

Latin American Research in Social Psychology: An Annotated Bibliography for 1976-1979

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The purpose of this bibliography is to present social psychologists with a comprehensive listing of research works published between 1976 and 1979 by Latin American social psychologists.¹ The bibliography hopes to solve some of the problems encountered by English-speaking psychologists who wish to keep abreast of recent developments in Latin America: Most of the articles are published in Spanish or Portuguese in journals that are difficult to obtain at U.S. or Canadian libraries. This bibliography joins other previous efforts to inform English-speaking psychologists of works carried out in Latin America. Foremost among these are Ardila and Finley's (1975) bibliography on Latin American psychology and Marín's (1978, 1979, 1980) previous bibliographies on Latin American social psychology.

Citations included in this bibliography met the following criteria: (1) the work was written by a Latin American or the data was collected in Latin America (throughout the bibliography, Latin America was perceived to be all countries in the Americas excluding the United States and Canada); (2) the cover date of the publication ranged from 1976 to 1979; and (3) the theme of the article was perceived in Latin America as being within the domain of social psychology.

Works are cited by topics, and alphabetically within each topic. All citations include the original title of the article or book and its English translation where appropriate. Each abstract is nonevaluative and includes the most significant aspects of the contents of each citation. Reprints of the articles can be secured by contacting the authors. Their addresses can be obtained by consulting the recent *International*

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Directory of Psychologists (Jacobson & Reinert, 1980), or by writing the author of this bibliography.

Aggression

De Castro, L. R., & Naidin, R. Dogmatismo e frustraço como determinantes da agressividade manifesta. (Dogmatism and frustration as determinants of manifest aggression). *Revista Interamericana de Psicología/Interamerican Journal of Psychology*, 1978, 12, 25–37.

A sample of 71 subjects was used to investigate the effect of frustration on the aggressive response of very and somewhat dogmatic subjects. It was hypothesized that the very dogmatic subjects, due to their personality structure, would demonstrate a higher degree of aggression after a frustrating situation than less dogmatic subjects. The data showed the hypothesized pattern of responses. Nevertheless, the control group and the group of less dogmatic subjects did not differ in their level of aggressive responses.

Muñoz, C., & Villegas, J. F. Detección y control de conductas vandálicas en una comunidad urbana de Caracas. (Detection and control of vandalism in an urban community of Caracas). *Psicología*, 1976, 3, 223–228.

Reports results of interviews held in public housing projects in Caracas. Interviewees remained at home most of the day and reported the highest incidence of vandalism to be throwing objects out of a window. In second place the residents mentioned graffiti, breaking of windows, and garbage left in the corridors. Seventy-five percent of the respondents considered those behaviors as reprehensible. Suggested actions for stopping vandalism included verbal castigations of infractors, good family orientation, and construction of common social areas. Among the most frequently mentioned reasons for the observed vandalism are: lack of behavioral rules, nothing to do, and lack of social gathering places.

Attitudes, Values, and Influence Processes

Alarcón, R. Actitudes hacia la religión en un grupo de estudiantes universitarios del Perú. (Attitudes toward religion among Peruvian university students). *Revista Latinoamericana de Psicología*, 1978, 10, 193–209.

The study reports the results of a survey of 339 university students from a large public university in Lima, Peru. The data showed low levels of acceptance of traditional Catholic pronouncements among all respondents and a generalized negative attitude toward religiosity. In all cases women scored higher than males.

- Cadenas, J. M. Estudio de valores en grupos de jóvenes y adultos en una zona de Coche. (Study of the values of young adults and adults in the Coche zone). *Psicología*, 1976, 3, 1, 9-26.
Applied Rokeach's value scale to 257 subjects in the Coche zone of Caracas. The three highest rated values by the total sample were: Love, Family Security, and Happiness. The data did not show great differences between young adults and adults and between men and women. The least important values were: a World of Beauty and Salvation.
- Dulcey, E., & Ardila, R. Actitudes hacia los ancianos. (Attitudes toward the aged). *Revista Latinoamericana de Psicología*, 1976, 8, 57-67.
Reports results of the application of the scale developed by Tuckman-Lorge to 200 aged and 200 young people. Results showed that young people had a more positive attitude toward the aged than the latter had of themselves. Upper middle-class youth and aged showed more positive attitudes toward the aged than lower middle-class individuals in Colombia.
- Perez Valdés, N., & Calvo Montalvo, N. Una encuesta espontánea de opinión. (A spontaneous opinion survey). *Revista del Hospital Psiquiátrico de la Habana*, 1977, 18, Supplement No. 1, 1-16.
Reports the content analysis of the Visitors' Book at an art exhibit of mental patients' works in three Provinces in Cuba. Data showed the visitors' awareness of the social origin of art and their interest in a new scientific application for artistic expressions. Ninety-nine and seven-tenths percent of the opinions were favorable toward the art objects, the treatment procedure, and/or the country's policies toward mental health.
- Quiroga de García, S. Estudio de las actitudes frente al alcohol en dos grupos de niños de 13 años. (Attitudes toward alcohol in two groups of 13-year-olds). *Acta Psiquiátrica y Psicológica de América Latina*, 1976, 22, 295-301.
Studied attitudes toward alcoholic beverages in two groups of different socioeconomic status in Santiago, Chile. Data showed more negative attitudes among lower-class children than in upper-class children. Lower-class children showed smaller levels of consumption.
- Ramos, E. Estudio multinacional de valores interpersonais. (Multinational study of interpersonal values). *Arquivos Brasileiros de Psicologia Aplicada*, 1976, 28, 93-89.
Reports data of a transnational study on values conducted in 14 countries, the author collecting the Brazilian data. Highest scores for Brazilians are found in terms of Conformity and Consideration. Independence and Benevolence ratings are the same for U.S. and Brazilian respondents. Brazil showed the lowest score for Leadership from among all countries.
- Rodríguez Kauth, A., & Cornejo, M. A. Las actitudes de los estudiantes de secundaria ante la universidad. (High school students' attitudes toward the university). *Arquivos Brasileiros de Psicologia Aplicada*, 1976, 28, 90-100.
Reports data on an attitude survey among seniors in high school in Argentina.

Data show that females have a more positive attitude toward the university than males. The majority of the respondents reported no formal contact with the university or its students.

Schufer de Paikín, M. L. Escala de actitudes hacia la socialización de la medicina II. (An attitude scale on socialized medicine II). *Revista Interamericana de Psicología/Interamerican Journal of Psychology*, 1977, 11, 18–22.

