects were asked to estimate on seven-point scales how much fear they expected in various situations. The fourth version of the test (Form D, on which most of the following results were based) had a reliability of .97. Based on the view that the amount of anxiety expected would be related to the amount experienced, it was found that Form D was valid in predicting significantly self-reports and observer ratings of stage fright experienced in the classroom public speaking situation.

As determined by factor analyses of four versions administered to different subject samples, it was found that ACA was multidimensional. Situational variables composing ACA (and which were obtained for the first version of the test and replicated on succeeding versions) were size of audience; status of person addressed—addressing superordinates as opposed to addressing equals or subordinates, self-defense situations where a person must defend himself against an assertion that he has acted incompetently or irresponsibly as opposed to situations where verbal self-defense would not be required.

The purpose of this study was to explore the personality correlates of effective listening.

The design of this research consisted of sorting a sixty-four item structured Q Sort of two parts. Part One included thirty-two items of creative personality constructed from Dr. Robert Mungenhagen's of The Ohio State University) TAFIC Model. Part Two contained thirty-two items representing four listening styles defined in this researcher's master's thesis (also of The Ohio State University). The Q Sort was administered with two conditions of instructions, first, the items were sorted to describe the person as he actually was, secondly, the items were sorted to describe the person as he would like to be ideally. The William Schutz FIRO B Test of Personality was administered also.

The ninety-five participating respondents were arranged into high, middle, and low socioeconomic categories of high school, college, and adult cells with approximately ten persons in each cell.

No hypotheses were indicated by the structure of demographic variables among the population. Nor did the Schutz test predict personality correlates of effective listening.

The results of the Q-Sort study subjected to Pearson Product Moment Correlation and Kaiser's Variamax for Rotated Factor Analysis revealed two factors of high significance correlating personality and listening styles. The two factors were Actual and Ideal descriptions of personality correlates of effective listening.


The purpose of this study was to explore a subjective value orientation for rhetorical criticism. Three reasons for such an exploration were suggested: (1) value objectivism imposes severe limitations upon the critical function, (2) the dualism between a concept of objective values and a concept of values emanating from the critic is hard to maintain, (3) a non-objective value orientation is not only possible but appropriate.
A theoretical construct was established for viewing criticism within a new orientation through bringing together and relating the realm of rhetorical criticism and the realm of value-theory.

As an alternate way of looking at critics and criticism it placed impact on (1) the individual critic's valuing process rather than on interpretation of traditionally established objective values; (2) the total critical process as revealed by a given individual rather than his application of a given methodology.

Theories of rhetorical criticism were investigated. These investigations were based on the writings of Herbert Wechels, A. Craig Baird, William Norwood Bragince, Ernest Wragge, Donald Bryant, and Marie Hochmuth Nichols. Three points of emphasis emerged from these investigations; they are (1) the impact of humanism on the value orientations of six scholars investigated; (2) the adherence to neo-Aristotelianism; (3) the point that the public speaker is someone who is set apart from the rest of humanity. He is set apart in terms of his intellect, his awareness, his internal unity, his wisdom, et cetera.

Three discernible trends were (1) a continuing concern with ethics; (2) attempts to break with neo-Aristotelianism; (3) more emphasis on the experimental method and on communication theory.


Emphasis on middle range analysis in diffusion research has led to many useful generalizations and little concern with consolidating them into a theoretical framework. The present thesis represented an effort to contribute to such a framework by developing assumptions and derived predictions. The resulting model was applied to phenomena, as observed especially by students of modernization Library research provided the data.

Assume a controlling system consisting of (1) a criterion for well being by which outcomes are evaluated and (2) a control mechanism, which can make the environment yield desired outcomes. Assume the control mechanism to consist of a set of recipes (prescriptions for manipulating the environment). Consider a group of controlling systems. Assume its members have a similar criterion for well being. Assume perfect vicarious experience of outcomes. Assume perfect communication of recipes. The following can be predicted.

1. If one member uses a recipe allowing better fit between outcomes and criterion than recipes used by others, all will adopt the recipe.

2. Seeking coincidence of outcomes and common criterion will lead to equilibrium when all members use the same recipes.

3. The recipes will consist of those which allow best fit between outcomes and criteria.

4. Two sets of recipes which allow differential fit between outcomes and criteria cannot co-exist within one group.

5. Members of two groups which come into contact will tend to use the same recipes.


The purpose of this experiment was to determine the effects of rate of presentation on the acquisition of information by testing for three different types of information. In addition, the study attempted to determine the relative suitability of the three types of information to communication through the oral mode by assessing the differential decline of the test means as rate of presentation was increased.

The tests, demanded that subjects recall explicitly stated information (facts), recall explicitly stated information of a more general nature (ideas), and generate implicit information from the explicitly stated information to which they had listened (inferences). Subjects heard fourteen short informative messages at the rate of either 175, 233, or 265 wpm. After each message they responded to six questions about the message, two of each type.

Three conclusions were drawn. (1) More accurate measures of listening might be achieved by using more than one test. Intercorrelations among the tests indicated that they seemed to represent related but different aspects of listening comprehension; (2) In contrast with earlier research, the present study indicated that the comprehension of compressed speech might decline at rates slower than 275 wpm. (3) Due to the inequality of the test means at the base rate of 175 wpm, the statistical interaction found between the two variables was not interpretable as indicative of an interaction between the variables so the relative suitability of the three types of information for the oral communication situation is at yet undetermained.

Aristotle defined the term "rhetorician" to describe a speaker's command of the art and a speaker's moral purpose. The purpose of this dissertation was to come to terms with this sentence. It was concluded that the enthymeme was the body and substance of the art of speaking and thus, the one who had the clearest insight into its nature—form, premises, subject matter—would be the most skilled in rhetoric. Three questions were posed to determine the speaker's command of the art. (1) "What is the form of the rhetorical syllogism?" (2) "What are the premises from which the rhetorical syllogism is constructed?" (3) "What is the subject matter of the rhetorical syllogism?"

The enthymeme, and the example were discussed as the two forms through which the modes receive expression. The premises are inserted into the forms and supported by non-artistic proofs.

Rhetorical persuasion is affected not only by demonstration but by ethical argument. Three things apart from proof that inspire confidence are the speaker's intelligence, character, and good will. To come to terms with these words an analysis of Aristotle's theory of goodness was forthcoming. From the understanding criteria were derived to evaluate the speaker's moral purpose.

An analysis of the speaking of Robert M. Hutchins was made to illustrate the principles and criteria derived. It was discovered that Hutchins violated two principles of the enthymeme. He began with premises not accepted by the hearer and reasoned from conclusions of previous syllogisms. The result was that his argument was too complicated and did not win assent.


The relationship between Open and Closed Mindedness and two locus of justification (authority based and reasons based) for the performance of belief-discrepant behavior was investigated. An attempt also was made to assess the relative efficacy and limits of consistency theory and incentive theory as alternative viewpoints concerning the relationship between magnitude of justification and degree of consequent attitude change. In general, the data failed to provide support for the hypothesized interactions.


A review of thirty-five selected speech-communication textbooks and over four hundred issues of speech journals published since 1953 revealed that rhetoricians view language as fundamentally a system of symbols, and meaning as a matter of symbols representing or naming objects (referential theory), ideas (ideational theory), or behavioral responses (behavioral theory).

Conclusions about language and meaning held by the ordinary language philosophers Ludwig Wittgenstein, Gilbert Ryle, J. L. Austin, P. F. Strawson, and William P. Alston were discussed and subsequently utilized in a critique of scholars' approaches.

The assumption that language is fundamentally a system of symbols was found to be unsound. The referential, ideational, and behavioral theories of meaning were also found to be inadequate.

Rhetoricians have been led to invalid views of language and meaning because they have relied mainly on semanticists and general semanticists, who began their inquiries by asking two inappropriate first questions, "What is language?" and "What is meaning?" Had they initially focused on speech behavior and initially asked, "How is speech behavior meaningful?" (1) they would not have expected to find some simple and handy appendage of a word that is its "meaning; (2) they would have consistently viewed speech behavior as an activity rather than a convenient surrogate for action; and (3) they would never have tried to understand meaningful speech behavior except in terms of the total context it occurs in, including personal and situational variables, and the informal logical rules in effect in each circumstance.

While previous research on counterattitudinal advocacy has generally shown that participation in counterattitudinal encoding is more effective in producing attitude change than the passive reception of a counterattitudinal message, no one has sought to compare the relative minimization effects of these two persuasive techniques. A study was designed to compare the minimizing effect of active participation in counterattitudinal advocacy with that of the passive reception of a persuasive message. It was hypothesized that among subjects with identical amounts of initial attitude change, those persons participating in counterattitudinal advocacy would show more resistance to counterpropaganda than those persons who received the persuasive message. A replication hypothesis concerning the efficacy of the two persuasive techniques also was tested.

The replication hypothesis was not supported by the findings. Among subjects demonstrating identical amounts of initial attitude change only high changers showed the immunization effect. Moderate changers demonstrated a return to pre-experimental attitudes after confronting the counterpropaganda. Low changers demonstrated a boomerang effect.


The inquiry was an analysis and criticism of the forensic defense advanced by Franklin Dexter during the White-Murder Trial. The purpose of the study was to compare and contrast, in terms of audience adaptation, the effectiveness of a legal argument with that of a rhetorical argument. The study provided a sociologically oriented historical background to the trial as well as a history and criticism of the trial.

The findings indicate that Dexter's strategy was based upon the generalized concept of the judicial model, the judicial model being theoretically represented by a rational concept of the inductive process, and as such offering the best method for advancing the most persuasive argument. Dexter's strategy was opposed by Daniel Webster who advanced a rhetorical argument developed primarily to be responsive to the needs of the immediate audience.

The present study advanced the concept that the function of logic is justificatory, and that the amount of justification needed may well be a product inversely proportionate to the degree of cognitive dissonance produced on the part of the audience. In a situation where there is extreme dissonance it seems reasonable to assume, then, that the most persuasive message may not necessarily be the most logically supported one, nor need it be, rather, the most persuasive message will be that one which most closely parallels the emotionalized attitudes of the audience, regardless of appeals. This concept emphasizes the concept that proof is only proof if accepted as such by the listener and also underlines the effectiveness of the rhetorical argument.


The purpose of this study was to investigate the relationship between motivational appeals and levels of sacrifice. The study utilized two types of appeals—altruistic and selfish; two levels of sacrifice—low and middle; and two different content propositions for each condition. The specific research questions that were asked were (1) Will more intent to perform overt behavior be elicited in conditions of low sacrifice by using altruistic appeals than will be elicited by using selfish appeals? (2) Will more intent to perform overt behavior be elicited in conditions of middle sacrifice by using selfish appeals than will be elicited by using altruistic appeals?

In order to control for possible contamination by the topics selected, a subsidiary research question was posed. "That question" was, 'Will significant interaction occur as a result of varying the content propositions?" All independent variables were pretested and then incorporated into a speech which was delivered by a live speaker to 285 undergraduates at Indiana State University. The subjects were requested to sign and mail an addressed postal card indicating their willingness to comply with the speaker's request. This was used as the measure of the dependent variable.

The results indicate that altruistic appeals
are better than selfish appeals in motivating college students to indicate an intent to perform overt behavior in conditions of low sacrifice.

No data were collected from conditions of middle sacrifice and no significant interaction was found as a result of varying the content propositions.


In order to develop a Burkeian framework for criticism, Burke's understanding of behavior was clarified in terms of the social psychology of symbolic interaction.

Men respond to symbols because symbols order their world, shape, identity, and constitute motives. 'Identification' is the process by which man defines his world. This process must precede identification with.

Description; evaluation, and correction constitute three phases of criticism. Critical orientation is shaped by the centricity of symbolism in defining human experience, in socializing man to perfection, and in the formulation of motives through social interaction.

Five criteria for criticism emerge: (1) The symbols of the rhetorical act should approximate the situation as closely as possible. (2) The rhetorical act should express the many voices of the dramatic process; (3) The rhetorical act should maintain tension between unattainable perfection and the inevitable symbolic temptation; (4) The rhetorical act should maintain appropriate tension among motivational terms; and (5) The impact of the act on social cooperation takes precedence over individual goal attainment.

The vocabulary of motives may be analyzed by charting specific terms, by describing identifications in terms of placement or individuation, or by describing a phase of the recurrent pattern of situational definitions: recognition of an ideal, perception of disharmony, assessment of responsibility, determination of resolution, or acceptance of the new order. These identifications of the world substantiate and amplify the terms of the pentad shaping a particular vocabulary.

The method was illustrated by analyzing and comparing Albert Beveridge's "The Star of Empire" and Richard Nixon's "America's Role in the World."


This study was designed to answer two overriding questions. First, what are the effects of verbal cueing? Second, what are the effects of initial ethos? In an effort to avoid any of the effects that oral presentation might have on the results, a written message was employed. Three versions of the speech were devised exemplifying accurate cueing (good use of the preview, sign post language, internal summaries; and a final summary), no cueing, and inaccurate cueing. Each version of the written message was attributed to a high-credible source and a low-credible source.

Results of analysis of variance revealed a significant cueing effect upon perceived organization and retention of the message. Analysis of variance revealed a significant credibility effect upon attitude change and terminal ethos. Where analysis of variance showed a significant F, t-tests were employed to find significant differences between the effects of the versions of the message. Support was found for the following hypotheses. (1) Accurate cueing produces higher perceived organization (and clarity) of the message than does no cueing; (2) Accurate cueing produces more retention of the message than does inaccurate cueing; (3) No cueing, produces more retention of the message than does inaccurate cueing; (4) High credibility produces more positive attitude change than does low credibility; (5) High credibility, (initial ethos) produces higher terminal ethos than does low credibility.


The present study investigated the relationships among audience adaptation (as perceived by receivers), source credibility, and reward-punishment message cues.

One interaction hypothesis was tested in the investigation. This hypothesis stated that in terms of eliciting the desired response in a high-credible condition the main effect predictions of adaptation (adapted > unadapted), source credibility (high > low) and reward-punishment message cues (punishment > reward) would be sustained. However, the hypothesis stated that in a low-credible condition a message containing reward cues would be more effective than a message containing punishment cues in all conditions and adaptation
would interact with reward punishment message cues to the extent that a message which was perceived as adapted would be more effective in the reward condition, but the message perceived as unadapted would be more effective in the punishment condition.

The data were analyzed with Ss assigned to adaptation condition on the basis of perception Ss were assigned to credibility and reward punishment message conditions on the basis of manipulation.


The twofold purpose of this dissertation was to discover how the rhetoric worked during confrontations at the University of California, Berkeley, Columbia University, San Francisco State College, Harvard University, and Cornell University, and to develop practical methodology for critical inquiry into unstructured communication situations. Wayne Brockriede's rhetorical dimensions of method (forms and styles) and power (interpersonal and intergroup influences) gave theoretical grounding to the work.

Rhetorical methods proved to be both verbal and nonverbal, the three predominant forms of which were picketing, the rally, and sit-in. Paradoxically, the non-violent sit-in resulted in the greatest number of arrests (1,821) and injuries (220) in all five crises studied. The iconoclastic style suggested four traits: agitation, alienation, audacity, and the demand.

The dimension of rhetorical power manifested itself through the disputes that emerged between iconoclasts and administrators. Typically, iconoclasts attempted to use forceful methods to gain their demands and administrators in turn tried to force the iconoclasts to be obedient. When the iconoclasts and administrators steadfastly refused to yield to the other's force, the reciprocal crusade grew in magnitude. The opposite seemed also to be true when one of the antagonists yielded.

The findings suggested that the iconoclasts and their antagonists the administrators, both were engaged in a genre of coercive rhetoric. Further, the critical method employed in this study was productive and suggested that humanistic models can be developed to serve rhetorical criticism in contemporary communication situations.


The dissertation is a methodological scrutiny of the construct of ego involvement, a current theory of attitude change. The study showed that the data supportive of the theory were collected often by experiments lacking rigorous methodological procedures. Therefore, the influence of confounding variables was not eliminated. In addition, the dissertation showed that previous experiments used dissimilar measuring instruments and non-comparable operational definitions of involvement.

The diverse operational definitions of involvement were analyzed statistically for their ability to predict attitude change in response to a belief-discrepant message. None of the operational definitions were significantly correlated with subsequent attitude change, and no method of measurement emerged as superior. Also, some operational definitions were very weakly related and others were not related. The study seriously challenged the often-claimed cumulative nature of previous research. And, finally, the study offered suggestions for resolving research problems associated with the study of ego-involvement.


This study attempted to resolve two problems: (1) Are children of certain age groups more easily persuaded than children of other age groups? and (2) Are younger children more susceptible to persuasive communication than older children?

The Within Subjects Design was used to test two hypotheses: (1) General persuasibility differs among age levels, and (2) Younger children are more easily persuaded than older children. One thousand forty-sixth public school children served as subjects. Nine different age groups (ages 9 through 17) were studied.

A, Likert type semantic differential was used to measure the pre-post attitude changes of the subjects. The Mann-Whitney U Test was used to determine where significant differences existed. The scores of boys and girls were treated separately.

Analyses of the data revealed that age is indeed a salient variable in persuasion. Support was found for the hypothesis that persuasibility differs among age levels. Thirteen year old youngsters (eighth grade) were the most easily
persuaded. Sixteen-year-old (eighth-grade) children were the most difficult to persuade. However, the second hypothesis was not supported. Older age groups were more easily persuaded than younger age groups.

An ad hoc analysis of the data also allowed for a re-examination of the correlation between persuasibility and intelligence (IQ). No significant relationship was found between the intent to persuade and simultaneous versus successive presentation.

Deaf children of the Saint age. Aged four to ten were compared to a group of sixty-one normal children. Similarities were found in auditory and visual perception. Differences occur which may be attributed to age, subject condition, modality, pattern complexity, and simultaneous versus successive presentation. It was found that age was significant, supporting the hypothesis of developmental processes for vision and audition in hearing and deaf children. Similarities were found in auditory and visual perception in the hearing group. As for the second question, low scores on the auditory tasks contrasted to higher scores on visual tasks for the deaf. The deaf were poorer in auditory performance than the normal, with more complex tasks in either modality differing between the hearing and deaf at all ages.

A perceptual model was suggested which includes an experience-based scheme for organizing perceptions, channel capacity and stimulus redundance. Perceptual success appears to approximate the product of these three factors. 

Abstracted by ROBERT S. BRABAR

A-4024. Also, Edward Louis. Asai Speech as Compared to Esophageal Speech and the Speech Produced by Five Artificial Larynges. The Ohio State U.

The purpose of this study was to investigate the intelligibility of seven types of laryngeal speech as evaluated by three groups of judges on two listening tasks. The stimuli, words spoken from Black Multiple-Choice Intelligibility Tests [Black, John W., "Multiple-Choice Intelligibility Tests," Journal of Speech and Hearing Disorders, 22 (1957), 21-2235], were evaluated by three groups of judges. Included in the investigation was an attempt to determine whether a relationship existed between the scores obtained on the Multiple-Choice Intelligibility Tests and ratings of intelligibility (seven-point), based on words spoken from the Multiple-Choice Intelligibility Tests. Each of the twenty-eight laryngectomized patients read one list of the Multiple-Choice Intelligibility Tests. The stimuli were then evaluated by three groups of judges, varying in experience with the speech rehabilitation of the laryngectomized patient.

Conclusions drawn from the data follow. First, the three groups of judges with various levels of experience in speech rehabilitation of the laryngectomized patient did not differ in their scorings or ratings of the twenty-eight laryngeal speakers for the two listening tasks. Second, differences did exist among the intelligibility scores and ratings based on words spoken from the Multiple-Choice Intelligibility Tests for the seven types of laryngeal speech. Further analysis of the data indicated that Asai speech was the most intelligible type of laryngeal speech, the second most intelligible type was esophageal speech. Third, a correlation coefficient of 84 for the twenty-eight laryngeal speakers indicated that scores based on the Multiple-Choice Intelligibility Tests were predictive of the ratings of intelligibility which would be obtained on words spoken from the Multiple-Choice Intelligibility Tests. Results from a rank order correlation revealed that the intelligibility of Asai speakers was ranked highest for the two listening tasks by the thirty judges.
Electromotive potential insufficiency was considered as a possible, organic etiology of stuttering. Since electromotive potential depends upon minerals within body cells, a study, was made of eight trace minerals in the hair cells of thirty-four secondary stutterers and their matched controls. Previous research had shown mineral content of hair cells to be indicative of mineral content of blood and tissue cells.

Results of the hair analysis showed a trend for mineral concentrations to be higher in the nonstutterers than in the stutterers. There were also thirty-seven statistically significant mineral intercorrelations within the nonstutterers as compared with twenty in the stutterers.

To do this study, it was necessary to develop a technique of processing hair samples which would render consistent, reliable results when assayed for minerals.

A second objective of the research was to develop the initial steps of a standard for trace mineral concentration in hair. Hair samples from one hundred normal, healthy Caucasians ranging in age from one week through 86 years were analyzed. T tests showed no significant differences in mineral concentration of mineral ratios to hair cells of males and females, and there was no statistically significant fluctuation of minerals in either sex as a function of age.

Recent research has suggested that auditory perceptual processing and short-term memory are interrelated and temporally-biased. A recommended manner for investigation of this concept is to covary stimulus duration (SI) and interstimulus interval (ISI) in recognition and recall tasks. The purpose of this study, then, was to investigate the recall accuracy of seven word first- and second-order sentential approximations, covarying SD's of 200, 300, and 400 msec with ISI's of 100, 200, 300, and 400 msec.

Ten monosyllabic sentential strings of each order were read by a trained male speaker under controlled experimental conditions. Twelve experimental tapes representing the twelve possible SD x ISI combinations were then manually prepared. Ten college age normal hearing listeners heard the twenty sentential strings as processed under one of the twelve conditions and were required to recall the seven word strings.

The results of an ANOVA revealed significant main effects for ISI, WD, and Order, as well as interactions of IW x ISI, and WD x Order. Recall accuracy increased as WD increased, as ISI increased, and as Order increased. The WD x ISI and WD x Order interactions revealed that recall proficiency could be enhanced via a trading relationship between the interacting factors. The results are discussed in terms of their theoretical and clinical implications.

This study examined the relationship between the acoustic reflex growth and loudness growth in two groups of subjects: (1) with normal hearing, and (2) with unilateral endolymphatic hydrops manifesting loudness recruitment.

It was speculated that if the reflex of the middle ear muscles is, in fact, dependent upon loudness and if the loudness experience is similar in normal and recruiting ears, then the acoustic reflex growth should be essentially the same for these two groups of ears.

Pure tone thresholds, graphically recorded acoustic reflexes, and loudness functions were obtained for each subject at 500, 1000, and 2000 Hz.

Results failed to support the original speculation. Rather, the growth of the acoustic reflex was much more rapid for the normal ears than it was for either group of ears of the Hydrops Group. More surprising, however, was the observation that the acoustic reflex growth was essentially the same in the impaired ears and the good ears of the pathological subjects.

Two major reasons were advanced to account for the findings: (1) the age difference between the two groups, and (2) the differences in the attentiveness of the two groups of subjects. Moreover, these results might reflect the presence of preclinical endolymphatic hydrops in the good ears of the subjects in the Hydrops Group.

In summary, if the acoustic reflex is dependent upon loudness experience, it would appear, on the basis of this study, that this relationship is not manifest at supra-reflex threshold levels.

The purpose of this study was to provide information concerning differences between normal male adult speakers and male adults with multiple sclerosis with respect to the intelligibility of selected vowels and the nature of some of the acoustic characteristics of these vowels. It was proposed that, if significant differences were found between groups, the information derived would be of clinical and diagnostic values in providing a definition of certain distinctive features of multiple sclerosis speech.

The vowels /i/, /ε/, /u/, /l/, /j/ were read in an h-d environment by the speakers from both groups. Utterances were tape recorded and analyzed spectrographically in order to investigate frequency, amplitude and duration differences between groups of the fundamental and first three formants of each experimental vowel. Experimental t-ratios were determined for each parameter. In addition, three university students listened and transcribed samples of speech as spoken by all subjects included in this study. Also, all subjects were rated by the listeners as being either normal or abnormal speakers.

Scattered frequency differences were found among F₁, F₂, F₃ for vowels /ε/, /u/, /j/. In addition, intergroup A₃ differences were determined for all vowels except /j/. Significant mean duration differences were found at the 0.05 confidence level for the vowels /ε/, and /u/. Also, listener judgments of normal vs. abnormal speech revealed that the listeners more often correctly identified words containing the vowels /ε/, /u/, /j/. These results implied that MS speakers displayed distinctive amplitude and duration characteristics.


The purpose of the present study was to describe the communication ability of patients having a chronic brain syndrome associated with advanced age. Three groups of subjects were selected for participation. Group I (N = 10) consisted of patients with a diagnosis of chronic brain syndrome associated with senile brain disease. Patients in Group II (N = 10) had an established diagnosis of chronic brain syndrome associated with arteriosclerosis. These two groups consisted of patients from a state mental institution. Group III (N = 10) was composed of "normal" subjects selected from retirement residences. After preliminary auditory and visual screening procedures were completed, the three groups were matched on the variables of premorbid social position, sex, race, and age.

The Porch Index of Communication Ability and Raven's Coloured Progressive Matrices were then administered to each subject in the three groups.

