



The Second Joint Conference of
ISSPR and INPR

BRISBANE AUSTRALIA
JUNE 27–JULY 2, 2000

Supported by the School of Psychology,
The University of Queensland



PROGRAM and ABSTRACTS

Abstracts of the Second Joint Conference on ISSPR and INPR

Brisbane

2000

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Conference Organiser: Sally Brown (sally.brown@uq.net.au)

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Welcome to the 2nd International Conference of ISSPR and INPR

Welcome to Brisbane and to Emmanuel College on the University of Queensland Campus

Given that this conference is the 1st personal Relationships Conference to be held in the southern hemisphere, we are looking for a great time. We trust that you will enjoy the scholarly presentations and the recreational activities that have been planned. Below are some points we want to highlight for you, to make your stay pleasant and comfortable.

Registration

Registration will be from 2 p.m. to 7 p.m. on Tuesday 27th in the Junior Common Room. Registration will also be available from 8 a.m. on other days, in the chapel.

Opening dinner

The opening dinner will be held in the dining room 7 p.m. on Tuesday 27th June, and will be preceded by drinks and nibbles in the Junior Common Room. We have decided to make the first night a purely social event with no speaker, in order to allow people time to catch up with colleagues they have not seen for a long time, and to meet new ones.

Sessions

Keynote addresses: These will be held at 9 a.m. each morning, and we hope that you will make the effort to be present and hear these first class speakers. The speakers are diverse in terms of nationality, with two Australians (We have made good use of the opportunity to highlight Australian talent!), an Englishman, a Canadian and an American. Friday morning will be Dan Perlman's presidential address. This address is always given at the conference following the end of the president's term.

Symposia: There are a variety of symposia being presented at the conference – usually three at any one time. These will be held in the River View Room, the Junior Common Room or the Seminar Rooms. These sessions last for two hours and there are generally four presenters, with some symposia having a discussant as well. Some of these are symposia that the Program Committee especially invited, and others were proposed by their convenors. We are confident that they will all be of high quality.

Panel: There is one panel session scheduled for Sunday morning, convened by Michael Johnson and Renate Klein. It will be held in the River View room. There are also two symposia on at this time.

Paper sessions: Paper sessions last for an hour and a half, and usually include three papers. There should also be time left for questions and discussions. These will be held at five sites, all in close proximity to each other.

Poster session: There is only one poster session for the conference. This session will be in the Junior Common Room from 10 a.m. to 11 a.m. on Thursday 29th June. Posters should be set up between 7.30 and 9 a.m.

Chairing a session: Chairpersons have been allocated for every session. The role of the chairperson is to make sure that the session starts on time, to announce the papers in turn, and to make sure that speakers keep to the time limits. They should also facilitate the question time or discussion. For keynote sessions, the chairperson will also provide an introduction to the work of the speakers.

Bookstall

The bookstall has been provided primarily by the University of Queensland Bookshop and we thank them for their help. It is situated in the chapel and will be open during morning and afternoon tea, and at other free times to be announced. It will not be open during sessions.

Optional tour and dinner

This trip should be a fun time for all. We will leave for the tour right after the Poster session and morning tea on Thursday 29th June. It involves lunch at the Woolshed, a display of sheep and sheep shearing, and time to see Australian animals up close. After that, we will drive up towards the Sunshine Coast and visit Maleny and some of the other villages in the mountains where there are lots of craft shops and coffee shops. The tour will end with dinner at the Summit Restaurant and Lookout where you can look down on the whole city. It's really beautiful up there. Those who don't want to attend the dinner can be dropped off, either in the city, or back at Emmanuel College.

Awards dinner

The Awards dinner will be held on the main campus of the University of Queensland in the Axon room. We will need to walk across the campus from the college and we will make sure that people have instructions and/or a guide to help them get there.

Free evenings:

Wednesday and Friday have been designated free evenings. There are restaurants in the St Lucia Village which is only a short walk away, or you can go into the city or to Southbank, either on the bus or on the City Cat (about 15 minutes walk to the wharf from Emmanuel College). On Friday evenings, there are markets and other forms of entertainment at Southbank, and there is also shopping until 9 p.m. in the city. On Thursday evening, for those who aren't going to the dinner, there is night shopping in the suburbs. Toowong Village and Indooroopilly Shoppingtown are the closes shopping centres to the university and will be open until 9 p.m.

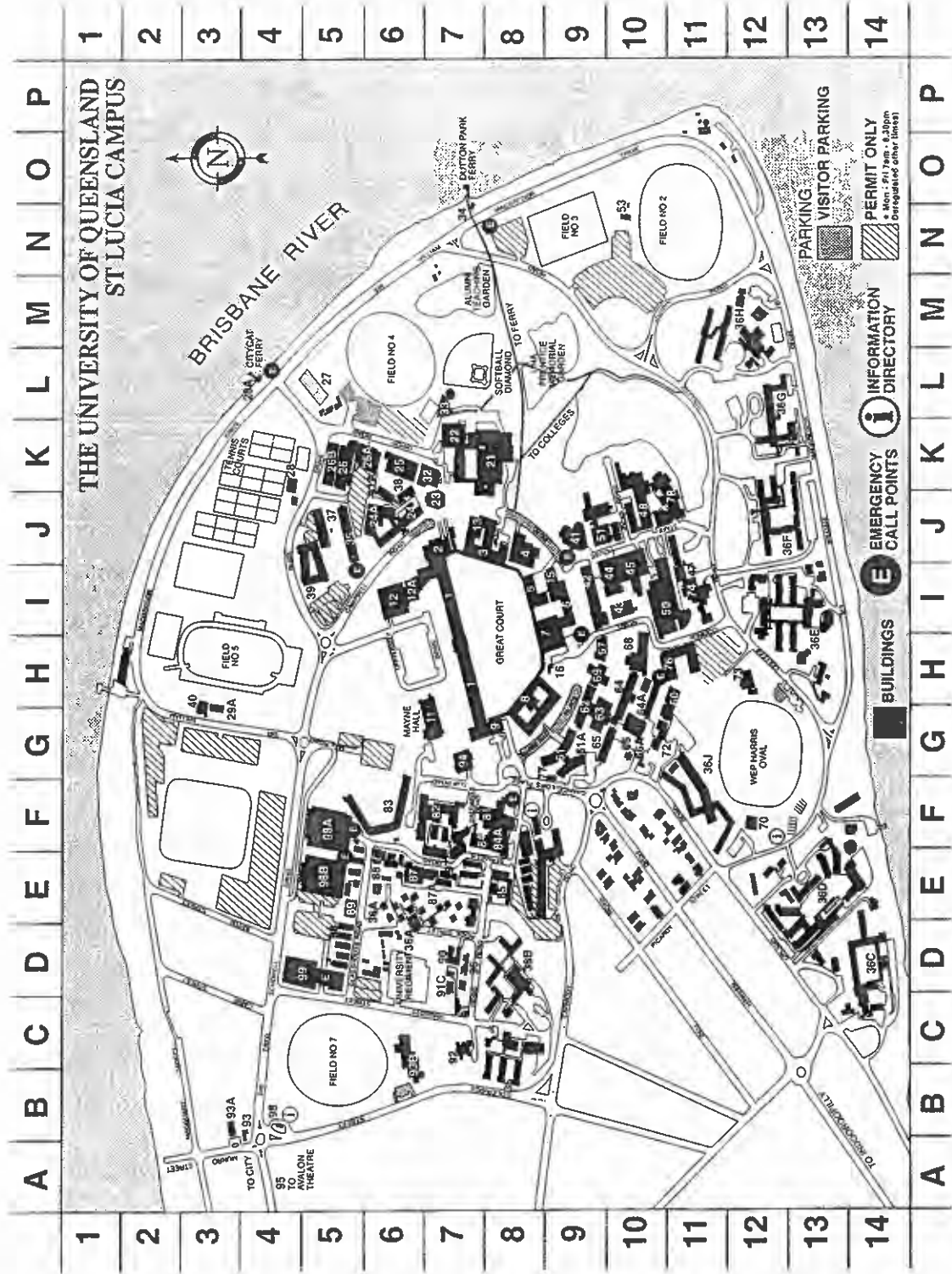
Have a great conference and a great time in Brisbane and Australia, and do let us know if we can be of help.

Pat Noller, Judy Feeney, Barry Fallon and Sally Brown



ST LUCIA CAMPUS MAP

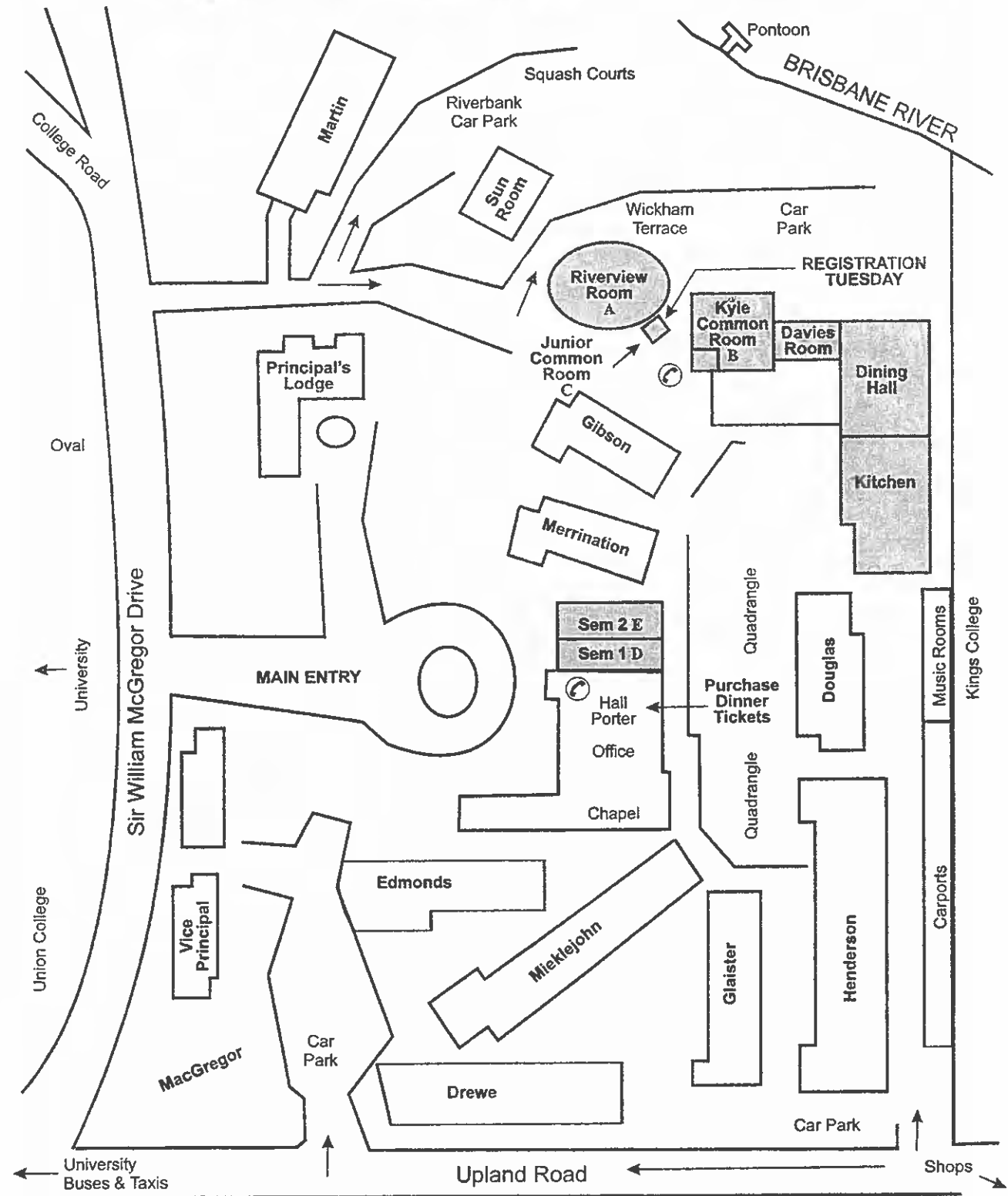
BUILDING NAME	Build No.	Map Ref.
Abel Smith Lecture Theatre	23	J7
Animal House	66	G10
Avalon Theatre	95	A4
Axon Building	47	I11
Biological Sciences Library	94	G7
Brian Wilson Chancellery	61A	G9
Bookshop & University Press	4	J8
Bus shelter	77	F9
Campanile	72	H2
Campanile Tower	33	J2
Chamberlain Building	35	J5
Chancellor's Office	38	J6
Chemical Engineering Building	74	J11
Chemistry Building	68	H10
City Cat Ferry Terminal	28A	L4
Civil Engineering Laboratories	48	J10
Colin Clark Building	39	J5
Computer Science Building	92	K5
Credit Union & F&ED	15	J9
Cumbray-Stewart Building	72	G10
David Theatre Pool	27	L5
Dahlg Building	212	J7
Australian Equine Blood Typing	66A	G10
Research Laboratory	111	I11
Eric Freeman Boatshed	34	J4
Ferry shelter (Dutton Park)	34	J4
Football Club (Anglo Union)	41	I7
Frank White Building	43	I10
Frank White Annex	44	I10
Gehrmann Laboratories	60	G10
GP South Building	78	J11
Glassblowing Centre	97	E7
Glasshouse Services Building	89	E5
Goddard Building	8	G8
Gordon Greenwood Building	32	K7
Harley Teale Building	83	F6
Hawken Engineering Building	50	I11
Human Performance Laboratories	26A	K6
Indoor Sports Pavilion	85	E8
Information Booth	98	B4
J.D. Story (Administration) Building	61	G9
John Hines Building	62	D7
Journalism Studies	91	D7
Joyce Ackroyd Building	37	J5
McElwain Building	24A	J6
Manacraft Shaw Building	45	B6
Margaret Chubb Child Care Centre	93B	G7
Mayne Hall	11	H7
Molecular Biophysics	76	H10
Molecular Biology	98AB	F3
Multi-level Car Parks	91A	B3
Munro Centre (Child Care)	81	F8
Otto Hirschfeld Building	7	H9
Panell Building	53	N9
Pavilion (Oval 3)	29A	I13
Physics Annex	6	G9
Physiology Lecture Theatres	63	G9
Prentice Building	42	H9
Prentice Building	67	H9
Richardson Building	64A	G10
School of Biological Sciences Laboratories	82A	E7
School of Theatres	87A	E7
Security Annex	82	F7
Seldon Buildings	64	H10
Sir William MacGregor	65	G10
Sherman Building	31A	J6
Social Sciences Annex	24	J6
Social Sciences Building	41	J9
Staff House	13	J7
Steele Annex	33	L4
Students' Union Club	21	L4
Students' Union Complex	28	K4
Tennis Pavilion	15	J9
Tertiary Education Institute	84A	F8
Therapies Annex	84	F8
Therapies Building	70	F12
Warehouse, Book Repository & Solvent Store	99	E6
Workshops (Maintenance)	87	E5
Zelman Cowen Building	51	J9



Emmanuel College

The University of Queensland

 **Presentation Rooms**
See Program for details



Program for the Second ISSPR/INPR Conference

Tuesday 27 June

9.00 - 5.00	ISSPR Board Meeting	Davies Room
9.00 - 5.00	Post-Grad/New Scholars Workshop	Kyle Room
2.00 - 7.00	Registration	Junior Common Room
5.00 - 7.00	Welcome Drinks	Junior Common Room
7.00	Opening Dinner	Dining Room

Wednesday 28 June

7.00- 8.30	Breakfast	Dining Room
9.00 -10.00	Key Note Address Kim Halford: <i>Reward for effort or just dumb luck? What makes a positive couple relationship positive?</i> Chair: Pat Noller	River View Room

10.00-10.30 **Refreshments**

10.30 - 12.00 **Symposium – Invited**
Convened by Peter Andersen: *Communicating emotions in close relationships.*
Chair: Peter Andersen

Riverview Room

Jean Harkins,. *Words and meanings in emotion talk*

Karen Prager,. *Building blocks of effective intimate relating.*

Peter Andersen, & Laura Guerrero. *Emotional communication during relationships disengagement.*

Sandra Metts, & M Clemens. *The contribution of dispositional expressiveness and relationship factors in emotion expression.*

Todd-Mancillas, Bill. *The function of emotion in regulating relationships.*

Symposium – Invited

Convened by Carolyn Cutrona & Dan Russell: *Making connections*

Chair: Dan Russell

Junior Common Room

Discussant: Ann Peplau

Carolyn Cutrona, Dan Russell, & Robert Hessling. *Social support and neighborhood context as predictors of adjustment among African American women.*

