PROGRAM

SIXTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING

1995

MIDWESTERN PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

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Please bring this program with you. It will cost you $15.00 (members only) to replace it at the meeting.

As a courtesy to those who do not smoke and to protect the health of all, Council requests you refrain from smoking in the meeting rooms. Thank you.
GENERAL INFORMATION

PURPOSE
The primary function of the Midwestern Psychological Association is to conduct an annual meeting at which scientific papers and symposia may be presented. A declaration adopted by the Council in 1952 states:

"The professional problems of psychology are best handled at the national level by the national organization and at the local level by the state organization. The Midwestern Psychological Association will therefore retain its traditional function of encouraging psychology as a science rather than as a profession. This principle will continue to be reflected in the programming procedures and membership standards."

RESERVATIONS
Members should already have received a hotel reservation form. Reservations may be also made by writing to the Palmer House, 17 East Monroe Street, Chicago, Illinois 60603 or by using the toll-free number, 1-800-HILTONS. If you do not use the reservation form, be sure to mention your connection with MPA.

LOCATION & PARKING
The Palmer House is located in downtown Chicago ("the Loop") at 17 East Monroe, between State and Wabash (see map on inside back cover of program). The phone number is (312) 726-7500. Two adjacent parking garages have special rates for self-parking when the ticket is stamped by the Palmer House desk. At the Adams/Wabash Self Park (17 E. Adams, a half block south of the Palmer House) this rate is $14, and at the Mid-Continental Plaza (55 E. Monroe, across Wabash from the Palmer House), the rate is $10.50. The Adams/Wabash also has valet parking at $19.50 for 24 hours. Vans can be parked at Grant State Park (325 S. Michigan, enter at Van Buren and Michigan) for $11 per 24 hours. None of these garages allows in/out privileges with the 24-hour rate. Rates are subject to change.

AIRPORT CONNECTIONS
Continental Air Transport Co. offers frequent bus service between the Palmer House and O'Hare Airport from 6:00 am to 11:30 pm. Cost is $13.00 one-way or $23.00 round trip, "normal" time is 45 min. There is also service between the Palmer House and Midway Airport from 8:00 am to 9:30 pm (Saturday 7:30 am to 4:30 pm) for $9.50 one-way or $16.75 round trip, "normal" time is 30 min. A coupon, good for $1.00 off either the one-way or the round-trip fare for either airport has been mailed to members.

The EL-subway connection with O'Hare costs $1.50 and is convenient for those traveling light. Inbound, get off at the Monroe stop and walk one block through the underground tunnel, then up to State Street. Outbound, remember to walk back through that tunnel so that you get the West-Northwest line, which goes to O'Hare.

Taxi fare to or from O'Hare is $25-30 each way. The cost per person can be reduced by sharing rides.

HANDICAPPED ACCESS
The Palmer House is conveniently accessible for wheelchairs, and all floors can be reached by elevator. However, the main elevators do not stop at the Exhibit Halls or the Club Floor, while the other elevators closer to State St. do not stop at the third or fourth floor meeting rooms.

Handicapped members who need help to attend sessions are invited to contact the Convention Manager, who will attempt to arrange a volunteer to assist the member during the hours he or she will be attending. If the request comes early, there is every likelihood that such an arrangement will be possible.

REGISTRATION
At the meeting, members should go to the members' registration desk and pick up their badges. Registration is free to MPA members. For nonmembers, there is a registration fee of $30.00 ($10.00 for students) at the meeting.

REGISTRATION:
Place: Upper Exhibition Hall-4th floor
Times: Thursday-9:00 am to 4:00 pm
Friday-9:00 am to 3:00 pm
Saturday-9:00 am to 11:30 am

EXHIBITS:
Place: Upper Exhibition Hall-4th floor
Times: Thursday-9:00 am to 4:00 pm
Friday-9:00 am to 4:00 pm
Saturday-9:00 am to 12:00 noon
Exhibitors: See list at the back of the program.

MEMBERSHIP
Dues are $20 a year or $55 for three years, except that graduate students receive a special rate of $10 payable each year. Nonmembers who register at the Meeting and who wish to join MPA can get an application form at the Registration desk, specially stamped so they can count their registration fee as their 1994-1995 dues. The registration fee at the convention will be $30.00. Alternatively, application forms may be obtained at any time during the year from a Local Representative (see list at end of this Program) or by writing to the Secretary-Treasurer: Ruth H. Maki, Department of Psychology, North Dakota State University, Fargo, ND 58105-5075 or by E-mail mpa@ndsuvml.BITNET or mpa@vm1.Nodak.edu. There is no geographical restriction on membership, but all Meetings are held in the Midwest.

PLACEMENT
The function of MPA's Placement Service is to arrange for interviews at the site of the annual meeting between prospective employers and applicants for positions. Each applicant listing and each position listing is given a number, duplicated in quantity, and distributed in booklets according to the categories of academic, industrial, and clinical/counseling. (There is an extra charge for
an applicant to be listed under more than one category.) Applicants can look through the position listings, and employers through the applicant listings, to identify likely prospects. They can then use the number system to contact each other and arrange for interviews, for which tables are provided. A single copy of an applicant’s vita may also be placed on file.

Both applicants and employers may register for Placement at the Meeting, during the hours listed below. However, they can both save money and eliminate the wait for duplication if they preregister by mail. Forms for preregistration can be obtained by mail from Dr. Bernard L. Dugoni, National Opinion Research Center, University of Chicago, 1155 E. 60th St, Chicago, IL 60637 (phone: 312-753-7500). Completed forms with the appropriate fee (see below) must be returned to Dr. Dugoni in time to reach him at least two weeks before the Meeting.

Applicants, whether or not preregistered for Placement, must register separately for the Meeting before using Placement. For nonmembers of MPA, this also requires a separate fee (see Registration). For employers, however, Meeting registration is included in the registration for Placement. In addition, a given employer may list additional positions for a fraction of the basic charge. Fees for Placement registration are given below.

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Applicants</th>
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<td>Preregistration for members of MPA</td>
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<td>Preregistration for nonmembers of MPA</td>
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<td>On-site registration for members &amp; nonmembers</td>
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**PLACEMENT:**

**Place:**

**Placement Registration Times:**

Upper Exhibition Hall-4th floor
Thursday: 10:00 am to 4:00 pm
Friday: 9:00 am to 3:00 pm

**Position & Applicant Listings & Interview:**

Thursday: 10:00 am to 4:00 pm
Friday: 9:00 am to 3:00 pm
Saturday: 9:00 am to 11:30 am

**INFORMATION & MESSAGES**

The Palmer House phone number is: (312) 726-7500. The information desk will provide information about restaurants and about various events and places of interest in Chicago. At the same desk there will be a message box to help registrants at the Meeting contact one another. We suggest that you check the box at intervals to see if you have a message.

**PLACE:**

Upper Exhibition Hall-4th floor
Thursday: 9:00 am to 4:00 pm
Friday: 9:00 am to 3:00 pm
Saturday: 9:00 am to 12:00 noon

**MPA OFFICERS**

Rose T. Zacks, Michigan State University, President
David C. Riccio, Kent State University, Past President

Ruth H. Maki, North Dakota State University, President-Elect, Secretary-Treasurer
Rebecca Treiman, Wayne State University, Council (1991-1994)
Virginia O'Leary, Auburn University, Council (1992-1995)
Douglas Medin, Northwestern University, Council (1992-1995)

The Secretary-Treasurer thanks Karen Murie for her work in compiling the program.

**PROGRAM COMMITTEE**

R. Scott Tindale, Loyola University-Chicago (1994-95), Moderator

Thomas H. Carr, Michigan State University (1992-95)
Lawrence A. Messé, Michigan State University (1992-95)
Thomas A. Zentall, University of Kentucky (1992-95)
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Paula M. Niedenthal, Indiana University (1994-97)
Janice R. Kelly, Purdue University (1994-97)

**MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE**

Judith E. Owen Blakemore, Chair, Indiana University-Purdue University
Steven M. Smith, Texas A&M University
Gary L. Wells, Iowa State University

**CONVENTION AND LOCAL ARRANGEMENTS MANAGER**

The Convention Manager is in charge of general arrangements and policies for the meeting and specifically for exhibits.

Kipling D. Williams, Convention Manager
Department of Psychology
University of Toledo
Toledo, OH 43606-4940
(419) 537-3617
E-mail: KIPLING@uot02.utoledo.edu
Fax: (419) 537-8479

Other matters are handled by the appropriate Local Arrangements Coordinators.

**LOCAL ARRANGEMENTS COORDINATORS**

**Registration**
Patricia Tenpenny
Loyola University-Chicago

**Public Information**
Ralph Erber
DePaul University

**Placement**
Bernard L. Dugoni
University of Chicago

**Audio-Visual**
Jane A. Jegerski
Elmhurst College

**Volunteers**
Laurence G. Grimm
University of Illinois-Chicago
ANIMAL COGNITION I

Thursday, 10:00 - 12:00 Noon
SARAH T. BOYSEN, The Ohio State University, Moderator

10:00 Invited Paper
Differences in the Perception of Identity by Primates: Implications for a Comparative Theory of Mind
ROGER K. R. THOMPSON, Franklin & Marshall College
Despite their sensitivity to physical identity rhesus monkeys, unlike infant humans or chimpanzees, failed to perceive relational identity in a preference-for-novelty task. These and related results suggest that extension of conceptually driven theories of mind from human and apes to monkeys may be premature at best.

10:30
Transitive Inference Tests of List Linking by Monkeys
DEBRA N. VAN TILBURG & F. ROBERT TREICHLER, Kent State University
Six macaques were trained on concurrent conditional discriminations that comprised 3- or 6-item object lists. Lists were linked via two different procedures, and subsequent tests included unique object combinations. Animals showed proficient transitive performance and no differences between list-linking conditions. Error patterns indicated that a linearly ordered organization influenced choices.

10:45
Positive and Negative Value Transfer in a Transitive Inference Task with Pigeons
JANICE N. STEIRN & JANICE E. WEAVER, Georgia Southern University
Pigeons were presented with a transitive inference task with the reinforcement values of the first and last term of the series manipulated. Contrary to the predictions of the Value Transfer Theory, no differences among the groups were found.

11:00
An Examination of the Role of Positive Value Transfer in Pigeons’ Transitive Inference Performance
JANICE E. WEAVER & JANICE N. STEIRN, Georgia Southern University
Transitive Inference (TI) performance was tested under conditions in which value transfer was manipulated. Pigeons showed evidence of TI even when, according to value transfer theory, little or none should have been found.

11:15
Common Coding in Pigeons Using Many-to-One Matching: Discrimination Between Commonly Coded Samples Disrupts Matching Accuracy
DAREN H. KAISER, LOU M. SHERBUNE & THOMAS R. ZENTALL, University of Kentucky
Following many-to-one (MTO) training, pigeons were trained on a simple successive discrimination to respond similarly (consistent group) or differently (inconsistent group) to samples associated with the same comparison. When returned to MTO matching, pigeons in the inconsistent group took longer to recover high levels of accuracy than those in the consistent group.

PERCEPTION

Thursday, 10:00 - 12:00 Noon
PAUL E. JOSE, Loyola University of Chicago, Moderator

10:30
What’s in an Object File? Evidence from Priming Studies
ROBERT D. GORDON & DAVID E. IRWIN, University of Illinois
We investigated the nature of object file contents. Two experiments using a lexical repetition paradigm produced object-specific preview benefits. A third experiment used a semantic priming paradigm. No object-specific benefits were found. These results suggest that identity, but not semantically-related information, is included in an object file.

10:45
Can Visual Images and Visual Percepts Interact to Form Illusory Conjunctions?
RACHEL V. ANDREWS & DAVID E. IRWIN, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign
Three experiments used a partial-report technique to examine whether visual images and visual percepts interact to form illusory conjunctions. Results showed a significant number of illusory conjunctions involving features of the image. This finding supports the idea that imagery and perception share common processing mechanisms.

11:30
An Investigation of Equivalence Sets in Rats
TODD MACUDA & WILLIAM A. ROBERTS, University of Western Ontario
On a 12-arm radial maze, a group of rats with two different food types which were exchanged between two sets of fixed locations demonstrated rapid reversal of preferences within sessions. This finding suggests that rats form equivalence sets among groups based on type of reward.

11:45
Pigeon’s Choice of Stimuli Predictive of Reinforcement and Nonreinforcement over Non-predictive Stimuli
KAREN L. ROPER & THOMAS R. ZENTALL, University of Kentucky
Pigeons choice of stimuli correlated with reinforcement (S+ & S-) versus uncorrelated stimuli (S+) was assessed as a function of the overall probability of rewarded trials. Although all birds showed a preference for correlated stimuli, changes in reinforcement probability had little effect. These results are inconsistent with major observing response theories.

10:30
The Moon Illusion: The Lunacy is Over
JOHN G. JEWELL, Kent State University, & DAVID W. MILNE, Bucknell University
The current investigation shows that a size illusion similar to the moon illusion can be graphically simulated in a stereoptic environment. Emmert’s law is invoked as perceived distance and perceived size to target figures increase through increases in uncrossed disparity. Characteristics of the stimulus, brightness and the extent to which a figure is "object like", also affect per-
ceived size and distance. The role of brightness is implicated in producing the size-distance paradox of the moon illusion.

10:45
A Comparison between Children’s and Adults’ Ability to Detect Information Conveyed through Speech and Gesture
SPENCER DOUGAN KELLY, University of Chicago, & R. BRECKINRIDGE CHURCH, Northeastern Illinois University (Sponsor: SUSAN GOLDIN-MEADOW, University of Chicago)
We examined children’s and adults’ ability to detect intonation conveyed through speech and gesture. Children and adults detected information in speech better than gesture, but detected information in gesture better than chance. However, adults were better than children at detecting information in gesture and speech.

11:00
Learning in a Mental Rotation Task: Learning to Rotate Through Untested Angles.
SHEILA L. BURNS, CHARLES R. LEITH, MARSHALL MURRAY, DAVID GULYAS & STEPHEN VEILLEUX, Northern Michigan University
Three experiments explore mental rotation performance. Rotation improves with training for unfamiliar stimuli. Training at 90 degree and 135 degree did not benefit test performance at 45 degree of rotation. The results are discussed in terms of learning to rotate and learning specific responses for specific stimuli.

11:15
Musicians and Non-Musicians in the Perception of Dynamic Auditory Stimuli.
JOHN G. NEUHOFF, Kent State University, & MICHAEL K. McBEATH, Kent State University
Musicians and non-musicians were both found to perceive an illusory pitch rise when presented with dynamic auditory stimuli. However, non-musicians experienced the illusion more strongly. Results suggest that musicians are better able to selectively attend to changing frequency under conditions of changing intensity.

11:30
The Effects of Meter on Detection of Words and Musical Tones
TIMOTHY M. WALKER & CAROLINE PALMER, Ohio State University
Perceptual interactions of linguistic and musical meter were examined in detection of individual words and tones. Sentences and melodies based on binary or ternary meters were presented individually or were combined to create matched or mismatched meters. The two meters affected detection without interacting, supporting perceptual independence interpretations.

11:45
The Influence of Emotional State on the Use of Dimensions in Similarity Judgment
JAMIN B. HALBERSTADT & PAULA M. NIEDENTHAL, Indiana University-Bloomington
Both happy and sad subjects gave more weight (as assessed through multidimensional scaling) to an affect-related dimension, and less weight to affect-unrelated dimensions of face stimuli. Use of the affect dimension did not differ as a function of the congruence between the subjects’ own affect and the affect expressed in the stimulus.

PSYCHOMETRIC INVESTIGATIONS OF CLINICAL ISSUES

Thursday, 10:00 - 11:45 PM
INGRID M. TIEGEL, Carthage College, Moderator

10:00
The Psychometric Properties of the MMPI-2 Personality Disorder Scales in a Correctional Population
PATRICK S. O’MAILLE, University of Louisville, & MARK A. FINE, University of Missouri-Columbia
The psychometric properties of the MMPI-2 personality disorder scales were assessed in a correctional sample (N = 85). Results revealed satisfactory levels of internal consistency, a component structure that was consistent with previous investigations and, based on correlations with the Personality Diagnostic Questionnaire-Revised, mixed evidence for convergent and divergent validity.

10:15
Use of Subtle and Obvious Scales to Detect Faking on the MCMI-II
MICHAEL WIERZBIKCI, Marquette University
College students (n = 304) completed the MCMI-II under different instructional sets (answer honestly, fake good, fake bad, fake specific pathologies). Although MCMI-II validity scales were significantly correlated with subtle-obvious responding, differential responding to subtle and obvious items was generally more successful than MCMI-II validity scales in detecting faking.

10:30
Psychometric Properties of the Civilian Version of the Mississippi PTSD Scale
DEAN LAUTERBACH, Zablocki V.A. Medical Center, SCOTT VRANA, Purdue University, DAN KING & LINDA KING Central Michigan University
The psychometric properties of the Civilian Mississippi PTSD scale were explored. The Mississippi is internally reliable (α = .88, split-half r = .78), and it can discriminate between traumatized and nontraumatized subjects. However, its relationship with measures of PTSD was weaker than its relationship with measures of depression and anxiety suggesting it is a general measure of distress. Results of a confirmatory factor analysis will be presented.
10:45
The Use of the MMPI to Identify Individuals with Antisocial Features: Gender Effects?
JANNE M. HOUGHTALING, CINDY J. KOK & REBECCA DAVIS MERRITT, Purdue University
Males outnumber females diagnosed with antisocial personality disorder in clinical settings. Using a dimensional assessment approach, gender differences in the MMPI identification of individuals with strong antisocial features were not found. Endorsement rates on other measures associated with antisocial characteristics also were not affected by gender but were affected by group.

11:00
Diagnostic Accuracy of Clinicians Versus Undergraduates for Borderline and Antisocial Personality Disorders
JANNE M. HOUGHTALING, REBECCA DAVIS MERRITT, CECILY KOST, BETSI BURNS, BEVERLY LEONARD, KYLE BUNTING, STEPHANIE LIENÄLÄ & NICK ADAMS, Purdue University
We studied whether untrained raters would outperform trained clinicians in assigning diagnoses to written case histories. Undergraduates (N=198) were asked to indicate which individual DSM-III-R personality disorder criteria were met. Students were more accurate than clinicians. Clinicians’ prototypes for the disorders appear to include gender and result in diagnostic biases.

11:15
Intellectual Evaluations of Adolescents Using Human Figure Drawings: An Empirical Investigation of Two Methods
ROBERT HORKHEIMER, Marquette University, STEVEN C. ABELL, University of Detroit Mercy, & SON NGUYÊN, Marquette University
The human figure drawings of 185 adolescents were scored for cognitive ability according to the systems of Buck (1948) and Goodenough and Harris (1965). Both scoring systems were significantly related to IQ scores on the WISC-R, but Buck’s system had less of a tendency to underestimate IQ scores.

11:30
Behavior Dyscontrol Scale: Construct Validity of Its Factors
YANA SUCHY & ANDY J. BLINT, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee
The present study examined construct validity of the factors of the Behavioral Dyscontrol Scale. Stepwise multiple regression yielded three different models for each factor. Implications for future research are discussed.

SELF-CONCEPT

Thursday, 10:00 - 12:00 Noon
PAULA M. NIEDENTHAL, Indiana University, Moderator
Salon 2

10:00
A Cognitive Tuning Manipulation of Self-Complexity
JONATHAN MARGOLIN & PAULA NIEDENTHAL, Indiana University-Bloomington
We manipulated self-complexity using Zajonc’s (1960) construct of cognitive tuning. Subjects expected either to transmit or receive information about themselves. Transmit subjects demonstrated lower self-complexity than Receive subjects and control subjects, as measured by Scott’s H. This result indicates that cognitive tuning is an effective self-complexity manipulation.

10:15
Automatic Egotism: Not Always
RON WRIGHT, Indiana University
Three studies of the effect of cognitive load on self-descriptions failed to find increased positivity under high load, except for subjects with low self-esteem; high self-esteem subjects showed the opposite response. Theoretical and data-analytic issues will be discussed.

10:30
Self-Complexity: More Complex Than It Seems
JANNE R. BUDER SHAPIRO, Case Western Reserve University
The relationship between self-complexity (Linvile, 1985, 1987) and cognitive complexity was examined and a significant correlation was obtained. An examination of Linville’s method for calculating complexity reveals an error in her interpretation of the self-complexity task. An alternate explanation of her self-complexity buffering effect is offered.

10:45
When Modesty Prevails: Self-Presentation to Friends and Strangers
DIANNE M. TICE, Case Western Reserve University
Although most interpersonal interactions take place between people who know each other, most self-presentation research has focused on self-presentation to strangers. Four studies indicated that people habitually use different self-presentation strategies with different audiences, relying on favorable self-enhancement with strangers but shifting toward modesty when among friends.

11:00
Self-Focus and Self-Handicapping: Increasing the Threat to Self
EDWARD R. HIRT, Indiana University, & CHARLES E. KIMBLE, University of Dayton
Prior to taking an intelligence test, male and female subjects were given a behavioral self-handicapping opportunity under either self-focus or other focus conditions. Results indicated that males in the self-focus condition self-handicapped more than all other groups. Further analyses revealed that this tendency resulted from self-focus males’ greater uncertainty about test performance.

11:15
Self-Enhancement, Self-Verification, and the Biasing of Self-Relevant Memories
KEITH D. MARKMAN, Ohio State University (Sponsor: EDWARD R. HIRT, Indiana University)
After experimentally manipulating self-enhancement and self-verification motives, self-enhancers were both less accurate and more positively distorted in their memories for self-consistent personality feedback than were self-verifiers. Furthermore, this effect was only obtained when these motives were instantiated before encoding the personality feedback; there were no effects of motivation at retrieval.
ATTITUDES TOWARDS STIGMATIZED GROUPS

Thursday, 10:00 - 12:00 Noon
MAUREEN WANG ERBER, Northeastern Illinois University, Moderator

10:00 Invited Paper
Sex Differences in Attitudes Toward Homosexual Persons, Behaviors, and Civil Rights: A Meta-Analysis
MARY E. KITE & BERNARD WHITLEY, JR., Ball State University
We present a meta-analysis of sex differences in attitudes toward homosexual persons, behaviors, and civil rights. Men were more negative than women toward homosexual persons and homosexual behavior, but the sexes viewed civil rights similarly. Results varied by sex of target and sample characteristics. We discuss biases in the literature.

10:30
Biased Feedback to Minority Students
KENT D. HARBOR, Stanford University
White undergraduates (n = 51) evaluated a poorly written essay ostensibly written by either an African American or white student, but in fact composed for this study by the author. As predicted, subjects were less candid in their criticism when they believed the writer was African American. This feedback bias was restricted to subjective essay aspects (content, logic), while objective features (spelling, grammar) did not show this bias.

10:45
Functional Attitudes toward Blacks
C. VINCENT SPICER & MARGO J. MONTEITH, University of Kentucky
Non-Black subjects wrote narratives describing their attitudes toward Blacks. Themes in the narratives were coded, and classified in terms of attitude function. Several functions observed in previous research were found. However, many negative themes did not clearly correspond to functions, presumably due to modern, indirect expressions of racism.

11:00
The Effects of Attitudes toward Gays in the Military on Memory for Attitude-Relevant Information
KELLY SHAW-BARNES, Purdue University (Sponsor: ALICE H. EAGLY, Purdue University)
Subjects who were favorable or unfavorable toward allowing gays to serve openly in the military listened to a pro or con message. Two levels of attention constraint were used. Memory for the message and other dependent variables were examined as a function of prior attitude and attributes of attitude structure.

11:15
Judgments About Sexism: A Policy Capturing Study
CURTIS R. BRANT, KATHLEEN M. IPP & CLIFFORD R. MYNATT, Bowling Green State University
A policy capturing design was used to assess what information people actually use in making judgments about sexism. Overall, subjects did not appear to have well-established "policies" regarding sexism. Moreover, there were large individual differences in subjects' policies and there were no significant differences between male and female judgments.

11:30
Stigmatization and Volunteerism: Are AIDS Volunteers Punished for Their Good Deeds?
ALLEN M. OMOTE & A. LAUREN CRAYNE, University of Kansas
Two experiments investigated social comparison processes and the stigmatization of AIDS volunteers. Manipulated perceptions of stigmatization deterred potential volunteers from AIDS work, despite little evidence of actual stigmatization of AIDS volunteers. The applied and theoretical implications of these results are discussed.

11:45
The Effect of Racism on the Interpretation of Derogation by In-Group and Out-Group Members
JEFFREY MELBY, CYNTHIA E. WILLIS & KELLY RAMSEY, University of Nebraska-Lincoln
Racism was examined as a mediating factor in the interpretation of a racial slur directed against in-group or out-group members. Results indicated that higher racism scores predicted higher prejudice ratings when an African American derogated another African American, but lower prejudice ratings when a European American derogated an African American.

APPLIED SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY

Thursday, 10:00 - 12:00 Noon
FRED BRYANT, Loyola University of Chicago, Moderator

10:00
Academic Procrastination and Excuse-Making: Did the Dog Really Eat Your Paper, Again?
JOSEPH R. FERRARI, SABRINA M. KEANE, DePaul University, & JOSEPH C. WESLEY, SUNY at Geneseo
Students may propose excuses for missing deadlines or postponing an exam. The present study explored the relationship between academic procrastination and fraudulent and legitimate excuses by students from two institutions differing in admission selectivity (n = 556). Results indicated that excuse-making in academic settings should be viewed as a serious concern.
10:15
Assessment of Religious Maturity: Combining Information from the Quest and Intrinsic Religiosity Scales
LISA A. JUGEL & MONTE M. PAGE, University of Nebraska-Lincoln
The Quest and Intrinsic religiosity scales are sometimes treated as alternative measures of religious maturity. However, hierarchical discriminant function analyses and canonical correlational analyses support the treatment of the two scales as orthogonal dimensions of religious maturity, not as alternative measures.

10:30
Football and Basketball Coaches' Assessment of Choking
ZAKHOUR J. YOUSSEF & ROGER WILLIAMS, Eastern Michigan University
Thirty-four football and thirty-five basketball coaches responded to a multiple-choice questionnaire eliciting their explanations of choking and their preferred methods of its amelioration. Coaches' intuition favored a trait-anxiety theoretical framework of reference over either Skinnerian (reinforcement) or Freudian (unconscious sabotaging motivation) alternative explanations.

10:45
Career Development Support Providers: Recipient Characteristics, Motives and Behavior
LAURA C. SCHMIDT & IRENE HANSON FRIEZE, University of Pittsburgh
Which motives predict level of career development support provided? How are motives for providing support related to perceived characteristics of recipients? MBA program graduates considered the person they helped most recently. Motives for providing support were related to characteristics of support recipients. Motives were related to social support provided.

11:00
The Effect of Prevalence of Crime on College Students' Academic Performance
MEERA RASTOGI, Ohio State University
(Sponsor: WILLIAM VON HIPPEL, Ohio State University)
I hypothesized that living in a high crime area would be detrimental to students' academic performance. To examine this hypothesis, I collected data from the university registrar and police office. Consistent with predictions, path analyses revealed that living in a high crime area led to a lower grade point average.

11:15
Fit or Fat? Criteria Used to Judge Obese Persons in the Workplace
PAULA M. POPOVICH, WENDI J. EVERTON, KARIN L. CAMPBELL, RHONDA M. GODINHO, KEVIN M. KRAMER & MICHAEL R. MANGAN, Ohio University
Undergraduate students (n=54) rated 40 jobs on several items, including degree to which they would hire an obese person for each job. Multi-dimensional scaling results showed a one dimensional solution. The dimension reflects physical activity, with subjects less likely to hire obese persons for more active jobs.

