The International Society for Ecological Psychology

Volume 2 Number 2 NEWSLETTER October 1985

UPPSALA
EVENT CONFERENCE

The Third International Conference on Event Perception and Action went to the home of Event Perception, Uppsala Sweden, at Mid - Summer, 1985. The organization and hospitality were wonderful. Indeed, it appeared that a large number of the people living in Uppsala and Stockholm had left for the seaside or countryside and were renting us their entire cities, not just hotel rooms. Moreover, lest we miss something in our short stay, they arranged for the sun to shine long and tan deep.

At the opening meeting, conferees were greeted by the Rektor Magnificus of Uppsala University (Martin H:son Holmdahl), Gunnar Johansson, and Eleanor Gibson. Monday evening, after a reception hosted by the Rektor in lavish rooms of the Main University Building, we walked to Uppsala Castle (Rikssalen, Uppsala Slott) for a dinner given by the city of Uppsala, Lars Backlund of the City Council presiding. The setting itself -- immense Castle dining hall, the view from the hill on a clear warm evening, tasty food, and soothing drink -- was enough to establish a welcome serenity. Adding the crisply orchestrated serving routine punctuated by recently revived traditional key - fiddle music created lifetime memories.

We also learned that Sweden has jackhammers, discos, teenagers who drive fast cars and don't sleep, and false (fire) alarms -- just to remind us that we all live on the same planet.

The early planning for the Conference assumed that about 80 people would answer the call since that was roughly the number at each of the first two. The number that came, nearly all participants, was closer to 150. By the time it became clear that so many people would attend, it was too late to change procedures. This forced an unintended intensity on the Conference, but one that underscored its timeliness.

The 150 people came from 16 countries and at least six disciplines. Notable senior people attending included Gunnar Johansson, Eleanor Gibson, Kai von Fieandt, Paul Fraisse, and Keizo Hayashi.

The number of highlights during the week and the number of details that fell smoothly into place reflect the coordination of skill, experience, dedication, and hard work that benefitted us all, but are hard to appreciate fully without being able to peek behind the scenes. As founder of the field that brought people together and the reason for Uppsala's prominence in psychology, Gunnar Johansson could be regarded as a distal source of this Event. As the person who had to be everywhere with the hardware, Dankert Vedeler (along with Sverker) was the ubiquitous proximal source. Sverker Runeson, as Gestalt, held it all together from start to finish.

Even the complaints were indices of success. Too many desirable talks to assimilate. Too many parallel sessions that forced one to miss one good presentation for another. Not enough time for discussion. These were not problems of boredom, and hence, not significant problems from the standpoint of measuring the worth of the conference.

It is difficult to summarize the content fairly in these pages. There was enough presented to support several major publications. The sessions on Speech Production and Perception and Action and Perception in Rhythm and Music are already being prepared for publication. We presume that a number of other sessions will give rise to major portions of the first issues of the journal of our Society.

Many of the sessions, most by design, showed the influence of James Gibson and Gunnar Johansson. Bruce Bridgeman even read a paper that had James Gibson as senior author. It reported research done at Cornell while Bridgeman was an undergraduate. Runeson's elaborations of both Gibson and Johansson were picked up in several places. Besides the explicit session on kinematic displays, references to "smart machines" popped up here and there. Kugler and Turvey introduced people to "the comfort mode" in action theory, a concept that may catch on for future Event conferences. "Percept - percept coupling" is an issue unfamiliar to many people at the conference, but it received a surprising amount of attention during the week.

The extensive growth of event perception and action research within developmental psychology (with Eleanor Gibson leading the way) since the Vanderbilt conference was quite evident. The concept of "affordances" has aroused widespread curiosity. Some of the applied themes at the Vanderbilt meeting were also continued and elaborated, especially in the sessions on Information for Driving and Flying, Information for Locomotion, and Ergonomics. My guess is that the afternoon speech session wins the prize for intensity.