Dan Russell, Robert Hessling, & Carolyn Cutrona. *Causal attributions and the perception of social support.*

Program for the Second ISSPR/INPR Conference

Warren Jones *Loneliness and relationship dynamics: Betrayal, apology, and forgiveness.*

Symposium

Convened by Jeffry Simpson: *Accuracy and enhancement in relationships.*

Chair Jeffry Simpson

Seminar Rooms 1 & 2

Discussant: Jeffry Simpson

Geoff Thomas & Garth Fletcher. *Empathic empathy in intimate relationships.*

Sandra Murray, John Holmes, Gina Bellavia, Dale Griffin, & Dan Dolderman. *Kindred spirits? The benefits of egocentrism in close relationships.*

Faye Gagne, & John Lydon. *When are we (in)accurate at predicting relationship survival?*

Nancy Collins, & Brooke Feeney. *Working models of attachment: Implications for the perception of partner behavior.*

12.30- 1.30

Lunch

Editorial Board Meeting: Personal Relationships

Dining Room
Kyle Room

1.30 – 3.00

Paper Session Relationship Violence

Chair: Michael Johnson

Seminar Room 1

Carl Ridley, & Clyde Feldman. *The role of conflict-based communication responses and outcomes in female domestic violence toward male partners.*

Ximena Arriaga, & Vangie Foshee. *Dating violence among adolescents: Do adolescents follow friends' or their parents' footsteps?*

Rebecca Weston & Linda Marshall. *Sustained violence moderates the association between equity, relational satisfaction, and commitment.*

Paper Session: Aspects of Attachment (1)

Chair: Kim Bartholomew

Riverview Room

Judith Miller. *Attachment style and memory for conversation.*

Elaine Scharfe. *Comparison of interview and self-report assessments of attachment: Are inaccurate self-reports biased?*

Program for the Second ISSPR/INPR Conference

Nebi Sumer, & Derya Gungor. *The relationships between anxiety and avoidance dimensions of adult attachment and affective aspects of the self.*

Paper Session: Family Relationships (1)

Kyle Room

Chair: Leanne Lamke

Christine Lillie, Nancy Grote, and Margaret Clark. *New parents' adult attachment styles and perceptions of parenthood and child temperament.*

Glenys Conrade, & Robert Ho. *Relationships between style of parenting, emotional intelligence development and well-being in young people.*

Beverly Walker, and Shannon Reynolds. *Generational similarities and differences in dimensions of parenting.*

Paper Session: Cognitive Processes in Relationships (1)

Seminar Room 2

Chair: Frank Fincham

Valerie Manusov. *Thought and action: Connecting attributions to behaviors in married couples' interactions.*

Daniel Weigel, & Deborah Ballard-Reisch. *Investigating the behavioral elements of relational commitment: What people do or say to show commitment to their partners.*

Christine Gray, & Catherine Surra. *Agreeableness and interdependence in premarital relationships.*

Paper Session: Relationship Dissolution (1)

Junior Common Room

Chair: Garth Fletcher

Carla Ward. *Parentification and children's adjustment to parental divorce.*

Susie Sweeper & Kim Halford. *Adjustment to relationship breakdown: Development of a psychometrically sound measure, and testing a predictive model.*

Janice Stewart. *Attachment style in relation to women's coping with, and adjustment to, marital motives in close separation.*

3.00- 3.30

Refreshments

3.30- 5.00

Paper Session: Relationship Conflict (1)

Seminar Room 1

Chair: Valerie Manusov

Program for the Second ISSPR/INPR Conference

Duncan Cramer. *Destructive disagreement belief, disagreement, negative conflict and relationship satisfaction in romantic relationships.*

Sue Pendell, & Korrie Klier. *Sometimes things just go wrong: Emotions and behaviors in negative relationships.*

Neil Malamuth & Tamara Addison. *Understanding aggression in close relationships within an integrative, evolutionary-social learning model.*

Paper Session: Fatherhood

Seminar Room 2

Chair: Linda Roberts

Gordon Hinrichsen, & Bruce Findlay. *Perceptions of the father-son relationship by fathers and their young adult sons.*

Kory Floyd, & Mark Norman. *Affection received from fathers as a predictor of men's affection with their own sons: Test of the modelling and compensation hypotheses.*

Ken Pakenham & Helen McKeering. *A developmental perspective on fatherhood: The relationship between child care involvement and societal generativity*

Paper Session: Family Relationships (2)

Kyle Room

Chair: Carolyn Cutrona

Nola Passmore, Carolyn Bourke, Sandra Baker & Gerry Fogarty. *Parent-child relationships, self-esteem, and identity style: A comparison of adult adoptees and non-adoptees.*

Larry Ganong, Marilyn Coleman, Shannon Weaver. *Relationship maintenance in stepfamilies: A comparison of clinical and research perspectives.*

Ruth Weston. *Adolescents' satisfaction about parent-child relationships: Who is Happy, who is not?*

Paper Session: Interpersonal Processes (1)

Riverview Room

Chair: Karen Rook

Therese Meallin, & Lynne Littlefield. *Exploring the beliefs that Australians hold about intimate relationships.*

Catherine Surra, Nathan Cottle, & Kristen Harmell. *Change in similarity as a function of involvement in dating relationships.*

John Rempel, Christopher Burris, & Mary Ocampo. *Boundary theory and relationship closeness.*

Program for the Second ISSPR/INPR Conference

Paper Session: Relationship Dissolution (2)

Chair: Sandra Metts

Junior Common Room

Sylvia Niehuis & Ted Huston. *A longitudinal study of courtship predictors of marital distress and divorce.*

Dawn Collins, Amy Busboom, Michelle Givertz, & Lauren Levin. *Can we still be friends? Resources and barriers to friendship quality after romantic relationship dissolution.*

Joe Pittman, Karen Bartoszek, Lisa Taylor, Rhonda Buckley, & S Lee. *Unidirectional and bidirectional spouse abuse: Gender and abuse in Air Force couples.*

5.00- 6.00 **Happy Hour**

Free Evening

Thursday 29 June

7.00- 8.30 **Breakfast**

Dining Room

9.00-10.00 **Keynote Address**

Rosemary Blieszner *A family is a circle of friends who love you: Circles and cycles of close relationships in old age.*

Chair: Sally Lloyd

River View Room

10.00-11.00 **Refreshments & Posters**

Junior Common Room

- ① Colleen Allison., Kim Bartholomew, Ofra Mayseless, & Donald Dutton. *The anatomy of violent relationships: The attachment of abusive marital relationships.*
- 2 Katherine Carnelley, & Ioannis Kakavelakis. *Parents' reactions to 'coming out' and adult attachment of gays and lesbians.*
- 3 Heather Chipuer, & Russell Evans. *Children's loneliness experiences within the context of their friendships.*
- 4 Faline Christensen, & Thomas Smith. *What's happening to quality in step/grandparent-step/grandchild relationships?*
- ⑤ Catherine Cohan, & Stacey Kleinbaum. *Why are cohabiting couples more likely to get divorced? The role of marital behavior.*
- 6 Michael Cohen, & Margaret Clark. *Liking and self-disclosure.*
- 7 James David, Dara Sorkin, & Karen Rook. *Interpersonal traits and positive social interactions in daily life.*
- ⑧ Serdar Degirmencioglu. *Relationship quality in adolescent best friendships: Separating individual and dyadic effects.*

Program for the Second ISSPR/INPR Conference

- 9 Bruce Ellis, K Dodge, G Pettit, & J. Bates. *Quality of early family relationships and timing of pubertal and sexual development in girls: A longitudinal test of an evolutionary model.*
- 10 Nancy Frye, Jackie Fitzpatrick, Stacey Rychener, Andrea McCourt, & B Miller. *The role of seeking partners in romantic relationships.*
- 11 Adam Hall, & Barry Fallon. *Assessing the validity of the Multiple Determinants of Relationship Commitment Inventory.*
- 12 Jennifer Kerpelman. *Identity construction in early marriage: Linkages between gendered beliefs, negativity and identity disruption.*
- 13 Cheryl Kier, & Sharon Roberts. *Are professionals biased against particular family types?*
- 14 Leanne Lamke, & G. Cunningham. *The influence of adult attachment on romantic relationship careers.*
- 15 Yih-Lan Liu. *The relationship between parent-child interaction and children's depressive tendency.*
- 16 Christine Lomore, S Spencer, & J. Holmes. *Boosting reflected appraisals with relationship affirmation.*
- 17 Joao Moreira. *Two is good, but wouldn't six be better? Factor analysis of an attachment style questionnaire in a large sample.*
- 18 Joao Moreira & Joao Juston. *In self-defence? Attachment style and differential use of defence mechanisms.*
- 19 David Morgan, & Jason Newsom. *Using growth curves to analyze the size of support networks.*
- 20 Ruth Nina. *Intimate communication and sexual negotiation in Puerto Rican Couples.*
- 21 Anne Peplau, & Emily Impett. *College women's consensual participation in unwanted sex with a dating partner.*
- 22 Anne Peplau, Kristin Beals, & Emily Impett. *Commitment among lesbian and heterosexual couples: A test of the Rusbult model.*
- 23 Karen Prager. *Intimacy research in the 21st Century: A new organizational framework.*
- 24 Katherine Regan, Kim Bartholomew, Monica Landolt, & Doug Oram. *The measurement of violence in male same-sex relationships.*
- 25 David Reid, & Jane Dalton. *Therapeutically induced changes in couple identity: The role of "we-ness" in relationship satisfaction.*

Program for the Second ISSPR/INPR Conference

- 26 Sofia Rivera-Aragon, Rolando Diaz-Loving, & Maria Del Pilar Avelarde-Barron. *Development and psychometric analysis of the Mexican power questionnaire.*
- 27 Karen Rook. *Loneliness, attitudes towards solitude, and solitude skill.*
- 28 Stacey Rychener, Nancy Frye, Jackie Fitzpatrick, Andrea McCourt, & Bobbi Miller. *Face-to-face interactions: Their role in romantic relationships.*
- 29 Rozzana Sanchez-Aragon, & Rolando Diaz-Loving. *From acceptable to offensive behaviors in couple relationships.*
- 30 Elaine Scharfe, & Valerie Cole. *Stability of attachment during the transition from university: Are stable, insecure individuals more vulnerable than variable, insecure individuals?*
- 32 Dara Sorkin, James David, & Karen Rook. *Interpersonal conflicts, extraversion, and emotional well-being: A daily diary analysis.*
- 33 Christine Storm. *The look of love*
- 34 Lesley Verhofstadt, Ann Buysse, Armand De Clercq, & Els Heene. *Gender differences in arousal as a response to exposure to conflict.*
- 35 Daniel Weigel, Kymberley Bennet, and Deborah Balard-Reisch *Testing the effects of perceptions of role and influence structures.*
- 36 Marie Wilhelm, Lauren Levin, Shelley Kasle, & Joyce Serido. *Exploration of social networks in women's personal and professional development.*

11.30 **Departure for Lunch and Optional Tour (pre-booked)**

7.00 **Optional Dinner at Summit Restaurant overlooking
Brisbane City**

Friday 30 June

7.00 - 8.30	Breakfast	Dining Room
9.00 - 10.00	Presidential Address Dan Perlman <i>20th Century progress and trends in the study of close relationships.</i> Chair: Harry Reis	River View Room
10.00 – 10.30	Refreshments	
10.30 – 12.30	Symposium (Invited) Convened by Julie Fitness and Judy Feeney: <i>Emotions in relationships.</i> Chairs: Julie Fitness and Judy Feeney Sally Planalp <i>Emotion in theories of close relationships</i>	River View Room

Program for the Second ISSPR/INPR Conference

Margaret Clark. *Experience and expression of emotion: Relationship context counts.*

Julie Fitness. *Emotional intelligence in personal relationships: Cognitive, emotional, and behavioral aspects.*

Judy Feeney. *Hurt feelings in couple relationships: Exploring the emotional experience.*

Symposium (Invited)

Seminar Rooms 1 & 2

Convened by Robin Goodwin: *Inappropriate relationships*

Chair: Robin Goodwin

Robin Goodwin. *Gauging appropriate relationships in a time of political transition.*

Stanley Gaines, & Jennifer Leaver. *Interracial relationships*

Roger Baumgarte. *Cross-gender friendships.*

Duncan Cramer. *Towards a conceptual framework for studying 'inappropriate' relationships and relationship behaviours.*

Rebecca Adams. *Mixed marriages: Music subculture membership as a source of marital strain.*

Symposium

Junior Common Room

Convened by Michele Acker, & Susan Boon. *The dynamics of suspicion, transgressions, and conflict*

Chairs: Michele Acker, & Susan Boon

Discussant: Sandra Metts.

Stacey Nairn, & Susan Boon. *Context is the key: Perceptions of the risky nature of romantic relationships and the use of available context in evaluation of relationship transgressions.*

Ann Buysse, Arnand De Clercq, & Lesley Verhofstadt. *Dealing with relational transgressions: A picture in milliseconds.*

Michele Acker. *Cues and clues: The development of suspicion in marriage.*

Dan Canary. *Assessing direct-indirect, cooperative-competitive behaviors.*

12.30- 1.30

Lunch

Dining Room

1.30- 3.00

Paper Session: Family Relationships (3)

Riverview Room

Chair: Marilyn Coleman

Program for the Second ISSPR/INPR Conference

Heather Chipuer. *Siblings' conceptions of parental treatment: A comparison of justifications and counterarguments.*

Grania Sheehan, Pat Noller, Judy Feeney, & Candi Peterson. *Communication and conflict between family members: The role of parental favouritism*

Susan Conway. *The effects of comparison and competition on sibling relationships.*

* **Paper Session: Violence and Abuse**
Chair: Renate Klein

Kyle Room

Sally Wooding, Barry Nurcombe, & Peter. Marrington. *Cognitive behaviour therapy for sexually abused children and adolescents.*

Michael Johnson, & Janel Leone. *The differential effects of patriarchal terrorism and common couple violence: Findings from the National Violence Against Women Study.*

Keith Davis, A Ace, & M Dye. *Stalking and relationship violence among couples: Attachment insecurity, control, and relationship context as correlates.*

Paper Session: Relationship Negotiation
Chair: Julie Fitness

Seminar Room 1

Szu-Chia Chang. *A qualitative study of newlyweds' marital adjustment processes.*

Duncan Cramer. *Satisfaction with romantic relationships and a four-component model of conflict resolution.*

Joe Pittman & Paul Otto. *Tense and non-tense discussions and the negotiation of housework allocations in early marriage.*

Paper Session: Interpersonal Processes (2)
Chair: John Rempel

Junior Common Room

Esther Kluwer. *Procedural and distributive justice in close relationships: Gender and status differences.*

Dick Barelds, & Pieterneel Dijkstra. *Personality as it relates to different types of jealousy.*

Chris Agnew. *Relationship commitment and contraceptive behavior in adolescents and young adults.*

Paper Session: Aspects of Attachment (2)
Chair: Judy Feeney

Seminar Room 2

Program for the Second ISSPR/INPR Conference

Martin Goerke & Gisela Steins. *Attachment, taking the partner's perspective, and conflict resolution.*

Nebi Sumer. *The interplay between attachment mental models and interpersonal schemas among married couples.*

Angelica Ojeda-Garcia, & Rolando Diaz-Loving. *Attachment and love: A reality with two faces.*

3.00- 3.30

Refreshments

3.30 – 5.00

Paper Session: Same Sex Relationships

Kyle Room

Chair: Duncan Cramer

Kim Bartholomew, Doug Oram, & Monica Landbolt. *Attachment and abuse in male same-sex relationships.*

Stanley Gaines Jr., & Michael Henderson. *Societal disapproval, intrinsic and extrinsic support, and conflict resolution as themes in same-sex relationships.*

Pieterneel Dijkstra & Bram Buunk. *Jealousy as a function of rival characteristics among heterosexuals and homosexuals: A test of the modularity hypothesis.*

Paper Session: Intimacy and Influence

Junior Common Room

Chair: Karen Prager

Carl Ridley, Amy Busboom, Dawn Collins, Michael Gilson, D Almeida, Clyde Feldman, & Rod Cate. *Lusting after one's partner: Changing patterns within the relational context.*

Margaret De Judicibus & Marita McCabe. *Sexuality of women during pregnancy and post-partum: The influence of roles, relationship satisfaction, fatigue and depression.*

Lynn Rempel, & John Rempel. *Relationship of males' prescriptive breastfeeding beliefs to their partners' breastfeeding intentions.*

Paper Session: Emotion in Relationships

Riverview Room

Chair: Peter Andersen

Youngmee Kim. *Attachment, emotion regulation, and physiological reactions in a laboratory study of dating couples.*

Matt Johnson, Alexia Johns, Jennifer Kitahara, & Joanna Hills. *Evolution of dyadic affect coding: Empirically supported specificity.*

Program for the Second ISSPR/INPR Conference

Kostas Kafetsios. *Attachment styles and the experience of positive and negative emotion in relationships.*

Paper Session: Sexual Aggression

Seminar Rooms 1 & 2

Chair: Dan Canary

Barbara Leckie. *Verbal sexual harassment in schools: It's not just the boys.*

Sally Wooding, Pat Noller, Barry Nurcombe & Gwen Roberts.
The relational context of sexual abuse: Internal working models of attachment and family functioning in sexually abused and non-abused young people.