11:30
Regulatory Energy: A Model to Explain Self-Regulation Failure
MARK B. MURAVEN & ROY F. BAUMEISTER, Case Western Reserve University
Self-regulation requires personal resources. If person lacks sufficient energy because of demands of other self-regulatory projects, self-regulation may break down. Research in support of this model is presented.

11:45
Mental Health and Political Activity and Affiliation
JERRY F. WESTERMeyer, Adler School of Professional Psychology
Mental health was explored in relation to political activity and affiliation among 74 men prospectively studied at age 21 and again at age 53. Academic success predicted activity (p<.01) and social class predicted affiliations (p<.05). Mental health was significantly associated with political activity (p<.001) but not with conservative/liberal or Democrat/Republican affiliations.

LEADERSHIP

Thursday, 10:00 - 12:00 Noon
Salon 6
SUSAN L. THOMAS, Southern Illinois University at Edwardsville, Moderator

10:00
Gender Roles: Influence on Perception of Participation and Leader Emergence
DINA A. SILLERS & ALICE F. STUHLMACHER, DePaul University
We examined whether task type, participation rate, and gender affected perceptions of emergent leadership in a small work group. Results indicate that sex differences exist in the perception of quality of participation, which supports previous literature on sex roles in leadership.

10:15
Active Coping, Motivation, and Gender Patterns in Leadership
LESLIE S. PRATCH, Northwestern University
49 University of Chicago M.B.A. candidates preselected for an elite leadership development laboratory displayed traditional gender-linked differences in motivational orientation. Males scored higher on agentic tendencies; females, on communal. Agentic motives were negatively correlated with perceived leader effectiveness among females. Regardless of gender, the capacity to cope with stress predicted leadership.

10:30
Leadership Expectancies and Sex Role Effects on Leadership Perceptions and Behavior
ROBERT J. PLOUTZ-SNYDER & G. DANIEL LASSITER, Ohio University, & SARA E. SNODGRASS, Florida Institute of Technology
Two experiments evaluated the effects of bogus leadership expectancies on emergent leadership in initially leaderless dyads. After receiving bogus leadership expectancies, dyads worked on a financial dilemma. Perceptions of leadership and actual behavior determined by objective observers indicated that our manipulations of leadership expectations overcame sex role effects regarding leadership.
10:45
A Test of the Leader-Environment-Follower Interaction (LEFI) Theory of Leadership Using a Discrepancy Measure of Goal Commitment
KEVIN M. KRAMER & PAULA M. POPOVICH, Ohio University
We retested Leader-Environment-Follower Interaction (LEFI) theory. Leaders influence follower work performance by manipulating: 1) motivation (operationalized as the discrepancy between personal goal and assigned goal), 2) ability, 3) role perception, and 4) environment. Results only partially supported LEFI, however, the discrepancy measure of motivation (goal commitment) was supported.

11:00
It's The Behavior, Stupid! Relative Effects of a Manager's Task/Relations Skills, Masculinity/Femininity, and Gender on Hiring Recommendations of Supervisors/Subordinates
DANIEL ARKKELIN & ALISA DUTY, Valparaiso University
When participants adopted a "supervisor" role, high task skills of a managerial candidate were the best predictor of hiring recommendations, followed by high relations skills and high masculinity. When participants adopted a "subordinate" role, high relations skills were the best predictor of hiring recommendations, followed by high femininity and low masculinity. Candidate gender had no effect on hiring decisions.

11:15
Mapping the Structural Dynamics of Groups: Patterns of Leadership and Influence in Times of Stability and Change
HOLLY ARROW, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign
Six developmental models for leadership and influence were tested for 22 small groups that met for 15 weeks. Groups meeting face to face fit the punctuated equilibrium model, with stability followed by sudden change; computer-mediated groups fit the robust equilibrium model best, with initial instability followed by stable influence patterns.

11:30
Gender and Status in Work Groups Over Time: A Test of Seven Models
JENNIFER L. BERDAHL, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign
Different predictions for gender and status dynamics in groups over time from seven theories of gender are tested. Sixty same- and mixed-sex groups met over seven weeks to perform a variety of tasks. Half of them met face-to-face; the other half "met" through a computer communications system.

11:45
Group Constructed Meaning From Shared Experience
JOSELITO C. LUHALHATI & HOLLY ARROW, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign
This study investigates how groups combine individual perceptions to create a shared representation of group experiences. Data from 22 small groups (McGrath, 1993) indicate that member role and number of individuals who endorse an idea are good predictors of which ideas will be included in the group's representation of their shared experience.

CLOSE RELATIONSHIPS
Thursday, 10:00 - 12:00 Noon
Salon 8
KENNETH BORDENS, Indiana University-Purdue University at Fort Wayne, Moderator

10:00 Invited Paper
Race, Skin Color, & Physical Attractiveness: The Politics of Interracial Dating in America
MIDGE WILSON, DePaul University
While much social psychological research has been conducted on prejudice, physical attractiveness, and interpersonal attraction, rarely have these topics been brought together. This talk will explore the influence of skin color on judgments of attractiveness among African Americans, and the role that skin color and race play in intra-racial and interracial dating choices.

10:30
Determinants of Perception of Sexual Interest in Male and Female College Students
TERRI D. FISHER, The Ohio State University at Mansfield, & ANDREW S. WALTERS, University of Georgia
Students rated scenarios according to the degree of sexual interest indicated. Significant gender differences were found in interpretations of sexual interest. For males, hypermasculinity, traditional attitudes about women's roles, and lower social desirability responding were significant predictors of perceptions of sexual interest. Hyperfemininity was a significant predictor for females.

10:45
Attitudinal and Normative Predictors of Premarital Sex: The Role of Previous Sexual Experience and Current Relationship Status
EDDIE M. CLARK & ANNETTE C. MCGAHA, Saint Louis University
We assessed the attitudinal and normative predictors of premarital sex in 385 students. Social norms were more important than attitudes for persons not in a romantic relationship than those in a relationship. Attitudes were more important for those with no previous sexual experience than for those with sexual experience.

11:00
Men and Women in Close Relationships: What is Considered to be Equitable?
LINDA E. HURT, Saint Louis University, & LINDA J. KRITKA, University of Illinois at Chicago
We investigated women and men's reactions to scenarios describing relationships that varied in contributions across the resource domains of love, housework, and money. Predictions were made based on equity and resource exchange theory. Our results provided validation of equity theory, and some questions about the particularism dimension of resource theory.
11:15
Attachment Styles, Social Skills, and Self-Consciousness
JULIE MARIE INGRAM, CAROLE N. HODGE & LINDA A. JACKSON,
Michigan State University
Attachment classification is related to social skills and self-consciousness.
Positive Models of Others are associated with greater social skills while negative Models of Self correlate with heightened self-consciousness. Results suggest that the effects of adult attachment extend beyond the realm of close relationships to influence general social functioning.

11:30
Sex Role Orientation in Marriage: An Integrative Process Model
SUSAN GANO-PHILLIPS, University of Michigan-Flint, & FRANK FINCHAM,
University of Wales
This study investigates the processes by which sex role orientation is related to marital satisfaction in a sample of 81 married couples. Structural equation modeling was used to simultaneously examine the relationships between sex role orientation, attitudes, ideals, perceived skills, and marital satisfaction. Data were consistent with the proposed theoretical model for Husbands but not for Wives.

11:45
Coping and Cognitive Appraisal in the Breakup of a Significant Relationship
SUZANNE G. HELFER & MARGRET A. APPEL, Ohio University
Subjects were asked to recall the breakup of a significant romantic relationship. Adjustment in the relationship, length of the relationship, whether the couple got back together, and satisfaction with the relationship were predicted by several variables including coping strategies, cognitive appraisal of the breakup, and social support.

COGNITIVE POSTER SESSION

Thursday, 11:30 am - 1:30 pm
Upper Exhibit Hall
PATRICIA L. TEPENNY, Loyola University of Chicago, Moderator

PERCEPTION AND ATTENTION

1
A Test Battery of Visuospatial Ability and Contrast Sensitivity as a Measure of Pilot Performance
PAULETTE M. STRONCZEK, THOMAS V. PETROS, F. RICHARD FERRARO, JOHN BRIDGEMAN, KEVIN FIRE & DAVID BIBERDORF,
University of North Dakota
The present study examined the efficacy of visuospatial tests and vision tests in predicting the speed of acquiring aviation skills. Mental rotation was a powerful predictor of the number of hours required to achieve performance goals in a flight simulator and an aircraft.

2
Orthostatic Hypotension Slows Reaction Time in Non-Insulin Dependent Diabetes Mellitus and Controls
JORDAN GREENBERG, DEREK GONG, LORETTA JOHNSON, MICHELLE WALKER & LAWRENCE C. PERLMUTER, Finch University of Health Sciences/The Chicago Medical School
The long term effects of orthostatic hypotension (OH) on reaction time were evaluated in NIDDM and controls. In addition to the immediate effects of OH (e.g. dizziness) there are long term effects on cognitive functioning as measured by the significant slowing of the attentional component of reaction time.

3
Chromesthetic Responses as a Function of Musical Instrumentation
JANE F. STENTZ, University of Dayton (Sponsor: DONALD J. POLZELLA,
University of Dayton)
Seventy-two subjects listened to musical excerpts from three different instrument groups while viewing an array of color samples varying in hue, value, and chroma. Subjects were either instructed to choose one color sample that "came to mind" or "seemed harmonious with" each instrument group. Subjects in both conditions chose more saturated colors in response to the orchestra music than the violin or piano music.

4
Human Short-Term Memory for Brief Auditory and Visual Durations
STEVEN B. HARROD & PHILIPP J. KRAEMER, University of Kentucky
Short-term memory for brief auditory and visual durations was tested with a successive comparison procedure. Performance differed as a function of retention interval but in a manner reflecting the interactive effect of test stimulus duration and modality.

5
Hormonal Influences on Memory and Attention
ALEXIS C. COLLIER & HARVEY G. SHULMAN, The Ohio State University
The influence of progesterone and estradiol on procedural learning, sensitivity to distraction, and elaboration during sentence learning was examined in two experiments. Low hormone levels resulted in faster RT to attention probes and better memory for simple sentences. High levels produced better memory for elaborated sentences. Procedural learning was unaffected.

6
Spatial Knowledge in Working Memory: The Use of Selective Interference Tasks
MICHAEL S. BENDELE, Indiana University-Purdue University at Fort Wayne
The structure of spatial knowledge in working memory was evaluated in two experiments using the selective interference paradigm. Regardless of type of spatial knowledge (pre-experimental vs experimental), the location judgment task was selectively interfered with by a spatial rather than a verbal concurrent task.
Development of Mental Rotation Skill in Females: Biological and Psychosocial Correlates
CAROL L. PATRICK & STEPHANE CLANCY DOLLINGER, Southern Illinois University
The present study examined the contribution of biological and psychosocial factors to mental rotation skill. The Vandenberg and Kuse (1978) Mental Rotation Test was administered to 252 students (equal numbers of men and women). The laterality quotient of females scoring high on a spatial experiences questionnaire was a significant predictor of mental rotation performance. The present findings indicate that bilateral females may uniquely benefit from spatial experiences during development.

Age-related Changes in Inhibitory Processes in the Stop Signal Paradigm
XIAOYONG LIU & DAVID A. BALOTA, Washington University
Age-related differences in inhibitory processes were explored in the stop signal paradigm. Older adults were less efficient in inhibiting their responses than younger adults even when individual response speed and variability were controlled. Also, age moderated the lexicality and word frequency effects on stop trials.

Direct and Indirect Tests of Information in Attended Versus Ignored Auditory Channels
NOELLE WOOD & NELSON COWAN, University of Missouri-Columbia
Subjects either ignored or attended an auditory prose passage presented in a selective listening procedure, and performed direct and indirect tests of memory for phrases from that passage. Results suggest that truly unattended information at study is not accessible through either direct or indirect tests of memory.

Predictors of Age Related Decline in Visual Search
ROBERT L. WEST, K. C. KIRASIC & SHANNON H. DOBSON, University of South Carolina
The possible roles of speed of information processing and inhibition as mediators of age related declines in visual search performance was considered in a series of path models. These analyses suggest that the effects of age on visual search was successfully mediated by the two basic resources.

Implicit versus Explicit use of Correlations Between Perceptual Events
KIETH A. CARLSON & JOHN H. FLOWERS, University of Nebraska-Lincoln
In three experiments, subjects classified targets as letters or digits. These targets were flanked by symbols some of which were correlated with the target’s category. Subjects were informed or uninformed about these relationships. These groups produced qualitatively different RT and error patterns.

Face Categorization in 7- and 10-Month-Old Infants: Implicit Recognition or Explicit Categorization?
DRU D. FEARING & BARBARA A. YOUNGER, Purdue University

Developmental changes in the categorization of male and female faces are reported. Presented with both male and female faces in an habituation sequence, 7-month-olds treated both as members of a single category. Ten-month-olds partitioned exemplars into distinct, gender-based categories. Implications for implicit vs explicit categorization processes are discussed.

Expectancies Moderate Inhibition of Return
MARK B. LAW & JAY PRATT, Washington University in Saint Louis
In two experiments we examined the effect of subject expectancy [cues were or were not predictive of future target locations] on inhibition of return. Although inhibition was found for nonpredictive cues, no inhibition was found for predictive cues. This suggests that higher-level processes may influence inhibition of return.

Implicit Learning in Visual Search Tasks
KAREN L. SMITH & JOHN H. FLOWERS, University of Nebraska-Lincoln
Subjects were presented with letter strings and asked to search for a target. Distractor letters were predictive, counterpredictive, or neutral to target presence. Reaction times indicated that subjects were able to use the predictive information, especially in target absent trials. Self-report data indicated no explicit knowledge of any predictive rule.

The Effect of Mood on Explicit and Implicit Memory
MAY H. MOTLAGH & HAJIME OTANI, Central Michigan University
The generality of the mood congruent memory effect was examined using explicit and implicit memory tests. The explicit test was free recall, whereas implicit tests were word stem completion and a perceptual identification. The mood congruence effect occurred only with free recall. Three possible explanations are offered.

Electrophysiological Correlates of the WISC-III IQ Discrepancy: Evidence from Newborn Event Related Potentials
SHAWN K. ACHESON & DENNIS L. MOLFSE, Southern Illinois University-Carbondale
Evidence suggests phonological processing in infancy is related to later cognitive and linguistic abilities. This paper investigates the relationship between an infant’s ability to discriminate speech sounds (via auditory evoked responses) and the occurrence of large Wechsler IQ discrepancies (often used as a learning disability index) in the same subjects at age 7.

Discrimination of Speech and Nonspeech Sounds by Neonates
P. G. SIMOS, C. J. PETERS & D. L. MOLFSE, Southern Illinois University-Carbondale
Auditory Evoked Responses (AERs) were recorded from a large sample of neonates as they were presented syllables varying in acoustic and phonetic features. Results supported the ability for neonates to discriminate acoustic cues, especially over the left hemisphere. Aspects of acoustic novelty appeared to be reflected in frontal locations of both hemispheres.
18
Classification by Sex of Event Related Potentials (ERPs) to Speech and Nonspeech Stimuli
DENNIS L. MOLFSE & ARLENE A. TAN, Southern Illinois University-Carbondale
Auditory ERPs recorded from 110 four-year-olds to a series of speech and nonspeech stimuli were submitted to a discriminant function analysis procedure. Males' brain responses were correctly discriminated from females' 80.91% of the time based largely on hemisphere differences. Results support the view of sex-related hemisphere differences.

WORD RECOGNITION AND READING

19
Where is the Age-Related Slowing in the Lexical Decision Task?
LEANN M. STADTLANDER, Montana State University-Bozeman
This study required 15 older (60-75 yrs) and 15 younger (19-35 yrs) adults to complete simple and choice reaction time tasks and a lexical decision task. Contrary to an overall slowing model, when simple RT was factored-out no age-related differences were found.

20
The Nature of Orthographic Code in Form Priming: A Case for the Basic Orthographic Syllabic Structure (BOSS)
SHEYMA F. A. GATES & DANNY R. MOATES, Ohio University
Facilitatory priming effects were observed for monomorphic words and nonwords employing a lexical decision task when the Basic Orthographic Syllabic Structure (BOSS) primes were employed. Conversely, syllabic, medial, and final primes provided no facilitation compared to controls (no-prime). These results suggest that BOSS provides the orthographic code for morphological analysis.

21
The Effects of Word Frequency and Familiarity on Reading Time for Idioms
KIMBERLY A. LECLAIR & GARY E. RANEY, University of Illinois at Chicago
Subjects read sentences containing idioms while their eye movements were monitored. Idioms comprised of low frequency words were read slower than idioms comprised of high frequency words and low familiarity idioms were read slower than high familiarity idioms. This implies that, at some level, idioms are processed as individual words.

22
Development and Validation of a Reading Test for Brain-Damaged Patients
KENNETH MANZEL & DANIEL TRANEL, University of Iowa
We developed the Iowa-Chairman Reading Test as a means of measuring reading capacities in patients with brain damage. Following a normative study in 72 subjects, we applied the test to 114 brain-damaged patients. The results indicated that our test is a highly economical index of reading, and correlates well with known brain-behavior relationships regarding acquired alexia.

23
The Relation Between Parent "Thinking and Feeling" Verbs and Children's Vocabulary Development
WALLACE E. DIXON, JR., CAROLYN GOSHE, DESTINY SHELLHAMMER & CARA YOUNG, Heidelberg College, & CECILIA SHORE, Miami University
Relationships were examined between parental speech to children in two situational contexts and children's overall vocabulary development. Data were collected from 27 parent-infant dyads when the children were 20.5 months of age. Parental use of stative-experiential-cognitive and stative-experiential-affective verbs during the book-reading context was strongly related to children's lexical development.

24
Does Sketching Facilitate Learning from Texts? A Comparison of Three Study Tasks
DAVID A. ROBERTSON & ARTHUR M. GLENBERG, University of Wisconsin-Madison
In two experiments learners performed an assigned activity while reading: summarizing, drawing, or read-only. Drawers outperformed summarizers, but not read-only subjects. We conclude that drawing is not an effective learning tool because a) readers must understand texts before they can draw useful pictures and b) readers must have domain-appropriate drawing strategies.

25
Print Exposure and Vocabulary Size
MARIA S. KERIAZAKOS & EUGENE B. ZECHMEISTER, Loyola University of Chicago
A measure of print exposure explained a significant amount of variance in differences in vocabulary size of college students after general aptitude had been controlled statistically. This finding extends previous research in this area and suggests an independent effect of print exposure on individuals' vocabulary size.

26
Lexical and Conceptual Constraints in the Acquisition of a Second Language
KATHERINE M. MATHIS & JEANETTE ALTARRIBA, SUNY at Albany
The acquisition of Spanish words by English monolinguals was examined to determine the extent to which lexical and semantic features are encoded after one learning session. Interference resulted in a translation recognition task when foils were visually similar or associated to the true translations indicating that both types of features were encoded.

There are no posters numbered 27-65.

RECALL AND RECOGNITION

66
Monolingual and Bilingual Children's Recall of Script-Based Text
DENISE DAVIDSON, VIOLET THEODOS, ZUBIA IMAMI & MARICAR RAMOS, Loyola University of Chicago
In this research, monolingual and bilingual children recalled script-based stories. A disruption effect (i.e., memory advantage for actions interrupting the story) was found across lingual groups. However, bilingual children recalled
script actions better than monolingual children. These results are discussed in terms of an interdependence model of memory for languages.

67
The Role of Script Knowledge on Older Adults' Recall of Script-Based Narratives
DENISE DAVIDSON & THEODORE MALMSTROM, Loyola University of Chicago
Older adults' (M = 74 years) recall of script, goal-irrelevant, and goal-interruptive actions was examined in two experiments. Goal-interruptive actions were better recalled than other actions, provided they were not explicitly corrected. Goal-irrelevant actions were the least well recalled. Both causal inferences and script knowledge were found to influence older adults' recall.

68
Facilitating Recall through Awareness of Text Structure
REBECCA R. POLLEY & ELIZABETH P. LORCH, University of Kentucky
The presence of structural signals in a text and training in the use of a structure strategy were manipulated, and free recall protocols were scored for the recall and organization of topic level and subordinate information. Recall improved for aspects of the text which were emphasized by signals or training.

69
An Information Processing Analysis of the Basis for Narcoleptics' Memory Complaints
PATRICIA W. MERCER, SHARON L. MERRITT, ANDREW P. KEEGAN, Center for Narcolepsy Research, University of Illinois at Chicago, & SANDRA HALE & JOEL MYERSON, Washington University
Narcoleptics complain of memory performance deficits, especially in areas of language comprehension. RTs of narcoleptics on verbal information-processing tasks and Sternberg memory scanning tasks were longer but not significantly different. However, narcoleptics had significantly longer RTs on a vigilance memory scanning task. This suggests that narcoleptics have specific problems with short term memory, particularly when they cannot control the rate of input and sustained attention is required.

70
A Cross-cultural Examination of American and Singaporean Teachers' Role in Children's Metamemory Development
SONY HOE & DENISE DAVIDSON, Loyola University of Chicago
The memory strategies teachers preferred was examined cross-culturally. American teachers encouraged children to use elaboration, whereas Singapore teachers preferred rehearsal or elaboration depending on the subject they taught and the age of the students. Regardless of culture, experienced teachers were more accurate in suggesting appropriate strategies than less experienced teachers.

71
Automatic Influences of Affect on Memory Retrieval
JOSEPH V. CIARROCHI, University of Pittsburgh
Subjects were presented with positive, negative and neutral words in a positive, negative or neutral affective context and had to either make lexical decisions or pronounce the words. There was speeded processing when the affective context and word were the same valence relative to when the affective context and word were of opposite valence.

72
The Role of Interference on the Fan Effect
STEPHEN W. TUHOLSKI & RANDALL W. ENGLE, University of South Carolina
Two experiments studied the interaction between working memory capacity, between-fan interference, and fan size in sentence recognition. Experiment 1 used conditions of between-fan interference and showed a 340 msec decrement for Lo WM subjects. Experiment 2 used no between-fan interference and found no difference between Hi and Lo WM subjects.

73
Spacing Effects as a Function of Word Imagery and Background Frequency
JENNIFER L. HUFFMAN & TIMOTHY J. SAWYER, Lake Superior State University
The effects of imagery and background frequency on spacing were studied employing two versions of the traditional mixed-list design. The spacing effect was assessed on both free-recall and recognition tasks. Established findings were replicated with materials, but they interacted with spacing.

74
Generation Effects with Numbers: An Associative Spread Interpretation
ROBERT L. WIDNER JR., & STEVEN M. SMITH, Texas A&M University
We found that generated numbers resulted in greater retention (recognition and recall) than read numbers. We propose generated numbers result in a larger degree of associative spread than read numbers and this enhances retention performance. Further, our data suggest that numbers are not as semantically impoverished as is frequently assumed.

75
Cued Recall Hypernesia: Intralist vs. Extralist Cues and Rhyme vs. Semantic Cues
DAVID G. PAYNE & JEFFREY S. NEUSCHATZ, Binghamton University, & MICHAEL J. WENGER, University of Massachusetts at Amherst
Hypernesia was examined in four experiments using free and cued recall tests. Hypernesia was obtained with both test types, although the effects differed depending upon the type of cues (rhyme, semantic, category) and study materials (single words vs. word pairs). These results are interpreted within a retrieval dynamics account of hypernesia.

76
The Effects of Misleading Postevent Information for Three Retention Intervals: A Response Bias Interpretation
BRYAN MYERS & JACK ARBUTHNOT, Ohio University (Sponsor: FRANCIS BELLEZZA, Ohio University)
Subjects were given the standard misleading postevent information procedure developed by Loftus, Miller, and Burns (1978) for different retention intervals. Subjects exhibited misinformation effects for the retention intervals but the discrepancy between misled and control subjects remained constant suggesting that misinformation effects are due to biases in the testing format.
PROBLEM SOLVING

77
Preschoolers’ Use of Line-of-Regards to Infer Another’s Desired Goal
DEREK E. MONTGOMERY, CHRISTINE CAPPETTA & CHRISTY MORAN, Bradley University (Sponsor: RICHARD STALLING, Bradley University)
Preschoolers’ inferences of another’s goals were assessed. Five-year-olds, but not 4-year-olds, inferred that the goal being faced was the goal one desired to obtain. In contrast, 4-year-olds’ inferences relied primarily on spatial proximity to a potential goal, regardless of whether that goal was being faced.

78
Assessment of Problem Representations and Mental Models of Physics Undergraduates
FRANK HASSEBROCK & RONALD WINTERS, Denison University
Physics undergraduates and faculty judged whether 32 pairs of problems would be solved similarly and wrote explanations. Students completed the task at the beginning and end of the semester and also attempted to solve a classical mechanics problem. Expert-novice differences in problem representations and mental models were assessed.

79
Effect Size, Amount of Information, and Judgments About Chance
KATHLEEN M. HIPP, CURTIS R. BRANT, DAVID L. BARR, HOLLY MILLER & CLIFFORD R. MYNATT, Bowling Green State University
Subjects were asked why several baseball players’ batting averages changed from 1991 to 1992. A small, significant correlation was found between size of changes and subjects’ judgments of chance as a cause. However, results showed (a) large individual differences and (b) no effect of increased information about the distribution of batting averages.

80
Are Forward Inferences Fleeting?
JOHN D. MURRAY, Georgia Southern University
Subjects read passages eliciting a forward inference. The final line was locally coherent but inconsistent with the inference. Reading time on this line was long (compared to a control) suggesting that forward inferences are completely encoded in the text representation.

81
The Effects of High School Mathematics Education on Conditional Reasoning
KAREN L. SWADE & ROGER L. DOMINOWSKI, University of Illinois at Chicago
Subjects completed five versions of Wason’s Selection task, a vocabulary test and a syllogistic reasoning test. Math background/competency, rather than verbal fluency, accounted for success on conditional reasoning tasks. This suggests the utility of mathematics education across a broader range of thinking skills than has already been shown.

82
Creativity and Practical Problem-Solving
MICHELLE KLINE, DARRELL BUTLER & MARK BUCKLEY, Ball State University
The purpose of this research is to examine problem-solving methods used to generate solutions to ill-structured problems. We trained undergraduates to use one of three methods: brainstorming, hierarchical (an “up-down” memory search), or taking others’ points of view. Results indicated that the kind of training does matter.

83
Teaching Scientific Critical Thinking Skills to Psychology 100 Students
MARCEL S. YODER & DARRELL BUTLER, Ball State University
The purpose of this research was to investigate the effects of an experimental research methods textbook chapter has students scientific critical thinking ability. Students taking introductory Psychology used either the experimental research methods chapter or a traditional research methods chapter. The ability to assess research was effected by the type of chapter read.

84
Anagram Solution as Related to Anagram Difficulty, Adult Age, and Frequency of Solving Crossword Puzzles
KENNETH L. WITTE & JOEL S. FREUND, University of Arkansas
The solving of anagrams of three difficulty levels by younger and older adults, who were or were not frequent solvers of crossword puzzles, was compared. Frequent solvers of crosswords solved more anagrams than infrequent solvers, and this difference increased with anagram difficulty. All effects involving age were nonsignificant.

85
The Influence of Group Practice and Test-Item Complexity on Individual Problem-Solving: A Study of Ad Hoc Groups and a Multiple-Step Task
REBECCA JANE LASEK, Case Western Reserve University
The study examines how multiple group practice sessions and task complexity affect future individual problem-solving. A repeated measures design using parallel versions of the same test measured change over time. Results indicate that two group practice sessions improve future individual performance. The development of intra-group relationships may explain this finding.

