

**Implications of Subliminal Classical Conditioning  
for Defeating the Use of Countermeasures in the  
Detection of Deception: Subliminal Evaluation  
of Classically Conditioned Stimuli**

**Victor L. Cestaro, Ph.D.  
Department of Psychology  
State University of New York at Stony Brook  
Stony Brook, New York 11794-2500**

**August 1993**

**Department of Defense Polygraph Institute  
Fort McClellan, Alabama 36205-5114  
Telephone: 205-848-3803  
FAX: 205-848-5332**

*1995 0925 064*

~~19960326 004~~

**DTIC QUALITY INSPECTED 1**



**Implications of Subliminal Classical Conditioning  
for Defeating the Use of Countermeasures in the  
Detection of Deception: Subliminal Evaluation  
of Classically Conditioned Stimuli**

**Victor L. Cestaro, Ph.D.  
Department of Psychology  
State University of New York at Stony Brook  
Stony Brook, New York 11794-2500**

**August 1993**

**Department of Defense Polygraph Institute  
Fort McClellan, Alabama 36205-5114  
Telephone: 205-848-3803  
FAX: 205-848-5332**

# REPORT DOCUMENTATION PAGE

Form Approved  
OMB No. 0704-0188

Public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 1 hour per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. Send comments regarding this burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing this burden, to Washington Headquarters Services, Directorate for Information Operations and Reports, 1215 Jefferson Davis Highway, Suite 1204, Arlington, VA 22202-4302, and to the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Project (0704-0188), Washington, DC 20503.

<b>1. AGENCY USE ONLY (Leave blank)</b>		<b>2. REPORT DATE</b> August 1993	<b>3. REPORT TYPE AND DATES COVERED</b> Final Report (From Jan 92 to Aug 93)	
<b>4. TITLE AND SUBTITLE</b> Implications of Subliminal Classical Conditioning for Defeating the Use of countermeasures in the Detection of Deception: Subliminal Evaluation of Classically conditioned Stimuli			<b>5. FUNDING NUMBERS</b> DoDPI91-P-0002	
<b>6. AUTHOR(S)</b> Victor L. Cestaro				
<b>7. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES)</b> Department of Psychology State University of New York at Stony Brook Stony Brook, New York 11794-2500			<b>8. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION REPORT NUMBER</b> N00014-92-J-1393	
<b>9. SPONSORING/MONITORING AGENCY NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES)</b> Department of Defense Polygraph Institute Building 3165 Fort McClellan, AL 36205-5114			<b>10. SPONSORING/MONITORING AGENCY REPORT NUMBER</b> DoDPI93-R-0005 DoDPI91-P-0002	
<b>11. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES</b>				
<b>12a. DISTRIBUTION/AVAILABILITY STATEMENT</b> Public release, distribution unlimited			<b>12b. DISTRIBUTION CODE</b>	
<b>13. ABSTRACT (Maximum 200 words)</b> Traditionally, classical conditioning paradigms have focused on reflexive responses to stimuli that are readily identified. In this research, the probability and magnitude of electrodermal responses elicited by stimuli below awareness levels (subliminal) were investigated. Thirty male college students were randomly assigned to either a supraliminal or subliminal treatment group (15 per group). During conditioning employing a partial reinforcement schedule, one of three geometric shapes presented at awareness level (supraliminal) was paired with a 1 to 4 milliampere electrical shock of 250 milliseconds duration. After conditioning had occurred, subjects electrodermal responses to sub- and supraliminally presented stimuli (the geometric shapes) were measured. Backward masking was used to reduce the probability of accurate stimulus recognition during the subliminal treatment condition. Data analysis showed that subjects in both conditions responded more frequently to target stimuli (CS+) than to stimuli which had not been previously paired with shock (CS-). While subliminally presented stimulus recognition accuracy did not differ significantly from chance level, the frequency and magnitude of subliminal treatment group responses to both the CS+ and CS- were greater than those of the supraliminal group. These results suggest that subliminally presented visual stimuli can elicit differential autonomic nervous system responding to CS+ and CS-.				
<b>14. SUBJECT TERMS</b> classical conditioning, subliminal perception, countermeasures			<b>15. NUMBER OF PAGES</b> 81	
			<b>16. PRICE CODE</b>	
<b>17. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF REPORT</b> Unclassified	<b>18. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF THIS PAGE</b> Unclassified	<b>19. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF ABSTRACT</b> Unclassified	<b>20. LIMITATION OF ABSTRACT</b>	

Report DoDPI93-R-0005

Implications of Subliminal Classical Conditioning  
for Defeating the Use of Countermeasures in the  
Detection of Deception: Subliminal Evaluation  
of Classically Conditioned Stimuli

Victor L. Cestaro, Ph.D.  
Department of Psychology  
State University of New York at Stony Brook  
Stony Brook, New York 11794-2500

August 1993

Department of Defense Polygraph Institute  
Fort McClellan, Alabama 36205

## Director's Foreword

One of the tenets of psychophysiological detection of deception (PDD) research is to explore and develop new procedures and sensors to aid in the detection of deception. The present study satisfies that requirement. Although a traditional polygraph sensor channel -- the galvanic skin response (GSR) -- was used in this study, the procedures used for eliciting the response were dramatically different from those currently employed for PDD.

This study was designed to determine whether visual stimuli presented below awareness levels (subliminal) could elicit autonomic nervous system responses without the subjects' awareness of the stimulus content. It was found that subjects' responses to geometric shapes paired with an aversive stimulus were different from those responses to stimuli which had not been associated with the aversive stimulus. The results of this study demonstrate; (1) that autonomic nervous system (reflexive) conditioning had occurred in all subjects and; (2) that the subliminal stimulus was capable of eliciting an automatic response even though that stimulus was not perceived by subjects.

Although this study demonstrated that this method of response elicitation may be effective against countermeasures when using certain PDD procedures--such as the guilty knowledge test (GKT)--the practicality of the method is questionable. Preparation of visual materials based on case facts known only to the perpetrator and investigators can be time-consuming and costly. Additionally, only a small number of criminal cases satisfy the conditions for employing the GKT. Further, an assumption would have to be made that the reflexive association observed in the present study would also exist in a guilty-knowledge situation. If further research is to be conducted in this area, a more pragmatic conditioning paradigm is needed to assess knowledge-associated responses.



Michael H. Capps  
Director

## Acknowledgments

The author would like to thank the student volunteers who participated in this study. Special thanks are extended to my research assistants: Jennifer Mikolyn, Deniz Demir, and Alla Raskin, who assisted throughout data collection. This research was sponsored by the Department of Defense Polygraph Institute. This study was supported by funds from the DoDPI as project DoDPI91-P-0002. The views expressed in this article are those of the authors and do not reflect the official policy or position of the Department of Defense or the U.S. Government.

#### Abstract

CESTARO, V. L. Implications of subliminal classical conditioning for defeating the use of countermeasures in the detection of deception: Subliminal evaluation of classifiably conditioned stimuli. August 1993, Report No. DoDPI93-R-0005, Department of Defense Polygraph Institute, Ft. McClellan, AL 36205--

Traditionally, classical conditioning paradigms have focused on reflexive responses to stimuli that are readily identified. In this research, the probability and magnitude of electrodermal responses elicited by stimuli below awareness levels (subliminal) were investigated. Thirty male college students were randomly assigned to either a supraliminal or subliminal treatment group (15 per group). During conditioning employing a partial reinforcement schedule, one of three geometric shapes presented at awareness level (supraliminal) was paired with a 1 to 4 milliamper electrical shock of 250 milliseconds duration. After conditioning had occurred, subjects electrodermal responses to sub- and supraliminally presented stimuli (the geometric shapes) were measured. Backward masking was used to reduce the probability of accurate stimulus recognition during the subliminal treatment condition. Data analysis showed that subjects in both conditions responded more frequently to target stimuli (CS+) than to stimuli which had not been previously paired with shock (CS-). While subliminally presented stimulus recognition accuracy did not differ significantly from chance level, the frequency and magnitude of subliminal treatment group responses to both the CS+ and CS- were greater than those of the supraliminal group. These results suggest that subliminally presented visual stimuli can elicit differential autonomic nervous system responding to CS+ and CS-. The higher rate of responding and larger response magnitudes observed in the subliminal group may, however, have been due to generalized CS+ expectancy in a situation where the stimuli could not be accurately identified.

Key-words: classical conditioning, subliminal perception, countermeasures

## Table of Contents

Title Page.....	i
Director's Foreword.....	ii
Acknowledgments.....	iii
List of Figures.....	vi
List of Tables.....	vii
I. Introduction.....	1
II. Method.....	15
Subjects.....	15
Apparatus.....	16
Procedure.....	20
III. Results.....	26
Recognition Accuracy.....	26
Strict Conditioning Criterion.....	27
a. Response Probabilities.....	28
b. Response Magnitudes.....	29
c. Questionnaires.....	30
Relaxed Conditioning Criterion.....	30
a. Response Probabilities.....	37
b. Response Magnitudes.....	37
c. Questionnaires.....	37
No Conditioning Criterion.....	38
a. Response Probabilities.....	38
b. Response Magnitudes.....	43
c. Questionnaires.....	43
IV. Discussion.....	43
References.....	50
Appendix A: Plain Geometric Shapes Used as Visual Stimuli.....	54
Appendix B: Vertical/Horizontal Visual Grating Pattern Used as a Mask for the Target Stimuli in the Subliminal Condition.....	58
Appendix C: Subject Questionnaires and Briefing.....	60
Appendix D: Equipment Placement for Stimulus Presentation.....	71
Appendix E: Experiment Flow Chart.....	73

List of Figures

1. Response probabilities of skin conductance responses to CS+ and CS- within the two groups with N = 8.....32
2. Changes in skin conductance magnitude as a function of condition with N = 8.....35
3. Response probabilities of skin conductance responses to CS+ and CS- within the two groups with N = 20.....40
4. Changes in skin conductance magnitude as a function of condition with N = 20.....42

List of Tables

1. Individual Skin Conductance Response Magnitudes  
in Microsiemens for both groups with N = 8.....33
2. Scores Obtained on the Beck Depression Inventory  
and the Spielberger Trait Anxiety Index.....36

Attempts to define the unconscious and to explain unconscious processes have varied from those originally proposed by Freud, to more recent efforts to describe these processes in cognitive terms. At the root of the problem is the lack of a clear definition of "unconscious." The term "subliminal perception" has been used to describe the effects of unconsciously perceived stimuli on conscious thought. The perceptual threshold is defined in traditional psychophysics as the stimulus level necessary for the subject to reliably report the presence of the stimulus 50 percent of the time. It is believed that stimuli which are presented below a subject's perceptual threshold are encoded and stored differently from those stimuli presented above that threshold. Conscious access to such differently stored material is not readily available. However, it can be demonstrated that this material can serve a "priming effect" in memory or recognition testing. Cognitive psychologists have since labeled this priming effect "implicit memory." Since this phenomenon has been addressed by psychodynamic researchers as well as those using

cognitive techniques, both will be reviewed in this study.