Reports a factor analysis of a scale of attitudes toward socialized medicine in Argentina. Eight complex factors emerged: Organizational Scientific, Service, Professional, Economic, Organized Labor, and two unclear factors. Two second-order factors were related to positive and negative attitudes toward socialized medicine.

Bargaining/Coalition Formation

Druckman, D., Benton, A. A., Faizunisa, A., & Bagur, J. S. Cultural differences in bargaining behavior: India, Argentina and the United States. *Journal of Conflict Resolution*, 1976, 20, 413–452.

Children and adolescents of the three countries participated in a resource distribution task. Indian children were longer bargainers, more competitive, and had larger discrepancies in final outcome than either U.S. or Argentinian children. Males were more competitive in India and the U.S. than females, but the reverse was found in Argentina.

Gómez, I., Gonzalez, J. M., & Cardona, T. Relación entre la cooperación en el dilema del prisionero y las escalas E (Introversión–extroversión), N (Neuroticismo), y P (Psicotismo). (Relationship between cooperation in the prisoner's dilemma and scores in the scales of Eysenck's Personality Inventory). *Revista Latinoamericana de Psicología*, 1976, 8, 25–29.

Compared subjects' cooperative responses to six Prisoner's Dilemma matrices (cooperators) and their scores in Eysenck's Personality Inventory in Colombia. No significant differences in personality were found between cooperators and competitors although a tendency toward higher scores in Extraversion was found among competitors.

Drugs and Health Psychology

Clarac, P., & Rosales de Parra, L. Investigación social sobre el adolescente farmacodependiente en el Distrito Federal y zonas colindantes. (Social research of the adolescent drug user in the Federal District and suburbs). *Cuadernos Cemef*, 1976, No. 5, 135–186.

Seventy adolescent drug users in Mexico City were studied through case studies. The researchers conclude that none of the influences the adolescent is exposed to at home, school, or in his or her social milieu are directly responsible for drug use. The explanation may reside in the way each indi-

vidual responds to those influences. Prostitution and delinquency are considered to be subject to the same processes.

Ferrara Castro, L. Estudio de un grupo de menores que inhalan tñer y la observación de personalidad. (Study and personality analysis of a group of minors who inhale thinner). *Cuadernos Cemef*, 1976, No. 5, 3-40.

Studied institutionalized children in a detention home in Panama. Significant variables in promoting the use of inhalants were found to be a broken home, lack of understanding for intellectual limitations, and rejection. Peer group acceptance within the neighborhood was also a significant factor.

Fiallo Sanz, A., Castillo, H. R., González, E. O., & Perez Milan, J. Aspectos psicológicos y sociales en el alcoholismo. (Psychological and Sociological aspects of alcoholism). *Revista del Hospital Psiquiátrico de la Habana*, 1979, 20, 51-61.

The authors studied 100 hospitalized Cuban alcoholics in terms of their consumption patterns and their pathological characteristics. The data showed a preference for drinking rum (a low cost beverage) at home and in the company of other individuals. The data also showed that 82% of the patients had serious psychological problems as detected by standard psychological tests.

Instituto Dominicano de Estudios Aplicados. *La drogadicción en Santo Domingo*. (Drug addiction in Santo Domingo). Santo Domingo: IDEA, 1977.

Reports data on 50 male adolescents who were interns in a drug rehabilitation center. Most subjects were multiple users who reported using hallucinogens as a way to solve or escape family problems. Friends and relatives were named as frequent suppliers and as the initial promoters. A significant amount of use was characterized by the intake of legal (over-the-counter) drugs. Parents and friends served to move the user to look for help.

Marín, G. Social-psychological correlates of drug use among Colombian university students. *International Journal of the Addictions*, 1976, 11, 199-207.

Surveyed college students in Bogota, Colombia regarding use of psychoactive substances. Factors that differentiate users from nonusers are related to attitudes and the presence of models and social reinforcers that interact to initiate and maintain the use. Personality variables were found nonsignificant (using the Maudsley Personality Inventory) except for the use of tranquilizers, analgesics, and antidepressants, which showed a relationship with higher neuroticism scores.

McClain, C. Adaptation in health behavior: Modern and traditional medicine in a West Mexican community. *Social Science and Medicine*, 1977, 11, 341-347.

Studied the ideas held by 41 Mexican mothers in terms of familiarity with traditional and modern disease ideas and conceptualizations as well as medical practice. Results showed that although the women followed and participated in modern medicine, they perceived the etiology and process of the disease in terms of traditional cognitive ideas.

Medina-Mora, M. E. Prevalencia del consumo de drogas en algunas ciudades de la República Mexicana: Encuestas de hogares. (Prevalence of drug use in some cities of Mexico: A home survey). *Enseñanza e Investigación en Psicología*, 1978, 4, 111-125.

Reports the results of a survey of 5,267 households in five Mexican cities. The data showed that 36% of the respondents in Mexico City used prescription drugs with great frequency (once within the last 30 days or seven times within the last 6 months) whereas only 2.13% of the sample reported using non-prescription substances with the same frequency. This pattern of use is similar to the one found in the other four cities sampled (La Paz, Monterrey, San Luis Potosí, and Puebla). Furthermore, a total of 1.74% of Mexico City's sample reported having used marijuana, hallucinogens, or chemical solvents at least once in their lives. The nonmedical use of prescription drugs was centered on young adults aged 14 to 24 with the exception of the use of inhalants, which occurs most frequently among those aged 14-17. Consumption rates for all substances was higher among males than females with the exception of the use of amphetamines.

Micklin, M., & León, C. A. Colombian views on causes and treatments for mental disorders: A comparative analysis of health workers and the public. *Social Psychiatry*, 1977, 12, 133-148.

Reports survey data from two parallel surveys of 333 health workers and 778 residents of Cali, Colombia. Both groups of subjects gave emphasis to physical causes and treatment, whereas social and psychological causes of mental disorders were less predominant. Ideas about causes and treatments were found to be separate and distinct from one another.

Mier y Terán, C., & Safa, E. Uso y abuso de fármacos en cuatro penales del distrito federal. (use and abuse of drugs in four jails of the Federal District of México). *Enseñanza e Investigación en Psicología*, 1978, 4, 271-291.

The article reports the rates of prevalence of drug use among inmates of four jails in Mexico City. A total of 390 individuals (7.8% of prisoner population) were surveyed. Twenty-five percent of the respondents admitted having used drugs while inside the jail, although 58.9% admitted that the rate of consumption had declined once they were jailed. Marijuana was the more frequently consumed drug (before and after being jailed). Those individuals who reported drug use were usually residents of suburban areas, with higher educational level and socioeconomic status than those who did not use drugs. Drug users also tended to show a previous history of family disruption and problems, and previous encounters with the law when they were adolescents.