Analysis of variance procedures and correlations were performed to determine the differences among the population groups and the relationship between communication and intelligence measures. Results of the statistical analysis of the data showed that the "normal" group obtained significantly higher overall and mean modality scores on the PICA and higher total scores on the matrices than either chronic brain syndrome groups. Differences between the two pathologic groups were not significant. Within the communicative disability manifested by the experimental groups, the graphic modality was most affected. The modality rankings from highest to lowest were verbal, gestural, and graphic respectively. The correlation between overall communication score and intelligence was significant only for the senile group.


In Experiment I, forty-six subjects were exposed to a cold air temperature of -7°F. for 20 minutes while warmly dressed, but with their head and ears exposed. Pure-tone and bone-conduction thresholds, various impedance measurements, and tympanic temperature were obtained before and after exposure. In Experiment II, nine subjects were exposed to the same cold temperature condition at three occasions for 20 minutes, 10 minutes, and 5 minutes. The results indicated that bone-conduction thresholds were not affected by cold exposure. Air-conduction thresholds, however, were depressed in about half of the subjects following the cold exposure. The longer the exposure, the greater was the threshold shift found. These subjects also demonstrated post-exposure increased middle ear pressure and decreased tympanic temperature. The threshold shifts probably were due to increased middle ear impedance. Recovery took approximately one hour following the 20-minute exposure and 40 minutes following the 10-minute exposure. The 5-minute exposure did not affect pure-tone thresholds.

Since the type of audiogram obtained following the cold exposure was similar to that found
in patients with certain types of mild conductive hearing impairment, it was important to determine how long a patient was outdoors in cold air temperatures immediately preceding audiometric testing.

 Jahre, Christopher, Dean A. The Auditory Perception of Shaped Verbal Stimuli by Young Deaf Adults. The Ohio State U.

An investigation was made of the relation of selected variables to the auditory perception of verbal stimuli on the part of deaf high school students. The object was to evaluate the extent to which training affects the identifiability of verbal stimuli, compressed in spectral range—viz., lowered in frequency (Hz) throughout the range by predetermined amounts. The training and the shaping of the signal were viewed as potential aids in the aural rehabilitation of deaf persons.

Oral stimulus materials were recorded on Language Master cards for reproductive use. The materials were bisyllabic English words read aloud by one male speaker and further shaped by a Twenty-four Channel Frequency Converter. The stimuli represented equally four degrees of difficulty. The training was by means of the transport mechanism and playback head of the Language Master. The unit fed a high gain, linear amplifier with an extended low frequency response, the SuvA.

Each of the twenty-seven subjects participated in three related listening tasks. In Task 1, each subject was trained to his “crude limit” of learning, the point “beyond which no systematic improvement is likely to occur with repetition.” In Task 2, the subject identified a pair of verbal stimuli as “same or different.” In Task 3, he identified the word as one of four possible responses. The three tasks represented unequal degrees of difficulty.

The subjects’ success with the three tasks varied directly with the level of difficulty of the tasks, but was consistent with respect to the effects of compression from one task to another. There were statistically significant higher scores associated with moderate amounts of spectral compression. However, the more useful outcome was the beneficial effect of auditory training.


The activities of the lateral walls of the pharynx, at the level of velopharyngeal closure were investigated by means of pulsed ultrasound to determine the direction and magnitude of movement during the production of the phonemes /i/, /u/, /a/, /l/, /g/, /s/, and /z/. The subjects were two males and two females whose ages ranged between 22 and 35 years.

Insofar as the subjects in this study were typical of normal adults and insofar as the movements observed were representative of the usual movements of the pharyngeal walls in the production of isolated phonemes, the lateral walls of the pharynx do move at the level of velopharyngeal closure. The movements are usually in a mesial direction. Occasionally, the walls remain in a static position; and, in one subject, the left pharyngeal wall moved in a lateral direction.

The movements of the pharyngeal walls ranged from 150 millimeters in a lateral direction to 1190 millimeters in a mesial direction. In general, the least movement was observed in the productions of /m/ and /n/; inconsistency characterized the movements of the pharyngeal walls in the subjects studied. Their lateral pharyngeal walls did not move symmetrically at the level of velopharyngeal closure; and no relationship could be established between lateral pharyngeal wall movements and the sex of the speaker, the classes of phonemes studied, vowel height, or voicing and in voicing.


The purpose of this study was to investigate changes in auditory behavior that occur as the auditory system ages. The relationships among differential sensitivity for frequency, differential sensitivity for intensity, aging, and two of the most frequently used clinical diagnostic tests—pure tone air-conduction and speech discrimination—were investigated.

Fifty-four subjects composed of the following two age groups were used in this study: 20-29 and 45-79. Each subject was administered a pure tone air- and bone-conduction threshold test, a speech reception threshold test, a speech discrimination test, frequency difference, and intensity difference. The obtained measurements were analyzed through use of coefficients of correlation.
ABSTRACTS OF DOCTORAL DISSERTATIONS

Results of the statistical analyses revealed that as normal hearing persons become older, a larger incremental change in frequency is needed in order for a change to be perceived. This relationship was noted at all frequencies—500, 1000, 2000, and 4000 Hz. Also a significant relationship was found to exist between pure tone threshold and the ability to perceive small changes in frequency at these same frequencies (i.e., the greater the sound pressure level required, the larger the incremental change necessary).

The difference between intensities measurements showed no relationship with age. Although it was felt that a definite relationship between DLF and DLI was not demonstrated, a low positive correlation between these phenomena was noted at 2000 and 1000 Hz.


This study investigated the characteristics of the human figure drawings of young children who had language disorders with emotional disturbances or neurological impairment as the major causative factor. Using a rating scale, ten judges rated the drawings of thirty children, four to six years of age. The judges were also asked to identify each drawing as that of an emotionally disturbed child, a neurologically impaired child, or a normal child, and to arrange the drawings along a continuum from "Best" to "Worst".

An analysis of variance of the scores on the rating scales showed significant differences among the three groups of drawings. In addition, the following factors were extracted: Primiveness, Expansiveness, Wholenessomeness, and Vagueness. The judges were able to identify the category to which the drawings belonged to a statistically significant degree. A very high correlation was found between the ranking of the drawings along a continuum from "Best" to "Worst" and the ranking of the drawings according to the scores on the rating scales.

The results of this study suggest that a rating scale for the evaluation of children's human figure drawings might be a useful clinical tool providing objective criteria for identifying the drawings of young language impaired children with emotional disturbances or neurological impairments. On the basis of the statistically significant findings, six of the rating scales studied in the present investigation were selected as suitable for such a clinical tool. These scales were: Sophisticated Naive, Well proportioned, Diseanproportioned, Organized Disorganized, Patchy, Too Unpleasant. Precise Vague: Unhappy, Fractured.


The purpose of this study was to determine the relationship between the extent of surgical excision, administration of radiation therapy (or absence of radiation), and individual personality characteristics to the speech fluency of the laryngectomized.

The sample consisted of thirty-one males and nine females ranging in age from thirty-two to seventy-nine years.

Recorded samples of each subject's speech were evaluated by three judges according to Robe's seven point scale of speech fluency. The combined numerical ratings of the three judges was completed as the speech fluency score.

Surgical and radiation data were obtained from the medical records. The California Test of Personality was used to obtain personality characteristics. Standardized statistical procedures were employed to analyze the data.

Within the limitations imposed by this study the following conclusions were drawn: (1) The successful speaker cannot be distinguished from the unsuccessful speaker on the basis of type and extent of surgery or administration of radiation therapy; (2) The two groups of speakers did not differ in their personal adjustment; (3) Significant correlations were observed between speech fluency, and high social standards, between poor speech development and freedom from anti-social tendencies; (4) The successful speaker differs from the unsuccessful speaker in several areas of motivation and has economic security as measured by occupational stability following laryngectomy; (5) Subjective evaluations of speech fluency indicated that neither group judged their speech to be poor or excellent.


The purpose of this investigation was to describe the articulatory behavior of a group of children with speech defects as it occurred in
The spontaneous speech of the subjects was analyzed by phonetic transcriptions, converted to a digital code and processed by a CDC 6400 computer using Fourier as the program language.

Results indicated real similarity between the groups in target phones (intended speech sounds) and syllables, but very specific differences in distribution of correctly produced phones and syllables. Further, the analyses of twenty thousand phones from connected speech strongly suggest the need for revision in rationale and treatment methodologies for this population.


A review of the literature suggested a possible relationship between low self-disclosure or avoidance of the self in parents and stuttering in the child within the same family. The present research was designed to test whether there are any differences in self-disclosure between parents of stuttering children and parents of non-stuttering children. Hypotheses were formulated from the following question: Do parents of stuttering children disclose less to significant other persons than do parents of children who do not stutter?

Mothers of stuttering children were compared to mothers of non-stuttering children and, their husbands, the fathers of stuttering children, were compared to the fathers of non-stuttering children to discover whether there were any differences in disclosure to spouse, same sex friend, opposite sex friend, and child.

The Self-Disclosure Questionnaire, devised by Jourard, was administered to sixty-four mothers and sixty-four fathers, half of whom comprised the experimental groups and half of whom comprised the control groups. The results obtained by analyses of variance indicated that parents of stuttering children do not differ from parents of non-stuttering children in their disclosure to spouse, same sex friend, opposite sex friend, and child. However, associated findings indicated that, although the parents of stuttering children do not differ in self-disclosure, they may differ in declining to disclose information when asked for it. The discussion included suggestions for further research.


The purposes of the investigation were (1) To compare the relative frequency and distribution of occurrence of American English phones in the spontaneous speech of a selected group of children with surgically repaired cleft lip and palate with a normally speaking control group, (2) To determine the pattern of distribution of the phones in the various syllabic formats in the natural language of each group, (3) To determine the pattern of distribution of correct and error phones in the various syllabic formats in the natural language of each group.

The subjects were ten children between the ages of 6 and 16 years selected from the Tenth Annual Summer Residential Program for Persons with Communicative Disorders at The Florida State University. Each experimental subject was matched with a normal control according to specified criteria: age, sex, academic achievement, hearing acuity, and regional dialect.

Spontaneous connected speech and in isolated word responses. Ten children between the ages of six and sixteen years of age were selected from the Tenth Annual Summer Residential Program for Persons with Communicative Disorders. The children were classified as having moderate to severe disorders of articulation.

A tape-recorded sample of the spontaneous connected speech and a sample of words selected from the connected speech production and spoken as isolated responses was obtained from each child. Fifteen words spoken in spontaneous connected speech and the same words spoken as isolated responses were selected from each child's speech sample. These words were subjected to phonetic and instrumental analysis.

Perceptual judgments were recorded by means of phonetic transcription. Physical measures were obtained from conventional sound spectrograms and graphic level recordings. The spectrograms provided durational measures and the level recordings provided measures of relative intensity.

Results indicated real and large differences between words spoken in connected speech and the same words spoken as isolated responses. The words spoken in isolation contained more correct phones, less severe errors, and better syllable production. Furthermore, the phones, syllables, and words spoken in isolation were of longer duration and had greater relative intensities, stop-consonant minimum to vowel peak.

The results suggest the need for a revision of traditional articulatory training and treatment procedures.
The purpose of this study was to analyze fundamental vocal frequency in oral reading of two hundred young adults and to determine the distribution of these measures. The mean of the measures for one hundred young adult females was found to be 217.00 Hz and for one hundred young adult males the mean was 166.65 Hz. A second purpose was to determine the abilities of experienced judges, naive judges, and subjects making self evaluations to rate pitch as high, average, or low. Experienced judges were the most accurate judges of pitch and had the highest interjudge agreement. There was inconsistency among all judging groups, and it was indicated that factors other than fundamental vocal frequency affected perception of pitch. Further investigations of other age-sex groups and factors affecting perception of pitch were indicated.


This study predicted that the dialect user comprehension behavior varies as a function of the dialect comprising sentences, and that interaction would be realized in the following pattern: (1) Black English user comprehension of black English sentences will not differ from standard English user comprehension of standard English sentences; (2) Black English users will comprehend black English sentences better than standard English users; (3) Standard English users will comprehend standard English sentences better than black English users.

Thirty white and thirty black third graders were presented an array of thirty-two sentence/picture combinations. Sentences varied between singular and plural and between standard and black English. Pictures varied between singular and plural. Subjects saw a picture, heard a sentence, and pressed either a "means same" or "means different" button, depending upon perceived relationship between sentence and picture. Subjects' meaning response scores and latency comprised the two criterion measures. Data were analyzed by two univariate, 8 way analyses of variance.

A-0441. Geffner, Donna S. Ear Laterality Performance of Children from Low and Middle Socioeconomic Levels on Verbal and Nonverbal Dichotic Listening Tasks. New York U.

The purpose of the present study was to determine ear asymmetry demonstrated by simultaneous competing auditory stimuli among four, five, six, and seven year old children from low and middle socioeconomic groups.

Two hundred eight subjects ranging from four to seven years, were matched with respect to age and sex, and all were right-handed with no perceptual or hearing deficits. The Hollinghead Two Factor Index of Social Position was used to classify socioeconomic levels. The auditory tasks employed were a verbal Dichotic Digits Test, and a nonverbal Dichotic Animal Sounds Test. A threshold test was administered to establish the hearing level of each ear, and a preliminary procedure preceded each test to familiarize subjects with stimuli and methodology.

A four-way analysis of variance for each test was used to analyze results in terms of differences between ears, sex, socioeconomic levels, and age groups. Results indicated that all children demonstrated right ear superiority for dichotically presented digits, but not left ear superiority for dichotically presented animal sounds. However, children from the middle socioeconomic level demonstrated a greater degree of right ear and left ear superiority at an earlier age than children from the low socioeconomic level. No differences existed between males and females. In addition, the frequency of the ear reported first was measured for each test. Results showed that the ear recalled more
accurately and to a greater degree was the ear reported first. Differences in ear asymmetry were related to possible differences in cerebral lateralization of function.

Goldhaber, Gerald M. An Experimental Study of the Effect of "Ego-Involvement" on Selected Dimensions of Speech Production. Purdue U. See A-0258.


Complexity of syntax of the spoken language of children diagnosed as having minimal cerebral dysfunction (MCD) was investigated. Sentences generated by six males diagnosed by a multi-disciplinary team at the University of Missouri Medical Center and sentences generated by a comparative group of non-impaired children were analyzed for complexity of syntax by applying the theory of transformational generative grammar.

Quantitative differences between the two groups were (1) the MCD children controlled a more limited domain of ideas that could be converted to linguistic operations than did those of the comparative group; (2) the MCD children were more restricted in the number of underlying operations that they could perform to generate sentences than were those of the comparative group; and (3) the MCD children used these restricted numbers of operations less efficiently than did those of the comparative group, requiring more time to perform the operations.

Qualitative differences were (1) the MCD children formed sentences easily by using an additive process, but they had difficulty making comparisons and showing contrasts, (2) the MCD children were able to control time and sequence easily by applying linguistic rules, but they had difficulty in showing the relationship of causality, and (3) the MCD children were less able than those in the comparative group to use the dictions and verbal complements that result from making subtle differentiations in the properties of linguistic elements that govern other elements within the sentence.


This study utilized children's short-term memory as a measure of the processing of syntax, by describing performance on selected aspects of syntactic structure. Twenty-seven children four to nine years of age were selected on the basis of their performance on the PPVT, the WPPSI sentence repetition subtest, the Northwestern Syntax Screening Test, and their responses to a representative group of model sentences. An imitation-memory method based on a procedure described by Savin and Perchonock (1965) was used, where children were given forty sentences each followed by four unrelated words, and then were asked to recall the preceding sentence and unrelated words. Sentence types used were the simple active affirmative declarative, question, negative, affirmative declarative, question, negative, passive declarative, question, and the passive negative.

The results suggest that sentences are remembered in accordance with transformational theory. Recall scores for all syntactic types generally increased with age and decreased with complexity of syntactic structure. Miller's (1962) notion that a subject commits a complex sentence to memory by storing its underlying structure plus a footnote concerning the selection of the appropriate transformation appeared to be corroborated by the present study. The data showed that the same order of difficulty was almost always found for all groups of subjects and that a hierarchy of transformations could be observed, namely, SAD Q N P PQ PN. This hierarchy showed a striking similarity to that obtained with adult subjects by Savin and Perchonock (1965).

A-0444. Greenlaw, Ronald Wellesley. A Study of Speech and Selected Physiological Correlates in Young Adult Stutterers During Chemically Induced Anxiety. U. of Utah.

The purpose of this study was to determine if the psychological and physiological components of anxiety are statistically significant factors in the stuttering syndrome.

There were three groups of five subjects as determined by three judges' ratings of speech samples. Group I consisted of normals, Group II was composed of mild stutterers, and Group III included moderate-to-severe stutterers. Each subject (1) completed the IPAT Anxiety Scale Questionnaire, (2) recited a speech sample consisting of an oral reading and recapitulation of that reading; (3) received a medical physical examination; (4) acted as his own control in three experimental conditions, during each of which the selected physiological correlates of heart rate, spontaneous skin conductance fluctuation, skin resistance levels, and the psychogalvanic-skin-response to external auditory stim-

The purpose of this study was to investigate dichotic, dichoptic, and bisensory processing of monosyllabic words in a young adult normal population. The term dichotic was coined to indicate the simultaneous presentation of two different printed visual stimuli to the right and left visual fields. Test, re-test conditions for the dichotic listening task revealed left to right ear preference shifts. Dichoptic testing revealed right eye superiority, although this difference was not established statistically. Learning was established in the bisensory dichotic and dichoptic simultaneous presentations. Learning curves indicated this trend. The auditory modality appeared to be preferred over the visual for most subjects during bisensory testing. In addition to the above, the effects of pre- and post-instruction to respond to either visual or auditory stimuli first, produced elevated performance scores over bisensory testing with no instruction. It was concluded, therefore, that instruction to the subjects in a bisensory testing sequence was of greater benefit than allowing the subjects to choose their own recall modality and order.

An interesting aside to this study revealed a wide range of individual subject variability. Sensory preference and right or left preference was frequently obscured when group performance as a whole was considered and not individual subject performance.

In conclusion, bisensory dichotic and dichoptic stimulation appeared to be a viable means for the investigation of sensory processing and perceptual functioning.


Six subjects were presented three experimental tape recorded programs of single utterances of English phonemes. A special tactile stimulus transmission system was designed to provide vibrotactile stimulation of stimuli at the finger tip.

The first program determined the intensity required for detection threshold of phonemes. The second program involved a description of the distinctive features for tactile reception of each phoneme. The final program involved a same-different response to determine whether discriminations beyond distinctive feature descriptions were possible.

Thresholds of detection were elicited for all phonemes except /s/ and /3/. Mean threshold data and standard deviations were obtained for the remaining thirty-six phonemes. Vowel sounds required relatively minimal energy for detection, consonants required greater intensities for detection. Tactile detection thresholds for individual phonemes showed agreement among subjects and demonstrated high test-retest reliability. Phonemes with low speech power and high frequency composition require more energy for detection.

Tactile distinctive features on three dimensions (intensity, duration, and pattern) were described for thirty-three phonemes. A lack of agreement among subjects existed in judging the features of four of these phonemes.

Subjects' responses for phonemes presented by paired comparisons showed the following: (1) phonemes differing on one or more tactile distinctive features were judged consistently as "different"; (2) identical phonemes with the same tactile distinctive features were discriminated consistently as "same"; (3) different phonemes with the same tactile distinctive features were discriminated as "different" on 42 percent of the trials. This suggested that the resolving power of the three dimensional tactile distinctive feature set is not conclusive.

Abstracted by LEO V. DEAL

A-0447. Hall, Allen Sanders. The Effectiveness of Videotape Recordings as an Adjunct to Supervision of Clinical Practicum by Speech Pathologists. The Ohio State U.
The purpose of this study was to investigate the use of videotape recordings in the supervision of beginning clinicians in speech pathology. Eight majors in speech pathology, in their senior year, and engaged in their first quarter of clinical practice were selected as subjects. The children who acted as clients for the subjects were all diagnosed as having functional articulatory disorders and ranged in ages from five and a half to twelve years. They were normal in intelligence and hearing, and had no observable organic deviations. Each clinician performed eight three minute sessions of therapy. The final minute of each session was captured on film for rating purposes, resulting in two reels of film, each containing thirty-two one minute samples of speech therapy.

A rating scale was constructed which consisted of ten items of behavior considered important to the therapeutic process and which were considered to be observable. The judges were asked to rate the items on a one to seven point equal appearing intervals scale. The data obtained were analyzed through analysis of variance.

Four conditions of supervision were investigated. They were: (1) no evaluation of clinical performance, (2) videotape replay of clinical performance, (3) a personal conference with a supervisor to evaluate clinical behavior, and (4) a combination of supervisory conference with a videotape replay of clinical performance.

The results of this investigation failed to reveal significant differences among the conditions or items for these clinicians. However, there was a significant difference at the .01 level for individual clinicians and their interaction with the conditions. Some clinicians performed significantly better according to the condition of supervision. This finding suggests that there are individual differences among beginning clinicians which make them respond differently to various forms of supervision. The conclusion drawn by the investigator was that the supervision of beginning clinicians must be planned to satisfy their individual needs as no single form of supervision seems appropriate for all clinicians.


This study evaluated the technique of transmitting continuous wave ultrasound laterally into the larynx, and detecting it on the opposite side, as a means for determining vocal fold activity. Simultaneous oscillographic recordings of the rectified ultrasonic signal and the voice were obtained from fifteen human subjects, during the production of laryngeal trill (a vibrato-like vocalization which sounds like the bleat of a goat).

Instrumentation was described in detail, including an experimental determination, using a model, of the capacity to discriminate differences in the size of transmission pathways through the vocal folds. Characteristics of ultrasonic signals received through the neck during phonation were discussed, and their physiological interpretation suggested in terms of glottal closure, vocal fold thickness, length of the vibrating part of the vocal folds, movement of the larynx, and thyroid cartilage ossification. Laryngeal trill is a continuously voiced pulsating type of vocalization, characterized by large variations in fundamental frequency and intensity occurring around seven times per second. Pitch and intensity variations are not always in phase or at the same rate, nor are pulsations completely regular. Periodic patterns in the ultrasound signal resulting from laryngeal changes correspond with vocal intensity-changes. There are marked individual differences in the type of laryngeal adjustment corresponding to an intensity drop or rise, suggesting the possibility of multiple physiological mechanisms for perceptually similar vocalizations.


A total of 144 black youngsters was presented a taped black and a taped standard sample of a series of twelve sentences. The black children were 5, 6, 7, and 8 years and were obtained from a well-defined ghetto area in the Washington, D.C., metropolitan area. A black and a white listener administered the tapes in random order and the task of the black child was to repeat what he had heard. There were no verbal interactions between the listeners and the child except for prearranged prompts. All of the sessions were recorded on a separate tape recorder. Measures were taken on seven dimensions reflecting the child's phonological, morphological, and syntactic performances. An analysis of variance with unequal replication was performed which indicated no statistical significance of interaction effects between the type of listener and the speech pattern heard on the tape. Although significance was found for the effects of order of presentation, sex, and age.
differences on certain dimensions, the child's linguistic maturation, and the child's semantic confusion or learning during the task may be suspect. The failure to reject the null hypothesis, with regard to the tape and the listener, although limited by the instrumentation and the scope of the experiment, offers evidence that these five, six, and seven year old black children did not significantly vary their linguistic styles to accommodate the form of language heard or the color of the listener.


Relationships between communicative stress and selected stuttering components (audible disfluencies, inaudible disfluencies and avoidance-escape behaviors) were evaluated across four experimental conditions. Verbatim transcripts of spontaneous speech were analyzed for both the frequency and specific disruption form types of stuttering.

Results indicated that the frequency of occurrence of moments of disruption was significantly affected by the conditions of imposed communicative stress both for the total sample of subjects and for stutterer subgroups determined a posteriori on the basis of predominant disruption form-types. The specific disruption form-types themselves, however, were affected in essentially the same way by the experimental condition. It was concluded that stutterers and stutterers within subgroups based on disruption form-types, stutter in a consistent and stereotyped manner which is not influenced by changes in the overall frequency of occurrence of moments of stuttering. Moreover, the frequency of stuttering was more influenced by auditory monitoring (being heard talking) than by visual monitoring (being seen talking).

Stutterers appear to be more concerned about the way their stuttering "sounds" than about the way their stuttering "looks" or "feels." The majority of stutterers evidenced auditory avoidance in that they would rather stutter silently than out loud; stuttering "sounds worse than it looks." It was suggested that disorganization to the audible component in stuttering may be clinically valuable.


This study considered acquisition of communicative abilities and knowledge of grammar as a reflection of increasing sensitivity to demands posed in communication situations.

"Questions to three- and four-year-old children: (1) yes-no ("Is this a glass?"); (2) labeling ("What do you do with a glass"); (3) explanatory, ("Why do we drink from a glass"); (4) open-ended ("How do you drink from a glass")."

Context of questions: (1) context present, object held in plain sight as the question was asked; (2) context absent, object shown to subject, then hidden before the question was asked; (3) context interference, object not referred to in question held before subject as the question was asked.

Variables: (1) type of question situation; (2) condition of context-object manipulation; (3) age of subject. Children's responses were scored for two kinds of appropriateness to situational demands. (1) grammatical constructions employed, (2) communicative functions accomplished.

Three-year-olds made more errors of function than four-year-olds, but there were no age differences in errors of grammar. Age differences in function errors were greater in more difficult manipulations of question situation and context manipulation than in less difficult conditions.