86
The Role of Situations in Concept Learning
WENCHI YEH & LAWRENCE W. BARSALOU, University of Chicago
This project studies how people learn new concepts from instances in natural situations, and proposes that people incorporate situation information in their concepts. Subjects verified a concept’s properties faster if the properties occurred in the same situations as in the learning. They also recalled the properties learned in the primed situations earlier than those in the alternative situations.
BASIC SKILLS: MATH AND READING

Thursday, 12:30 - 2:15 pm
THOMAS F. SAWYER, North Central College, Moderator

12:30
How Math Anxiety Influences Mental Division Performance
MARK H. ASHCRAFT & JEFFRY S. KELLOGG, Cleveland State University
We assessed subjects’ mathematics anxiety then asked them to solve simple and complex division problems. Highly math anxious subjects were slower and more error prone than low anxious subjects, the customary result. More interestingly, they often failed to adopt or invent strategies tailored to the problems (e.g., moving the decimal point for division by 10), and resorted to simple guessing. Lack of expertise thus compounds the difficulties imposed by the on-line anxiety reaction.

12:45
Gender Differences in Attention to Numerical Information
RUTH E. FLEURY, DONNA A. GERARD, LINDA A. JACKSON & JENNIFER L. GIRVIN, Michigan State University
Males outperform females on standardized mathematics tests. We examined effects of gender and context on recall of numerical information, reasoning that attending to numerical information plays a role in mathematics ability. Participants attended more to numerical information presented in gender-congruent contexts. Implications for gender differences in mathematics ability are discussed.

1:00
Automatization of Number and Word Comparison Skills Among Mathematically and Verbally Precocious Youth
MELISSA LOPEZ REYES & VERONICA J. DARK, Iowa State University
Mathematically and verbally precocious youth trained on number comparisons (20-24) and word comparisons (PIANO SMALLER THAN JACKET). Automatization was evident in the continuous decrease in response time across blocks. Automatization of number comparisons was related to mathematical ability. Automatization of word comparisons was related to intellectual ability in general.

1:15
Working Memory Span and Lexical Ambiguity: Problems of Lexical Access
JENNIFER A. DEATON, University of Wisconsin-Madison
Three experiments investigated low-span readers’ difficulty with low-frequency meanings of ambiguous words. The experiments demonstrated that both low- and high-span subjects had difficulty activating low-frequency meanings of ambiguous words in a neutral context, but only low-span readers continued to have difficulty when the context was disambiguated.

1:30
Mnemonic Effects of Text Processing Strategies for Poor Readers: Reader Appropriate Strategies
ROBERT J. HINES, Clarkson University, & MARK A. McDaniel, University of New Mexico

Good and poor readers performed a learning task that promotes microstructural processing while reading an expository text. Poor readers who performed such a task produced poorer recall of the text than read-only control subjects. The mnemonic deficiencies of poor readers appear to be localized at word identification.

1:45
Reading and Listening Comprehension in Disabled and Non-disabled Readers
LORA L. SLOAN & THOMAS V. PETROS, University of North Dakota
Memory for expository passages was examined after reading and listening in skilled and less skilled college readers with higher and lower IQs. Group differences in performance were observed but modality of presentation had no effect on performance. The diagnostic utility of comparing reading and listening in adults will be discussed.

2:00
The Use of Superordinate Information in the Integration of Subordinate Text Content
WILLIAM ELLIOT INMAN, University of Kentucky
Participants read twenty-four short expository texts on computer. The texts varied in consistency (consistent versus inconsistent, local versus global). Reading time for sentences revealed the detection of global inconsistencies when reading to verify a true/false statement, but not when reading for a word recognition task.

SYMPOSIUM
MEMORY ILLUSIONS: MISREMEMBERING THE PAST

Thursday, 12:30 - 2:30 pm
HENRY L. ROEDIGER, III, Rice University, Moderator
DAVID G. PAYNE, SUNY at Binghamton, Discussant

Memory Misattributions: When Are They Most Likely to Occur?
LARRY L. JACOBY, University of Texas, & COLLEEN KELLEY, Macalaster College

Remembering Words That Were Not Presented in Lists: The Role of Testing in Inducing False Memories
KATHLEEN B. McDERMOTT, Rice University

At a Loss From Words: Verbalization Can Overshadow Many Types of Non-Verbal Memories
JONATHAN W. SCHOOLER, JOSEPH MELCHER, STEPHEN FIORE, ROBERT S. RYAN & TOBY HOUSER, University of Pittsburgh

False Memories for Suggested Events
MARIA S. ZARAGOZA & KAREN J. MITCHELL, Kent State University

Misinformation Effects in Recall: Creating False Memories Through Repeated Retrieval
HENRY L. ROEDIGER, III, & J. DERICK JACOBY, Rice University
STEREOTYPING

Thursday, 12:30 - 2:30 pm  
DAVID A. HOUSTON, Memphis State University, Moderator  

12:30  
The Effect of Power Position on Illusory Correlation  
ROBERT A. SCHUETTE, DePauw University  
Subjects read about 2 novel groups, expecting that their opponent in a later game belonged to one of the groups. The likelihood that subjects would form group stereotypes via illusory correlation was influenced by the relative power position they expected to hold in the game.

12:45  
The Mental Representation and Function of Stereotypes  
JEFFREY W. SHERMAN, Northwestern University  
Judgments about non-stereotyped groups were exemplar-based at low levels of group experience, but abstraction-based at higher levels of experience. In contrast, judgments about stereotyped groups were abstraction-based regardless of group experience. These results indicate that stereotypes are represented abstractly in memory, and that their presence reduces exemplar-based processing strategies.

1:00  
The Effects of Category Salience on Stereotypic Judgements  
MARTIN P. GOODEN, JON A. KROSNIK & WILLIAM VON HIPPEL, The Ohio State University  
To assess the relationship between category salience and stereotyping, subjects made a series of stereotypic trait judgments when a category label was made salient or not. Results revealed greater stereotyping when a social category was made salient.

1:15  
Distinctiveness- and Expectancy-Based Illusory Correlations in Patient Stereotyping  
SCOTT F. MADEY, SHERRI A. ONDRUS & MELISSA KOZAK, University of Toledo  
Relationships between medical non-compliance and patient stereotyping were investigated. Distinctiveness-based illusory correlations were observed. Participants overestimated the non-cooperative behaviors of a minority group of patients in relation to a majority. Also, expectancy-based illusory correlations were found. Participants attributed more non-cooperative behaviors to culpable patients even when no patient-behavior correlation existed.

1:30  
Women as Men and People: Gender-Marked Language and Biased Personality Assessments  
ALLEN R. MCCONNELL & RUSSELL H. FAZIO, Indiana University  
Subjects read descriptions of business decisions made by individuals associated with one of three occupation titles (chairman, chairperson, or chair) and offered assessments of the targets' personality characteristics. Subjects rated chairmen as more masculine and chairpeople as more feminine. This effect was stronger for high (relative to low) sexist subjects.

1:45  
Perceived Power in Communication: The Effects of Language Strategies and Sex  
LISA M. PETTITT, University of Denver, & VICTORIA M. LITTLEFIELD, Augsburg College-Minneapolis  
In four experiments, the effects of three conversational strategies and sex of speaker on perceived power were investigated. Sex had effects only when low levels of strategies were used. A hierarchy of strategy use was found: length-of-turn increased perceived power more than did use of interruptions or questions.

2:00  
Attitudes Toward Women: The Effect of Referring to Adult Females as Women Versus Girls Versus Ladies  
REBEKAH I. FOWLER, Miami University (Sponsor: A. FUEHRER, Miami University)  
180 undergraduates completed an unmodified short-version of the Attitudes Toward Women Scale (AWS) or one of two modified versions (with either the word girl or lady replacing the word woman). Subjects in the woman condition scored significantly more liberal on the AWS than subjects in the girl or lady conditions.

2:15  
Is Unconscious Activation of Stereotypes Mediated by Semantic or Affective Activation?  
G. SHANE PITTS & MARK R. KLINGER, University of Alabama  
An affective priming paradigm was used to separate the influences of semantic and affective spreading activation on stereotype processing. Results surprisingly indicated that unconsciously perceived "African-American" priming words affect persons in an affectively positive fashion.

INVITED SYMPOSIUM  
SOCIAL LEARNING AND TRADITION IN ANIMALS  

Thursday, 12:30 - 2:30 pm  
THOMAS R. ZENTALL, University of Kentucky, Moderator & Discussant

A New Model System for Studying Behavioral Traditions in Animals  
BENNETT G. GALEF, JR., McMaster University

Show Me Your Nose: Acquisition of Non-Representational Gestures in Chimpanzees  
SARAH T. BOYSEN, Ohio State University

Bodily Imitation, Kinesthetic-Visual Matching, and Animals  
ROBERT MITCHELL, Eastern Kentucky University

The Evolution of Human Culture and Imitation  
KATHLEEN R. GIBSON, University of Texas Health Science Center
PERSONALITY

Thursday, 12:30 - 2:30 pm
NEIL LUTSKY, Carleton College, Moderator

12:30
Personality-Style Predictors of Hypnotic Susceptibility
JOHN E. DOOLEY & ROBERT N. SOLLOD, Cleveland State University
The relationship was investigated between individual items on the Multivariate Personality Inventory (MPI; Magaro & Smith, 1981) and hypnotic susceptibility as assessed by the Harvard Group Scale of Hypnotic Susceptibility (HGS-HSA, Shor & Orne, 1962). Certain items were found to have predictive value.

12:45
The Enactment of Individual Differences Through Personal Projects
LAURA M. SINNETT & RANDALL C. EDGELL, Grinnell College
Trait measures and personal project reports obtained over six weeks were consistently and strongly correlated. Many of these relationships were between affectogenic traits and ratings of project challenge and progress. These results support a process oriented approach to personality and suggest how traits are maintained over time.

1:00
Extraversion, Neuroticism, and Responses to Affective Word Pairs
GREGORY M. ROGERS & WILLIAM REVELLE, Northwestern University
A series of studies examined the relationship between personality and the evaluation of affective and neutral word pairs. Despite equal associative strength, affective pairs were judged to be more strongly associated and were categorized more quickly than were neutral pairs. However, no consistent relationships to trait and state affectivity emerged.

1:15
Personality Correlates of Individual Differences in Electrodermal Lability
MARIBEL H. CRUZ & RANDY J. LARSEN, University of Michigan
The authors examined the relationship between individual differences in electrodermal lability and various personality measures. The strongest personality correlate of EDA lability was neuroticism, with high N subjects exhibiting more spontaneous sympathetic arousal than low N subjects.

1:30
Extraversion and Neuroticism: Their Relationship to Affective State
DOUGLAS W. BILLINGS & WILLIAM REVELLE, Northwestern University
Three studies examined the relationship between extraversion, neuroticism, and positive and negative affect. Mood was induced by movies, autobiographical imagery, and guided imagery. Extraversion was weakly associated with positive affect (median r = .11). Neuroticism was more strongly related to negative affect (r = .30). Traits did not predict change in affect.

1:45
Infancy Era Predictors of the Big Five Personality Dimensions in Adolescence
RICHARD P. LANTHIER & JOHN E. BATES, Indiana University
Using longitudinal data, we examined infant era predictors of the Big Five personality dimensions assessed at age 17. The temperament dimension of Resistance to Control was negatively related to agreeableness, while Unadaptability was positively associated with neuroticism scores. Participants’ infant IQ and maternal Cognitive Stimulation were positively associated with openness while infant Unadaptability and maternal Restrictive Control were negatively associated with openness scores.

2:00
Narcissists in Interdependent Tasks: The Task Outcome Matters
W. KEITH CAMPBELL, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill,
ANDREW J. ELLIOT, University of Rochester, CONSTANTINE SEDIKIDES,
University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, & GLENN D. REEDER, Illinois State University
The research examined how narcissistic individuals react to success or failure on an interdependent task. In general, narcissists demonstrated a defensive/self-aggrandizing orientation when allocating responsibility for the task and when rating their interest in participating in future tasks.

2:15
The Discriminant Validity of the Life Orientation Test
RICHARD E. LUCAS & ED DIERER, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign
The discriminant validity of the Life Orientation Test from measures of negative affect was examined using a multirait-multimethod matrix consisting of three measures of each construct. Analyses illustrated that optimism could be discriminated from negative affect and that a single factor conceptualization of optimism was appropriate.

SYMPOSIUM

ACADEMIC CLIMATE: MEASURING ISSUES OF GENDER, SEXUAL ORIENTATION, RACE AND ETHNICITY

Thursday, 12:30 - 2:30 pm
Salon 6
LOUISE F. FITZGERALD, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, Moderator & Organizer
STEPHANIE RIGER, University of Illinois of Chicago, Discussant

Still Chilly?: The Climate for Women in Academia
LOUISE F. FITZGERALD, SUZANNE SWAN & LILIA CORTINA,
University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign

Out on Campus: An Empirical Investigation of Institutional Climate for Gay, Lesbian and Bisexual Students
CRAIG R. WALDO, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign

Easy to See, Difficult to Hear: Campus Climate as a Function of Experience of Racial and Ethnic Minorities
LANDON REID & PHANIKIRAN RADHAKRISHNAN, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign
12:30 Invited Paper
Theories of Language Comprehension
FERNANDA FERREIRA, Michigan State University
How are people able to understand language? One possibility is that comprehenders are guided by frequency and co-occurrence information. This view is essentially associationist. Another possibility is that comprehenders attempt to establish the most semantically informative interpretation possible. Research from our laboratory suggests that the latter view is correct.

1:00
Syntactic Parsing Rules: When Are They Important?
BEVERLY COLWELL ADAMS, JOANNÉ SALIDAS & MELISSA M. WADE, University of Virginia-Charlottesville
Preference-of-interpretation data were assessed to determine the influence of syntactic rules when there is no lexical guidance from the verb. Previous results have indicated that lexical information and semantics/pragmatics can influence parsing strategies. We explored this effect, systematically eliminating semantic influences.

1:15
The Role of Sentence Structure in Lexical Ambiguity Resolution
PAMELA SAVOY & ROBERT R. PETERSON, Indiana University
Upon processing an ambiguous word (e.g., BANK), people immediately activate both meanings, and then select one. We examined how sentence structure influences the selection process. We found that selection is triggered, not by the presentation of the word, but by the integration of the word into an available structure.

1:30
Sentence Participants Mentioned First and Referred to as Proper Names are More Memorable
RACHEL R. W. ROBERTSON & DAVID A. ROBERTSON, University of Wisconsin-Madison
Subjects read sentences with two participants and performed a speeded recognition task. Participants mentioned first were recognized more quickly than participants mentioned second, and participants mentioned by proper names were recognized more quickly than participants mentioned by common nouns. These two effects did not interact.

1:45
Rementioning Sentence Participants Causes Suppression And Enhancement
DAVID A. ROBERTSON & RACHEL R. W. ROBERTSON, University of Wisconsin-Madison
The mechanisms of suppression and enhancement, the Advantage of First Mention, and noun explicitness were investigated. Subjects performed a probe recognition task while reading sentences which introduced two participants and rementioned one of participants. Rementioning a participant enhanced that participant and simultaneously suppressed the other participant in memory.

2:00
Negative Effects of Advance Information on Reading
DAVID S. KREINER, Central Missouri State University
Forty-three college students read texts and answered comprehension questions. Students who received advance information on half the questions were less accurate than control subjects on questions requiring inferences and rote memory questions not given in advance. The results suggest that advance information can act as a memory load during reading.

2:15
In Search of Complete Comprehension: Getting "Minimalists" to Work
JULIE FOERTSCH & MORTON A. GERNSBACHER, University of Wisconsin-Madison
Subjects in three experiments on anaphoric resolution read two-clause sentences and were prompted to engage in one, two, or all three of the processes defining "complete comprehension." Results demonstrated subjects had a strategy of minimal task satisfaction: They did not resolve anaphors or build mental structures unless necessary for task completion.

GROUP DECISION MAKING

Thursday, 12:30 - 2:30 pm
Salon 8

12:30 Invited Paper
Improving Group Judgment Accuracy
REBECCA A. HENRY, Purdue University
Groups asked to estimate unknown quantities often have difficulties evaluating the quality of members' inputs. However, recent research indicates that group members do have some proficiency at identifying the most accurate member. In addition, groups can become even better at this identification process when given minimal strategic guidance or feedback.

1:00
Controlling Overconfidence: More-is-Better vs. Less-is-Better Rules for Choosing Group Size
PAUL ZARNOTH & JANET A. SNIEZEK, University of Illinois at Urbana
Eighteen pentads, 18 dyads, and 18 individuals provided answers and confidence assessments for items of six task types. To the extent that it is desirable to control overconfidence, the results indicate that more is better, in terms of group size, for intellective tasks. In contrast, less is better forjudgmental tasks.
1:15
Tacit Coordination in Anticipation of Group Decision-Making: Does Decision Rule Make a Difference?
GWEN M. WITTENBAUM & GAROLD STASSER, Miami University
Participants read and recalled political candidate statements in anticipation of reaching a unanimity or majority rule group decision or merely discussing the candidates. When anticipating only a discussion, participants recalled more statements associated with others’ expertise, whereas they showed no recall bias when expecting a unanimity or majority rule group decision.

1:30
Group Decision Making: Effects of Framing of Issues on Reconsideration
STANLEY E. NYBERG, Child Support Enforcement Division, Massachusetts Department of Revenue
Three studies looked at decision processes in community groups. They focused on the effect of framing during initial discussions on the probability that decisions would be changed if reviewed later. Decisions were less likely to change if the original decision process emphasized costs rather than benefits.

1:45
Preference Orders, Agendas, and Group Decision Making
XIAO-PING CHEN & JAMES H. DAVIS, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign
We examined the accuracy of a probability model in predicting the effects of agenda on group preference in a choice task. 456 subjects participated in the experiment. The frequency of group preference for each of the three choices under four agendas was found to be consistent with the prediction of the probability model.

2:00
Anticipated Interaction and Thought Generation: The Role of Faction Size
BOZENA ZDANIUK & JOHN M. LEVINE, University of Pittsburgh
Subjects, in six-person groups, learned that from one to five others disagreed with their position. Prior to a discussion, subjects generated issue-relevant thoughts. The smaller the subjects’ faction, the less biased subjects were in generating thoughts supporting their own position. Implications for understanding majority/minority influence are discussed.

2:15
Motivated Bias in Mock Juror Decision Making
LISA M. KLEPAC & PETER H. DITTO, Kent State University
Pro-choice and pro-life subjects read evidence consistent with the guilt or innocence of a pro-choice or pro-life defendant. Subjects required less evidence to decide that a same-attitude defendant was innocent compared to guilty. This effect did not obtain for subjects and defendants with different abortion attitudes.

INVITED ADDRESS
ANXIETY MANAGEMENT TRAINING
RICHARD M. SUINN, Colorado State University
Thursday, 1:00 - 2:30 pm
WILBERT J. McKEACHIE, University of Michigan, Moderator
Crystal Room

APPLIED SOCIAL/PERSONALITY POSTER SESSION
Thursday, 2:00 - 4:00 pm
LINDA HEATH, Loyola University of Chicago, Moderator
Upper Exhibit Hall

APPLIED SOCIAL AND HEALTH PSYCHOLOGY

1
The Role of the Detachment Function in Prejudice Toward the Disabled
PETE MIESE & KRISTI LANE, Winona State University
We manipulated the motivational condition under which 185 subjects completed a “housing preference” survey regarding the disabled. Subjects in the detachment function condition, who believed their responses would affect dormitory roommate assignments for the following year, expressed significantly less favorable attitudes than subjects in the control condition.

2
Attractiveness and the Vote: Do Good Looks Win Elections?
SHAWN C. O’CONNOR & LORNE K. ROSENBOOD, University of Victoria
Political candidates’ physical attractiveness and subsequent election results were examined. Eighty-three subjects rated the attractiveness of 91 candidates. The relationship between physical attractiveness and percentage of vote obtained by candidates was significant, r(91) = .36, p < .001, supporting a “what is beautiful is good” stereotype. Discussion focuses on between-party differences.

3
What’s Missing from Existing Religious Orientation Scales?
MARY ANN CEJKA, Purdue University
This study sought to broaden the concept of religious orientation and improve the predictive capability of existing religious orientation scales, which represent an individualistic, intellectual, abstract, and elitist approach to religious orientation. A new measure was proposed including items assessing the collectivist, affective, concrete, and popular elements of religious orientation.

4
Development of a Chilly Campus Climate Questionnaire
JEFFREY R. CASHIN, MARGARET S. STOCKDALE & JENNIFER D. DEWEY, Southern Illinois University at Carbondale
A questionnaire was developed to measure employee perceptions of campus
climate, using Sandler and Hall's (1986) microinequities concept as a guide. A factor analysis of the retained items yielded 6 factors which accounted for 51.1% of the total variance. Implications and applications of this study are discussed.

The Effects of Appeal and Incentive on Mail Survey Response Rates among College Students
KEITH E. NIEDERMEIER, JON E. GRAHE & BONNIE SHERMAN-WILLIAMS, University of Toledo
College students were given a mail survey. The cover letter contained either an altruistic appeal or an egoistic appeal. The survey also contained a dollar, a promise of a dollar upon return of the completed survey, or no mention of any incentive. Survey response was the main dependent measure.

The Role of Elaboration and Consideration of Future Consequences in Possible Selves
NANCY DORR, DEBORAH L. HUME & ALAN STRATHMAN, University of Missouri-Columbia
The role of elaboration of possible selves on motivation for behavior was examined. Results suggest a positive relationship between elaboration and possible self related behavior. Additionally, individual differences in Consideration of Future Consequences were related to the importance of the possible self and the belief that it would come true.

Resolution of the Temperature Aggression Debate
NANCY DORR & CRAIG A. ANDERSON, University of Missouri-Columbia
After ambiguous provocation, subjects in hot and cold conditions delivered the highest punishment at the first retaliation opportunity. On later trials, subjects in the moderately uncomfortable conditions delivered the most punishment. These findings clarify inconsistencies in past work.

Minimizing the Difference Between Minority and Majority Group Bias: The Effect of Crosscutting Task Assignment
NANCY DORR & B. ANN BETTENCOURT, University of Missouri-Columbia
The impact of crosscutting task assignment and numerical minority status on ingroup bias were assessed in a cooperative intergroup setting. Consistent with Brewer and Miller's (1984) social categorization model, minorities were more biased than majorities, and crosscutting task assignment reduced ingroup bias more in numerical minorities than in numerical majorities.

Anger Predicts Cardiovascular Reactivity in High and Low Risk for Hypertension Women and Men
DIANE M. REDDY, RAYMOND FLEMING, LOREN TOUSSAINT & WENBIN MO, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee
Anger-arousal, anger-in, and risk for hypertension significantly predicted diastolic blood pressure and heart rate reactivity, but not systolic blood pressure reactivity. Hostile outlook significantly predicted heart rate reactivity only and was found to explain variance beyond that accounted for by risk for hypertension.

Relationships among Self-Statements and Feeling States as Predictors of Health Behaviors
JOHN C. BIRKIMER, PERRI B. DRUEN, JERRY W. HOLLAND & MARGARET ZINGMAN, University of Louisville
We studied self-reported internal consequences for engaging in four health behaviors or their unhealthy alternatives as predictors of the health behaviors. Positive self-statements, feelings, and other thoughts were highly interrelated, as were aversive ones. Composite predictors combining positive consequences and combining aversive ones were correlated with the four health behaviors.

Chronic Life Stress Predicts Acute Cardiovascular Reactivity in Black and White Women
SUSMITA M. KASHIKAR-ZUCK & DIANE M. REDDY, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee
Chronically stressed women exhibited greater increases in R-P interval reactivity to an acute stressor than women facing less chronic stress in their lives. No evidence of differential reactivity was found for matched Black or White women.

Smoking Status Predicts Beliefs about the Addictive Potential and Consequences of Nicotine and Other Drug Use
DIANE M. REDDY & PATRICIA A. FLANAGAN, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee
Compared to other smokers, heavy smokers held stronger beliefs in the addictive potential and consequences of nicotine use, but did not hold such beliefs for other drugs. Never takers and nonsmokers held the strongest beliefs in the additive potential and consequences of nicotine use as well as other drug use.

The Effects of Caffeine on Ambulatory Blood Pressure, Heart Rate, and Mood
PETER J. GREEN & JERRY M. SULS, University of Iowa
An experimental study involving in situ measurement found that caffeinated coffee consumption (vs. placebo) by regular coffee drinkers increased ambulatory systolic and diastolic blood pressure. The increase was most notable shortly after consumption. Caffeine also increased Negative Affectivity, and decreased pleasantness.

The Effects of Criminal Offense and Disclosure of Trauma on Anxiety and Illness Behavior in Prison Inmates
JAMES W. PENNEBAKER, JANE M. RICHARDS & WANDA BEAL, Southern Methodist University (Sponsor: LAURA A. KING, Southern Methodist University)
This study examined the effects of trauma disclosure on the illness behavior and self-reported anxiety of prison inmates. Results indicate that after writing about trauma, subjects' infirmary visits decreased, although only no-writing controls showed a decrease in anxiety. Additionally, sex offenders were more likely to evidence health improvements after trauma disclosure than were non-sex offenders.
15
The Face of AIDS: The Effects of Physical Attractiveness and Target Gender on the Infected Mode of HIV Infection
MELISSA WAMBAGH, TIM RINEY, CARRIE KUNZELMAN & LARRY BOEHM, Thomas More College
We investigated the influence of physical attractiveness on the infected mode of HIV infection. Unattractive individuals were perceived as more likely than attractive individuals to have acquired HIV through homosexual relationships, and this finding is consistent with Agnew and Thompson (1994). However, unlike Agnew and Thompson, attractiveness did not affect causal inferences concerning heterosexual transmission of HIV.

16
Does Lifestyle Explain the Relationship Between Hostility and Poor Health?
ALAN R. FERRIS, Mount Marty College
Fuelways was investigated as a link between hostility and poor health. It was found that respondents high in hostility and physical symptoms differ significantly from respondents with few physical symptoms on several dimensions of food cognition. The theoretical and practical implications of these results are discussed.

17
Refusal to Disclose: Perceptions of Confidentiality
IAN BIRKY, BRUCE SHARKIN & ANDREW SCAFPATICCI, Lehigh University
Psychologists in university counseling centers maintain adherence to an ethical standard of confidentiality that puts them into conflict with institutional peers seeking information following referrals of students. This study assessed the expectations and preferences of 79 RAs, 48 administrators, and 58 faculty in an effort to better understand and manage this conflict.

GROUPS AND INDUSTRIAL/ORGANIZATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY

18
The Effects of Polygraph Testimony on Jury Verdicts: A Comparison of the Guilty Knowledge Test and the Control Question Test
BRYAN MYERS, JACK ARBUTHNUT & KRISTEN WRIGHT, Ohio University (Sponsor: FRANCIS BELLEZZA, Ohio University)
In two experiments, subjects watched a videotaped murder trial that contained either Guilty Knowledge Test, Control Question Test, or no polygraph testimony. Subjects then formed juries (experiment 1) and deliberated toward unanimous verdicts. The results suggest that jurors understand poorly, mistrust greatly, and largely ignore both polygraph testimonies when deliberating.

19
Defendants as Black Sheep: Limitations on Similarity-Leniency Effects in Mock Juries
ROBERT W. HYMES, University of Michigan-Dearborn, & NORBERT L. KERR, Michigan State University
Research finds juror leniency toward defendants who share their traits. However, individuals often dissociate from negatively valued ingroupers by treating them more harshly than outgroupers. Juror-defendant racial simili-

20
The Role of Self-Esteem and Ego-Threats on Goal Setting
MARK B. MURAVEN & ROY F. BAUMEISTER, Case Western Reserve University
Subject high in self-esteem responded to an ego threat by setting much higher goals on an effort task. This replicates and broadens prior research on ego threats and self-esteem. Results are discuss in terms of misregulation and self-defeating behavior.