Rebecca Weston, & Linda Marshall. *Longitudinal effects of partner's psychological abuse, violence and sexual aggression on low income women's mental health.*

5.00- 5.30 **Happy Half Hour**

5.30 – 6.30 **ISSPR General Meeting**

Riverview Room

6.30 **Free Evening**
By-Laws Committee Meeting 7 p.m. UQ Staff Club

Saturday 1 July

7.00 - 8.30 **Breakfast**

Dining Room

9.00 - 10.00 **Key Note Address**
Robin Goodwin: *Cultural values and representations of HIV in Central and Eastern Europe.*
Chair: Stanley Gaines

River View Room

10.00 – 10.30 **Refreshments**

10.30-12.30 **Symposium (Invited)**
Convened by Robin Gilmour: *Transgressions, guilt, and forgiveness in relationships.*
Chair: Frank Fincham

River View Room

Christine Lomore,. *But he loves me: The impact of reflected appraisals on forgiveness on interpersonal relationships.*

Rita D'Amico,. *Sins of lovers: Gender differences in reactions to guilt producing events.*

Susan Boon,. *A comparison of autobiographical narratives about forgiven and unforgiven transgressions.*

Frank Fincham,. *To err is human: To forgive is also human.*

Program for the Second ISSPR/INPR Conference

Symposium

Seminar Rooms 1 & 2

Convened by Susan Dormer. (on behalf of the Australian Psychological Society Interest Group on the Psychology of Relationships): *Significant relationships: Why are they so complex?*

Chair: Susan Dormer

Discussant: Julie Fitness.

Jac Brown. *Men in violent relationships.*

Bruce Findlay, O Petrenko, V Plohih, & S Reddy. *The relationships between interpersonal attachment and personality in India, Australia, and the Ukraine.*

Susan Dormer. *Women, relationships and desire.*

Symposium

Junior Common Room

Convened by Matthew Sanders: *Improving family relationships through behavioural family interventions.*

Chair: Matthew Sanders

Matthew Sanders. *Effects of parenting interventions on marital relationships.*

Carol Markie-Dadds, Matthew Sanders, & Jackie Smith. *Enhanced self-directed behavioural family interventions for families in rural and remote areas.*

Alan Ralph. *An early intervention to improve personal relationships between teenagers and their parents.*

Justine Burns, & Matthew Sanders. *Postpartum depression: The role of marital and parenting in designing and assessing a cognitive behavioural intervention.*

12.30 - 1.30

Lunch

Dining Room

1.30 - 3.00

Paper Session: Relationships Over Time

Kyle Room

Chair: Lyn Rempel

Paul Miller, & John Rempel. *Changes in trust over time.*

Sunali Lewis, George Paxinos, & Kip Williams. *Life-long incidence of romantic love.*

Robyn Parker. *Perceptions, pathways, and processes of those in long-lasting relationships.*

Paper Session: Family Processes (4)

Junior Common Room

Chair: Margaret Clark

Program for the Second ISSPR/INPR Conference

Ruth Weston. *Confiding in fathers, mothers, and/or friends: Implications for the well being of adolescents.*

Jacqueline Goodnow, & Jeanette Lawrence. *Family expectations: Relationship norms and inheritance stories.*

Tsung-Chain Huang. *The dynamic processes of family systems: A within family contextual approach.*

Paper Session: Illness and Social Support

Seminar Room 1

Chair: Sandra Murray

Julie Yingling. "Go very slow": *How children in treatment for cancer get the support they need.*

Youngmee Kim, Gary Morrow, Patrick Flynn, Harry Hynes, J Kirshner, & H Pierce. *Family environment, anxiety, and chemotherapy-related nausea: Breast cancer patients.*

Paper Session: Social Interactions

Seminar Room 2

Chair: Sandra Cotton

Rowland Miller. *How (and why) we annoy and disgust our neighbors and friends.*

Tamara Addison. *The relationship of exchange orientation to quality of same-sex friendships in university residence.*

John Nezlek, & Mark Leary. *Individual differences in self-presentational motives and day-to-day social interactions.*

3.00 - 3.30

Refreshments

3.30 - 5.00

Paper Session: Couple Conflict

Junior Common Room

Chair: Chris Agnew

Elissa Foster. *Hurricanes: Exploring marital conflict through the voices of personal narrative and social science.*

Thomas Holman. *Validating and extending Gottman's four couple conflict types using survey data.*

Matt Johnson, Thomas Bradbury, Catherine Cohan, Joanne Davila, Ben Karney, & K Sullivan. *Behavioral antecedents of marital discord: An examination of affective expressions and verbal content.*

Paper Session: Relationships and Culture

Kyle Room

Chair: Stanley Gaines

George McCall. *Interpersonal disputing among Kalahari Bushmen.*

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Kostas Kafetsios, & Rachel Cook. *Adult attachment, coping with stress and social support as predictors of mental health: Comparative results from Greece and the UK.*

Patrick Hunout. *The erosion of the social link in economically advanced countries, a collective approach.*

Paper Session: Intimacy and Affection
Chair: Pat Noller

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Sue Pendell. *"Affection never was wasted": A model of the communication of affection.*

Mabel Osnay-Moreno, Rolando Diaz-Loving, & Sofia Rivera-Aragon. *Intimacy multidimensional inventory.*

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Lisa Zadro, & Kip Williams. *The silent treatment: Ostracism in intimate relationships.*

Marilyn Coleman, Shannon Weaver, & Larry Ganong. *Issues of power and control for women in stepfamilies.*

Paul Miller, Ted Huston, & John Caughlin. *Trait expressiveness and marital satisfaction: Why does psychological femininity matter in marriage?*

Paper Session: Crisis and Social Support
Chair: Anne Peplau

Seminar Room 2

Catherine Cohan, & Steve Cole. *Life course transitions and natural disaster: Marriage, birth, and divorce following Hurricane Hugo.*

Arthur Van Lear, & M Dues. *Social-emotional support and the sobriety maintenance process.*

Helen McKeering, & Jan Nicholson. *Separated fathers: Grief and adjustment.*

6.30 **Pre Dinner Drinks in the Axon Room – Student Union Complex**

7.00 **Awards Dinner in Axon Room – Student Union Complex**

Program for the Second ISSPR/INPR Conference

Sunday 2 July

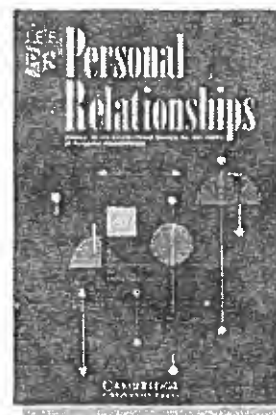
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9.00 - 10.00	Key Note Address Marita McCabe <i>Do good relationships lead to good sex? Theoretical and empirical findings.</i> Chair: Barry Fallon	River View Room
10.00 - 10.30	Refreshments	
10.30-12.30	Panel Convened by Michael Johnson & Renate Klein: <i>International perspectives on Violence against women in intimate relationships.</i> Panel Members: Ruth Nina, Sofia Aragon, Rozzana Aragon, Sally Lloyd, Merepek Raukawa-Tait, and Lisa Vetten Symposium Convened by Marie Joyce. <i>Intimacy in relationships.</i> Chair Marie Joyce Discussant: Barry Fallon. Neil Harrigan, Marie Joyce, & Raymond Canning. <i>A qualitative study of the experience of intimacy of normal male celibates.</i> Ronit Serebro, Marie Joyce, & Zita Marks. <i>Fear of intimacy and depression in women sexually abused in childhood.</i> Dominic Violi, & Marie Joyce. <i>A study of men and intimacy.</i> Symposium Convened by Harry Reis. <i>Positive psychologies of personal relationships</i> Chair: Harry Reis Discussant: Pat Noller. Arthur Aron, Christina Norman, & Elaine Aron. <i>Beneficial relationship effects of shared participation in self-expanding activities.</i> Harry Reis, & Shelly Gable. <i>Appetites and aversion in everyday relating.</i> Margaret Clark. <i>Following communal norms: What helps and what hurts?</i>	River View Room
		Junior Common Room
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PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS

20th century progress and trends in the study of close relationships.

PERLMAN, D University of British Columbia, Canada

d.perlman@ubc.ca

This address, based in part on quantitative analyses, examined 20th century trends in the study of personal relationships. It began by briefly reviewing the history of the study of relationships from Aristotle to the 1960s. It then discussed experimental research on interpersonal attraction in the 1960s. Later parts of the paper contended that a new multidisciplinary era began emerging in the late 1970s, and highlighted current trends in the field. It was argued that during the last quarter of the 20th century:

- methods changed (e.g. greater use of non-experimental techniques),
- there were new theoretical perspectives that have become prominent (e.g. attachment and evolutionary psychology),
- the field shifted toward a developmental view considering attraction, maintenance and the dissolution of relationships, and
- the range of issues and core concerns expanded.

The author concluded that the study of relationships is an evolving spiral.

KEYNOTE ADDRESSES

Reward for effort or just dumb luck?

What makes a positive couple relationship positive?

HALFORD, KW Griffith University, Queensland

K.Halford@mailbox.gu.edu.au

Kim Halford, PhD. is Professor and Head of the School of Applied Psychology at Griffith University in Brisbane, Australia. Previously he held a conjoint appointment as Chief Psychologist of Royal Brisbane Hospital and Associate Professor of Clinical Psychology in the Department of Psychiatry at the University of Queensland. He has held visiting Professor appointments at the University of Oregon, the University of Manchester, and the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.

Professor Halford's primary research interests are in the prediction and promotion of positive couple relationships. He has published over 90 scientific articles, and two books: the *Clinical Handbook of Marriage and Couples Interventions*, which was co-edited for Wiley with Professor Howard Markman, and *Couple therapy: helping partners manage change* with Guilford Press. He has presented on his work with couples in the United States, Britain, Germany, Australia, and New Zealand. He is an adviser to the Australian Government on the promotion of positive family relationships.

Professor Halford's most recent work focuses on the role of personal effort on successful couple relationships, the identification of couples at high risk for relationship distress and violence, and the delivery of cost effective relationship psycho-education to those high risk couples. His keynote address will summarize this work.

A family is a circle of friends who love you': Circles and cycles of close relationships in old age.

BLIESZNER, R Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University
rmb@vt.edu

This presentation focuses on the importance of understanding close relationships in old age, regardless of whether one is a gerontologist or not. Topics addressed include similarities and differences of family and friend relationships of older adults compared to those of younger adults, the functions of close relationships in old age, continuities and changes in relationships across the aging years, and the influence of personal characteristics and relationship type on social interaction patterns. Attention is given to support processes in old age and negative aspects of close relationships. Examples of findings from scholarly research are provided throughout. The presentation concludes with suggestions about the practical implications of research on older adults' close relationships.

Cultural values and representations of HIV in Central and Eastern Europe.

GOODWIN, R Brunel University, England
Robin.Goodwin@brunel.ac.uk

The last five years have seen a dramatic increase in HIV/AIDS in Eastern Europe, with this region now showing the world's steepest rise in HIV infection. However, there has been very little analysis of the social psychological factors underpinning this dramatic rise, and no systematic examination of the role played by cultural values or shared representations of sexual behaviour in the development of the epidemic. In this project, 800 doctors, nurses and business people in Russia, Georgia, Hungary, Poland and Estonia completed a set of semi-structured questionnaires examining cultural values and representations of HIV, and also completed additional indices assessing sexual knowledge, perceived vulnerability to disease and sexual behaviours. This was complemented by a media analysis of the portrayal of HIV/AIDS in the newspapers in each of these countries, and a series of satellite analyses examining the relationship between gender roles, personality and HIV (Estonia and Poland) and the representations of HIV/AIDS held by adolescents in homeless shelters and schools (Russia). Our findings suggest that both individual and cultural-level representations and values have a significant influence on sexual knowledge and activities, whilst our media analyses underline the important part played by the printed media in the promotion of safer sexual behaviour.

Do good relationships lead to good sex? Theoretical and empirical findings.

McCABE, MP Deakin University, Melbourne, Australia
maritam@deakin.edu.au

This paper reports on studies which examined the associations between relationship functioning, sexual functioning, sexual frequency and sexual satisfaction in both sexually functional and dysfunctional men and women. Gender differences in these relationships are particularly highlighted. The studies only report on data from heterosexual couples. The first study demonstrated that for males and females in committed relationships, sexual factors did not contribute to general relationship quality. However, sexual issues were more likely to contribute to both conflict and communication within relationships for both women and men, although the effect was stronger for women. Contrasts between a group of sexually functional and dysfunctional men and women also highlighted gender differences in the role of the relationship. There were no differences between functional and dysfunctional men in general relationship quality, communication, range of sexual

experiences or sexual communication, but there were differences in the level of arguments. Dysfunctional women demonstrated deficits in their general relationship quality and range of sexual experiences. Gender differences in the association between sex and relationship functioning is discussed, as well as the need to incorporate measures of the specific dimensions of relationship functioning in research studies.

SYMPOSIA OVERVIEWS

INVITED: Communicating emotions in close relationships.

Convenor: ANDERSEN, PA San Diego State University, USA
Peterand@mail.sdsu.edu

Presenters: HARKINS, J University of New England, Australia, PRAGER, K The University of Texas at Dallas, ANDERSEN, PA San Diego State University, METTS, SM Illinois State University, CLEMENS M, Illinois State University, TODD-MANCILLAS, WR California State University Chico

In the last decade scholars in the social sciences, and relationships researchers in particular have begun to seriously investigate the roles of emotions in personal relationships. The emotional turn, like the cognitive turn that preceded it, has created new agendas and trajectories for relationships research. The realization that relationships are inherently emotional, and that emotions are inherently communicative have shaped new terrain for relationships researchers. It is at the intersection of relationships, communication and emotion that exciting new scholarly strides are being taken. The five papers on this panel each investigate and report exciting findings regarding emotions and communication in close relationships.

INVITED: Innovations in social support and loneliness research: Making connections.

Convenor: CUTRONA, CE and RUSSELL, D Iowa State University, Ames, Iowa
ccutrona@iastate.edu

Presenters: CUTRONA, CE Iowa State University, Ames, Iowa, USA, RUSSELL, DW Iowa State University, Ames, Iowa, USA, JONES, WH University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tennessee, USA

Discussant: PEPLAU, LA University of California, Los Angeles, Los Angeles, CA, USA

In this symposium, researchers in the area of social support and loneliness will report on recent efforts to invigorate the field by making connections to other disciplines and perspectives. Dr. Cutrona has incorporated a sociological perspective into the study of social support by considering the influence of neighbourhood context on social support from various sources among African American women. Dr. Russell has applied the theoretical framework of attribution theory to the processes of giving, receiving, and evaluating social support. His work incorporates both field techniques and experimental methods. Dr. Jones has explored links between loneliness and dynamics reflecting commitment in ongoing relationships, including betrayal, apology, and forgiveness. The importance of pursuing innovative perspectives in relationship research will be highlighted.

Accuracy and enhancement in relationships.

Symposium Organizer/Discussant: SIMPSON, J Texas A&M University
Jas@psyc.tamu.edu

Presenters: THOMAS, G and FLETCHER, G Cardiff University, MURRAY, SL State University of New York at Buffalo, HOLMES, JG University of Waterloo, BELLAVIA G State University of New York at Buffalo, GRIFFIN, DW University of British Columbia, DOLDERMAN, D University of Waterloo, GAGNE, FM and LYDON, JE McGill University, COLLINS NL and FEENEY BC University of Queensland

In the past decade, a large amount of research has suggested that routinely enhancing romantic partners and relationships (e.g. seeing virtues in apparent faults, making benevolent attributions for partners' questionable actions) often has positive long-term effects on relationships. Other more recent research, however, indicates that seeking accurate information about partners and relationships in certain situations (e.g. seeing partners and relationships for what they truly are) might also be associated with positive long-term outcomes. These seemingly contradictory findings have led some investigators to develop models designed to predict when enhancement and accuracy motivational and perceptual 'sets' are likely to forecast good and bad relationship outcomes (e.g. Simpson, Fletcher and Campbell, in press). The purpose of this symposium is to examine, highlight, and clarify when and why enhancement is beneficial to relationships and when and why accuracy is beneficial. The speakers will present some of their own recent research on this topic, and the discussant will attempt to synthesize and integrate the various perspectives.