Open-ended and explanatory questions produced more errors of grammar and function than did yes-no and labeling questions. No significant differences occurred between numbers of errors in yes-no and labeling situations. Open-ended situations produced more errors of grammar than explanatory situations, explanatory situations produced the greatest number of errors of function.

Context-object manipulation altered only numbers of errors of function in three-year-olds. In this condition there were fewest errors in the context-present condition, more in the context-absent condition, most in the context-interference condition. Four-year-olds' errors were not affected by context conditions, nor were three-year-olds' grammar errors.


The purpose of this study was to compare reticent and non-reticent speakers in terms of the basic dimensions emerging from separate factor analyses of the Survey of Interpersonal...
Values (SIV), the Index of Adjustment and Value (IAV), and the Motivation Analysis Test (MAT). In order to identify samples of reticent and non-reticent speakers, over 1500 high school students were administered the S-R Scale devised by Phillips to measure reticence. Samples of one hundred of the most reticent and one hundred of the least reticent subjects were identified. The SIV, IAV, and MAT were administered to both samples, yielding a total of twenty-four variable scores for each subject. A principal axes solution with varimax rotation was performed on each of the two $24 \times 24$ matrices, one solution directed toward reticent and the other solution directed toward non-reticent subjects.

The two solutions produced similar, but not identical, factors for reticent and non-reticent subjects. The major differences in factor structures were: (1) Positive self-concept scores were prominent for the non-reticent factors, and absent in the reticent factors; (2) Factors emerging from the reticent sample indicated that a high regard for others and the perception that others are inclined toward high self-acceptance were prominent in the responses of the reticent sample.


The purpose of this study was to determine the performance of juvenile-onset diabetics on certain auditory tests. The questions posed were whether the age at the diabetic had an effect on test responses, whether the age at onset of the diabetes had an effect on test responses, and whether the duration of the diabetes had an effect on test responses.

Thirty individuals between the ages of 12 and 45 years, who had had a medical diagnosis of diabetes mellitus prior to age 25 and who were on a daily therapy program of insulin, served as subjects.

The test battery included conventional air- and bone-conduction pure-tone testing, tone decay and SISI at three frequencies, speech reception threshold (SRT), speech discrimination at +15 and +40 dB sensation levels, sweep-frequency Bekesy tracings, and brief-tone audiometry.

Mean responses to all the tests were within normal limits.

The speech discrimination scores at the +15 dB sensation level revealed a significant effect due to the age at the onset of diabetes. A significant difference was also found between the brief-tone audiometry scores at 4000 Hz for this population and a population of normal hearers from another study. The remainder of the data revealed no hearing loss and there were no other significant effects due to (a) the duration of the diabetes, (b) the age at the onset of the diabetes, or (c) the current age of the diabetic.

Further conclusions were made and recommendations for further research were discussed.

Abstracted by Leo V. Deal.


The purpose of this study was to determine the relationships between mental age, level of language functioning, and social acceptability of juvenile-onset diabetics. The subjects were 150 individuals between the ages of 12 and 45 years, who had had a medical diagnosis of diabetes mellitus prior to age 25 and who were on a daily therapy program of insulin.

The test battery included conventional air- and bone-conduction pure-tone testing, tone decay and SISI at three frequencies, speech reception threshold (SRT), speech discrimination at +15 and +40 dB sensation levels, sweep-frequency Bekesy tracings, and brief-tone audiometry.

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Further conclusions were made and recommendations for further research were discussed.

Abstracted by Leo V. Deal.
The purpose of this study was to explore the presence and extent of the relationship between language ability and social acceptability in the trainable mentally retarded. Influence of chronological and mental age upon language ability was also investigated.

Eighty subjects in the trainable mentally retarded range were studied in this investigation. A measure of intelligence (Leiter International Performance Scale), four speech and language measures (Arizona Articulation Proficiency Scale, Illinois Test of Psycholinguistic Abilities, receptive and expressive forms of the Peabody Picture Vocabulary Test), and ratings of functioning level and social acceptability were obtained for each subject.

It was determined that institutionalization does not significantly affect language ability or social acceptability. It does affect judged functioning, however, day school pupils being judged superior. Males in both settings were judged as functioning better than females.

Relationships between mental age and speech and language performance were found to be much stronger than between chronological age and test performance.

Language ability was found to account for 23% of the variance in social acceptability and almost half (46%) of the variance in judged functioning level. Articulation was not related to either.

A strong relationship (62%) was found between the Peabody Picture Vocabulary Test and the Illinois Test of Psycholinguistic Abilities indicating the PPVT as a rapid and acceptable measure of language with the TMR.

Thirty-five percent of the variance in social acceptability ratings was unaccounted for by the variables explored. Judges' comments suggest that physical appearance may account for a sizeable proportion of the remaining variance. Establishment of a reliable scale to predict acceptability of the TMR according to physical appearance, therefore, seems indicated.

Kroll, Allan. The Differentiation of Stutterers into Interiorized and Exteriorized Groups, Purdue U.

It has been suggested that stutterers may not represent a homogeneous group and that the lack of agreement in stuttering research may be due in part to the heterogeneity of the subject samples. The present study sought to determine whether sub-groups of stutterers, interiorized and exteriorized, could be differentiated.

Fifty-three stutterers from four university clinics participated, each being classified as interiorized or exteriorized by his therapist. They each completed a specially constructed questionnaire, Rotter's Locus of Control Test, and were tape recorded in oral reading. Variables under analysis were socio-economic status, level of concern with stuttering, communicative goals, awareness of the stuttering problem, group affiliation, locus of control, severity and adaptation.

Data were analyzed utilizing a step-wise discriminant procedure. This type of analysis was used to provide a maximal differentiation between groups. The results of this study indicated that interiorized stutterers differed from exteriorized stutterers on measures of communicative goals, awareness of the problem, and group affiliation. Specifically, interiorized stutterers tend to avoid speech when possible, be relatively unaware of their speech problem, and form close alliances with persons of superior status. The exteriorized stutterer tends to use speech freely, maintain a relatively high level of awareness of his stuttering and form his closest relationships with his peer group, regardless of status. The two groups did not differ significantly on any other variables under consideration. Subject to replication, it was concluded that interiorized and exteriorized stutterers exist as distinct and separable sub-groups of stutterers.


The effects of stimulus rise-time, duration, and spectrum on the early components of the averaged electroencephalographic response were studied in ten normal-hearing adults. Stimuli having rise-times of 1, 10, and 25 msec, paired with a plateau duration of 40 msec, were used to test the effects of rise-time. The effects of stimulus duration were assessed by comparing the responses to stimuli having durations of 1 and 40 msec. Each duration was combined with rise-times of 10 and 25 msec. To test the effects of spectrum, the responses elicited by a pure tone were compared to those elicited by a 5000 Hz wide band of noise. Both spectra were presented by stimuli having rise times of 10 and 25 msec. Responses for subjects were grouped by stimulus parameters, and three, observers experi-
enced in electroencephalographic audiometry independently rated the three response groups on the basis of identifiability. For the rise time stimuli, all observers rated responses elicited by stimuli having a 1 msec rise-time as most identifiable; responses elicited by stimuli having a 25 msec rise-time were rated as least identifiable. For the duration stimuli, two observers rated as most identifiable the responses elicited by stimuli having a 10 msec rise-time and a 1 msec duration. All observers rated as least identifiable the responses elicited by stimuli having a 25 msec rise-time and a 40 msec duration. For the spectrum stimuli, the observers unanimously rated as most identifiable the responses elicited by pure tone stimuli having a 10 msec rise time. Statistical analyses also were employed.


The principal purpose of this investigation was to investigate the effects of a continuous (1.1) and a combined continuous and fixed ratio schedule (1.1, 1.3, 1.3) of negative reinforcers "Wrong," on the frequency of disfluent words in the oral reading of thirty adult stutterers. Response changes also were studied in terms of stuttering severity, anxiety trait level as measured by the Taylor Manifest Anxiety Scale and the Willoughby Personality Schedule, and conditioning over time irrespective of schedule.

Subjects were tested utilizing two counterbalanced schedules of verbal punishment while reading from two counterbalanced 3,600 word reading passages. Each condition was divided into baseline, experimental, and extinction periods with each period subdivided into four 300-word blocks. Frequency data were analyzed in five analyses of variance using a nested repeated measurement design.

Both the continuous and the series of fixed ratio schedules significantly reduced disfluency level in stutterers. However, a difference was noted in pattern of responding during the experimental periods. A continuous schedule rapidly decreased the disfluency level and maintained response reduction, whereas, an increase of disfluency was noted with change from a continuous to a fixed ratio schedule. There was no difference between schedules in general disfluency level in the two extinction periods. A stable response level appears to exist beyond which point the conditioning procedures used in this study do not reduce the amount of disfluency. No difference was found between groups of subjects when response change was examined in relation to stuttering severity and anxiety trait level.


Frequently modulated signals with linear up ramps of various durations were used to evoke electroencephalographic responses in two normal hearing Ss. Stimuli were presented randomly to either the right ear, the left ear, or binaurally. The Ss were seated in a sound attenuated chamber in the light with eyes open. Electroencephalographic activity was recorded from an electrode on the vertex referred to the left mastoid with a ground at the forehead midline. The N1-P2 amplitude was the most prominent and it decreased as the transitional (amp) durations increased from 23 to 2,000 msec. It became progressively smaller as the frequency region was increased from 0.5 kHZ to 2.0 kHz and as the intensity was decreased from 60 dB to 40 dB SL. The view that transitions between two frequencies activate new neural units was maintained. The similarity of the stimuli to speech format transitional durations makes the AER evoked by such transitional durations a useful index for speech audiometry.


The purpose of this investigation was to determine if the amplitude of the averaged evoked response (AER) to auditory stimulation at 10 dB SL could be increased in adults who were passive during testing. Three groups, each consisting of nine adults with normal hearing, were tested using conventional averaged electroencephalographic auditory (AER) procedures. An AER wherein a tone was presented alone at 10 dB SL served as the control condition. Different experimental conditions were administered to each group.

When the averaged amplitude of the response was compared for each group between the control condition and their respective experimental conditions significant differences were not observed. Comparisons between groups concerning the average response amplitudes obtained for the control condition did not yield a significant finding. However, a significant dif
ference was noted when amplitude comparisons were made between groups for the experimental conditions. Subjects who were administered a shock following the auditory signal yielded an average response having significantly larger amplitude than that seen for the group who received their auditory stimulus within the presentation of a colored light.

Significant differences in latency were not observed between any of the response components between conditions or between groups.

The lack of significant differences in amplitude between the control and experimental conditions suggests that attempts to augment response amplitude in passive subjects using conditions like those reported herein which attempted to modify attention externally will be successful.


The purpose of this study was to ascertain to what extent lipreading scores obtained by subjects with normal vision would be affected if the subjects were made nearsighted.

Five females between eighteen and twenty-two years served as subjects. Each had normal hearing as determined by an audiometric screening test. Each had normal visual acuity as determined by an optometric examination. Vision was found to be within normal limits in (1) accommodation, (2) color vision, (3) visual field, (4) stereopsis, (5) phorias, (6) internal and external health of the eyes, and (7) monocular and binocular visual acuity.

An optometrist determined for each subject the proper lenses for each subject that would produce a blurred condition of the following levels at a distance of ten feet: 20/100, 20/80, 20/60, 20,40 and 20/20. Five motion picture films with twenty sentences in random order were individually shown to each subject. Control subjects viewed the films in their normal acuity (no lens) condition. Their improvement in lipreading scores was identified as the learning of a normal acuity condition and two experimental conditions, 20,40 and 20,20 with optical lenses. Abstracted by Leo V. Deal


This research was designed to test for the effect of four verbal contexts on the efficiency with which listeners perceive words presented dichotically to the right and left ears. Twenty-four listeners heard 280 pairs of dichotic five-word stimuli arranged in four contexts. The four stimulus contexts were defined as follows.

Context A Stimuli are five-word sentences having conventional semantic and syntactic constraint. Context B Stimuli are five-word sentences having syntactic structure which is identical to that of Context A Stimuli; Context B Stimuli are semantically anomalous. Context C Stimuli are five-word strings formed by rearranging the words of Context A Stimuli; conventional syntactic structure is absent in stimuli of Context C. Context D Stimuli are strings of words formed by scrambling the word order of Context B Stimuli; stimuli of this context have neither the syntactic structure nor the semantic components of Context A Stimuli.

The stimuli were arranged in pairs such that stimuli of each context were paired with stimuli of each of the other contexts and its own context. Upon hearing the dichotic pairs of stimuli, listeners repeated as many as possible of the words heard in both ears. The listeners' verbal responses were recorded and later typewritten. The number of words repeated of each of the five-word stimuli was used as a measure.

It was found that words of Context A Stimuli were repeated significantly more often than words of the other three contexts. Words of Context D Stimuli were repeated significantly less often than words of Contexts A, B, and C. There was no significant difference between the number of times words of Contexts B and C were repeated. Listeners repeated words presented to the right ear significantly more often than words presented to the left ear for all contexts.


There were two general questions under study in this research, first, whether there is an identifiable hierarchy of difficulty involved in the
The acquisition and development of syntax for oral language were investigated for forty-seven hearing impaired children who ranged in age from 5 years to 13 years, 3 months. A test of seven hearing impaired children who ranged in age from 5 years through 11 years was investigated for syntax acquisition and usage. Significant differences between the seven pairs of transformational contrasts were found to be significant for the acquisition and usage of syntax. On the test of receptive and expressive syntax, the older hearing impaired children performed better than the younger hearing impaired children. However, the differences were significantly below the differences for hearing children between the ages of 5 and 8 years. When syntax was measured in a spontaneous language sample consisting of fifty sentences, the hearing impaired group performed significantly below normal children between the ages of 5 and 7 years. No significant difference was found between the performances of the older and younger hearing impaired children on this latter task. Some differences in the developmental sequence of syntax acquisition and usage were found between the hearing impaired group and the normal children; in particular, differences were found for the sequential order of verb constructions.


The acquisition and development of syntax for oral language were investigated for forty-seven hearing impaired children who ranged in age from 5 years to 13 years, 3 months. A test of receptive and expressive syntax and a spontaneous language sample were used in comparing the comprehension, comprehensibility, and spontaneous production of syntactic constructions for the hearing impaired children and normal children. The relation between the performance of the hearing impaired children and factors such as auditory metrics, findings, and information taken from case histories was also studied. Tests of homogeneity of regression coefficients and canonical correlation were used in the data analysis.

As anticipated, age and severity of hearing impairment were found to be significant factors for the acquisition and usage of syntax. On the test of receptive and expressive syntax, the older hearing impaired children performed better than the younger hearing impaired children. However, the differences were significantly below the differences for hearing children between the ages of 5 and 8 years. When syntax was measured in a spontaneous language sample consisting of fifty sentences, the hearing impaired group performed significantly below normal children between the ages of 5 and 7 years. No significant difference was found between the performances of the older and younger hearing impaired children on this latter task. Some differences in the developmental sequence of syntax acquisition and usage were found between the hearing impaired group and the normal children; in particular, differences were found for the sequential order of verb constructions.


The goals of the study were (1) to further define the properties of the early components of the averaged electroencephalographic response (AER) to sound; and (2) to determine what relation, if any, exists between the stimulus magnitude, amplitude of the early components of the AER, and loudness.

Subjects were twenty-four normal hearing young adults. Each subject participated in two experimental sessions. During each session, judgments of loudness magnitude and AER were obtained for clicks presented at nine different stimulus levels from -10 to 70 dB regarding the subject's threshold as determined by voluntary behavioral responses.

The response configuration of the AER was essentially the same as that reported by previous investigators. Latencies of the response peaks decreased with increasing sensation level up to 50 dB SL. At 50 dB SL mean peak-to-peak latencies across subjects and trials were: Na 11.3 msec, Ne 20.8 msec, Pa 32.4 msec, and Ns 46.5 msec. Across subjects, peak-to-peak amplitude increased as sensation level increased although for individual subjects amplitude growth was more variable. Mean peak-to-peak amplitudes at 50 dB SL across subjects and trials were: Na 0.56 μV, Ne 0.88 μV, Pa 2.06 μV, Ne 0.75 μV. Results of the loudness magnitude judgments were similar to those obtained by previous investigators.
Correlation coefficients for peak-to-peak amplitude versus loudness across all subjects were $P_n - N_n$ vs. loudness .94, $P_n - P_s$ vs. loudness .85, $P_n - N_s$ vs. loudness .75. For individual subjects the correlation of amplitude vs. loudness was low.


The present study dealt with the phenomenon referred to as the right ear effect. Evidence both pro and con regarding the existence of the right ear effect is found in the literature. It is possible that this phenomenon could be due to a lack of control for certain variables.

The purposes of the present study were (1) to investigate the perception of dichotically presented verbal stimuli when simultaneity, duration, intensity, and sensation level of the stimuli are rigidly controlled; and (2) to investigate a lateralization of perception under four conditions of systematic time differences between the on-sets of competing word stimuli.

The data were analyzed in terms of intensity and duration for the initial phonemes of each word pair. The results of the statistical analysis indicated that perception was influenced significantly by the acoustical features of intensity and duration.

The following conclusions were drawn: (1) when dichotically presented rhyming monosyllabic pairs of words are controlled for simultaneity, duration, sensation level, and intensity, a right ear effect does not occur; (2) time biasing of competing stimuli results in the lead stimulus being reported more frequently than the lag stimulus, (3) perception of dichotic stimuli is affected by the specific phonemic contrasts of the stimuli, (4) it could be that the right ear effect obtained in the previous studies is due to a lack of control of simultaneous duration, sensation level, intensity, and phonemic contrasts.


The aim of this study was to define the range of normal in the size, shape, and configuration of the laryngeal cartilages, in the size, symmetry, and placement of their articulations, and in sex differences. Twenty normal adult male and twenty normal adult female Caucasian larynges were examined. Data obtained were analyzed in terms of variability, left-right differences, symmetry, sex differences, and correlations.

All cartilages exhibited prominent sex differences. In size the male thyroid cartilage exceeded the female thyroid in all dimensions except the angle of laminar separation. The cricoarytenoid articular facets of the cricoids exhibited extreme left-right symmetry in size, configuration, and placement. Cricoid anterosuperior, lateral, and laminar height dimensions were nearly identical. Arytenoid cartilage dimensions exhibited an extraordinary degree of left-right symmetry in size, weight, and configuration. Soft-tissue and intercartilage dimensions showed few significant left-right or sex differences.

Several hypotheses were made. First, that the primary motion of the arytenoids is a rocking motion around the long axis of the cricoid facets; second, that gliding motion of the arytenoids along the long axes of the cricoid facets is minimal at best; third, that during initial aduction for phonation the arytenoids are suspended between the posterior cricoarytenoid and vocal ligaments and the vocal folds are not in contact; fourth, that at the cricothyroid articulation, sliding motion of the cricoid facets posteriorly on their thyroid partner facets does not occur to any significant degree and the primary, if not only, motion is rotatory.


The late components of the averaged electroencephalic response (AER) [latency about 59-400 msec.] have been studied extensively and are known to vary considerably during sleep, varying from stage to stage, and becoming practically unrecognizable during rapid eye movement sleep. The effect of sleep on the early components of the AER [latency less than 50 msec.] has received very little attention.

The study was designed to look at changes in the early components of the AER from subjects during complete nights of natural sleep. Two subjects, 26 and 22 years old, with normal hearing were studied each for four consecutive nights. Acoustic stimuli were not presented the first two nights. Clicks at 50 dB SL were presented continuously at a rate of 9.6/sec. from a loudspeaker on the third and fourth nights.

The early components of the AER are not only obtainable during sleep, but seem to show greater repeatability than has been reported for the late components.
Latency of the major peaks remains constant regardless of stage of sleep. Amplitude generally varies with stage of sleep, the deeper the stage of sleep, the smaller the amplitude.

The regularity and predictability of the early components of the AER during sleep and the increased amount of time available for testing in overnight sessions, lead to optimism about the practical application of the early components to the study of various clinical problems.


This study was undertaken to investigate whether the auropalpebral reflex released by some hearing-impaired individuals was contingent on a functioning otolith system. This possible dependence was studied by carrying out auropalpebral reflex testing with two groups of profoundly deaf subjects: five subjects with normal otolithic systems and five subjects with defective otolithic systems. The functional adequacy of the otolith system was determined by measuring eyeball counterrotation resulting from rotation of the body around the visual axis. One adult with complete loss of inner ear function and two normal hearing adults served as controls.

High intensity clicks were presented at six different intensity levels. Reflex potentials were recorded by means of a surface electrode. Results showed that at the four highest intensity levels the normal otolithic subjects responded a significantly greater number of times than did the defective otolithic group.

Reflex release findings were discussed relative to the types of pathologies that appeared to be reflected in the subject groups. Research findings were presented to support that high intensity click energy may activate neural units of both the otolithic and auditory systems. However, in non-recruiting deaf individuals with normal otolithic systems the vestibular structures alone may serve as the mediators to release the auropalpebral reflex. It was concluded that the present test findings indicate that auropalpebral screening test results should be subject to restrictive and conservative interpretation.


This study described the expressive language abilities of three hundred Central Illinois children entering kindergarten in Fall, 1970. A description of their verbal output would provide teachers and language clinicians with norms or standards for comparative evaluations of linguistic performance. No relevant baseline data previously existed on the expressive language abilities of five-year-olds. Four questions were posed regarding this five-year-old population. (1) What is the distribution of length-complexity index (LCI) scores? (2) What is the standard error of the mean for the LCI? (3) Do statistically significant differences exist among sexes and dwelling areas for LCI scores? (4) What is the frequency of occurrence of the obtained grammatical structures?

Sex (150 males and 150 females) and socioeconomic status (150 urban and 150 rural dwellers) were the main variables. Oral language samples were obtained in response to fifteen verbal directives and analyzed according to the LCI. Each subject's mean LCI score and subtest score were analyzed with the following results. (1) The distribution of mean LCI scores was positively skewed suggesting that the LCI has its greatest discriminative value towards the ends of the frequency distribution. (2) The standard error of the mean for the LCI measures was low, apparently the sample mean did not vary appreciably from the "state" population mean; (3) Statistically significant sex differences were obtained for mean LCI scores beyond the 5% level of confidence. The superiority of girls over boys revealed itself in specific usage of grammatical subject and object forms, but not in verb phrase usage. Neither dwelling area nor its interaction with sex affected a child's LCI or subtest score; (4) The subject-verb-object sentence pattern described all utterances generated. The shorter the syntactic structure the more frequently it occurred, a finding consistent with Zipf's law.


This study attempted to investigate the organization of the language encoding mechanism's lexicon by investigating 'semantic generalization,' an experimental paradigm with the following basic format. As a conditioned stimulus (CS), the subject is presented with a word
Female Parkinson patients were compared with R motor speech tasks include sustained vowel A.0472.

Some of the data, although not statistically significant, indicated considerable reductions in performance on the part of the Parkinson subjects. These findings were found to be of clinical interest since they appeared to indicate trends of aerodynamic inefficiency in speakers with Parkinson's disease.

It was concluded, that the neuromuscular involvement in Parkinson's disease precludes the individual's ability to generate sufficient amounts of aerodynamic energy necessary to normal phonation and articulation.


The purpose of this investigation was to evaluate the performance of individuals with temporary cochlear lesions with four diagnostic tests: the Short Increment Sensitivity Index, Bekesy audiometry, the Alternate Binaural Loudness Balance, and a form of brief tone audiometry (BTA).

Twenty subjects were selected for the study. Each subject's hearing was required to be 10 dB HL or better binaurally for the octave frequencies from 250 through 8000 Hz.

Each subject was seen for four test sessions. At each session he was given one of the four tests of interest in the study five times, once before exposure to 15 minutes of 110 dB SPL of broad band white noise and four set times following exposure.

The following conclusions were drawn. (1) The Short Increment Sensitivity Index, ABLB, and BTA are sensitive to cochlear lesions caused by exposure to broad band white noise, Bekesy testing is not, (2) BTA can be utilized clinically to detect the presence of cochlear lesions; (3) The normal integration of energy at threshold over time is linear above a minimal intensity level; (4) Males and females do not differ in performance on any of the special tests employed; (5) The amount of recruitment and the degree of temporal integration are not highly related - BTA appears to be testing another aspect of auditory process than does ABLB; (6) The amount of TTS experienced at several different exposures, as well as recovery of hearing, is reasonably reliable; (7) Males experienced more TTS than females, and females recovered from TTS at a more rapid rate than did males.

Abstracted by LtO V. Deal.

The purpose of this study was to evaluate the supervisor's judgments of clinical behavior of speech clinicians through the use of film-tests. The validity and reliability of these testsa also were determined.

Eight clinicians, with diversified training, presented 15-minute lessons, filmed at The Ohio State, University Department of Photography. Two films were prepared from these original samples: Film A consisted of eight three-minute segments extracted from the first part of the lesson; Film B consisted of eight three-minute segments from the last part of the lesson.

A rating scale of fifteen items was constructed for use with the two films. Each of the items on the rating scale, as well as total items on interpersonal skills and total items for knowledge for each of the four experimental groups, was analyzed.

The following significant results occurred. (1) For all films, relationships existed between all possible pairing of global, interpersonal, knowledge rating. (2) The two film-tests could be used as alternate forms by experienced clinicians for all items. (3) With the exception of a few items, Film A and Film B could be used as alternate forms for all students in training.

Since the film-tests did differentiate among the extreme groups, validity appears to have been established. The film-tests were also reliable for experienced clinicians.