Freud interpreted "unconscious memory" as the end product of an underlying dynamic process taking place below awareness but manifesting itself as conscious behavior or ideation. The driving forces motivating behavior were claimed to be a person's unconscious wishes and fantasies. However, Freud failed to back up his claims with data collected in controlled studies. Recent studies in the psychodynamic arena have attempted to use empirical methods to support Freud's ideas. The subliminal psychodynamic activation (SPA) method has been used to provide researchers with data to support the notion that unconscious processes can influence conscious behavior (Silverman, 1976, 1983). Using systematic controlled laboratory procedures, researchers have attempted to show that unconscious stimuli have an effect on pathology in both clinical and non-clinical populations; they have achieved varying degrees of success.

In Silverman's studies, subliminally activating stimuli consisted of 4-millisecond tachistoscopic exposures of verbal or pictorial stimuli "with content

designed to stimulate the unconscious wishes, anxieties, and fantasies that psychoanalysis views as central motivators of behavior" (Silverman, 1983, p.70). In all cases, the control stimuli consisted of neutral material. In the experimental condition, post-stimulus increases in depressive thinking, pathological thinking, and nonverbal behavior were demonstrated in clinical patient populations involved in these studies. These results were not obtained when the stimuli were presented supraliminally.

These findings have been criticized by various researchers (Balay & Shevrin 1988, 1989, Fudin, 1986) and supported by others (Weinberger, 1986, 1989). Balay and Shevrin (1988) criticize methodological weaknesses in all of Silverman's studies, and take to task the assumptions that subliminal stimuli can activate unconscious conflict, and that these findings are consistent with psychoanalytic theory regarding the nature of this conflict. Methodologically, they question Silverman's lack of the use of a fixation point in the blank field and inattention to the visual angle subtended by the stimulus. It should be determined what portion of the stimulus registers

subliminally on what portion of the retina. The fovea, the region of central vision consisting entirely of cone receptors, is the most highly discriminating portion of the eye, and subtends a visual angle of less than 3 degrees. It is possible that the stimuli which registered only in the region of central vision were responsible for the subliminal effect, and any negative findings may be due to stimulus perception in the peripheral vision system. Therefore, to expose the stimuli foveally, the subject's focus of attention prior to and during stimulus exposure must be controlled. According to Fudin (1986), the stimuli used by Silverman would subtend a visual angle of approximately 4 degrees by 5 degrees. Balay and Shevrin (1988) also note the lack of structural and psychological similarity in the control and experimental stimuli, and the statistical problems created by using change scores. Fudin (1986) also questions the structure dissimilarities in Silverman's studies. He questions why Silverman asserts that the stimulus PEOPLE ARE WALKING (the control stimulus) is similar in structure to MOMMY AND I ARE ONE (the experimental stimulus). The stimuli used by Condon and

Allen (1980) consisting of a control card containing a sentence using the random letters DGAHY LIJ G CLR SKU and a card with the subliminal message MOMMY AND I ARE ONE, are more structurally consistent than those used by Silverman. Porterfield and Golding (1985) state the problem of neutrality of the message could be controlled by using a random arrangement of the letters in MOMMY AND I ARE ONE in the control stimulus (e.g., DMNOA NIM Y ERO EMA). According to Balay and Shevrin (1988), Silverman "walked boldly into the lion's den of two controversial areas: subliminal perception research and the empirical validity of psychoanalysis, neither of which is accessible to direct observation and both of which deal with concepts that are for many people counterintuitive."

Adding to the controversy over the validity of the psychodynamic activation hypothesis, Spence (1964) reported that the word "cheese," presented subliminally (1/50 second duration), increased subjects' subjective hunger. Spence presented 10 cheese and 10 blank slides in random order, instructing his subjects to respond to each slide by writing "something" or "nothing."

Subjects were to rate their hunger prior to presentation of the stimuli, and again immediately following the subliminal word list presentation. Hunger ratings were higher after presentation of the subliminal word list. His findings were disputed by Jennings and George (1970) on the grounds that Spence did not use a control group, and did not control for the possibility that differential data between pre- and post-stimulation sessions may have been attributable to suggestions of hunger given to the subjects by a supraliminal word list which they had seen, and by the hunger-rating scales they had to fill out during the experimental session. Spence was also criticized for not using a forced-choice method, in that subjects could avoid making difficult discriminations by using the "nothing" response. George and Jennings (1972) attempted to replicate Spence's findings, with the addition of a multiple-choice format to force subjects to make a discrimination, and found no differences between the subliminal and supraliminal groups.

In addition, non-psychodynamic experimental research has studied unconscious learning and the perception of stimuli that are below the level of

awareness, in an attempt to show that these stimuli have some cortical representation that can be brought into awareness (Eich, 1984, Marcel, 1983, Bornstein, Leone, & Galley, 1987). In a shadowing study conducted by Eich (1984), it was shown that subjects could recognize and spell previously unattended homophones (words spelled differently, having the same pronunciation, such as PEAR and PAIR), and he claimed that these results offered evidence that remembering does not have to be deliberate or intentional. In this study, subjects were to attend to an essay presented on the right channel through a pair of stereo headphones, and were told they would be tested later for comprehension of the material presented. They were also informed that during the experimental session, extraneous information of an unspecified nature would be presented on the left channel. On completion of the shadowing task, the subjects were to generate a short spoken synopsis of the shadowed material. The next task was to listen to a list of words spoken by the experimenter and state aloud whether the word was old or new (i.e., had or had not been presented on the unattended channel), and to assign a confidence rating

(1 = definitely old; 2 = probably old; 3 = guessing old; 4 = guessing new; 5 = probably new; 6 = definitely new) to each word spoken. Following this recognition task, subjects were to spell a series of 64 words spoken by the experimenter, of which 16 were old homophones, 16 were new homophones, 8 were old nonhomophones, and 24 were new nonhomophones. A typical old homophone presented during the experimental session was taxi-FARE, with the tested old homophone being FARE. On the recall task (spoken synopsis) subjects did poorly, and did not perform significantly better on the recognition portion of the test, consistent with the claim made by many researchers that there is little or no long-term retention of unattended events. However, the results of the spelling test revealed that the probability of spelling a homophone in line with its less common interpretation was higher if the item had been presented on the unattended channel.

Kleepsies and Wiener (1972) investigated the orienting response as an indicator of subliminal perception. According to Rosenman (1968), a saccadic eye movement ("orienting reflex") toward the display

would be expected if there is any input from a briefly exposed stimulus. The dependent measures used by Kleepsies and Wiener (1972) were frequency and latency of first eye movement ("orienting reflex"), and "report" data from the subjects. Subjects were instructed to respond on the thematic content (threatening versus non-threatening) and stimulus structure (angular versus curved) of stimuli presented at subliminal and supraliminal levels. Typical stimuli were high contrast photos of a man seated with his right forearm bent up toward his head. In the threatening situation, he was holding a revolver in his right hand. In the non-threatening photo, he was holding a pipe in his right hand. Curved structure was defined as smooth, curving lines on both the threatening and non-threatening stimuli, while angular structure was defined as straight lines and sharp angles on the threatening and non-threatening stimuli. These researchers found no differences which were a function of thematic content, at any exposure duration.

A number of studies have shown that there is a significant, measurable, positive attitude change toward stimuli to which subjects have been merely

exposed for short duration. This subliminal mere exposure effect has been successfully demonstrated using plain geometric shapes (Kunst-Wilson & Zajonc, 1980; Bornstein, Leone, & Galley, 1987), and subliminally presented photographs of people (Bornstein, Leone, & Galley, 1987). Bornstein, et al., (1987) also have shown that this mere exposure effect enhances subjects' attitudes toward persons in the natural environment when subjects have been subliminally exposed to photographs of those persons. In all cases, the emphasis has been on changes in observable behavior or affect that could be attributable to information which subjects were not able to verbalize.

Using electrophysiological methods, McCleary and Lazarus (1949) and Lazarus and McCleary (1951) were able to demonstrate that subjects were able to make discriminatory responses, as measured by electrodermal responses (EDRs), to stimuli presented at speeds too rapid for conscious recognition. These researchers presented five-letter nonsense syllables to subjects, flashed at speeds ranging from 6 ms to one second, on a screen placed seven feet from the subject. In all

cases, the fastest speed produced recognition accuracy results which did not differ significantly from chance. However, those words which had been previously paired supraliminally (1 second duration) with shock on a partial reinforcement schedule produced a measurable change in EDR from levels associated with non-shock paired words. For this response, Lazarus and McCleary (1951) coined the term "subception." These results were supported by O'Grady (1977), but he noted that there were problems associated with some of the measures used. In O'Grady's experiment, emotional stimuli and neutral stimuli were the independent variables used to elicit a response in skin resistance. O'Grady found that mean deflections of skin response were higher for subliminally presented emotional stimuli than for subliminally presented neutral stimuli. Emotional stimuli consisted of sexually charged photographs, and the neutral stimuli were photographs considered to have no emotional value, such as a hat, a dog, and a bridge. O'Grady also states that according to Chun and Sarbin (1968), Lazarus and McCleary (1951) failed to establish a distinction between preverbal and verbal skin resistance, and that

the verbal skin resistance measures contaminate the subception effects. O'Grady describes the preverbal measure as the skin resistance "...after the stimulus presentation but before decision and report." The verbal skin resistance is said to be a function of the subject's cognitive decision and subsequent verbalization. Just how this temporal distinction is made is unclear. Chun and Sarbin (1968) believe that verbal skin resistance measures appear more similar to the resistance measures reported by Lazarus and McCleary (1951).

