Software Announcements

New Software

Journal Reference Assistance for APA Style Documents: A Terminate and Stay Resident Program

Programs written to assist students and researchers in making reference lists usually are part of a system with an integrated word processor—for example, Manuscript Manager (1988) or Journal Reference Assistance (Wolach, 1992). This program is a terminate and stay resident (TSR) or pop-up program that uses the portion of Journal Reference Assistance that assists in reference entry.

The TSR program 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. For example, the user can select modifications from a menu so that a journal reference does or does not have an issue number. Each screen in the TSR program shows the key to press to return to the word processor.

The user enters the TSR program from the word processor by pressing the <Alt>-F10 key combination. If the user returns to the word processor and forgets the reference format that was selected from the Journal Reference Assistance (TSR) program, pressing <Alt>-F10 returns the user to the Main Menu of the Journal Reference Assistance program. The previously selected reference is displayed at the top of the Main Menu screen and will remain in that position until a new reference format is selected. The user can either return to the word processor or select a new reference category from this screen.

Journal Reference Assistance must be loaded before the word processor is started. It is also possible to place the name of the file containing Journal Reference Assistance into the AUTOEXEC.BAT file so that Journal Reference Assistance will be automatically loaded whenever the computer is turned on.

The TSR program can be used with virtually any DOS-based word processor. The program is not intended to work with Windows-based word processors. However, if the Journal Reference Assistance program is run before Windows is started, an MS-DOS-based word processor that is run from within the Windows environment can use Journal Reference Assistance.

The program works with file allocation and memory allocation software, such as Stacker Disk Device Driver. The program has been tested with MicroStar, WordPerfect (5.1), and WordStar (3.2, 4.0, 5.0). The TSR portion of the program was developed with Stay-Res Plus. Stay-Res Plus was designed to work with MS-DOS 3.2 and above. Journal Reference Assistance should work on most microcomputers using MS-DOS 2.0 through 3.1.

The Journal Reference Assistance program has been tested with MS-DOS 3.2 and MS-DOS 5.0.

Availability. A copy of the software (5.25-in. disk for IBM-compatible systems) and manual are available for \$2 (\$3 for a 3.5-in. disk). Requests for the software and manual should be sent to A. H. Wolach, Department of Psychology, Illinois Institute of Technology, Chicago, IL 60616.

REFERENCES

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The Trilinear Program: A Program to Analyze Longitudinal Change on the Macintosh

The analysis of change is a topic central to many areas of psychological and physiological research. Change is often modeled according to the linear model, in which the variable of interest is assumed to change at a constant rate over a measured time period. In many instances, however, the linear model is not an accurate description of change. In particular, it may be the case that a period of change is preceded or followed by (or both) a period in which there is no detectable change (i.e., a period of stability). If a linear model is applied to data that include periods of stability, the rate of change is generally underestimated. The periods of stability may arise for a number of reasons (e.g., a true lack of change, or measurement or test insensitivity).

The trilinear model is a more general case of the linear model in which measurements are allowed to follow a pattern of stability-change-stability. This ensures that periods of stability do not affect the estimation of the rate of change. The trilinear model was recently described by Brooks, Kraemer, Tanke, and Yesave (1993) as it applies to Alzheimer's disease, but it is equally applicable to other conditions in which longitudinal measurements are taken. A diagram that depicts the trilinear model is shown in Figure 1. Note that the period of decline could also be a period of increase.