For the experienced clinicians and students in a methods class, any random judge was reliable, all judges in the four groups were also reliable.

It would appear that some such measure and procedure as used in this study would provide a method for evaluating the supervisor's competency in judging clinical behavior.


Two major questions were advanced for this investigation. (1) Are there reliable signs that will indicate which occurs more frequently in a given child, normal or deviant swallowing? (2) Are deviant tongue-thrust swallowing, orthodontic problems of an openbite and/or overjet variety, and interdental /S/ speech defects so interrelated that swallowing procedures will, by themselves, correct deviant swallowing, cause dental openbites and/or overjets to become more normal and correct interdental /S/, speech defects?

Deviant swallowing, based on electromyographic data, was found to be an asynchronous pattern, during which large amounts of voluntary muscle output are used compared to normal swallowers. The deviant swallowing does consistently thrust his tongue forward against or between the anterior teeth. Excessive amounts of orbicularis oris muscle activity are noted before and through the swallow. He approximates his teeth twice throughout the swallow, initially and then again toward the end of the swallow. Suprapharyoid and infrapharyoid activity was found to be asynchronous, occurring in two phases.

Deviant swallowing constitutes a total abnormal neuromuscular function rather than a discrete act of thrusting the tongue forward.

Children with the triad of problems of deviant swallowing, openbite and/or overjet orthodontic problems and interdental /S/ speech defects profit significantly from swallow therapy in the alleviation of all three problems.


Investigators have recently noted the influence of age on tests for central auditory lesions. This study was designed to discover whether age influences the results of three tests for central auditory lesions, and at what specific age this influence becomes apparent.

The three tests used were the Alternate Bilateral Loudness Balance Test, the Modified Short Increment Sensitivity Index Test, and the Staggered Spondaic Word Test. These tests were presented to sixty subjects, grouped in six decades of life, from 20 to 80 years. All subjects were screened and were selected only if they had normal hearing for their ages and if they had histories free of any known auditory or neurological problems. The subjects also were tested on the digit symbol substitution test which is sensitive to central nervous system pathologies. High frequency threshold data at 12,000, 16,000, and 20,000 Hz were collected.

The hypothesis tested was that there would be no difference in the results of the tests because of age. The results showed no statistically significant changes in performance on the ABLB and Mod. SISI tests over the age range used. There was a statistically significant change in performance on the SSW test which occurred at about age 60. This effect was identified as a
small increase in error scores which occurred bilaterally.

The results of this study showed that the ABLD and Mod. SISI tests can be used throughout the age range studied, but the SSW test can be used with confidence only until age 60.


This study examined the applicability of basic audiological testing procedures to hospitalized schizophrenic patients. The goals were to determine test-retest reliability and the relative importance of selected method and behavioral variables. Audiometric method variables included the approach to threshold, auditory stimuli, and instructions. Behavioral variables considered were diagnostic subtype, ability to sustain attention, and response mode required. Three groups of sixteen subjects each (paranoids, catatonics, and a normal control group) received an initial audiometric battery of twelve tests. After fifteen minutes of rest, six retests were administered.

The findings may be summarized as follows: (1) Schizophrenics were found to have test-retest reliability. (2) Both schizophrenic groups differed from the normal group in the relationship between the pure-tone average (PTA) and speech reception threshold (SRT); however, only the catatonics differed when the clinical criteria of PTA–SRT = 0 ± 5 dB was applied. (3) Response mode did not matter for either experimental group, but ability to sustain attention was a significant variable for all three groups. (4) A descending approach yielded lower pure-tone thresholds for catatonics when used with modified instructions. Spurious stimuli produced lower thresholds than pure-tones for both schizophrenic groups; (5) Modified instructions, in combination with a descending approach to pure-tone thresholds, was a better method only for catatonics. Method of obtaining SRT's did not matter.

Thus, all the variables subject to the audiologist's control, i.e., approach to threshold, stimulus, and instructions, were significant in some aspect of this investigation.


Variations in air flow (pneumotachography) and subglottal pressure (tracheal puncture) were measured for nine phonalatory conditions, comprising combinations of three intensity levels (68dB, 77dB, 86dB SPL) and three percentiles of each subject's total pitch range (10%, 25%, and 50%). These data were compared to voice judgments relating to perceived degree of laryngeal tension. Subjects were eighteen adult males, classified into three groups according to voice judgments of pre-test connected speech. Three phonation-re trials in each condition for each subject were obtained.

Pitch increase (all intensities combined) was accompanied by significant increase in flow and pressure. Voice judgment was lowest for the 25% pitch point, medium at 50%, and highest at 10%. Pitch increase from 10% to 25% at low intensity was accompanied by no change in flow or pressure and a decrease in voice judgment. Change from 25% to 50% was accompanied by increases in all parameters. Pitch increase at medium and high intensity was accompanied by increases in flow and pressure and a decrease in judgments (except for increase in judgment at medium intensity, 50% pitch).

Intensity increase at all pitches combined and at the 25% pitch was accompanied by significant increases in pressure and slight increases in air flow. At 50% pitch, air flow increased more rapidly, at 10% pitch, flow decreased.

Significant increases in flow and pressure, and decreases in voice judgment occurred between successive phonation-re trials. A trend for differentiation in the three parameters between groups was not consistent in all phonatory conditions.

A-0479. Schalk, Mary Carol. Predicting Articulatory Improvement of Kindergarten Children. The Ohio State U.

The purpose of this investigation was to study the predictability of speech improvement among kindergarten children through the use of spontaneous and imitative tests of articulation. The 140 kindergarten children from the Columbus, Ohio, Public Schools were divided according to sex and socioeconomic levels. The articulatory tests administered to the subjects in the fall were (1) a Spontaneous Phrase Test, which tested forty-four sounds in the initial and final positions, and an Imitative Nonsense Word Test, which examined the same sounds as in the
Spontaneous Phrase Test; and (2) an eight-word Consistency Test, which was used to examine the consistency of the misarticulations recorded on the Spontaneous Phrase Test. The Spontaneous Phrase Test was repeated six months later.

Multiple regression was used to predict the score on the final Spontaneous Phrase Test from the scores on the initial Spontaneous Phrase Test and the Imitative Nonsense Word Test. Difference scores and inconsistency gain scores between combinations of the Spontaneous Phrase Test and the Imitative Nonsense Word Test were analyzed by product-moment correlation.

The findings included (1) the score on the final Spontaneous Phrase Test may be predicted from the scores on the initial Spontaneous Phrase Test and the Imitative Nonsense Word Test, and (2) correlation coefficients significantly different from zero were computed for the difference scores and the inconsistency gain scores.

It appears that the statistical measure with the greatest predictive utility for case selection involves the use of the multiple regression equation as applied in this study.


The purpose of this investigation was to assess the relationship between air flow and listener identification of selected fricatives. Group differences were examined for three groups (1) normal speakers, (2) cleft palate speakers with speech aids; and (3) cleft palate speakers with speech aids removed.

Eleven cleft palate subjects composed the two experimental groups and eleven normal speaking subjects composed the control group. Each subject performed two tasks necessary for this study: (1) the reading of selected words for videotape recording, and (2) the reading of the same words for air flow measurements. The selected words were of the CVC type with voiced and voiceless fricatives in the initial and final positions.

Comparisons within groups showed that for all three groups, there were no significant differences in oral air flow measures recorded for fricatives in initial and final positions of words. Further comparisons within each of the three groups showed there were significant differences in listener identification of fricatives in initial and final positions of words.

Examination of the data for specific fricatives showed that oral air flow for voiceless fricatives in all environments exceeded that for voiced fricatives. Listeners tended to record a higher percent of correct identification for voiceless than voiced fricatives for all three groups. Comparisons between the three groups showed there were no significant differences for oral and nasal air flow and listener identification as a function of vowel environment.


Grammatical factors of sentence reassembly as a function of short-term memory were studied using sentences four to nine words in length. Words in each sentence were separated by acoustic pause-time (silence) of either N (no pause-time), 125 msec, 250 msec, 500 msec or 750 msec. Tape recordings of the sentences were presented to seventy-five preschool children.

It was assumed that the reassembly task would not only reflect encoding or performance aspects of information processing, but also would reflect upon the competence aspects of language: a child must perceive, retain, match, reassemble, and retrieve the items under the treatment's effects. Evidence, as a result of data analysis, suggested that the insertion of pause-time is crucial to subject performance: that ordinary limits of sentence recall are exceeded at about eight or nine words, and that when a span of seven words is exceeded, words are omitted from the verb phrase, while in shorter sentences words are substituted in the noun phrase.

Depending upon error type, sentence length had a differential effect upon error rate. Omission error rates increased with sentence length. Substitution and addition error rates, except for five-word sentences, remained approximately constant with sentence length. Nouns were the least missed and modifiers the most frequently missed items.


The influences of a model's behavior and verbalizations upon language handicapped children were investigated. The design of three experiments was a 2 x 3 x 2 factorial with two types of model behavior (charitable and greedy),
ABSTRACTS OF DOCTORAL DISSERTATIONS

Scott, Cheryl Miller. A Phonetic Analysis of the Effects of Oral Sensory Deprivation. Purdue U.

This investigation sought to provide a phonetic description of the effects of oral sensory deprivation on speech production. Control and sensory deprived condition productions of spondee words were transcribed according to a strategy which specified articulatory parameters such as lip shape, apex shape, and air release as well as manner and place of articulation. Observations from broad-band spectrograms and measurements of peak intraoral air pressure for stops and fricatives and acoustic measures of formant frequency were also made in an effort to explore questions raised by the phonetic analysis.

Phonetic analysis revealed that articulatory changes under deprivation are subtle in nature and that consonant phonemes are almost always retained in their intended manner characteristics. Oral sensory deprivation, however, resulted in phonetically observable changes in the form of (1) less close labial production, (2) retracted place of articulation during stops and fricatives; (3) changes in the release characteristics of voiceless stops, and (4) nonretrusion of /r/, and delabialization of normally rounded phonemes.

A second portion of the investigation compared the articulatory characteristics of sensory-deprived and dysarthric speakers. Phonetic analysis of spondee words spoken by both groups revealed distinctive types of articulatory patterns. Many articulatory deviations observed in the spondees spoken by dysarthrics were never or only rarely observed in sensory-deprived speakers. Similarly, deviations prominent in the speech of sensory-deprived subjects were not characteristic of the dysarthric group.


When digits are presented to S dichotically, those delivered to the right ear are recalled more accurately than those to the left ear. An experimental procedure was devised to test the hypothesis that the degree of right auditory laterality (in p values) could be influenced by the presentation intensity of the stimuli. Sixty-four Ss with normal-hearing acuity were tested at one of eight presentation levels. Data in the form of mean percentage correct right ear and mean percentage correct left ear were independently pooled at each of the eight presentation levels. At each level a paired comparison t-test was used to determine the significance between mean correct responses right and mean correct responses left. T scores were converted into probability values and a curvilinear function was plotted relating the degree of probability as a function of intensity. Results indicated that intensity did influence the degree of observed auditory laterality. Implications were made which relate the degree of observed auditory laterality and Ss strategy of recall to dichotic stimuli.


This study on six normal hearing adults assessed the degree to which forward masking...
and temporal resolution parallel one another under comparable conditions. The forward masking produced on a click by a preceding 500 msec. noise burst was determined at 60 and 80 dB SPL. A slight decrease in masking was found in the first 2.5 msec following the masker. This initial stage was followed by a more rapid linear decline in dB of masking as a function of increasing log time, confirming that a preceding noise effectively masks a click for about a quarter of a second. The critical trailing burst level required for a just audible interruption between two 500 msec. noise bursts also was measured. At leading noise burst levels of 60 and 80 dB SPL this critical trailing burst level in dB was found to decline in an essentially linear manner as a function of increasing log time between the two bursts. This time course for temporal resolution closely paralleled that of the late component in forward masking. When forward masking was plotted against critical trailing burst level at corresponding time intervals, it was found that a line with a slope of about 1 best characterized the relationship. Likewise, the simultaneous masking produced on the click when it was concurrent with the noise burst was found to vary in a similar fashion with noise level. These observations supported the notion that forward masking is the manifestation of the persistence of sensation in the auditory system.

A 0486. Stocker, Harold S. An Evaluation of Selected Sound Wave Compositions Modulated by Alteration of Dental Contours. Wayne State U.

This study was directed toward an evaluation of dental dyslalia through changes in the oral resonance system as a result of alterations in the lingual contours of restorative dentistry.

The data used were obtained from spectrograms and listening tasks. The subjects were two males and two females, ranging in age from 21 to 30 years, who had been diagnosed as having dental dyslalia. Subjects were tape-recorded under controlled conditions prior to dental manipulation using the continuant fricatives /θ/ and /s/ and /d/ at 0.5, 1.0, and 2.5 dB SPL, respectively. All subjects were checked for normal hearing and dental pathology.

Two subjects who manifested maxillary anterior problems were treated by means of extractions and restorative dentistry, two subjects manifested mandibular problems who were treated exclusively by restorative dentistry.

Two approaches to treatment were used, the conventional and modified. The latter is characterized by having flat lingual contours and closed embrasures.

Examination of the spectrograms demonstrated that changes occurred in the frequency spectrum with each change of condition. In general, there was agreement between listening tasks in terms of best judgment for maxillary subjects, that the modified approach was preferred. There was no agreement between listening tasks for mandibular subjects, however, since ratings favored the conventional approach for all sounds tested except the /θ/.

It was concluded that with anterior openbite subjects, there was an improvement in the evaluation of speech for all sounds tested with the modified conditions, whereas for mandibular subjects there was greatest improvement with the conventional approach for all sounds except the /θ/ sound.


This study investigated vocal change in normal subjects resulting from the controlled use of atypical phonation. Ten adult males repeatedly uttered sets of eight vowels, each preceded by the word “say.” These vocalizations, sustained for two scops, were maintained for thirty minutes in each of nine phonatory conditions with only one condition per day. The 80%, 50%, and 20% levels of pitch range at each of the 85 dB, 80 dB, and 75 dB (SPL) levels of phonation comprised the nine conditions. The first and every successive twelfth utterance of “say /e/” were recorded. These samples were rated for overall voice change using a seven-point, equal-intervals scale. Stimuli were presented in pairs in which the first utterance of a session, always occurring first in a pair, was paired either with itself or with one of the other within-condition recordings. Listeners indicated the degree of change represented in the second stimulus relative to the first in each pair.

The Kruskal-Wallis one-way analysis of variance revealed that pitch level effects were statistically significant, but vocal intensity effects were not. Durational effects reached statistical significance at the 80% pitch level, but not at the 50% or the 20% levels.

Samples which represented extreme degrees of change were characterized perceptually as being unnatural, non-projective, tense, shrill, hoarse, and breathy. Spectrographically, these samples were characterized by a noise component, irregularity in frequency position of the harmonics, and temporal resolution parallel one another under comparable conditions. The forward masking produced on a click by a preceding 500 msec. noise burst was determined at 60 and 80 dB SPL. A slight decrease in masking was found in the first 2.5 msec following the masker. This initial stage was followed by a more rapid linear decline in dB of masking as a function of increasing log time, confirming that a preceding noise effectively masks a click for about a quarter of a second. The critical trailing burst level required for a just audible interruption between two 500 msec. noise bursts also was measured. At leading noise burst levels of 60 and 80 dB SPL this critical trailing burst level in dB was found to decline in an essentially linear manner as a function of increasing log time between the two bursts. This time course for temporal resolution closely paralleled that of the late component in forward masking. When forward masking was plotted against critical trailing burst level at corresponding time intervals, it was found that a line with a slope of about 1 best characterized the relationship. Likewise, the simultaneous masking produced on the click when it was concurrent with the noise burst was found to vary in a similar fashion with noise level. These observations supported the notion that forward masking is the manifestation of the persistence of sensation in the auditory system.

A 0486. Stocker, Harold S. An Evaluation of Selected Sound Wave Compositions Modulated by Alteration of Dental Contours. Wayne State U.

This study was directed toward an evaluation of dental dyslalia through changes in the oral resonance system as a result of alterations in the lingual contours of restorative dentistry.

The data used were obtained from spectrograms and listening tasks. The subjects were two males and two females, ranging in age from 21 to 30 years, who had been diagnosed as having dental dyslalia. Subjects were tape-recorded under controlled conditions prior to dental manipulation using the continuant fricatives /θ/ and /s/ and /d/ at 0.5, 1.0, and 2.5 dB SPL, respectively. All subjects were checked for normal hearing and dental pathology.

Two subjects who manifested maxillary anterior problems were treated by means of extractions and restorative dentistry, two subjects manifested mandibular problems who were treated exclusively by restorative dentistry.

Two approaches to treatment were used, the conventional and modified. The latter is characterized by having flat lingual contours and closed embrasures.

Examination of the spectrograms demonstrated that changes occurred in the frequency spectrum with each change of condition. In general, there was agreement between listening tasks in terms of best judgment for maxillary subjects, that the modified approach was preferred. There was no agreement between listening tasks for mandibular subjects, however, since ratings favored the conventional approach for all sounds tested except the /θ/.

It was concluded that with anterior openbite subjects, there was an improvement in the evaluation of speech for all sounds tested with the modified conditions, whereas for mandibular subjects there was greatest improvement with the conventional approach for all sounds except the /θ/ sound.


This study investigated vocal change in normal subjects resulting from the controlled use of atypical phonation. Ten adult males repeatedly uttered sets of eight vowels, each preceded by the word “say.” These vocalizations, sustained for two scops, were maintained for thirty minutes in each of nine phonatory conditions with only one condition per day. The 80%, 50%, and 20% levels of pitch range at each of the 85 dB, 80 dB, and 75 dB (SPL) levels of phonation comprised the nine conditions. The first and every successive twelfth utterance of “say /e/” were recorded. These samples were rated for overall voice change using a seven-point, equal-intervals scale. Stimuli were presented in pairs in which the first utterance of a session, always occurring first in a pair, was paired either with itself or with one of the other within-condition recordings. Listeners indicated the degree of change represented in the second stimulus relative to the first in each pair.

The Kruskal-Wallis one-way analysis of variance revealed that pitch level effects were statistically significant, but vocal intensity effects were not. Durational effects reached statistical significance at the 80% pitch level, but not at the 50% or the 20% levels.

Samples which represented extreme degrees of change were characterized perceptually as being unnatural, non-projective, tense, shrill, hoarse, and breathy. Spectrographically, these samples were characterized by a noise component, irregularity in frequency position of the harmonics, and
monics, increased harmonic energy, and irregularity in the fundamental frequency.


The temporal sequential discrimination ability of aphasics, brain-damaged non-aphasics, and neurologically normal listeners using non-speech and related auditory stimuli was investigated. Twenty auditory temporal discrimination of tape recorded stimulus pairs for each task in each of the two trials were completed. Interstimulus intervals from 0 msec. to 600 msec. in 100 msec. steps were incorporated for each stimulus pair. The four tasks were (1) pulsed frequency stimulus pairs (250 pps and 2500 pps), (2) phoneme stimulus pairs (fi-vi), (3) morpheme stimulus pairs (fine-vine), and (4) double morpheme stimulus pairs (fine-vines). The auditory portion of the Minnesota Test, for the Differential Diagnosis of Aphasia also was administered.

The number of errors for each listener and each task was analyzed through analysis of variance. The results of the present investigation revealed significant interactions between groups, trials, interstimulus intervals, and tasks which restricted any comprehensive statements with regard to the main effects being investigated. An intercorrelational analysis between speech and non-speech related tasks revealed that the pulsed frequency stimulus task (non-speech related) did not correlate with the MTDDA or any of the verbal stimulus tasks. The MTDDA correlated with the double morpheme task. In general, however, the aphasic group tended to make more errors than the other two groups and error performance among the four tasks was not significantly different.

These results appeared to indicate that the temporal discrimination ability of auditory stimuli is a complex behavior warranting further investigation. It further appeared that temporal discrimination performance on non-speech related stimuli are not predictive of general language function as measured by the auditory portion of the MTDDA.


The investigation attempted to describe cardinal characteristics of verbal apraxia in adults. Ten Broca's aphasics, whose articulatory behavior was not due to primary neuromotor or neurosensory deficit, took tests of verbal and oral apraxia. Verbal apraxia was assessed in imitation and in spontaneous production of monosyllabic words, and in imitation of polysyllabic words and phrases. Oral apraxia was assessed in imitation and in response to verbal command. Findings describe verbal apraxia in terms of speech accuracy, error patterns, and dysfluency.

Stimulus presentation mode and phoneme position influenced phoneme production accuracy. Imitation was easier than spontaneous naming; there was a trend for consonant singletons and clusters to initials to be more difficult than finals. Vowels were produced significantly more accurately than singletons or clusters. Monosyllables yielded significantly more accurate responses than polysyllabics and phrases.

Substitutions, additions, and compound errors comprised the great majority of phoneme errors on singletons; distortions and omissions contributed little to total errors. Analysis of substitution and distortion errors in terms of subphonemic feature (place, manner, voicing, oral-nasal) approximation to target sounds, showed a majority were close approximations to target; a minority were "blind" articulatory attempts. Phoneme reapproaches were the most common dysfluency observed; a majority of these brought subjects closer to target phonemes. Other dysfluencies were speech initiation latencies, repetitions, prolongations.

All patients showed oral apraxia in response to verbal command; oral apraxia in imitation was not consistently observed. There was no systematic relationship between severity of oral apraxia and severity of verbal apraxia.


This study was directed at an investigation of the characteristics of children referred from a public school hearing screening program. Data were gathered from existing files pertaining to five hundred subjects who had failed hearing tests administered in the schools. When the four major grade levels tested were considered, first, fourth, seventh, and tenth, the percentage of children referred for medical follow-up decreased as the grade level increased. Sixty-three percent of the children referred were male.

The percentage of parents who followed
through on the recommendations from the schools decreased as the socio-economic level decreased from upper to lower class. For the total group of children referred for medical follow up, 78% followed through on the recommendations.

Diagnoses by physicians were presented in terms of percentages of diagnosis reported. Otis Media was found to be the most frequent diagnosis made by physicians.

It was found that the children referred from the hearing screening program received more special services in the schools than the average for total enrollment. The percentage who received speech correction services was five times greater for those referred from the hearing screening program than for the general enrollment of the schools.

The analysis of academic achievement was available on 131 of the five hundred subjects. A trend appeared for the children referred from the hearing screening program to either perform below grade level or to have some form of academic problem.

Recommendations were presented for school systems.


Vowels embedded in syllabic contexts were presented to listeners at SN ratios of 0 and -10 dB. Listeners were required to identify the dichotically presented stimuli, and responses were analyzed in terms of individual ear responses. At the adverse SN ratio the level of correct responses in the right ear was 69% higher than the average, while that obtained in the left ear was 59% higher. No significant difference between ears was obtained at the more favorable SN ratio. The behavioral characteristics of listeners under conditions of dichotic stimulation, the distribution of correct responses per ear in selected response modes, the influence of vowels on the dichotic listening task, and the methodological problems inherent in the classical dichotic listening test procedure were discussed. An alternative technique for investigating the differential processing capacities of the two ears was considered.

A-0492. Witter, Henry Lewis. Ipsilateral and Contralateral Remote Masking with Continuous and Interrupted Maskers. Purdue U.

Masking of low frequency tones by high frequency bands of noise has been termed remote masking. Previous investigations have shown that this phenomenon will occur whether the masker is presented to ear ipsilateral or contralateral to the signal. A process termed envelope detection has been described as accounting for the ipsilateral remote masking (IRM).

The underlying mechanism causing contralateral remote masking (CRM) is less clear. It is assumed that there is some suprachorear masking which takes place to account for the contralateral threshold shifts.

The purpose of the present investigation was to determine the effects of interrupting a 5-1 kHz band of noise (250, 500, or 1000 times per second) on both IRM and CRM levels of 85 to 100 dB in 5 dB increments in this experiment.

The results of this investigation were that more masking was observed at 250 and 500 Hz when the maskers were interrupted 250 and 500 times per second. At 1000 Hz, however, no differential effects were noted between any of the maskers. This finding was demonstrated for both IRM and CRM.

These findings were discussed in light of cochlear distortion masks. An attempt to explain the extra masking noted with the interrupted maskers was discussed in light of Licklider's hypotheses on auditory frequency analysis.


First-order intermodulation components in cochlear-microphonic potentials were measured with the differential electrode technique from all four tridors of the guinea pig cochlea. Measurements were made with six pairs of primary frequencies and a wide range of primary signal intensities. The spatial patterns of the first-order difference tones were compared with those of the primaries, and with pure tones whose frequency was the same as that of the difference tone. The results indicated that at low and moderate primary intensity levels the distortion component was localized in the cochlea somewhat apical from the region of maximum excitation by the higher frequency primary. With increasing stimulus intensity a general shift of the distribution pattern was observed, accompanied by the development of a second region of maximal difference tone activity. This second region, where the difference tone became more prominent as the intensity was increased, corresponded to the location of maximal microphonic energy by a pure tone whose frequency was the same as that of the difference tone. These results further confirm that distr-
A study was based on an examination of Italian translations of Pirandello’s plays in New York City. The director of these productions might find useful some of the better reference sources which the appendices, which contain brief comments on each non-verbal element were included discussions of the 1921 and 1925 editions of Set personaggi in cerca d’autore, in Italian, a chronological list of all professional New York productions of Pirandello’s plays between 1921 and 1967, and lists of the casts of the major productions.