More recently, Masling, Bornstein, Poynton, Reed, and Katkin (1991) have been able to support Silverman's (1976) findings using electrophysiological methods. Using an arousing experimental message (NO ONE LOVES ME) and a neutral control message (NO ONE LIFTS IT), subjects exposed to the short duration (4 ms) arousing message showed a significant increase in EDR when compared to controls. These results support Silverman's hypothesis that drive-related stimuli presented below awareness thresholds produce significant effects on behavior.

In addition to research using visual stimuli, some

studies have been conducted using subliminal (masked by 40 dB white noise) auditory verbal stimuli. One such study by Borgeat and Goulet (1983), showed a significant effect of "activation subliminal suggestions" on physiological measures of heart rate, EMG, and EDR during and following a stressing task. During the experimental task, subjects were exposed to auditory 25-dB activating and deactivating suggestions masked by a 40-dB white noise signal. For the deactivating subliminal auditory messages, suggestions of heaviness and warmth on the various parts of the body, and suggestions of subjective calm, relaxation, and sleepiness were employed. The subliminal activating suggestions suggested muscle energy and activity in the same parts of the body, and urge and readiness for some action to be accomplished in the future. Similar results were obtained by Borgeat, Elie, Chalout, Chabout, and Louis (1985) using an auditory attend/non-attend paradigm on measures of EDR, EMG, and heart rate.

A novel approach to subliminal activation was taken by Kaser (1986). In his research, he studied the effects of a subliminal message on subjects' production

of images and dreams. The subliminal stimulus consisted of an audio-taped sung message speeded up until it could not be consciously understood by subjects. This message was mixed with a normal music recording and played to subjects in the experimental group. The control group heard the normal music without the subliminal message. Both groups produced a pretest drawing before the tapes were played, an imagery drawing immediately after hearing the tapes, and a dream drawing of any dream they might have had on the night following the stimulus session. Drawings were rated on a scale of 1 to 3 for their manifest and latent content, with manifest content defined as being "any part depicting a literal interpretation of the objects, ideas and/or situations referred to in the message fragment." Latent content was defined as being "any part depicting a symbolic representation of the objects, ideas and/or situations referred to in the message fragment." A significant difference was found between the dream drawings and imagery drawings of the control and experimental groups. The effect of the subliminal message delivered to the experimental group showed the effect of the subliminal message when

examined by two art therapists who were blind as to what type of drawing they were rating. No such effect was found on the control group.

The intent of the present research was to evaluate the effect of supraliminal classical conditioning on autonomic nervous system responses measured during supraliminal and sub-threshold presentations of the conditioned stimulus. An aversive stimulus (shock) was used as the unconditioned stimulus (US) paired with a previously neutral stimulus (a plain geometric shape) used as the conditioned stimulus (CS+). The dependent measures were the magnitudes of the electrodermal response (EDR) above baseline, and the proportions of responses (probabilities) to the CS+ and CS- after conditioning.

#### Method

##### Subjects

Thirty six undergraduate males served as subjects. Fifteen subjects were used in each of two experimental conditions. Subjects were recruited from an undergraduate subject pool and were given credit for participation. Additionally, each subject was paid ten dollars upon completing the experiment. Six subjects

were dropped from the analysis because of equipment malfunctions.

### Apparatus

Visual stimuli consisted of three plain, two-dimensional geometric shapes; a circle, a square, and a triangle (see Appendix A). The stimuli were printed black on white on 35 mm slides placed in a Kodak Carousel slide projector and projected onto a .75 meter by 1 meter screen placed opposite the subject in an acoustically damped chamber, with the stimulus subtending a visual angle of approximately 8 degrees. A red solid-state laser, placed adjacent to the slide projectors, was used to project a 6 mm diameter spot on the center of the screen to function as a visual fixation point and warning light signaling the upcoming stimulus presentation. A video monitor with a 63.5 cm diagonal viewing area was placed 1.25 meters in front of the subject, directly below the projection screen, to provide instructions during the session. Tachistoscopic shutters were placed directly in front of each of the two slide projector lenses to control the stimulus duration. One slide projector was used to present the CS. The second slide projector was used to

present the masking stimulus during subliminal trials, consisting of mixed, discontinuous horizontal and vertical grating lines with a frequency of 1 cycle/degree (see Appendix B). To reduce the effects of over-stimulation of the rods in the retina and to control for long-duration visual after-images, both projectors were equipped with red filters. Each of the three shapes was presented in pseudo-random order during all trials. Electrodermal activity was detected by Beckman Ag-AgCl electrodes with a surface area of .8 cm<sup>2</sup> placed on the hypothenar eminence of the subject's nondominant palm, using cream composed of .05M NaCl in Parke-Davis unibase (Fowles, Christie, Edelberg, Grings, Lykken & Venables, 1981). Skin conductance was detected by a constant voltage skin conductance coupler designed by Lykken and Venables (1971), and amplified and recorded by a Grass Model 7 Polygraph. An electrode assembly consisting of two concentric rings fabricated from stainless steel, mounted in a nylon holder, was used to administer shock (Turskey, Watson, & O'Connell, 1965). Each of the two ring electrodes had a machined depression to hold a sponge saturated with a saline solution and coated

with conductive electrode jelly. The electrode assembly was placed on the ventral surface of each subject's nondominant forearm approximately equidistant from the wrist and elbow and secured with velcro straps attached to the electrode assembly. The subjects were instructed to make responses to the stimuli using the dominant hand. A PC compatible 386 computer with a Data Translation DT2821 digital/analog I/O board was used to advance the target slide projector carousel, control the laser projector, open and close the two tachistoscopic shutters, control the application of voltage to the shock electrodes, control presentations on the video monitor, apply the CS+ and CS- polygraph timing marks, and for recording subjects' button responses. During the conditioning trials shock was administered, under the control of the computer program, on 8 of the 15 presentations of the shape selected as the CS+ (partial reinforcement schedule). One analog channel was used to place a single timing mark of 1 cm amplitude on the polygraph paper contiguous with the presentation of each CS- and a double timing mark of 2 cm amplitude contiguous with the presentation of each CS+. These marks served as

points to begin electrodermal response measurements. The timing marks occurred at every stimulus onset. The timing marks were calibrated for half-scale deflection (approx. 2cm) for the CS+ and quarter-scale deflection (approx. 1cm) for the CS- of approximately 150 ms duration. Subject responses were made on a three-button box placed within easy reach of the subject's dominant hand. The remaining analog channel was used to place timing marks of 150 ms duration and 2 cm amplitude on the polygraph paper contiguous with the subjects' response on the button box. This served as a measure of response time, and also was used to account for any possible EDR artifacts attributable to motor responses. Electrodermal responses were recorded on continuous polygraph paper, on a channel lying between the timing mark channels. Button choices were displayed on the video monitor, located below the projection screen, as representations of each of the three shapes. The arrangement of the shape choices was randomly assigned in each trial to reduce the effects of response bias on the part of the subject. Below each shape, the numbers 1, 2, and 3 were displayed, corresponding to the arrangement of the response

buttons on the button box. Beck Depression Inventory and Spielberger State/Trait Anxiety Index questionnaires were used to collect psychological data from each subject.

### Procedure

Prior to participating in the experiment, each subject filled out a Beck Depression Inventory, a Spielberger State/Trait Anxiety Index, a Medical History Questionnaire, and was given a short oral and written briefing describing the purpose of the experiment (see forms in Appendix C).

Before trials began, one carousel slide projector was loaded with slides consisting of the three geometric shapes, arranged in pseudo-random order. Two separate arrangements of stimuli were used; set one for the habituation, test, and extinction trials, and set two for the acquisition trials. There were 15 of each of the three shapes, arranged such that each of the three shapes was presented in a pseudo-random order for the entire 45 trial set. Subjects in each group were placed in an acoustically damped chamber, seated in a comfortable leather chair, facing the stimulus projection screen and the video monitor on the opposite

side of the chamber. The shock electrodes and EDR electrodes were placed on the subject at this time. The response box was placed within reach of the subject's dominant hand.

Prior to the experimental trials, each subject was exposed to a "stimulus-adjustment" procedure to determine the two levels of shock judged to be at (1) pain level, and (2) tolerance level for that subject. Results of a short pilot study had shown that a shock level of 1 ma was probably sufficiently aversive for reliable conditioning. Subjects not meeting this minimum criterion were dropped from the experiment but given full credit for their participation. The subject self-administered shock by pressing one of the buttons on the button box. The subject administered shock as many times as he needed to determine each level. After the pain level was determined by the subject, the subject signaled so by pressing another button on the button box, which advanced the computer program to the tolerance level adjustment procedure and signaled the experimenter to adjust the electrical stimulator accordingly. EDRs were recorded during the adjustment and rating procedure to establish the occurrence of a

response to the stimulation. Completion of the two rating levels advanced the program to the baseline EDR procedure. The baseline EDR was run for 5 minutes to establish a stable baseline measure of electrodermal activity and allow the experimenter time to calibrate the EDR channel for each subject. No subject responses were required during this procedure.

Following the above adjustment and baseline procedures, all thirty subjects participated in the habituation/recognition condition prior to the acquisition trials. Fifteen presentations of each of the three stimuli (45 trials total) were made, with stimulus durations of 8 ms. Pilot studies had shown that the 8 ms stimulus duration was sufficient for reliable recognition of the simple geometric shapes used in this study. No visual masking was used during these trials. The subject's task was to attempt to identify each of the shapes by pressing the appropriate button on the response box. This period also served as a practice session to familiarize the subject with the procedures. A 70% correct response rate was used as the criterion for reliable recognition, although the pilot studies had shown that 100% accuracy could be

obtained with reasonable consistency. It was expected that recognition rates would be high in the supraliminal conditions and also in the habituation condition in the absence of any masking stimulus (see Merritt & Balogh, 1989, p. 577). To ensure appropriate motivation to respond accurately, subjects were informed, prior to the experiment, that monetary payment would be made to them, with the amount contingent on the number of correct responses made in all trials. At the end of the experiment, all subjects received the same amount of compensation.

Prior to the experiment, all subjects were told that this study would be investigating the relationship between short presentations of visual stimuli and autonomic nervous system activity. Each subject was informed that occasionally during the experiment he would experience a sensation on his forearm similar to the one experienced during the "stimulus-adjustment" procedure conducted prior to the experimental session. At the end of the experiment, subjects were informed of the actual purpose of the experiment.