INVITED: Emotion in relationships, relationship emotions: Theoretical and empirical considerations.

Convenors: FITNESS, J Macquarie University, FEENEY, J University of Queensland
JFitness@bunyip.psy.mq.edu.au

Discussant: NOLLER, P. The University of Queensland

Presenters: PLANALP, S University of Montana, CLARK, M Carnegie Mellon University, FITNESS, J Macquarie University, FEENEY, J University of Queensland

The aim of this symposium is to critically examine the role of emotion(s) in relationship theory and functioning, and to consider how relationships themselves shape emotional experience and expression. Sally Planalp begins by noting the neglect of emotion generally in theories of relationship development and functioning. She then discusses the ways in which a serious consideration of emotion would enrich such theories and enhance our understanding of relationship processes. Next, Margaret Clark makes the case that a consideration of relationship context, in turn, is crucial for understanding people's emotional lives. In particular, she argues that emotional experience and expression, and reactions to others' emotional expressions, vary according to relationship and individual differences. Julie Fitness then presents a paper reviewing the construct of emotional intelligence, an individual difference characteristic that is attracting considerable popular and scientific attention. She discusses empirical findings on the relationship between emotional competencies and adaptive interpersonal functioning, and notes their theoretical implications for the study of emotional intelligence in personal relationships. Finally, Judy Feeney discusses her research on a familiar but poorly understood relationship emotion: hurt feelings. In particular, she argues the need to study hurt feelings from a perspective that takes into account partners' relationship expectations, and discusses the implications of hurt-eliciting events for partners' perceptions of one another.

INVITED: Inappropriate relationships symposium.**Convenor:** GOODWIN, R Brunel University, England

Robin.Goodwin@brunel.ac.uk

Presenters: GOODWIN, R Brunel University, England, GAINES, S, Jr Dept. Of Psychology, Pomona College and LEAVER J, School of Behavioural and Organizational Studies, The Claremont Colleges, BAUMGARTE, R Winthrop University, USA, CRAMER, D Dept of Social Sciences, Loughborough University, ADAMS, R University of North Carolina at Greensboro, USA

In one of the defining euphemisms of our time, an embattled President Clinton admitted to an 'inappropriate relationship' with his White House intern, Monika Lewinsky. But what exactly constitutes an 'inappropriate relationship'? and what might it tell us about boundaries, norms and taboos that demarcate our relations with others? In this symposium, five sets of contributors to a volume entitled 'Inappropriate Relationships' (edited by Goodwin and Cramer and forthcoming with LEA) consider the conceptual, historical and cultural approaches to defining relationships as 'appropriate'.

The first contributor, Robin Goodwin, will present data collected using a variety of techniques to argue that, in changing societies such as the Communist nations of Eastern Europe, there is a marked ambiguity between the desire for close relationships existing alongside considerable suspicion and distrust about others. Stan Gaines and Jennifer Leaver then provide a historical perspective on the acceptance (or otherwise) of inter-racial marriages in the US. Roger Baumgarde provides cross-cultural data to examine the contentious nature of cross-sex relationships in many societies across the globe. Rebecca Adams then discusses a very specific case of 'inappropriateness': relationships between 'Deadheads' and 'non-Deadheads' in the USA. Finally, Duncan Cramer draws the symposium to a close by placing into broader context the social rules and underpin definitions of what constitutes an 'appropriate' relationship.

The dynamics of suspicion, transgressions and conflict.**Convenors:** ACKER, M and BOON, S

macker@otterbein.edu

Presenters: ACKER, M Otterbein College, USA and BOON, SD University of Calgary, Canada, BUYASSE, A, DE CLERCQ, A and HEENE, E University of Ghent, Belgium, ACKER, M Otterbein College, USA, CANARY, DJ Arizona State University**Discussant:** METTS, S., Illinois State University, USA

This symposium brings together papers that look at what might be called the dark side of relationships — suspicion, transgressions, and conflict. These papers represent the next step in understanding the dynamics of these negative events and processes. They go beyond acknowledging that betrayals and transgressions do occur in a relationship and that they have a negative impact on satisfaction to looking at how precisely people perceive and interpret these events. There is an emphasis on understanding the context of such events, particularly in terms of the current relationship context. In addition, these papers focus on the cognitive processing of these events. The authors of these papers examine what influences people's evaluations of these negative relationship events, how people interpret the potential signs of relationship transgression and how people cope with the conflict that these events bring to their relationships. The papers complement one another in their methodologies, looking at these processes using observational, experimental and survey paradigms to provide a comprehensive look at suspicion, transgression and conflict in romantic relationships.

INVITED: Transgression, guilt and forgiveness in interpersonal relationships.**Convenor:** GILMOUR, R Lancaster University, England

gilmour@psych.ucsb.edu

Presenters: LOMORE, CD University of Waterloo, D'AMICO, R Institute of Psychology, CNR, Rome, BOON, SD University of Calgary, FINCHAM, FD University at Buffalo, The State University of New York

In recent years the attention of relationship researchers has been drawn to what has been called 'the dark side of relationships', including treachery, betrayal and other relational transgression, together with attempts to deal with the consequences of these and to resolve them in processes of forgiveness. This symposium brings together recent and ongoing research from a number of perspectives and which looks at the impact of conflict on partners (Lomore), how men and women respond to guilt (D'Amico), processes surrounding the decision to forgive (Boon) and forgiveness in marriage (Fincham). Taken as a whole, the symposium reflects the way that, as Fincham has argued, the processes in and around forgiveness are fundamental to successful close relationships.

Significant relationships: why are they so complex?**Convenor:** DORMER, SA James Cook University

Susan.Dormer@jcu.edu.au

Presenters: BROWN, JE Macquarie University, FINDLAY, BM and PETRENKO, O Swinburne University of Technology, Australia, PLOHIH, VV Kharkov Teaching Academy, Ukraine, REDDY, S Osmania University, Hyderabad, India, DORMER, SA James Cook University

Significant, interpersonal relationships are discussed in this symposium given by members of the APS Interest Group of Relationships. The three presenters have researched personal relationships from different aspects and using different methodologies. Brown has looked at a sample of men who have been violent in their personal relationships and will discuss the results in terms of attachment to significant others and the type of violence displayed in their close relationships. Findlay, Petrenko, Plohih and Reddy have explored the structure of interpersonal attachment and its relationship to the Big-5 personality scales in India, Ukrainian and Australia. Findlay will discuss some of these results. Dormer, using material from interviews with women, suggests that it is the unknowingness of desires and how they have been constituted that can be problematic for women and desire within relationships. Three different aspects yet all highlighting the complexity and multiplicity of variables that can affect interpersonal, significant relationships.

Improving family relationships through behavioural family interventions.**Convenor:** SANDERS, MR The University of Queensland

m.sanders@psy.uq.edu.au

Presenters: SANDERS, MA and MARKIE-DADDS, C The University of Queensland, SMITH, J School of Psychology, The University of Queensland, RALPH, A James Cook University, Townsville and BURNS, J The University of Queensland

This symposium examines the role of family intervention programs in the prevention and treatment of psychopathology in children and adolescents. Results from four randomized controlled trials are presented evaluating the effects of behavioural family intervention programs targeting parent-child and marital relationships. The first examines the effects of an intensive skills active skills training program for parents of children at high risk for conduct disorders on parents marital functioning. The second examines the use of parenting interventions through flexible delivery modalities based on the use of self-help materials and telephone consultation. The third presents preliminary findings from a population level

controlled evaluation of a universal prevention program targeting parents of young adolescents commencing high school. The final paper presents preliminary findings from a trial examining the effects of a combined cognitive behavioural family intervention for women suffering from postnatal depression.

INVITED: International perspectives of violence against women in intimate relationships (PANEL)

JOHNSON, M Pennsylvania State University, USA, KLEIN, R University of Maine, USA
mpj@psu.edu

Panel Members: NINA, R University of Puerto Rico, ARAGON, SR and ARAGON, RS National Autonomous University of Mexico, Mexico, LLOYD, SA Miami University of Ohio, RAUKAWA-TAIT, M National Collective of Independent Women's Refuges, New Zealand, VETTEN, L Centre for the Study of Violence and Reconciliation, South Africa

The session focuses on violence against women in intimate relationships, and features an international panel who will discuss specific aspects of the relationship between research and policy development in the area of relationship violence. The session departs from the traditional symposium format of individual talks and discussants. Instead, the panelists will respond, from their respective vantage points, to the following questions:

1. What do you think are some of the most important changes that need to take place in your country regarding domestic violence? These can be changes in international, national, state/provincial, or local policies and procedures. Or they could be changes in the way particular organizations deal with domestic violence (organizations such as shelters or officers of the court or officers of the law, etc.). Or they could be changes in public knowledge or opinion. Or they could be changes in approaches to 'treatment', such as individual therapy or education for batterers or survivors.
2. Is there research that supports the need for such changes or that provides guidance for implementation? Can you describe it briefly, and explain its relevance?
3. Is there research that needs to be done that is relevant to your recommendations for change? Can you describe it briefly and explain its relevance?

*Currently at the University of Puerto Rico, Puerto Rico

Intimacy in Relationships in Special Populations.

Convenor: JOYCE, M Australian Catholic University
m.joyce@patrick.acu.edu.au

Presenters: HARRIGAN, N, JOYCE, MR, CANNING, R, SEREBRO, R, MARKS, Z and VIOLI, D Australian Catholic University

Discussant: FALLON, B University of Melbourne

This symposium will report and discuss new research on intimacy in domains where very little research previously has been carried out. Prager (1995) has emphasized the importance of considering intimacy as a characteristic of the quality of relationships as well as involving individual capacities. Both aspects of this understanding of intimacy will be included in this symposium which addresses intimacy in three special populations: adult women who have been sexually abused in childhood, celibate male clergy, and men who participate in men's groups. The richness of research findings to be presented arises from the range of methodologies employed by the researchers. These are quantitative and qualitative approaches including in depth interviews, group discussion and art workshops. Findings will be presented which explore both positive and negative relationships between intimacy and aspects of mental health in these populations.

Positive psychologies of personal relationships.

REIS, HT University of Rochester, USA

reis@scp.rochester.edu

Presenters: ARON, A, NORMAN, C and ARON, EN State University of New York at Stony Brook, REIS, HT University of Rochester, USA, CLARK, M Carnegie Mellon University

Discussant: NOLLER, P The University of Queensland

This symposium focuses on current research examining positive influences on the quality of long-term close relationships. Just as pathology and social problems have been the emphasis of much of social science in general, much of the existing research on long-term relationships has emphasized negative influences, such as poor communication skills, conflicts of interest, jealousy, and neuroticism. In contrast, the three researchers in this symposium, all of whom are well-established contributors to the relationship field, have each recently explored the role of positive factors — positive events, positive normative expectations, and positive shared activities.

Specifically, Harry Reis will present diary and longitudinal data demonstrating that positive interactions have substantial effects on relationship well-being, even after controlling for negative interactions and couples' ability to deal with conflict. Margaret Clark will present data demonstrating that following a communal norm (in which partners attend to each other's needs without any expectation of tit-for-tat reciprocity) is seen as ideal and realistic and is associated with high levels of relationship quality. Finally, Arthur Aron will present survey and experimental data demonstrating that shared participation in 'self-expanding' (novel and arousing) activities leads to enhanced satisfaction, love, and objectively observed positive relationship interactions. We have asked a distinguished researcher of long-term relationships to serve as a discussant, who is well qualified to comment on these studies and the larger implications for relationship science of a positive focus of this kind. If she declines, we will select another, suitable individual.

ABSTRACTS**Cues and clues: The development of suspicion in marriage.**

ACKER, M Otterbein College, USA

macker@otterbein.edu

Relational suspicion, as compared to distrust, implies a state of uncertainty where one wavers between trust and distrust. Although it is clear what may lead to distrust in a relationship, it is less clear what factors predict suspicion, particularly in a long-term relationship. This paper investigates the role of personality traits and situational context. In particular, I suggest that one potential trigger for feelings of suspicion has to do with perceived changes in one's partner's temperament and behaviour. These hypotheses were explored using data from the Early Years of Marriage Project, a 7 year longitudinal study of 373 newlywed black and white couples. Predictors of suspicions about time, money and other people were investigated. Results indicated that the personality characteristics of one's spouse did not predict suspicion, but that changes in those personality characteristics were related to suspicions. Relational ambiguity demonstrated a clear pattern of results -- the more uncertain the spouses felt about the viability of their relationship, the more suspicions they were likely to have. The situational context of the particular suspicion had a variable impact upon the development of suspicion. In addition, there were race and gender differences in the importance of these factors.

Mixed marriages: Music subculture membership as a source of marital strain.

ADAMS, R and ROSEN-GRANDON, J University of North Carolina at Greensboro, USA

This paper explores the problems facing Deadheads, fans of the former rock band the Grateful Dead, who marry outside of their music subculture. Deadheads are stigmatized by the wider society because of their taste in music, the way they sometimes dress, and for their acceptance of psychedelic drug use. For this reason, many Deadheads are closeted. Similarly, a non Deadhead who marries a Deadhead is often embarrassed by their choice of an 'inappropriate' partner, worried about the consequences of stigma for his or her spouse's career and for their children's well-being, and, if their spouse uses illegal substances, fearful he or she will be arrested. So, non-Deadheads often view the intense relationship Deadheads have with the band and their music as inappropriate, and, consequently, marriage to a Deadhead as inappropriate or problematic as well. We examine the dynamics of successful and failed marriages in which one partner is a Deadhead and the other is not. We will also discuss the increasing importance of musical taste to social identity and the implications of our findings for marital counseling and research.

The relationship of exchange orientation to quality of same-sex friendships in university residence.

ADDISON, TL McMaster University, Hamilton, Ontario, Canada

Addisont@mcmaster.ca

Exchange orientation is a personality construct measuring how much people want tit-for-tat reciprocity in their relationships. Substantial research has examined the relationship between exchange orientation and satisfaction with relationships. Some researchers have suggested that exchange orientation should predict satisfaction with friendships over time (i.e. certain exchange orientation personality types may be more/or less happy with their relationships). Others have suggested that more emphasis should be placed on the dynamics of the relationship (i.e. exchange orientation may vary as a function of relationship characteristics). According to this second hypothesis (but not the first), changes in exchange orientation should be directly associated with changes in the quality of friendships. In the research reported here, participants' exchange orientation scores and quality of friendship with their

roommate and a neighbour in their university residence were measured at two times. The measurements occurred approximately 1) 7 days and 2) 75 days after their first meeting. The results indicate that changes in exchange scores were strongly associated with changes in quality of friendship over the 70 days. Exchange scores after 5 days were minimally associated with changes in quality of friendship. These findings have interesting implications for studies of exchange orientation and the development of friendships.

Relationship commitment and contraceptive behaviour in adolescents and young adults.

AGNEW, CR Purdue University

agnew@psych.purdue.edu

There are obvious health risks associated with engaging in unprotected sexual intercourse. However, many adolescents and young adults report little or no condom use even with partners that might be considered 'risky' (e.g. casual acquaintances). The current research investigated how relational factors affect reported condom use and perceptions of the likelihood that a partner has a disease. Past research suggests that relationship factors play an important role in the initiation and choice of contraception. However, the direction and magnitude of that role are unclear. I examine social psychological explanations for the lack of consistent protective behaviour by adolescents and young adults, focusing on the role of relationship commitment. Based on interdependence theory and balance theory, I hypothesized that adolescents and young adults involved in sexual relationships with partners for whom they feel higher commitment would be less likely to consistently use contraception than would those in less committed relationships because high commitment is cognitively inconsistent with perceiving one's partner as a potential health risk. Data obtained from the National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent Health and from samples of university students provide support for this general hypothesis. The results highlight the importance of relational factors in understanding contraceptive decision-making and behaviour.

The anatomy of violent relationships: The attachment dynamics of abusive marital relationships.

ALLISON, CJ Simon Fraser University, BARTHOLOMEW, K Simon Fraser University,

MAYSELESS, O University of Haifa and DUTTON, DG University of British Columbia

allison@sfu.ca

The purpose of this study was to explore the attachment dynamics at play in abusive marital relationships. Although relationship aggression is intrinsically dyadic, most previous research applying an attachment perspective to relationship abuse has focused on one partner. However, an understanding of the development and maintenance of violence within a relationship may be enhanced by considering the interaction of both partners' attachment patterns. The sample consisted of 25 heterosexual couples in which the male partner had been referred to treatment for domestic abuse. Each partner was separately given a History of Attachments Interview, and interviews were coded by independent raters based on the four-category model of attachment (Bartholomew and Horowitz, 1991). Relationship characteristics such as reciprocity of violence, and number of prior separations, were also coded from interview responses. Differing relationship dynamics were evident based on interactions between attachment pattern and gender. The most common combinations of insecure attachment patterns are described, as well as their implications for treatment.