This dissertation was an investigation of the texts of four Wakefield Master Plays (The Sacrifice of Abel, Noah and His Sons, The Second Shepherds’ Play, and The Buffeting) for verbal clues to possible non-verbal elements (stage directions). Other than a few Latin directions, there is little indication of non verbal elements in the original manuscripts of the plays. Using primarily verbal evidence, this dissertation uncovered many non-verbal elements. In some cases such elements were determined with near certainty, in other cases only conjectural arguments could be made. In a few cases, where it was obvious that a non-verbal element of some sort must have been used, it was possible only to speculate at what such elements might have been.

Chapter I was a brief general introduction to the medieval theatre and its background, applied as far as possible to Wakefield. Chapter II, the main body of the investigation, was a line-by-line literal translation of the Middle English text with the non-verbal elements in their context within the plays. With the description of each non-verbal element were included discussions and supporting arguments concerning the non-verbal elements. Chapter III was an acting translation of the plays which includes the non-verbal elements in context as stage directions. Chapter III was thus a conventional script, containing all of the actors’ words and adequate stage directions to allow for effective and intelligent production. There were also two appendices, which contain brief comments on some of the better reference sources which the director of these plays might find useful.


This study surveyed professional productions of Pirandello’s plays in New York City. The study was based on an examination of Italian editions and English translation of Pirandello’s plays, on critical reviews of the productions, and on scrapbooks and programs in the Research Library of Performing Arts at Lincoln Center. After a brief introduction which attempted to establish Pirandello’s relevance to the theatre in the United States, four chapters presented critical histories of Six Characters, Enrico IV, Naked, and Right You Are. One chapter discussed Come prima, meglio di prima; L’Uomo, la bestia e la virtù; As You Desire Me; Tonight We Improvise; and The Rules of the Game.

The conclusion asserted that Pirandello’s plays have, generally, failed to satisfy critics and audiences in New York City because of weak acting and directing, the mistaken notion that Pirandello was, primarily, a metaphysical playwright, the belief in the 1930s, that Pirandello was a spokesman for Fascist Italy at the time when American playwrights were developing a theatre of social realism, and poor translations. Three Appendices presented a comparison of the 1921 and 1925 editions of Set personaggi in cerca d’autore, in Italian, a chronological list of all professional New York productions of Pirandello’s plays between 1921 and 1967, and lists of the casts of the major productions.


This study described and analyzed the career, work, and writings of Samuel Hume (1888-1962), in American theatre. As background, the first chapter gave a brief biography of Hume related to events in his contemporary theatre, and also defined two necessary theatrical terms: New Stagecraft and Art Theatre. The next four chapters focused on major areas of Hume’s theatre career: training under Gordon Craig and George Pierce Baker and his early work resulting from that training; direction of the Detroit Arts and Crafts Theatre; educational philosophy and leadership as expressed through teaching at the University of California and other California positions; and the aesthetic, educational, and historical theories of the theatre evidenced in writings, especially Twentieth-Century Stage Decoration and Theatre and School. The concluding chapter summarized the particular quality and value of Hume’s work in American theatre as recorded by contemporary critics, artists, and students.

Hume’s career, in American theatre was ideally representative of a non-commercial theatre educator and Art Theatre artist. Hume assembled the first exhibition of the New Stage
craf, directed a financially and artistically successful Art Theatre, was instrumental in the birth of Theatre Arts Magazine and in Robert Edmund Jones's professional career, encouraged the California educational theatre, promoted the establishment of a Department of Theatre Arts in the University of California, popularized the permanent set, and co-authored an important critical study and history of scene design, Twentieth-Century Stage Decoration, published in 1929.


The study explored and clarified Edward Bullough's theory of Aesthetic Distance as a valuable analytical tool in the theatre and, then, through the use of the single vocabulary provided by the principle of Aesthetic Distance, sought a greater insight into the theatrical and theoretical achievements of Richard Wagner and Bertolt Brecht.

The conclusions reached included the following: (1) Aesthetic Distance is a valuable theory by which to study the work of theatrical theorists and practitioners, (2) it includes, but limits the effects of, empathy, (3) Aesthetic Distance is primarily a matter of attending to all aspects of an art creation to a proper degree and to none of them in an excessive manner, that is, it is a restatement of Aristotle's Golden Mean concept, (4) both Wagner and Brecht improperly tried to stress only one aspect of the Distanced state, to the exclusion of all other possible reactions; (5) their artistic intuitions led them, in practice, into paradoxical violations of their own theories but into a closer conformity to the requirements of Aesthetic Distance; and (6) they each sought practical end results from the artistic theory of Aesthetic Distance and its techniques and, consequently, were foredoomed to a certain degree of failure.


The purpose of this study was to analyze critically the history and development of the Association of Producing Artists (APA) and the Phoenix Theatre (APA-Phoenix), from 1960 to 1969. The APA was formed in 1960 by Ellis Rabb for the primary purpose of producing classic plays in repertory fashion. From 1960 to 1966, APA was essentially a touring company of actors hired by various theatrical management to produce their repertory of plays. During this time they played, among other places, off Broadway, Ann Arbor at The University of Michigan, Professional Theatre Program, Los Angeles, Boston, Baltimore, Princeton, and Bucks County, Pennsylvania.

In 1966, after two years playing under sponsorship of the Phoenix Theatre, New York City, the APA made a formal agreement with the Phoenix jointly to produce plays under the name of the APA-Phoenix.

In fewer than ten years, the APA mounted over forty productions of the classics, playing at theatres all around the country and finally, for the last three years, in New York City. They established the artistic viability of repertory theatre. However, they could not overcome the overwhelming and mounting economic pressures. By the end of their joint association with the Phoenix Theatre, a deficit of more than a million dollars had been incurred.

Though they received foundation and government assistance, the rising costs of production, the decreasing percentage of attendance at the performing arts, and the increasing demands upon private and governmental financial enterprises, made it impossible for APA to continue.

Fish, Robert S. A Dramatic and Rhetorical Analysis of "The Man Against the Sky" and Other Selected Poems of E. A. Robinson. U. of Oklahoma. See A-0278

A-0499. Freeman, Benjamin P. The Stage Career of Charles D. Coburn. Tulane U.

The purpose of this study was to assess the stage contributions of one of America's foremost actor managers, Charles D. (Doveville) Coburn (1877-1961). Organized into five chapters, Chapter I, a biography of Coburn's early life, included his early work as a theatre manager and as an amateur actor. Chapter II traced Coburn's apprenticeship years when he learned through the rigors of repertory and stock how to create mature, demanding characterizations. Chapter III discussed the Coburn Players, a traveling repertory company that became one of the most acclaimed organizations of its kind in this country. Coburn's Broadway career and his part in creating Actors' Equity constituted Chapter IV. The final chapter examined Coburn's attempt to inaugurate a program of apprenticeship training for actors in 1935 when he found-
ed the Mohawk Drama Festival and Institute of Theatre.

During a period of sweeping changes in American Theatre, Coburn helped to perpetuate several theatrical traditions, the traditions of the actor-manager, of repertory production, and of training actors through apprenticeship with professionals. His plans for training actors are of particular significance. Actor-training is a continuing problem complicated today by the absence of repertory and stock opportunities whereby actors like Coburn had learned their trade. Coburn realized that the future of the theatre rests with the training of young practitioners, and since neither the educational theatre nor the professional theatre was facing the responsibility alone, he attempted to create a method whereby they could meet the challenge together.


The purpose of this dissertation was to reconstruct the plans for a unique theatrical experiment projected for the World's Columbian Exposition of 1893. The most elaborate scenes and machines ever devised for the stage were planned and built. The man who conceived the production was Steele MacKaye. He considered it the culmination of all his work as an artist in the theatre. When the Spectatorium failed, his life ebbed. Even as he was dying he strove to prove to the world that his concept had been grand and glorious.

The Spectatorium was originally proposed as the feature attraction of the exposition. Satisfactory arrangements could not be made with the directors of the fair, however, and the promoters decided to move the Spectatorium outside the fairgrounds. A corporation was formed known as the Columbian Celebration Company. It was soon apparent that the company did not possess sufficient capital. The financial depression of 1893 made it impossible to sell bonds or borrow money.

MacKaye refused to admit defeat. With the hope of reviving interest in the project, he built a model of the scenic effects planned for the Spectatorium. By the time the model was complete MacKaye was seriously ill. He died only a few days after its first public demonstration.

Reconstruction of MacKaye's scenic effects was possible because many plans have been preserved in the MacKaye Collection, Dartmouth College Library, Hanover, New Hampshire. Photographs, descriptions, and drawings appeared in newspapers. MacKaye obtained patents upon the Spectatorium and its machinery.


This study attempted to define and evaluate the criteria of John Gassner's dramatic theory and criticism. It noted, chronologically, a strong bias for dialectical drama, a growing interest in dramatic form and staging practices, and finally, a mediation tendency. It found Gassner's criticism intuitive in conception, relativistic in means, and utilitarian in purpose. Underlying all his critical writing was the concept of a useful and humanizing theatre. Because of his critical philosophy and practice which was determined by his time and place, John Gassner has a distinctive place in the history of American drama.


The major concern of this study was to set up a model by which the meaning of pauses and silences interjected into a script could be understood by director and actor.

Five basic elements were considered in attempting to arrive at the meaning of silence and pause. Acting, which clarifies by means of gesture, movement, and facial expression; costume, by which age, station, and self concept are clarified; environmental context, which clarifies by means of milieu; structure of situation, which clarifies mood, action, and incidents; previous or succeeding dialogue, which can give the spectator a clearer idea of the personalities of the interacting characters.

Two basic types of silences were found to be the playwright-oriented silence, based on the theories of Jean Jacques Bernard, in his Theatre of the Unexpressed, and the audience-oriented silence, based on the theories of Maurice Maeterlinck in his plays and essays, especially "The Tragic in Daily Life" from The Treasure of the Humble.

Within these two categories were found four types of silence: expectant silence, descriptive silence, character-descriptive silence, and emotional rest. Expectant silence is a silence containing information introducing the spectator to character and scene and preparing him for
future events. Descriptive silence is a silence containing information which may connect incidents and relate the outcome of the play. Character-descriptive silence is a silence containing information connecting character or connects characters and incidents. Emotional rest is a silence without informational components, functioning as a clarifier and as a respite to effect rhythmic change.


This study of post-existential thought in selected American avant-garde drama of the 1960's began with an examination of the dominant ideas in the American avant-garde subculture, known as the "counter culture." These ideas were compared briefly with their French post-existential or absurdist sources in drama. Published plays of Sam Shepard, Jean-Claude van Italie, and Megan Terry were examined to discover how they express the ideas of the counter culture.

American playwrights have accepted the vision of chaos inherent in the "absurd world," but less the pessimism about social organization and human nature that seems present in works such as Ionesco's The Killer. The rejection of rational control over life is not complete in the New Theatre; rather than commenting upon the ultimate destiny of the human race, some playwrights have preferred to concentrate on a limited area of human experience, actively seeking to change it for the better.

In its emphasis on sensual experience and the group, the counter culture appears at times to be seeking escape in the distractions of the appetites, but the recurring concern for social and cultural values balances this tendency and suggests a recognition of both the social rules by which we live together and our individual appetites.

The field of vision is limited and often unclear. It does not match the French absurdist either in breadth or artistic power. But it does take one step back toward human life from the desolate landscape of the absurd world.

A-0504. Johnson, Richard Byron. A Translation and Acting Version of the Play Nummisuutarit (The Heath Cobbler) by Aleksis Stenvall (Kivi). Produced and Compared to Native Finnish Productions of This and Other Plays by the Same Author. Southern Illinois U.

The study furnished a translation and acting version of the play Nummisuutarit (The Heath Cobblers) written in 1864 by the noted Finnish dramatist Aleksis Stenvall (Kivi), and considered a classic of the Finnish theatre.

The play first was translated as literally as possible, and then was adapted as an acting version, after the test and subsequent evaluation of a university theatre production, intended to be capable of presentation on the American stage. Audience response and questionnaires from the university production, and a study of the play's production history and critical evaluation in Finland were used to gauge collectively the effectiveness of the author's acting version and the play's theatrical viability. Also discussed were other plays by Kivi, whose dramas have not been available in English translation.

The translator concluded that (1) the play's literal translation provides a basis for an accurate evaluation of Kivi's work, (2) while the success of the acting version is largely confirmed by its first American performance, its stage-worthiness will best be tested by the long-range success of subsequent productions, (3) that both translations remain true to the original work, (4) the production history of the play in Finland attests to its theatrical effectiveness, and (5) the study can only be fully termed successful if the translations stir scholars and directors to an interest in Kivi's work.

Abstacted by Christian H. Moe


Though Nikos Kazantzakis is well-known as a novelist and epic poet, he is generally unknown as the author of a number of plays, among which is his untranslated Prometheus Trilogy. Like his two predecessors, Aeschylus and Shelley, Kazantzakis rendered the Prometheus story as a conflict between 'Titan and God arising from Prometheus' disobedient mixing of divine fire with human clay. Kazantzakis differed from his two predecessors, however, in that he did not bring the conflict to a completed resolution. Aeschylus' Prometheus Bound implies a resolution through compromise in the last portions of the trilogy and Shelley's Prometheus Unbound resolves the conflict through the defeat of Jupiter. Kazantzakis departed from such a final resolution because he rendered his own ideas as they appear in The Saviors of God. Just as The Saviors of God envisions man achieving salvation by submitting
to three duties—of the heart, of the mind, and of the denial of heart and mind—the Prometheus Trilogy presents Prometheus in three conflicts involving the mind, the heart, and a denial of the hopes of heart and mind leading to freedom through a hopeless continuation of the conflict.

Kazantzakis' version of the Prometheus story is, by conventional standards, flawed by too much narration and description. Kazantzakis, however, spent several years in Germany during the height of expressionism, and such standards should perhaps not be applied, for, like the expressionists, Kazantzakis used more than just those techniques that are, in the strictest sense, dramatic.


The three plays presented draw on ancient Greek mythological motifs and themes and illustrate different ways of adapting such materials to the modern stage. John Crown concentrates on the moral and legal conflict in the legend of Creon, King of Thebes, and, following closely the plotting of Sophocles' Antigone, retells that legend in the Southeast at the close of the American Civil War. Tennessee Boy, based on the legend of Theseus and the Minotaur, restates two themes from that legend: that the experience of the youth molds the man, and that even the greatest of heroes is indelible to others who supported and encouraged him in times of travail. This play, based entirely on non-dramatic sources, illustrates the process of adapting one form of literature to another. Off To Byzantium is based on the legend of Casandra, the Trojan prophetess, but does not adhere to the facts of her life. Instead, it substitutes a wise, old scholar for the young girl and concentrates on the thematic statement of her predicament: it is painful to be a seer unheeded.


This study examined the thesis that Charles Mathews, Sr., and his theatre exemplified an aspect of theatrical art during the first half of the nineteenth century that has been generally overlooked by modern theatrical historians.

Following a biography of the actor, the study examined the conception and creation of his one-man entertainment called "At Home with Charles Mathews" and analyzed the scripts for these performances. The examination of the scripts centered around four aspects: (1) the form, (2) structure and story, (3) characters; and (4) thought and diction. Through this examination, the study demonstrated that the "At Homes" had a form independent of the comic theatre surrounding them. Because the formal pattern was different, the stories and structures also departed from the arrangement that was normal during this period. Finally, although a textual study of the "At Homes" was enlightening, an examination of their spectacle, demonstrated that Mathews himself suffused the scripts, and that to examine them without him is to remove their very spirit.

Woven through the specifics of Charles Mathews' theatrical career was the argument that some modern historians have delivered a decade during the first half of the nineteenth century because they have concentrated totally on the patent theatres. This study concluded that Charles Mathews exemplified an aspect of theatrical art representative of that of the minor theatres of London during the first half of the nineteenth century that most theatre historians have overlooked.


The purpose of this study was to analyze the structure of Edward Albee's Tiny Alice and to demonstrate that the play's meaning could only be discovered by perceiving the nature of the structure. In order to achieve these goals, the author first attempted to indicate that the play's commanding image, enclosure, could be seen through the pattern of symbols in the work. He then described the progress of the central character, Julian, from one enclosure to another as the pattern around which the structure of the play functioned.

This structure seemed to be a ritual form consisting of three rites moving the main character continuously closer to truth. The first ritual was a rebirth in the womb of the house of life; the second was a kind of sexual union with the representative of truth who takes him into her womb; the third was a sacrificial ritual where Julian is united to ultimate truth. This study of Tiny Alice may prove of value not only in comprehending this particular play, but in providing a demonstration of how symbolic study may be more revealing of the implications of
non-realistic dramaturgy than standard plot analysis and character description. Since the non-realistic play does not attempt to depict a representation of life, the tools used on most plays from Aeschylus to Arthur Miller will not work. Symbolic study can enable one to perceive patterns of development not perceptible in plot or characterization.


This dissertation presented an annotated edition of two American plays, The Disappointment: or the Force of Credulity, a two-act comic-opera, written in 1767 by Philadelphia businessman Andrew Barton, and The Wheel of Fortune, a five-act satire written by St. George Tucker, a lawyer of Williamsburg, Virginia, in 1797. The former, printed in the year of its writing in New York City, has never appeared in an annotated edition or in an anthology; the latter available only in manuscript form, was never printed and, unlike the Barton play, it was never produced on the stage. Both plays deal with financial schemes of the Colonial era and both utilize prominent local and national figures in their fictional plots. The presentation of an annotated edition of these hitherto overlooked American plays was an attempt to add to the general corpus of information about the American drama's historical and literary past.

Discussion of the plays proceeded in chronological order: Chapter I briefly covered the history of the American theatre to 1767, Chapter II discussed Andrew Barton and his work, an annotated script of The Disappointment followed, Chapter III evaluated the play, Chapter IV discussed the American theatre between 1767 and 1797, Chapter V discussed St. George Tucker and The Wheel of Fortune, followed by an annotated script of that play, and Chapter VI evaluated the Tucker play.


This study was designed in order to analyze the hypotheses' (1) Seventh grade students who have had creative dramatics as part of the regular school curriculum should excel in selected acting behaviors over children who have not had such opportunities, and (2) Sex is a factor that influences acting behaviors of seventh grade students.

The students used as subjects were forty-eight seventh grade students at Locust Junior High School, Wilmette, Illinois. These students were divided into two groups: an experimental group and a control group. The experimental group participated in twelve weeks of curricular drama consisting of five sessions per week.

Three Tests of Basic Acting Skill were devised within the framework of an improvisational drama. The test items were an integral part of the dramatic production, and as they occurred within the test performance, they were videotaped. The criteria for the evaluation were based on four acting behaviors.

Analysis of the data consisted of a qualitative evaluation by objective observers and a quantitative evaluation by a tabulator. The results were determined by an analysis of frequency distributions by means of an F ratio and a t test of significance. The confidence level was set at .05.

The analysis of the data showed that seventh grade students who have participated in curricular creative dramatics excel significantly in acting behaviors over seventh grade students who have not had such opportunity. It was not determined whether sex was a factor that influences seventh grade students' performance of acting behaviors.


The commercial theatre long has been faced with a serious economic dilemma. As a result, the theatre has turned to outside sources of revenue in an attempt to ease internal economic burdens. The most significant of these has been the motion picture industry.

The purpose of this study was to examine financial ties which have developed between Broadway and Hollywood and the role they play in the theatre's economic structure. The approach was historical, tracing the growth in this interaction over the past sixty years. Primary sources were the New York Times, Variety, the Wisconsin Center for Theatre Research papers, and correspondence with the Dramatists Guild.

It was found that as economic problems within the theatre increased, financial ties with Hollywood have grown stronger. Over the years, the possible sale of motion picture rights has become an increasingly strong impetus for producing on Broadway. At the same time, Holly-
wood has played a greater role in production financing. Since 1945, film, recording, and television companies have supplied up to half the total production capital needed each season.

Because of the accelerated rise in production costs since World War II, Hollywood's financial role in theatre economics has become increasingly crucial. The possibility of a film sale often determines financial success or failure for a production and is therefore a major consideration for producers and investors. Also, with production costs at such high levels, it is often impossible to capitalize productions without the media's buying a sizeable interest in them.


The purpose of this study was to discover when the professional lighting designer emerged, where he practiced, why and how he became a significant theatre artist, who the outstanding designers were, their link with the lighting practices of the past, and their influence upon the present and future.

Part I examined the attitudes toward light and its use from the beginning of theatre to modern times, which influenced the modern lighting designer. The art of stage lighting (which developed from ancient magical use to sixteenth century sophisticated orchestration of direction, color, and movement) was enhanced by Serlio, Ingegneri, Appia, Craig, Belasco, R. E. Jones, Feder, Rosenthal, and others. Part II detailed the background and development of the modern American lighting designer, emphasizing Feder, Rosenthal, Clark, Morrison, and Musser.

Historical accounts of theatrical production and modern research findings provided information about earlier light usage. Production records, playbills, personal interviews, and observations were sources for contemporary practice.

The American professional stage lighting designer emerged in the thirties and became unionized in the sixties. College trained, he appeared because he was capable of handling an increasingly complex and valuable medium more economically, efficiently, and often more artistically than anyone else. Once proven, he was regularly credited in New York. He influenced the evolution of lighting equipment and devices, created new lighting techniques, stimulated an awareness of the importance of designed lighting, and encouraged the study of lighting and the training of lighting specialists.


This study translated Louis Jouvet's Le Comédien Desincarné. Jouvet's book contains excerpts from his large collection of reflections on all aspects of theatre during the forty years that he actively was involved in the French theatre. It was originally collected, edited, and published by Flammerion of Paris in 1954.


The purpose of this study was to examine Byron's dramaturgy in general, with particular emphasis on Manfred, Cain, and The Deformed Transformed. Byron's "Dramatic Apprenticeship" was traced as were the circumstances involved in the writing of Manfred, Marino Faliero, The Two Foscari, Cain, Heaven and Earth, Sardanapalus, The Deformed Transformed, and Werner: Or The Inheritance. The subsequent stage history, if any, of each of these plays was outlined, and the critical reaction to them, both contemporary and modern, was surveyed.

In the last three chapters, Manfred, Cain and The Deformed Transformed were subjected to a close critical reading, the method used being that of explication de texte, rather than a reliance on biographical details. Manfred, in both form and substance, was viewed as a prototypical English Romantic drama; Cain was seen as a demonstration of Byron's Neoclassical bias; while The Deformed Transformed was examined as a precursor of the Theatre of the Absurd. In each critical examination, the author attempted to prove that the "form" of each drama is dictated by the "idea" expressed and that the "idea" is modified by the "form" in which it is expressed. Consequently, Lord Byron was demonstrated to be as serious in his tragic verse, the plays, as he was in his comic masterpiece Don Juan.


This study traced the development of the Savannah Theater from 1865, when the theater reopened after Sherman's capture of the city, until 1966, when a major fire temporarily ended entertainment there. The study focused on the
theater's ownership and management; different kinds of audiences attracted to the theater; circuits, companies and, especially, stars involved in the plays presented there; lecturers and readers who appeared there; and points of comparison and contrast with theatrical activity in other Southern cities.

John T. Raymond and Joseph Jefferson were closely associated with the Savannah Theater, both as managers and as actors. John T. Ford managed tours that brought many stars there. Ford was so highly respected in Savannah that the city's leading amateur dramatics organization of the late nineteenth century named itself in his honor.

Other prominent stars whose appearances at the Savannah were considered are Edwin Forrest, Minnie Madlern Fiske, Sarah Bernhardt, Henry Irving, Ellen Terry, Laura Keene, James O'Neill, Fanny Janauschek, John E. Owens, Lawrence Barrett, Louis James, Frederick B. Warde, Lotta Crabtree, Mary Anderson, John McCullough, Fanny Davenport, Helena Modjeska, Clara Morris, Charles Coghlan, Otis Skinner, Ada Rehan, George M. Cohan, W. C. Fields, and Charles Coburn.

Lecturers there included Artemus Ward, Oscar Wilde, Robert G. Ingersoll, Thomas E. Watson, and Benjamin R. Tillman.

There are two appendices, the first containing selected cast lists and the second a chronological list of all of the attractions at the Savannah Theater between 1865 and 1906.


The purpose of this study was to see if people of distinct temperaments, specifically introverts and extraverts, would significantly prefer different styles in set design, specifically formal, baroque, and romantic.

In the introduction the theoretical aspects of the problem of style as it appears in the writings of others was presented. There was also an analysis and categorization of traits attributed to the three styles used in the experiment. In the remaining chapters the steps of the experiment were set forth. Ten pictures of set designs in each of the three styles were selected. These thirty pictures were reduced to twelve-four in each style by means of rating according to representativeness by members of the doctoral committee.

From a group of over three hundred college students, twenty extreme introverts and extra-verts were selected by means of the Bernreuter Personality Inventory. These groups were tested in preference for the pictures. The results were analyzed for relation to Personality Inventory scores, differences between sexes, relation to College Board scores, and to answers given on a Background Questionnaire. The results were submitted to tests of statistical significance.

Two general conclusions can be drawn from the study. (1) A significant difference in style preference exists for different temperament types, specifically, introverts prefer baroque while extraverts prefer romantic styles by set design. (2) Differences in background, aptitude and sex did not produce significant differences in preference.


The purpose of this study was to determine Marie Dressler's performing theories, basic methods, overall style, and technical adjustments as she changed media. The procedure used to reach these findings included study of newspaper reviews and magazine articles, viewing of her films, and contacts with persons who knew her. By comparing and contrasting the information gleaned from these sources, certain conclusions were reached.