During the experimental trials, each subject was instructed to fixate on the red warning light which was

projected on the center of the stimulus screen either 1.5, 2.0, or 2.5 seconds before the presentation of each target stimulus. These presentation delay times were randomized for each subject within each set of trials to avoid temporal effects. The subjects were informed that the stimulus would be presented sometime after the red light was illuminated. The red warning light was extinguished three seconds after masking stimulus offset in the subliminal condition, and three seconds after target stimulus offset in the supraliminal conditions, signaling the subject to make a response. The subject was instructed to press the button on the response box corresponding to the shape of the figure perceived during the stimulus presentation following the warning light. In all cases, the subject was forced to make a choice since there was no button associated with uncertainty.

During the habituation/recognition condition no shock was administered. EDRs were recorded and time-marked at each presentation of a stimulus. Target stimulus duration was 100 ms in the supraliminal conditions, and 8 milliseconds in the subliminal conditions, for each stimulus figure, with a minimum

ITI of 13S to allow for return to baseline. ITIs could extend beyond 13S if the subject was slow in making a decision and responding. In the subliminal test trials, the masking stimulus was presented for a period corresponding to a 5 to 1 mask/target ratio (40 ms). In all conditions, the subject was instructed to press the button on the button box corresponding to the perceived stimulus shape.

The supraliminal acquisition session, consisting of 15 presentations of each stimulus (45 trials), was run immediately after the habituation/recognition condition. The CS+ stimulus was randomly assigned to each subject by the software. Again, the subject was instructed to press the button on the button box corresponding to the figure perceived on the projection screen. Within the acquisition trials the CS+ onset was followed two seconds later by a 250 ms duration shock delivered to the subject through the shock electrodes (trace conditioning). The US (shock) was administered in only 8 of the 15 presentations of the CS+ (partial reinforcement schedule). These eight presentations were randomly distributed within the acquisition trials. Although the conditioned stimulus

was a compound stimulus consisting of the laser dot and the CS+, the laser dot was presented within all trials, under all conditions, and did not add any additional information that would enable differentiation between a CS+ or CS- on the upcoming presentation.

The next set of 45 test trials without shock was administered to measure EDR during presentations of the three stimuli to assess the effects of any acquisition of the CS+. A final set of 45 trials without shock, in which the three stimuli were presented at supraliminal durations, established extinction to the CS+.

## Results

### Recognition Accuracy

To test the effectiveness of the backward masking of the short duration (8 msec) visual stimuli, subjects were tested for correct identification (recognition) of the stimuli during the habituation and test trials.

The subjects in the supraliminal group correctly identified nearly all the visual stimuli (93% to 100%). Furthermore, recognition of the short duration unmasked presentations during the habituation trials was nearly perfect for all subjects in both groups (96% to 100%).

In the masked test trials, the subliminal group demonstrated chance or near chance recognition, ranging from 33% to 62% correct responses. Z-tests for the significance of these proportions of correct responses vs. expected responses (chance) showed probabilities ranging from .28 to 1. No subjects in this group obtained recognition probabilities which were significantly different from chance levels (i.e., 33%), indicating that the masking was effective in preventing recognition of the short duration target stimuli. Data were analyzed three ways to test the effectiveness of the conditioning procedure, using a strict conditioning criterion, a relaxed conditioning criterion, and no criterion.

#### Strict Conditioning Criterion

All 36 subjects showed skin conductance responses to the shock stimulus during stimulus adjustment trials and acquisition trials. Responses were defined as increases in skin conductance of at least 0.1 microsiemens with onset latencies of 1-3 seconds after CS presentation. However, six subjects were dropped from the study because of equipment failure during the experimental sessions, and 22 were excluded from this

data analysis because they failed to meet the strict conditioning criterion of three phasic responses to the CS+ during test/extinction trials. The eight remaining subjects were distributed equally within the two test conditions.

#### Response Probabilities

Response probabilities were calculated as proportions (number of valid responses elicited by each stimulus type [CS+ or CS-] divided by the total number of possible responses for each stimulus type). There were 15 CS+ stimuli and 30 CS- stimuli within each 45 trial set. If a subject had three CS+ responses and three CS- responses, the probabilities would be .20 and .10 respectively. If there was more than one response to a CS only the first response was counted. Of the 30 subjects tested, only eight met the conditioning criteria (four in the subliminal condition and four in the supraliminal condition). The mean response probabilities for CS+ and CS- for subjects in both the supraliminal and subliminal groups are shown graphically in Figure 1. Analysis of variance of response probabilities indicated a significant main

effect of stimulus type ( $F = 11.117$ ,  $df = 1,6$ ,  $p = .016$ ).

#### Response Magnitudes

Mean SCR magnitude in microsiemens for each subject was obtained by dividing the sum of the individual response magnitudes for each of the two stimulus types by the number of valid responses per stimulus type for that subject within each trial set. The individual mean response magnitudes are shown in Table 1, and the group means are depicted in Figure 2. Mean magnitudes were greater for subjects in the subliminal condition for both CS+ and CS-. In addition, for subjects in the subliminal group, response magnitude was greater to CS- than CS+, whereas in the supraliminal group, response magnitude was equal to CS+ and CS-. Analysis of variance (ANOVA) of the data contained in Figure 2 revealed a non-significant main effect of groups ( $F = 5.046$ ,  $df = 1,6$ ,  $p = .066$ ), a main effect of stimulus type ( $F = 6.331$ ,  $df = 1,6$ ,  $p = .046$ ), and a group x stimulus type interaction ( $F = 5.947$ ,  $df = 1,6$ ,  $p = .051$ ).

### Questionnaires

Subjects' scores on the Beck Depression Inventory (BDI) and Spielberger State Trait Anxiety Index (STAI) also were analyzed. Scores are shown in Table 2, in which it may be seen that lower scores were obtained by subjects in the subliminal group. A between-groups *t*-test showed significant differences in BDI scores between subjects in the subliminal group and those in the supraliminal group ( $t = -4.078$ ,  $df = 6$ ,  $p < .01$ ). Subjects who had valid electrodermal responses to the subliminal CS+ had significantly lower scores on the BDI than those subjects who had valid responses to the supraliminal CS+. Although the same directional trend was noticed in the STAI scores, analysis of these data did not show significant differences between the two groups.

### Relaxed Conditioning Criterion

Relaxing the selection criterion to use those subjects who had at least one phasic electrodermal response to the CS+ increased the sample size to 20 subjects, 10 per condition. Response probabilities and magnitudes were calculated as they were for the previous subject set.

Figure Caption

Figure 1. Response probabilities of skin conductance responses to CS+ and CS- within the two groups with N = 8.

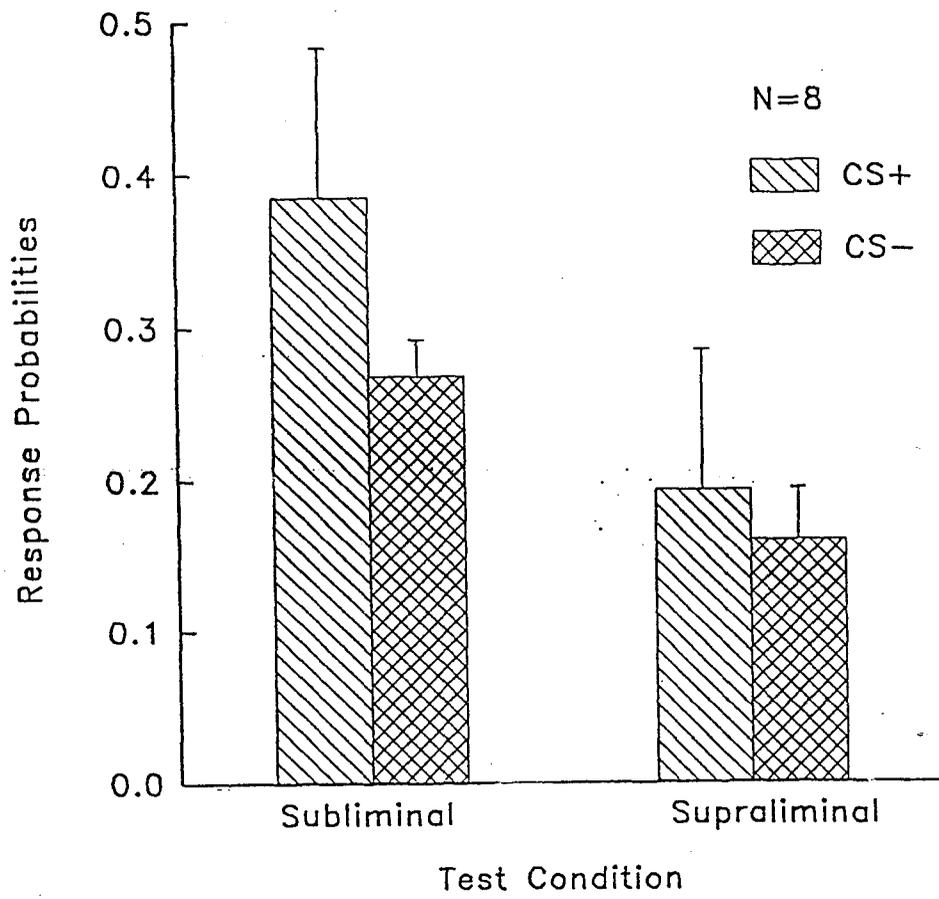


Table 1

Individual Skin Conductance Response Magnitudes in  
Microsiemens for Both Groups With N = 8

		Group			
		Subliminal		Supraliminal	
		CS+	CS-	CS+	CS-
		1.20	1.80	.63	.56
		.75	1.05	.20	.20
		1.05	2.00	.43	.43
		.43	.50	.63	.73
MEANS		.858	1.338	.473	.480

Figure Caption

Figure 2. Changes in skin conductance magnitude as a function of condition with  $N = 8$ .