We welcome further observations from people who would like to describe noteworthy aspects of the Conference in more detail for our readers. One of the best ways to show gratitude to our Swedish hosts will be to acknowledge the role of the conference in stimulating and cultivating new developments in our discipline. Be sure to let them know! The desire for another Event conference is a clear sign of their success. See below for 1987 plans.

PROGRAM

This is close to the program as it occurred. Demands of the moment led to last minute shuffling and consolidation so that some authors of material written for the conference may not be acknowledged properly. In some cases, the abstracts give a more complete crediting of authors. Most people who presented posters also presented their work in talks of varying length in the afternoon sessions. The titles and authors in order of presentation are indicated below.

Fairly complete sets of abstracts exist. Everyone attending the conference received a set. Although to my knowledge no special supply of extras was created, you should be able to convince a friend who attended to copy a set for you if you want one. If you have no friends (who attended), you may write to me (W. M. M.) or Sverker Runeson. We'll do what we can to fix you up (friends, abstracts, abstract friends, whatever).

Talks given in the morning, addressed to everyone attending the conference, set the stage for the subjects pursued in the afternoon sessions. From Tuesday through Friday, afternoon sessions met concurrently.

Monday Morning, June 24

GIBSON AND BRUNSWIK: TWO ECOLOGICAL PSYCHOLOGIES

Brehmer, B. & Hammond, K. Distal focusing and behavior research isomorphy as principles for an ecological psychology.

Mace, W. M. Remembering the optic array: Brunswik in the light of Gibson.

Monday afternoon (Combined Session)

I. GIBSON AND BRUNSWIK
THEMES

Eriksson, E. S. Neural vector analysis, ambiguity and exactness in motion perception.

Katz, S. Gibson, Ryle, and perceptual error.

Massarro, D. Brunswik and Gibson: Similarities and contrasts with implications for contemporary psychology.

II. PHYSICS AND CELL - PSYCHOLOGY:
DIRECT PERCEPTION AND SMART
MECHANISMS AS UNIVERSAL FEATURES
OF COMPLEX SYSTEMS

van de Grind, W. A. The possible structure and role of neuronal smart mechanisms in vision.

Pittenger, J. B. & Dent, C. H. Bacterial chemotaxis: An example of a mechanism for the direct perception of change.

Tuesday morning, June 25

PERCEPT - PERCEPT COUPLING

Epstein, W. Recovering structure from motion: Is an interactive model needed?

Gogel, W. Perceived distance as determiner of perceived motion.

THE PHYSICAL BASIS
OF COORDINATION

Kugler, P. N. Adiabatic invariance and conditional periodicity in rhythmic movements.

Newell, K. M. Topological characteristics of coordination: Principles of acquisition.

INFORMATION FOR FLYING

Owen, D. H. Global optical flow and texture variables useful for detecting and guiding self motion.

Tuesday afternoon
KINETIC DEPTH EFFECTS AND
STRUCTURE FROM MOTION

Hoffman, D. Computational theories of structure from motion.

Todd, J. T. Perception of structure from motion: Is projective correspondence of moving elements a necessary condition?

Braunstein, M. L. Recovering 3 - D structure from motion: Directions for theoretical and empirical research.

Landwehr, K. Kinetic depth in wire tangles.

Landwehr, K. A grammar of the optical stimulus information specifying 'depth' and ordinal spatial layout of all possible surfaces on earth.

Piggins, D., Wilson, J. & Robinson, J. Depth evoked from the interaction of static and moving circles.

DYNAMICAL PERSPECTIVES ON COORDINATED
MOVEMENT

Turvey, M. T. & Rosenblum, L. Dynamical / thermodynamical aspects of coupled rhythmic movements.

Saltzman, E. Examples of analyzing movements through 'Task dynamics'.