During the actress' nine years with traveling companies, she learned the basic techniques of her trade: stage presence, energy, confidence, timing, freedom, spontaneity, improvisation, and vocal delivery. Armed with a homely face and a large body, she began to develop a style that would take advantage of these supposedly detrimental qualities and turn them into assets.

In musical comedies, she developed a style that was broad, natural, unaffected, and tempered to fit the tastes of each new audience. Dressler trademarks were dare-devil acrobatic stage business, skillful delivery, excellent timing, and comic humor. These tactics did not change significantly when she played in vaudeville, burlesque travesties, and revues, except that, as a solo performer, personality was emphasized and serious recitations were occasionally introduced.

In silent films, this same style prevailed. When she appeared in talkies, however, she adjusted her methods by displaying a naturalistic approach to characterization and a subtle use of techniques better adapted to the cinema medium.

Throughout her career, Dressler displayed wide versatility, attractive universality, and the
ability to adapt to each new medium, thereby earning the title of "First Lady of American Comedy."


Eugene O'Neill and George Jean Nathan were friends for more than thirty years. The former became the leading American playwright of his time, the latter was the leading popular critic. This thesis examined the relationship as it related to an important period of theatre history. The two major sources of information were the letters from O'Neill to Nathan and the articles written by Nathan about O'Neill and his plays.

After Nathan published three of O'Neill's short plays in the Smart Set magazine in 1917 and 1918, he wrote many pieces about the dramatist and his plays. He was able to offer some help in getting O'Neill's plays to producers and putting in favorable words for them.

By the middle 1920's, O'Neill was sustained by his success. Nathan followed O'Neill's career closely, and the two gradually developed a profound friendship. But the letters and occasional meetings continued until O'Neill's last years of poor health.

This thesis described the writings of Nathan and O'Neill to and about each other. It concluded that neither deeply affected the literary output of the other. Nathan's patterns of taste and criticism were well set by the time he met O'Neill, and they did not change afterwards. While O'Neill gratefully received Nathan's help and appreciated his attentions, the plays he wrote reflected nothing of Nathan's criticisms.

The friendship of the two men is symbolized by a period in American theatre when a great dramatist and a great critic, side by side but separately, transformed playwrighting from derivative melodrama to sensitive criticism and truly serious drama.

A-0519. Schultz, Charles A. The Yankee Figure in Early American Theatre Prior to 1820. Bowling Green State U.

The purpose of this study was to trace the development of the Yankee figure in American drama prior to 1820 to determine if his character served as a prototype for the popular stage Yankee specialists of the 1820's-40's. Six early American plays, the only ones extant, containing the Yankee figure were analyzed: The Contrast, The Politician Out Witted, Tears and Smiles, Fashionable Follies, Love and Friendship, and The Yankee in England. Early non-dramatic forms, both European and American, were examined, as well as the acting of the Yankee character before 1820.

The Yankees in the six early scripts demonstrated general characteristics which were definitely similar to those developed by the later Yankee specialists. Apparently, the early stage Yankee figure was influenced by similar comic types created by Americans as well as European authors.

Although the early Yankee actors followed to a degree the elevated acting style of foreign predecessors, they employed a somewhat more natural acting style. Without doubt, the early Yankee actors were inspirational instigators of a development in American comedy identified with a strong native realistic style, and they provided a variety of models on which the Yankee specialists of the 1820's-40's could draw.


This study demonstrated the critical usefulness of a rhetorical approach to the analysis of dramatic structures. Rhetoric was defined, following Wayne Booth's The Rhetoric of Fiction, as "techniques of expression that will make the work accessible in the highest possible degree."

The study focused on the explanation of techniques and devices employed in six modern plays to define and engage belief in the frames of reference of the fictional world. By "frame of reference" was meant the principles which govern cause and effect in the dramatic universe and the intrinsic criteria established by the play for the judgment of character actions. The basic premise of the study was that a good playwright does not assume audience agreement with the given and values of a fictional world, but rather devises strategies to make that world accessible and believable.

The plays analyzed were Anouilh's Becket, O'Neill's Long Day's Journey Into Night, Chekhov's The Three Sisters and The Cherry Orchard, Miller's The Crucible, and Eliot's The Cocktail Party.

The value of any critical study depends on the degree to which the method followed yields information about the plays. The rhetorical approach did lead to discoveries about all of the six plays. Generally, those which were more responsive were the plays which contained a
clear logical structure with a dramatic structure reflecting conflicting ethical or philosophical positions. Of the plays analyzed for the study, *The Crucible*, *Becket*, and *The Cocktail Party*, proved most suited to a rhetorical accounting.


This study was a history of the American Place Theatre from 1963-1968 to show the theatre's origin, development, and contribution to American theatre. Procedures included the compiling of authoritative commentary and the examining of the major productions offered by the APT during its first five years.

Chapter I presented a brief history of American theatre from 1896 to 1963. Chapter II considered the beginnings of the American Place. Wynn Handman, Sidney Lanier and Michael Tolan, decided to establish a place whose purpose was to encourage writers not then writing for the theatre to do so with the help of professional theatre people. Handman's group gained permission to house its theatre in St. Clement's Episcopal Church on West 46th Street between Ninth and Tenth Avenues. In the spring of 1963, a plan of action began, including retrofitting the church to make it usable for theatre, raising funds, and initiating projects with writers. Chapter III set forth plans for the APT's operation and procedure. These plans detail the working relationship that the American Place has with its writers. Chapters IV through VII contained synopses and critiques of the major productions given by the APT from 1964-1968.

Chapter VIII concluded the study, noting that the American Place has (1) been well-financed; (2) its own rent-free place to operate; (3) been able to produce regularly; (4) a professional staff; and (5) an ever-increasing audience to support its cause. The chapter concluded that the American Place Theatre has been very successful in uncovering new playwrights who have something to say.


It is suggested in the literature that compatibility between the actor's self-concept and his concept of character may contribute to the effectiveness of his performance. The current study was an empirical investigation into the dynamics of that relationship. The purpose of the research was to discover the existence of the actor's personality identification with his character, to determine the nature of such identification and to assess the significance of relationships among selected covariates.

The subjects were graduate and undergraduate actors cast in two regularly scheduled university theatre productions. The major criterion measures were profiles of the actors' self-concepts and their concepts of character derived from a semantic differential developed by the researcher specifically for this research. The analysis of the difference between concepts was made with the Friedman Two-way analysis of variance. The significance of the concept change was assessed by the Chi square test of the difference between proportions. Phi coefficients of correlation were computed among the research variables.

The following results appeared. The degree of compatibility between the actors' self-concepts and their concepts of character gave no indication of a consistent relationship which could be considered a personality identification. Two distinctive patterns of concept change were identified: either the actor's concept of character moved toward his concept of self or the actor's concept of self moved toward his concept of character. There were no significant correlations among the criterion variables and the covariates.


The purposes of this study were (1) to measure more precisely the effect of the satisfaction dimension of body image on pantomimic movement, and (2) to measure the effect of varying degrees of barrier qualities attached to an individual's body image boundaries on pantomimic movement.

Subjects for the experiment were drawn from a basic speech course on the basis of their combined scores on two measures of the independent variable: a homonym test (a measure of body image boundary), and a word association test (a measure of body image satisfaction). Competent judges evaluated these subjects' relative abilities to project meaningful patterns of movement in a pantomime. The main treatment of these data consisted of a two-dimensional analysis of variance with the dimensions formed by (1) the two body image scores, and (2) the sex of the performers.

The study concluded that body image satis-
faction, body image boundary, and performer sex were interactively related in some way to success in performing simple, pantomimic movement. The relationships, however, were not homogeneous for males and females. There was a significant positive correlation between females' body satisfaction scores and their pantomime performance scores, but no evidence of a similar relationship existed for males. Further, body image boundary was found to have a significant positive correlation with males' performance scores, with no measurable relationship existing between females' barrier scores and performance scores.


This creative dissertation in playwriting encompassed three original full-length plays, with individual commentary, which examined three kinds of victims: the victim of society, the victim of self, and the victim chosen by supernatural powers.

"Last Year's Happy Victim at Sky's Edge" explores the tendency of societies to sacrifice the individual to the welfare of the community. "A Ceremony of Masks" uses the events and characters of the Medea legend as a point of departure. The play's premise proposes that people choose the form of their own destruction and bend their experience to satisfy the demands of that particular destruction, thus becoming self-victims. Medea, for example, "chooses" to be betrayed by each of the men she loves. "A Fast Gun for Old Mama: A Cowboy Show with Music" is set in the legendary west. It examines another kind of traditional victim—the gunfighter chosen (in this case, by supernatural means) to bring glory to the community.

An essay discussed the roles of the victims in these plays, connecting them with mythological archetypes.

An evaluation of the production of "Last Year's Happy Victim at Sky's Edge" was included.

Abstracted by CHRISTIAN H. MOE


The purpose of this study was to compile existing biographical information concerning Mrs. Alexander Drake (1797-1875) to establish her position in the history of the American theatre.

Information for this study was obtained from newspapers of the period, personal letters, biographies, travel journals, statistical records, historical studies of theatrical activity in localized areas, and other secondary sources.

This study was chronologically structured around five chapters. Chapter One discussed the years 1797 through 1821; this period includes her childhood in Schenectady and Albany, the trip to Kentucky with the Samuel Drake company, and her early years as an actress. The second chapter was concerned with the period 1822 through 1829 when she was married to Alexander Drake. Chapter Three dealt with the six years that her career was at its height, 1830 through 1836. In Chapter Four the remainder of her life, 1837 through 1875, was discussed. The concluding chapter assessed her style of acting and her contribution to the American theatre as an actress and as a person.

The conclusions drawn from this study were that Frances Ann Drake was a versatile and powerful actress, that much of the existing information concerning her life is erroneous; that she was the first woman to manage a theatre in the United States; and that she was the first native American actress to gain prominence in a theatrical system which was dominated by British actors, managers, and playwrights.


The purpose of this dissertation was to prove that, contrary to popular critical opinion, Stanislavski System of Acting is a sound, well-thought-out, logical theory of acting, and that it is a theory of theatrical art which is appropriate for any actor, style, age, or country.

The dissertation contains a discussion of the causes of the misunderstanding which have led to misinformed criticism. This was followed by a discussion of the misunderstanding, criticism; and charges of contradiction which surround the System's position on the concept of living the part, the actor's tendency to play himself, reality, theatricality, technique, style, and the playwright and his idea.

These concepts were studied on a chapter-by-chapter basis. It was in this manner that it was determined that (1) although the System actor does live the part, he does not literally live, (2) the System actor is not taught to play himself, (3) the System only borrows the processes of reality, not the form of reality, (4) the System is pro-theatricality, but anti-theatricality for
During his career, Lauterer was able to adapt and make use of ideas drawn from theorists such as Adolphe Appia and Gordon Craig and also to utilize technological advancements which were not available to them.

Lauterer’s production theories encompassed script analysis, scene and lighting design, and directing. He said script analysis as a part of the production process revealed the action of a script, a concept derived from Aristotle, referring to the motivating forces behind all elements of a production. He also developed designs for scenery and lighting from the action of the script. Lauterer’s theories of directing combined his theories of analysis and design with his theories of movement.

Lauterer also made suggestions for changes in theatre architecture and was known as an innovative architectural designer and consultant. Lauterer’s major quest in theatre was for a new form. He was dissatisfied with theatre as an art form, and attempted restructuring the framework within which theatre was created so that artistic works could be created with a consistency which had not been probable previously. The new form consisted of a balance of the elements of theatre which he felt had not been achieved prior to his time.

The study included, as appendixes, ninety-four plates of Lauterer’s scene designs and architectural plans and selected portions of an unpublished manuscript written by Lauterer.


The purpose of this study was to present Arch Lauterer as a creative theorist of the theatre and to gather together representative material by and about Lauterer.
The background of the Chinese drama, pre-Communist and Communist years, preceded analysis of the worker, peasant, and soldier plays, and those on the intellectuals and historical subjects. Discussion of the dramatist and his work preceded analysis of individual plays.

Playwriting in Communist China is a "collective effort," praising Chairman Mao-Tse-tung, the Party, and the masses. The conclusion reached was that though several plays were believed to be noteworthy in some particular dramatic element and theatrical production was often vital and exciting, playwriting is currently aesthetically uncreative, though not politically so. The "creative function" of the dramatist is to serve socialism with "political pamphlets" in dramatic form.


This study surveyed the history of Robert Porterfield's Barter Theatre of Abingdon, Virginia, which is the State Theatre of Virginia, presenting a year by year chronicle of the theatre's operation with emphasis on its policies and programs, its growth and development, and its achievements.

The most valuable information was found in Abingdon in the Barter Theatre Scrapbooks and records, and from interviews. Magazine and newspaper articles were also useful.

The Barter Theatre was founded in 1932 to take actors from New York, where work and food were scarce, to rural Southwest Virginia where farmers had a surplus of food but little entertainment. Between 1933 and 1942, when World War II caused it to close, it grew from a small company into the largest summer theatre operation in the country, capable of presenting plays requiring a cast of one hundred or of performing three different plays at once.

It reopened in 1946 as the State Theatre of Virginia with a subsidy from the state. Between 1946 and 1959, it operated in Abingdon in the summer and toured as many as three companies during the rest of the year. More recently it has played in Abingdon from April to October without touring.

In a combination stock repertory season, the Barter Theatre offers a wide variety of plays including the classics, new and old plays from Broadway and abroad, and new plays from tried and untried playwrights. It has provided live theatre for countless persons who do not normally visit Broadway.


The study was designed primarily to help the student of acting determine the spirit in which Shakespeare was performed by one of the most popular actors of the past century. Much of the work was devoted to the fifteen Shakespearean characters in Booth's basic repertory. The chapters dealing with these roles were divided each into three parts: Introduction, Interpretation, and Innovation. The interpretive sections dealt with Booth's ideals and artistic attitudes toward the roles. The sections on innovation dealt with the techniques developed by Booth for vocal and physical support of his interpretations.

As an actor, Booth's major contribution was the skillful blending of "art" with "nature." From the accounts which survive, his "naturalism" appears to have been theatrically heightened, yet his technique seems not to have been apparent.

Booth also contributed to today's concept of directorial assistance. The lack of money and proper conditions often caused imperfect productions, but when possible Booth co-ordinated such elements as scenery, costumes, properties, lighting, and stage business.

As the years passed, a great deal of knowledge concerning Booth's contributions was overlooked or lost. In addition to this, much of the available material which has been written about Booth either is scattered far and wide or is presented in an extremely biased and contradictory manner. This study attempted to unite fact, theory, opinion, and conjecture. It is hoped that this analysis of the acting methods used by Booth will help toward understanding one of the more evanescent components of theatre art.
Section I

This issue of the annual report on graduate research in Speech Communication covers 4,339 graduate degrees. The Index Section is based on 1,323 Master's Degrees with a thesis requirement and 475 Doctoral Degrees. Of this number, 1,073 Master's Degrees with a thesis requirement were awarded during 1970 while 250 are reported from earlier years; 427 Doctoral Degrees were awarded during 1970 while 48 are reported from earlier years. The number of Master's Degrees without requirement of a thesis reported here is 2,541, of which 2,151 were granted during 1970 while 390 are from earlier years. Over 23,000 theses and doctoral titles have been indexed in this series. The total number of graduate degrees reported in Speech Communication is now 40,049: To date, 241 schools have reported the granting of graduate degrees in the areas of Speech Communication.

Table I consists of an alphabetical list of institutions that have reported graduate degrees in Speech Communication or in one or more of the several areas which in some schools are a part of a department of Speech Communication and in some schools are separate departments. The number of degrees in each of three categories, with totals for the categories and a grand total for each institution granting graduate degrees in the areas are reported.

Section II contains a list of numbered titles of theses and dissertations with the schools arranged alphabetically. For each school, titles are grouped chronologically by year in which the degree was granted, with additional grouping by type of Master's Degree and Doctoral Degree. Within each of the latter groupings, titles are further arranged alphabetically by names of the authors. After the preceding arrangement, numbers have been assigned to the titles in consecutive order from the preceding report in this series. If an abstract of a doctoral dissertation is included in the preceding bibliography, "Abstracts of Doctoral Dissertations in the Field of Speech Communication, 1970," the abstract's number is cited within brackets, e.g. [A-0000].

Section III is an index of the subject matter suggested by the language of the titles. The indexing is by number. Title numbers of doctoral dissertations are indicated by an asterisk after the number in the index, followed by the abstract number in brackets if an abstract is printed within this Annual.
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**TABLE I—Continued**

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**SECTION II**

**TITLES**

**ABILENE CHRISTIAN COLLEGE**

1969

**M.A. Theses**


1970

**M.A. Theses**

21211. McMinn, Marjorie. *Kahlil Gibran: A Dramatic Adaptation and Interpretation of "The Fifth Season."*


**ADLEPHI UNIVERSITY**

1970

**M.A. Theses**


21214. Koller, George A. *Choreographing the Amateur Musical Production with Untrained Dancers*.

**THE UNIVERSITY OF AKRON**

1970

**M.A. Theses**


21216. Boucher, Daniel X. *An Application of Criteria and Rules to Comparative Analysis in Academic Debate*.


21218. Pocock, Alfred E. *A Descriptive Analysis of the Means Used by Selected Akron Area Manufacturers to Communicate Orally with Their Publics*.

21219. Weinstein, Phyllis. *A Rhetorical Study of Abba Eban*.

21220. Zucchero, Nancy W. *A Production of The Sop of Life*.

**UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA**

1970

**M.A. Theses**

21221. Adams, Mary E. *The Differential Effect of Morphine Usage on Syntactic Processing*.

21222. Gerth, Marilyn N. *Two Indices of Personality Variables in Parents of Children with Communicative Disorders*.

21223. Laubenthal, Katherine S. *A Descriptive Study of Parents' Attitudes Toward Their Children with Communicative Disorders and Toward Their Parent Counseling Experience*.

21224. Owens, Byron D. *Stuttering-Punishment Consistency Relationships and Stuttering Frequency*.
BIBLIOGRAPHIC ANNUAL IN SPEECH COMMUNICATION

THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY
1970

M.A. Thesis

ART INSTITUTE OF CHICAGO:
THE GOODMAN THEATRE AND SCHOOL OF DRAMA
1969

M.F.A. Theses
21226. Bertholf, James B. An Analysis, Director's Script, and Production Record of Bruce Millan's Hans Brinker.

1970

M.F.A. Theses
21228. Chen, Alan Tsinfen. The Didactic Quality of The Good Woman of Setzuan.
21229. Falcetta, Gene. Thrust Stage: Direction of the Theatre.

AUBURN UNIVERSITY
1970

M.A. Theses
21233. Edwards, William H. An Experimental Study of Three Levels of Message Abstractness and Attitude.
21235. Lorenzen, Anna L. The Performance of Dyphastics on the Multiple Choice Discrimination Test in Quiet and at Selected Signal to Competing Message Ratios.
21236. Pendell, Sue D. A Video-Taped Readers Theatre Production of William Butler Yeats' At the Hawk's Well and The Dreaming of the Bones.
21237. Polleys, Mary T. Persuasibility, Dogmatism, and Intolerance of Ambiguity: A Study in Response Bias.

21239. Tarrence, Paul E. A Study of the Preaching Theory and Practice of Benton Cordell Goodpasture.

BALL STATE UNIVERSITY
1970

M.A. Theses

BAYLOR UNIVERSITY
1970

M.A. Theses
21243. Duffy, Paul Francis. The Oral Interpretation of Scripture for Ministerial Students.
21248. Spicer, Harry Scott. The Rhetoric of the Urban Crisis in America.

BOSTON UNIVERSITY
1969

M.S. Thesis

1970

M.S. Theses
GRADUATE THESES AND DISSERTATIONS

21252. Theis, Mary Janovetz. A Descriptive Study of Commercial Television Promotion.


M.Ed. Theses


21256. Berube, Sheila. Self Perception of Stutterers as a Function of Exposure to a Fluent and Non-Fluent Filmed Record of Themselves in a Dramatic Speaking Situation.

21257. Blaumberger, Judith. An Investigation of the Correlation of the WISC and Leiter on "Normals."

21258. English, Susan. A Descriptive Study Using a Silent Color Film Based on Sequencing for Language Therapy with Culturally Deprived Elementary School Children.


21260. Golub, Shurley. A Comparison of the Ability of Native American and Foreign Listeners to Discriminate English Words Spoken by Individuals with Severe Foreign Accepts.

21261. Gordon, Ellen. A Study to Develop a Diagnostic Test of Auditory Discrimination.


21264. Levin, Marlene. The Relationship of Voice Quality and Self-Concept as Related to 15 Adult Females with Diagnosed Voice Defects.

21265. Lieppman, Liessa. Creative Dramatics as a Therapeutic Technique with Shy Elementary School Children.


21268. Muserlian, Patriciia. Using a Silent Color Film to Test Sequencing Abilities of Deaf Children.

21269. Olsen, Elizabeth. A Comparison of Retention of Serially Learned Nonsense Syllables Employing Varied Combinations of Sensory Stimulus in the Original Learning Situation when the Subjects Fall into the Classification of Educable Mentally Retarded.

21270. Orent, Jean. A Descriptive Study Using a Silent Color Film Based on Sequencing for Language Therapy with Culturally Deprived Pre-School Population.

21271. Ostendar, Michel. A Descriptive Study Using a Silent Color Film to Test Sequencing Abilities of Aphasic Children.


21273. Rutberg, Barbara. The Written Response to the Oral Presentation of Homophones.

21274. Schair, Carla. A Comparison of Public School and Hospital-Clinic Speech Pathology Programs.

21275. Shultz, Susan. The Relationship Between Speech and Language and Somato metric Position Among Hearing Impaired Children in a School for the Deaf.


21277. Tardelli, Maureen. Power Spectra of a Newborn - Analysis of Fundamental Frequency, Frequency Range, Power and Shifts over a Two Month Period.

21278. Zakon, Susan. A Descriptive Study Using a Silent Color Film to Test Sequencing Abilities of Normal Pre-School Children.

Ed.D. Dissertations


21281. Lawrence, Joan A. A Comparison of Operant Methodologies Relative to Language Development in the Institutionalized Mentally Retarded.


21284. Pierce, Henry B. The Effects of an Operant Conditioning Technique in Affecting the Verbal Behaviors of Young Children with Severe Language Disability.


21286. Billings, Carol J. A Comparative Study of Three Methods of Teaching the Basic Speech Course.


21289. Carr, Stephen L. A Production Analysis of a Community Theatre Production of Frank D. Gilroy's The Subject Was Roses.

21290. Charles, Karyn S. A Critical Analysis of the Use of Invention by Pope Paul VI in the Speeches Delivered During the Papal Trip to the United States in October, 1965.

21291. Coleman, Hubert R. A Comparative Rhetorical Analysis of Speeches of Stokely Carmichael and Billy Graham.

21292. Dalrymple, Harold R. Antonin Artaud's Theories of Drama as Applied to His Dramatic Literature.

21293. Evans, Larry J. Chancel Drama Produced by a Religious Drama Touring Company.


21295. Hambrecht, Joanna R. A Study of Learning Patterns of Aphasics on Tasks of Matching, Discrimination, and Sentence Completion with Auxiliary Verbs According to Sensory Modes.

21296. Harris, Ethel M. A Rhetorical Critical Analysis of the Morse-Packwood Confrontation in the 1968 Senatorial Campaign.

21297. Herman, Beth R. Fluency and Nonfluency Judgments of Speech as a Function of Language Development.

21298. Hookway, Hugh, Jr. The Creation and Development of the National Theatre of the Deaf.

21299. Hudson, Candice M. Evaluation of Speech Disfluency Form-Types Based on Visual Cues.


21301. Lanham, Marion L. The Effect of a Blind Director on An Oral Interpreter's Performance.

21302. Krebs, Karen E. A Critical Examination of the Soviet Playwright Alexander Korneichuk's Presentation of the Concept of Social Service Drama in His Plays Guerrillas on the Ukrainian Steppes and The Front.

21303. Lanham, Marion L. The Effect of a Blind Director on An Oral Interpreter's Performance.


21309. Purcell, Penny L. An Investigation Concerning Fluctuation in Auditory Sensitivity as a Function of Menstrual Cycle Phase.

21310. Ruben, Paul A. The Effect of Voluntary and Forced Theatre Attendance on Attitudes Toward the Play Who's Afraid of Virginia Woolf?, Theatre in General, and New Forms of Drama.
21311. Rubin, Gary N. A Rhetorical Analysis of Selected Speeches by Norman Mailer During the New York City Mayoral Primary of 1969.

21312. Stickel, Janet M. A Production Study of Lovers by Brian Friel.

21313. Stanton, Michael J. The History of the Overmyer-United Television Network.

21314. Sugora, Joseph A. Evaluation of Speech Disfluency Form-Types Based on Auditory Cues.

21315. Welch, David D. A Directorial Analysis of Selected Characters from the Plays of Harold Pinter.

21316. Welch, Mary J. A Description and Evaluation of the Evidence Used in the 1964 Senate Debate on the Gulf of Tonkin Resolution.


