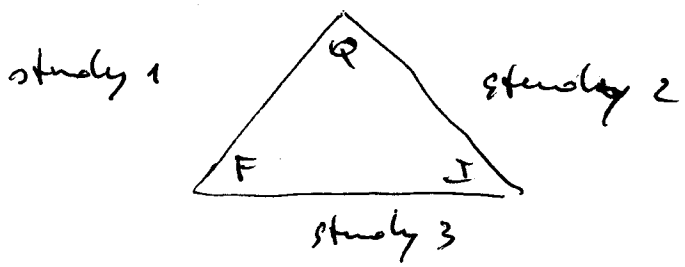

where Q denotes the complexity of the question to be answered, F denotes the form in which the information is presented, and I denotes the complexity of the information set presented. To the extent possible, the experimental procedures and instruments are identical across experiments. This process assures the comparability of the studies' results. Programs of research, such as the above stated studies, have several significant advantages over isolated, individual studies: (1) the amount of "nuisance" variance is greatly reduced (Beaver, 1981); (2) the partial replication of each study by the other studies provides independent verification of the results and greatly increases the reliability of the findings (Tukey, 1969); (3) programs of research also offer the possibility of synergy with respect to the amount of useful information which is produced by a given amount of research. When data from several experiments is combined, a larger number of hypotheses may be tested with greater statistical power than would be possible with the same number of uncoordinated, individual experiments.

These studies are an experimental test of Berlin's theory. ~~The~~ His operationalization of two important constructs - questions and information sets - lacks sufficient detail and is too ambiguous for experimental control. But it is not the theory itself which is inadequate; rather, it is the operationalization of constructs which is