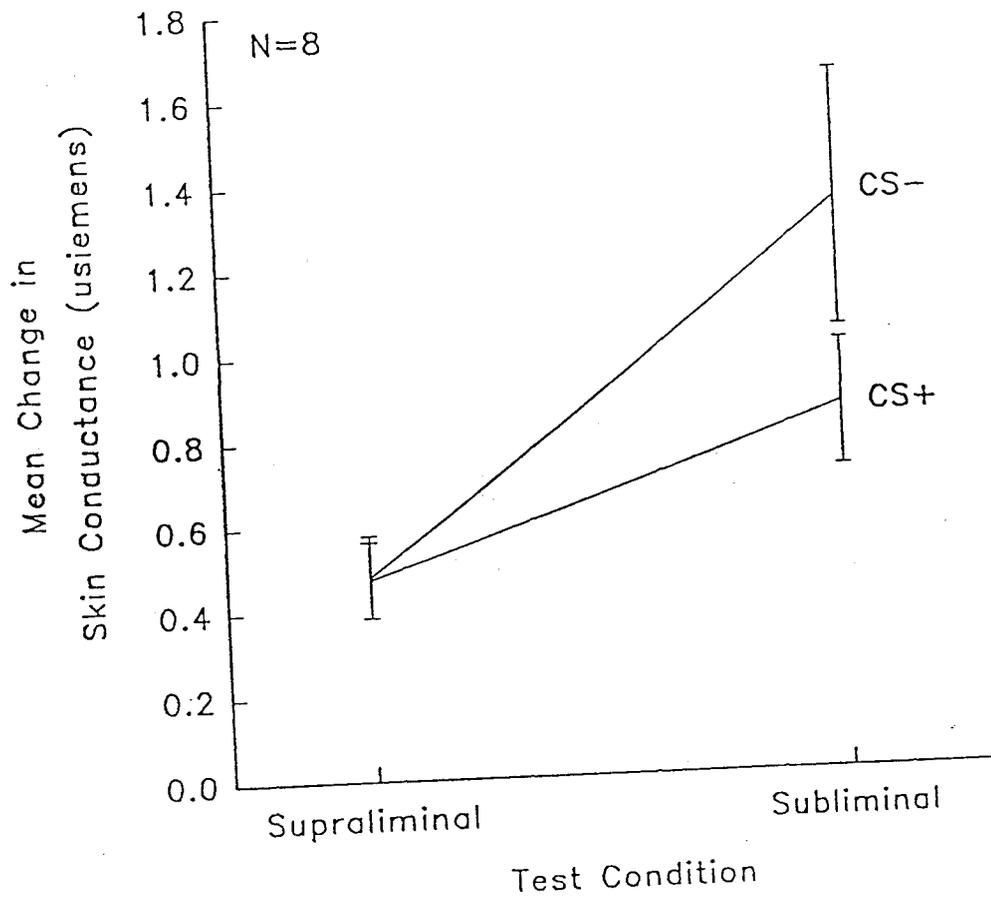


Table 2

Scores Obtained on the Beck Depression Inventory and  
the Spielberger Trait Anxiety Index

Beck		Spielberger	
Supra	Sub	Supra	Sub
9	4	35	30
7	1	43	36
8	0	35	21
5	1	33	35
MEANS	7.25	36.5	30.5

### Response Probabilities

The mean response probabilities for CS+ and CS- for subjects in both groups are depicted in Figure 3. A two-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) revealed a significant main effect of stimulus type, CS+ or CS- ( $F = 11.72$ ,  $df = 1,18$ ,  $p = .003$ ), indicating that all subjects responded more frequently to CS+ than to CS-.

### Response Magnitudes

The group means for the larger subject set are shown in Figure 4. Consistent with the findings for the smaller group, mean magnitudes were greater for subjects in the subliminal condition for both CS+ and CS-. For subjects in the subliminal group, response magnitude was greater to CS- than CS+, whereas in the supraliminal group, response magnitude was greater to CS+ than CS-. Analysis of variance of the data contained in Figure 4 revealed a main effect of groups ( $F = 4.292$ ,  $df = 1,18$ ,  $p = .053$ ), and a non-significant group x stimulus type interaction ( $F = 2.33$ ,  $df = 1,18$ ,  $p = .144$ ).

### Questionnaires

Subjects' scores on the Beck Depression Inventory (BDI) and Spielberger State Trait Anxiety Index (STAI)

did not differ significantly between the two groups. Since subjects were not assigned to groups by BDI or STAI scores, no relationship between groups and scores on these measures was expected. However, as with the smaller group, the subliminal group had lower mean scores on all three measures. BDI scores were 4.9 vs. 7.5, Spielberger state scores were 33.9 vs. 37.5, and trait scores were 35.1 vs. 36.0 respectively for the subliminal and supraliminal groups.

#### No Conditioning Criterion

The final analyses included all subjects who participated in the experiment. The remaining ten subjects added to these analyses had no responses to either the CS+ or CS-, with the exception of one subject who had a single CS- response.

#### Response Probabilities

A two-way analysis of variance revealed a significant main effect of stimulus type, CS+ or CS- ( $F = 8.72$ ,  $df = 1,28$ ,  $p = .006$ ), indicating that the addition of the ten subjects with no CS+ or CS- responses did not have a significant effect on the results.

Figure Caption

Figure 3. Response probabilities of skin conductance responses to CS+ and CS- within the two groups with N = 20.

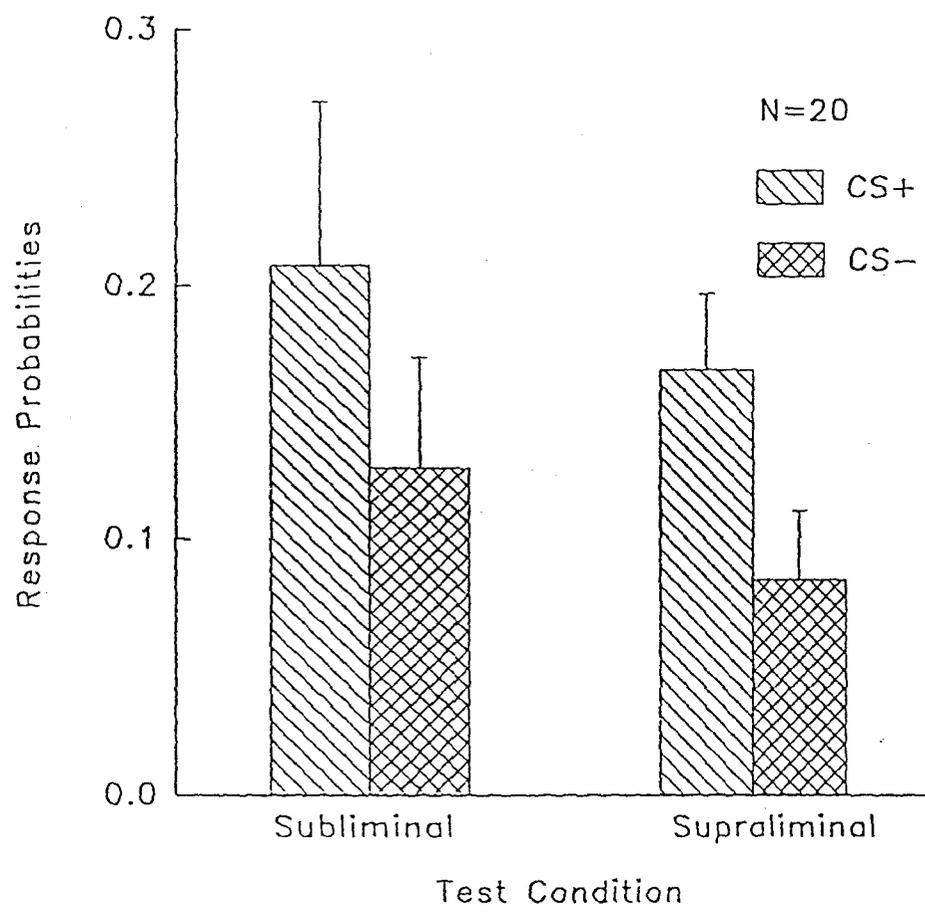
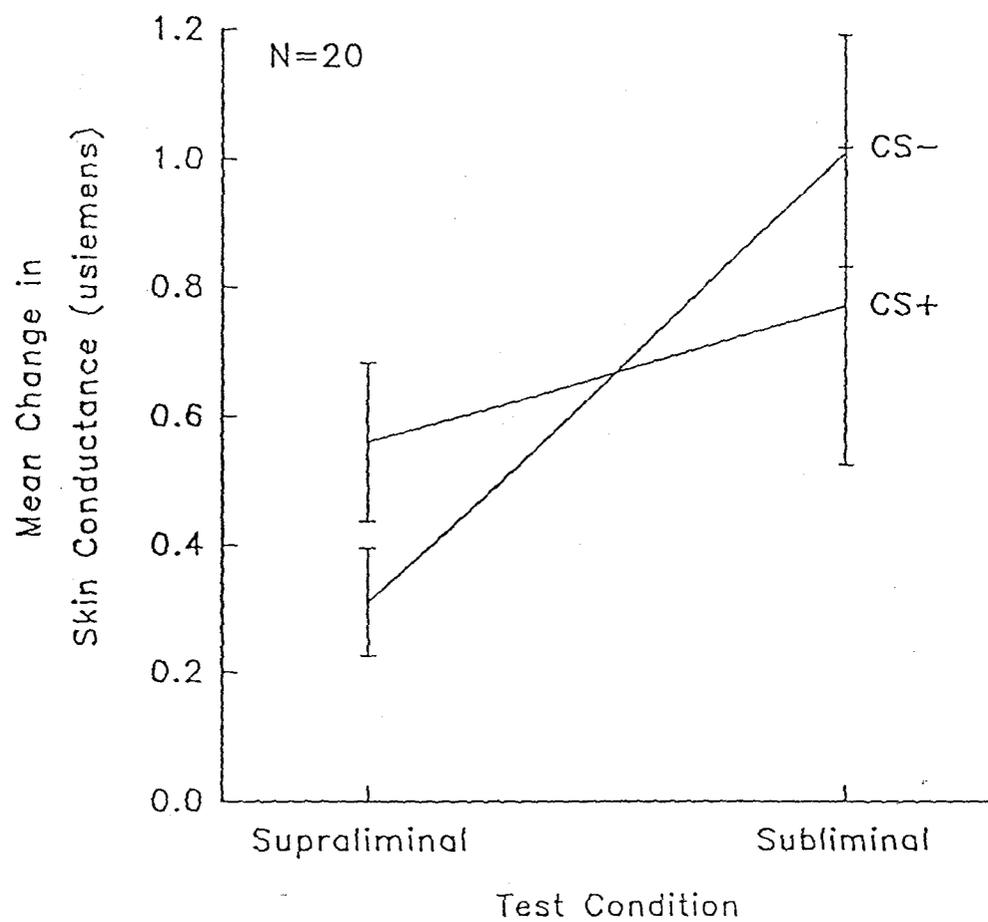


Figure Caption

Figure 4. Changes in skin conductance magnitude as a function of condition with  $N = 20$ .