INFORMATION FOR DRIVING AND FLYING

Harrington, T. L. , Johnson, K. O., Harrington, M., Quon, D., Atkinson, R., Herbig, R. & Kline, K. A system of coordinates for representing all events: Illustrated by the adaptation of humans to hostile visual environments such as aberrant visual

flow fields and a rotating visual world.

Owen, D. H. Global optical flow and texture variables useful for detecting and guiding self motion.

McMillan, G. Information integration and synchronization: A critical issue for event perception.

Warren, R. & McMillan, G. Event perception needs an active psychophysics.

Wednesday morning, June 26

SPEECH PERCEPTION AND PRODUCTION

Saltzman, E. The task dynamic approach to speech production.

Fowler, C. The fit between action and perception in speech events.

PERCEPT - PERCEPT COUPLING

Balzano, G. J. Percept - percept coupling: Fact or fiction?

INFORMATION FOR LOCOMOTION

Leibowitz, H. W. The current status of the "Two visual systems" hypothesis.

Lee, D. N. Visual regulation of motion.

Wednesday afternoon

SPEECH PRODUCTION AND PERCEPTION

This session, chaired by Bjorn Lindblom, consisted of a series of invited commentaries on the morning talks by Elliot Saltzman and Carol Fowler. After the commentaries, Fowler and Saltzman responded.

Commentators on Fowler's presentation: R. Diehl, R. Porter, D. Massarro, J. Ohala, R. Remez, and M. Studdert - Kennedy.

Commentators on Saltzman's presentation: S. Grillner, J. Lubker, A. Lofqvist, and P. MacNeilage.

DEPTH THROUGH SHADOW OR SHADOW THROUGH DEPTH? AN EXAMPLE OF THE PERCEPT - PERCEPT RELATION PROBLEM

Gilchrist, A. Perceiving reflectance and illumination 'edges': New demonstrations.

Norman, J. When judgments of distal size are faster than judgments of proximal size.

Gerbino, W. Ecological models of transparency and phenomenal color scissioning.

Bergstrom, S. S. Colour constancy and perceived depth.

INFORMATION FOR LOCOMOTION

D. A. Owens and H. W. Leibowitz. Multiple modes of visual processing and nighttime highway safety.

G. J. Andersen. Optical flow information for the perception of self - motion: A revision to the two modes of processing theory.

Stoffregen, T. The role of optical velocity in the control of stance.

Simpson, W. A. Difference thresholds for time - to - contact.

Jansson, G. Perceptual guidance of walking.

van de Grind, W. A. Visually guided predation in the deep - sea environment.

Thursday morning, June 27

RHYTHM AND MUSIC

Fraisse, P. Action and event perception in the history of rhythm research.

Clynes, M, Musical thought and action.

ERGONOMICS: AN ECOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVE

Shaw, R. E. Rules for action: Controlling the work to be done.

TRADITIONAL ISSUES

Gibson, J. J. & Bridgeman, B. The visual perception of surface textures.

Thursday afternoon

RHYTHM AND MUSIC

Clarke, E. Categorical perception of rhythm.

Voss, P. G. & Handel, S. Playing triplets: Facts and preferences.

Sundberg, J., Friberg, A. & Fryden, L. How to terminate a phrase: An analysis - by - synthesis experiment on perceptual aspects of musical performance.

Kronman, U. & Sundberg, J. Is the musical retard an allusion to physical motion?

Bengtsson, I. Notation, motion and perception: Aspects of musical rhythm.

Gabrielsson, A. Musical rhythm: Notated, performed, experienced.

Reinholdsson, P. Some methods for studying live performance of rhythm on the drum set.

Parncutt, R. Pulse and pulse salience in musical rhythm.

Shaffer, H. The interpretive component in musical performance.

Jones, M. R. Attending and the function of rhythm in music perception.

Balzano, G. J. An ecological approach to pitch, rhythm, and timbre in music.

ERGONOMICS

Warren, W. H. Environmental design as designing affordances.