Morales Bedoya, A., & Vergara, J. A. Encuesta sobre farmacodependencia en la población escolar de Barranquilla. (Survey of drug use among school populations in Barranquilla). *Cuadernos CemeF*, 1976, No. 7, 23-56.

Epidemiological survey of drug use among school children in Barranquilla, Colombia. Important sex differences are found where males use psychoactive

substances more than females. Actual frequencies for psychoactive substances were similar to those found with alcoholic beverages. Usage increased with age. Tranquilizers were found to be used more by females, whereas marijuana is used more by males.

Pages, F. Modos culturales del beber en los aborígenes del Chaco. (Cultural patterns of drinking among aborigines of Chaco). *Acta Psiquiátrica y Psicológica de América Latina*, 1976, 22, 21-45.

Drinking patterns among Argentina's Chaco Indians is studied. The author proposes three cultural meanings of drinking: (1) sacred drinking, which implies mystical experiences; (2) apocalyptic, which includes religious revelations; and (3) annihilating drinking, which implies self-destruction. Detailed descriptions of activities and ritual are included.

Pradere, E., Araujo, L., & Sandoval, J. E. Estudiantes de medicina y psicofarmacos. (Medical school students and drugs). *Revista del Hospital Psiquiátrico de la Habana*, 1976, 17, 622-638.

Reports results of a survey on drug use among 180 medical school students in Havana. A cross-sectional analysis showed an increase in use by school level, especially among females. Stimulants were used by 176 students; respondents reported initiation for the most part during the first year in college, the greatest percentage of use being related to the physical effects of the substances (stay awake, sleep, etc.). Sixty-eight and eight-tenths percent reported having stopped using them, of which 43.3% reported secondary effects as the reason for quitting. Largest use was found among females. Use is explained as a way of improving efficiency in carrying out the revolution.

Rendón Aponte, R. Aspectos epidemiológicos de la farmacodependencia en Venezuela. (Epidemiological aspects of drug addiction in Venezuela). *Psicología*, 1977, 4, 253-269.

Reviews different studies carried out in Venezuela regarding drug use. Among the reasons more frequently mentioned for using a drug for the first time are: curiosity, imitation, and desire for new experiences. The pleasure derived from the use helps explain continued use together with the need for escape. Prevalence data showed higher percentages among criminals and psychiatric patients than among high school and college students for most of substances (exceptions being mushrooms and cocaine).

Salazar, J. M., & Villegas, J. F. Creencias asociadas a la salud de los niños menores de cuatro años en una zona marginal de Caracas. (Beliefs about children's health among residents of a marginal area in Caracas). *Psicología*, 1976, 3, 517-524.

Reports survey data on squalor areas of Caracas. Almost half the mothers were unable to recall their children's height and weight. The majority of mothers were aware of preventive medicine practices and followed them. Illnesses seemed to appear more frequently among those children whose mothers showed less interest for their health.

Schnaas, L., Serna, M. L., Sánchez, R., & Zermeno, G. Características de personalidad de un grupo de adolescentes farmacodependientes infractores. (Personality characteristics of a group of adolescent drug users). *Cuadernos Cemef*, 1976, No. 7, 89–122.

Two groups of adolescents (users/nonusers of psychoactive substances) were studied, all subjects having showed behavioral problems. No personality differences were found between the two groups.

Simón, J. M., & Chirino, A. Estudio de las características psicosociales de pacientes quemados. (A study of the psychosocial characteristics of burned victims). *Revista del Hospital Psiquiátrico de la Habana*, 1978, 19, 81–87.

The authors interviewed 25 burned victims and their families. The data showed that accidents are less frequent with the middle-aged and the well-educated. A poor social interaction system among family members of low socioeconomic status was found to be a good predictor for accidental/suicidal burns.

Zermeño Alvarez, G., Pinzón, S., Schnaas de Garay, L., & Serna de Fernandez, M. L. Características socioculturales y familiares de adolescentes infractores farmacodependientes. (Sociocultural and familial characteristics of drug users). *Cuadernos Cemef*, 1976, No. 5, 85–133.

Studied 60 institutionalized adolescents in a detention home in Mexico City. Significant factors in promoting drug use were found to be: social mobility of the adolescents and their parents, peer group influences, broken homes, and lack of affect and security at home. The subject's need to adapt to a new place due to family migration together with an insecure home environment are perceived as forcing the adolescent to rely on peer models as role models.

Environmental Psychology and Population Research

Belcher, J. C., Crader, K. W., & Vazquez-Valderrama, P. B. Style of life, social class and fertility in the rural Dominican Republic. *International Journal of Comparative Sociology*, 1976, 17, 19–29.

The sample was found functionally illiterate and isolated from mass media. A small group seems to be emerging with life patterns similar to those of urban residents. Fertility rates are higher than those of Puerto Rico, a similar island with greater economic and social development. Great male dominance was also found, high rates of polygyny among males who also have high levels of commercial product consumption and are local leaders.

Chaney, E. M. Colombian migration to the United States—Part II. *The dynamics of migration: International migration*. International Communications Program, Smithsonian Institution, Occasional Monograph Series, 1976, 2(5), 87–141.

Colombian migration to the U.S. is seen as providing social mobility to the migrants. Main destination is an area in Queens, N.Y. Migrants tend to adapt well to new environments, are self-sufficient and well adjusted, but most plan

to return to Colombia in the future. Migrants tend to hold on to cultural traditions. Main motive for migration is economic advancement, followed by better education for children, and in third place, finding a marriage partner. Colombian migrants in New York show low levels of community participation, which may be due to instability brought about by plans to return to the mother country.

Cornelius, W. A. Outmigration from rural Mexican communities. *The dynamics of migration: International migration*. International Communications Program, Smithsonian Institution, Occasional Monographs Series, 1976, 2(5), 1-40.

Studied the determinants of migration among nine rural communities in the state of Jalisco in Mexico. Government investments in rural community development were found to be valuable in preventing migration to the U.S. only if the local economic structure provided opportunities for its utilization. Migrants were found to be primarily males, 17 to 45 years of age, usually unmarried and landless. Legal migrants are usually middle-age men with above-average incomes. The basic motive for migration seems to be economic necessity rather than capital accumulation.