Emotional communication during relationship disengagement.

ANDERSEN, PA School of Communication, San Diego State University and GUERRERO, LK School of Communication, Arizona State University
peterand@mail.sdsu.edu

Relational disengagements are among the most problematic emotional and communicative events that people experience. Although an emerging body literature has examined relational breakups little investigation has been done regarding the experience and expression of emotions during such episodes. This paper examined that various emotions and their expression during relational disengagements from the perspective of the initiator of the breakup and from the perspective of the individual who is the target of such a breakup. Research suggests that a wide range of emotions are experience and expressed by both parties including sadness, guilt, hurt, anger, happiness, relief, shame, embarrassment, and fear. The role of communication between the disengaging parties is discussed. Suggestions for future investigations of this topic are provided.

Beneficial relationship effects of shared participation in self-expanding activities.

ARON, A, NORMAN, C and ARON, EN State University of New York at Stony Brook
aron@psych1.psy.sunysb.edu

This research is based on the hypothesis that long-term couples can enhance satisfaction and love by participating together in activities that are experienced as self-expanding, so that these experiences become associated with the relationship. Such activities are predicted to be ones that are novel and arousing (in ordinary language, 'exciting'). We also predict that these effects are over and above any effects of just spending time together or of participating in pleasant, but not self-expanding activities.

In support of these predictions, (a) two survey studies demonstrate an association of participation in 'exciting' activities with relationship satisfaction and that this association is mediated (as hypothesized) by a reduction in relationship boredom; (b) three laboratory experiments with dating and married couples demonstrate an increase in satisfaction, love, and observed quality of interaction (more expressed acceptance and less hostility) from before to after participating together in a 10-minute self-expanding physical interaction task, as compared to participating together in an otherwise comparable, but more mundane task; and (c) a field experiment demonstrating increased satisfaction over 10 weeks for couples assigned to spend 1-1/2 hours weekly in shared self-expanding activities compared to those assigned to spend the same amount of time in pleasant, but not particularly self-expanding activities. Two additional laboratory experiments undermine some plausible alternative explanations for these effects.

Dating violence among adolescents: Do adolescents follow their friends' or their parents' footsteps?

ARRIAGA, XB Purdue University and FOSHEE, VA University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill
arriaga@psych.purdue.edu

Approximately 20% of adolescents experience hitting, pushing, or other physically violent behaviours in their dating relationships. One explanation stemming from social learning theory suggests that adolescents are socialized to behave violently by their parents and peers. This paper examines whether adolescent dating violence victimization and perpetration are more strongly linked to inter-parental violence or friends' violent dating relationships. The sample was comprised of 594 eighth and ninth grade students who were surveyed as part of larger multiple-wave longitudinal study on the effectiveness of a violence prevention program. Participants completed self-report measures of own perpetration and victimization

(using a modified version of the CTS), hitting between parents, and friends' victimization and perpetration. Analysis revealed that the incidence of own victimization and perpetration at Time 2 was predicted by Time 1 reports of peer violence, not parent violence (controlling for Time 1 levels of violence). Time 2 severity of victimization and perpetration was also predicted only by peer violence for males. However, for females, Time 2 severity of victimization was predicted only by parent violence, and severity of perpetration was predicted by both parent and peer violence. Sources of relationship socialization, gender differences, and the temporal stability of violence will be discussed.

Personality as it relates to different types of jealousy.

BARELDS, DPH Department of Clinical Psychology, University of Groningen, Academic Hospital and DIJKSTRA, P Department of Social Psychology, University of Groningen, The Netherlands

D.Barelds@ppsw.rug.nl

Three studies related three types of jealousy, that is reactive, anxious and preventive jealousy, to personality characteristics of the jealous individual and the jealous individual's mate in samples of married or cohabiting heterosexual couples (total N = 650). Whereas Study 1 cross validated previous findings of Buunk (1997) by using the Dutch Personality Questionnaire (DPQ) to assess personality, Study 2 cross validated Study 1's findings and further explored the link between personality and jealousy by assessing personality by means of a Big 5 personality questionnaire, the Five-Factor Personality Inventory (FFPI). Study 3, besides cross validating both Study 1 and Study 2 's findings, related jealousy to personality as assessed by the Eysenck Personality Questionnaire (EPQ). Results showed the jealous' individual's personality as well as the jealous individual's mate's personality to be significantly related to (different types of) jealousy.

Reference: Buunk, B.P. (1997). Personality, birth order and attachment styles as related to various types of jealousy. *Personality and individual differences*, 23, 997-1006.

Attachment and abuse in male same-sex relationships.

BARTHOLOMEW, K Simon Fraser University, ORAM, D Simon Fraser University and LANDOLT, M Simon Fraser University
bartholo@sfu.ca

This study applied attachment theory to understanding abusive behaviour in male same-sex relationships. Relationship abuse can be seen as an exaggerated form of protest behaviour directed toward maintaining contact with an attachment figure. In phase I, 300 gay men in Vancouver's West End were contacted via random-digit dialing and completed a phone interview which included assessment of receipt and perpetration of physical and emotional aggression in same-sex relationships. In phase II, a subsample of 192 men completed two self-report attachment measures and a History of Attachments Interview covering attachment relationships from childhood through the present. Based on interview responses, participants were rated on their correspondence with four attachment prototypes—secure, fearful, preoccupied, and dismissing. Consistent with prior research with heterosexual participants, preoccupied attachment (characterized by attachment anxiety and active seeking of support) was associated with relationship abuse. This finding held across all attachment measures and across all forms of relationship abuse (perpetration and receipt of both physical and emotional abuse). Preoccupation was associated with abuse perpetration independent of receipt, though the converse was not true. Discussion focused on the limitations of a gender-based conceptualization of relationship violence and the importance of taking a dyadic perspective on abusive relationships.

Cross-gender friendships.

BAUMGARTE, R Winthrop University, USA

baumgarter@winthrop.edu

There is something inappropriate about cross-gender friendships. They can incite jealousies in a romance or a marriage, confuse friends and family members and be emotionally perplexing to the partners themselves (O'Meara, 1989). People disagree on whether men and women can truly be 'just' friends (Werking, 1997). Most societies find such friendships 'inappropriate,' discouraging them in anyone past the age of puberty. This discouragement often takes the form of gossip, direct expressions of disapproval (Allan, 1989) or clearly understood cultural norms, as in societies with high levels of gender segregation. Even in societies with fluid boundaries regarding gender and relationships, there is often the suspicion that at least one of the partners in a cross-gender friendship is harbouring, consciously or unconsciously, romantic or sexual aspirations for the other, rendering the relationship something other than simply friendship. This lack of clarity is assumed to be a source of conflict both within the cross-gender friendship itself, and between the friends and their respective social networks. Guided by O'Meara's challenges to cross-gender friendships, this chapter examines survey data for areas of conflict in these relationships in a sample of respondents in the U.S. (ages 17-80, $n=487$) and in a cross-cultural sample of college students from five nations ($n=1410$).

A comparison of autobiographical narratives about forgiven and unforgiven transgressions.

BOON, SD University of Calgary, PONZETTI, JJ Oregon Family Nurturing Center Inc., and NAIRN, SL University of Calgary.

sdboon@ucalgary.ca

This research explored differences in role-based accounts of interpersonal transgressions. In Study 1, participants ($N = 96$) wrote 2 autobiographical narratives about forgiven transgressions, one from the role of the perpetrator and one from the role of the victim. Participants in Study 2 ($N = 68$) wrote accounts of unforgiven transgressions. Results of Study 1 showed that participants structured their accounts in response to 2 sometimes competing goals--repairing a tarnished self-image (self-presentation) and defending or justifying the victim's decision to forgive (self-justification). Results of Study 2 suggest that, at least for victim accounts, self-presentation and self-justification motives that compete in the context of accounts of forgiven transgressions operate in concert when accounts concern unforgiven transgressions. Unexpectedly, forgiveness-related content was very rare in either study. Findings are compared across studies and discussed relative to previous research (e.g. Baumeister, Stillwell and Wotman, 1990). Specifically, we argue that a victim's decision to forgive — or, conversely, not to forgive — may have powerful implications for the kind of motive(s) that guide victims' and perpetrators' efforts to make sense of the episode and thus for the occurrence of the kind of role-based discrepancies observed in past investigations.

Men in violent relationships.

BROWN, JE Macquarie University

jbrown@bunyip.mq.edu.au

This paper reports on a sample of 101 men who have been violent in their personal relationships. The sample is drawn from a group of men attending a group program to help them deal with their violence. The men were surveyed at the beginning of the group program on issues of their violence, level of depression type of attachment, family of origin, locus of control and attitudes to women. Significant relationships were found between level of depression, attachment style and physical and psychological violence in relationship. These relationships were related to the level of physical punishment received when these men were

young. The results are discussed in terms of attachment to significant others and the type of violence displayed in their close relationships.

Postpartum depression: The role of marital and parenting in designing and assessing a cognitive behavioural family intervention.

BURNS, J and SANDERS, MR The University of Queensland, Brisbane
justine@psy.uq.edu.au

There is increasing evidence that interpersonal relationships within the family affect the onset, maintenance and resolution of depression. Postpartum depression is often associated with disturbance in both marital relationships and parent-infant relationships. This research aims to systematically examine the role of marital and parenting variables in the treatment of postpartum depression. It is hypothesised that a comprehensive multi-component intervention that addresses marital and parenting difficulties would result in better outcomes for both the identified patient and other family members, as opposed to treatments which focus primarily on mothers themselves. One hundred eligible women and their partners and infants from the community were randomly allocated to either (i) a cognitive behavioural family intervention or (ii) the usual care available in their community. The cognitive behavioural family intervention consisted of 3 components delivered over 12 sessions: CBT for depression; brief marital therapy, including partner support; and a parenting component which focused on promoting parent-infant relationships and dealing with common infant behavioural problems. Participants were assessed on measures of parental depression; marital functioning and distress; infant adjustment (adaptation/distress) and parenting competency. The trial is in progress; results collected to date will be presented.

Dealing with relational transgressions: A picture in milliseconds.

BUYSSE, A University of Ghent, Belgium, DE CLERCQ, A University of Ghent, Belgium
and VERHOFSTADT, L University of Ghent, Belgium
Ann.Buyse@rug.ac.be

The present paper describes an experiment designed to explore the role of relational schemata and information encoding, organizing, and retrieval processes in guiding relational conflict resolution patterns. A reaction time and recognition study is reported in which 278 partners of 139 married or cohabiting couples were exposed to conflict information in an experimental dual-task paradigm. We varied the type of conflict information (transgression vs. trivial conflict), the agent of change (wife vs. husband), and the nature of the secondary cognitive task (a lexical decision vs. mental rotation task) and assessed the husbands' and wives' recognition performances and their reaction times. As predicted, the transgression information was inconsistent with the partners' relationship expectations and evaluated as more threatening than the trivial conflict information. Overall, husbands and wives in the threatening conditions revealed poorer performances and more intrusion errors (erroneous recognition of non-presented conflict information), although the transgression information received sufficient thought at encoding under specific circumstances. These and other results will be discussed in relation to findings from self-report and observational studies concerning husbands' and wives' responses to relational transgressions, and in relation to the use of the information-processing paradigm to the study of unexplored aspects of relational conflict.

Assessing direct-indirect, cooperative-competitive behaviours.

CANARY, DJ Arizona State University, USA

Daniel.Canary@asu.edu

Theory and research suggest that two dimensions for assessing couple conflict provide the terms for a parsimonious and elegant typology: Interpersonal conflict interactions vary according to Direct-Indirect and Cooperative-Competitive dimensions. Theory and research also suggest that partners first assess the extent to which they want to be direct in responding to their partner and then whether or not to be cooperative. Accordingly, strategic decisions in the management of conflict should emerge in the actual behaviours of relational partners. A rating system that efficiently codes conflict message behaviour is offered. Results show that higher relative directness and higher relative cooperation discriminate satisfied from less satisfied partners. In addition, analysis of interaction sequences show that even satisfied couples fluctuate in the relative use of directness and cooperation. Importantly, we see that satisfied couples are susceptible to risks that accompany being direct and competitive, as well as indirect and competitive. Finally, sex differences in the use of direct-indirect, cooperative-competitive behaviours are found and reported, showing that women in general tend to be more direct and competitive than their partners.

Parents' reactions to 'coming out' and adult attachment of gays and lesbians.

CARNELLEY, K University of Southampton and KAKAVELAKIS, I. Cardiff University

kc6@psy.soton.ac.uk

Telling parents that one is gay or lesbian often results in negative reactions, such as disappointment. The present study investigated how parents' reactions to their children 'coming out' influenced the adult child's attachment style with romantic partners. Negative reactions were expected to undermine feelings of security with partners, regardless of prior acceptance or encouragement from parents. Participants were 124 gay men and 31 lesbians recruited from the gay and lesbian community in the south of Britain; mean age was 32 (range 15-68); 76% were out to parents. Results showed that those who were out to their parents (versus those not out) were more likely to report having an accepting mother while growing up, suggesting that the quality of the relationship may influence their decision to come out. Anxious-ambivalent attachment was predicted both by having an overprotective mother while growing up and by mothers' negative reactions to the participants' sexual orientation, suggesting that both childhood and adult experiences with parents influence attachment models. Although the data was collected at one time point, results suggest that more attention should be paid to the continuing adult relationship with parents and its influence on feelings about the self and others.

A qualitative study of newlyweds' marital adjustment processes.

CHANG, S Department of Social Psychology, Shih-Hsin University, Taipei, Taiwan

scchang@cc.shu.edu.tw

The purpose of this study is to conceptualize marital adjustment as a process. Through in-depth interview with twenty Taiwanese newlywed couples, the author intended to establish a temporary model of marital adjustment that is reflected in the interviewees' life. The final goal is that more knowledge about Chinese marital relationships can be accumulated and indigenous theories of Chinese marital relationships can be developed.

Qualitative data collected through in-depth interview were analyzed using grounded theory approach. Results show that areas in which adjustment in marriage were called for could be classified as in-law relationships, financial management, division of labour, leisure activities, and social network etc. The model of marital adjustment generated by this study suggests that

there were different pathways through which marital partners adjust to each other. Adjustment could take place as mutual influencing process where both partners altered their attitude or behaviour until an acceptable pattern is reached. It could also occur where one controls the relationship and the other accommodate. A third form of adjustment could be viewed as a process of constant quarrelling and bickering. Finally, gender difference were found in the strategies that husbands and wives use in dealing with adjustment problems.

Siblings' conceptions of parental treatment: A comparison of justifications and counter-arguments.

CHIPUER, HM School of Applied Psychology, Griffith University, Brisbane
h.chipuer@mailbox.gu.edu.au

Examined siblings' conceptions regarding fairness of parental treatment, taking into consideration *what* the child received and what the child *got to do* in comparison to his or her sibling. Children reasoned about, or justified, the fairness from their own perspective (justifications). Then, they reasoned about the fairness from their sibling's perspective (counterarguments). The sample included 80 sibling dyads (18 male/male, 19 female/female, 23 older male/younger female, 20 older female/younger male). Siblings were between one to four years of age of one another. Developmentally, younger siblings were in late childhood (ranging from 10 to 12 years), and older siblings in late childhood, early or middle adolescence (ranging from 12 to 15 years). Coding of interview data was according to three domains: moral (how others ought to relate to others), conventional (interactions within social systems), and psychological (understanding of self and others). Comparison of justifications and counterarguments regarding fairness was conducted across siblings in same- and opposite-sex dyads and across sibling dyads in different developmental groups (ie, early adolescence/late childhood).

Children's loneliness experiences within the context of their friendships.

CHIPUER, HM and EVANS, R School of Applied Psychology, Griffith University
h.chipuer@mailbox.gu.edu.au

Explored a multidimensional model of loneliness for children within the context of their peer relationships. Researchers have found that simply having best friends does not necessarily prevent children from experiencing loneliness; nor does simply being accepted by one's peers. This study explored primary school children's (71 boys, 71 girls) experiences of loneliness relating to having a best friend and belonging to a peer group. Children identified their most common friendship pattern from four pictures depicting a combination of dyadic and peer group friendships (e.g. a child with a best friend and a peer group; a child without a best friend but with a peer group). Children then related a story about their experiences in that friendship group, and completed measures about their general, emotional, and social loneliness at that time. Findings indicated that children in the no peer/no best friend group reported the highest levels of general, emotional, and social loneliness than children in all other groups, while children in the peer/best friend group reported the lowest levels. Moderate levels of each type of loneliness were reported by children in the no peer/best friend and in the peer/no best friend groups. Discussion centres around the developmental appropriateness of a multidimensional model of loneliness for children.