Ph.D. Dissertations

21319. Baudhin, Scott E. Obscene Language and Persuasive Communication: An Experimental Study. [A-0371]


21321. Holton, Robert F. A Rhetorical Analysis of Legal Arguments as Demonstrated by the Trial of Calrlyle Harris. [A-0389]

21322. Jandt, Fred E. An Experimental Study of Self Concept and Satisfactions from Consummatory Communication. [A-0260]


21324. Kneller, George R. A Study of Pulpit Oratory in the Contemporary Lutheran Campus Ministry. [A-0351]

21325. Mack, Herschel L. Factors in Cognitive Processing Which Influence Responses to Persuasive Communications. [A-0399]

21326. Malott, Paul J. On-Set Time in Dichotic Stimulation. [A-0460]


21328. Miller, Keith A. A Study of "Experimenter Bias" and "Subject Awareness" as Demand Characteristic Artifacts in Attitude Change Experiments. [A-0402]


21330. Schultz, Charles A. The Yankee Figure in Early American Theatre Prior to 1820. [A-0519]


BRADLEY UNIVERSITY
1969

M.A. Thesis


M.A. Theses

21334. Davidson, John F. An Analysis of Selected Eulogies of the Twentieth Century in Light of the Theories of the Classical Rhetoricians.

21335. Pickett, Terry A. Rhetorical Situation Ethics.

BRIGHAM YOUNG UNIVERSITY
1970

M.A. Theses


21339. Curtis, Alan M. Bruce Barton. His Use of Illustrations in Platform Speaking.


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21345. McLaughlin, Jack W. The Empire Builders: Theater of the Absurd and Its Production.


21347. Olsen, Dixie L. A Correlational Measure of the Relationship of Judges' Ratings and the Biographical Inventory (Form Q) on Identifying Creativity in Student Actors: A Pilot Study.

21348. Osborne, Joel A. An Analysis of the Organizational Procedures and Production of A Christmas Carol by the Theatre for the Children of L A.


21350. Wintersteen, Larry R. Deseret Alphabet: A Form of Rhetoric Used Among the Mormons, 1852-1877.


21352. Burt, Michael J. The Effects of Three Visual Environments on Pure Tone Thresholds of Normal Subjects. M.S. Theses

21353. Scott, Charles R. A Comparison of Three Audiometric Techniques Administered to a Group of Mentally Retarded Children. M.S. Theses


21355. Van Wagoner, Richard S. A Picture Test of Assessing Auditory Discrimination in the Mentally Retarded. M.A. Theses

21356. Coachbuilder, Deena Z. An Analysis of the Structure and Social Relevance of Selected Plays Written in English in India, 1946. Ph.D. Dissertation


Ph.D. Dissertations


M.A. Theses


21364. Knorr, Sharon K. A Study on the Ability to Discriminate Between Recorded Female and Male Esophageal Voices. University of California, Los Angeles 1970


Ph.D. Dissertations


M.A. Theses


21370. Jaffe, Phyllis G. Effect of Interaural Phase Angle Differences on Binaural Hearing Threshold.


21373. Seamans, Gene E. Effect of Interaural Phase Angle Differences on Binaural Hearing Threshold.


21377. Tait, Miriam A. The Artist's Possession of Space. A Creative Project in Dance.

21378. Asmann, Jan Lee. The Design and Execution of Costumes for Molière's Tartuffe.


21382. Gerds, Donald Duane. The Development of an Experimental Program for an Instructional Television Series.


21388. Tait, Miriam A. The Artist's Possession of Space. A Creative Project in Dance.

CALIFORNIA STATE COLLEGE, HAYWARD 1970

M.A. Thesis


CALIFORNIA STATE COLLEGE, LONG BEACH 1970

M.A. Theses

21390. Bliss, Carol A. The Psychology and Symbolism of Modern Dress Adapted for the Theatre.


21397. Rodgers, Agnes A. A Record of the Development and Execution of the Costume Designs for a Production of Marat/Sade.

CASE WESTERN RESERVE UNIVERSITY 1970

M.A. Thesis


Ph.D. Dissertation

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CENTRAL MICHIGAN UNIVERSITY
1970

M.A. Theses
21401. Bugh, Patty Jo. A Description of the Effects of a Speech and Language-Oriented First Grade Classroom upon the Skills of Spelling, Reading, Speech and Arithmetic.
21402. Hondorp, Gyl J. The Relationship Between Degree of Articulation Problems and Degree of Syntactical Delay as Measured by the Northwestern Syntax Screening Test Within First Grade Speech Defective Children.

CENTRAL MISSOURI STATE COLLEGE
1970

M.A. Theses
21405. Landreth, Jerry D. A Rhetorical Analysis of Lyndon Baines Johnson's Bombing Pause Speech.
21406. McClure, Jon A. A Descriptive Study of the Relationship Between Accident Rates and Workers' Opinions of Safety as Communicated in Managements' Safety Communication Programs.
21407. Mazza, Idolene F. The Indian Character in Selected American Plays, 1765-1830.

CHICO STATE COLLEGE
1970

M.A. Theses
21411. Thomas, Laura Louise. A Comparison of the Mobility Rates of the Speech Defective Population and the Normal Speech Population in the Public Schools of Butte County, California, for the School Year 1967-68.

UNIVERSITY OF CINCINNATI
1968

M.A. Thesis
21413. Stevens, Kenneth W. A Study to Determine Effects of Creative Dramatics on Children Nine to Eleven Years of Age.

1969

M.A. Theses
21414. Kreider, Thomas N. An Experimental Investigation of the Relationship Between Monaural and Binaural Occlusion.
21415. McBrady, Barbara D. Commencement Speaking at the University of Cincinnati: 1878-1968.
21416. Maly, Patricia. Screening for Visual Defects in Hearing Impaired Children.

1970

M.A. Theses
21418. Belting, Mark K. Student Concepts of Dialectical Variation as Investigated in Fundamentals of Speech Classes.
21421. Coatney, Victoria. The Development of the New Deal as Revealed Through Selected Speeches of Franklin Delano Roosevelt.
21422. Gerwin, Elsie. Direction of a Film Production Illustrating the Application of the Exercises of Psychodrama to Creative Dramatics for Children.
21424. Leahy, James P. Film Extensions of Reality in a Multi-Media Production of Suicide Prohibited in Springtime.

21426. Michaud, Gerald A. Three Florentine Paradise Machines and Their Influence on English Miracle Plays.


21430. O’Malley, Richard L. Buster Keaton and His Role of Comedy in Silent Films.

21431. Petty, Charles D. An Analysis and Production of Harold Pinter’s The Homecoming.


21433. Ratliff, Gerald L. Maxim Gorky, A Vagabond Poet and His Concept of God and Man.

21434. Reinicke, Janice. An Experimental Study on Discriminative Listening.

21435. Robinson, Kathleen M. A Feminine Style and Stance and Its Self-Fulfilling Prophecy.


21440. Wiehe, Rebecca Ann. An Experimental Study of the Academic Achievement of Unilateral Hearing Impaired School Age Children.

21441. Wilson, Edwin L. The Production of Sound on a Film for the Tenth Annual College Jamboree Sponsored by the Links, Inc., and a Description of the Program.

THE CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK:
BROOKLYN COLLEGE
1970

M.A. Theses


21445. Talbert, James G. A Comparison of Reading and Listening Perception.

21446. Vichinsky, Howard L. A Production Book Based on the Presentation of Friedrich Durrenmatt’s The Physicists.

21447. Winston, Miriam. The History and Development of Road Companies in Twentieth Century America.

M.S. Theses

21448. Brande, Anita. An Evaluative Study of the Brooklyn College Speech and Hearing Center (Training Program).


21455. Mandel, Ellen W. A Comparative Study Between the Irwin integrated Articulation Test for Use with Children with Cerebral Palsy and the Photo Articulation Test.
21456. Margolin, Sandra Adele. Problems in the Production of the Television Program, Rosko, D.J. 1027 FM.
21457. Margulies, Fredric L. Cinéma-Vérité: A Documentary Film Technique: A Descriptive Analysis.
21458. Pavona, John Thomas. An Evaluative Study of the Brooklyn College Speech and Hearing Center (Community Service).
21461. Weintraub, Esther. The Frequency of Stuttering Under Three Conditions of Speech Repeated from an Auditory Speech Model.

M.F.A. Thesis
21462. McKee, Babete. A Production Book Following the Presentation of Jean Anouilh’s Poor Bitos.

THE CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK:
THE CITY COLLEGE
1969

M.A. Thesis

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M.A. Theses
21464. Abramowitz, Stephen Jav. Theories of Cerebral Cortex Functioning.
21466. Siebzehner, Marcia R Speaker and Recording Variability in Speech Audometry.
21467. Smoly, Eleanor G. Aphasic Responses to Science Structure and Complexity

M.Ed. Thesis
21468. Schnaudman, Bayla S. The Relationship Between Tinnitus and Hearing Loss.

THE CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK:
GRADUATE CENTER
1967

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Ph.D. Dissertation

1968

Ph.D. Dissertations
21470. Deutsch, Lawrence. The Threshold of the Stapedius Reflex to Selected Acoustic Stimuli in Normal Human Ears.
21471. Martin, Frederick N. An Investigation of Transcranial Stimulation of Supraliminal Speech Stimuli in Mixed Hearing Loss.

1969

Ph.D. Dissertations
20219. Franklin, Barbara. The Effect of a Low Frequency Band (240-480 Hz) of Speech on Consonant Discrimination. [A-0138]

1970

Ph.D. Dissertations
21472. Danwitz, Winifred. Human Figure Drawings of Children with Language Disorders. [A-0434]
21473. Khanna, Shyam. Holographic Study of Tympanic Membrane Vibrations in Cats
21474. Raphael, Lawrence. Effect of Vowel Duration upon the Perception of Voicing Characteristic of Word-Final Consonants.

THE CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK:
HERBERT H. LEHMAN COLLEGE
1970

M.A. Thesis

*Editor’s Note: These three dissertations were erroneously placed under The City College in the 1970 Bibliographic Annual. They are repeated here for the reader’s convenience; abstracts will be found in the 1970 Annual.
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21479. Hinkley, Raymond. Adaptation of Antoine de Saint Exupery’s The Little Prince for the Musical Stage.

21480. Holmes, Rodney. Arthur Miller’s After the Fall—An Analysis.


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21486. Murtagh, Thomas. An Investigation of the Speech Deviations of 1,624 College Students.


21494. Bussler, Darrol W. Hrotsvithe to the Corpus Christi Pageants: A Study of Influences.


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21497. Sharpham, John R. A Comparative Examination of Creative Drama.

21498. Stano, Michael E. Gestalt View of Speech Effectiveness.

21499. Thornton, Ltc R. Is Denver Television Programming Meeting the Needs of the Black Community?

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21506. Whitlock, David C. Dimensions of Rhetoric in Student Iconoclasm. [A-0420]

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21507. Chittim, Ronald W. Taos Trail, A Play Drama for Children.

21508. Cowan, Robert A. EEG-GSR Responses to Verbal Stimuli.
21509. Crocker, Edna C. A Production of Lysistrata.
21510. Foster, Carol J. La Grange, L'Un Des Comediers Du Roy.
21511. Henschel, Donald F., Jr. The Drama of Old Four-Eyes.
21513. Losee, George D. A Test of the Law of Primacy in Agree, Neutral, and Disagree Attitude Conditions.

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21517. Michaelson, Anne M. Psycholinguistic Differences of Monolingual and Bilingual Culturally Deprived Children.

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21531. Luiken, Carol A. Costumes for Candide.
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21536. Vando, David A. Ghost Dance for the Red Messiah.

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21546. Burgraf, Roger I. The Efficacy of Systematic Desensitization via Imagery as a Therapeutic Technique with Stutterers.


21550. Harmon, Shirley J. Communication Patterns Among Scholars: Relationship to Cognitive Style and Academic Speciality. [A-0386]


21553. Lewis, James J. Reaction to the Concept of Obscenity: Description and Explanation. [A-0595]


21555. Pluckhan, Margaret L. The Nurse-Patient Relationship in the Home Setting. [A-0288]

21556. Prescott, Thomas E. The Development of a Methodology for Describing Speech Therapy.


21559. Zariman, Charles B. An Analysis of the Relationships Between Chronological Age and Susceptibility to Persuasion. [A-0422]

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21560. Livingston, Myra S. A Television Script Revealing the Attitudes of Young Men at East Texas State University Toward Viet Nam.

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21562. Hicks, Joe G. An Investigation of Community Antenna Television.


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21568. Williams, Martha E. A Compilation of Choral Reading Materials Suitable for Use in Language Arts Classes in the Secondary School.

21569. Wright, John P. Precept and Practice: Maxwell Anderson's Theory of Playwriting and His Tudor Plays.

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21571. Mrzek, David E. The Effects of Interest and Scholastic Ability upon Listening Retention.


21573. Steinmetz, Stephen. The Effects of Ego Involvement and Fear Appeals upon Task Performance.

21574. Reed, Kathleen O. A Comparison of the Classical and Modern Concepts of Memory with Suggestions for Further Study.


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21580. Conway, Francis X. Preparation for the Program Entitled "An Evening with Frank Conway."

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21581. Malmed, Richard A. Emma Goldman, a Rhetorical Examination of Her Anarchist Philosophy Through Her Speeches on Anarchism and Syndicalism.

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21582. Albury, Donald H. Response Latency for Verification of Word-Final Sentences.

21583. Atherton, Sherry A. Reflections of the Commedia Dell'Arte, in Shakespearean Drama.

21584. Booker, Nana L. The Contributions and Aesthetic Philosophy of Paul McPharlin and Marjorie Batchelder, Key Figures in the Contemporary American Puppet Theatre.


21587. Golis, Barbara E. The Development of a Speech Discrimination Test for Screening Hearing.

21588. Green, Peggy E. Student Speech Therapists' Perception of the Needs of Adult Clients.


21590. Kuehr, Wanda L. The Ethnic Character as a Device in American Drama from 1930 to 1950.


21592. Prebor, Layne D. Differences in Voice Quality as a Function of Interpersonal Distance and Sex of the Speaker-Sex of the Listener.


21594. Salmond, Robert D. Talker Variation as Related to Intelligibility.

21595. Stavropulos, Timothy G. The Effects of a Speech Stimulation Program on Certain Speech and Language Skills in a Prison Population.

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21596. Josekon, Maurice L. The Role of Language Skills Within the Perspective of Other Psychosocial Factors in a Select Prison Population.

21597. Perry, William D. The Effects of Selective Band Rejection Filtering on Speech Intelligibility of Individuals with Sensory-Nervous Dysacusis.


21599. Snedecker, Leo W. An Analysis of the Effect of the Trans-Throat Stimulator on Speech Sound Modification.

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21601. Fitch, James L. A Normative Study of the Modal Fundamental Vocal Frequency of Young Adults. [A-0459]
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21602. Lanier, Joan K. An Argument for the Use of Creative Dramatics as a Tool for Teaching the Beginning Actor.

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21607. Dye, Ottis D. An Analysis of the Role of the Business Manager in the College or University Theatre.

21608. Faircloth, Marjorie D: An Analysis of the Articulatory Behavior of a Selected Group of Speech-Defective Children in Spontaneous Connected Speech and in Isolated-Word Responses. [A-0436]

21609. Faircloth, Samuel R. A Phonologic Analysis of the Spontaneous Natural Language of a Selected Group of Persons with Surgically Repaired Cleft Lip and Palate. [A-0457]

21610. Hood, Donald F. A Study of George Jean Nathan's Views on Acting.


21612. Lenzhardt, Martin L. Effects of Frequency Transitions on Auditory Averaged Evoked Response. [A-0459]


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21616. Larimer, Michael W. Theatre in the San Joaquin Valley: A Pilot Study of Theatrical Activities, 1870-1900.


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21618. Cheek, Katrina Rebecca. The Rhetoric and Revolt of Jeanette Rankin.


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21622. Bichmore, Melinda T. Use of the Mass Media in Nursing Homes in Georgia.


21624. Doolittle, John C. Survey of Screenwriting Courses Offered in U.S. Colleges and Universities.

21625. Ellington, Ronald C. Inter-Media Usage Patterns of Politically Conservative, Liberal, and Neutral Persons.


21627. Hardison, Richard M. An Analysis of the Propaganda Techniques Used by George Corley Wallace During the 1968 Presidential Campaign.

21628. Harper, George B. An Analysis of Creativity Research and Its Relevance to Journalism Education.
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21630. Hatt, Joseph P. An Experimental Study of the Effect of Religious References on the Ethos of a Speaker.

21631. Jennings, Betty S. Similarities in the Contents of Best Selling Novels.


21633. McCumber, James B. Campus of the Georgia Times.

21634. Masten, Susannah G. Simmons, First Four Years.

21635. Mitchell, Lawrence. Racial Relations in Recent Motion Pictures as Seen from the Critic's Standpoint.


21637. Nix, Joseph N. A Police-Community Relations Program for Athens, Georgia.


21639. Stafford, Gerald L. A Study of Network Television Coverage of the Assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.

21640. Swope, Harry A. The Evaluation of Instructional Television.

21641. Thorp, Charles S. An Audience Study of WGSTV in the Atlanta Area.

21642. Turner, Stephen W. Adolescent Television Habits as Related to the Popular and Unpopular Adolescent and Their Viewing Patterns.

21643. Whitley, Forrest L. The Relationship of Social Class Membership to the Comprehension of Magazine Humor.


21645. Wise, Alfred P. A Study of the Field-Figure Relationship in Photographic Connotation.

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21647. Campbell, Kathleen M. Next Time Let It Be as a Toast.


21650. Hall, Frank P. Far from the Pastel Shores.


21652. Hill, Jane K. When You Get to Know a Fellow.


21654. McKory, Dorothy. A Production of Molière's The Miser.


21656. Smith, Patricia A. A Production of Ronald Alexander's Time Out for Ginger.

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21663. Thrash, Artie A. The Influence of Behaviorism on American Speech Pedagogy During the Early Twentieth Century.

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21700. Regan, Sarah M. An Investigation of Funding Educational Television Stations Licensed to Public Schools.

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21701. Ball, Frank E. A Project in Directing Simon's Barefoot in the Park

21702. Beckerleg, Carol N. Articulation in Conversational Speech Compared with Spoken in Isolated Words.


21705. Clark, James A. The Use of Dramatic Exercises in the Language Classroom.


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21713. Hayes, Patricia Ann. The Effects of the Ethos of an Introducer and Speaker on An Audience's Response to a Persuasive Communication.


21716. Holland, Frances L. A Screening Test for Stuttering: A Preliminary Study.


21718. Lang, Marion Schweiguth. An Analysis of John Arden's Serjeant Musgrave's Dance.

21719. McDonald, Janet E. A Study of the Characterization in Marlowe's Edward II and Brecht's Edward II.


21723. Sisty, Nancy Lou. Vowel Formant Frequencies for Male and Female Esophageal Speakers.


21725. Steckler, Mary Jo. Reassembly of Non-Prosodic Segmented Sentences by Children.

21726. Verbiik, Joyce A. A Survey of Significant Rhetorical Treatises in Eighteenth Century France.


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21733. Burns, David George. 'The Contributions of William Norwood Bragance to the Field of Speech.' [A-0574]

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21735. Dobkin, William E. 'The Theatrical Career of Danforth Marble: Stage Yankee.'

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21775. Shisler, Margaret L. The Effect of Lip-Reading Instructions on Individuals with Normal Hearing.


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21778. Lane, Phillip J. The Documentary Film: a History and Analysis of Its Social Significance.


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21817. Austin, Kenneth W. A Design Project for A Texas Steer.


21822. Lane, Dan. Planning and Execution of the Design for Season of the Beast.

21823. Sackett, Elmo. Season of the Beast by Carl Oglesby.


21828. Underwood, Jennie M. You're a Good Man, Charlie Brown, a Creative Project.

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21829. Banser, Mary C. Edge Effects of Bands of Noise.

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21831. Borovicka, Michael J. The Audience as Seen by Aristotle and McLuhan.
21834. Digs, Issak A. Phonological Problems in Teaching English to Speakers of Modern Arabic.
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21848. Riviera, Phoebe J. Grammatical Reference and Background for Pattern Practice Drills in English.

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21850. Caspar, Jean M. A Descriptive Survey of Speech Education in Catholic Secondary Schools in Nebraska.

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21853. Buell, Cynthia. Ensemble Acting as Developed in Karamo’s Production of Fiel Rock.
21856. Coughenour, Kay. Stage and Lighting Designs Illustrating Modifications in the Basic Concept of a Box Set for Philadelphia Here I Come on a Proscenium Stage and The Price on a Thrust Stage.
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21863. Recklies, Donald. Stage Lighting and Settings for the Original Production of the Musical Play *Once More on the Merry-Go-Round*.


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21869. Sudman, Joanne. A Comparison of Silhouette-Profile and Live-Profile in Speechreading.

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21871. Tichy, Dennis. Television, Radio, and Other Media Use in the Product Image Creation for the Noxell Company.


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21876. Zizunas, Nancy Jo. An Investigation of Black and White Subjects to Determine If They Differ in Their Recognition and Categorization of Certain Non-Verbal Facial Expressions as Illustrated by Other Black and White Individuals.

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21881. Cliett, Faye C. An Analysis of Bronson's *Elocution* (1845) with Special Reference to His Sources.


21889. Rausch, Emilie-Marie R. A Rhetorical Analysis of Selected Speeches Delivered by James Keir Hardie During His 1895 Speaking Tour of the United States.

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21892. Vineyard, Ann C. A Rhetorical Analysis of Three Lectures by Bishop James A. Pike.

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21903. Brooks, D. Taylon A Production of Philadelphia, Here I Came' by Brian Friel.


21907. Rae, Kenneth Rhetorical Analysis of Richard Milhous Nixon During the 1968 Presidential Campaign

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21908. Anderson, Charles A Production Prompt Book of Oscar Kokoschka's Expressionist Drama Murderer the Woman's Hope.

21909. Lamberti, Eileen E. An Analysis of the Use of Projections and Suspension Systems in Selected Open Stage Theaters.

21910. Rollins, John H. A Project in Stage Direction Production of Frank Pilgrim's West Indian Comedy Ministry

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21912. Vaughan, Roger M. A Prompt Book for a Production of Giraudoux's The Enchanted.

21913. Fritz, Calvin. A Director's Prompt Book for an Arena Production of Lillian Helman's The Children's Hour.

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21914. Hughes, Gary H. The Illustration of Comedy.

21915. Wein, Harvey F. An Investigation of the Aural Skills of Eighth Grade Speech Students.

21916. Wiger, Ronald O. A Director's Prompt Book for a Stage Production of William Sarovans The Cave Dwellers.

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21918. Broomall, Charlotte C. "The Histrionic Sensibility"—An Investigation of the Meaning and Application of This Concept.


21920. Dolphin, Carol Z. An Adaptation to Readers Theatre of "I Never Promised You a Rose Garden" (by Hannah Green).


1925. Lauto, Mary Joel, R.S.M. A Survey of Drama in the Secondary Schools of Mississippi.

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21956. Tishbi, Harvey L. Standard and Non-Standard Phonological Patterns as Related to Employability.
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21967. Merrill, Henry S. A Scenario and Lighting Design for West Side Story.

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21972. Schenck, Candyce. The Effects of the Blacklist on Writers of Radio, Television, Film, and legitimate Theatre.

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22019. Doyle, Michael Vincent. An Investigation and Evaluation of Speech Education in Pre-School and Early Elementary Programs for the Disadvantaged. [A-0236]

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22174. Adams, Mary Anne. A Survey of the Status of Speech Education in the Public Two Year Colleges of Missouri as Compared to Other Missouri Colleges.


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22189. Hullinger, James L. A Case Study of the Second Stimmer Debate Institute Sponsored by the University of Nebraska at Omaha.


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22199. Rivera, Mary Lou. The Role of a V.I. Schedule Paired with a Non-Noxious Stimulus in Conditioning Galvanic Skin Response.
22200. Seidel, Janice W. The Effectiveness of an Instrumental Paradigm as Stuttering Therapy.

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22233. Jackson, Beverly. A Study of the Effects of an Operant Program Applied to the Correction of Frontal Lisps in Young Adults.


22235. McPhail, Fay L. A Comparison Between Selected Items on the Minnesota Test for Differential Diagnosis of Aphasia and the Token Test with Mild Adult Aphasics.


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22251. Rains, Janice E. "An Experimental Production Directed for a Deaf Audience."

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22396. Price, Mary K. Production Notebook of a Dance Concert.
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22413. Harris, Marcia L. Relationship between Client and Clinician Verbal Behaviors and Selected Factors in Individual Articulation Speech Therapy.


22421. Worthley, William J. The Effect of Programmed Instruction in the Correction of the Deviant Articulatory Production of [s].

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22423. Terzo, Sam. The Effect of Tranquilizing Agents on Diadochokinetic Movement in a Selecte Psychotic Population.

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22426. Clark, Patricia A. Some Analytical Skills a Forensic Student May Gain from the Study of English and Political Science.
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22429. Cutler, Stanley J. Invention and Ideology. An Analysis of Four Speeches by Malcolm X.


22432. Kolln, Martha J. An Analytical and Experimental Study of the Information-Bearing Role of Stress-Unstress Patterns in English.


22434. Mayfield, Linda E. The Development of Educational Television Station WSJK-TV.

22435. Pitzer, Sara E. A Study of the Communication Involved in Persuading Ten Nuns to Change from Long Habits to Contemporary Clothes.


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22441. Hart, Roderick P. Philosophical Commonality and Speech Types. [A-0387]

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22443. Merriman, Mary-Linda. The Effects of Two Group Methodologies on Interpersonal Behavior.