21
Salience of Social Comparison as a Mediating Factor in the Minimal Group Effect
LAURIE A. TAYLOR, Christopher Newport University, STEVE HINKLE, Miami University, & JULIA A. HASELEU, Wright State University
Participants rated their ingroup and an above average or below average outgroup under conditions requiring social comparison or no social comparison. Results support the prediction that when social comparison is salient, intergroup discrimination occurs; when social comparison is not salient, little or no intergroup discrimination occurs.

22
Effects of Numerical Representation on Intergroup Interaction: Uncovering Threat to Social Identity
DEBORAH L. HUME, MICHELLE MORSE & B. ANN BETTENCOURT, University of Missouri-Columbia
This study used a scenario methodology to test the hypothesis that numerical minorities experience more threat than do majorities in intergroup settings. Subjects indicated that a target individual would experience more awareness of and more threat to social identity when in the numerical minority than in the majority.

23
Expectancies in the Process of Committing Persons to Goals: An Empirical Test with the Theory of Goal Pursuit
ROBERT E. PLOYHART, Bowling Green State University, & VERLIN B. HINSZ & LYNN R. KALNBACK, North Dakota State University
The process of committing people to goals, and the influence of expectancies in this process, was examined with the theory of goal pursuit. A 2 (high - moderate goal) x 2 (high - low commitment) between subjects design found that goal manipulations significantly affected individual expectancies and trying. Implications for goal setting are discussed.

24
An Investigation of the Structure of Organizational Political Climates
NEIL D. CHRISTIANSEN & SHAWN MIKULAY, Northern Illinois University
Examines the structural validity of a multidimensional measure of political climate using hierarchical confirmatory factor analysis. Results supported the hypothesized structure. Analysis of a structural equation model including attitudes toward co-workers and supervision highlighted the importance of discriminating between coercive and noncoercive political processes within the climate.
25
Job Satisfaction and the Information Component of Work
TERRY A. BEEHR & DAVID J. LU, Central Michigan University, & CURTISS
P. HANSEN, Lincoln National Corporation
We conducted a survey of the information component (role clarity) of work
among 8,748 employees of one organization. Eight job characteristics were
considered elements of the information component. Multiple regressions sug-
gested they contribute strongly to role clarity and role clarity might partially
mediate between these characteristics and employees' job satisfaction.

26
Coping with Work Stress: The Influence of Person and Situation Variables on
Coping Responses
STACY A. DOKLOVIC & J. M. EDWARDS, Wright State University
Trait anxiety dimensions, role stressors, and their interactions were examined
as predictors of coping responses in specific work situations. Although the
predicted interactions between specific trait anxiety dimensions and role con-
lict and role ambiguity were not found, the results do suggest the importance
of examining coping in specific types of situations.

27
Differentiating Participants From Nonparticipants in a Rural School-Based
Employee Physical Activity Incentive Program
LOUIS VENEZIANO, JACQUELINE HOOPER & STACY DETLOFF,
Southeast Missouri State University
Stepwise discriminant analysis differentiated 33 participants from 25 nonpar-
ticipants in an employee physical activity incentive program. Overall, 81.7%
of the cases were correctly classified using 37 (20 lifestyle, 7 health locus of
control, and 10 physiological) of 122 measures. The results implied how to
design wellness programs to attract individuals with a less than optimal healthy
lifestyle.

28
Evaluations of Affirmative Action Applicants: Perceived Fairness, Human
Capital, or Social Identity?
BETH DIETZ-UHLER, Miami University, & AUDREY MURRELL, University
of Pittsburgh
Subjects evaluated an application for admission to a university that varied the
type of policy, applicant qualifications, and group affiliation. The results sup-
ported social identity theory. The ingroup applicant was evaluated more
favorably when the policy was perceived as fair, and less favorably when the
policy was perceived as unfair.

29
Gender Differences in Depression: The Moderating Effects of Social Identity
BETH DIETZ-UHLER, Miami University, & JOANNE E. TURNBULL,
University of Pittsburgh Medical Center
Subjects completed a questionnaire to assess their level of gender group iden-
tification, number of identities they held, and their level of depression. The
results showed that females reported being more depressed when they identi-
fied more strongly with the female role and possessed numerous identities,
consistent with role conflict theory.

30
The Impact of the Political Context on Negative Political Advertising
STEPHEN J. DEPAOLA, Georgia Southwestern College, THOMAS L.
BUDESHEIM, Creighton University, & DAVID A. HOUSTON, University of
Memphis
We examined potential voters' evaluations of political candidates who were
either the source or the target of negative attacks. Each candidate was por-
trayed as being ahead or behind in the polls. Results indicated that the only
time there was a benefit for the source over the target was when the source
was ahead and the subjects were in ideological agreement with the source.

31
Comprehension and Appreciation of Political Cartoons: Cognitive and Coping
Factors
FRANK J. PREROST, Western Illinois University
The political cartoon is a favorite format for editorialists to express their opin-
ions. This study examined the relationships between self-consciousness, cop-
ing with humor, and political reference group on appreciation and compre-
hesion of this humor form during the 1994 election year. A complex rela-
tionship of these factors for both males and females was observed.

32
SELF-ESTEEM AND THE SELF

33
The Protection of Future Self-Esteem Using Cutting Off Future Failure
DANIEL L. WANN, Murray State University
It was argued that individuals concerned about future success often choose
to enhance their self-esteem by basking in their group’s success. Rather,
some persons may protect their future self-esteem by distancing themselves
from the group. A study involving a bogus creativity competition supported
the hypotheses.

34
Social Determinants of Self-Esteem
R. K. THOMAS, KIRK P. NICHOLS, KRISTEN E. SWENBERG & AMY E. WAG-
NER, Otterbein College
We examined a set of socially determined variables and their relative contribu-
tions to self-esteem. We found that low feelings of achievement orientation,
low self-perceived physical attractiveness, guilt, and loneliness each uniquely
contributed to low self-esteem. For females we found that low dominance and
high hopelessness, anger, and shyness were independent contributors to low
self-esteem. These results were not found for males.

35
From Attitudes to Personality: Inferred Similarity and Attraction
REBECCA G. FLORENCE & RICK H. HOYLE, University of Kentucky, AMY R.
BLACKSTON, University of Cincinnati
We investigated the importance of attitudinal information in attraction to a
stranger. Subjects' spontaneous reports of inferences about a stranger they
expected to meet revealed that they inferred trait information even though
they had been supplied with attitudinal information. The findings suggest
that attitudinal information may affect attraction only indirectly.
36 Self-Knowledge and Dysphoria
NANCY L. BRIGHAM & RICK H. HOYLE, University of Kentucky
We investigated the associations between dysphoria and a set of variables that characterize the organization of self-knowledge. Analyses revealed that the association between positive and negative self-knowledge and the organization of negative self-knowledge are associated with dysphoria. These variables moderate the relations between dysphoria and self-attention and negativity of self-knowledge.

37 Organizational Properties of Self-Concept
RICK H. HOYLE & KARYN S. MCKENZIE, University of Kentucky
The associations among organizational characteristics of self-concept were investigated. Correlational analyses revealed no reliable association between complexity and compartmentalization of positive and negative self-knowledge. Certainty about negative self-knowledge was associated with complexity of negative self-knowledge, but certainty was not associated with compartmentalization of positive and negative self-knowledge.

38 Using Anchors to Produce Challenging Self-Set Goals with Strong Commitment
LYNN R. KALNBACH, NICOLE R. LORENTZ & VERLIN B. HINSZ, North Dakota State University
We tested a strategy for creating challenging self-set goals with high goal commitment. Some participants were given a specific value (anchor) before selecting goals. A high anchor for the goal resulted in more challenging goals, higher levels of performance, and a similar level of goal commitment.

39 Determinants of Job Withdrawal Intentions
R. K. THOMAS, MARTA L. HARRISON & CRAIG E. GERHARDT, Otterbein College
Investment theory relates together job satisfaction, commitment, and voluntary turnover. In our study, we sampled a heterogeneous group of working people and compared the relative contribution of four major factors on the intention to quit the job: job satisfaction, comparison level of alternative jobs, investment, and difficulty of quitting. Except for investment, we found that each uniquely contributed as a predictor of the intention to quit, with comparison level of alternatives and perceived difficulty of quitting having the strongest influence.

40 The Role of Self-Evaluation in Producing Goal-Setting Effects
MALIA D. LOWE & STEPHEN G. HARKINS, Northeastern University
Lowe and Harkins (1994) found that when the experimenter used the multiplier technique (Latham, Erez & Locke, 1988) to suggest stringent goals, there was a goal effect only for participants who were subject to experimenter evaluation. In the current research, a less stringent multiplier was used, yielding a goal effect and equivalent performance by those participants who were subject to experimenter evaluation and those who were not (self-evaluation alone). This work suggests that a reconsideration of the role that self-evaluation plays in producing goal effects is in order.

41 Protecting Identity in Competition: Perceiving Advantages in a Comparison Target
JAMES A. SHEPPARD, University of Florida
This research is grounded in social comparison theory and examines conditions which lead individuals in competition to perceive an opponent as enjoying advantages that make him/her inappropriate for social comparison. Ss perceived a target as more advantageous when the performance was important and the timing of the performance neared.

42 Heightened Need and the Illusion of Control: A Test of the Moderating Effects of Attention and Skill Cues
PAUL M. BINER, MICHELLE L. HUFFMAN & BRANDIE L. GREER, Ball State University
Food-deprived or food-satiated subjects were given the chance to win a food item in a randomly-based card-drawing game. Half of the subjects were given cues designed to induce a skill orientation whereas the other half were not. Results showed that ratings of skill and confidence increased with need regardless of skill orientation.

43 Effects of Situation on High versus Low Self-Monitors
CLAIRE E. KARL & JULIAN F. THAYER, University of Missouri-Columbia
Examined the amount of variance in self-monitoring scores between high and low self-monitors using Steyer's Latent State-Trait Model. Subjects were 207 students. Found evidence for high trait consistency in the low self-monitoring group. Failed to find strong evidence for situationally determined behavior in the high self-monitoring group.

There is no poster numbered 44.

45 PERSONALITY

45 Psychophysiological Concomitants of Emotional Arousal in Alexithymic Individuals
PAMELA M. SCHAEFER, Marquette University, & RAYMOND FLEMING, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee
Psychophysiological concomitants of emotion were examined in subjects who differed in ability to express emotion verbally (alexithymia). High alexithymics responded with greater intensity than their counterparts, and their pattern of responses demonstrated a disintegration of the linkages between stimulus and arousal. Implications for faulty integration of bodily symptoms are suggested.

46 Psychophysiological Correlates of Emotion and the "Big Five"
MARIBEL H. CRUZ & RANDY J. LARSEN, University of Michigan
The authors explored the relationship between average heart rate, electroder-
mal activity, and electromyographic potentials of the corrugator supercilii and zygomaticus major muscles of the face in response to self-generated imagery and emotion-laden slides. These data were then correlated with the Goldberg (1990) “Big Five” personality factors.

47
A Quantitative Synthesis Determining How the Five Factor Structure Relates to Subjective Well-Being
KRISTINA M. DE NEVE, Baylor University
This meta-analysis integrates studies examining personality variables as correlates of subjective well-being (SWB) by answering four specific questions on how the five factors differentially relate to SWB. Results indicated Factor Four/Neuroticism consistently obtained significantly stronger correlations with SWB than did each of the remaining factors.

48
Dimensions of Narcissistic Personality and the Five-Factor Model of Personality
NERELLA V. RAMANAIH & ANUPAMA BYRAVAN, Southern Illinois University at Carbondale
The hypothesis that the dimensions of narcissistic personality are related to the five-factor model of personality, was tested using the Narcissistic Personality Inventory and the Revised NEO Personality Inventory. The two inventories were completed by 86 male and 88 female undergraduates who received partial course credit. Results strongly supported the tested hypothesis.

49
Psychological Androgyny and Satisfaction with Life
NERELLA V. RAMANAIH & FRED R. J. DETWILER, Southern Illinois University at Carbondale
The hypothesis that androgynous people will have more satisfaction with life than masculine-typed, feminine-typed, and undifferentiated persons was tested using the Personal Attributes Questionnaire and the Satisfaction with Life Scale. A sample of 111 male and 134 female undergraduates participated as subjects for partial course credit. Results strongly supported the hypothesis.

50
A Psychometric Study of the Revised NEO Personality Inventory
NERELLA V. RAMANAIH, FRED R. J. DETWILER & ANUPAMA BYRAVAN, Southern Illinois University at Carbondale
The hypothesis that some facets from the five domain scales of the Revised NEO Personality Inventory (NEO-PI-R) have poor content saturation was tested using the Differential Reliability Index, followed by exploratory and confirmatory factor analyses. Results strongly supported the hypothesis. Implications of the results are discussed.

51
Weinberger Six Group Typology of Adjustment and the Five-Factor Model of Personality
ANUPAMA BYRAVAN, NGUYEN THUHIEN & NERELLA V. RAMANAIH, Southern Illinois University at Carbondale

The hypothesis that the six groups in Weinberger's typology of adjustment based on Distress and Restraint, have different personality profiles was tested using the Weinberger Adjustment Inventory and the Revised NEO Personality Inventory. Results based on 84 men and 86 women supported the hypothesis, supporting the construct validity of Weinberger's typology.

52
Romantic Success and the Big-Five Personality Traits
EUGENE W. MATHES, Western Illinois University
Sixty-one dating couples were given the Revised NEO Personality Inventory, a measure of the Big-Five personality traits, and eight measures of romantic success. Three models (competence, similarity, and complementarity) utilizing the Big-Five personality traits were used to predict romantic success. Support for the competency model was found.

53
Personality and Mood: Differential Sensitivities to Positive and Negative Information
CHERYL L. RUSTING, University of Michigan
The links between Extraversion and the tendency to experience positive emotions, and between Neuroticism and the tendency to experience negative emotions could be explained by an individual's differential ability to process positive and negative information. In a series of cognitive tasks, Extraverts recalled and completed ambiguous word-frgments as positive more often than did Introverts. High Neuroticism subjects completed more ambiguous word fragments as negative than did Stable individuals. Results for reaction time to positive, negative, and neutral stimuli also supported a cognitive explanation for the link between personality and emotional experience.

54
Style of Anger Expression and its Relationship to Daily Experience
RENE MARTIN & DAVID WATSON, University of Iowa
Individual differences in style of anger expression were investigated in a sample of college women. Anger-in and the Anger-in/Anger-out interaction were found to predict daily experiences of anger, problems and negative affect. The relationship between expressive style and daily experience persisted, even after controlling for the effects of neuroticism.

55
The Relationships Among Mood, Neuroticism, Extraversion, and Desirable and Undesirable Events: A Daily Experience Study
JAMES P. DAVID, PETER J. GREEN, REN'E MARTIN & JERRY M. SULS, University of Iowa
For eight consecutive nights, ninety-five subjects responded to 87 daily life events, rated the (un)desirability of the events, and rated their mood. Daily negative events were much stronger predictors of negative mood and slightly stronger predictors of positive mood than were daily positive events. Neuroticism and extraversion were also significant predictors.

56
Personal Strivings and the Five Factor Model
LAURA A. KING, Southern Methodist University
Eighty subjects rated their goals on several dimensions and completed the Big Five Inventory. Conscientiousness and agreeableness related to positive goal
appraisals, extraversion and openness to low conflict. Neuroticism related to affiliative, self-presentational goals. Openness related to achievement and generativity. Results indicate that traits relate to goal appraisal and content.

57 Anger Induction and Recovery as a Function of Preferred Expression Style
JESSE HARRIOTT, DePaul University, & RANDALL B. MARTIN, Northern Illinois University
After subjects had been angered, some were given the opportunity to express their anger to the experimenter, while some were not. Reduction of anger was greater when there was a match between expression style and expression condition. There were no gender effects.

58 Negative Affect and Accuracy: Moderating Effects of Self-Appraisal Motivation
MIRI D. GOLDSTEIN & MICHAEL J. STRUBE, Washington University in St. Louis
Subjects viewed a set of neutral or negative films, and then participated in a covariation-detection task. Higher levels of negative affect were associated with higher levels of accuracy for subjects with high Self-Appraisal Motivation but with lower levels of accuracy for subjects with low Self-Appraisal Motivation.

59 Differences between Linkers and Nonlinkers on Recall of Events
JENNINGS B. JONES III & WILLIAM D. McINTOSH, Georgia Southern University
Linkers recall important events in a more vivid manner than nonlinkers. Therefore, linkers' happiness judgments are affected by the time perspective and valence of the event while nonlinkers happiness judgments are not affected. Linkers and nonlinkers mood judgments are not affected by the time perspective and valence of the event.

60 Overachievement and Underachievement: The Relationship of a New Scale Measuring Self-Doubt and Need for Successful Outcomes to Related Concepts in the Literature
KATHRYN C. OLESON, Ohio State University, JOHN H. YOST, Hamilton College, & KIRSTEN M. POEHLMANN & ROBERT M. ARKIN, Ohio State University
This research explores the convergent and discriminant validity of a new overachievement scale. It suggests that the scale is quite distinct from other, existing scales in the achievement domain; however, it reveals expected relationships with these scales. The apparent construct validity of the scale suggests its value in examining overachievement behavior.

61 Aggressive Traits and Attitudes and the Interpretation of Ambiguously Aggressive Social Interactions
KAREN E. DILL, CRAIG A. ANDERSON, KATHRYN B. ANDERSON & WILLIAM E. DEUSER, University of Missouri-Columbia
197 undergraduates rated three videotaped interactions which varied in aggressive content. Three aggression-related individual difference measures were shown to predict subjects' ratings. Results supported the prediction that chronic person factors are related to interpretations of interpersonal interactions. This finding supports the authors' current model of aggression.

62 Machiavellians and Manipulation of Interpersonal Behavior
MARIA S. LOAN, MATT SYVIERSON & JOHN H. HARVEY, University of Iowa
The Machiavellian tendencies of college women and men involved in Greek social organizations were investigated. Fifty males and fifty-four females filled out a questionnaire about their dating and relationship history and were administered Christie and Geis' (1970) Machiavellian Scale. A few weeks later they participated in a "social exchange" at a fraternity house. As expected, high MACH men and women showed more sexually aggressive verbal and nonverbal behavior than did low MACH men and women. Overall, men reported having had on the average more than twice the number of previous sexual partners than did women.

63 Inhibitory Control and Conscientiousness: The Relationship to Temperment
KIRSTEN SMITH & JON E. GRAHE, University of Toledo, & STEPHAN A. AHADI, University of Texas at El Paso
We took personality inventories of 72 participants and tested their ability on the Tower of Hanoi and the Stroop task. We found that conscientiousness and inhibitory control are related to temperment.

64 Locus of Control and Perceived Competence as Predictors of Depression
DAVID M. NJUS & FRED B. BRYANT, Loyola University of Chicago
We extended Mirowsky and Ross's (1990) research on perceived control over positive and negative events to incorporate Walston's (1992) perceived competence construct. Regression analyses indicated that control over positive but not over negative events was associated with lower levels of depression, and that perceived competence in managing personal experience explains more variance in depression than locus of control alone.

65 Self-Descriptive Correlates of Narcissism in a Non-Clinical Sample: A Q-Sort Study
SALVATORE J. CATANZARO & MANEESHA D. BHATIA, Illinois State University
Undergraduates (N = 113) completed measures of narcissism and social desirability; at another session, they completed the self-descriptive Q-sort under public or private conditions. Narcissism was associated with self deception but not impression management, and was associated with convergence between real and ideal self-ratings only under public conditions.

GENDER

66 Aggressiveness, Attitudes toward Women, and Rape Attitudes: Test of a Mediation Model
Gender and Social Connectedness in Autophotography

STEPHEN J. DOLLINGER, SONIA PARGANY O'BRIEN & LEA ANN PRESTON, Southern Illinois University

158 women and 73 men created photo essays to answer the question, "who are you?" Gender differences replicate Clancy and Dollinger (Sex Roles, 1993) showing women's self-definition in socially connected ways (smiling, touching) rather than separate ways (self alone). Men's photos suggest self-definition in terms of their athletics, automobiles, alcohol, and work.

Perceptions of Three Major Roles and Depression and Symptomatology in Women

LORI LANGE, KIM BINGEN, CYNTHIA FRANECI, JULIE O'CONNEL & ANN TRELEVEN, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee (Sponsor: RAYMOND FLEMING, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee)

A study was conducted to explore relationships between subjective appraisal of three major roles (wife, mother, and paid worker) and depression and symptomatology. Questionnaires were administered to married women with children and a full-time job. Results suggest that negative role perceptions have a strong relationship with depression and symptomatology.

Correlates of Feminist Identity Development

JULIE A. ALLISON, B. JILL JOINER, ALICE C. SAGEHORN & SANDRA L. WOLF, Pittsburg State University

This study examined the relationships between various emotions and attitudes on feminist identity development in women. It was found that specific attitudes toward men and both past and present experiences with sex discrimination were significantly related to the development of feminist identity.

Personal and Group Perceptions of Discrimination

JULIE A. ALLISON & KAREN L. CARPENTER, Pittsburg State University

One-hundred forty-seven males and females were asked about their perceptions of both personal discrimination and discrimination against men and women as groups. Results indicate that those who have experienced discrimination personally are more likely to believe that their gender group is the victim of discrimination.

Gender and the Reciprocation of Cooperative Behavior During Mixed-Motive Bargaining

KEN A. GRAETZ, DENNIS BAILEY, AMY DOMBROWSKI, MARY GOLLER, JOHN MUSGRAVE, JASON TAKUS & JOE TINERVIN, University of Dayton

Male and female participants engaged in an iterated PDG with cooperative opponents who had previously engaged in deceitful, exploitative behavior. Females were significantly quicker to reciprocate male cooperative behavior in interindividual interactions versus intergroup interactions. Male groups directed a significant number of sexually aggressive statements toward exploitative females.
76 The Effect of Value and Gender on Helping Behavior
CHRIS VIERE, KEVIN NYENHUIS, TINA LANGE, JODY MATHIOWETZ, JAY McDONALD & JEFF NEWLANDER, St. Cloud State University (Sponsor: LESLIE VALDES, St. Cloud State University)
Items of differing value were dropped by a confederate to determine the effects on helping behavior. This study replicates Schneider's (1979). An inhaler, an envelope, or a chapstick was dropped. People were more likely to help when the inhaler or envelope was dropped.

77 The Backlash Backfires: An Empirical Investigation of College Women's Acceptance of Anti-Feminist Myths
WENDELYN J. SHORE, University of Toledo, JUDI P. JONES, SRSA, Inc., & STACEY JURSKI, University of Toledo
College women's acceptance of the media-induced anti-feminist myths identified by Faludi (1991) was assessed. Participants rated their level of agreement with several myths organized around 5 recurrent themes in Faludi's book. Regardless of their level of exposure to feminist thinking, or whether they self-labeled as feminists, participants disagreed with the backlash myths.

79 High Alcohol Consumption: Under the Influence of Alcohol Beliefs, Impulsivity, and Friends
R. K. THOMAS & KATHRYN A. LE BLANC, Otterbein College
We examined how impulsivity, beliefs toward alcohol use, male and female best friends, and parental alcohol use would affect alcohol use. We found that alcohol beliefs and parental use were significant predictors of alcohol use. Also, we found that high impulsivity, high number of male best friends, and low number of female best friends were related to high alcohol consumption for males but not females.

CLOSE RELATIONSHIPS

80 Determinants of Romantic Relationship Commitment in Heterosexual Couples
R. K. THOMAS & VIRGINIA R. CUMMINS, Otterbein College
We examined the influence that relationship satisfaction, perceived compatibility, achievement orientation, and investment would have on relationship commitment in intact couples. We found that both compatibility and satisfaction were positively related to commitment. We also found that achievement orientation had a facilitative effect on commitment for males but not for females.

81 Adult Attachment Styles and the Five-Factor Model of Personality
JOHN L. WALLACE & NERELA V. RAMANAIH, Southern Illinois University-Carbondale
The hypothesis that secure, anxious, and avoidant attachment people have different personality profiles was tested using the Current Attachment Measure (Hazan & Shaver, 1987) and the Revised NEO Personality Inventory (Costa & McCrae, 1992). Results based on a sample of 123 male and 122 female undergraduates supported the hypothesis.

82 The Experience of Mutual and Unrequited Romantic Love in Young Adults
CRAIG A. HILL, JUDITH E. O. BLAKEMORE & PATRICK DRUMM, Indiana University-Purdue at Fort Wayne
Eighty-six female and 54 male students reported the frequency, typical intensity, and typical duration of romantic infatuation over four age periods. Gender differences were found in the pattern of frequency for unrequited love, but not mutual love. A different pattern of relationships with various personality measures was also found for mutual and unrequited love.

83 Predictors of Romantic Relationship Quality
JENNIFER A. SACHER, University of Dayton, MARK A. FINE, University of Missouri at Columbia, & DONALD J. POLZELLA, University of Dayton
Examined six predictors of romantic relationship quality in 102 dating couples - gender, length of dating, perceived discrepancy between ideal and actual partner, perceived discrepancy between self and partner, comparison level, and comparison level for alternatives. Support was found for the predictive validity of the comparison level constructs.

84 Perceived Control of Identity and Intimacy in Female College Students
DAVID A. SAARNIO, Arkansas State University, & CHRISTINA M. KRAUSE, Northern Illinois University
Links between identity and intimacy in young adult females were examined using reported perceived control for past, present, and future. Control over identity and intimacy were related for present and adjacent time periods, but not for longer-term periods. These and other data suggest identity and intimacy have different bases.

85 Mood States and Social Comparison: A Test of a Mood-Regulation Hypothesis
CARRIE A. LAVIS, SARAH WUEST & ROBERT C. SINCLAIR, University of Alberta
The relationship between mood-regulation and social comparison through desire to affiliate was addressed. Happy or sad subjects were given the choice of waiting with happy or sad subjects, or alone. Happy subjects chose to wait with other happy subjects, while sad subjects' choices were more varied. Implications are discussed.

86 Does Need for Cognition Influence the Next-in-Line Memory Effect?
ROBERT F. AHLERING, Central Missouri State University
It was hypothesized that need for cognition would influence the next-in-line effect. This effect describes the finding that when people take turns speaking they may not recall what was said just before they began to speak. High need for cognition participants had better recognition memory for words presented before they spoke than lows.
INVITED SYMPOSIUM
CHILDREN’S MEMORY: IMPLICATIONS FOR TESTIMONY
Thursday, 3:00 - 5:00 pm Crystal Room
FREDERICK J. MORRISON, Loyola University of Chicago, Organizer and Moderator
PETER A. ORNSTEIN, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, Discussant

Repeated Questioning and the Child Witness: A Reevaluation
DEBRA ANN POOLE, Central Michigan University

The Impact of Dissociation and Stress Arousal on the Suggestibility and Memory of Abused or Neglected Children
M itch ell L. EISEN, Mt. Sinai Hospital, Chicago, & GAIL GOODMAN, University of California, Davis

Understanding and Remembering Emotional Events: Implications for Testimony
NANCY L. STEIN, University of Chicago

ANIMAL LEARNING AND MEMORY
Thursday, 3:00 - 5:00 pm Private Dining Room 8
STEPHEN B. FOUNTAIN, Kent State University, Moderator

3:00 Invited Paper
The Role of Incentive in Animal Timing Behavior
J. GREGOR FETTERMAN, Indiana University-Purdue University Indianapolis

The behavioral theory of timing (SET; Killeen & Fettermann, 1988) posits a pacemaker-counter system in which pacemaker speed depends on the rate of incentives in the timing environment. When incentive rate varies with the timing requirement, Weber’s law holds. When incentive rate varies but the timing requirement is fixed, different functional relations hold. I will discuss implications of these findings for theories of timing.