What's happening to quality in step/grandparent-step/grandchild relationships?

CHRISTENSEN, FB Texas Tech University and SMITH, TA Auburn University
fchrste@ttacs.ttu.edu

This study was designed to increase our knowledge of the perceived quality and satisfaction in current intergenerational dyadic relationships between step/grandparents and step/grandchildren. Such information is vital to a) understand the dynamics of these relationships, b) develop strategies for enhancing interactions, and c) maximize the benefits of intergenerational family relationships. Three main questions guided this research: 1) What is the quality of the relationship between step/grandparents and step/grandchildren; 2) What are the similarities and differences between these relationships in the dimensions of satisfaction, companionship, instrumental aid, intimacy, nurturance, affection, admiration, reliable alliance, antagonism, and conflict; 3) Are there gender similarities and differences between step/grandparent and step/grandchild relationships? This study employed surveys solicited from both members of 56 stepgrandparent-stepgrandchild dyads and 151 grandparent-grandchild dyads to examine these questions. One relationship of interest in this study was that of the stepgrandparent-stepgrandchild. According to Berger (1998), relationships with stepgrandparents can be perceived as problematic or beneficent, and there are important differences in these relationships in areas such as social support (Block, 1999). Our preliminary findings suggest that there are some unexpected similarities and differences between and within step/grandparent-step/grandchild relationships. For example, in several of the dimensions assessed, there were no significant gender differences.

Experience and expression of emotion: Relationship context counts.

CLARK, M Carnegie Mellon University
mc0z+@andrew.cmu.edu

The psychological study of emotion has focused almost entirely on processes occurring within a single individual. We argue, however, that taking relationship context and relationship cognitions into account are crucial for understanding people's emotional lives. Why? First, an important function of emotion is communication. Expressions of certain emotions (e.g. fear, happiness) convey our needs to others. Experiences and expressions of other emotions (e.g. empathic sadness and happiness, guilt) convey that we care about others' needs. Second, any given person's set of relationships vary considerably in terms of whether and to what degree that person and his or her partner assume responsibility for one another's needs. Moreover, individuals themselves vary considerably in terms of the extent to which they are able and motivated to form relationships in which they and their partners effectively and comfortably do respond to one another's needs. Putting these two points together, we will argue and present evidence that emotional experience and expression, as well as reactions to others' emotional expressions, vary as predicted and often dramatically, along these relationship and individual difference lines.

Following communal norms: What helps and what hurts?

CLARK, MS Carnegie Mellon University

mc0z+@andrew.cmu.edu

In several recent studies participants have endorsed a communal norm as both ideal and realistic for friendships, dating relationships, and marriages. Following a communal norm is seen as more ideal and more realistic for these close relationships than are following norms of exchange, equity, or equality. Moreover, following a communal norm is associated with higher relationships satisfaction than is following any of these other norms. At the same time, data from recent studies of friendships and marriages suggest that even when people are motivated to apply a communal norm to their close relationships, they often experience trouble doing so. I will begin this talk by presenting data supporting these claims. Then I will go on to identify skills (e.g. the ability to elicit self-disclosure from others), personality variables (e.g. having a securely attachment style) and transient factors (e.g. being in a positive mood) associated with successfully following this norm. I will also discuss personality variables (e.g. having an avoidant attachment style) and transient factors (e.g. being in a bad mood) that seem to impede following it and which may result in people following exchange norms or behaving in self-interested ways instead.

Life course transitions and natural disaster: Marriage, birth, and divorce following Hurricane Hugo.

COHAN, CL The Pennsylvania State University and COLE, SW University of California, Los Angeles

CLC18@psu.edu

To date, the primary focus of disaster research has been on identifying the mental health consequences for individuals following natural and technological disasters. Research demonstrating bidirectional relationships between individual and marital functioning suggests that exclusive focus on mental health outcomes will underestimate the effect of disaster. Given that the consequences for many adult disaster victims unfold in the context of close relationships, a next step for disaster research is to go beyond disaster as an individual-level phenomenon to investigate the impact at the dyadic level. Changes in marriage, birth, and divorce rates as a function of Hurricane Hugo in 1989 were examined longitudinally from 1975 to 1997 for all 48 counties in South Carolina. Stress research suggested that marriages and births would decline and divorces would increase after the hurricane. Attachment theory suggested that marriages and births would increase and divorces would decline after the hurricane. Intervention time series analyses indicated that the year following the hurricane, marriage, birth, and divorce rates increased in the 24 counties declared Federal disaster sites compared to the 22 other counties in the state. The results supported both perspectives and suggested that a life-threatening event motivated people to take significant action in their lives.

Why are cohabiting couples more likely to get divorced? The role of marital behaviour.
COHAN, CL The Pennsylvania State University and KLEINBAUM, SM The Pennsylvania State University
CLC18@psu.edu

A marked demographic change in the last 50 years is the rise in cohabitation. Many assume that cohabitation prior to marriage can screen out potentially incompatible mates more effectively than traditional courtship. However, there is robust evidence for the 'cohabitation effect,' the counter-intuitive association between cohabitation and increased risk of divorce. To date, research to understand this effect has focused on attitudes toward marriage. The present study expands this literature by assessing marital processes that may link cohabitation with divorce. We examined marital behaviour as a function of cohabitation history among 92 couples in their first marriage who were married less than two years. We compared observed marital problem solving and social support behaviour among spouses who 1) never cohabited prior to marriage, 2) cohabited with their spouse prior to marriage, and 3) cohabited with their spouse prior to marriage and another partner in the past. The results indicated that, after controlling for marital satisfaction, couples who never cohabited exhibited more positive and less negative problem solving and support behaviour compared to the two groups of couples who cohabited prior to marriage. The results suggested that cohabiters might be more vulnerable to divorce because of poorer marital communication skills.

Liking and self-disclosure.
COHEN, M and CLARK, M Carnegie Mellon University
mcohen@andrew.cmu.edu

Past research has shown that self-disclosure is enhanced when the potential discloser likes the person to whom he or she might disclose. From our theoretical perspective, the reason why liking is important is that it heightens the potential discloser's desire for a communal relationship with the other. Disclosure is a way to signal to the other that a communal relationship is desired and also a way to initiate that relationship. Our perspective further suggests that liking should only enhance disclosure when the other is believed to be available for a communal relationship — otherwise it makes little sense to try to initiate such a relationship. To test these ideas we conducted a 2 x 2 factorial experiment in which we manipulated liking for a potential partner and that potential partner's availability for a communal relationship independently. Willingness to self-disclose to the partner was measured. We predicted that disclosure would be high in the High liking/Available and lower in the remaining three conditions (Low liking/Available; Low liking/Unavailable; High liking/Unavailable). The results from this study will be presented at the poster session.

Issues of power and control for women in stepfamilies.
COLEMAN, M, WEAVER, SHANNON E and GANONG, L University of Missouri
Colemanma@missouri.edu

Power, the ability to influence others, and control, perceptions of self-efficacy and helplessness, have not been empirically explored in stepfamily systems. However, these relational components may play an integral part in family and individual functioning in stepfamilies because many issues surrounding familial roles, childcare, finances, personal autonomy, and the household must be negotiated. These concepts were explored with 40 women in stepfamilies (i.e. genetic mother, residential and nonresidential stepmothers, and stepdaughters). Issues of power and control were prominent themes in these women's lives. Genetic mothers wished to maintain control over parenting, including discipline of their

children; most did not want their partners exerting or attempting to attain power over the children. Stepmothers felt they had little control over their lives and family as children moved in and out of the household, decisions that affected them were often made without their input, and they perceived a lack of support or assistance from their husbands in their efforts in childcare and household maintenance. Stepdaughters often lamented the loss of power over their family situation, especially reduced control in their relationship with their mother when she remarried. These women used various strategies to retain power and control; the impact these had on the family and the women themselves is discussed.

Can we still be friends? Resources and barriers to friendship quality after romantic relationship dissolution.

COLLINS DM, BUSBOOK AL, GIVERTZ MD and LEVIN LA University of Arizona
collinsd@u.arizona.edu

Among lay people and relationship scientists alike, an assumption exists that when romantic relationships end former partners no longer maintain contact. This assumption has obscured the study of premarital post-dating relationships. Using a social exchange framework, the role of resources currently received from a former romantic partner, satisfaction with those resources and barriers to a continuing relationship were examined as predictors of friendship quality after romantic relationship dissolution. Three hundred and eighty-six college students were surveyed regarding their current relationship with their most recent former romantic partner. Results indicated that participants who received more resources reported higher levels of friendship quality with their former partner. Particularistic resources (e.g. love, status, and services) accounted for variance in friendship quality over and above that of universalistic resources (e.g. money, information, and goods). The relationship between resources received and friendship quality was dependent upon satisfaction with resources. Specifically, under conditions of high satisfaction with resources, the association between resources received and friendship quality was stronger. Lack of family or friends' support for a continued friendship, involvement in a new romantic relationship, and the use of neglect as a disengagement strategy were all found to be barriers to friendship quality.

Working models of attachment: implications for the perception of partner behaviour.

COLLINS NL and FEENEY BC
ncollins@psych.ucsb.edu

Do working models of attachment bias the way individuals construe their social experiences? We explored this question in two studies using experimental (Study 1) and observational (Study 2) methodologies. In each study, we brought couples into the lab and created a stressful event for one individual (the *perceiver*) by asking him/her to give a videotaped speech. We then manipulated (Study 1) or measured (Study 2) the *supportive behaviour* they received from their partner by allowing the partner to write a note to the speech-giver (the *perceiver*). In Study 1, we controlled the support behaviour by asking partners to copy one of two pre-written notes. Results indicated that secure perceivers construed the (same) notes more favourably than did their insecure counterparts. In Study 2, we used the same paradigm but allowed partners to write *authentic* notes, which were then evaluated by *three independent coders*. Once again, results provided clear evidence for social construal biases. After controlling for ratings made by independent coders, perceivers with more secure working models evaluated their partners' notes more favourably than did those with more insecure working models. Taken together, these studies provide compelling evidence that working models of attachment shape social construal processes in close relationships.

Relationships between style and parenting, emotional intelligence development and well-being in young people.

CONRADE, G and HO, R Central Queensland University

University students (N=638; male=242, female=375) completed a questionnaire designed to tap attitudes toward paternal and maternal parenting, and assess for emotional intelligence (EQ) development and well-being. Factor analyses revealed three factors which were consistent with the authoritative, authoritarian and permissive styles of parenting identified by Baumrind (1967) and four main EQ factors (positive affect, independence, concentration and empathy) and these were retained for further analysis. General health and satisfaction with life scales were used as a measure of well-being. Structural equation modelling was employed to identify the relationships between style of parenting, EQ and well being. This paper focuses on the relationship between an authoritative style of parenting, EQ development and well-being, and examines some of the socialisation implications.

The effects of comparison and competition on sibling relationships.

CONWAY, SD University of Queensland, Australia
suec@psy.uq.edu.au

This research looked at how siblings deal with situations of comparison and competition. According to the Self-Evaluation Maintenance (SEM) model (Tesser, 1988), the way individuals react to outperforming or being outperformed by a close other depends on the closeness of the relationship, and the relevance of the activity to their self-definition. Given that sibling relationships exist within the context of the family, the moderating role of differential parenting in the ongoing comparisons between siblings was also investigated. One hundred and ten university undergraduates completed a questionnaire where they were asked to describe how they would respond in eight different situations of comparison or competition. These situations were varied in terms of performance (outperforming or outperformed), closeness of the relationship (sibling or friend), and relevance of the activity to the participant's self-definition (high or low). Preliminary results indicated that each of these variables impacts on siblings' emotional reactions in situations of comparison and competition.

Reference: Tesser, A. (1988). Toward a Self-Evaluation Maintenance model of social behaviour. In L. Berkowitz (Ed.), *Advances in Experimental Social Psychology* (Vol. 21, pp.181-227). New York: Academic Press.

Satisfaction with romantic relationships and a four-component model of conflict resolution.

CRAMER, D Department of Social Sciences, Loughborough University
d.cramer@lboro.ac.uk.

A four component model for describing conflict resolution is proposed consisting of two stages. The first stage is whether the conflict is approached or avoided. The second stage is whether the conflict is resolved or not. Each stage may be experienced as positive or negative. A 23-item questionnaire for assessing these four components for resolving minor differences of opinion in a current romantic relationship was completed by 63 women and 34 men together with the Hendrick Relationship Assessment Scale. A principal components analysis with orthogonal rotation provided support for the four components. The items were used to form five indices called conflict frequency, conflict avoidance, negative conflict handling, unresolved conflict and negative conflict outcome. Relationship satisfaction was significantly negatively correlated with all five indices apart from conflict frequency. Satisfaction was most strongly related to negative conflict handling, unresolved conflict and

negative conflict outcome. These three correlations did not differ significantly from one another. Relationship satisfaction was independently related to both negative conflict handling and unresolved conflict.

Destructive disagreement belief, disagreement, negative conflict and relationship satisfaction in romantic relationships.

CRAMER, D Department of Social Sciences, Loughborough University
d.cramer@lboro.ac.uk.

The cross-sectional association between the Relationship Assessment Scale, the consensus items of the Short Marital Adjustment Test and the Disagreement is Destructive Sub-scale was examined in the main current romantic relationship of 84 students in Study 1 and 93 students in Study 2. A 16-item measure of negative conflict over minor issues was included in Study 2. All relationships were heterosexual apart from 1 in Study 1 and 2 in Study 2. The association between relationship satisfaction and the destructive disagreement belief was not due to both measures referring to disagreement. Neither the destructive disagreement belief, consensus or negative conflict moderated the association with relationship satisfaction. Path analysis controlling for measurement error suggested the association between relationship satisfaction and the destructive disagreement belief was due to consensus in Study 1 and negative conflict in Study 2. Using a revised belief scale Study 2 indicated that relationship satisfaction led to the destructive disagreement belief. The destructive disagreement belief affecting relationship satisfaction was not supported.

Towards a conceptual framework for studying 'inappropriate' relationships and relationship behaviours.

CRAMER, D Loughborough University

This paper will attempt to outline and develop a broad and comprehensive conceptual framework for studying inappropriateness in human relationships. Relationships are seen as referring to any relationship between individuals, varying from the largely symbolic relationship of subject to head of state at one extreme to the physically close relationship of wife and husband at the other extreme. Inappropriateness is construed as breaking a social rule of a group to which one individual belongs. Such rules may differ over time, across cultures and between individuals and range from trivial acts to serious ones. Traditionally, three categories of social rules have been distinguished and comprise issues concerning legality, morality and social convention or custom. Behaviour falling under one category does not necessarily fall under one or both of the other categories. Applying inappropriateness to a characteristic of a relationship implies that that feature is relatively static (such as age, sex or race) or generally pervasive (such as sexuality, violence or indifference). Consequently, it appears useful to distinguish inappropriate relationships from inappropriate relationship behaviours. The extent to which a separate social psychology of such relationships and behaviour can be usefully developed is discussed.

Social support and neighbourhood context as predictors of adjustment among African American women.

CUTRONA, C, RUSSELL, D and HESSLING, R Iowa State University, Ames, Iowa, USA
ccutrona@iastate.edu

Characteristics of the communities in which people live influence many aspects of their lives. The effects of neighbourhood characteristics and individual-level social support on psychological well being were examined among 709 African American women, all of whom were the primary caregiver for a preadolescent child. Three dimensions of neighbourhood characteristics were examined: economic disadvantage, social disorder (crime, vandalism, dilapidation), and social cohesion (extent to which neighbours know and assist each other). Neighbourhood-level disorder and cohesion were significantly correlated with adjustment. Individual-level social support from network members also predicted adjustment. A significant interaction was found between neighbourhood-level disorder and individual-level network support, such that the effects of individual-level social support were stronger in neighbourhoods high on social disorder than in those low on disorder. This pattern of results is consistent with the buffering hypothesis of social support. Women with high levels of network support were buffered or protected against the deleterious effects of a stress-producing neighbourhood. The stress-buffering effects of support from other adults in the home were compared across family configurations, including married couples, cohabiting couples, and women whose co-parenting partner was a close female relative. Interactions between support and neighbourhood context were examined.

Sins of lovers: gender differences in reactions to guilt-producing events.