Cruz, C. I., & Castaño, J. Colombian migration to the United States—Part I. *The dynamics of migration: International migration*. International Communications Program, Smithsonian Institution, Occasional Monographs Series, 1976, 2(5), 41-86.

The study analyzed immigration patterns to the U.S. from Colombia. Between 1960 and 1976 more females immigrated than males. Working immigrants were mostly professionals and technicians—better income and greater social mobility seem to be the primary motivations for migration. Professionals' migration seems to be temporary, a large percentage returning to Colombia with added skills. Migrants are found in all 50 states and territories although they tend to concentrate in larger cities. Migrants show good knowledge of what to expect either through previous visits or through family communications.

Davidson, A. R., Jaccard, J. J., Triandis, H. C., Morales, M. L., & Diaz-Guerrero, R. Cross-cultural model testing: Toward a solution of the etic-emic dilemma. *International Journal of Psychology*, 1976, 11, 1-13.

Triandis' model for prediction of behavior from attitudinal components was tested on fertility-related behaviors among U.S. and Mexican samples. The predictive value of the model was equivalent in both cultures but different social classes differed in some aspects. U.S. and Mexican upper middle-class emphasized the person's attitudes toward the behavior, whereas Mexican lower-class samples emphasized the person's normative beliefs—moral obligations.

Escovar, L. A. Densidad y delito en la ciudad de Panamá. (Density and crime in the city of Panama). *Memorias del Primer Seminario Nacional de Cri-*

minologia. Panamá: Instituto de Criminología, Universidad de Panamá, 1976. Compared indices of density and crowding with those of the number of imprisoned in each of the different sections of the city of Panama. High correlation indices were found for the number of detained and the number of persons/room, number of persons/area, and number of houses/area. Greater density correlated with higher indices of crimes against property, followed by crimes against people. Crime rates were not associated with high indices of mobility and migration into the areas.

Fiallo Sanz, A., Pacheco, R. S., Castillo, H. R., González, E. O., & Nibart, D. Algunas consideraciones sobre los accidentes del Tránsito. (Some thoughts regarding traffic accidents). *Revista del Hospital Psiquiátrico de la Habana*, 1978, 19, 649–661.

This study compared the psychological characteristics (in terms of mental abilities and anxiety) and the perceived reasons for traffic accidents among two groups of drivers in Cuba: One group had been driving busses for 5 years without any violations of the traffic code, whereas the second group had been suspended for being involved in serious accidents while driving. Both groups felt that traffic accidents are the result of drivers ignoring the traffic laws. Furthermore, the suspended drivers showed high levels of mental retardation, whereas the “good drivers” showed higher levels of anxiety than the suspended drivers. Data from other studies conducted in different countries is also presented.

Fonseca, M. The role of observational learning in the development of personal space. *International Journal of Intercultural Relations*, 1978, 2, 283–293. Forty-eight boys and 48 girls attending fifth grade (mean age 11 years) were tested twice using the Pedersen Personal Space Measure. Between the two measurements, subjects were submitted to one of four experimental conditions: (a) subjects saw a model being punished for invasion of personal space; (b) subjects saw the model being rewarded; (c) subjects saw no consequences happening to the model; and (d) subjects had no exposure to a model. Group (a) increased their personal distance between the first and the second measure; groups (b) and (c) decreased it, whereas group (d) did not change. The data is seen then as confirming the hypothesis that personal space is learned. Furthermore, the data showed that both boys and girls kept significantly smaller distances from girls than from boys. (Modified journal abstract)

Hernández, O. La solución integrada del ambiente social y de trabajo en viviendas urbanas de bajo costo: Un estudio de actitudes y valores de los usuarios. (The integrated solution of social and work environments in urban low-cost housing: The users' attitudes and values). *Psicología*, 1979, 6, 3–16. The study reports the results of a survey of public housing residents regarding their attitudes toward the design of their housing units. The most frequently mentioned reason for the acquisition of the housing unit was the desire to own property. A significant variable in the evaluation of the different archi-

tectural designs was the level of social status representation it allowed its residents—the number and quality of household appliances, furniture, etc. made visible or invisible by the design separating or unifying living room, dining room, and kitchen.

Montero, M. Un estudio psicosocial de la propiedad. (A psychosocial study of the housing unit). *Psicología*, 1976, 3, 229–234.

Reports survey data obtained at two public housing units in Caracas. Results showed great frequency of conflict among neighbors in part due to vandalism. Most respondents showed preference for a private home, dissatisfaction was not related to lack of experience with an urban milieu, as most residents did not come from rural areas.

Moots, B. L. Migration, community of origin and status attainment: A comparison of two metropolitan communities in developing societies. *Social Forces*, 1976, 54, 816–832.

Interviewed wives of migrant males in Ankara, Turkey and Mexico City, Mexico. Rural origin of male migrant penalized him in terms of educational goals. Migrants from cities were found to overachieve in terms of economic success.

Reyes, A., Briceño, M., Castro, L., Curtis, I., Guerrero, R. M., Hernandez, D., Mora, C. E., & Naveda, E. Control del comportamiento de conductores a través de una medida coercitiva. (Behavioral control of drivers through a coercive measure). *Psicología*, 1976, 3, 391–398.

Reports on archival study of the effects of police control in a highway in Caracas, which included stopping speeders, installation of new traffic lights, and preventive billboards. The number of accident reports showed a significant decrease during the times the measures were present, the amount of accidents increasing after their removal.

Sánchez, E. Exposición al Tráfico: Un estudio exploratorio. (Exposure to traffic: An exploratory study). *Psicología*, 1976, 3, 3–7.

Observed children's exposure to traffic in Caracas. The largest number of children observed were estimated to be between the ages of 5 and 9, which agrees with the group that shows the greatest number of accidents. Males were more frequently present than females at times that coincided with the school periods. The high-exposure group was also observed to walk closer to the street than children of other ages.

Trip de Cepeda, J., & Sánchez, E. Observación de modelos adultos y comportamiento vial de niños peatones. (Observation of models and street-crossing behavior of children). *Psicología*, 1977, 4, 193–208.

The authors tested the effectiveness of adult models in learning street-crossing behaviors on the part of elementary school children. As expected, witnessing an adult model or performing the behavior with the model, was highly effective in producing and maintaining the new behavior. The data also presents important implications for the teaching of street behaviors where the training

received in school or at home may be useless given the noncomplying behaviors of adults.

Whiteford, M. B. Women, migration and social change: A Colombian case study. *International Migration Review*, 1978, 12, 236–247.