### Response Magnitudes

A final analysis of variance of response magnitudes failed to reveal the groups effect found in the previous analyses ( $F = 2.41$ ,  $df = 1,28$ ,  $p = .13$ ).

### Questionnaires

Between-groups t-tests of all three psychological measures for all 30 subjects did not reveal any significant differences between groups. Additionally, no differences were found between the ten non-responding subjects and the twenty subjects who demonstrated acquisition of the conditioned response.

### Discussion

The results of this experiment demonstrate that there were measurable phasic responses to both the supraliminal and subliminal conditioned stimuli (CS+), with larger response magnitudes and higher probabilities of responding occurring in the subliminal condition. All subjects were able to accurately identify the unmasked short duration visual stimuli, confirming that there was sufficient stimulus energy for visual perception. Presentation of the mask in the subliminal condition reduced recognition to chance or near chance levels, establishing the effectiveness of

the mask. Although the differential responding to CS+ and CS- in both conditions met predictions when response probabilities were analyzed, the reversal in relative response magnitudes to CS+ and CS- between the two groups and the overall greater response magnitudes in the subliminal group were not predicted. Both phenomena are difficult to explain, given that all subjects in the subliminal group identified the short-duration, masked stimuli at levels not significantly different from chance. Additionally, the greater proportions of responses (probabilities) in the subliminal condition when compared to the supraliminal condition are not easily explained. This means that the CS+ got more responses, but magnitudes were larger for the CS- responses. However, since the stimuli were not accurately recognized by subjects in the subliminal condition, the higher rate of responding to both stimuli may be the result of a generalized expectancy of the conditioned stimulus (see Booth, Siddle, & Bond, 1989). Uncertainty of the signal value of the short flashes of light in the subliminal condition may have been responsible for the greater response probabilities shown in that condition for both the CS+ and CS-, but

does not adequately explain the larger mean magnitudes of the CS- responses. This was not seen in the supraliminal condition. Group size ( $N = 8$ ,  $N = 20$ ) did not affect the results significantly, with the exception of the larger supraliminal group, which had a highly significant probability of responding to the CS+ ( $p = .005$ ).

Portions of these findings were similar to those reported by McCleary and Lazarus (1949). Although subjects were not able to report a correct conscious visual discrimination, they were still able to make discriminations between CS+ and CS- at the autonomic (unconscious) level as shown in the response ratio data represented graphically in Figures 1 and 3. None of the subjects' phasic electrodermal responses could be attributed to artifacts of the motor responses (pushing a button) required for stimulus identification.

A serious shortcoming of this study was the fact that so many subjects (22 of 30) failed to acquire a strong conditioned response. A majority of those subjects would have been dropped from the study if the conditioning criterion were not relaxed, leaving a relatively small group of subjects remaining in the

final analysis. Although these results are encouraging, some changes in methodology may be necessary to support the underlying hypothesis. The large number of subjects not acquiring the stronger conditioned response, and the rapid extinction of the acquired response shown in the data may have been caused by low-level aversiveness of the unconditioned stimulus (electrical shock). Subjects were allowed to self-administer the shock and determine their own levels of perceived pain and tolerance during stimulus adjustment trials, which may account for early habituation, and subsequent weak conditioning and rapid extinction. Even though all 30 subjects progressed beyond the 1 ma level established during pilot trials, and some were able to tolerate 2 to 4 times that level, their subjective reports of pain threshold may have been premature due to anxiety and unfamiliarity with the stimulus. Further studies should investigate more appropriate methods for determining a truly aversive US, either by establishing one relatively high stimulus level for all subjects, or by requiring a greater number of stimulus adjustment trials which in turn may prompt the subject to tolerate higher levels of

stimulation. Either of these methods may prevent early habituation during acquisition. Any follow-on studies should investigate additional ways to elicit more robust responses.

Finally, the significantly lower BDI scores obtained by subjects in the strict criterion subliminal group may have been a chance occurrence. Since subjects in both groups demonstrated acquisition of the conditioned response, there appears to be no relationship between BDI scores and response acquisition. However, it may prove useful to design a study in which a subject population with very low and very high scores (e.g., lower third and upper third) on the Beck Depression Inventory is tested subliminally in order to examine response magnitudes and probabilities v BDI scores. This may reveal a relationship between subliminally driven autonomic reactivity and levels of depression.

Future research also may provide valuable insights into practical applications of subliminal techniques. Although there is considerable controversy over the use of polygraph equipment for lie detection (Lykken, 1978, Raskin & Hare, 1978, Ben-Shakhar & Furedy, 1990), it is

possible that the use of subliminal methods may help to enhance the reliability and validity of polygraph tests. Although the control question test (CQT) and the relevant/irrelevant technique (RIT) are considered to be two of the most widely accepted polygraph techniques in use today, (Ben-Shakhar & Furedy, 1990) most courts in this country will not admit polygraph data into evidence in criminal cases due to the poor validity of polygraph results in general. Valid results depend heavily on the expertise of the examiner, the belief in this expertise by the examinee, and the examiner's rapport with the examinee (Ben-Shakhar & Furedy, 1990). Additionally, the examinee's belief in the infallibility of the polygraph as a "lie detector" has a great deal to do with the outcome of the examination. The polygraph has yet to reveal a standard "lie response" and persons trained in countermeasures are well aware of the shortcomings of the instrument and the variability among examiners. The technique employed in this study, when used in a highly structured manner, may be more appropriate within the context of the guilty knowledge test (GKT), where information directly related to the commission of

a crime could be presented at a subliminal level, along with presentations of unrelated or neutral information. Supraliminal presentations of neutral material could be interspersed as distractors. A subject who is not aware of the stimuli presented, with no expectation of when the stimuli will be presented, and who also is not aware of his unconscious (involuntary) responses would have extreme difficulty in employing timely countermeasures designed to deceive the examiner. Differential responding between neutral and relevant stimuli would indicate knowledge of concealed information known only to investigators and the guilty party. Basing these polygraph results against ground truth, gained through confession or reliable eyewitness testimony, would validate the technique. Polygraph examinations employing these methods may gain additional acceptance and support in the future.

## References

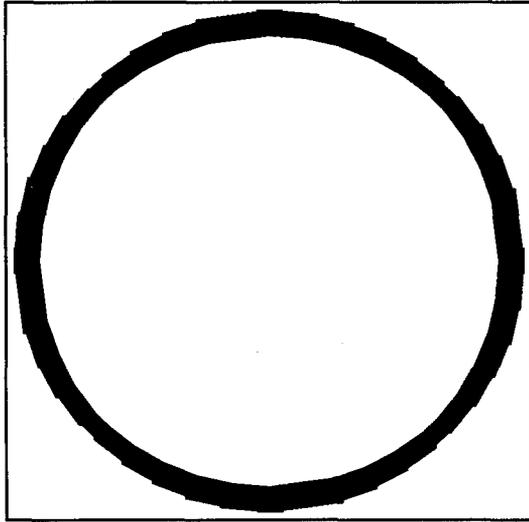
- Balay, J., & Shevrin, H. (1988). The subliminal psychodynamic activation method. American Psychologist, 43, 161-174.
- Ben-Shakhar, G., & Furedy, J. J. (1990). Theories and Applications in the Detection of Deception. New York. Springer-Verlag New York Inc.
- Booth, S. L., Siddle, D. A., & Bond, N. W. (1989). Effects of CS fear relevance and pre-exposure on expectancy and electrodermal measures of human Pavlovian conditioning. Psychophysiology, 26(3), 281-291.
- Borgeat, F. & Goulet, J. (1983). Psychophysiological changes following auditory subliminal suggestions for activation and deactivation. Perceptual and Motor Skills, 56, 759-766.
- Borgeat, F., Elie, R., Chaloult, L., Chabout, R., & Louis, H. (1985). Psychological responses to masked auditory stimuli. Canadian Journal of Psychiatry, 30(1), 22-27.
- Bornstein, R. F., Leone, D. R., & Galley, D. J. (1987). The generalizability of subliminal mere exposure effects: Influence of stimuli perceived without awareness on social behavior. Special Issue: Integrating personality and social psychology. Journal of Personality and Social Psychology, 53(6), 1070-1079.
- Chun, K. T., & Sarbin, T. R. (1968). Methodological artifacts in subception research. Psychological Record, 18(2), 137-149.
- Chun, K. T., & Sarbin, T. R. (1968). Methodological artifacts in subception research and the tendency to reify: A rejoinder. Psychological Record, 18(3), 441-447.

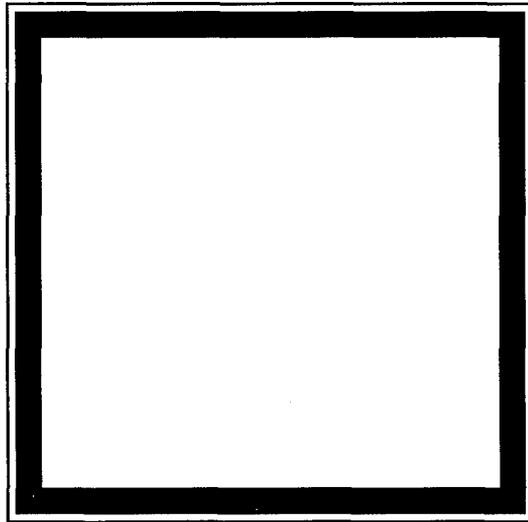
- Condon, T. J., & Allen, G. J. (1980). Role of psychoanalytic merging fantasies in systematic desensitization: A rigorous methodological examination. Journal of Abnormal Psychology, 93, 437-443.
- Eich, E. (1984). Memory for unattended events: Remembering with and without awareness. Memory & Cognition, 12(2), 105-111.
- Fowles, D. C., Christie, M. J., Edelberg, R., Grings, M. W., Lykken, D. T., & Venables, P. H. (1981). Publication recommendations for electrodermal measurements. Psychophysiology, 18, 232-239.
- Fudin, R. (1986). Subliminal psychodynamic activation: Mommy and I are not yet one. Perceptual and Motor Skills, 63, 1159-1179.
- George, S. G., & Jennings, L. B. (1972). Reexamination of effect of a subliminal verbal food stimulus on subjective hunger ratings. Psychological Reports, 30, 521-522.
- Jennings, L. B., & George, S. G. (1970). The Spence-Holland theory of subliminal perception: A Reexamination. Psychological Rec., 20, 495-504.
- Kaser, V. A. (1986). The effects of an auditory subliminal message upon the production of images and dreams. The Journal of Nervous and Mental Disease, 174(7), 397-407.
- Kleepsies, P., & Wiener, M. (1972). The "orienting reflex" as an input indicator in "subliminal" perception. Perceptual and Motor Skills, 35, 103-110.
- Kunst-Wilson, W. R., & Zajonc, R. R. (1980). Affective discrimination of stimuli that cannot be recognized. Science, 207, 557-558.
- Lazarus, R. S., & McCleary, R. A. (1951). Autonomic discrimination without awareness: A study of subception. Psychological Review, 58, 113-122.