3:30
Selective Activation of Reinforcer Representations by Energy Deficit Signals
STEPHENV C. BENoit & T. L. DAVIDSON, Purdue University

Hungry rats were trained to make one response for a high fat reinforcer and another response for a high carbohydrate reinforcer. When choosing between the two responses during an extinction test, the high fat response was preferred following lipoprotein (induced by injection of Na-2-mercaptoacetate), but not following saline injection.

3:45
Extinction Effects in Taste-Odor and Taste-Taste Conditioning with LICI: Fundamental Differences in Mechanism?
SILVIA VON KLUGE, TERRI SIMPKINS, VALERIE MAHONEY, LARA THURMAN & JUDY MITCHELL, Eastern Michigan University

Rats conditioned to taste-odor (Experiment 1) or taste-taste (Experiment 2) compounds were administered 0-4 taste extinction trials and tested for avoidance of the potentiated cue (odor or taste). Taste extinction had an attenuating effect proportional to the number of extinction trials only in taste-taste conditioning while the effect on the odor aversion was chaotic.

4:00
Effects of Taste Preexposure on Aversion Conditioning to Visual Cues
JOSEPH J. FRANCHINA, STEVEN D. FISHER & ELIZABETH R. BARNES, Virginia Polytechnic Institute & State University
Chicks received preexposure to clear vinegar, clear water, or red water or no preexposure and then a pairing of red water with toxicosis. Preexposure to vinegar enhanced aversion conditioning to red visual cues relative to that following clear water preexposure or no preexposure, which exceeded that following red water preexposure.

4:15
Trace versus Delayed Conditioning of Sexual Behavior in Quail
CHANA K. AKINS, University of Kentucky, & MICHAEL DOMJAN, University of Texas
Significant evidence of trace conditioning was observed with a 30-s trace interval in extra long observation chambers. In the presence of the CS, subjects displayed conditioned approach behavior whereas during the trace interval, they moved further away from the CS area.

4:30
Anesthesia During Hypothermia: Differential Effects of Reminder Treatments in Alleviating Retrograde Amnesia
MITCHELL M. METZGER & DAVID C. RICCO, Kent State University
Rats were anesthetized immediately following passive-avoidance training and prior to hypothermia treatment. Results indicate that conscious awareness of the hypothermia treatment is critical if the amnesiac memory is to be recovered with a recoupling reminder, but not if non-contingent footshock is used as the reminder.

4:45
Conditional Anxiety-Induced Hypoalgesia in Humans
NANCY A. JOHNSTON, CAREY BOLENDER & FRED J. HELMSTETTER, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee
The present experiment was conducted to examine Pavlovian conditional hypoalgesia in normal human subjects. Withdrawal latency to a radiant heat stimulus, and physiological changes consistent with anxiety were found in response to a stimulus which had previously been paired with an electric shock.

CONCEPT FORMATION PROCESSES
Thursday, 3:00 - 5:00 pm Private Dining Room 9
ROBERT W. FUHRMAN, University of Texas at San Antonio, Moderator

3:00
The Role of Imagistic Representations in Accessing Conceptual Knowledge
KAREN L. OLESETTI & LAWRENCE BARSLAU, University of Chicago
In this experiment, we examined the conditions in which subjects sponta-
neously use imagistic representations to access conceptual information. The results demonstrate that subjects spontaneously use imagistic representations to verify properties more often when the distractors are highly related to the concept word than when the distractors are unrelated.

3:15
Independent Evaluation Does Not Depend On Independent Manipulation
BRADLEY D. MCDOWELL & GREGG C. ODEN, University of Iowa
A key premise of the Fuzzy Logical Model of Perception is that sources of information are evaluated independently of one another, a position that is supported by a program of research that has used factorial stimulus designs. We used a more ecological stimulus design to extend these findings.

3:30
The Effect of Expectations on Students' Judgments of Covariation
LINDA A. LARSON & DIANE L. CHATLOSH,
California State University-Chico
College students' judgments of covariation were examined within 16 problems. Expectations were manipulated by altering the script that accompanied the frequency data presented in each problem. Only expectations that were consistent with the data influenced participants' ratings. Inconsistent expectations tended to be discounted.

3:45
The Fate of Completed Goal Information
MARK. F. LUTZ & G. A. RADVANSKY, University of Notre Dame
Research on narrative comprehension has focused on how goal information affects information availability (Suh & Trabasso, 1993), with failed goals being more available than completed goals. We sought to determine the fate of the completed goal information by comparing it with a baseline. We evaluated three possible outcomes (a) residual activation, (b) decay to baseline, and (c) suppression.

4:00
Comparing Risky Decision Making Under Conditions of Real and Hypothetical Consequences
DAVID B. WISEMAN & IRWIN P. LEVIN, University of Iowa
Subjects made risky decisions with either hypothetical or real consequences involving investments of either time or money. Across three experiments, type of consequences and risk magnitude were manipulated either between- or within-subjects. No choice differences across consequence conditions were found, supporting the use of hypothetical scenarios to study decision making.

4:15
Pilot Decision Making: Cognitive Categorization in a Context-Rich Environment
ELISE L. AMEL, State University of New York-Oswego
Divergence decisions require pilots to consider landing at alternative airports due to system malfunctions or poor weather. This process includes comparisons of divergence option traits and placement into categories such as acceptable/unacceptable risk. Principles of cognitive categorization, specifically trait independence and family resemblance strategies, are examined within this context-rich scenario.

4:30 Invited Paper
Build Your Perceptual Vocabulary in 90 Minutes or Less
ROBERT GOLDSTONE, Indiana University
Many models of concept learning assume a fixed vocabulary of perceptual features that are used to create concepts. I will discuss evidence suggesting that the act of creating new concepts can alter a person's perceptual vocabulary. The concepts that one possesses influence, and are influenced by, our perceptual abilities.

OPEN MEETING:
TEACHING MULTICULTURALISM IN PSYCHOLOGY
Thursday, 3:00 - 5:00 pm
Private Dining Room 18
GAYLE Y. IWAMASA, Ball State University, Moderator

Developing a General Undergraduate Course on Multicultural Issues in Psychology
GAYLE Y. IWAMASA, Ball State University

Peer Mentoring of African American Undergraduate Psychology Majors
SONYA SMITH, Ball State University

Incorporating Multicultural Issues in a Graduate Course in Adult Psychopathology
DEBORAH W. BALOGH, Ball State University

Multicultural Issues in Graduate Training
SHARON BOWMAN, Ball State University

Approaches to Multicultural Teaching
RICHARD M. SUINN, Colorado State University

SEXUAL ABUSE AND VICTIMIZATION
Thursday, 3:00 - 4:45 pm
DEBORAH L. HOLMES, Loyola University of Chicago, Moderator

3:00
Perpetrators of Unwanted Sexual Behavior: Prevalence and Risk Factors
DAVID ENSING & MARY JANE MANFORD, University of Toledo
Participants were administered measures of perpetration and victimization of sexual coercion, consensual sexual experiences, and political and social attitudes. Results indicated that both males and females perpetrate sexual coercion. Comparisons of perpetrator and non-perpetrator groups revealed several significant differences. Results are also reported for males and females separately.
3:15
Professionals' Perceptions of Sexually Related Behaviors in Children and Adolescents
SUSAN GANO-PHILLIPS, University of Michigan-Flint, KAREN LONGEST, University of Oklahoma, HUGH CRETHAR, University of Oklahoma, & BARBARA BONNER, University of Oklahoma Health Sciences Center
A national sample of Pediatricians (N=77) and Child Clinical/Pediatric Psychologists (N=140) was surveyed regarding their views of normative sexual behavior in children and adolescents. Results are examined for consistencies as well as discrepancies within and across disciplines. Implications for parent education regarding children’s sexual behaviors are discussed.

3:30
Kick Me, Beat Me, Hurt Me: Self-Esteem as a Predictor of Abuse History Outcome
RANDALL E. OSBORNE, Indiana University East
Residents at a battered women and children’s shelter were given self-esteem scales, an abuse history questionnaire and were tracked upon leaving the shelter. As predicted, those residents with lower self-esteem scores were most likely to return to abusive relationships. Implications of these findings for shelter programs are discussed.

3:45
Religion and Controversial Diagnoses
MARK R. McMENN & NATHANIEL G. WADE, Wheaton College
Members of the American Association of Christian Counseling and American Psychological Association returned surveys indicating the prevalence of Dissociative Identity Disorder, sexual abuse, and ritual abuse in their clinical practices. There was a low rate of diagnosing DID and ritual abuse among all respondents, and only slight differences between groups.

4:00
Protective and Risk Factors for Sexual Victimization of Undergraduate Women
DENNIS MAC GREEEN, JULIE A. BEERTSEN, SARA J. FINNEY & KIMBERLY A. CONSTABLE, University of Wisconsin-Eau Claire
Nearly 10% of undergraduate women reported rape or attempted rape during childhood, with an additional 37% reporting less severe victimization. Childhood sexual victimization correlates positively with poor emotional adjustment and alcohol use. Assertiveness has complex relationships to other factors. Protective and risk factors comprise a path analysis of victimization experiences.

4:15
Prosecutors' Interpretations of Self-Reported Sexual Experiences
JULIUS A. GYLS & JOHN R. McNAMARA, Ohio University
The Sexual Experiences Survey is utilized to identify victims of sexual assault. Only three of the five items used to identify victims of rape or attempted rape, however, were perceived by prosecuting attorneys as agreeing with legal statutes for these crimes. These findings may have implications for sexual assault research.

4:30
A Survey of Inmate and Staff Perspectives on Prison Sexual Assault
C. STRUCKMAN-JOHNSON, D. STRUCKMAN-JOHNSON & L. RUCKER, University of South Dakota, K. BUMBY, University of Nebraska, & STEPHEN DONALDSON, Stop Prison Rape, NY
Over 500 inmates and 265 staff from a midwestern prison responded to an anonymous survey on sexual assault. Approximately 20% of inmates had experienced pressured or forced sexual contact. The assault resulted in significant negative emotional consequences for most victims. Inmates and staff agreed that one solution would be to segregate potential victims from likely perpetrators.

SYMPOSIUM: PERSONALIZING SOCIAL IDENTITY:
Everyday Implications of the Social Contextual Construction of the Self for African-American and Working-Class Youth

Thursday, 3:00 - 5:00 pm
DAPHNA OYSERMAN, Merrill-Palmer Institute, Wayne State University, Moderator

Possible Selves and Adolescent Identity Formation
JACQUELYNNE S. ECCLES, University of Michigan, & KARI FRASER, University of Colorado

Gendered African American Identity Schemas, Balanced Possible Selves and School Performance
DAPHNA OYSERMAN, Merrill-Palmer Institute, Wayne State University

Adolescent Identity: School and the Production of Personhood in a Community in Transition
MARTIN FACKER, University of Michigan

Looking In and Looking Out: Skin Color Discrimination and Identification with Other Black Americans
KENDRICK T. BROWN, University of Michigan

POLITICAL ATTITUDES

Thursday, 3:00 - 4:15 pm
ALAN J. STRATHMAN, University of Missouri-Columbia, Moderator

3:00
Contrasting Attitude Importance and Collective Issue Importance: Attitude Properties and Consequences
JOANNE M. MILLER, LEANDRE R. FABRIGAR & JON A. KROSNIK, Ohio State University
We examined the degree to which cognitive and behavioral engagement in a political issue is motivated by its importance to an individual personally or its importance to the nation. As expected, personal importance had more powerful effects on engagement than collective importance.
3:15
The Cancellation-and-Focus Model of Choice and Preferences for Political Candidates
DAVID A. HOUSTON, University of Memphis, & DAVID R. ROSKOS-EWOLDSEN, University of Alabama
Political voter choices, although obviously much studied, have seen relatively little application of formal models of decision making. This study examines the political domain from the perspective of one such model, Cancellation-and-Focus. As predicted by the model, for candidate pairs with unique-good features, the candidate providing the starting point of the comparison was preferred, while for candidate pairs with unique-bad features, the candidate acting as the target of the comparison was preferred.

3:30
Dirty Politics: Ethics and Accuracy in Negative Political Advertising
DEBRA K. EVANS-RHODES, JANET SCHOFIELD, MELISSA KEYLOR, PAMELA SCHMIDT & AMY TETI, University of Pittsburgh
To examine justice concerns as they relate to political advertising, subjects were exposed to a positive or a negative candidate advertisement. LISREL-VII analyses confirm the hypotheses that negative ads are perceived as significantly less accurate and less ethical than positive ads. Ethics and accuracy emerged as predictors of perceived fairness.

3:45
The Impact of Negative Campaigning on Attitudes Toward Politicians: The 1993 Canadian Federal Election
GEOFFREY HADDOCK, University of Michigan, & MARK P. ZANNA, University of Waterloo
We assessed the impact of negative campaigning on attitudes toward politicians. Participants evaluated Jean Chrétien and Kim Campbell before or after Campbell’s party aired advertisements highlighting Chrétien’s facial paralysis. Results revealed that attitudes toward Chrétien became more positive after the ad’s broadcast, whereas attitudes toward Campbell became more negative.

4:00
Stealing Thunder by a Political Candidate: A Test of Central or Peripheral Processing
SHERRI A. ONSDRUS & KIPLING D. WILLIAMS, University of Toledo
Participants listened to a radio broadcast in which either a reporter revealed scandalous information about the candidate (thunder) or the candidate revealed it (stealing thunder). Participants were induced to process the broadcast peripherally or centrally. Honesty ratings showed that stealing thunder was effective only when participants processed the information centrally.

EVALUATION AND FEEDBACK

Thursday, 3:00 - 5:00 pm
STEVE A. NIDA, Franklin University, Moderator

3:00 Invited Paper
Motivational Effect of Partner’s Evaluation on Performance
KATE SZYMANSKI, Adelphi University
Previous research in social loafing (Szymanli & Harkins, 1987, Harkins & Szymanski, 1988) has demonstrated that the evaluation potential is a strong force in motivating performance. The evaluative audiences that have been found to eliminate the loafing effect are the experimenter and the self. However, there are three audiences in the loafing paradigm, the third one is a coparticipant. The current research is aimed at testing the motivational potency of coparticipant’s evaluation, and its effect on the experimenter and the self.

3:30
Effects of Gender and Authority Status on Inferred Self-Evaluation
ANDREW M. POMERANTZ, MICHAEL J. ROSS, JEFFREY D. GELLER & EDDIE M. CLARK, Saint Louis University
Does the authority or gender of others influence the self-evaluation inferred from them? On an adapted Interpersonal Judgement Scale, subjects estimated evaluations they would receive from others. As perceived (but not ascribed) authority of the other person increased, inferred self-evaluation became more positive. Gender was not significant.

3:45
Gender Differences in Reciprocations of Evaluative Feedback
MARK D. ALICKE, SIAN llON SUCHOWIECKI & SUSAN TICE, Ohio University, & M. L. KLOTZ, Susquehanna University
Male and female subjects evaluated a person who had previously evaluated them positively or negatively. Whereas females’ reciprocal evaluations were influenced by both positive and negative feedback, males’ reciprocal evaluations were influenced only by negative feedback.

4:00
Sex and Feedback Effects on Self-Appraisals: Sex or Individual Differences?
KARIN L. CAMPBELL & PAULA M. POPOVIC, Ohio University
Undergraduates completed a task and self-appraisals in two tests of experimenter/subject sex and feedback type on self-appraisals. Feedback type influenced self-appraisals in a sex neutral job; subject sex did not. Experimenter sex differences disappeared with multiple experimenters. Discussion addresses mistaking individual for sex differences in research.

4:15
Use of Self-Handicaps in Buffering Intrinsic Motivation from the Threat of Failure
ROBERTA K. DEPPE, Southwestern College, & JUDITH M. HARACKIEWICZ, University of Wisconsin-Madison
High and low self-handicapping subjects played pinball, and then were given positive or negative feedback about their performance. The intrinsic motivation of the low self-handicappers was dependent on their performance outcome. However, the intrinsic motivation of the high self-handicappers seems to have been shielded from the threat of failure by the use of self-handicaps.
4:30
Expectations: An Investigation Into How Expectations Affect and Are Affected by Task Performance
ANN E. SCHLOSSER, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign
After completing a moderately difficult task, subjects either completed difficult tasks before easy tasks (96 subjects) or vice versa (100 subjects). Before each trial, subjects recorded their expected scores for the next trial. Results indicate that those who initially underestimated their performance consistently outperformed those who initially overestimated their performance.

4:45
CHRISTOPHER H. UTMAN, Northeastern University
A meta-analysis was conducted to investigate the claim of achievement goal theory (e.g., Elliott & Dweck, 1988) that the induction of learning goals leads to better performance on complex tasks than does the induction of performance goals. The analysis documented a reliable learning goal advantage and suggested that this advantage was greater for older individuals, females, and in situations in which other participants were present during testing.

GENDER

Thursday, 3:00 - 5:00 pm
JANICE R. KELLY, Purdue University, Moderator

3:00
Can You Judge a Book by Its Cover? Appearance Behaviors and Masculinity/Femininity
JEAN M. TWENGE, University of Michigan (Sponsor: RANDY J. LARSEN, University of Michigan)
Introduces the concept of gendered appearance behaviors (GABs): e.g., hair length, dress, and makeup use. Results show that GABs are not related to gender stereotyped personality traits for women and are positively related to masculine traits for men. GABs are also significantly related to participants' single-item ratings of themselves as "masculine" or "feminine."

3:15
A Meta-Analytic Review of Gender Differences in Friendship
ARLENE R. LUNDQUIST, Creighton University, & RONDA L. FEE & SEAN P. PUGH, James Madison University
A meta-analysis was performed to address the problem of inconclusive evidence regarding the existence and magnitude of gender differences in friendship. Ninety-nine studies, representing 17,696 participants were analyzed yielding 231 independent effect sizes. Averaged over all effect sizes, d was found to be +0.29 indicating that females outscored males on measures of friendship by a statistically insignificant amount. Additionally, ten moderator variables were analyzed and found to significantly influence effect size.

3:30
Gender Differences in Empathy: Fact or Fiction?
TIFFANY M. GRAHAM, University of Texas at Arlington
Gender differences in empathic accuracy were tested by comparing empathic accuracy scores of 48 males with scores of 48 females who interacted in same-sex dyads. Results suggested that gender differences are not apparent in empathic accuracy. Correlates of empathic accuracy were found that differed as a function of gender.

3:45
Gender Differences in the Judged Appropriateness of Emotional Reactions
SARAH L. HUTSON, JANICE R. KELLY & MONICA A. OTTE, Purdue University
Male and female subjects judged the appropriateness of men's and women's emotional reactions (i.e., overreactions and underreactions) to happy, sad, and angry events. Results suggest that standards of emotional appropriateness follow gender stereotypes, such that extreme reactions to emotional situations are judged as more appropriate for women than men.

4:00
Changes in Sex Roles across Generations and Regions: A Quantitative Analysis
JEAN M. TWENGE, University of Michigan (Sponsor: RANDY J. LARSEN, University of Michigan)
Bem Sex-Role Inventory means from 28 studies showed a marked increase in women's masculine scale scores over 20 years and a smaller increase in men's masculine scores. Feminine scale scores were not related to year of test administration. Small differences appeared among regions and between public and private university students.

4:15
Women Psychologists in Academia - Why So Few?
DEBRA K. HUNTLEY & DONALD A. LUNDQUIST, Governors State University
A survey of 232 clinical psychology interns was taken to determine factors that influenced career decisions. Females became less interested in academia over the course of their graduate work and were more influenced in their decisions by a professor's advice. Reasons for making particular career choices differed for males and females.

4:30
Gender Differences in Computer Use: A Meta-Analysis
BERNARD E. WHITLEY, JR., Ball State University
Meta-analysis of research on two measures of computer use found that males scored consistently higher than females on both; however, the mean effect sizes were quite small. Effect sizes did not vary as a function of study population (e.g., college vs. high school students).

4:45
Gender Differences in Computer-Related Attitudes: It Depends on What You Ask
BERNARD E. WHITLEY, JR., Ball State University
A study of 321 college students found that women scored higher than men on computer anxiety and negative beliefs about computers, but no difference on positive beliefs. However, women’s means were below the scale midpoints on the first two scales, indicating low anxiety and a low level of negative beliefs.
PRIMING EFFECTS IN COGNITION

Thursday, 3:00 - 5:00 pm
KEITH N. CLAYTON, Vanderbilt University, Moderator

3:00
Automatic and Strategic Components of Spatial Priming
JOHN A. HALPIN, Eureka College
Spatial priming in item recognition and location judgment was evaluated using the Posner and Snyder automaticity criteria. In both tasks, a facilitation-only component was found at a 140-ms SOA. Its size, however, was strategically mediated in location judgment. Item recognition performance is apparently supported by an automatic retrieval process.

3:15
Age-Related Changes in the Implicit Memory of New Associations
DANIEL H. SPIELE & DAVID A. BALOTA, Washington University
The acquisition of episodic associations in younger and older adults were examined using an implicit speeded naming task. The results indicate the learning and retention of episodic associations were similar across age groups. These results also indicate that the spacing by retention interval interaction may be observed in an implicit memory task.

3:30
Is Unconscious Priming Possible Without Retroactive Priming? A Comparison of Monoptic and Dichoptic Masking Procedures
PHILIP C. BURTON & MARK R. KLINGER, University of Alabama
Can masked words presented below the threshold of awareness produce semantic priming without retroactive priming? Are dichoptic masking procedures more likely to produce unconscious priming effects? Dichoptically masked words facilitated responses to related targets, while monoptically masked words produced no such effect. Retroactive priming was not obtained with either type of mask.

3:45
Response Deadline Increases Masked Evaluative Priming
SEAN C. DRAINE & ANTHONY G. GREENWALD, University of Washington
Subjects evaluatively categorized target words preceded by masked congruent or incongruent primes with and without a response deadline. A word-digit discrimination task measured prime perceptibility. Deadlines increased priming, measured as information transfer rate differences. Regression of priming onto prime-perceptibility showed priming was associated with conscious analysis of primes.

4:00
Target Degradation Effects on Backward and Forward Priming
CHRISTOPHER VERWYS & JAMES H. NEELY, SUNY-Albany
In a lexical decision task, priming for dim targets was significantly greater than for bright targets for forward priming but not for backward priming. The implications of these findings for prospective and retrospective priming mechanisms are discussed.

4:15
Semantic Matching, Response Mode, and Response Mapping as Contributors to Proactive Priming
BART A. VANVOORHIS & VERONICA J. DARK, Iowa State University
More priming was found with go/no go pronunciation that did not require a binary response, but did require a lexical decision to the target, than with standard pronunciation or standard binary lexical decision. Results are interpreted as indicating that semantic matching operates to bias the lexical decision, not the binary response.

4:30
The Effect of Semantic Priming on Letter Detection in High Frequency Words
TERRI L. GUNSORE & NEAL F. JOHNSON, The Ohio State University
Subjects can detect words faster than they can detect letters within words. However, priming the word does not facilitate subsequent letter detection, which has been interpreted as indicating that letters are not derived from word-level codes. However, four experiments demonstrate that word priming effects are not passed on to letter detection even when the task requires an initial word-level decision, suggesting the task itself is insensitive to the phenomenon it is intended to assess.

4:45
Attention Is Jointly Determined by Physical and Semantic Properties of Stimuli
VERONICA J. DARK & PATRICIA A. SCHERHORN, Iowa State University
A prime sometimes related to one word preceded pairs of masked words. Targets were defined via location precues or via color. Targets were reported more often than nontargets and related words were reported more often than unrelated words. The data suggest the operation of two separate selection mechanisms.

EMOTION AND WELL BEING

Thursday, 3:00 - 5:00 pm
RANDY J. LARSEN, University of Michigan, Moderator

3:00
Reasons Analysis, Goal Beliefs, and Happiness
NICOLE Y. CHEN & LEONARD L. MARTIN, University of Georgia
Linkers believe that attainment of specific goals leads to happiness; nonlinkers do not believe this. After explaining their attitudes toward their relationship, linkers showed more attitude change than did nonlinkers. This outcome extends earlier findings that linkers ruminate about unattained goals, but stop thinking about goals they have already attained.

3:15
Beneficial Aspects of Guilt in Interpersonal Conflicts
KAREN PEZZA LEETH & ROY F. BAUMEISTER, Case Western Reserve University
Pairs of stories (personal perspective and other perspective) involving interpersonal conflict were collected from 100 subjects. Regression and path analyses were used with coded characteristics. Cognitive guilt led to change in per-
spective which resulted in guilt management behaviors that maintained or even improved relationships. Affective shame led to withdrawal without resolution.

3:30
The Roles of Normative Beliefs and Fantasy Rehearsal in Mediating the Observational Learning of Aggression
L. ROWELL HUESMANN, JESSICA F. MOISE & CHERYL-LYNN PODOLSKI, University of Michigan
In a 15-year follow-up study of 758 1st and 3rd graders we found a pattern of relations between exposure to media violence, fantasizing about aggressive behavior, normative beliefs approving of aggression, and actual aggressive behavior that suggested a mediating role for normative beliefs and fantasizing — a role that differed with gender.

3:45
Unpleasant Self-Awareness and Boredom
JENNIFER L. BUTLER & DIANNE M. TICE, Case Western Reserve University
People often choose dangerous strategies to alleviate boredom. Boredom is an experience of low arousal, which increases self-consciousness. If self-attention is unpleasant, individuals will choose the first available strategy to escape boredom; risk to the self is preferred over unpleasant self-awareness. Effective strategies for reducing boredom are discussed.

4:00
A Meta-Analysis of Sex Differences in Reactivity to Laboratory Emotion Manipulations
AMY E. SMITH & LAURA M. SINNETT, Grinnell College, & RANDY J. LARSEN, University of Michigan
A meta-analysis of experiments using mood induction manipulations on all male or all female samples reveals no significant sex differences in overall effect sizes. However, there are sex differences depending upon the type of manipulation, mood manipulated, type of manipulation check, and use of deception in each experiment.

4:15
The Hierarchical Structure of Positive Affect: First- and Second-Order Confirmatory Factor Analyses
SCOTT C. ROESCH, University of Nebraska-Lincoln
Confirmatory factor analyses were used to test four a priori models of positive affect: congeneric, group-, bi-, and second-order factor models. Group- and second-order factor models fit the data (n=265) equally well for the basic positive emotion scale of Watson's PANAS, but no a priori model fit the positive emotionality scale of Izard's DES-IV.

4:30
The Relation Between Self—Aspect Congruence and Measures of Subjective Well-Being
WILLIAM PAVOT, Southwest State University, & FRANK FUJITA, Indiana University at South Bend
Using the correlation between “real” and “ideal” Q-sorts, an index of self-aspect congruence was created for a college-student sample. This index was found to be significantly related to self- and peer-reports of life satisfaction and subjective well-being, and was also correlated to the personality dimensions of neuroticism, extraversion, agreeableness and conscientiousness.

4:45
Aspects and Characteristics of the Ideal Self
TIM R. GROVE, Adams State College, & JOHN H. MUELLER, University of Calgary
Three studies were conducted using an incidental recall procedure. Ideal referent judgements were found to consistently produce equivalent recall to self reference while requiring significantly less time. Results from a mirror manipulation indicate that findings are not the result of motivational factors and that ideal referent judgements are more robust.