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22459. Jacob, Clyde T., Jr. Frequency Warble Limen in Adults Having Normal Auditory Sensitivity Compared with Those Having Sensori-Neural Impairments.


22461. Williams, Doris L. The Relationship of Visual-Motor and Auditory-Vocal Sequencing Skill to Articulation Disorders.

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22473. Maue, Wilma M. Cartilages, Ligaments, and Articulations of the Adult Human Larynx. [A-0467]

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22489. Manchester, Bruce B. The Use of Evidence in Congressional Speaking by Senatorial "Doves."


22491. Myers, Marie S. A Descriptive Analysis of Persuasive Strategies in Selected Speeches of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., and Malcolm X.

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22530. Hansen, Dale Christian. The Effects of Response-Contingent Verbal Stimuli on Selected Units of Stutterer's Speech.

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22533. Carr, Betty A. A Project in Stage Direction for the Production of Lope de Vega's Fuenteovejuna.
22534. Lane, Morgan J. Commercial Theatre in San Diego with Special Emphasis 1892-1917.
22536. Noll, Evonne A. A Project in Stage Direction for the Production of Arthur Miller's All My Sons.

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22539. Curtis, Merrill C. *A Project in Scene Design for the Production of The Sea Gull.*
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22542. McDonough, Margaret Ann. *A Rhetorical Study of Frank Lloyd Wright.*
22543. Merrill, Beverly Juan. *A Lompanson of the Aristotelian Enthymeme as a Syllogistic Deep Structure with the Toulmin Structure of Logic.*
22547. Wells, Phyllis Annis. *Ethical Considerations of Dyadic Communication.*

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22551. Mapes, James J. *Christ in the Concrete City: A Thesis Production of a Religious Drama.*
22552. Rankin, Gilman W. *The Lion in Winter: A Thesis Production of a Comedy-Drama Written by James Goldman.*

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22553. Bertigan, Don. *Deed Without a Name* (Original Play).
22555. Ross, Irma *A Production of Magic Horn.*

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22557. Bonnici, Andy A. *An Experimental Study of Self/Ideal Discrepancy and Ethos.*
22558. Cole, Dennis E. *The Seventh Step Pre-Release Class at San Quentin: A Study of Large Group Behavior.*
22560. Hastings, Joan S. *Profile of One Student’s Move to Militancy in a Crisis Situation at San Francisco State College: A Case Study.*
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22572. Phalen, Paul W. *Self-Disclosure and Attitudes About Interpersonal Encounters.*
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<td>A Directorial Study of Ben Jonson's Volpone for Production.</td>
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<td>Projected Scenery: Its Design, Preparation, and Techniques</td>
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<td>Kelit, Shirley R.</td>
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<td>The Effects of Advanced Reward Recognition on the Behavior of Individuals in Cooperative and Competitive Groups.</td>
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22634. Waas, Barry N. An Investigation into the Effects of Time-Expanded Speech in Presbycusis.

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22642. Kosower, Herbert. A Study of an Independent Feature Film You Don't Have Time.

22644. Sparks, Ronald J. A Pilot Study of the Suitability of an Individualized Audiovisual Program in the Continuing Education of School Administrators.
22647. Wright, Donald G. A Critical Examination of the Works of Clifford Odets According to a Psychoanalytic Criterion.

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22649. Bountress, Nicholas G. Functional Voice Disorders.
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22656. Hyland, Betty A. An Experimental Study of a Specialized Oral Language Program with Kindergarten Children.
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<td>Robins, Helen M. Musical Theatre at Southern</td>
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<td>Thomas, David O. The Development of the</td>
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<td>Thompson, Linda Kay. Twilight Crane.</td>
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<td>The Effects of Infinite Peak Clipping on Intelligibility of Certain</td>
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<td>Linguistic Structures.</td>
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<td>A Propositional Analysis of Selected Literature of Two Right Wing</td>
<td>Barello, Rudolph V</td>
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<td>Organizations and Their Spokesmen, Billy James Hargis and Gerald L.</td>
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<td>The Impact of Negro History and Culture upon the Attitudes of White</td>
<td>Butler, Jerry P.</td>
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<td>A Translation and an Acting Version of the Play Ymmusisitiarii</td>
<td>Johan, Richard B.</td>
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<td>(The Heath Cottagers) by Aleksis Stenial (Kivi), Produced and</td>
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<td>The Disappointment and The Wheel of Fortune. Two Amateur Playwrights</td>
<td>Laughlin, Haller T.</td>
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<td>Use of Local and National Events in Early American Plays.</td>
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<td>The Effect-of Contingent Stimulation of Expectancy on Expected</td>
<td>Maxwell, David L.</td>
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<td>The Influence of the Number of Scale Categories upon the Reliability</td>
<td>Meese, Gerald J.</td>
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<td>Listeners' Judgments to Nasal Resonance.</td>
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22696. Starkweather, Charles W. The Simple, Main and Interactive Effects of Contingent and Noncontingent Shock of High and Low Intensities on Stuttering Repetitions. [MA, SUNY at Albany, 1970]


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<td>MA. Thesis</td>
<td>22727. Blackburn, Virginia L. A Comparison of Expressive Grammatical Patterns of Three Groups of Black Children from Different Environments.</td>
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<td>22732. Moore, Joan M. Comparison of Children with Normal and Defective Articulation from Lower-Middle and Upper-Lower Socioeconomic Backgrounds in Terms of Their Knowledge of the Phonological and Syntactical Rules of the English Language.</td>
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22816. Winn, Barbara W. The Performance of Cerebral Palsy Patients on the SSW Test.

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22819. Freeman, Benjamin P. The Stage Career of Charles D' Coburn. [A-0499]


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22822. Barnes, Sharon C. The Permanency of Delegation Changes as the Result of a Multifunctional Approach to Tongue Thrust Therapy.

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22825. Fisher, C. Marianne. Certain Attributes in Telephone-Voice Responses of Medical Secretary-Receivists in Salt Lake City.


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<td>22858. McElroy, Margaret D., S.P. A Study of Methods Predicting Ear Protector Efficiency.</td>
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<td>22859. Mann, David A. The Acoustic Reflex Test as an Indicator of Pseudohypacusis.</td>
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<td>22860. Owens, Alma D. Head Circumference and Language Development in Microcephaly.</td>
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<td>22861. Schroeder, Martha L. Oropharyngeal Reflexes and Speech Proficiency of the Cerebral Palsied.</td>
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<td>22867. Blandford, Lucy. Production History of Royal Tyler’s The Contrast.</td>
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22871. Stoner, Patrick. Myth and Mysticism in Yeats's Plays with Special Reference to Purgatory and The Death of Chuchulain.

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22874. Wilkinson, Robert J. An Analysis of the Relationship Between Psycholinguistic Abilities and Articulatory Abilities of Negro and White First Grade Boys.

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23001. Bell, Carol Kay. Masks or Faces: An Interdisciplinary Approach to Sociology and Theatre.

23002. Keener, Barbara J. George C. Wallace.


M.S. Theses


The Index to Titles and Abstracts will be found at the conclusion of the volume, beginning on page 322.
This bibliography includes the more important publications on communication, rhetoric, and public address appearing in the year 1970. It also lists publications from the ancillary major fields of study producing work of interest to scholars in speech communication. More than 2300 titles of articles and books (dissertations may be found elsewhere in this volume) are included in this edition of the bibliography, representing a significant increase over the nearly 1450 titles cited last year. As a result of the demand upon publication space, several actions have been taken: (1) more titles of journals have been abbreviated (see list of Abbreviations); (2) more topical headings have been devised (see Table of Contents); and (3) cross-references have been shortened to a numeral-letter system. Ideally, a subject index would provide maximum access to a data collection of this magnitude; until such an index can be implemented, the more detailed Table of Contents is offered as a compromise.


The list of abbreviations does not include all the journals examined, nor all the journals cited in any given issue of the bibliography. Rather, it lists those most frequently cited as well as the more lengthy titles which could consume valuable space. The list may vary slightly from year to year.

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**ABBREVIATIONS**

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<th>AAAH</th>
<th>The Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science</th>
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<td>The American Historical Review</td>
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<td>AI</td>
<td>Annals of Iowa</td>
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<td>AJHQ</td>
<td>American Jewish Historical Quarterly</td>
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<td>AJIL</td>
<td>The American Journal of International Law (</td>
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<td>AJLH</td>
<td>The American Journal of Legal History</td>
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<tr>
<td>AJP</td>
<td>The American Journal of Philology</td>
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<td>AJPH</td>
<td>The Australian Journal of Politics and History</td>
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<td>AJS</td>
<td>The American Journal of Sociology</td>
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<td>AL</td>
<td>American Literature</td>
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<tr>
<td>AmQ</td>
<td>American Quarterly</td>
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<tr>
<td>ANZJS</td>
<td>The Australian and New Zealand Journal of Sociology</td>
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<td>AP</td>
<td>The American Psychologist</td>
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<tr>
<td>APQ</td>
<td>American Philosophical Quarterly</td>
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<td>APSR</td>
<td>The American Political Science Review</td>
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<td>AR</td>
<td>The Antioch Review</td>
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<td>AS</td>
<td>The American Scholar</td>
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<td>ASR</td>
<td>American Sociological Review</td>
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<tr>
<td>AUMLA</td>
<td>Journal of the Australasian Universities Language and Literature Association</td>
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<tr>
<td>BA</td>
<td>Books Abroad</td>
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<tr>
<td>BCr</td>
<td>Bulletin Critique du Livre Français (Paris)</td>
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<tr>
<td>BJP</td>
<td>The British Journal of Psychology</td>
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<tr>
<td>BJSCP</td>
<td>The British Journal of Social and Clinical Psychology</td>
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BIBLIOGRAPHIC ANNUAL IN SPEECH COMMUNICATION

CCC
College Composition and Communication

CH
Current History

CHSQ
The California Historical Society Quarterly

CJ
The Classical Journal

CJBS
Canadian Journal of Behavioral Science

CJPS
Canadian Journal of Political Science

CLAJ
CLA Journal

[College Language Association]

CM
Classica et Mediaevalia

CoR
The Contemporary Review

CP
Classical Philology

CQ
The Classical Quarterly

CR
The Classical Review

CSSJ
Central States Speech Journal

CW
The Classical World

CWH
Civil War History

EJ
English Journal

ELH
ELH: A Journal of English Literary History

ELN
English Language Notes

EPM
Educational and Psychological Measurement

ETC.
ETC: A Review of General Semantics

H
Hispania

HAHR
The Hispanic American Historical Review

HLQ
The Huntington Library Quarterly

HR
Human Relations (London)

IJC
International Journal of Comparative Sociology

IPQ
IPQ: International Philosophical Quarterly

It
L'Italia che scrive (Rome)

JAAC
The Journal of Aesthetics and Art Criticism

JAB
The Journal of Abnormal Psychology

JABS
The Journal of Applied Behavioral Science

JAH
The Journal of American History

JAP
The Journal of Applied Psychology

JB
The Journal of Broadcasting

JC
Journal of Communication

JCCP
Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology

JEGP
The Journal of English and Germanic Philology

JERP
Journal of Experimental Research in Personality

JEXP
Journal of Experimental Psychology

JGP
The Journal of General Psychology

JHBS
Journal of the History of the Behavioral Sciences

JHI
Journal of the History of Ideas

JISHS
Journal of the Illinois State Historical Society

JMH
The Journal of Modern History

JNH
The Journal of Negro History

JP
The Journal of Politics

JPer
Journal of Personality

JPhil
The Journal of Philosophy

JPS
Journal of Personality and Social Psychology

JPsy
The Journal of Psychology

JQ
Journalism Quarterly

JSH
The Journal of Southern History

JSI
The Journal of Social Issues

JSSR
The Journal of Social Psychology

JVLVB
Journal for the Scientific Study of Religion

L
Journal of Verbal Learning and Verbal Behavior

MJP
Midwest Journal of Political Science

MLN
Modern Language Notes

MLQ
Modern Language Quarterly

MLR
The Modern Language Review

MP
Modern Philology

MSAJ
The Michigan Speech Association Journal

NAEBJ
National Association of Educational Broadcasters Journal

NCHR
The North Carolina Historical Review

NCJS
North Carolina Journal of Speech

NEQ
The New England Quarterly

NH
Nebraska History

NRFH
Nueva Revista de Filologia Hispánica (México City)

NYH
New York History

NYHSQ
The New York Historical Society Quarterly

OSJ
The Ohio Speech Journal

PA
Parliamentary Affairs (London)

PB
Psychological Bulletin

PMHB
The Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography

PMLA
Publications of the Modern Language Association

PNQ
Pacific Northwest Quarterly

POQ
The Public Opinion Quarterly

PPR
Philosophy and Phenomenological Research

PQ
Philosophical Quarterly

PR
Psychological Reports

P&RR
Philosophy & Rhetoric

PSQ
Political Science Quarterly

QJS
The Quarterly Journal of Speech

QR
The Quarterly Review

RACHSP
Records of the American Catholic Historical Society of Philadelphia
I. BIBLIOGRAPHY


Abstracts of papers delivered at meeting held in New York City, December 27-30, 1969.

Abstracts of papers delivered at meeting held in New Orleans, Louisiana, December 27-30, 1970.


Third annual review of books pertinent to American studies.

Bibliography of current mass communication studies.

An essay review of selected works published during 1969.


To be continued in subsequent numbers.


An essay review of forty-two studies in the non-dramatic literature of the English Renaissance published during 1968, and in some cases, 1967.


Contains 8,314 numbered entries (articles and books) gathered from thirty-five nations, the Vatican, and five international organizations.


Materials are categorized by the following: emigration and colonization, military and naval affairs, trade and commerce, political and diplomatic relations.

Knight, Robert P.; John D. Stevens; and Mack Palmer, eds. Articles on mass communication in U.S. and foreign journals. JQ 47(1970).198-209; 412-25; 606-24; 800-11.

Lauer. See V.C.2.

An essay review of some sixty items published during 1968 or containing that date on the title page.

Part I deals with twenty-seven works primarily on topics in Romantic literature; Part...
II deals with some sixty volumes on Victorian literature. All works reviewed were published between September, 1968, and September, 1969.


Supplement to The Literature of Journalism: An Annotated Bibliography (1959).


Essay review of more than one hundred works published during 1969, with concentration on More and Erasmus.


Cites 295 articles from 15 speech communication and ancillary journals. To be published annually.


An essay review of some fifty works published during 1969 or with that date on the title page.


II. RESEARCH THEORY AND METHODOLOGY


Bock. See V.C.7.
Dillehay and Jernigan. See V.C.6.
BIBLIOGRAPHY OF RHETORIC AND PUBLIC ADDRESS


Suggests use of Tukey's Test for Additivity in testing statistically the significance of interaction between two variables.


Ware; Radtke; and Berner. See V.C.6.


III. ANCIENT ERA

A. HISTORY, CULTURE


Originally published in 1947.


The late Roman Empire and the Christian faith.


Shмуeli. See V.A.1.

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF RHETORIC AND PUBLIC ADDRESS


Hunt. See V.C.I.


Lucas. See V.C.B.


Miner. See IV.B.

Widgery. See V.C.1.

Wilson, N. C. Indications of speaker in Greek dialogue texts. CQ 64(1970).305.

C: PRACTITIONERS AND THEORISTS


ARISTOTLE. Boggess. See IV.B.


On the Poetics.


Goldbach. See V.A.2.

Harrison. See V.F.2., s.v. 'Boucicault.'


Weiss. See IV.A.


Bibliography of Rhetoric and Public Address


Hunt. See V.C.I.


Lucas. See V.C.B.


Miner. See IV.B.

Widgery. See V.C.1.

Wilson, N. C. Indications of speaker in Greek dialogue texts. CQ 64(1970).305.

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ARISTOTLE. Boggess. See IV.B.


On the Poetics.


Goldbach. See V.A.2.

Harrison. See V.F.2., s.v. 'Boucicault.'


Robinson. See IV.C., s.v. 'Averroes.'  
Rorty. s.v. 'Plato,' infra.


Synan. See IV.C., s.v. 'Burley.'


CAESAR. McGrath. See IV.C., s.v. 'Barziza.'

CICERO. Best. See III.A.


Pro Milone 51.


Gandar. See IV.A.


1. LIVY. Best. See III.A.

2. Best. See III.A.

3. - See IV.C., s.v. 'Sidney.'

4. Rist. s.v. 'Parmenides,' supra.

5. Goldbach. See V.A.2.

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Kwavnick. See V.A.3.
Lamm; Trommsdorff; and Kogan. See V.C.5.
Linden. See V.B.3.
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Carpenter. See V.D.3.

Cohen. See V.C.2.


Douglas and Arnold. See V.C.8.


Fadely. See V.F.1., s.v. ‘Wallace, George C.’

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Hagan. See V.G.1.

Hanson. See V.B.3.


Hemmer. See V.D.1.

Hoffman. See V.B.3.


Kane. See V.B.3.


Licklider. See V.A.2.


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F. PRACTIONERS AND THEORISTS—GENERAL

1. American


ADAMS, JOHN. Binder. See V.A.2.


BRADY, Hinckley. See V.D.2.


A compilation of lectures delivered in 1968.


BRADY, Hinckley. See V.D.2.


Brandeis' leadership of the American Zionist movement,

BRECKINRIDGE. Porter. See V.B.2.

Study of Bristow, a Republican from Kentucky who served as Solicitor General and Secretary of the Treasury under Grant.


Fugitive slave and prominent abolitionist.


2nd of a projected 3-vol study


Burnet served as Vice-President of the Republic of Texas in 1839, Texas Secretary of State in 1816, and U. S. Senator in 1865. He was an antagonist of Sam Houston.


Leader of Republican Party in Michigan. U.S. Senator, Grant's Secretary of the Interior, and Hayes' campaign manager in disputed election of 1876.


CLAY. HENRY. Cave. s.v. 'Colton,' infrac.


CLEAVER. Larrabee. See V.A.2.

Hewitt was Mayor of New York City in the 1880's.

Colton was biographer-editor of the life, correspondence and speeches of Henry Clay.

CONNALLY( Patenaude. See V.B.3.
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man.


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Professor of Speech at Ohio Wesleyan University.


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Pittal, See V.D.2.


New Jersey Congressman and his farewell address "An Address to the Citizens of New Jersey" (1807) upon leaving Congress.

EMERSON, Bier. See V.D.1.


John Tyndall, the physicist, and his acquaintance with Emerson's works.


FIN. Paren. See V.B.3.


Discussion of the utopian socialist with emphasis upon his theory of personal attractions.


FRANKLIN. Bier. See V.D.1.


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William D. ("Big Bill") Haywood, Secretary-Treasurer of the International Workers of the World (I.W.W.).

HELPER, Cardoso. See V.A.2.


HOWARD, Moore. s.v. 'Hayes,' supra.


HUMPHREY, Barclay. See V.B.2.

Burnham. See V.B.2.

Chester. See V.B.2.


Eubank, s.v. 'Nixon,' infra.

Joyner. See V.B.2.

Kirkpatrick. See V.B.2.

Lehnen. See V.B.2.

Mann and Abeles. See V.B.2.

Myers. See V.B.2.


The Ripon Society. See V.B.2.

Rudin and Harless. See V.B.2.

Schwendiman; Larsen; and Cope. See V.B.3.


HUMPHREYS, Lavine. See V.B.2.

JACKSON, ANDREW. Binder. See V.A.2.

Cave. s.v. 'Colton,' supra.

Ershkowitz. s.v. 'Southard,' infra.

Goldman. See V.D.1.


Pessen. See V.A.2.

Richards. See V.A.2.

Shalhope. See V.A.2.


JAMES, WILLIAM. Marcell. s.v. 'Fiske,' supra.

Morris. See V.A.2.


North Carolina politician of Democratic persuasion, who rose from Speaker of the North Carolina House to Lieutenant Governor in 1876 and Governor in 1879.

JAY. Combs. See V.A.2.

JEFFERSON, Binder. See V.A.2.

Knudson. See V.B.4.


Spencer. s.v. 'Genet,' supra.

JOHNSON. Acheson, s.v. 'Acheson,' supra.

Barclay. See V.B.2.


Brown. See V.B.3.


Press secretary to Lyndon Johnson in the final two years in office.

Fox and Clapp. See V.B.3.

Gross. See V.A.2.


Mueller. See V.B.3.

Pratt. See V.D.2.


Press secretary to Johnson.


KEITH. Lebedoff. See V.B.2.

KENNEDY, EDWARD. Chester. See V.B.2.


KENNEDY, JOHN. F. Acheson. s.v. 'Acheson,' supra.

Brown. See V.B.3.

Carpenter and Seltzer. s.v. 'Nixon,' infra.

Fox and Clapp. See V.B.3.

Mueller. See V.B.3.

Pratt. See V.D.2.


First chairman of The Ohio State University Department of Speech.


Laurens was a South Carolina patriot, a President of the Continental Congress for one year, and a peace commissioner at the end of the war.


LERNER, Winham. See V.B.1.


Speech delivered by Lincoln in Bloomington, Illinois, on May 29, 1856.


Klement. See V.D.2.


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Reeves. See V.A.2.


McKISSICK. Larrabee. See V.A.2.

McMILLAN. Heyda. See V.B.2.

MADISON. Ingersoll. See IV.C., s.v. 'Machiaielli.'


Larrabee. See V.A.2.


MARCUSE, Andrew. See V.F.2., s.v. 'Marx.'


MEAD, Morris. See V.A.2.

Rosenthal. s.v. 'Peirce,' infra.

MILLER, Spencer. See V.A.2.

MILLIGAN, Kelley. See V.B.3.

MOYNIHAN, Rossi. See V.B.3.


Frank Murphy, politician and U. S. Supreme Court Justice in the New Deal era.


NIXON, Barclay. See V.B.2.


Burnham. See V.B.2.


Chester. See V.B.2.


Joyner. See V.B.2.

Kirkpatrick. See V.B.2.

Lavine. See V.B.2.

Lehnen. See V.B.2.

Mann and Abeles. See V.B.2.


Myers. See V.B.2.


The Ripon Society. See V.B.2.

Rudin and Harless. See V.B.2.

Schwendiman; Larsen; and Cope. See V.B.3.


Morriss. See V.A.2.


ROOLVAAG, Lebedoff. See V.B.2.

ROOSEVELT, F. D. Acheson. s.n. Acheson, supra.


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EKIRCH. See V.A.2.

Hamby. See V.A.2.

JONES. See V.A.2.

Kimball. See V.A.2.


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Jeffrey. See V.G.2, s.v. "Metzger."

Ross was press secretary to Harry Truman

ROSS, EDWARD A. Mohr. See V.A.2.


SACCO. Ehrmann. See V.B.4.

Professor of English Literature at Wellesley at the turn of the last century.

SEARLE. Cohen. See V.C.2.


Simons was a quixotic reformer with regard to socialism, health insurance, and other reforms.


Ellison D. Smith, six-term U. S. Senator from South Carolina, 1908-1944


SMITH, WALTER G. Bryson. See V. A.2.

New Jersey politician.


STOCKTON. Spencer. See V.A.2.


STORY. Newmyer. See V.B.4.

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The Ripon Society. See V.B.2.

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Schwendiman; Larsen; and Cope. See V.B.3.


WATSON. Crowe. See V.A.2.


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Fiery religious orator.


Waller. See V.G.2., s.v. 'Arnold.'


AUSTIN. Honderich. See V.D.A.

AVENOL. Barros. See V.A.3.


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Career of Cornwallis in English politics after his defeat at Yorktown.


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Assessment of Max Black's A Companion to Wittgenstein's "Tractatus" (1964).


Important influence upon the American leadership of the Zionist movement.

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2. Practitioners and Theorists

AL-AFGHANI. Keddie. See V.F.2., s.v. "Al-Afghani."


Campbell, West. See V.F.2., s.v. "Owen."

Carroll, Schrot(See V.G.1.


Eddy. Parker. See V.F.1., s.v. "Eddy."


Nineteenth century movement to restore Christianity to a primitive state which produced contemporary groups of today such as the Christian Church, the Church of Christ, and the Disciples of Christ.


Lairabee. See V.A.2.


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PEALE. Weiss. See V.A.2.


Sihler was a founder of the Missouri Synod of the Lutheran Church in America.


TAYLOR. Marsh. See V.G.1.


WESLEY. Baker. s.v. 'Whitefield,' infra.


Kenney. s.v. 'Garden,' supra.


H. MASS MEDIA (RADIO, TELEVISION, JOURNALISM, AND ADVERTISING)

1. General


Anderson. See V.D.1.


Third and final volume of the history.


Chittick. See V.B.3.


Elder. See V.B.3.


Gerald. See V.B.4.

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Lent. See V.A.3.


A collection of 19 reprints of magazine and newspaper articles and excerpts from books on mass communications.


Effects of television upon the campus and potential violence.

McBath. See V.B.3.


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Study of communist China.

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LIPPMANN. See V.F.1.

McLUHAN. See V.F.2.


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and
ABSTRACTS OF DOCTORAL DISSERTATIONS

The following is a short-title key word index to the full titles of graduate theses and dissertations cited on pp. 149-209 and to the abstracts of doctoral dissertations printed on pp. 41-143. An asterisk (*) denotes a doctoral dissertation. The A-0000 citation following a dissertation number is a guide to the abstract printed within this volume. Since this index is derived from a computer printout, there may be apparent errors in alphabetization as a result of the computer program's eccentricities in handling the various symbols of punctuation. The reader is advised to scan the entire desired topic area for maximum benefit.

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