Mark, L. S. & Dainoff, M, J. Ecological approach to the design of ergonomic furniture.

Carello, C., Reichel, F. & Smith, R. Perceiving what is reachable: The region of reversibility.

Jenkins, H. Perceiving the work - to - be - done in orthodontic treatment.

Carolan, T. & Shaw, R. E. An adjoint systems approach to action.

Farber, C. The perception of natural event categories.

TRADITIONAL ISSUES

Owens, D. A. The resting state of the eyes and visual performance.

Gillam, B. Higher - order stimuli for stereopsis.

Michaels, C. F. Ecological approach to binocular distance perception.

Sedgwick, H. & Levy, S. Limitations in the static perception of environment - centered surface orientation.

Bozzi, P., Stefani, L. H. & Zanuttini, L. Induced stillness.

Chen, L. Topological approach to perceptual organization.

Friday morning, June 28

DEVELOPMENT OF ACTING AND PERCEIVING

Gibson, E. J. Exploring the world, or How to discover affordances.

Kellman, P. An event perception approach to infant perception.

PERCEIVING PEOPLE, OBJECTS, ACTIONS, AND EVENTS THROUGH KINEMATIC CONFIGURATIONS

Costall, A. The perception of intentionality: Michotte's contribution to the study of social perception.

Friday afternoon

DEVELOPMENT OF ACTING AND PERCEIVING

Dent, C. H. Metaphoric similarity: Affordances for action and talk.

Gibson, E. J. & Stoffregen, T. Perception of extension and continuity of surfaces of support by crawling and walking infants.

Miller, M., Palmer, C., Saavedra, L., Gross, D., Abrams, A., Yuanshan, C. & Pick, A. D. Young children's perception of the unity of musical events.

Rochat, P. Mouthing and grasping in young infants: Reflexive responses or early exploratory activities?

Schiff, W. Audiovisual event perception in infants.

Smitsman, A. & van Loosbroek, E. Perception of number: A new perspective on number - concept development.

Smitsman, A. & Booman, A. Some consequences of Gibson's affordance concept to the study of meaning and its development in children.

Stoffregen, T., Schmuckler, M. & Gibson, E. J. Development of use of peripheral optical flow in stance and locomotion in young walkers.

PERCEIVING THROUGH KINEMATIC CONFIGURATIONS

Becklen, R. Experiments in behavior perception.

Good, J. The perception of social actions from light displays.

Kruse, P., Stadler, M. & Wehner, T. Frequency coding as a basic principle for the perception of movement Gestalt.

Sumi, S. Change in spatial orientation of the Johansson biological motion pattern.

Vickers, J. Perception of gymnastics.

Warren, W. H. Visual perception of elasticity in bouncing ball displays.

GENERAL

Davis, W. Visually directed throwing by mentally handicapped subjects.

House, D. Perception of fundamental frequency movement in speech.

Perczel, J. An experiment in compatibility: The languages of ecological psychology.

Vayra, M. Some non - formal constraints on Italian phonological form.

1985 ANNUAL MEETING
TRINITY COLLEGE
HARTFORD, CT. USA

(Meeting VIII)
October 19, 1985

The talks presented at our meeting occurred as advertised with one exception. Gary Hatfield, the philosopher from Johns Hopkins University, was hit by one of the flu bugs making the rounds this fall and could not get out of bed, much less out of Maryland. We hope he can make it to a future meeting.

The problem of representation dominated the day. The philosophers who spoke in the morning (David Blinder, Ruth Millikan, and Ivan Blair) described several points of view on representation (especially mental representation) as a key issue in psychology. The "picture people" (Knobler, Hagen, Kennedy, Reed) who spoke in the afternoon described problems of representing a point of view (in pictures). We intend to have abstracts in the next Newsletter.

Posters

John M. Kennedy, Gino R. Sette & Roberta Whitby (U. of Toronto). Direct and indirect pictures in advertising: Preference and memory effects.