**SOCIAL HOUR**
Thursday, 5:00 - 7:00 pm
Empire Room

MEMORY
Friday, 8:00 - 10:00 am
Private Dining Room 9
EUGÈNE B. ZECHMEISTER, Loyola University of Chicago, Moderator

8:00 Invited Paper
Shattering the Mirror Effect
PATRICIA L. TENPENNY, Loyola University of Chicago
In recent years, two phenomena have received a great deal of attention in the memory literature: 1) disassociations among memory measures, and 2) the mirror effect in recognition memory. The experiments described here investigated both phenomena by comparing recognition memory and lexical decisions for words and pseudowords.

8:30
Imagery, Memory, and Spontaneous Remembering
BEVERLY ROSKOS-EWOLDSEN, DAVID R. ROSKOS-EWOLDSEN, JACQUELINE M. BICHELSE, University of Alabama, JEFFERY J. FRANKS, Vanderbilt University, & SANDRA WILLIS, University of Alabama
Spontaneous remembering appears to be occurring under two simultaneous conditions: making imagery judgments on two successive presentations of a word, and judging a word of high imagery value. More of the recognized words were consciously remembered, as opposed to known, when congruent judgments of high imagery words were made.

8:45
Reconceptualizing Bizarre Imagery: II. The Sentence Position Effect
LINDA S. BUYER, Governors State University, & D. CHRIS ANDERSON, University of Notre Dame
A bizarre sentence was presented in three different serial positions in an oth-
erwise homogeneously common list. Performance on the bizarre sentence in the otherwise common list was compared to performance on the same sentence in a homogeneously bizarre list. Serial position and list composition affected recall but not vividness ratings of the bizarre items.

9:00
The Importance of Review for Retention
WILLIAM L. CULL, Loyola University of Chicago
Across intervals of 9 days and 14 days, review of information was found to have large facilitative effects for the retention of vocabulary words. Review was found to be most effective when test and study opportunities were provided. Different spacings of review, including expanding review, were compared.

9:15
Memory for Spatial Relations: A Declarative Memory Task
STEPHENV D. WHITLOW, ROBERT R. ALTHOFF & NEAL J. COHEN,
University of Illinois
Memory for spatial relations is supported by declarative memory. This is examined by comparing responses of repeated real-world scenes to a version which had some spatial relations manipulations done to it. Undergrads and amnesic patients exhibit qualitatively different data patterns for reaction times and eye movements.

9:30
Interference Effects in Immediate Memory
HOWARD L. WHITEMAN & JAMES S. NAIRNE, Purdue University
Two 4-item lists were presented on each trial. On similar trials, both lists were drawn from the same taxonomic category. On dissimilar trials, each list was drawn from a different category. Immediate testing produced significant proactive, but not retroactive, interference. Both types of interference occurred on a delayed test. The results are discussed from a variety of theoretical perspectives.

9:45
A Nonlinear Dynamics Approach to Studying Short-Term Memory
KEITH N. CLAYTON & BARBARA FREY, Vanderbilt University
Three classification tasks, using identical stimuli but different memory requirements, were used. Mean classification times and latencies to initiate trials increased with increased memory load. Treating the data as time series, non-linear dynamic statistics are used to estimate dimensionality. Implications for applying nonlinear dynamics to memory are discussed.

DIAGNOSTIC AND PROCESS ISSUES IN PSYCHOTHERAPY
Friday, 8:00 - 9:30 am
Salon 1
DAVID M. YOUNG, Indiana University-Purdue University, Moderator

8:00
Verbal Fluency in Schizophrenia
JOHN G. KERNS, HOWARD BERENBAUM, MARIE BANICH, NEAL STO-

LAR & DEANNA BARCH, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign
We examined the types of words produced on a verbal fluency test by 26 schizophrenic and 26 age and education matched control subjects. Compared to control subjects, schizophrenic subjects produced fewer semantically related words (related by meaning), but not fewer total words or phonemically related words (related by sound).

8:15
Dissociative Processes in Normal-Range Functioning
JULIE A. HARRISON & DAVID WATSON, University of Iowa
Contrary to existing notions, it is hypothesized that dissociation represents a continuously distributed personality trait extending from normal-range functioning to pathology. Results indicated that dissociative tendencies were systematically related to general measures of personality. Nevertheless, as expected, dissociation emerged as a separate and distinct trait of normal-range Personality.

8:30
Self-Concept Organization and Borderline Personality Disorder
JILL A. GARDNER, Purdue University
This theoretical paper reviews Linville's (1982, 1985, 1987) self-complexity-affective extremity hypothesis and suggests that this theory may be a means of testing whether individuals with borderline personality disorder evidence unstable self-identity and/or affective instability and, if so, how specific research methodology could be employed in such an evaluation.

8:45
Self-Defeating Personality Disorder: Diagnostic Accuracy and Overlap With Dependent Personality Disorder
STEVEN K. HUPRICH, University of North Carolina at Greensboro, & MARK A. FINE, University of Missouri-Columbia
On each of six cases, 118 psychologists were asked to assign an Axis II diagnosis, if warranted, and to rate the case on several personality dimensions. Three of the four self-defeating personality disorder cases were accurately diagnosed. On most cases, there were nonsignificant correlations between self-defeating and dependent personality ratings.

9:00
Factors Involved in Thought Disorder: Cognitive-Conceptual Difficulty and Emotionality
NINA D. UZIEL, MARTIN HARROW, University of Illinois at Chicago,
JAMES WALTZ, University of California at Los Angeles, & JAMES R. SANDS & ALISON B. MILLER, University of Illinois at Chicago
152 psychotics, 96 non-psychotics and 46 normals completed standardized tests of thought disorder. Cognitively difficult items evoked more thought disorder than easier items. Emotionally loaded stimuli evoked more thought disorder than non-emotionally loaded stimuli. A model of thought disorder is proposed based on the interaction of complexity, emotionality and diagnosis.

9:15
Verbal Hallucinations and Fantasy Proneness Among College Students: A Comparison of Hypothetical Schizotypals and Controls
TOM WALDO & REBECCA DAVIS MERRITT, Purdue University
We report the nature of relationships among psychometric measures theoretically related to schizotypal personality disorder (SPD), including scales measuring fantasy proneness and verbal hallucinations, the MMPI, and the PerMag and Physical Anhedonia Scales of the PPS. The results are discussed with implications for the positive/negative-symptom construct of SPD.

ATTITUDES AND ATTITUDE MEASUREMENT

Friday, 8:00 - 10:00 am  
Salon 2  
JOHN D. EDWARDS, Loyola University of Chicago, Moderator

8:00  
The Effects of Intoxication on Attitudes and Intentions toward Using Condoms: A Laboratory and Field Experiment  
TARA K. MACDONALD, MARK P. ZANNA & GEOFFREY T. FONG, University of Waterloo  
In a laboratory and a field experiment, we tested the hypothesis that alcohol intoxication affects intentions to use condoms. Among people who reported using condoms regularly, intoxicated subjects reported more positive intentions to have unprotected sex, and were more likely to endorse justifications to do so than were sober subjects.

8:15  
The Influence of Attitudinal Involvement on Inter-Attitudinal Consistency  
HOWARD LAVINE, Northern Illinois University  
Two studies examined the influence of attitudinal involvement on inter-attitudinal consistency. Experimental increases in involvement led to heightened levels of consistency between attitudes within semantically related, but not semantically unrelated, domains. This effect was mediated by differences in the perceived strength of relation between attitudes.

8:30  
Relative Frequency of Four Attitude Components in Attitude Measures  
JOHN D. EDWARDS, Loyola University of Chicago  
To assess the ecological validity of the tripartite model of attitudes, a convenience sample of attitude measures spanning six issues was content analyzed. Over half the items measured the cognitive component, while the affective and behavioral components appeared rarely. A fourth component, propriety, characterized nearly one-third of the items.

8:45  
Attitudes and Conceptual Experience Determine Perception  
CHRIS HAWKINS & WILLIAM VON HIPPEL, Ohio State University  
Four studies found evidence that attitudes thought frequency and attitude accessibility predict perceptual identification of positive, neutral and negative words. Word frequency and word length were relatively poor predictors. Results are discussed in terms of the relationship between attitudes and experience with attitude objects.

9:00  
Attitude Strength and Question Order Effects  
CURTIS P. HAUGTVEDT, HARPER ROEHM & ELLIN PULLINS, Ohio State University  
After reading a persuasive message containing strong arguments and positive cues, individuals categorized as High vs. Low in Need for Cognition were randomly assigned to one of two measurement conditions: specific belief items either preceded or followed general attitude questions. Consistent with hypotheses, the general attitudes of LNC individuals were more affected by question order than the general attitudes of HNC individuals.

9:15  
It's Your 'Right' to Hold Attitudes: Right Lateralized Brain Potentials During Evaluative Processing  
WENDI L. GARDNER & JOHN T. CACHIOPPO, Ohio State University, & STEPHEN L. CRITES, University of Texas-El Paso  
We report two studies investigating a late positive brain potential (LPP) during evaluative and non-evaluative categorization. LPP amplitude was symmetric over the right and left scalp sites for the non-evaluative task, but was right lateralized for the evaluative task. These results are consistent with attitude judgments falling under the domain of right hemisphere specialization.

9:30  
Reducing the Impact of Anchors: The Moderating Role of Knowledge  
W. BLAIR, G. JARVIS, Ohio State University, DUANE T. WEGENER, Yale University, & RICHARD E. PETTY, Ohio State University  
A number of studies have suggested that anchoring effects are resistant to moderation. We reasoned that factors influencing the perceived plausibility of the anchor should moderate the size of the anchor effect. Consistent with this, we found that increases in judgment related knowledge substantially reduced the anchoring effect.

9:45  
The Relationship of Social Stereotypes to Belief Accuracy  
ALBERT M. BUGAJ, University of Wisconsin-Marinette  
The relationship between expression of social stereotypes and individual attitudes was examined. Results indicated that as accuracy of the cognitive network increased, expressed prejudice toward Native Americans decreased. Self-assessed knowledge of Native American culture was positively related to the certainty of one's beliefs, and negatively to errors in knowledge.

INTERPERSONAL RELATIONSHIPS

Friday, 8:00 - 9:45 am  
Salon 4  
WENDY MIDDLEMISS, Central Missouri State University, Moderator

8:00  
Guilt Feelings in Everyday Life: An Interpersonal View  
ROY F. BAUMEISTER, Case Western Reserve University  
Using beepers and account methodologies, guilt was linked to interpersonal concerns and situations. Most accounts of everyday guilt involve transgres-
sions in close relationships, and interpersonal manipulations of guilt are almost entirely limited to such relationships. Guilt is more interpersonal than other emotions. It is also liked to self-control of action.

8:15
Social Anxiety and Action Identification in Social Situations
VICKI RITTS, St. Louis Community College-Meramec, & MILES L. PATTERSON, University of Missouri-St. Louis
The effects of action identification (AI) on socially anxious and nonanxious individuals in interactions were examined. High and low socially anxious subjects were given either a high or low AI instructions, interacted for 7 minutes, and completed both self and partner ratings and a thought measure. Main and interaction effects of social anxiety, action identification, and gender will be discussed.

8:30
Organization of Knowledge About a Relationship Partner: Implications for Liking and Loving
SUZANNE B. KEVLIN & CAROLIN SHOWERS, University of Wisconsin-Madison
Examines the association between organization of knowledge about a relationship partner and liking and loving for that partner. Differential effects of compartmentalized versus integrative organization of partner-knowledge emerge when negative content of the partner-concept is high. Distinct processes for cognitive versus affective measures of partner impressions are discussed.

8:45
Relationship Categorization: The Influence of Relationship Information on Memory
KATHLEEN A. KERNODLE & ERIC S. KNOWLES, University of Arkansas
Sedlikas, Olsen, & Ries' (1993) "relationship as natural category" study was improved and extended in 2 studies. Memory for information was confused to relationship partners to a small but reliable degree. This relationship categorization effect was greater for relationship relevant information than for other kinds of information.

9:00
Men Want Sex, Women Want Humor: A Content Analysis of Gay Male and Lesbian Personal Advertisements
MARK N. HATALLA, Northeast Missouri State University, JILL PREHODKA, Dickinson College, & CHRIS BURKE, St. Mary's College of Maryland
Three hundred ninety-six gay and lesbian personal advertisements were analyzed for content. Results supported the hypotheses that men are more interested in sex and physical attractiveness, while women are more concerned with the personality characteristics of their partners.

9:15
Heterosexuals' Willingness to Engage in Interpersonal Relationships with Homosexuals
BEVERLY R. KING & KATHRYN N. BLACK, Purdue University
A questionnaire was administered assessing heterosexual students' willingness to engage in various types of relationships with homosexuals and children of homosexuals. Overall willingness to interact with these groups was high with the exception of heterosexual males with gay males, although desire to interact decreased as closeness of relationship increased.

9:30
Some Home Environment Correlates of Attraction to Homosexuality
RICHARD J. SHUNITCH, SHERRI WHITE, DAVID KATZ & DIANA LOH, Eastern Kentucky University
Attraction to homosexuality (as measured by an item on Mallow's Attraction to Sexual Aggression Scale) was found to be correlated with a number of home environment factors in both male and female college student samples.

CULTURE AND CONTEXT

Friday, 8:00 - 10:00 am
FRANK J. BERNIERI, University of Toledo, Moderator

8:00 Invited Paper
Culture-Common Features of Context: Toward a General System for the Classification of Social Situations
JOHN ADAMPOULOS, Grand Valley State University
The description of the context or setting of interpersonal behavior is receiving greater attention as culture becomes an increasingly significant component of the interpretation of social phenomena. I will review several studies that follow a rule-theoretic perspective and attempt to develop a culture-general classification of contexts.

8:30
Subjective Culture, Perceived Social Support, and Psychological Well-Being: Collectivism and Individualism in the College Transition
ANGELA EBREO, University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign, & PHILLIP J. BOWMAN, Northwestern University
Despite numerous studies in the literature, little is known about the influence of cultural context on the nature and function of perceived social support. We examined collectivism and individualism and other cultural variables as explanatory factors for differences in perceived social support among first year college students. Data from a large sample of ethnically diverse students provided an opportunity to investigate the relative contribution of individual, cultural, and social variables in promoting successful adjustment during the college transition. The results support the continued consideration of cultural variables in studies involving ethnically diverse participants.

8:45
Norms and Deviance: A Cross-Cultural Investigation
JULIE S. DOWNS & DALE T. MILLER, Princeton University
The study of deviance can provide an informative look at the norms of a group, culture, or subculture. By identifying deviant behaviors, we can better understand what the group expects of its members. We investigated the norms of two cultures—i.e., one individualistic (USA), one collectivistic (Zimbabwe)—by looking at deviance.
The Judgment of Rapport: A Cross-Cultural Comparison Between Americans and Greeks
FRANK J. BERNIERI, University of Toledo, & JOHN S. GILLIS, Oregon State University
Social judgment of rapport was examined cross-culturally by having Greek and American participants view and rate a series of 50 dyadic interactions recorded in America. Both the Greeks and Americans were found to share remarkably similar, and imperfect, implicit theories or policies about which observable aspects of an interaction indicated positivity.

Looking Beyond Gender: The Effects of Gender and Racial Statuses on Tokenism Outcomes
PATRICIA ANIAKUDO & JANICE D. YODER, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee
Undergraduates rated one of 16 Black or White, female or male targets who were dominant members of their work groups or solos defined by their race, gender, or both. Tokenism outcomes varied according to the solos’ race and gender as well as the defining attribute of solo status.

Social Perception and Social Reality: An Experimental Test
MATTHEW P. WINSLOW & MARK SNYDER, University of Minnesota
The relative impact of perceivers expectation and targets’ personality on targets behavior were examined in a laboratory investigation of behavioral confirmation. Overall, perceivers expectation was more strongly associated than was targets personality with targets’ behavior (as rated by targets and by perceivers).

A Cross-Cultural Study of Alexithymia
HUYNH-NHU LE & HOWARD BERENBAUM, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign
Asian and European-American undergraduates completed the Toronto Alexithymia Scale (TAS-20; Bagby et al., 1994). Asians had more difficulty identifying and communicating emotions than did European-Americans. Males had more externally-oriented thinking styles than did females. Differences in the socialization of emotions may explain cultural and gender differences in alexithymia.

INHIBITORY PROCESSES IN COGNITION
Friday, 8:00 - 10:00 am
WENDELYN J. SHORE, University of Toledo, Moderator

8:00
Aging and the Impact of a Past Mild Head Injury on Attention
MICHELLE C. CARLSON & LYNN HASHER, Duke University
We examined younger and older adults with and without a past mild head injury (MHI) to determine whether MHI affected performance on standard selective attention tasks as well as on tasks sensitive to frontal cortical deterioration. These data suggest that the effect of a past MHI may have profound consequences on attention later in life.

8:15
The Impact of Circadian Arousal on Inhibitory Functioning
CYNTHIA P. MAY & LYNN HASHER, Duke University
The synchrony between an individual’s peak in circadian arousal and the time of testing affects performance on several different cognitive tasks. New findings are reported that suggest that deficient inhibitory functioning may be responsible for these synchrony effects. Both younger and older adults fail to suppress highly accessible but currently irrelevant responses when tested at off-peak times.

8:30
Where/When is Attention Focused in the Flanker Task?
PATRICIA A. SCHEERHORN & VERONICA J. DARK, Iowa State University
Flanker validity effects (FVEs) are attributed to unconscious processes; however, some research shows flanker identification (FID). Perhaps FID occurs only if response initiation precedes flanker offset. Targets were presented for 500 msec and flanker duration was varied. Results show that FVEs and FID covary suggesting a failure of selective attention.

8:45
Inhibition of Return in Discrimination Tasks
JAY PRATT & RICHARD A. ABRAMS, Washington University
Three experiments were conducted to examine why Pratt (in press) found inhibition of return (IOR) in a discrimination task whereas Terry et al. (1994) did not. The results suggest that IOR will occur in discrimination tasks when attention has been previously allocated to a specific location.

9:00
Perceptual Interference and Retrieval Competition as Sources of the Attentional Blink
WILLIAM S. MAKI & KAREN FRIGEN, North Dakota State University
Identification of the second of two target words during RSVP lists was impaired at short T1-T2 intervals. The AB was present with nonword distractors and a recognition test, but was attenuated by printing distractors in a false font. Retrieval competition is not the sole source of the blink.

9:15
Negative Priming Depends on Probe Selection
ANDREW R. A. CONWAY & RANDALL W. ENGLE, University of South Carolina
In a negative priming experiment, selection on the probe was manipulated within groups. Significant negative priming was found in the selection condition but significant facilitation was found in the no selection condition. We argue that the results support an episodic retrieval explanation of negative priming.
success. This strategy is laden with risk, though, as failure would be highly diagnostic of low ability. Therefore, it was predicted (and supported) that OAs would be strategic in their use of extreme effort expenditure.

9:00
The Relationship Between Coping Styles and Behavioral Reports: A Personal Projects Analysis
MARY E. COOPER & LAURA M. SINNETT, Grinnell College
Individual differences in coping styles were related to undergraduates’ reports of personal projects and progress evaluations of those projects that were collected bi-weekly over a six week period. Avoidant coping was associated with decreased engagement in and progress on projects typically important to college students.

9:15
Is Self-Verification a Form of Self-Protective Self-Enhancement?
CHRISTOPHER A. LANGSTON, Purdue University, & TEION WELLS, Spelman College
We tested and found support for the hypothesis that self-verification (rejecting positive, but self-disconfirming feedback) was most likely when people believed the ability relevant to the feedback was unlikely to change (an entity conception of ability). We suggest self-verification is a kind of self-protective, self-enhancement.

9:30
Determinants and Consequences of Achievement Goals in the College Classroom
KENN E. BARRON, JUDITH M. HARA lor owicz & SUZANNE M. CARTER, University of Wisconsin-Madison, & ANDREW J. ELLIOT, University of Rochester
We investigated the determinants and consequences of achievement goals adopted by students in a college classroom. Individual differences in achievement orientation predicted the types of goals adopted, and intrinsic motivation and performance were the consequences examined. Results suggested that both mastery and performance goals have positive outcomes.

9:45
Goal Beliefs and Reactions to Being Reminded of Important Goals
WILLIAM D. McINTOSH, LEONARD L. MARTIN, BLOSSOM DAVIES, VANN B. SCOTT & COURNEY MALOWNEY, Georgia Southern University
We found that linkers, who link higher-order goals (e.g., happiness) to the attainment of lower-order goals (e.g., a romantic relationship) are put in a negative mood when intermittently reminded of an important goal, especially an unattained goal. Nonlinkers did not react in the same manner.

INVITED ADDRESS
SELF-AWARENESS AND THE EVOLUTION OF SOCIAL INTELLIGENCE

GORDON G. GALLUP, JR., SUNY at Albany

Friday, 9:00 - 10:30 am
D. W. RAJECKI, Indiana University-Purdue University, Moderator

Crystal Room
INVITED SYMPOSIUM

EMPOWERING WOMEN, ENGENDERING POWER

Friday, 10:30 am - 12:30 pm  
Crystal Room

ABIGAIL STEWART & DONNA HENDERSON-KING, University of Michigan,
Co-Organizers

Women and Empowerment: Issues in Health Prevention and Education
LORRAINE GUTIERREZ, University of Michigan

Is It Sexism?: Interpreting and Responding to Everyday Situations
DONNA HENDERSON-KING, University of Michigan

Women's Power in Academe
STEPHANIE RIGER, University of Illinois at Chicago

Personal Talk and Sexual Politics in Domestic Violence Court
JUDITH WITTMER, Loyola University of Chicago

PSYCHOBIOLOGY

Friday, 10:30 am - 12:15 pm  
Private Dining Room 8

LARRY NORMANSELL, Muskingum College, Moderator

10:30 Invited Paper
Experimental Analysis of the Attentional Functions Mediated Via Cortical Acetylcholine
MARTIN SARTER, LEE ANN HOLLEY, JILL MCGAUGHY, JANITA TURCHI & SHANE RULAND, The Ohio State University

This talk will describe the validity of operant procedures developed for the measurement of attentional processes. Furthermore, the results from various experiments designed to test the role of cortical cholinergic afferents in these processes will be discussed.

11:00
Intraocular Communication Between the Frontal and Lateral Visual Fields in the Pigeon Retina
WILLIAM A. ROBERTS, MARIA T. PHELPS, DAVID R. BRODHECK & TODD MACUDA, University of Western Ontario

Delayed symbolic matching-to-sample accuracy was measured for sample stimuli presented to pigeons' frontal field or lateral field fovea. Matching was better with samples presented to the frontal field than to the lateral field. When conflicting samples were presented to both fields simultaneously, lateral field stimulation interfered with response to frontal field stimulation.

11:15
Glucose Administration Attenuates Hypothermia-Induced Retrograde Amnesia in Rats in a Time- and Dose-Dependent Manner
ROBERT W. FLINT, JR., & DAVID C. RICCI, Kent State University

Hypothermia-induced RA in rats was attenuated both in a time-dependent manner through glucose injections immediately, 1-hour, or 2-hours post-training, and in a dose-dependent manner when injections were 10mg/kg, 100mg/kg, or 400mg/kg. However, injections administered shortly before testing (i.e., delayed 24-hours) had no effect on RA.

11:30
Hippocampal CR-Related Activity Occurs Only During Certain Phases of Rabbit Discrimination/Reversal Conditioning
DANIEL P. MILLER, Carthage College, & JOSEPH E. STEINMETZ, Indiana University-Bloomington

Hippocampal multiple unit activity was recorded during rabbit eyelid discrimination/reversal conditioning. Our data suggest that during training the hippocampus was not encoding conditioned response execution per se. Rather, hippocampal activity appeared to encode correct conditioned responding during training when the response solved the demands of the tasks being learned.

11:45
Reactivity Reconsidered: Cardiovascular Idiodynamics
BRUCE H. FRIEDMAN, Washington University

A one-dimensional characterization of cardiovascular reactivity, based on magnitude of responding, does not adequately capture the dynamics of cardiovascular activity. An approach is offered, based on individually-focused models of personality and biological systems theory. This perspective attempts to capture the complex temporal patterns embedded in the cardiovascular system.

12:00
Darwinian Theory, Nature/Nurture, and the Demise of Intentionality
ELIZABETH N. SZENDRE & JOSEPH F. RYCHLAK, Loyola University of Chicago

We examined the historical nature/nurture debate in developmental psychology, including recapitulation theory and habit association. We examined Darwin's evolutionary influence on James, Hall, Watson, Gesell, Thorndike, Piaget, and behavioral genetics. By attributing behavior to genetics and environment, we argue that intentionality and responsibility for behavior have been lost in developmental psychology.

APA RESEARCH OFFICE OPEN MEETING

SO YOU HAVE A DEGREE IN PSYCHOLOGY? WHAT THE DATA SAY ABOUT EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES.

SISLENA GROCER, American Psychological Association

Friday, 10:30 am - 12:30 pm  
Private Dining Room 9
OPEN MEETING

PROBLEMS, CONCERNS, AND PROPOSED RESOLUTIONS IN OFFERING QUALITY UNDERGRADUATE EDUCATION

Friday, 10:30 am - 12:00 pm  Private Dining Room 18
GARY R. FRANCOIS, Knox College, Organizer & Discussant

Serving the Masses
IRWIN P. LEVIN, University of Iowa

The Psychology Major at a Church Related Liberal Arts College: Science and the Helping Professions
VIOLET M. JAEKE, Augustana College

Meeting the Demands of Undergraduate Teaching at a State University in the Twenty-First Century: A Potpourri
DAVID G. MCDONALD, University of Missouri

Designing an Introductory Psychology Course to Meet Many Demands
ROBERT PROCHNOW, St. Cloud State University

DYSPHORIA, DEPRESSION, AND SUICIDE

Friday, 10:30 am - 12:00 pm  Salon 1
LAWRENCE C. PERLMUTER, Finch University of Health Sciences, Moderator

10:30 Invited Paper
How Real is Depressive Realism?
JEANNE S. ALBRIGHT, Loyola University of Chicago
New evidence regarding depressive versus nondepressive realism are presented. Using objective standards for social comparison, subjects' judgments appeared to be realistic or distorted depending on whether the direction or magnitude of social comparison differences were analyzed. Negative distortion, not realism, was characteristic of even mildly depressed subjects.

11:00
Depression, Realism, and Assessment of Mutual Knowledge
TWANA E. HARRIS, University of Nebraska-Lincoln, SARA W. SMITH, California State University-Long Beach (Sponsor: CYNTTHIA E. WILLIS, University of Nebraska-Lincoln)
The relationship between depressive realism and assessments of mutual knowledge was examined. Results indicated a significant interaction between level of depression and type of confidence. Non-depressed subjects over-assess mutual knowledge while depressed subjects over-assess other's knowledge but are realistic in the assessment of own knowledge.

11:15
Developmental Histories of Depressed Mothers: Associations with Preschoolers' Security of Attachment
CYNTTHIA A. FROSCH & CYNTTHIA NEFF, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign (Sponsor: GERALD CLORE, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign)
Forty depressed mothers and their preschoolers participated. Mothers were interviewed about their developmental histories and trained observers completed the Waters and Deane (1988) attachment Q-Sort for the preschoolers. Maternal developmental history was associated with child security and dependency. These results are interpreted in light of research on adult attachment and the quality of the parent-child relationship.

11:30
Social Psychological Reactions of Survivors of 1993 Flooding in Midwest
NILS OLSEN, University of North Carolina, & SHELLY K. STEIN, RICHARD J. ROBERTS, CHRISTINA L. McGrath, KRIS ABDOUCH, RON J. HILL, & JOHN H. HARVEY, University of Iowa
We investigated PTSD-type responses and marital satisfaction associated with the 1993 flooding in Illinois, Iowa, and Missouri. Questionnaires were sent to a Primary Loss group of 76 respondents suffering severe flood-related losses and to a Comparison Group of 49 respondents who did not experience severe flood-related losses. Only a limited degree were PTSD-type reactions shown by the Primary Loss group. For example, some evidence of greater depression occurred in the Primary Loss Group. The research also reveals evidence indicating that account/story-telling and confiding facilitated positive coping reactions to the flooding.