The author analyzes the migration experience of peasant women who move to Popayan (A mid-sized city in the south of Colombia). The author argues that women upon migration go through a sex-role liberating process that produces an improvement in life styles for women and for men. Economic advancement is proposed as the principal migration motivator.

Group Processes and Social Interaction

Goodsell, C. T. Cross-cultural comparison of behavior of postal clerks toward clients. *Administrative Science Quarterly*, 1976, 21, 140–150.

Compared postal clerks reactions to high- and low-status clients in the U.S. and in Costa Rica. The Costa Rican clerks appeared more role confident than the U.S. clerks. Distinctions by client status and country were more clear in conversation and in other activities not related with the task.

Vargas, A., Cabrera, H., & Rincón, P. Estilos de solución de conflictos. (Conflict resolution styles). *Revista Latinoamericana de Psicología*, 1978, 10, 53–69.

The study tried to identify conflict resolution styles and their interaction. A questionnaire made up of popular sayings was applied to 237 department heads from various organizations and the results were factor analyzed. The data showed eight independent factors with conflict resolution styles clustering around “Confrontation Pression” and “Withdrawal.”

Impression Formation/Person Perception

López Alonso, A. O. Estimación de la gravedad de faltas y delitos e influencia subjetiva en los jueces de los antecedentes penales. (Evaluating the seriousness of crimes and the subjective influence of criminal antecedents on judges). *Revista Interamericana de Psicología/Interamerican Journal of Psychology*, 1977, 11, 3–12.

Two attitude scales were used to measure the perceived seriousness of various types of crimes. Judgments were made by 200 respondents. The effect of an antecedent event or crime was related to the magnitude of the contrast produced by comparing it with a subsequent crime. The order in which crimes are committed had an effect on the cumulative perceived seriousness of the crimes on the part of judges.

Montero, M. Relación entre tipo de vivienda, deterioro y clase social percibida. (The relationship between type of housing, property deterioration, and perceived social class). *Psicología*, 1979, 6, 125–134.

Within the context of an interview on low-cost housing among individuals living in public housing projects, the author asked respondents to evaluate their socioeconomic status. The responses showed a lack of consistency between the self-attributed social class and the SES reflected by the type of housing. Although respondents placed themselves at a social class level above the level corresponding to their housing type, they considered their neighbors to be below the self-attributed class—at a level more in agreement with that of the housing project.

Salazar, J. M., & Marín, G. National stereotypes as a function of conflict and territorial proximity: A test of the mirror-image hypothesis. *Journal of Social Psychology*, 1977, 101, 13–19.

In a test of the mirror-image hypothesis, data were obtained from 429 college students in Colombia and Venezuela on an open-ended questionnaire and a semantic differential. The subjects evaluated own- and other-country nationals as well as other Latin American nationalities. A mirror-image phenomenon was found in the semantic differential data although the data from the open-ended part were weakly supportive of the hypothesis.

Locus of Control

Cole, D. L., & Cole, S. Counternormative behavior and locus of control. *Journal of Social Psychology*, 1977, 101, 21–28.

The study compared locus of control scores of 109 Mexican and 61 U.S. Business Administration students in order to test the hypothesis that persons taking actions aimed at self-improvement in cultural contexts where such actions are counternormative would show differences in locus of control from those individuals whose culture does not consider those actions as counternormative. Females in counternormative groups in both cultures showed more internal control than did those belonging to groups where such actions are not counternormative.

Cole, D., Rodriguez, J., & Cole, S. Locus of control in Mexicans and Chicanos: The case of the missing fatalism. *Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology*, 1978, 46, 1323–1329.

Examined the validity of the stereotype of Mexicans and Chicanos as fatalistic individuals, through their locus-of-control measures. A survey of male college students from the United States, Mexico, Ireland, and West Germany utilizing Rotter's I-E Scale showed that Mexicans were significantly more internally oriented than respondents from the other nations. A further analysis of Anglo and Chicano senior high school students using Levenson's locus-of-control scale showed that scores for Chicanos were almost identical to those of Anglo respondents. The authors conclude that fatalism, as manifested by an external locus of control, is not found among Mexicans and Chicanos.

Escovar, L. A. Alienación y clase social en una población rural. (Alienation

and social class among rural individuals). *Psicología*, 1979, 6, 269–276. The article reports the results of a study of 249 rural Panamanian heads of households. The data showed that consistent with the ideas of Seeman on alienation and of Rotter on locus of control, those individuals with the highest socioeconomic status showed greater levels of an internal locus of control. Alienation, on the other hand was more salient among individuals with a low socioeconomic status than among those with higher status. These results are perceived by the author as following Seligman's ideas of learned helplessness among lower-class individuals who develop an external locus of control, lack of initiative in their social behavior, a negative cognitive orientation that prevents them from finding new information, a greater tendency to depressive states (e.g., alcoholism), and the belief in the need for illicit behaviors as the way to obtain hoped-for goals.

Escovar, L. A. Efectos del foco de control sobre la fijación de metas y la ejecución en tareas de habilidad. (The effects of locus of control on goal setting and performance of a skill task). *Revista Latinoamericana de Psicología*, 1979, 11, 333–342.

A conceptual relationship between Seligman's learned helplessness and Rotter's locus of control constructs is postulated. An external locus of control is conceived as a general personality trait that emerges from prolonged past experience with uncontrollable situations. The data showed that among Panamanian college students internals tend to set more ambitious goals on a psychomotor task than externals and that over time, their performance increases rapidly, whereas that of externals increases very slowly. There was no difference between internals and externals in the accuracy of their performance estimates although internals showed a tendency to over- and underestimate their performance levels.

Kagan, S. Preference for control in rural Mexican and urban Anglo-American children. *Revista Interamericana de Psicología/Interamerican Journal of Psychology*, 1976, 10, 51–59.

Urban U.S. and rural Mexican children are presented with an instrument designed to measure preferences for control and perceptions of locus of control. Almost all children showed an internal perception of control (when chance was operating). U.S. children tried to control the instrument more than Mexicans, and boys more than girls in both cultures. Author suggests that cultures differentially move and teach people to learn to control their environments, which at the same time influences perceptions of locus of control. Cross-cultural differences could be due to cultural values.

Nagelschmidt, A. M., & Jakob, R. Dimensionality of Rotter's I-E Scale in a society in the process of modernization. *Journal of Cross-Cultural Psychology*, 1977, 8, 101–112.