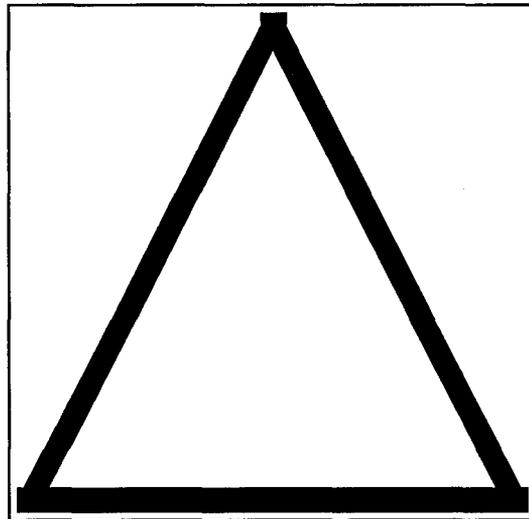
- Lykken, D. T. (1978). The psychopath and the lie detector. Psychophysiology, 15(2), 137-142.
- Lykken, D. T., & Venables, P. H. (1971). Direct measurement of skin conductance: A proposal for standardization. Psychophysiology, 8, 656-672.
- Marcel, A. J. (1983). Conscious and unconscious perception: An approach to the relations between phenomenal experiences and perceptual processes. Cognitive Psychology, 15, 238-300.
- Mccleary, R. A., & Lazarus, R. S. (1949). Autonomic discrimination without awareness: An interim report. Journal of Personality, 18(1), 171-179.
- Masling, J. M., Bornstein, R. F., Poynton, F. G., Reed, S., & Katkin, E. S. (1991). Perceptions without awareness and electrodermal responding: A strong test of subliminal psychodynamic activation effects. Journal of Mind and Behavior, 12, 33-48.
- Merritt, R. D., & Balogh, D. W. (1989). Backward masking spatial frequency effects among hypothetically schizotypal individuals. Schizophrenia Bulletin, 12(4), 573-583.
- O'Grady, M. (1977). Effect of subliminal pictorial stimulation on skin resistance. Perceptual and Motor Skills, 44, 1051-1056.
- Porterfield, A. L., & Golding, S. L. (1985). Failure to find an effect of subliminal psychodynamic activation upon cognitive measures of pathology in schizophrenia. Journal of Abnormal Psychology, 94, 630-639.
- Raskin, D. C., & Hare, R. D. (1978). Psychopathy and detection of deception in a prison population. Psychophysiology, 15, 126-136.
- Rosenman, M. (1968). Physiological correlates of subception. Unpublished Master's thesis, Clark University.

- Silverman, L. H. (1976). Psychoanalytic theory: "The reports of my death are greatly exaggerated." American Psychologist, 31, 621-637.
- Silverman, L. H. (1983). The Subliminal Psychodynamic Activation Method: Overview and Comprehensive Listing of Studies. In: J. Masling (Ed). Empirical studies of psychoanalytical theories. Hillsdale, N.J.: The Analytic Press. 69-100.
- Spence, D. P. (1964). Effects of a continuously flashing subliminal verbal food stimulus on subjective hunger ratings. Psychological Reports, 15, 993-994.
- Tursky, B., Watson, P. D., & O'Connell, D. N. (1965). A concentric shock electrode for pain stimulation. Psychophysiology, 1, 296-298.
- Weinberger, J. (1986). Comment on Robert Fudin's paper "Subliminal psychodynamic activation: Mommy and I are not yet one". Perceptual and Motor Skills, 63, 1232-1234.
- Weinberger, J. (1989). Response to Balay and Shevrin: Constructive critique or misguided attack?. American Psychologist, 1417-1426.

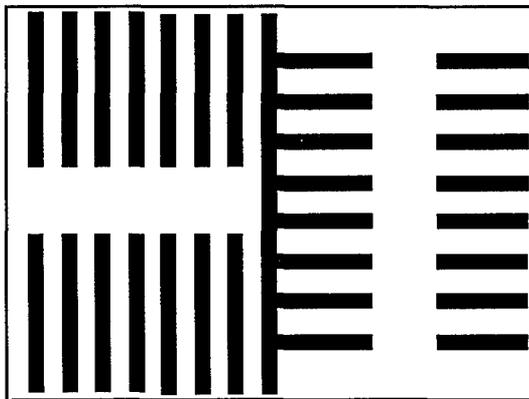
Appendix A  
Plain Geometric Shapes Used as Visual Stimuli







Appendix B  
Vertical/Horizontal Visual Grating Pattern Used as a  
Mask for the Target Stimuli in the Subliminal Condition



Appendix C  
Subject Questionnaires and Briefing

### Physiological Responses to Visual Stimuli Experiment

Subject # \_\_\_\_\_ Sex \_\_\_\_\_ Age \_\_\_\_\_  
 Name of Experimenter \_\_\_\_\_

#### Medical Information Questionnaire

Do you have a history of any of the following (place an X if you do have a history for the symptom)?

- \_\_\_\_\_ a. cardiac arrhythmias (skipped heart beats)
- \_\_\_\_\_ b. coronary artery disease
- \_\_\_\_\_ c. coronary heart disease
- \_\_\_\_\_ d. hypertension (high blood pressure)
- \_\_\_\_\_ e. peripheral vascular disease (poor circulation to the feet or hands)
- \_\_\_\_\_ f. fainting easily
- \_\_\_\_\_ g. peripheral neuropathies (neurological problems of the feet or hands)
- \_\_\_\_\_ h. chronic pain problems
- If YES, please describe: \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_ i. migraine or vascular headaches
- \_\_\_\_\_ j. seizures
- \_\_\_\_\_ k. pacemaker
- \_\_\_\_\_ l. **NONE OF THE ABOVE**

\_\_\_\_\_ date \_\_\_\_\_  
 Name (please print)

\_\_\_\_\_  
 Signature

Beck Inventory

On this questionnaire are groups of statements. Please read each group of statements carefully. Then pick out the one statement in each group which best describes the way you have been feeling the PAST WEEK, INCLUDING TODAY! Circle the number beside the statement you picked. If several statements in the group seem to apply equally well, circle each one. Be sure to read all the statements in each group before making your choice.

- 1 0 I do not feel sad.  
1 I feel sad.  
2 I am sad all the time and I can't snap out of it.  
3 I am so sad or unhappy that I can't stand it.
  
- 2 0 I am not particularly discouraged about the future.  
1 I feel discouraged about the future.  
2 I feel I have nothing to look forward to.  
3 I feel that the future is hopeless and that things cannot improve.
  
- 3 0 I do not feel like a failure.  
1 I feel I have failed more than the average person.  
2 As I look back on my life, all I can see is a lot of failures.  
3 I feel I am a complete failure as a person.
  
- 4 0 I get as much satisfaction out of things as I used to.  
1 I don't enjoy things the way I used to.  
2 I don't get real satisfaction out of anything anymore.  
3 I am dissatisfied or bored with everything.
  
- 5 0 I don't feel particularly guilty.  
1 I feel guilty a good part of the time.  
2 I feel quite guilty most of the time.  
3 I feel guilty all of the time.
  
- 6 0 I don't feel I am being punished.  
1 I feel I may be punished.  
2 I expect to be punished.  
3 I feel I am being punished.

Beck Inventory

- 7 0 I don't feel disappointed in myself.  
1 I am disappointed in myself.  
2 I am disgusted with myself.  
3 I hate myself.
- 8 0 I don't feel I am any worse than anybody else.  
1 I am critical of myself for my weaknesses or mistakes.  
2 I blame myself all the time for my faults.  
3 I blame myself for everything bad that happens.
- 9 0 I don't have any thoughts of killing myself.  
1 I have thoughts of killing myself, but I would not carry them out.  
2 I would like to kill myself.  
3 I would kill myself if I had the chance.
- 10 0 I don't cry any more than usual.  
1 I cry more now than I used to.  
2 I cry all the time now.  
3 I used to be able to cry, but now I can't even though I want to.
- 11 0 I am no more irritated now than I ever am.  
1 I get annoyed or irritated more easily than I used to.  
2 I feel irritated all the time now.  
3 I don't get irritated at all by the things that used to irritate me.
- 12 0 I have not lost interest in other people.  
1 I am less interested in other people than I used to be.  
2 I have lost most of my interest in other people.  
3 I have lost all of my interest in other people.
- 13 0 I make decisions about as well as I ever could.  
1 I put off making decisions more than I used to.  
2 I have greater difficulty in making decisions than before.  
3 I can't make decisions at all anymore.