11:45
Suicide Among Social Workers
STEVEN STACK, Wayne State University
This study extends an investigation of stress and suicide among social workers in one state to 16 states. While social workers have a significantly higher incidence of suicide than their age matched peers, the age standardized proportionate ratio (1.07) is substantially lower than that found in the previous study.

IMPRESSION FORMATION

Friday, 10:30 am - 12:30 pm  Salon 2
JEFFREY W. SHERMAN, Northwestern University, Moderator

10:30
Effects of Mood at Exposure on Subsequent Judgments of a Target Person: A Model of Assimilation and Contrast
VICTOR C. OTTATTI, University of Memphis, & LINDA M. ISBEILL, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign
Three experiments investigated the effects of mood at exposure on subsequent judgments of a target person. Mood produced assimilation effects among perceivers who engaged in superficial processing and contrast effects among perceivers who engaged in sophisticated processing. These findings are consistent with an on-line model of mood misattribution and over-correction.
Impression Formation, Ambivalence, and Message Elaboration: Source Ambivalence can Lead to Greater Information Processing
JOSEPH R. PRIESTER, Fordham University, & RICHARD E. PETTY, Ohio State University
Subjects were given positive, negative, or ambivalent trait information about a target individual, followed by a pro-vegetarian message purportedly composed by the individual. Attitudinal responses to argument quality revealed that the message associated with the ambivalent source was elaborated to a greater extent than the positive or negative sources.

The Unfreezing of a Negative First Impression: Need to Avoid Closure and Attraction
DOUGLAS S. KRULL & JEREMY DAVIDSON, University of Missouri-Columbia
Participants with a Need for Closure or a Need to Avoid Closure judged a hypothetical potential romantic partner whose attitude toward them was initially negative, but became positive. NC participants retained a negative impression, whereas NAC participants substantially recovered.

Source Salience and Source Credibility Affect the Impressions Formed of a Target Person
THOMAS L. BUDESHIME, Creighton University, DAVID A. HOUSTON, BRIAN GINGRICH & KATHLEEN BONNELLE, University of Memphis
When a source person describes a target person, what impressions do we form of these individuals? The salience and credibility of the source affected judgments made of both the source and target, as well as the type and amount of behavioral information one could recall about the target person.

Of O.J. and Tonya: Preexisting Impressions and the Innuendo Effect
GEORGE Y. BIZER & EDWARD R. HIRT, Indiana University
Subjects were given positive, negative, or neutral biography about a character. They were then exposed to either an innuendo, statement-of-fact, or control headline. Contrary to previous research, subjects did not view innuendo as guilt; moreover, headlines and subjects' liking for the target interacted to affect subjects' ratings.

Interpersonal Impact of Self-Handicapping: Observers' Impressions of a Self-Handicapper
KATHRYN C. OLESON, SHANNON RILEY, & ROBERT M. ARKIN, Ohio State University
This work explores the interpersonal effectiveness of self-handicapping by exploring whether observers derogate self-handicappers and whether they realize that self-handicappers are using a self-protective strategy. Results suggest chronic self-handicappers are derogated more over instances of handicapping. Interestingly, observers do not appear to conclude that the stimulus person is using a strategic behavior.

Predictors of Judgments of Elderly Individuals
ALISON L. CHASTEEN & ALAN J. LAMBERT, Washington University in St. Louis
College students completed several personality measures and then returned two months later to make judgments of either a healthy or unhealthy elderly individual. General attitudes toward the elderly and health locus of control were found to have the strongest relationships with judgments of the targets.

Target Cohesiveness: Implications for Social Information Processing about Groups and Individuals
ALLÈN M. McCONNELL & STEVEN J. SHERMAN, Indiana University, & DAVID L. HAMILTON, University of California at Santa Barbara
Subjects read about two individuals or two groups. Subjects given expectancies of cohesive targets produced on-line judgments, whereas subjects given noncohesiveness expectancies formed memory-based judgments. Without expectations, subjects processed information about individuals in a more online fashion, yielding predicted differences in memory and illusory correlation formation between individuals and groups.

Prejudice
Friday, 10:30 am - 12:30 pm
CRAIG A. ANDERSON, University of Missouri at Columbia, Moderator

Coping with Racial Prejudice: Implications for Group Identification and Self-Esteem
NYLA R. BRANSCOMBE, University of Kansas
Willingness to attribute outcomes to prejudice and preference for ingroup comparisons are not directly linked with self-esteem protection. Rather, use of these coping strategies among African-Americans (N=139) promotes ingroup identification and outgroup (White) hostility which, in turn, influences self-esteem and other indicators of adjustment.

Private vs. Public Expressions of Prejudice: Effects of Political Ideology and Racist Attitudes
STEPHANIE CRONEN, ALAN J. LAMBERT, ALISON CHASTEEN & BRIAN LICKEL, Washington University in St. Louis
Subjects judged a Black individual in either a private or anticipated public (e.g., Tellock, 1992) setting. Subjects' political ideology and racist attitudes had similar, assimilative effects in the private condition. In the public condition, however, strong impression management effects arose for political ideology but no such effects arose for racist attitudes.

The Effect of Race of Experimenter on Responses to the Modern Racism Scale (MRS): A Test of Reactivity
JONI R. JACKSON & RUSSELL H. FAZIO, Indiana University
The Modern Racism Scale (MRS) is presumed to be a nonreactive measure. Yet the present research revealed that the race of the experimenter administering the MRS strongly influenced subjects' responses, thus illustrating the reactivity of the scale.

11:30
Prejudice as Process Predicts Differential Out-group Evaluations
PATRICK T. VARGAS, DENISE SEKAQUAPTEWA & WILLIAM VON HIPPEL, Ohio State University
Prejudice is typically conceived as negative evaluations of out-groups. The current study reconceptualized prejudice as the tendency to engage in stereotype-congruent thought. A measure of this tendency predicted differential evaluations of an individual out-group member, whereas a traditional measure of prejudice (Modern Racism Scale) did not.

11:45
Moral Obligation and the Nature of Discrepancies Among High Prejudiced Subjects
GREGORY D. TOOMAN, GINA WALTERS & MARGO J. MONTEITH, University of Kentucky
We investigated whether prejudice related discrepancies among high prejudiced individuals arise due to pressure felt from others or are based on a moral obligation to be less prejudiced. Results supported the moral obligation explanation. Discussion focuses on how this obligation may become better internalized by making egalitarian values salient.

12:00
The Black Target Information Processing Effect
MONIQUE A. FLEMING, PAUL WHITE & RICHARD E. PETTY, Ohio State University
We examined information processing of a newspaper story about a Black or White target that was written by a Black or White source. When an African American was the source or target of the message, it received more scrutiny than when the source and target were White.

12:15
The Causes and Consequences of Social Ostracism: A Qualitative Analysis
SONJA L. FAULKNER & KIPLING D. WILLIAMS, University of Toledo
Researchers conducted hour-long interviews with individuals who were either chronic users or targets of the silent treatment. Results indicate that victims of long-term ostracism are denied basic needs of control, self-esteem, belonging, and meaningful existence. Additionally, chronic users of ostracism admit utilizing this strategy to deny targets these needs.

10:30
Subject Differences in Personality-Illness Research
KAREN L. HORNER The Ohio State University at Mansfield
One hundred and sixty community-dwelling men and women, aged 35-55, completed general and retrospective questionnaires measuring the relation between personality, stressors, coping strategies, mood, and physical illness. Eighty of the subjects completed a prospective daily record of illness and mood information. Important significant differences emerged between the groups.

10:45
Occupational Stressors in Nursing and Chronic Fatigue Syndrome-Related Symptoms: An Examination of Nurses
LYNNE I. WAGNER & LEONARD A. JASON, DePaul University
To investigate the relationship between occupational stressors in nursing and symptoms of chronic fatigue syndrome, a sample of 168 nurses was examined. Nurses reported a high level of occupational stress which was not found to be related to their health symptoms. These results were inconsistent with previous findings.

11:00
Immunoglobulin-A in South African Rural and Squatter Women under Stress
JOHN P. HOSTETLER, Albion College, & M. KERAN, University of Cape Town Medical Center
African women attending a workshop on AIDS prevention as part of their training to be Community Health Workers provided a saliva sample well before (relaxed) and immediately after (stressed) the course examination. Stressed salivary Ig-A level dropped significantly relative to the relaxed measure, mirroring subjective appraisals of change in stress level.

11:15
The Relationship Between Negative Affectivity and Health in African-American Students
JENNIFER J. DOSE, MARTIN P. GOODEN & WILLIAM VON HIPPEL, The Ohio State University
African-American students were surveyed to determine if the relationship between gender and health paralleled other outcome relationships such as between gender and achievement where males experience greater negative ramifications than females. The opposite relationship was found: females perceived poorer health than males. This relationship was mediated by negative affectivity.

11:30
Perceived Benefits and Burdens of Life-Sustaining Treatments by Physicians, Elderly and Young Adults
KRISTEN M. BUCARO, JOSEPH H. DANKS & PETER H. DITTO, Kent State University, & WILLIAM D. SMUCKER, Northeastern Ohio Universities College of Medicine
Elderly and young adults had a general understanding of life-sustaining treatment procedures, but had an overly optimistic appraisal of treatment benefits and lower appreciation of treatment burdens in comparison to physicians. Without accurate perceptions, informed treatment decisions may not be possible.
11:45
Predictors of Adult Life Stage Among Men
JERRY F. WESTERMeyer, Adler School of Professional Psychology
To assess Erikson's developmental model, 74 men were prospectively studied in 1959 at age 21 and reassessed at age 53. Findings generally supported Erikson's model as good peer social adjustment (but not parental social class) in young adulthood significantly predicted good social adjustment (p<.01), long-term marriage (p<.001) and generativity (p<.001) at midlife.

12:00
Relationship Between Breast Cancer Risk and Mammography Screening
DAWN M. SCHROEDER, ANN DYCHE BRANSTETTER & KEVIN D. McCaul, North Dakota State University
We performed a meta-analysis of over 50 studies that predicted the use of mammography for breast cancer screening. Three variables: a family history of breast cancer, previous breast problems, and perceived vulnerability all exhibited positive relationships with screening behavior, disputing predictions that risk inhibits self-protective behavior.

AFFECT AND SOCIAL COGNITION

Friday, 10:30 am - 12:30 pm
EAARON HENDERSO.KING, Loyola University of Chicago, Moderator

10:30 Invited Paper
Hedonistic Fallacies in Social Psychology: The Case of "Mood Repair"
RALPH ERBER, DePaul University
Social psychology has historically assumed that people are motivated to seek pleasure and avoid pain. This assumption is reflected in the proposition that people avoid or repair sad moods. Recent research shows that the notion of "mood repair" does not adequately explain the complexities of the self-regulation of moods. An alternative model is presented and its implications for social psychology are discussed.

11:00
Beyond Paranoia: Emotions, Aggression, and Hostile Attributions
LARISSA S. ZUCKERT, University of Michigan
This study examines the effects of three emotions (happiness, anger, and sadness) on aggressive individuals' tendency to make hostile attributions. Angry aggressive subjects made more hostile attributions than happy aggressive subjects who made more hostile attributions than sad aggressive subjects. In non-aggressive subjects this pattern was reversed.

11:15
Defensive Miserliness: Hoarding Attention in the Service of Emotional Regulation
JOSEPH M. BODEN, Case Western Reserve University
We studied whether repressors will act "miserly" with attentional resources in order to regulate the experience of emotion. Under normal conditions, repressors were able to shift their attention more easily than nonrepressors on a divided attention task. Under threat of evaluation, repressors became unable to shift their attention.

11:30
Subliminal Affective Priming is Impervious to Attributional Manipulations
PIOTR WINKELMANN, University of Michigan; ROBERT B. ZAJONG, Stanford University, & NORBERT SCHWARZ, University of Michigan
Two studies investigated the mechanisms by which subliminal affective primes influence judgments of supraliminal neutral stimuli. Affective primes influenced judgments even when alternative attribution of responses elicited by primes was readily available. The results are discussed in terms of their implication for the relation between affect, cognition, and awareness.

11:45
A Categorization Interpretation of Perceived Justice: The Effects of Strategy Priming and Induced Moods on Perceptions of Distributive Justice and on Resource Allocation
ROBERT C. SINCLAIR, University of Alberta, & MELVIN M. MARK, The Pennsylvania State University
Perceived justice may involve input/output categorization. Subjects, exposed to categorization primes (high, control, low differentiation), read about productivity of two targets, and provided least and most fair reward for a target. High differentiation Subjects accepted smallest least-most differences. Results replicated with mood manipulations of categorization. Implications are discussed.

12:00
Awareness of Mood Source in Performance Decisions
GARY M. LEVINE, EDWARD R. HIRT, HUGH E. MCDONALD & R. JEFFREY MELTON, Indiana University, Bloomington, & LEONARD L. MARTIN, University of Georgia
Subjects in induced positive or negative moods performed an item generation task. Half of the subjects were cued to the source of their mood, half were not. Subjects were given either an "enjoy" or "time to stop" rule as they performed the task. Results indicated that only no cue subjects used their mood as input.

12:15
Moods and Risk: The Self-Defeating Cycle
KAREN PEZZA LEITH & ROY F. BAUMEISTER, Case Western Reserve University
In a laboratory study of negative affect and decision-making, 45 subjects participated in one of three conditions: neutral, embarrassment, and good mood. Subjects in the embarrassment condition significantly chose the riskier lottery while those in the good mood significantly chose the safe lottery. Implication: link of negative affect and self-defeating behaviors.

SOCIAL DECISION MAKING

Friday, 10:30 am - 12:30 pm
NEAL J. ROESE, Northwestern University, Moderator
10:30
Identifying and Quantifying Chaos in Human Interactive Decision-Making
SUSAN E. RHoads, University of Memphis
(Sponsor: DAVID A. HOUSTON, University of Memphis)
Human subjects played two computer versions of a two-person interactive
game based on the Prisoner’s Dilemma. One version of the game encouraged
competition whereas the other encouraged cooperation. The data were ana-
lyzed with a computer program capable of generating a figure mathematically
indicative of randomness. The figures resulting from the cooperation games
showed significantly higher degrees of randomness than the figures resulting
from the competition games. Psychology is in need of simple, mathematically
sound ways to quantify chaotic activity and this paper presents one possibility.

10:45
Spontaneous Skepticism in Response to Favorable and Unfavorable Medical
Diagnoses
GEOFFREY D. MUNRO, PETER H. DITTO, JAMES SCEPANSKY, LISA
KLEPAK & ANNEMARIE APANIESK, Kent State University
Subjects were videotaped while they self-administered a bogus medical test.
Subjects receiving a favorable result took longer to decide their test was
complete and more often rechecked the validity of their result than did sub-
jects receiving a favorable result. Implications for motivated reasoning and
spontaneous causal attribution are discussed.

11:00
Multiple Framing Effects in Context: The Influence of Ascending or
Descending Magnitude of Outcome
DAVID A. HOUSTON, University of Memphis
Subjects made five sequential choices between risky and certain alternatives,
that varied in terms of positive or negative frame, and whether the sequence
began with (1) a small outcome followed by progressively larger outcomes
(ascending order), or (2) a large outcome followed by progressively smaller
outcomes (descending order). In addition to the standard framing effect of
greater risk-seeking in negative than positive frames, subjects were more risk-
seeking with ascending than with descending orders.

11:15
The Trouble with Reassuring Chicken Little: Anxiety, Attribution, and Risk
Perception
KAREN GASPER, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, CATHERINE
LUTZ, Wayne State University, & GERALD L. CLORE, University of Illinois at
Urbana-Champaign
The influence of trait anxiety, positive/negative mood, and attribution manipu-
lations on risk estimations was examined. Across mood conditions, an attribu-
tion manipulation decreased risk estimations for the low anxious, but tended
to increase them for the high anxious participants. The data suggest that
attributions to trait consistent moods are ineffective in reducing biases.

11:30
Estimating Personal Risks: Absolute and Relative Biases
ALEXANDER J. ROTHMAN, University of Michigan, WILLIAM M. KLEIN,
Colby College, & NEIL D. WEINSTEIN, Rutgers, The State University of New
Jersey
The accuracy of personal risk estimates and the origins of optimistic biases in
relative risk were examined. Accuracy was assessed by comparing the mean
estimates made by college students with actual population statistics for college-
educated individuals. Optimistic biases arise more because people overesti-
mate the average risk than because they underestimate their own risk.

11:45
Perceptions of Coherence of Explanations of Risk Estimates for AIDS
CYNTHIA M. BANE & RICHARD C. SHERMAN, Miami University of Ohio
Subjects rated explanations on several dimensions suggested by Read (Read &
Marcus-Newhall, 1993) as underlying dimensions of explanatory coherence.
Results provide support for Read’s model. In addition, the results demon-
strate the importance of the social aspects of explanation-giving in construct-
ing explanatory accounts.

12:00
The Role of Object-Superordinate Category Associations in Decision Making
When Alternatives Are Unspecified
STEVEN S. POSAVAC & DAVID M. SANBONMATSU, University of Utah,
& RUSSELL H. FAZIO, Indiana University
This study demonstrated the importance of the association between objects and
a relevant superordinate category in memory in a decision task. This con-
struct played a greater role in decision making when alternatives were not
specified in the decision context than when alternatives were specified.

12:15
Social Influence on Individual Decision Making
VICTORIA L. PHILLIPS, IRWIN P. LEVIN, THOMAS HUBBARD,
SHANNON McCRAY & CHERYL NELSON, The University of Iowa
Forms of social influence were investigated. The major avenue of influence
was in the final comparison process; less potent effects of influence were evi-
dent on personal ratings. The impact of social influence on relative choice
was addressed.

INVITED ADDRESS
THINKING IN WORDS, PICTURES, EQUATIONS, NUMBERS:
HOW DO WE DO IT AND WHAT DOES IT MATTER?

HERBERT A. SIMON, Carnegie Mellon University
Friday, 11:00 am - 12:30 pm
THOMAS H. CARR, Michigan State University, Moderator
Monroe Room
CLINICAL POSTER SESSION
Friday, 11:00 am - 1:00 pm  Upper Exhibit Hall
EMILY J. KROHN, Southern Illinois University at Edwardsville, Moderator

1
Significant Factors In Adolescent Self-Destructive Behaviors
ALAN J. WARD, University of Illinois at Chicago
Adolescent suicide has increased 300% over the last thirty years. An oblique factor analysis of the responses of 327 adolescents (10-18 yrs.) to the Adolescent Attitude Survey identified twelve factors (r>=0.30), including affective and familial variables. These factors accounted for 43.9% of the variance in the prediction of adolescent self-destructive behaviors.

2
Processing of Contextual Stimuli in a Psychopathic and Nonpsychopathic Student Population
WILLIAM D. VOSS & JOSEPH P. NEWMAN, University of Wisconsin-Madison
Processing of contextual stimuli was examined in a university student population using MMPI defined psychopaths and nonpsychopathic controls. Relative to controls, the psychopathic group was less adept at "automatic" processing, suggesting a general attentional problem which may underlie their unresponsiveness to punishment and other "inhibitory" stimuli.

3
Memory Distortion in Dysphoria: Self-Derogating, Non Self-Enhancing or Schematic?
STEVEN J. MORRIS, Illinois State University
Divergent processing strategies can explain negative distortion in dysphorias memory for feedback: self-dragreting (negatively biased), nonself-enhancing (unbiased data-driven), or schematic (self-verifying bias). Considering these possibilities, the present study found dysphoric and nondysphoric subjects alike distorted recall of feedback to conform to expectations, suggesting the operation of a schematic strategy.

4
MMPI Profiles of Subjects with Clinically Elevated Antisocial Personality Disorder Scale Scores
CINDY J. KOK, JANE M. HOUGHTALING & REBECCA DAVIS MERRITT, Purdue University
Profiles suggested both antisocial and borderline personality disorder features. Fifteen percent did not produce significant MMPI elevations. These subjects could be clever antisocials who respond defensively to face valid items or they could be test misses. Research employing structured diagnostic interviews is needed.

5
Increasing Community Understanding of Scientific Research: The Northern Kentucky Psychopathology Community Education Project
DUSHKA CRANE-ROSS, PERILOU GORDARD, JAMES THOMAS, VALERIE MORGAN-SAUNDERS, KAREN MASTIN, ANGELA GUMM, ANNETTE CURTIN, TOM NICHOLS, LISA SPIERING & ELIZABETH BAKER, Northern Kentucky University, & KENNETH HELLER, Indiana University
We delivered presentations about the latest research on seven mental disorders to northern Kentucky residents. Results revealed that (a) participants exhibited increased factual knowledge and positive attitudes after viewing presentations, (b) changes could still be observed one month following presentations, and (c) program participants exhibited less stigmatized attitudes than a matched control group.

6
Resource Loss as a Predictor of the Impact of the Midwest Flood
BRUCE W. SMITH, St. Louis University, & JOHN R. FREEDY, Medical University of South Carolina
This study used the Conservation of Resources stress model (Hobfoll, 1989) to examine stress following a natural disaster. One hundred thirty-one people in flood-affected areas completed a questionnaire six months after the 1993 Midwest flood. Hierarchical multiple regressions showed resource loss to be a strong predictor of negative outcomes.

7
Coping, Optimism, and Level of Functioning in Individuals with Serious Mental Disabilities
LISA BOROWITZ ENSFIELD, University of Cincinnati, & JOHN J. STEFFEN, University of Cincinnati
The interactions among coping strategies, degree of optimism, and level of functioning in 100 individuals with schizophrenia-spectrum disorders were explored. Level of functioning was predicted by optimism and coping in two areas. The subjects employed a mixture of emotion-focused and problem-focused tactics, reported an optimistic disposition, and employed self-management techniques.

8
Alternative Relaxation Training for Combat P.T.S.D. Veterans
DEBRA G. HUTTON & DAVID S. LIEBLING, Brecksville V.A.M.C., & RICHARD LEIRER, Quigong Academy
(Sponsor: ROBERT GREENE, Case Western Reserve University)
Combat P.T.S.D. veterans were given relaxation training in either Tai-Chi or progressive muscle relaxation. The Tai-Chi group evidenced a significant reduction in subjective level after training, compared to their progressive muscle training counterparts.

9
The Linkage Between Allergy and Vulnerability to Psychopathology: Importance of Sex Differences and the Dimensionality of Emotion
CHRISTOPHER SIMIEN, ANDREW J. TOMARKEN & JUDY GARBER, Vanderbilt University
We examined prevalence of allergy diagnoses in adolescents with positive family psychiatric history. Correlations between allergy diagnoses and the negative and positive affect dimensions of emotion are also examined. The data supports shared but sex-moderated, psychobiological processes involved in both vulnerability to allergic disorders and vulnerability to psychopathology.
Dissociative Experiences and Handedness
STEPHEN D. CHRISTMAN & DARLENE M. AMMANN, University of Toledo
Differences in frequency of reported experiences of dissociation as a function of handedness were investigated. Mixed-handedness was associated with fewer dissociative experiences than strong left- or right-handedness. Results suggest that a decoupling of left and right hemisphere processing may constitute part of the neural basis for dissociative experiences.

Coping of Schizotypals: Relative Impairment
MICHELLE J. FINE, REBECCA DAVIS MERRITT, ANN SHALLENBERGER, BETSY BURNS, BEVERLY LEONARD & JEFF DEHAAI, Purdue University
Relatively high functioning subjects psychometrically identified as having pronounced schizotypal traits as compared to two control groups described using significantly poorer coping strategies. Subjects provided written description of anticipated coping after reading 20 short vignettes depicting stressful situations. Data support diathesis-stress vulnerability models of schizophrenia.

Social Problem-Solving of Schizotypals
MICHELLE J. FINE & REBECCA DAVIS MERRITT, Purdue University
MMPI-identified subjects completed the Social Problem-Solving Scale. Compared to two control groups, college students with schizotypal features reported impaired social problem-solving across cognitive, emotional, and behavioral coping styles. Gender differences were also obtained.

Social Anxiety and Competence: Agreement of Judgments about Self and Others
ESTHER YODER STRAHAH & ANTHONY J. CONGER, Purdue University (Sponsor: J. C. CONGER, Purdue University)
Undergraduates of high and low social anxiety participated in a videotaped interview task assessing social competence and ability to perceive competence. Social anxiety had no effect on performance or self-ratings. Participants’ competence, the rating task involved, and the rating dimension used all influenced accuracy of social perception.

Affective Symptomatology and Specific Components of Social Problem-Solving
JEFF SZYMANSKI, NEIL CHRISTIANSEN & M. CHRISTINE LOVEJOY, Northern Illinois University
The Social Problem-Solving Inventory was used to investigate the relationship between specific components of social problem-solving and depressive and hypomanic symptomatology. Problem orientation was related to depressive symptomatology. Although few differences were found in problem-solving skills, hypomanic symptomatology was related to difficulties in the decision-making process.

MEASUREMENT & PSYCHOMETRIC ISSUES

Does the Histrionic Personality Disorder Subscale of the MMPI Measure Extraversion?
REBECCA DAVIS MERRITT, Purdue University, DEBORAH WARE BALOGH, Ball State University, & JANE M. HOUGHTALING & CINDY J. KOK, Purdue University
Based upon the findings of Schotte et al. (1993), Histrionic Personality Disorder Subscale item endorsement rates of nonclinical subjects who varied in social extraversion level were compared. As predicted, social extraverts produced significantly higher Histrionic scores than introverts. Gender was not related to Histrionic scores.

Behavioral Examples of Histrionic Personality Disorder in Males and Females
JUNE SPROCIO, Indiana State University
Male, female and neutral behavioral examples of histrionic criteria were rated according to how good an example they were for Histrionic or its criteria. Behaviors typical of females were rated higher than male behaviors. Results suggest diagnostic gender bias may be more at the level of diagnosis than individual symptoms.

The Comparability of Clinical and Validity Scales on the MMPI and MMPI-2 for Male Versus Female College Students
JUNE SPROCIO, Indiana State University
Undergraduate students were administered the MMPI and MMPI-2 at a one week interval and the t-scores were compared. While MMPI-2 clinical scales were lower than the MMPI, they were highly correlated, suggesting considerable similarity between the MMPI and MMPI-2. Implications for use of the tests with college students are discussed.

The 7/24-Revised Visual Memory Test: A Potential Visual Memory Companion to the Word List
DAVID C. OSMON, WILLIAM HILGENDORF, MARILYN S. BEFERRY & ANDY J. BLINT, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee
The 7/24-R is a quick, but differentiated measure of visual memory. Initial results obtained for interrater and test-retest reliability, internal consistency and construct validity (N=183) using normals and neurological patients are discussed, and ideas for future research are suggested.

Less is More: Validity of Two Measures of Attention
JAMES P. O’DONNELL, Southern Illinois University Carbondale, LESLIE MACGREGOR, Berry College, & SAMUEL A. RUBENZAH, Southern Illinois University Carbondale
Outpatients with neurological and neurodevelopmental disorders performed worse than controls matched for age, FSIO, and gender on two measures of attention, PASAT and VSAAT. Increased cognitive demands did not improve group differentiation. Abbreviated tests were superior to standard versions.
Assessing Suicidal Risk in College Students: Clinical Utility of the MMPI-2 Depressed Suicidal Ideation Critical Items and the Suicide Risk Scale

BRADLEY M. WAITE, Central Connecticut State University, MARC HILL-BRAND, Whiting Forensic Institute & Yale University School of Medicine, & GEORGE GEYSSEN, University of Hartford

We examined the usefulness of the Suicide Risk Scale and MMPI-2 measures, including the Depressed Suicidal Ideation critical items in the identification of suicidal risk in a non-clinical sample of college students. Both measures were found to be useful in discriminating between students who reported suicidal ideation and those who reported no suicidal ideation, and between students who reported past suicidal attempt and those who reported no suicidal attempt.