The paper presents a factor analysis of the responses of 170 Brazilian women to a Portuguese version of Rotter's I-E Scale. The analysis suggests the existence of two main independent factors, one that reflects the original

meaning intended for the scale and the other that is associated with the concept of fatalism.

Moral Development and Judgment

Biaggio, A. M. B. A developmental study of moral judgement of Brazilian children and adolescents. *Revista Interamericana de Psicología/Interamerican Journal of Psychology*, 1976, 10, 71-78.

Applied Kohlberg's moral dilemmas to Brazilian children and adolescents: Moral Maturity Scores were found to increase with age, girls having higher scores than boys. Percentages of moral statements tended to agree with Kohlberg's data for Stages 1 and 2 although Brazilians were found to use Stage 3 more frequently. Data from this study resemble Kohlberg's data for Mexico, and differences with U.S. data are explained in terms of Brazilian cultural patterns.

Scheibe, K. E., & Spaccaquerche, M. E. The social regulation of responses to moral dilemmas among Brazilian schoolchildren. *Journal of Cross-Cultural Psychology*, 1976, 7, 439-450.

Reports results of the application of Bronfenbrenner's method for studying moral responses to dilemmas among Brazilian children. Results showed that the usual differences in responses when subjects are told that their responses will be viewed by an adult, peer, or nobody, did not appear among these subjects. This could be explained in terms of Bronfenbrenner's suggestion that the difference would not appear among subjects with high levels of moral development—a result also found. Male respondents were more moralistic than females, another atypical finding. Results are explained in terms of Brazil's cultural patterns.

Personality

Armer, M., & Isaac, L. Determinants and behavioral consequences of psychological modernity: Empirical evidence from Costa Rica. *American Sociological Review*, 1978, 43, 316-334.

The study examined the idea that psychological modernity affects an individual's behavior related to societal modernization. Data from 210 adult male Costa Ricans showed that psychological modernity has a negligible effect on behavior when the relationship is assumed to be perfect. The authors conclude that psychological modernity is an interpretative construct rather than a pervasive source of modern behavior.

Biaggio, A. M. B. Achievement motivation of Brazilian students. *International Journal of Intercultural Relations*, 1978, 2, 186-196.

One hundred and seventy-eight boys and 276 girls attending a Brazilian high school were tested with a projective instrument in order to measure their achievement motivation. A subsequent group was exposed to a series of

training lectures to teach them to think in terms of achievement categories and to identify with high-achievement models. Girls scored significantly higher than boys in achievement motivation and at about the same level as Brazilian and United States college students. The experimental treatment produced a significant increase in achievement-need scores and an increase in grades for the group subjected to the experimental treatment. The increase in grades was found to occur only during the first bimester.

Brignardello, L. A. Motivación de los dirigentes estudiantiles universitarios. (Motivations of university student leaders). *Revista Latinoamericana de Psicología*, 1978, 10, 165–171.

This article reports a comparison of 11 political leaders and 9 sports leaders from various universities in Argentina. Both types of leaders showed high needs for achievement and power. Need for achievement was higher among sports leaders and among females. Power needs were higher among political leaders and among males. Most of the leaders were residents of a province different from that in which the university was located.

Fortes, J. Pasividad y falta de involucración en estudiantes. (Passivity and lack of involvement among students). *Revista Interamericana de Psicología/Interamerican Journal of Psychology*, 1978, 12, 143–151.

In a sample of 307 college students characterized as academically and politically active or passive, the differences in the level of involvement and relationships with the environment were analyzed. A question is posed whether activity or passivity are general tendencies in man's general behavior, or if they are restricted to certain areas. The results show a lesser participation and less intense relationship with the environment among passive students. Active students had a high involvement in every aspect of university life, showing a general tendency towards activity. Passives valued highly some external environmental stimuli, which may indicate a stronger external control of their behavior. (Journal Abstract)

Franco, C. Modelos societarios, participación y personalidad. (Societal models, participation and personality). *Revista Peruana de Análisis de la Conducta*, 1979, 1, 56–65.

By applying items derived from various social-psychological scales, the author found five basic sociopolitical orientations among Peruvian college students: (1) Populist-reformist; (2) conservative-authoritarian; (3) Bureaucratic; (4) Participant Democracy; and (5) Liberal Democracy. These political orientations were associated with exposure to the mass media, political participation, and experience in organized activities (social, religious, educational groups). Scores in Adorno's F Scale were the most powerful in discriminating the various groups of individuals, with Rokeach's Dogmatism Scale being next in power.

Meadow, A., Abramowitz, S. I., Otálora-Bay, G., & Fernández-Barillas, H. J. Delinquency, social class and shame-guilt in Mexico. *Revista Interamericana de Psicología/Interamerican Journal of Psychology*, 1978, 12, 131–136.

The relationship of shame-guilt to social class and delinquency in Mexico was examined. Male adolescents from three socioeconomic levels (urban-migrant, urban-lower, and urban-middle) and three legal statuses (arrested but released, arrested and awaiting further processing, and non-delinquent) responded to a 12-item shame-guilt inventory and to an open-ended question concerning how their own deviant behavior could most effectively be curtailed. The main findings were: (1) no association between delinquency and shame-guilt scale scores; (2) a difference between the released and processed delinquents on the open-ended responses rated for shame-guilt orientation; (3) a relationship between middle-class status and a stronger guilt-to-shame orientation on both criteria; and (4) a low overall preference for external-shame sanctions. Results are discussed in relation to a possible shift in moral ideology in Mexico. (Journal Abstract)

Seligson, M. A. Prestige among peasants: A multidimensional analysis of preference data. *American Journal of Sociology*, 1977, 83, 632-652.

Paper examined prestige hierarchies among 531 Costa Rican peasants. Subjects rank ordered nine peasant types, with two basic dimensions emerging from a point vector analysis of the data: Security-Insecurity and Legality-Illegality. Variations in prestige were found to be the result of remoteness from central locales.

Sexton, J. D. Modernization among Cakchiquel Maya: An analysis of responses to line drawings. *Journal of Cross-Cultural Psychology*, 1979, 10, 173-190. Data on modernization attitudes among Cakchiquel Maya indians in Guatemala supported the theory that there is a hierarchy of best predictors of individual modernity in which economic variables are the best predictors until a threshold of development is reached at which time social and psychological variables become the best predictors. Support was also found for idiosyncratic differences depending on attitudes and particular situations.

Sexton, J. D., & Woods, C. M. Development and modernization among Highland Maya: A comparative analysis of ten Guatemalan towns. *Human Organization*, 1977, 36, 156-172.