Beck Inventory

- 14 0 I don't feel I look any worse than I used to.  
1 I am worried that I am looking old or unattractive.  
2 I feel that there are permanent changes in my appearance that make me look unattractive.  
3 I believe that I look ugly.
- 15 0 I can work about as well as before.  
1 It takes an extra effort to get started at doing something.  
2 I have to push myself very hard to do anything.  
3 I can't do any work at all.
- 16 0 I can sleep as well as usual.  
1 I don't sleep as well as I used to.  
2 I wake up 1-2 hours earlier than usual and find it hard to get back to sleep.  
3 I wake up several hours earlier than I used to and cannot get back to sleep.
- 17 0 I don't get more tired than usual.  
1 I get tired more easily than I used to.  
2 I get tired from doing almost anything.  
3 I am too tired to do anything.
- 18 0 My appetite is no worse than usual.  
1 My appetite is not as good as it used to be.  
2 My appetite is much worse now.  
3 I have no appetite at all anymore.
- 19 0 I haven't lost much weight, if any, lately.  
1 I have lost more than 5 pounds.  
2 I have lost more than 10 pounds.  
3 I have lost more than 15 pounds.
- 20 0 I am no more worried about my health than usual.  
1 I am worried about physical problems such as aches and pains; or upset stomach; or constipation.  
2 I am very worried about physical problems and it's hard to think of much else.  
3 I am so worried about my physical problems that I cannot think about anything else.

Beck Inventory

- 21 0 I have not noticed any recent change in my  
interest in sex.
- 1 I am less interested in sex than I used to be.
- 2 I am much less interested in sex now.
- 3 I have lost interest in sex completely.

**SELF-EVALUATION QUESTIONNAIRE**

Developed by C.D. Spielberger, R.L. Gorsuch  
and R. Lushene

**STAI FORM X-1**

DIRECTIONS: A number of statements which people have used to describe themselves are given below. Read each statement and then circle the appropriate choice to the right of the statement to indicate how you feel right now, that is, at this moment. There are no right or wrong answers. Do not spend too much time on any one statement but give the answer which seems to describe your present feelings best.

	NOT AT ALL	SOME- WHAT	MODERATELY SO	VERY MUCH SO
1. I feel calm.....	1	2	3	4
2. I feel secure.....	1	2	3	4
3. I am tense.....	1	2	3	4
4. I am regretful.....	1	2	3	4
5. I feel at ease.....	1	2	3	4
6. I feel upset.....	1	2	3	4
7. I am presently worrying over possible misfortunes.....	1	2	3	4
8. I feel rested.....	1	2	3	4
9. I feel anxious.....	1	2	3	4
10. I feel comfortable.....	1	2	3	4
11. I feel self-confident.....	1	2	3	4
12. I feel nervous.....	1	2	3	4
13. I am jittery.....	1	2	3	4
14. I feel "high-strung".....	1	2	3	4
15. I am relaxed.....	1	2	3	4
16. I feel content.....	1	2	3	4
17. I am worried.....	1	2	3	4
18. I feel over-excited and "rattled"	1	2	3	4
19. I feel joyful.....	1	2	3	4
20. I feel pleasant.....	1	2	3	4

(ANXST) \_\_\_\_\_

**SELF-EVALUATION QUESTIONNAIRE**  
**STAI FORM X-2**

DIRECTIONS: A number of statements which people have used to describe themselves are given below. Read each statement and then circle the appropriate choice to the right of the statement to indicate how you generally feel. There are no right or wrong answers. Do not spend too much time on any one statement but give the answer which seems to describe how you generally feel.

	ALMOST NEVER	SOME- TIMES	OFTEN	ALMOST ALWAYS
21. I feel pleasant.....	1	2	3	4
22. I tire quickly.....	1	2	3	4
23. I feel like crying.....	1	2	3	4
24. I wish I could be as happy as others seem to be.....	1	2	3	4
25. I am losing out on things because I can't make up my mind soon enough.....	1	2	3	4
26. I feel rested.....	1	2	3	4
27. I am "calm, cool, and collected"	1	2	3	4
28. I feel that difficulties are piling up so that I cannot overcome them.....	1	2	3	4
29. I worry too much over something that really doesn't matter.....	1	2	3	4
30. I am happy.....	1	2	3	4
31. I am inclined to take things hard.....	1	2	3	4
32. I lack self-confidence.....	1	2	3	4
33. I feel secure.....	1	2	3	4
34. I try to avoid facing a crisis or difficulty.....	1	2	3	4
35. I feel blue.....	1	2	3	4
36. I am content.....	1	2	3	4
37. Some unimportant thought runs through my mind and bothers me.....	1	2	3	4
38. I take disappointments so keenly that I can't put them out of my mind.....	1	2	3	4
39. I am a steady person.....	1	2	3	4
40. I get in a state of tension or turmoil as I think over my recent concerns and interests..	1	2	3	4

(ANXTR) \_\_\_\_\_

PHYSIOLOGICAL RESPONSES TO VISUAL STIMULI**Subject Briefing**

I will tell you briefly what this experiment is about and what your task will be. After I describe the experiment to you, and if you decide that you want to participate, I will give you three questionnaires to fill out. After you have filled out the questionnaires, we will begin the experiment.

In this experiment, you will be shown slides of a circle, a square, and a triangle like these (SHOW HIM THE 3 DRAWINGS) and asked to identify which one you saw by pressing one of three buttons. You occasionally may see this strange design (SHOW HIM THE MASK PATTERN), but you will not be asked to identify this shape. When this shape is presented, it will have been preceded immediately by one of the three geometric shapes. Sometimes you may not be able to identify which of the three geometric shapes was presented because of the short exposure time. However, if you are reasonably accurate in identifying the stimuli throughout the trials, you can earn up to ten dollars, which will be given to you after you complete the experiment.

Before the experiment starts, I will attach two small electrodes to your palm to measure your skin conductance. I will also attach another set of electrodes to your arm to administer a harmless electrical stimulation periodically during the experiment. However, I will not tell you when this stimulation is about to occur. You will get a chance to experience the electrical stimulation prior to the experiment, and you will have to rate the intensity of the stimulation. You will self-administer the stimulation by pressing a button in front of you, and you also will raise the level of stimulation by pressing another button. You will determine two levels of stimulation that are: (1)-somewhat painful to you, and (2)-as high as you can comfortably tolerate.

The low-level voltages that we use are not harmful in any way, however, if you feel that you do not want to continue with the experiment, you may tell me so at any time, and I will discontinue the experiment without

any penalty to you. Would you like to continue?

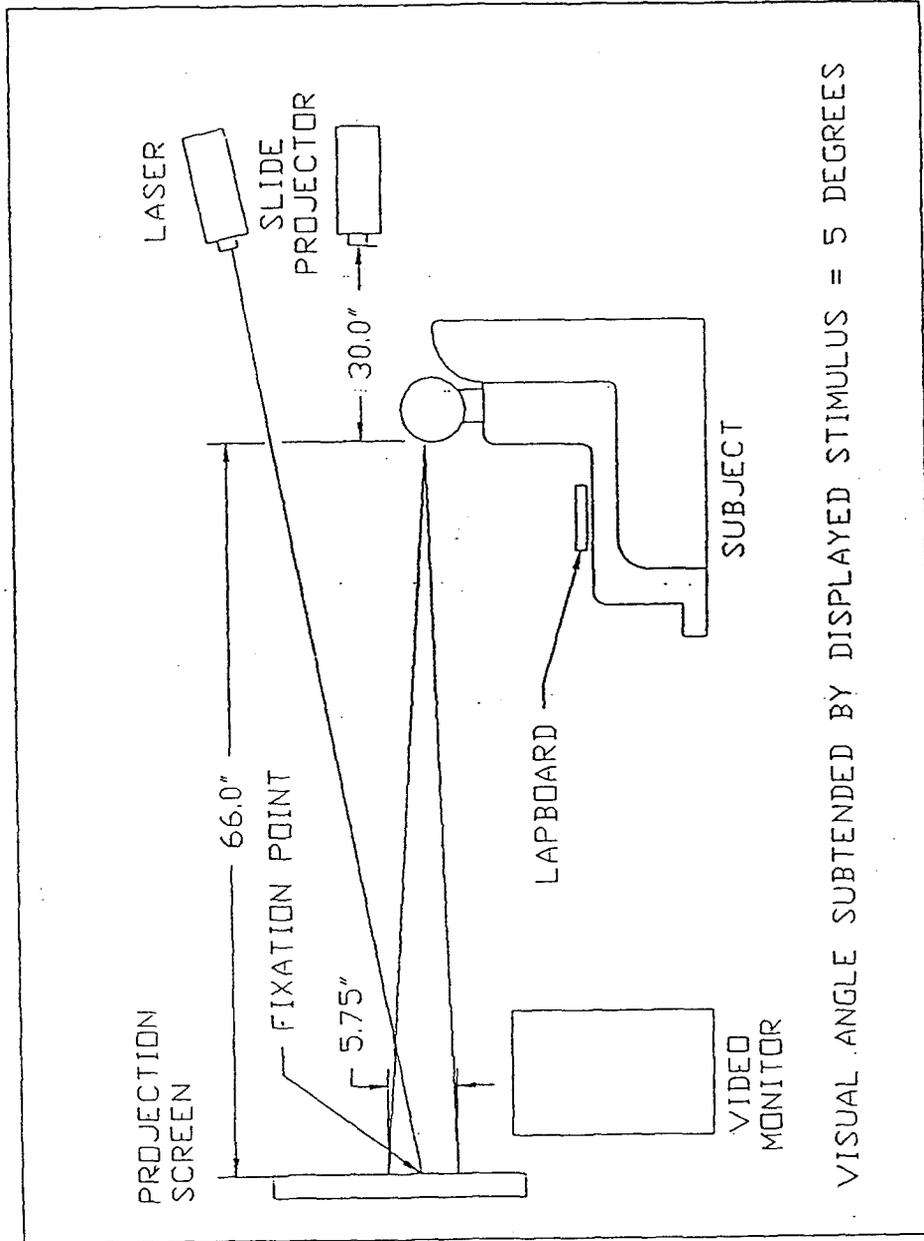
### Subject Briefing

-----

If the subject answers "yes", then give him the advised consent form to read. Go over it with him if necessary, and ask him to sign it.

Give the subject the Medical Information Questionnaire first. If he checks off NONE OF THE ABOVE, give him the Beck Depression Inventory and the Speilberger STAI Questionnaire to complete. Do not let him participate in this experiment if he has a history of any of the items on the medical questionnaire. Be sure the subject number and subject's age are printed at the top of each form.

Appendix D  
Equipment Placement for Stimulus Presentation



VISUAL ANGLE SUBTENDED BY DISPLAYED STIMULUS = 5 DEGREES

Appendix E  
Experiment Flow Chart