Photographic Depictions of “Alcohol Identity” Among College Students

STEPHEN J. DOLLINGER, LEA ANN PRESTON, & SONIA PARGANY

O’BRIEN, Southern Illinois University

158 women and 73 men created photo essays to answer the question, “who are you?” and completed questionnaire measures of drinking behavior, collegiate-oriented identity, and athletic identity. Alcohol, achievement, and athletics photos correlated with their respective questionnaire measure. Alcohol and achievement photos predicted current GPA in a multiple regression analysis that included high school class rank, parental education, family emphasis on school, and gender.

The Utility of the Magical Ideation Scale: Use of Diagnostic Efficiency Statistics

DEBORAH WARE BALOGH, Ball State University, & REBECCA DAVIS MERRITT, Purdue University

We evaluated the sensitivity, specificity, and positive and negative predictive power of various Magical Ideation Scale cutting scores. The presence of an MMPI profile associated with a schizophrenic phenotype was the outcome criterion. This measure appears to be more accurate in ruling out schizotypy than in ruling in schizotypy.

The Cognition Checklist: A Systematic Evaluation of Psychometric Properties in College Students

TRICIA M. BESETT, AUGUSTINE OSMAN, JOYLENE OSMAN, JOSH A. TROUTMAN & LEE GRITTMANN, University of Northern Iowa

This study revised and examined the factor structure and psychometric properties of the Cognition Checklist. Analyses identified a two-factor structure with adequate internal consistency. Normative, convergent, and divergent validity data were examined. Results support use of this measure to assess cognitive symptoms of depression and anxiety in undergraduates.

Further Validation of the Social Phobia and Anxiety Inventory

AUGUSTINE OSMAN, FRANCISCO X. BARRIOS, TRICIA M. BESETT, JOYLENE R. OSMAN & RAE LYNN SCHNEEKLOTH, University of Northern Iowa

This study examined the psychometric properties of the Social Phobia and Anxiety Inventory (SPAI) in college and community populations Single and multisample confirmatory factor analyses (CFA) confirmed the 2-factor SPAI model. Internal consistency indices were adequate for the scales. Principal-components analyses examined evidence for concurrent and divergent validity.

The Structural Validity of the Social Problem-Solving Inventory

NEIL CHRISTIANSEN, JEFF SZYMANSKI & M. CHRISTINE LOVEJOY, Northern Illinois University

The structural validity of the Social Problem-Solving Inventory (D’Zurilla & Nezu, 1990) was evaluated using hierarchical confirmatory factor analysis. The hierarchical model fit well, including two higher-order constructs, problem orientation and problem-solving skills. The first-order factors, although highly intercorrelated, were discriminable and justifiable. Implications for practical assessment are discussed.

Predicting Global Self-Esteem Using State and Trait Self-Measures

CHERYL A. HOSLEY & FRED DAMARIN, The Ohio State University

The hypothesis that state and trait self-evaluations are separate constructs which contribute different information to ratings of global self-esteem was tested using a series of stepwise multiple regression equations. The results supported this hypothesis, lending support to theories which postulate separate state and trait components of self-understanding.

Sibling Attachment Scale

CASSANDRA N. NICHOLS & ROBERT S. COOK, Ball State University (Sponsor: MICHAEL WHITE, Ball State University)

The sibling relationship is one of our most powerful socialization agents and enduring relationships. Utilizing attachment theory, developed a Sibling Attachment Scale. This 50 item inventory was administered to 200 adult subjects and responses to the items were subjected to a principle components analysis. Results and conclusions will be presented.

The Revised Children’s Manifest Anxiety Scale (RCMAS): Item and Scale Analyses Using Item Response Theory

ROBERT TERRY, Duke University, & G. SCOTT ACTON, Northwestern University (Sponsor: WILLIAM REVELLE, Northwestern University)

Four RCMAS subscales, physiological anxiety, worry/oversensitivity, social concerns/concentration, and a lie scale were subjected to item and scale analyses using item response theory. Improvements in efficiency were suggested.

Individual Differences in Adolescents’ Positive School-Related Competencies

CATHERINE M. HAYES, JOHN E. BATES & RICHARD P. LANTHIER, Indiana University

We present results on the development of a new instrument to measure positive adjustment in the school context: the School Activities and Strengths Inventory (SASI). Teacher and adolescent ratings converged for three of five competency dimensions. SASI scales demonstrated relative independence.
CHILD CLINICAL AND DEVELOPMENTAL ISSUES

31
Ethnic Differences in Moderators of the Stress-Depression Relation in Children
CATHERINE A. D’ANNA, LYNDA L. CAFASSO & PAUL E. JOSE, Loyola University of Chicago
We examined the moderator and conjunctive moderation effects of self-esteem and social support on depression in African-American, Caucasian, and Hispanic-American children. Self-esteem was a moderator for African-American children. Social support was a moderator for Caucasian-American children. The conjunctive moderation effects were significant for African-American and Caucasian-American children.

32
Children’s Dermatoglyphic Asymmetry Interacts with Family Stress in Predicting School Adjustment
DOUGLAS B. ALEXANDER, RICHARD J. VIKEN & JOHN E. BATES, Indiana University
Asymmetry between left and right hand dermal ridges may be an index of constitutional buffering against environmental stress. This hypothesis is related to the embryological linkage of ridged skin and nervous system development. In 218 preschoolers we found children exhibiting asymmetry had more teacher rated behavior problems only when they experienced high levels of familial stress.

33
Negative Reactivity and Parental Sensitivity
RONALD K. CRAIG, Kent State University/Regional Campus
Levels of parental restrictiveness derived from discrete behaviors in one observation were related to negative reactivity during Ainsworth’s Strange Situation reunion episodes. Child cooperation as well as negative and distress responding during restriction were related to parental behaviors. Composite measures of parental sensitivity failed to distinguish emotional behavior during reunion.

34
Childhood Experiences, Parental Behavior, and Current Expressions of Emotion through Crying
MARY K. TELÉHA, University of Toledo, & SUSAN M. LABOTT, Southern Illinois University
Participants completed a questionnaire on childhood experiences with crying, parental reactions and behaviors, and current crying frequency. Results indicated clear gender differences in crying frequency and beliefs, and negative consequences of crying for boys, but parental crying did not predict crying of same-sex children.

35
Are Three-Year-Old Children Capable of Understanding False Beliefs? Effects of Different False Belief Procedures

SANDRA G. BOWERS, Wheaton College, & SABINE A. WINGENFELD, University of Arkansas. (Sponsor: DAVID A. SCHROEDER, University of Arkansas)
Three-year-old children (N = 32) were randomly assigned to one of two false belief task conditions: a videotaped presentation of the task and a role-play aimed at perspective taking in addition to the videotapes. The majority of children (75%) failed to understand the false belief task, irrespective of experimental condition. The results are consistent with studies supporting a late onset (age four years and older) of the understanding of false beliefs.

36
Developmental Changes in Reasoning about Conflicts between Friendship and Individualism
RAVISSA MATHUR, JOAN M. ZOOK & THOMAS J. BERNDT, Purdue University
Expectations of friendship can conflict with principles of individualism, such as pursuing self interests. To explain such conflicts, 15 to 21 year-olds were individually interviewed about various dilemmas (i.e., having to decide between going on a workout and helping a friend). The students reported how they would act and then gave reasons for their decisions. Individualistic decisions did not regularly increase with age, but younger students gave more purely individualistic decisions. Females abided by friendship expectations more than males did.

37
Adolescent Role Model Choices: Modern Day Heroes
WILLIAM F. BROWNE & SUSAN E. WATERS, Indiana University East
Role model choices of 5595 adolescents from 5 midwestern school corporations were categorized and compared between grade, gender, type of school attended, and age. The concept of “self” became increasingly important as a function of grade in those choices. Significant differences between choices of males and females were also observed.

38
Parental Perceptions of Interpersonal Control and Reactions to Disruptive Child Behaviors
JUNE POLEWKO & M. CHRISTINE LOVEJOY, Northern Illinois University
46 mothers completed the Parent Attribution Test and rated vignettes describing overactive and oppositional child behaviors. Mothers who perceived themselves to have control in childrearing situations clearly differentiated the child behaviors and rated oppositional behavior more negatively. Less differentiation was evident in the responses of low control mothers.

39
Object Versus Person-Oriented Conflicts: Justifications and Resolutions by Preschool Children Differing in Peer Acceptance
LEAH BURGY, Purdue University
Preschool boys and girls answered questions about conflict. Justifications for actions did not vary with the conflict’s source. Compromise was favored as the ideal conflict resolution, although actual conflicts rarely ended this way. Children with higher peer acceptance offered compromise as an alternative resolution. Unpopular children failed to offer alternatives.
40
Socialization of Emotion: The Role of Parental Discipline in Infant Anger Expression
MARCIA R. ZUMBahlen & JENNIFER L. CIONI, Illinois Wesleyan University
This study is investigating infant anger. Infants were observed at both 6 and 8 months of age with their mothers. At 6 months, all infants were prelocomotor; at 8 months, some were locomotor, some remained prelocomotor. The intensity and duration of infant negative affect is expected to increase with age, locomotor onset, and exposure to negative prohibitions.

41
Examining the Relation between Family Environment and Coping Strategies
CAROLYN E. ROECKER, Bowling Green State University, CRAIG S. HOLT, University of Iowa, & ERIC F. DUBOW, Bowling Green State University
We offer an interactional model to explain the relation between family conflict, coping strategies, and psychic distress reported by a sample of college students. Results suggest that there may be a different process or mechanism active in persons from high conflict homes which compromises the effectiveness of emotion-oriented coping.

42
Relations Between Maternal Beliefs and Behavior in Younger and Older Adult Mothers
EMILY J. JOHNSON, University of Wisconsin-La Crosse
This study examines the relations between parenting beliefs, maternal age, SES, and parenting behavior in younger and older adult primiparous mothers. Age differences in beliefs and behavior were found. Parenting beliefs continued to be significantly related to parenting behavior after controlling for age and SES.

EMOTION, ADJUSTMENT AND COMMITMENT TO PETS

43
Differentiating Honors From Nonhonors College Students With the Family Environment Scale
LOUIS VENEZIANO, LAWRENCE V. CLARK, RICKARD SEBBY, GAIL OVERBEY & LESLEE POLLINA, Southeast Missouri State University
An attempt was made to differentiate 112 honors from 105 nonhonors college students with the Family Environment Scale (FES). Stepwise discriminant analysis indicated that scores on five of the ten FES subscales correctly classified 58% of the grouped cases. It was concluded that these differences had theoretical and practical implications.

44
Knowledge Organization as a Factor in Career Intervention Outcome
VICTORIA A. SHIVY, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, & SUSAN D. PHILLIPS, SUNY at Albany
We investigated the learning outcomes of a widely-used career counseling intervention, Holland's Self-Directed Search (SDS; Holland, 1990). One-hundred and forty-six participants were randomly assigned to three groups: the SDS, an attentional control, a no-treatment control. We examined whether individuals who completed the SDS acquired Holland's (1959; 1992) RIASEC scheme for organizing occupational information.

45
The relationship between family structure, distance from parents, and psychological separation from parents on college adjustment was investigated. No differences on college adjustment were found between different family structures. Results indicated a positive correlation between students' distance from parents and their social college adjustment and attachment to the university.

46
The Effect Of Social Skills On Three Aspects Of Social Support
SHERYL TATELMAN & M. ELLEN MITCHELL, Illinois Institute of Technology
The relationship between social skills and three dimensions of social support was investigated using LISREL analysis. Self-reported social skills affected network size, and network orientation directly, and affected perceived social support directly and indirectly. Results indicate that perceived social skills are important in network mobilization and perceived support.

47
Gender Differences in Anger Provocations
JUDITH G. GAINER, CHRISTINE B. EDMONDSO, JUDITH C. CONGER & BETH TESCHER, Purdue University
Men and women described anger-provoking situations. Women described more anger provoking situations than men. Situations were then classified according to contextual factors. Men described a higher number of academic and moral/value situations than women. Women described a larger number of family situations than men.

48
Effects of Mood, Level of Effort, and Self-Relatedness on Verbal Fluency
IRMA C. SMET, DAVID C. OSMON, ANDY BLINT & MICHELE JUNG, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee
Effects of mood on four verbal fluency tasks, differing on two dimensions: self-relat edness (mood congruency) and 2) level of effort (task difficulty) were examined. Results are discussed in terms of the use of self report scales to assess affective state and the impact of mood on cognitive processing.

49
Emotional Modulation of the Startle Prepulse Effect
JASON D. ROBINSON & SCOTT R. VRANA, Purdue University
Prepulse inhibition and facilitation of the startle reflex were examined as a function of emotional imagery varying in arousal and valence content. Overall prepulse inhibition and facilitation effects were found, and imagery-activated arousal produced increased prepulse inhibition.
Factors Contributing to Persons' Commitments to Pets
DEBORAH MILLER, MARYJO CARNOT, SARA STAATS, KELLY RADA & JENNIFER TURNES, The Ohio State University at Newark
College students and a person they knew who was over 50 years old filled out questionnaires containing measures of the human-animal bond. Commitment to pets was associated with attachment indices, age, and health. A significant regression model, which also included number of children, was derived from these data.

Coping Strategies and Physical Symptomatology in Alexithymia
PAMELA M. SCHAEFER, Marquette University, & RAYMOND FLEMING, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee
Coping strategies and physical symptoms were measured in undergraduates differing in ability to express emotions verbally (alexithymia). Alexithymic subjects were less likely than non-alexithymic subjects to use problem-focused or palliative coping and reported more physical symptoms. Behavioral and somatic consequences of underprocessing emotional information may affect daily life.

Predictors and Mediators of Aggression in African American Children and Adolescents
ANDREA S. WADDELL, Purdue University
The study investigated the social and emotional context fostering Black youth aggression. Aggressive responses of sixty youth (10-17) were examined across three affective contexts (anger, fear, and racism). Social comfort, home environment, and school climate were significant predictors of intraethnic aggression, with participants reporting more physical aggression with ethnically similar peers.

There are no posters numbered 53-60.

SEXUAL & OTHER ABUSE

Perceptions of Mentally Retarded Child Sexual Assault Victims
BETTE L. BOTTOMS, SUZANNE L. DAVIS, KIMBERLY S. TYDA & DENISE VALENTI-HEIN, University of Illinois at Chicago
Mock jurors made judgments in a sexual assault case in which a child victim was described as either mentally retarded or intellectually average. Victim's mental status had no effect on judgments, but juror gender did: Compared to men, women perceived defendants to be more guilty and less credible, and victims more credible and less responsible.

Mock Jurors' Beliefs about "Ritualistic" Sexual Abuse Allegations
BETTE L. BOTTOMS, KATHLEEN R. BEETY, SUZANNE L. DAVIS, BONNI D. HOPKINS & MATINA VLAHOS, University of Illinois at Chicago
Mock jurors made judgments about a case involving sexual abuse allegations that were either ritualistic or non-ritualistic in nature. Age of alleged victim (child or adult) was varied between subjects. Neither victim age nor nature of abuse affected judgments; however, women made more pro-victim judgments than did men.

The Impact of Age at Victimization on Early Adult Development
LISA TERRE, University of Missouri-Kansas City, BARRY R. BURKHART, Auburn University, & WILLIAM GHISELLI, University of Missouri-Kansas City
Examined outcomes associated with sexual victimization at different developmental levels using a multidimensional approach encompassing both physical and psychological indices of functioning in a nonclinic sample of young adult women. Results revealed specific psychological and physical differences as a function of abuse status.

Differences Between Victims of Childhood Sexual Abuse and Non-victims in a Non-clinical Sample
WENDY J. NILSEN, Purdue University, & RAYMOND FLEMING, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, & ROBYN RIDLEY-JOHNSON, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee (Sponsor: JUDITH G. CONGER, Purdue University)
Two hundred fifty-nine college students were administered a questionnaire to investigate differences between persons with and without a history of childhood sexual abuse (CSA). Significant differences in CSA rates were found between men and women. Additionally, abused women were significantly older than non-abused women. Results suggest that victims of CSA have different life-experiences than non-victims.

The Impact of Parental Support on Psychological Adjustment in African- and White-American Sexually Abused Women
DEA J. RABON, BRENDA O. GILBERT & TAMARA F. VIVIANO, Southern Illinois University at Carbondale
This study assessed the racial differences in psychological adjustment of childhood sexual abuse victims and the role of parental support. The results indicated that sexually abused subjects showed elevation on the HSF MBI Depression scale and maternal support mediated psychological adjustment. No significant race differences were found for abuse or mediating role of support.

Abuse Experiences of Women with Serious Mental Illness
TERESA L. COX & DAVID V. PERKINS, Ball State University, & THOMAS APPLEGATE, Comprehensive Mental Health Services
The prevalence of abuse among mentally ill women (70%) was in between that for women at a shelter (94%) and nonmentally ill women (51%). Abused women with mental illness were less likely than other abused women to seek protection. Special services may be needed for mentally ill women at risk for abuse.

Victims of Unwanted Sexual Behavior: Prevalence and Risk Factors
MARY JANE MANFORD & DAVID ENSING, University of Toledo
This study investigated the relationship between political and religious beliefs,
past sexual behavior, and unwanted sexual behavior. Results indicated that both males and females are victims of unwanted sexual behavior. The relationship between the experiencing and definition of unwanted sexual behavior was investigated.

68 The Severity Indicator Measure: Symptomatology in Witnesses to and Victims of Violence
CATHERINE MccARThY & ELLEN MITCHELL, Illinois Institute of Technology
The development and psychometric properties of a measure to assess trauma severity is presented. Results indicated that 57.6% of subjects reported significantly higher symptomatology than non-patient normals. Differences in long-term impact by type of event were noted. Implications for treatment are discussed.

69 Comparison of Cognitive Distortions and Frontal Lobe Functioning in Adolescent Sex Offenders and Status Offenders
KEVIN HARDIN & JEROME A. CERNY, Indiana State University
Fifteen adolescent sexual offenders, 11 non-violent status offenders, and eight delinquents adjudicated for status offenses but who admitted to unreported sexual offenses were administered a clinical interview and battery of tests designed to assess frontal lobe functioning and deviant sexual cognitions. The undetected sexual offenders did not differ significantly from the identified sexual offenders on any of the cognitive function measures; however, the sexual offenders had significantly lower verbal fluency scores, lower sex knowledge scores, and higher cognitive distortion scores than the status offenders.

70 Resilience Characteristics and Adult Functioning in Women with and without Histories of Childhood Sexual Trauma
JUDY N. LAM, Roosevelt University
264 female undergraduate students were categorized into 4 groups based on cut-off scores on a childhood sexual trauma scale (with/without) and a composite index of resilience characteristics (higher/lower). Though resilience characteristics were found to be beneficial for most individuals, they were significantly more helpful for those with trauma histories.

HEALTH BEHAVIOR

71 Condom Use Among Women Residing in Inner-City Housing Developments
TIMOTHY G. HECKMAN, KATHLEEN J. SIKKEMA & JEFFREY A. KELLY, Medical College of Wisconsin
We surveyed 672 women in inner-city housing developments to investigate current AIDS risk reduction behavior. Sixty-six percent of women's intercourse occasions were unprotected. Women who used condoms reported more conversations about condoms with male partners, perceived a greater need to use condoms, and harbored stronger intentions to use condoms. Prevention implications are discussed.

72 Older Adult Women’s Knowledge of HIV and Rates of HIV Risk Behavior
TIMOTHY G. HECKMAN, JEFFREY A. KELLY & KATHLEEN J. SIKKEMA, Medical College of Wisconsin
Older adult women (n=164) residing in urban housing developments were surveyed to assess HIV knowledge levels and HIV risk behavior. Knowledge levels of HIV risk were low, and many older women were at increased risk of HIV infection. Higher-risk women harbored more barriers precluding safer sex and underestimated their HIV risk level.

73 Predictors of HIV Test Seeking Among Gay Men in Smaller Cities
TIMOTHY G. HECKMAN, JEFFREY A. KELLY & KATHLEEN J. SIKKEMA, Medical College of Wisconsin
Approximately 4,000 gay men residing in smaller U.S. cities described their HIV test seeking histories. Sixty-eight percent of men sought testing in the past. Predictors of test seeking included knowing many friends affected by HIV, knowing someone who died of AIDS, engaging in more safer-sex conversations, and stronger intentions to use condoms.

74 Sources of Exercise Self-Efficacy and Their Prospective Relationship to Physical Activity
BARBARA STEVENS, STEPHEN FROMMELT, KERRI BOUTELLE & JONATHAN COLE, Illinois Institute of Technology, & KAREN CASSIDAY, Anxiety & Agoraphobia Treatment Center/Chicago Medical School
We examined proposed cognitive sources of self-efficacy to assess their utility in studying exercise adherence. Subjects were 77 adults. Proposed exercise self-efficacy model components were associated with global exercise self-efficacy. Negative attributions following failure to meet goals and previous experience predicted exercise adherence at a 6 month follow-up.

75 Effect of the Popular Press on Cancer Patients’ Attributions and Adjustment
DAWN C. ROBERTS, SUSAN RYAN, DANIELLE BLACK & LESLEE KASSING, Bradley University
The effect of media reports of the emotion-cancer link was examined in healthy adults and breast cancer patients. Impact of these reports was determined by attributions held prior to reports and by negative mood. Higher levels of distress led to increased beliefs in the influence of emotions on cancer survival.

76 Determinants of Sun Exposure among Young Adults at Risk for Skin Cancer
DAWN C. ROBERTS, EDWARD KLICH, ALICIA FRITSCH, MICHELLE LIPPE, NICOLE STARR, SCOT NORTHERN & CORRIN SALVATI, Bradley University
Determinants of sun exposure behaviors were identified prospectively in a high-risk sample. Young adults were assessed before and after Spring Break vacation. The subjective feeling of heat that is conferred by tanning best predicted actual sun exposure behaviors.
The Relationship Between Snacking, Smoking, and Drinking Alcohol to Regulate Emotion
MICHAEL McCREA, Northwestern Memorial Hospital/Northwestern University Medical School, & DIANE M. REDDY, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee
Observations of snacking and self-report measures of smoking and drinking alcohol to regulate emotion were compared. Results show a clear relationship between all three methods of coping, suggesting that individuals learn to use substances in general to regulate emotions and that a general model of substance use may better explain substance initiation, maintenance, and addiction.

Return to Work at 6 Months Follow-Up is Associated with Control of Life Among Chronic Pain Patients
AMANDA L. GRAHAM, CYNTHIA M. CACERES & JOHN W. BURNS, Finch University of the Health Science/The Chicago Medical School
The focus of this study was to determine whether chronic pain patients (CPPs) who had succeeded or failed based on return to work criteria differed on other success measures. Results suggest that return to work is associated with increased control of life, an indicator of psychological well-being.

The Relative Influence of Pain Severity, Depression, and Trait Anger on the Perceptions of Chronic Pain Patients
BARB J. HEINE, GEORGINA PANOPoulos, RICHARD W. HANSON, KENNETH GERBER & SHARON DOBBS, Long Beach Department of Veterans Affairs Medical Center
The impact of pain severity, depression, and anger on chronic pain patients' perceptions of themselves and their lives, as well as general activity level, was explored. One hundred fifty chronic pain inpatients were given various self-report measures upon program admission. Results indicate varying influence of the variables on patient perceptions and activity level.

Psychological Investment in Illness: A Theoretical Explanation of Abnormal Illness Behavior
CLARE N. BUNSTOCK & DIANE M. REDDY, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee
Strong support was found for the validity of a newly defined, theoretical explanation of abnormal illness behavior. Comparisons with the Illness Behavior Questionnaire (Pilowsky & Spence, 1983) showed that only Psychological Investment in Illness scores could reliably predict somatizing patients and illness behaviors.

Exaggeration of Educational Credentials Among Selected Patients
DOUG JOHNSON-GREENE, SHALINI AROMA, TODD MILLER, MICHAEL DEHRING, KENNETH ADAMS, ANNA BEYLIN, KEVIN DEHRING & STANLEY BERENT, University of Michigan Medical Center
(Sponsor: LINAS BIELIAUSKAS, University of Michigan Medical Center)
Neuropsychologists often rely upon patients’ self-reported educational attainment as an index of premorbid intellectual functioning. The present investi-
gation examined the occurrence of dissimulation of educational credentials among the previously described patient populations and an age-matched normal-control group. Those subjects who reported that they had attended high school were queried regarding their grade point average and educational background. In general, this study found a greater discrepancy between subjects’ self-reported and actual grade point average than was found among the normal-control group.

Utility of the Halstead Category Test Validity Index Among Alcoholics
DOUGLAS JOHNSON-GREENE, KEVIN DEHRING, KENNETH ADAMS & ANNA BEYLIN, University of Michigan Hospitals
(Sponsor: LINAS BIELIAUSKAS, University of Michigan Medical Center)
This study investigated the utility of the Bolter, Picanco, and Zych (1986) index of performance validity for the Halstead Category Test among 61 patients with chronic alcoholism. Approximately 20% of these subjects performed above the suggested cutoff criteria despite few indications that they were exaggerating their deficits. Based upon the number of individuals whose score exceeded the cutoff criteria, the Bolter et al. index does not appear to demonstrate clinical specificity among groups who commonly have frontal lobe impairment, such as chronic alcoholics.

Assessing and Facilitating Medical Patients’ Knowledge of Advanced Directives
DOUG JOHNSON-GREENE, TODD MILLER, CHERYL ANDERSON, KENNETH ADAMS & HENRY BUCHTEL, University of Michigan & Ann Arbor VA Medical Centers
The present investigation examined the effect of an intervention program on patients’ knowledge of advanced directives at the Ann Arbor VA hospital. The subject pool consisted of 222 patients admitted to medical and surgical wards at the hospital. The intervention consisted of computer generated prompts and an increased emphasis on providing written material by the admissions clerks. The intervention appeared to yield no significant overall increase in patient knowledge of advanced directives. However, the study did provide an indication of which areas should be emphasized in future attempts to increase patients’ knowledge.

Beliefs About Alcoholism: What Do People Mean When They Call Alcoholism a Disease?
MICHAEL G. MACLEAN, Arizona State University & Indiana University Medical Center, CAROL NEMEROFF, Arizona State University, & JOHN FINCH, Texas A&M University (Sponsor: ROBERT G. BRINGLE, Indiana University-Purdue University at Indianapolis)
Alcoholism beliefs and their interrelationships were assessed in 487 undergraduates using covariance structural modeling. Most respondents (87%) viewed alcoholism as a disease, but were more likely to see it as a mental illness than a physical illness. A large majority viewed alcoholism as multiply determined, with Learned Behavior being the most frequently endorsed etiology.

Stress, Self-Regulation and Alcohol Use: A Reformulation of the Self-Awareness Theory
Factors Promoting Resiliency in Adolescents with Alcohol Abuse and Learning Problems
BILL LATIMER, MICHAEL D. RESNICK & ROBERT WM. BLUM, University of Minnesota
Adolescents with alcohol abuse and learning problems were compared to a random sample of peers on measures of academic achievement, school connectedness, delinquent behavior, and unintentional injury risk. Stepwise regression analyses indicated that academic achievement and family connectedness protected adolescents with alcohol and learning problems against adverse outcomes.