Ramona Domander & John M. Kennedy. Shape and contour: The points of maximum change are least useful for recognition.

Rosemary Mills (U. of Toronto). Deep sea exploration: Description of a perceptual problem.

Francene Reichel (Brandeis U.) & Claudia Carello (Trinity College). Static depiction of dynamic information.

Alexis Grosofsky, David Payne (SUNY -- Binghamton) & Claudia Carello. Making faces: Effects of size and shape of facial outlines on feature placement for 'best' and 'aged' faces.

Lawrence Rosenblum, Richard Schmidt & M. T. Turvey (U. of Connecticut). Fluctuations and phase in coordinated rhythmic movements.

Richard Schmidt & Claudia Carello. Perceiving the region of reversibility.

A Shavian Triptych. Sensory - motor integration mapping over the perceiving - acting cycle.

1. Jeffrey M. Shaw & Robert E. Shaw (U. of Connecticut). The role of feedforward information in the perceptual control of action.

2. Robert E. Shaw. Mapping between energy and information flow: The measurement problem.

3. Tom Carolan, Peg Alexander & Robert E. Shaw (U. of Connecticut). Rules for the perceptual control of action: An experimental proposal.

Election

Eight people were elected to the Board at the meeting. They will serve two year terms, until October, 1987. Current Board members, then, are:

'85--'87	'84--'86
Claudia Carello	Carol Fowler
Mari Riess Jones	Eleanor Gibson
John M. Kennedy	James Jenkins
William M. Mace	Joseph Lappin
Claire F. Michaels	Ulric Neisser
Robert E. Shaw	Edward Reed
James Todd	Sverker Runeson
William H. Warren, Jr.	

Other Business.

Program Support -- Drawing on the experience they have had organizing programs, Claudia Carello and Bill Mace asked the members if they would approve using Society funds to give to speakers for expenses in cases where that might be necessary. That has not been done to

date, and the programs have been well received. Since we do not have enormous cash reserves (no anonymous donors appreciating our efforts to save the environment yet), it might be best to continue our current practice. However, some of the people we might like to have on a program have even less to spend than the Society. Thus it was thought worthwhile to have some money that everyone knew was available for speaker support, just as many university department program committees have.

No one at the meeting advocated a policy of never paying anything to any speaker, but dangers inherent in a "speaker fund" as well as advantages were quickly pointed out by several members. Two relevant motions were passed by a large majority of those present: 1. That a "speakers' fund" be established for one year by increasing the dues for 1986 by $2. Everyone will receive a 1986 dues notice within several months that reflects this one time increase. 2. A committee will be formed by the Board to recommend a fair method of using the fund. The recommendation will be reported back to the members.

SPRING MEETING. In an effort to make it more practical for people living outside the Northeast U.S. to attend meetings, we do look for the opportunity to hold meetings elsewhere. Since there seems to be a critical mass of people in the midwestern U.S., we would like to try having a meeting in the CHICAGO area. Who would come? Claire Michaels of Lake Forest College is willing to organize.

Len Mark, at Miami University in Oxford, Ohio is helping to organize a meeting with a Human Factors emphasis later in June. Some people thought that it might be efficient for us to meet in conjunction with that conference and that we ought not to compete with it. Len said (in a later phone conversation) that a spring Society meeting would not detract from the Miami Conference and strongly supported a Chicago area meeting.

If you think it is likely that you could attend, please write or phone Claire (Dept. of Psychology, Lake Forest College, Lake Forest, Illinois 60045. Phone -- 312 234 - 3100) to say so and give her the best dates for you. How is May 24 (1986)? That is the week before the U.S. Memorial Day Holiday.

BOOK REVIEWS

Assorted Interesting Books from the desk of John Pittenger

I've been trying to develop a list of books that cover the mathematics and physics of biology in ways that might be useful for ecological psychology. Bill Mace agreed that it might be helpful to print short descriptions of such books from time to time. If you are aware of any books that members should know about, please drop me a line. Alternatively, you might write a description yourself and send it directly to Bill.