D'AMICO, R Institute of Psychology, National Research Council (CNR), Rome, Italy
damico@ip.rm.cnr.it

Several studies over the last few years have focused on the emotion of guilt in couple relationships. Nevertheless, despite the important role that guilt may play in a couple's life, whether the experience of guilt varies according to gender is an issue on which there has been little theoretical and empirical work. The main goal of the present study was to examine gender differences in reactions to guilt-producing events. Partners were asked if they had ever found themselves in each of several situations where guilt was thought to occur in couple relationships. Then they were asked whether they experienced guilt in regard to the situation in question, and in case they did not, they were requested to explain why. The number of guilt episodes reported, the circumstances eliciting the emotion, and the explanations given for not feeling guilty were examined. The results indicated that 1) gender differences emerged in the total number of guilt episodes reported, and 2) some circumstances triggered guilt more often in women than in men, while men more often than women reported explanations for not feeling guilty. Little or no evidence was found for the common belief that women experience stronger guilt than men do.

Interpersonal traits and positive social interactions in daily life.

DAVID, JP, SORKIN, D University of California, Irvine and ROOK, K University of California, Irvine
jpdavid@uci.edu

Contemporary research linking personality and social interactions has focused largely on relations between neuroticism and interpersonal conflicts. Hypotheses were generated from Interpersonal Theory and the Five-Factor Model regarding personality and positive interactions. Extraversion and agreeableness were expected to moderate the degree of enjoyment derived from different types of positive social interactions in daily life. In a 2-week daily diary study, 106 college students reported on their most positive social interaction of the day and indicated which of several different categories described the interaction. They also rated the enjoyableness of the interaction. Hierarchical linear modeling analyses were conducted to determine whether extraversion and agreeableness moderated the enjoyment derived from the social interaction. As expected, less extraverted participants experienced greater enjoyment when others tried to make them feel included ($t = -2.62$, $p < .01$). More agreeable participants experienced somewhat more enjoyment when they received advice or assistance from others ($t = 1.68$, $p < .09$). Contrary to prediction, extraversion did not moderate the association between receiving encouragement and enjoyment. Results suggest that the impact of various types of positive social interactions on well-being depends, in part, on interpersonally-relevant dimensions of personality.

Stalking and relationship violence among dating couples: Attachment insecurity, control, and relationship context as correlates.

DAVIS, KE, ACE, AL and DYE, ML University of South Carolina, USA
Daviske@sc.edu

We have completed 3 studies with the goal of exploring the relationship between violence in dating couples and stalking subsequent to relationship breakups. We have examined both contextual factors in the relationships and personal characteristics, such as attachment anxiety and need for control. In terms of attachment theory, both stalking and violence may be seen as forms of 'protest' behaviours designed to re-establish contact with a partner. In terms of control theory, stalking and violence may reflect a desire for revenge toward a partner who has violated the relationship. Participants reported on 2 relationship breakups (most recent and most bothersome). Measures of degree of distress, forms of coping, expressions of loves were collected, as were measures of mild harassment, threats, and vandalism. Contextual variables were breakup status (initiator vs. recipient); number of breakups; and the nature of the violations of the relationship. Brennan et al.'s ECR measure of attachment, and Follingstad et al.'s measure of need for Control were used. Attachment anxiety and need for control—although consistently related to each other at average $r = .35$ —predicted different behaviours. Attachment predicted the degree of distress, expressions of love, and mild harassment; need for control predicted feels of anger, desire for revenge, and the use of threats and vandalism. Being rejected by a partner was a predictor of distress and all aspects of stalking.

Relationship quality in adolescent best friendships: Separating individual and dyadic effects.

DEGIRMENCIOGLU, SM Bilgi University
serdard@bilgi.edu.tr

An important challenge in studying friendship quality is preserving the relational meaning of the construct. A friendship exists between two people and there is no reason to believe that one or the other is a better source. But what happens when they disagree? To answer this question, one needs to use data on each friend as well as data on the dyad. Usual approaches are misleading because they focus on individuals and ignore the qualities of the dyad, and they have to assume that every observation is independent. What is needed is a data-analytic method that expressly allows for relational data. Hierarchical linear modeling is designed to handle multiple observations from the same unit (e.g. a family, a school) and to model the dependency within the unit as well as the relationships between the outcome and individual differences. Using network data collected in the US from adolescents (Grades 7, 9, 11; Caucasian; lower middle-class), students were matched with their best friend and 210 were mutual friendships (105 unique best friend pairs) were identified. Intraclass correlations indicated reasonable concordance between best friends - concordance was higher on overt characteristics. Friendship quality was related to individual as well as dyadic characteristics.

Sexuality of women during pregnancy and post-partum: the influence of roles, relationship satisfaction, fatigue and depression.

DE JUDICIBUS, M and McCABE, M School of Psychology, Deakin University
tashnmic@netspace.dot.net.au

This longitudinal study sought to examine the influence of role quality, relationship satisfaction, fatigue and depression on levels and changes to levels of women's sexual desire, frequency of sexual intercourse, and sexual satisfaction during the third semester of pregnancy and at twelve weeks and six months after childbirth. Questionnaire data were obtained from 137 primiparous women during pregnancy, from 102 at twelve weeks, and from 67 at six months post-partum. Overall, women reported significant reduction in the three measures of sexuality during pregnancy and after childbirth compared with their pre-pregnancy levels. Role quality, relationship satisfaction, fatigue, and depression accounted for small but significant variances in women's levels of sexual desire, frequency of intercourse and sexual satisfaction during pregnancy, and at twelve weeks after childbirth, and for variance in sexual desire and satisfaction at six months post-partum. Decreases in sexual desire and satisfaction were significantly related to depression during pregnancy and post-partum. During pregnancy and at twelve weeks post-partum, fatigue impacted negatively on measures of sexuality. At six months post-partum, difficulties in the mother role predicted decreases in women's sexual desire, sexual satisfaction and frequency of intercourse.

Jealousy as a function of rival characteristics among heterosexuals and homosexuals: a test of the modularity-hypothesis.

DIJKSTRA, P and BUUNK, BP Department of Social Psychology, University of Groningen, The Netherlands
p.dijkstra@ppsw.rug.nl

It has been well established that women value a mate's social dominance more than men, whereas men value a mate's physical attractiveness more than women. On the basis of the assumption that jealousy is evoked by characteristics of the rival that contribute most to his/her mate value, it was expected that jealousy in heterosexual males would be evoked more by a rival's social dominance whereas jealousy in heterosexual females would be evoked more by a rival's physical attractiveness. Study 1, using a 2 (Attractiveness) X 2 (Dominance) X 2 (Subject Sex) between factor design, was conducted among heterosexuals to test this prediction. Results supported the hypothesis.

According to the notion of modularity in evolutionary psychology, homosexuals should respond similar to heterosexuals because, except for the choice of sex partner, they have the same mating psychology as heterosexuals. Therefore, among homosexuals the same gender difference in jealousy should emerge as among heterosexuals. Study 2 used the same paradigm among homosexual subjects and found support for the modularity-hypothesis. Interestingly, Study 2's findings implicate that, because the jealousy-evoking effect of rival characteristics does not reflect those characteristics that contribute most to a rival's mate value, jealousy among homosexuals does not function optimally.

Women, relationships and desire.

DORMER, SA. James Cook University
susan.dormer@jcu.edu.au

This paper discusses the largely under-theorised and unexplored area of desire. To date, within the psychological literature, desire has been reduced to a set of concepts such as need and motivation and has not encompassed the complexity that is evident in my research. My interviews have been with individual women from different disciplines and different walks of life, and with several different focus groups. In the interviews and discussion groups the women were invited to reflexively examine their desires. They described desire in many and various words including a yearning, a passion, an emptiness, something missing, a push, a pull and a cavern. I see that an important consideration of desire is that in many instances we are unaware of our desires -we act without being able to say what the desire is that prompts the action. I will suggest that it is the unknowingness of desires and how they have been constituted that can be problematic for desire within relationships. The aims of this research is to extend the theoretical understanding of desire within relationships and to invite a different attitude towards desire, one more respectful and ultimately more difficult to achieve.

Quality of early family relationships and timing of pubertal and sexual development in girls: A longitudinal test of an evolutionary model.

ELLIS, BJ University of Canterbury; DODGE, KA Duke University; PETTIT, GS Auburn University; BATES JE, Indiana University
B.Ellis@psyc.canterbury.ac.nz

In a 12-year prospective study of 173 girls and their families, we tested predictions based on life history theory about timing of pubertal development and first sexual experience. The theory posits that more negative-coercive (or less positive-harmonious) family relationships in early childhood provoke earlier onset of pubertal development, which in turn leads to more precocious sexual activity in adolescence and an orientation toward relatively unstable pairbonds. Consistent with the theory, fathers' presence in the home, more time spent by the father in childcare, greater supportiveness in the parental dyad, more father-daughter affection, and more mother-daughter affection, as assessed prior to kindergarten, each predicted later pubertal development by daughters, as assessed in 7th grade. The positive dimension of family relationships, rather than the negative dimension, accounted for these relations. We are now testing the hypothesis that timing of pubertal development mediates the relation between parental warmth-involvement during the first 5 years of life and levels of sexual experience by daughters in 11th grade.

Hurt feelings in couple relationships: Exploring the emotional experience.

FEENEY, J University of Queensland
judy@psy.uq.edu

Previous research suggests that 'hurt' is a well-known emotion term, that it refers to a highly negative experience, and that hurt feelings can have powerful effects on individuals and relationships. Despite these findings, the emotional experience of psychological hurt remains poorly understood. The study reported here was designed to extend previous work in this area, and focused on the emotions associated with hurtful events. Participants were 224 psychology students, drawn from introductory and third-year classes. They were asked to recall a specific incident in which a romantic partner had said or done something that had hurt their feelings, and to complete both open-ended and structured measures of their emotional responses. Data analyses assessed the breadth, complexity and intensity of emotion, together with the role of gender, attachment security, and attributional processes. The results highlight the need to study hurt feelings from a broad perspective which focuses on the individual's expectations of relationships, and the implications of the event for perceptions of self and partner.

To err is human; to forgive is also human.

FINCHAM, FD University at Buffalo, The State University of New York
fincham@buffalo.edu

Stimulated in large part by clinical writings, forgiveness has belatedly been recognized as a core social construct by behavioural scientists (see Fincham, 2000; Worthington, 1999). According to the psychotherapy literature, forgiveness helps to restore relationships, release bitterness and anger, and heal inner emotional wounds. Relationship partners themselves acknowledge that the capacity to seek and grant forgiveness is one of the most important factors contributing to marital longevity and satisfaction. Although studies of forgiveness have recently mushroomed, the empirical foundation for clinical claims appears sparse. The present paper therefore examines what is known about forgiveness in marriage. To facilitate further research it offers an analysis of how forgiveness can operate as a relationship maintenance strategy. It is argued that forgiveness is fundamental to successful close

relationships and the implications of the analysis for clinical intervention with couples are outlined.

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The relationships between interpersonal attachment and personality in India, Australia, and the Ukraine.

FINDLAY, BM, PETRENKO, O Swinburne University of Technology, Australia, PLOHIH, VV Kharkov Teaching Academy, Ukraine, and REDDY, S Osmania University, Hyderabad, India

bfindlay@swin.edu.au

This study explored the structure of interpersonal attachment and its relationship to the basic Big-5 personality scales in Indian, Ukrainian and Australian samples. Attachment was examined using Bartholomew and Horowitz' (1991) Relationship Styles Questionnaire. This two-dimension model of attachment was also compared with Feeney, Noller and Hanrahan's (1994) five-factor model of attachment. The relationships between attachment and the short version of the NEO Personality Inventory (Costa and McCrae, 1992) were also examined.

Emotional intelligence in personal relationships: Cognitive, emotional, and behavioural aspects.

FITNESS, J Macquarie University

Jfitness@bunyip.psy.mq.edu.au

Since its inception by Salovey and Mayer (1990), the construct of emotional intelligence has generated a growing amount of interest and debate within the scientific and popular psychology literatures. To date, however, there has been little theoretical or empirical work on the features, predictors, or outcomes of emotional intelligence within the personal relationship context, despite the inherently relational nature of the construct.

In this paper, I will review the results of two studies that used the Trait Meta-Mood Scale (Salovey, Mayer, Goldman, Turvey, and Palfai, 1995) to examine the associations among three purported dimensions of emotional intelligence (attention to feelings, clarity of feelings, and mood repair), and responses to interpersonal conflict. The findings of both studies suggest potentially important roles for clarity of feelings, or emotion knowledge, and mood repair, in adaptive interpersonal functioning. Moreover, the findings support recent speculations that emotional intelligence is not a unitary construct, but rather, comprises a number of emotional competencies that are associated in complex ways with cognition, emotion, and behaviour in personal relationships. Theoretical implications for the study of emotional intelligence in personal relationships are discussed.

Affection received from fathers as a predictor of men's affection with their own sons: Tests of the modeling and compensation hypotheses.

FLOYD, K Cleveland State University and MORMAN, MT Baylor University
k.floyd@csuohio.edu

In the current study, we investigate how the level of affection men receive from their own fathers (father-received affection) influences the level of affection they share with their sons (son-directed affection). Specifically, we test three competing hypotheses. The modeling hypothesis predicts that men are as affectionate with their sons as their own fathers were with them (i.e., predicting a direct linear relationship). By contrast, the compensation hypothesis predicts that men with unaffectionate fathers compensate by being more affectionate with their own sons; however, it also predicts that men with affectionate fathers compensate by being unaffectionate with their own sons (i.e., predicting an inverse linear relationship). Finally, a combined modeling-compensation hypothesis predicts that men are most affectionate with their sons when their fathers were either highly affectionate or highly unaffectionate (i.e., predicting a U-shaped quadratic relationship). These three competing predictions were tested in a study of 596 American fathers who had at least one son. Participants reported both on their fathers' affection level with them and on their affection level with their sons. Three sets of contrast coefficients were used to test the three hypotheses. Results indicated that the relationship between father-received affection and son-directed affection contained both direct linear and quadratic components.

Hurricanes: Exploring marital conflict through the voices of personal narrative and social science.

FOSTER, E University of South Florida
elee3@luna.cas.usf.edu

The goal of this study was to demonstrate how narrative and quantitative research may inform, illuminate, and support each other to generate a richer understanding of marital conflict. Although often approached as 'divergent rationalities' (Shweder, 1986), VanLear (1998) has proposed a dialectical relationship between narrative and quantitative methods by identifying how each incorporates both discovery and construction. This study explored a partnership between the descriptive, evocative functions of personal narrative and the generalizable conclusions of quantitative research. The empirical basis of this study was an autobiographical narrative, which provided a contemporaneous account of interaction at the time of the participants' marital separation. Two conversations were selected from the narrative. Research on marital communication and relational conflict was reviewed and presented alongside the narrative as a commentary (Anderson and Cissna, 1997).

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The role of seeking partners in romantic relationships.

FRYE, N University of Florida, FITZPATRICK, J, RYCHENER, S, McCOURT, A and MILLER, B Texas Tech University
frye@ufl.edu

Much is known about the process of initial attraction in romantic relationships, but less attention has been given to individual's motivations at the time of attraction. More specifically, does whether one was seeking a partner make a difference in romantic relationships? To explore these differences, 600 individuals in romantic relationships completed an online questionnaire. The respondents provided data about whether they were actively seeking (actives) or not actively seeking (passives) a romantic relationship at the time that they met their current partner. They also completed surveys about how they met (interneters vs. noninterneters), personality traits (idealism), and relationship characteristics (seriousness, commitment).

The ANOVAs indicated there was a main effect for seeking, suggesting that compared to passives, actives were less idealistic, less self-disclosing, and less serious about their relationships. A main effect for how they met revealed that compared to noninterneters, interneters were more idealistic about their relationships. An interaction effect emerged, suggesting that within the subgroup of interneters, actives were less committed to their relationships than passives. These results indicated that individuals' extent of seeking partners (active vs. passive) and means of meeting (internet vs. noninternet) contribute to relationship dynamics. Additional assessment of the meeting processes in romantic relationships is needed.

When are we (in)accurate at predicting relationship survival?

GAGNÉ, FM and LYDON, JE McGill University
faby@ego.psych.mcgill.ca

Motivated to see the best in their relationship, dating individuals have been found to overestimate the future survival of their relationship (MacDonald and Ross, 1999). We proposed that mindset would influence the extent to which intimates are accurate when making relationship forecasts. Gollwitzer (1990) and colleagues previously showed that the process of decision-making elicits a deliberative mindset in which people become more receptive to information. Such accuracy strivings were found to disappear once a decision was made, as people adopt a less impartial implemental mindset in the service of goal planning. Four studies investigated whether people in a deliberative mindset would be better at forecasting their relationship's future than those in an implemental mindset. Mindset was assessed via open-ended and closed questions in two longitudinal studies and it was experimentally manipulated in two lab studies. In all four studies, participants made predictions of relationships survival (Time 1). Relationship status was assessed three to ten months later (Time 2). Overall, predictions made under an implemental mindset were found to be significantly less accurate than similar predictions made under a more impartial deliberative mindset. Specifically, for those whose relationship ended, forecasts made in an implemental mindset were more optimistic than those made in a deliberative mindset.