An analysis of behaviors in ten Guatemalan towns showed that changes in religious behaviors were best predicted by personality and motivation variables in developed and underdeveloped towns. Delayed gratification was inversely related to development, but internal migration correlated directly with development. There was a weak relationship between population and development.

Racial and Ethnic Issues

Morse, S. J. National identity from a social psychological perspective: Two Brazilian case studies. *Canadian Review of Studies in Nationalism*, 1976, 4, 52-76.

Reports results of a survey taken in São Paulo and Belem in Brazil. In Belem

(a less developed city) nationality was considered as an important way of perceiving self and others—preceded by family role, cultural level, and role of student. In Belem, nationality had a sort of spiritual meaning, whereas in São Paulo was taken to be more matter-of-fact. In both cities nationality was perceived as overriding race. For those for whom nationality is important in self-definition, traditional symbols and patriotic behavior was also important. São Paulo residents viewed citizenship in terms of political activism whereas those in Belem stressed a noninvolved form of patriotism.

Szapocznik, J., Arca-Scopetta, M., Kurtines, W., & Aranalde, M. A. Theory and measurement of acculturation. *Revista Interamericana de Psicología/Interamerican Journal of Psychology*, 1978, 12, 113–130.

This paper outlines a psychosocial model of acculturation intended to account for the occurrence of intergenerational/acculturational differences in immigrant families. Two acculturation scales were developed measuring self-reported behaviors and value dimensions. The behavioral scale provided a highly reliable and valid measurement of acculturation and proved superior to the value scale in almost every respect. Behavioral and value acculturation were found to be linear functions of the amount of time a person was exposed to the host culture. The rate at which the behavioral acculturation process took place was found to be a function of the age and sex of the individual. The findings suggest that intergenerational/acculturational differences develop because younger members of the family acculturate more rapidly than older family members. (Journal Abstract)

Sex Roles, Sex Differences, and Sexism

Jenni, M. A. Self differences in carrying behavior. *Perceptual and Motor Skills*, 1976, 43, 323–330.

Studied book-carrying behavior in 2,626 individuals in Canada, the U.S., and Central America. Males and females differed in their behavior—females wrapped their arms around the books, which they then clasp against the body; males, on the other hand, carry books on the side of the body.

Levine, R. V., & West, L. Attitudes toward women in the United States and Brazil. *Journal of Social Psychology*, 1979, 108, 265–266.

Attitudes toward women were tested among 129 United States and 150 Brazilian high school and college students using the Spence and Helmreich's Attitude toward Women Scale. College students were found to have more liberal attitudes than high school students. Brazilians scored more liberally than subjects from the U.S., especially among university students.

López Garriga, M. M. Estrategias de auto-afirmación en mujeres puertorriqueñas (Self-affirmation strategies among Puerto Rican women). *Revista de Ciencias Sociales*, 1978, 20, 259–286.

The study attempted to understand the use of manipulative strategies as a way

to circumvent patriarchal authority in the family. Although social class-based differences had been predicted, an analysis of the interview data with lower- and middle-class urban women in San Juan showed no differences in the number or the type of strategies used. The author argues that the results corroborate the feminine-oppression paradox of Puerto Rican women.

Marotz, R. Sex differentiation and inequality: A Mexican-United States comparison of parental aspirations for daughters. *Journal of Comparative Family Studies*, 1976, 7, 41-53.

U.S. parents with exception of white-collar mothers viewed the role of wife-mother more positively than Mexican parents. U.S. families were more egalitarian whereas Mexican families were not patriarchal, although there was less discrimination against women in Mexico than in the U.S.—this may be due to the fact that rapid social change is critical for sex-role changes.

Turner, J. Estereotipos sexuales: Una comparación de los estudiantes Colombianos y Canadienses. (Sex-role stereotypes: A comparison of Colombian and Canadian students). *Revista Latinoamericana de Psicología*, 1977, 9, 57-74. Reports answers to modified versions of Rosenkrantz et al.'s questionnaire among college students in Toronto, Canada and Bogotá, Colombia. Subjects were also asked to rate the social desirability of each set of traits. Both groups agreed in 70% of their sex-typed traits, showing a very high degree of consistency within each group. As in the U.S. data by Rosenkrantz et al., Warmth and Competence appeared as two important dimensions. Most differences between Colombians and Canadians can be explained in terms of Colombian subjects' Machismo/Marianismo.

Social and Personality Development

Durán, J., & Castillo, O. Un estudio exploratorio: La transmisión de ideología a través del juego infantil. (An exploratory study: Ideological transmission through children's games). *Psicología*, 1977, 4, 125-138.

Analyzes children's games in order to find their value as a creative and enriching experience or as an instrument to transmit values and ideologies that sustain current Venezuelan society. The data, gathered through participant observation and paper-and-pencil instruments among 7 to 14-year-olds, showed that games are transmitting sex-role stereotypes, individuality in social interaction, and competition. Games are giving way to organized sports, males aspiring to become well-known sports stars. Games and sports are seeing as promoting a capitalistic orientation.

Horas, P. La percepción de lo humorístico en la infancia. (Perception of comic stimuli in children). *Revista Latinoamericana de Psicología*, 1977, 9, 369-386.

A total of 300 children (aged 7 to 13) were given 60 verbal and graphic stimuli previously judged to be funny. Perception of humor was defined as

- showing a smile or giving some verbal response and explaining why the stimuli was funny. No sex differences were found; the ability to perceive comic stimuli increased with age and as a function of cognitive development.
- Spencer, W. A. Interpersonal influences on educational aspirations: A cross-cultural analysis. *Sociology of Education*, 1976, 49, 41–46.
- Structural factors were found to be of little importance in educational aspirations of 7th-grade Bolivian males. A significant factor was the influence of a “significant other.”
- Wainerman, C. *Sociolingüística de la forma pronominal*. (Sociolinguistic analysis of pronoun usage). México: Trillas, 1976.
- Presents results of an analysis of the usage of the formal and informal “you” in Argentina. Data show usage is not related to economic development of different geographical areas or to social groups, although acceptance of new ways of speaking moves from upper to lower classes and from more modern to less modern communities. Data further agree with Roger Brown’s ideas of language development.
- Williamson, R. C. Socialization, mental health, and social class: A Santiago sample. *Social Psychiatry*, 1976, 11, 69–74.
- As compared to middle-class, lower-class individuals showed greater parental rejection, more parental punitiveness, greater distance from parents, and a less consistent and predictable home environment. Mental health indices also favored middle-class individuals. Data were collected in Pre-Allende times.