This issue's books are:

Steven Vogel (1981). Life in Moving Fluids: The Physical Biology of Flow. Boston: Willard Grant Press.

Howard C. Berg (1983). Random Walks in Biology. Princeton: Princeton University Press.

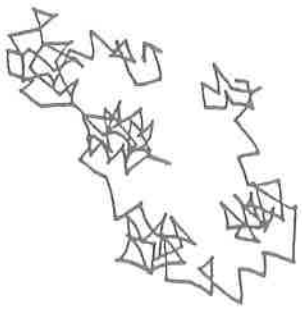
Helmut Tributsch (1982). How Life Learned to Live. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press. (Trans. of Wie das Leben leben lernte, 1976).

Vogel's book is an excellent example of a sustained treatment of the ecological relevance of an aspect of physics. The mathematics of flow in liquids and gases is presented very clearly and carefully. The assumptions used in each analysis are made explicit, as are the biological situations in which the assumptions are violated. As each mathematical result is developed, Vogel presents examples of how organisms have adapted to its physical implications. A very wide variety of phenomena are discussed including trees'

structural adaptations to wind pressure, the flight of birds and seeds, and the shapes of organisms living on the bottom of rivers or of the ocean. While the mathematics is sometimes moderately complex, his treatment is so clear and complete that it will be accessible to most readers. While Vogel is clearly a creative scholar trying to convey sophisticated ideas, he is also quite funny. For example, when one derivation became unduly complex, he resorted to what he calls "proof by intimidation." A large list of references to the biological and mathematical literature is provided. If you want to understand the ecological implications of fluid flow, this looks like an excellent place to start.

Berg's treatment of random walks is the narrowest of these three books. He develops the mathematics of diffusion of small particles (molecules, micro - organisms, etc.) in a thermal environment, treating diffusion in large open spaces and in enclosures, diffusion under external forces (e.g. gravity and cases when there are sources and absorbers of particles (as in an organism releasing a chemical into the environment or eating the diffusing particles). The book is very light on concrete biological examples of the implications of the mathematical results. Most examples are mentioned only in passing, though there is a chapter on bacterial chemotaxis.

I found it somewhat frustrating that Berg often chose to hint at the implications of the mathematical results rather than spelling them out fully. For example, he notes that random walks often look like this:



For an organism searching for food with a random walk, this amounts to a strategy of close searches of widely separated locales. It would have been interesting to be told what sort of organisms act this way, how efficient such a strategy is, etc. In any case, if you need to know this type of math, Berg's book is an excellent source of information. Berg assumes more mathematical sophistication than does Vogel, resulting in a good many steps in the derivations being left to the reader. I bet there are a good many ecologically important implications of these mathematical results yet to be discovered.

Tributsch's book is quite different from the other two. It covers a potpourri of biologically important physical facts and organisms' adaptations to them. There are chapters on swimming and flying, uses of light, uses of sound, and adaptations to high and low temperatures and to extremes of temperature. His unifying theme is that humans might make use of nature's clever solutions to problems of adaptation to the physical world. The book has essentially no mathematics and few references. However, Tributsch knows an amazing amount of odd lore. Being a fan of such lore, I did enjoy the book. While it doesn't seem to me to be a source of any novel general principles, there are lots of items that could be used as examples in course lectures.

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From Ed Reed

Kenneth Laws (1984). The physics of dance. NY: Schirmer/Collier - Macmillan.

