REFERENCES

- LEVY, K. J. (1975). Large-sample many-one comparisons involving correlations, proportions, or variances. *Psychological Bulletin*, **82**, 177-179.
- LEVY, K. J. (1977). Pairwise comparisons involving unequal sample sizes associated with correlations, proportions, or variances. *British Journal of Mathematical and Statistical Psychology*, **30**, 137-139.
- MARASCUILLO, L. A. (1966). Large-sample multiple-comparisons. *Psychological Bulletin*, **65**, 280-290.
- SIEGEL, S., & CASTELLAN, N. J., JR. (1988). *Nonparametric statistics for the behavioral sciences* (2nd ed.). New York: McGraw-Hill.
- SPJØTVOLL, E., & STOLINE, M. R. (1973). An extension of the T-method of multiple comparisons to include the cases of unequal sample sizes. *Journal of the American Statistical Association*, **68**, 975-978.

Richard H. Williams and Brooks Applegate
University of Miami

Journal Reference Assistance

A number of programs have been written to assist students and researchers in making reference lists for books and journal articles. To ensure that references are correct, these programs prompt the user with detailed questions about each reference. For example, Manuscript Manager (1988) separately prompts users with questions about the last name and initials for each author, title of the manuscript, name of journal, and so forth.

The present Reference Help program follows a different approach to entering references. Reference Help provides access to a series of menus that allow the user to select an example of a reference that has the same form as the reference that the user is entering. In most cases the user can choose an example with as much specificity as necessary. For example, the user can select modifications from a menu so that the example has one, two, or three authors. Provisions for modifying the example do not intrude on rapid entry of a reference. If the user knows how to enter the reference with more than one author, the initial example need not be modified. When the user returns to the word processing program, the example or modified example is displayed at the bottom of the word processing screen. The user enters the reference with the assistance of the example at the bottom of the screen.

Since Reference Help enables the user to enter the complete reference (as opposed to answering a series of questions), the user quickly masters the appropriate format of references. In fact, a user can go through the menus and submenus of Reference Help in order to study various reference formats.

The word processing program used with Reference Help has a command structure that is very similar to the command structure in WordStar and MicroStar. In fact, the word processor portion of the program is a modification of MicroStar (Copyright © 1987, Borland International, Inc. Used by permission). Features have been added to the word processor to assist users in preparing research papers or student papers in the form specified

by the American Psychological Association and the Psychonomic Society. For example, dot commands have been added to place an appropriate short title and page number at the top of each page of a complete manuscript or reference list. The program follows APA form (*Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association*, Copyright 1983 by the American Psychological Association. Adapted by permission) and places a page number in the appropriate location under the short title.

A free copy of the software (5.25-in. disk for IBM-compatible systems) and a free copy of the abbreviated manual (16 pages) are available. A complete manual covering the Reference Help portion of the program and the word processor (75 pages) is available for \$10. Information about a Shareware dictionary program that works with WordProcessor/Reference Help will be included with all disks and manuals. Send requests to Allen H. Wolach, Department of Psychology, Illinois Institute of Technology, Chicago, IL 60616.

REFERENCES

- Manuscript Manager/APA Style User Guide (TM)* (1988). New York: Pergamon.
- AMERICAN PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION (1983). *Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association* (3rd ed.). Washington, DC: Author.

Allen H. Wolach
Illinois Institute of Technology

Computerized Analysis of Variance Tutorial

Teaching the mechanics of calculating an analysis of variance is often difficult. This tutorial provides complete examples for calculating eight analyses of variance. These analyses include:

1. Independent groups one-way analysis of variance (CR-J) with an equal n and without an equal n in each group.
2. Randomized block analysis of variance (RB-J).
3. Independent groups two-way analysis of variance (CRF-JK) with equal or unequal n s in each cell.
4. Split-plot factorial analysis of variance (SPF-J.K) with and without the same number of observations at each level of the independent groups factor.
5. Randomized block factorial analysis of variance (RBF-JK).

At the beginning of the tutorial, the user is presented with the Main Menu for selecting the appropriate analysis of variance. As the tutorial progresses, data, means, and summary tables for the analysis are placed in the lower half of the screen. The top half of the screen is used to explain how to calculate means, sums of squares, degrees of freedom, etc. Flashing numbers make it easy to follow steps in calculating the analysis of variance. For example, numbers used in the calculation of a sum of squares flash at the bottom of the screen as they are entered in the formula at the top of the screen. When an F ratio is