Social Change and National Development

- Castro-Lopez, H. Estudio de una comunidad sometida a un brusco cambio social. (A study of a community submitted to rapid social change). *Revista del Hospital Psiquiátrico de la Habana*, 1977, 18, Supplement No. 1. 147–151.
- Reports the study of 255 residents (41.26% of the total population) of a “new town” (inhabitants from a poor rural environment who are brought to a residential complex). The majority of the residents interviewed showed a positive attitude toward their new residences. Those who showed “greater integration to the revolution” showed a more positive attitude toward the new housing project than those who were less integrated. Liking also increased as a function of an increase in time spent residing in the new town. Psychopathology did not increase as a function of the change.
- Escovar, L. A. Proyección de la psicología social al sector rural: El caso de Panamá. (Applications of social psychology to rural areas: The case of Panama). *Psicología*, 1977, 4, 183–191.
- Proposes two basic behavioral patterns to consider in terms of the applications of social psychology to rural development: (1) the individual’s participation in decision making; and (2) level of productivity. Data from Panama have shown the role of normative beliefs and self-perception in decision-making

behaviors. Productivity on the other hand has been shown to be affected by acceptance or rejection of innovations, high incidence of alcoholism, and absenteeism. Any intervention project is perceived as having to address the aforementioned variables in order to succeed.

Hornik, R. C. Mass media use and the "revolution of rising expectations": A reconsideration of the theory. *Communication Research*, 1977, 4, 387-414. Reports a 3-year panel study of El Salvador Junior High School students. An increase in educational and occupational expectations and a decrease in desire to live in an urban area was found in terms of increased TV exposure. Therefore the mass media is seen as affecting expectations insofar as other elements of the social environment also reinforce those changes.

Irizarry Rodriguez, A., & Serrano García, I. Intervención en la investigación: Su aplicación a la comunidad del Buen Consejo, Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico. (Intervention in research: Its application to the Buen Consejo community in Puerto Rico). *Boletín de la AVEPSO*, 1979, 2(3), 6-22.

The authors present a new model for community-based research. At the base of this model is the belief that by researching the investigator intervenes in the community and conversely, that by intervening in a community the investigator is researching the community. The process is embedded in Freire's ideas for "problematization"—the questioning of situations previously perceived as "normal." The model includes the following steps: (1) becoming familiar with the community; (2) identifying the community's needs; (3) meeting with community leaders in order to establish short- and long-term objectives; (4) dividing tasks among researchers and community leaders; (5) carrying out the tasks; (6) measuring the achievements obtained. Details are presented of the application of this model to a community in Puerto Rico. The first four stages have been successful following the utilization of common sociopsychological approaches, and methodologies derived from community psychology and evaluation research procedures.

Micklin, M., & Leon, C. A. Perceptions of the distribution of mental disorder in a South American city. *Sociology of Work and Occupations*, 1976, 3, 273-302.

Studied 333 health workers in Colombia; their perceptions of the distribution of mental disorders were related to the respondents' occupations (physicians, psychologists, and social workers), and not to personal characteristics.

Quintanilla Rodriguez, L. Papel del psicólogo social en una comunidad ejidal. (The role of the social psychologist in an ejido community). *Enseñanza e Investigación en Psicología*, 1978, 4, 241-246.

The author describes the development of an "action research" project with a government-organized rural community ("ejido") in Mexico. While the group of university-based researchers were participating in the community's activities, a conflict with the government ensued regarding the autonomy the community could expect regarding their day-to-day administration. The re-

search group, after being asked to take an active role in negotiations with the government, ended their project arguing that any change that could result as an effect of their actions would be short-lived and circumscribed to their presence in the community. The author argues for the need that social psychologists interested in social change have of knowing conflict theory and crisis management. An argument is also made for the need to center all change efforts on individuals' decisions so that a collective commitment can be achieved on a given social change—reflecting the community's needs and not the desires of the researcher. The role of social psychologists interested in social change is defined as that of facilitator and not that of promoter.

Simón, J. M. Utilidad del sociograma en la optimización de los servicios. (Use of a sociogram in order to maximize service delivery). *Revista del Hospital Psiquiátrico de la Habana*, 1976, 17, 264–274.

Shows how a sociogram can be utilized to provide a description of interrelationships among different sections in one of the hospitals in Havana. Further uses that are proposed include: (1) a better knowledge of human relations; (2) as an indicator of the person who should be the target of political activities due to his or her marginal relationships; (3) provides a better understanding of minigroups that may be controlling information; (4) provides a measure of political socialization and its effects.

Ugalde, A. Health decision making in developing nations: A comparative analysis of Colombia and Iran. *Social Science and Medicine*, 1978, 12, 1–7.

The study analyzes health needs articulation in Colombia and in Iran. The analysis show that health planning in both countries carries out a political function so that political goals and professional ideologies determine to a great extent the way the health sector is organized. Cultural traits are also found to determine health planning; There is little delegation of authority and of decision-making power, there is heavy centralization, criticism of superiors by subordinates is not allowed, experience and precedents are given low priorities.

Theoretical Issues

Da Costa, N. C. Dessemelhanca entre alternativas e sua influencia no arrependimento pós-decisao. (Difference of alternatives and its influence on post-decisional regret). *Ciencia e Cultura*, 1977, 29, 838.

The study tried to verify the appearance of postdecisional regret. Data from 93 subjects showed that dissonance was more intense in those situations that involved qualitatively different alternatives. Furthermore, the data showed the appearance of postdecisional regret immediately after a decision had been made.

Rodriguez Kauth, A. Acido Vainillin Mandélico, disonancia cognoscitiva y auto-evaluación. (Vainillin Mandelic acid, cognitive dissonance and self-eval-

uation). *Revista Latinoamericana de Psicología*, 1976, 8, 261-273.

Data show that increases in cognitive dissonance produced increases in Vanillin Mandelic acid in urine, especially among subjects with high degrees of self-esteem.

Silvestre Ortiz, E. Niveles de disonancia cognoscitiva y evitación de información. (Levels of cognitive dissonance and information avoidance). *Psicología*, 1977, 4, 73-88.

Tested the relationship between information selectivity and cognitive dissonance among Dominican Republic college students. Subjects were given feedback about a survey they had previously participated in which varied the degree of agreement with the subject's own opinions. They were offered further details by phoning or writing a high credibility source (a university). Results showed that high- and no-dissonance subjects searched for further information, whereas those with low and medium levels of dissonance tended not to search for more information.

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