The human body is in a constant state of disequilibrium with respect to gravity,

thanks to evolution having granted us the upright posture. This means that our "center of gravity" is in a continual state of motion. To be erect, to take a stance, is not to keep the center of gravity still, but to keep its displacement and acceleration within a region of "reversibility" -- to be always falling, but falling such short distances and with so little force that recovery from the fall is a minor matter. To manage this trick while also moving our relatively massive limbs and head is no mean feat. My eight month old daughter enjoys standing upright on my outstretched hand, so that her downward directed force is always compensated by an appropriate (moving) support surface. But she can barely hold herself erect on stable ground, and her body inevitably careens downward if she looks around and waves her arm. Yet, when she becomes, say, three years old, she will love to play at falling, gyrating and dancing her arms, head, and trunk. We adults, perhaps because of inhibitions, rarely play with our stance spontaneously (although we continually shift our posture, and each of us has a characteristic posture); but, formal creatures that we are, some of us have invented a discipline called "dance" which is a very complex game of playing with stance and transitions between stances. Especially ballet is an extreme example of precisely coordinated ways of adjusting our bodies within the constraints of gravity and our centers of inertial moment.

Kenneth Laws' fine new book, tellingly illustrated with photographs by Martha Swope (known for her studies of dancers), provides a simple introdction to the biophysics of classical ballet. Everything from the basic tombé (a kind of lunge that gets one accelerating from a static position) to the variety of ways to generate torque so as to pirouette properly, to the great illusion of floating in the Grand Jeté, are first described in dance terms and then reduced to relatively simple dynamic models. Laws has had the cooperation of dancers, so most of the movements are illustrated with at least one photograph as well as stick figures to work out the forces and their directions. There are also attractive photographs illustrating some of the movements in real dances, such as Swope's marvelous shot from the center stage floor of Baryshnikov apparently floating through the air.

A pleasant bonus is a chapter on the effects of size on dance, which should suggest a number of experiments to those working on full - body movement skills. Laws points out that, given the constraints of rhythmic timing, some movements that are possible for a dancer of one size may not be possible for a dancer of another. The fact is that, once launched, we all accelerate under gravity, so that the timing of a jump may be very tightly constrained. For example, Laws proves that a jump of about one third of a second corresponds to a height of 6 inches for any size dancer. What if the score calls for such a length jump but one's feet are more than 6 inches long? Further scaling issues are discussed, and much of the physics is placed in very convenient short appendices which provide both qualitative and quantitative models of particular dance phenomena. The author apparently has conducted a number of experiments from which his data derive, and also edits a Kinesiology for Dance Newsletter (out of the Physics Department at Dickinson College). The Glossary of Dance terms at the end of the book was quite useful for this (rather naive) reader. If physicists and dancers are doing experiments on posture and movement, shouldn't we ecological psychologists encourage them, and maybe even join in?

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UPPSALA PICTURES

Robert Hoffman took many photographs at Uppsala and is making them available to anyone who would like copies. There are individual pictures of most of the speakers, group pictures, and pictures of many of the buildings. If you can think of photos you do not have but would like to have, write to Robert (Dept. of Psychology, Adelphi University, Garden City, NY 11530 USA) to see if he can get a copy for you. Perhaps other people who took pictures would make a similar offer. Robert has been our most faithful chronicler. He has given us pictures from all of the ISEP meetings.

QUERY ABOUT SPRING MEETING

Did you read about the proposed spring meeting on page 8? If not, go back to see what has been considered. You were asked to contact Claire Michaels to let her know if you could be interested in a CHICAGO area meeting this coming spring.

PRIOR QUESTION. Would it help you in any way if such a meeting were two days instead of one?

If you have any inclination to attend or to give a presentation at a Midwestern meeting this spring, please notify Claire or Bill Mace. If we do not hear from many people, we will not schedule a meeting.

1987 EVENT CONFERENCE

TRIESTE, ITALY

The prospects for having the Fourth Event Conference in 1987 look very bright. Walter Gerbino, Professor of Psychology at Trieste, volunteered to find out if such a conference could be held in Trieste. Thusfar, all indications are very positive. Walter will be in the U. S. late in November, 1985, and can discuss more of the planning with some of us then.

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c/o DEPARTMENT
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