Interracial Relationships.

GAINES, S, Jr Dept. of Psychology, Pomona College and LEAVER J, School of Behavioural and Organizational Studies, The Claremont Colleges
sgaines@pomona.edu

In the United States, interracial relationships never were banned by federal law. However, at one time or another, legislators in three-fourths of the 50 states outlawed miscegenation-or 'race-mixing.' Even today, interracial relationships violate societal norms regarding 'appropriate' levels of socioemotional and physical intimacy between individuals from different races. It serves the interests of separatists in particular to define interracial relationships as 'inappropriate.' However, relationship outsiders in general seem to be threatened by interracial relationships. Before the 1960s, many Southern White men sought to buffer themselves against sanctions; consequently, White male/Black female marriages outnumbered Black male/White female marriages in the South. One White male/Black female couple used their 'inappropriate relationship as an agent of change; the US Supreme Court ruled in *Loving v. Virginia* (1967) that all state anti-miscegenation laws (which, at that time, persisted throughout the former Confederacy) were unconstitutional. Even now, some individuals try to hide their 'inappropriate' relationships from others. For instance, employees who are concerned about their supervisors' biases may conceal their interracial relationships. Interracial relationships were not always deemed 'inappropriate' by state legislators; antimiscegenation legislation was passed in an initial wave during slavery and in a second wave during post-Reconstruction segregation.

Societal disapproval, intrinsic and extrinsic support, and conflict resolution as themes in same-sex romantic relationships.

GAINES, SO (JR) Pomona College and HENDERSON, MC Claremont Graduate University
Sgaines@pomona.edu

The present study examined three primary themes that emerged during the course of interviews with 30 same-sex couples (15 gay male couples and 15 lesbian couples): (1) Societal disapproval (which, ironically, tended to strengthen same-sex relationships), (2) intrinsic and extrinsic support (i.e., social support provided by relationship partners and by other individuals), and (3) conflict resolution strategies (which helped promote relationship stability). Regarding societal disapproval, even though American society seems to be more tolerant of gay male and lesbian relationships than was the case, many gay men and lesbians indicated that they still are made to feel uncomfortable expressing their affection toward their partners in public settings. Regarding intrinsic and extrinsic support, several gay man and lesbians reported that they receive a great deal of social support from each other, as well as from family, friends, and co-workers. Finally, regarding conflict resolution strategies, most gay men and lesbians stated that avoiding (or putting off discussion of) conflict tends to exacerbate matters, and that openly discussing conflict is an essential first step toward problem-solving in their relationships.

Relationship maintenance in stepfamilies: a comparison of clinical and research perspectives.

GANONG, L, COLEMAN, M and WEAVER, SHANNON, E University of Missouri
ganongl@missouri.edu

The perspectives of clinicians and researchers on relationship maintenance in stepfamilies are compared. Stepfamilies are families in which there is an adult couple and at least one child from a previous relationship. This includes married and cohabiting couples, homosexual and heterosexual unions, and families across the life course. Among the challenges facing stepfamilies are maintaining ties with family members from previous households/families while developing and maintaining relationships in their stepfamily. We reviewed over 1000 published work on remarriages and stepfamily relationships. We contrasted the advice of clinicians on how stepfamily members can maintain relationships with what researchers have found. Specifically, we addressed maintenance in (a) remarried couples, (b) stepparent-stepchild relationships, (c) parent-child relationships, and (d) former partners who are co-parents. Extended family relationships, sibling, step- and half-sibling relationships were not included because there was little emphasis on them in the literature. Both researchers and clinicians focused most of attention on relationship problems, particularly between stepparents and stepchildren. More clinicians than researchers addressed maintenance/enhancement stepfamily strategies. Clinical assertions about successful maintenance behaviours were rarely investigated by researchers. After comparing specific topics examined by these two groups of professionals, implications for personal relationships researchers were drawn, along with suggestions for future research.

Attachment, taking the Partner's Perspective, and conflict resolution.

GOERKE, M and STEINS, G University of Bielefeld
Martin.goerke@uni-bielefeld.de

Attachment styles — styles of handling distance and closeness in a relationship — have been shown to influence a person's preference for conflict resolution styles and his/her interpretation of partner behaviour. However, most of this research has been done with individual subjects, and it is not clear whether, e.g. a securely attached person's preference for an integrating conflict style can be maintained regardless of the partner's attachment style.

In an ongoing study with German couples, the influence of the constellation of attachment styles in a relationship on couples' conflict resolution was explored, along with perspective-taking and relationship stability. Styles of attachment and conflict resolution were assessed with questionnaires; in addition, conflict behaviour was videotaped during a brief discussion. Results so far indicate that initial attempts at integrating styles (often reported by secure subjects) seem to be replaced by distributive strategies in later phases of the conflict, whereas initially defensive and evasive styles tend to be maintained throughout the conflict. Our results highlight the necessity in research on couple conflict to take into account both partners' characteristics as well as conflict dynamics.

Family expectations: relationship norms and inheritance stories.

GOODNOW, JJ Macquarie University and LAWRENCE, JA The University of Melbourne
jackieg@frogmouth.bhs.mq.edu.au

To add to our understanding of family relationships, this study asked how givers and receivers are expected to act on inheritance occasions. We started by assuming that people would apply the norms identified in studies of beliefs, distributions, and exchanges and returns in close dyadic relationships (e.g. the significance of responding to the needs and interests of the other, avoiding close links between love and money). We then asked what forms these norms take in inheritance situations and what additional conditions apply.

Two methods were used: narratives (spontaneous open-ended accounts of inheritance arrangements, encountered or heard of, and felt to be more versus less comfortable), and vignettes (stories describing violations of expected norms: e.g. a son sells the war medals left him by his father; a mother, on the basis of need, but without warning, leaves more to one child). Informants were 103 university students (aged 18-25) 39 university general staff (ages 28 to 65 years).

Both methods brought out: the general absence of group differences; the presence of several clear expectations about distributions and procedures, with some of these in tension with each other (e.g. family continuity and individual ownership); and the value of inheritance studies in research on relationship norms.

Gauging appropriate relationships in a time of political transition.

GOODWIN, R Brunel University, England
Robin.Goodwin@brunel.ac.uk

This paper focuses on a discussion of the notion of trust and support from others in times of social transition, and is based on data from a number of recent investigations in Central and Eastern Europe. In this paper I will discuss the ambiguity that surrounds the establishment of close relationships at a time when interpersonal support from others may be essential for survival but when an atmosphere of interpersonal distrust still persists from former Soviet times. I will report data that has been collected from more than 4000 participants in 77 countries using a variety of quantitative (questionnaires, matrix-completion) and qualitative (semi-structured interviews, media-analysis and free-association) techniques. I will conclude that political uncertainty and an atmosphere of competition and distrust of both the State and other individuals has led to an uncertainty about 'appropriate' interpersonal behaviours that has far-reaching implications for both the mental and physiological health of those in this region.

Agreeableness and interdependence in premarital relationships.

GRAY, CR and SURRA, CA The University of Texas at Austin
csurra@prc.utexas.edu

Interdependence theory states that close relationships are about behavioural choices that create rewarding and/or costly interactions. In romantic relationships, partners negotiate behaviours that are mutually satisfying. Personality characteristics may influence this negotiation process. Agreeableness refers to dispositional tendencies to maintain positive social relations with others (Graziano, 1994). Compared to less agreeable partners, highly agreeable partners may be motivated to cooperate with their partners and change their preferences to suit their partners. In this way, highly agreeable individuals demonstrate caring, which should result in positive interpersonal attitudes. This paper examined how agreeableness influenced the association between individual preferences and participation in joint activities; the amount of conflict and tension over behaviour; the degree to which

individual's preferences change over time; and changes in the interpersonal attitudes of satisfaction, love, and trust. The data were gathered for a 9-month longitudinal study of 464 participants in heterosexual dating relationships.

Assessing the validity of the Multiple Determinants of Relationship Commitment Inventory.

HALL, AK and FALLON, BF University of Melbourne
b.fallon@psych.unimelb.edu.au

The Multiple Determinants of Relationship Commitment Inventory (MDRCI) was developed by Kurdek (1995), to reflect, in a measurement instrument, the theoretical shift in commitment research from a unidimensional to multidimensional model. The MDRCI consists of six scales of four items each, Rewards, Costs, Match to Ideal Comparison Level, Investments, Alternatives and Barriers. The scale constructs were drawn from Interdependence Theory and the Investment Model. Confirmatory factor analysis was used to examine the fit of the item structure of the MDRCI to data from 123 male and 140 female third year undergraduate psychology students at the University of Melbourne. The analysis found that although a six factor model was a better fit to the data than a one factor model, the overall fit was still poor. Reasons for this finding and possible modifications of the MDRCI are discussed.

Words and meanings in emotion talk.

HARKINS J Linguistics Department, University of New England
Jean.Harkins@metz.une.edu.au

Current linguistic research on emotion and language is shedding new light on cultural diversity in how people conceptualise and communicate emotions. It is well known that emotion words seldom match one-for-one even between closely related languages and cultures (e.g. ANGER, RAGE in English vs AERGER, WUT, ZORN in German). Even within a single language there are differing understandings, experiences and behavioural expectations attached to emotions by different cultural groups, also reflected in differences in language use, as seen for example in talk about SHAME by Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal Australians (Harkins and Wierzbicka 1997, Forthcoming).

The natural semantic metalanguage method yields empirically grounded plain-language representations of elements of emotional meanings associated with both linguistic and non-linguistic behaviour (Wierzbicka 1999). This paper discusses recent cross-linguistic and cross-cultural research on meanings in emotion talk, and explores how this method, already used in language description and pedagogy, can also be applied in intercultural and interpersonal communication.

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A qualitative study of the experience of intimacy of normal male celibates.

HARRIGAN, N, JOYCE, MR and CANNING, R Australian Catholic University
centgp@ozemail.com.au

Recent research on church male celibates has been largely directed to abnormal populations due to problems arising from abusive behaviour by some clergy. However there is a growing awareness that intimacy is a significant but neglected issue for many celibate clergy. Although initiatives have been taken to promote high standards of professional behaviour including *Towards Healing* (1996) and *Integrity in Ministry* (1997), little research has been undertaken to explore celibates' experience of intimacy. This study employed qualitative methodology to investigate whether there are ways to assist *normal* church male celibates in their experience of intimacy. Structured interviews have been used to collect from eight participants, in five dioceses throughout Australia, information rich data as to how they would perceive two approaches (Prager's intimacy model and Narrative Techniques) as having value for themselves and their colleagues. Findings revealed fourteen specific themes which were grouped into three general themes. It was also found that there is merit in both Prager's dyadic model of intimacy (Prager, 1995), which offers a practical way of standardising the tracking of an interpersonal interaction, and Narrative Techniques (White and Epston, 1990) which seek to enter into a person's story and search for new, more positive meanings.

Perceptions of the father-son relationship by fathers and their young adult sons.

HINRICHSEN, G and FINDLAY, BM Swinburne University of Technology, Australia
c/o bfindlay@swin.edu.au

It is a challenge to obtain perceptions of father-son relationships from both members of the dyad. In this study 50 young men aged between 18-30 years and their fathers completed complementary questionnaires regarding their perceptions of their relationship, and including measures of attachment, personality and self-esteem. Results indicated only moderate correlations between sons' and fathers' perceptions of the relationship. The most significant predictor of the perception of relationship quality by both members of the dyad was the father's level of agreeableness. Sons' perceptions of the quality of the relationship were also positively related to their own self-reported confidence in self and others, while fathers' perceptions of the quality of the relationship were negatively related to their self-reported discomfort with closeness.

Validating and extending Gottman's four couple conflict types using survey data.

HOLMAN, TB Brigham Young University
thomas_holman@byu.edu

Based on observational research, John Gottman identified four couple conflict types. The three styles that characterized stable, high quality couple relationships were volatile, validating, and conflict-avoidant. The style most characteristic of unstable, low quality relationships was the hostile style. Our study was designed to discover if these conflict types could be identified using survey data. The research further strove to validate his couple conflict types by seeing if the types differed from one another on indicators of couple relationship quality and stability. Two samples, one of couples married five years and another of couples in serious non-marital/premarital relationships, were used. Gottman's four types were operationalized by creating four scenarios. Respondents rated these scenarios using a 5 point-scale anchored by 1 (*never like us*) and 5 (*exactly like us*). Factor analysis and cluster analysis results demonstrate that couple conflict types are observable using survey data and that hostile couples generally score lower on a variety of indicators of relationship quality and

stability. There are also meaningful difference between the three stable, high quality groups. Implications for research and intervention are discussed.

The dynamic processes of family systems : A within-family contextual approach.

HUANG, C Tamkang University, Taiwan

tchuang@mail.tku.edu.tw

Recent studies have called for an increased attention to the family system as a crucial context for understanding the adolescent development. While much work has been undertaken to examine the relationship between family interactions and adolescent problem behaviours, very few of the studies addressed the systemic, wholistic, multilevel, and multi-directional perspectives. The dynamic process that plays an important role in the family systems has been neglected. Thus, the present study was aimed to synthesize the existing literature into a more process-oriented model that explains how family members within three subsystems--marriage, parent-child, and sibling--interact with each others.

Qualitative data and thematic analyses were conducted to three focus groups (each represents marriage, parent-child and sibling subsystem) and ten nuclear families to answer the research questions comprised with problem-solving scenarios. Each of the four family members in each of ten families, including father, mother, two adolescent children, were interviewed in their home settings. Six major constructs of family processes, namely, family norms, boundary, cognitive interchange, affective delivery/responsiveness, behaviour control, and problem-solving, were defined. Results showed that certain aspects of the family processes may be meaningful in western cultural context while being irrelevant or carry a very different meaning in Chinese cultural context. The influential cultural-specific effects such as Chinese relationalism, filial piety, social responsibility, obligation, and morality were discussed.

The erosion of the social link in economically advanced countries , a collective approach.

HUNOUT, P Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique, France

patrick.hunout@internationalscope.com

The objective of my intervention will be to present a global concept of the evolution of the social link in economically advanced countries, as I expect to develop it in the frame of The International Scope Review.

The general hypothesis is that interpersonal relationships, far from being the field of a pure 'intimacy' are influenced by social, economic and political factors.

The Review wishes to explore the influence of these factors through all indicators of the current erosion of the social link: social networks, isolation and loneliness, homeless people, families, men-women relationships, interethnic relationships, suicide, social deviance and delinquency, tranquillisers and drugs, and contemporary social morals.

Most indicators seem to show that the social link encounters increasing difficulties. Hypothetically, all the current trends: economic flexibility and precarity, massive migrations, development of individualistic and hedonistic ethical standards, may weaken solidarity in our societies and diminish the quality of personal relationships. All these trends may be powerful factors of social atomisation, hence of the weakening of the social link. They are designing a more individualistic society, characterised by the increasement of economic 'flexibility' (in a certain definition of the latter, tied with the development of the financial economy), the lengthening of class structure, and the persistence of traditional practices in the governance of society.

Finally, the Review will try to elaborate alternate proposals in terms of behavioural and social ethics.

Behavioural antecedents of marital discord: An examination of affect and content.

JOHNSON, MD State University of New York at Binghamton, BRADBURY, TN University of California, Los Angeles, COHAN, CL The Pennsylvania State University, DAVILA, JD State University of New York at Buffalo, KARNEY, BR University of Florida and SULLIVAN, KT Santa Clara University
mjohnson@binghamton.edu

Interpersonal behaviour has come to play a large role in models of marriage. Yet these models are limited by behaviour being operationally defined in broad terms, such as 'positive' and 'negative.' These broad definitions of behaviour attenuate the apparent effects by clustering aetiologically important and unimportant behaviours, and limit the applicability of findings to marital interventions by not providing specific behaviours to target. The purpose of this research was to test the extent to which specific skills and affect account for variation in the longitudinal course of newlywed marriage, and to examine the moderating effect of skills on affect. Couples ($N = 172$) provided behavioural data within the first six months of their marriage, these data were observed and coded using an established affect coding system and a skill-based coding system. Marital satisfaction was assessed by self-report concurrently and seven more times at approximately six month intervals. Several specific affect- and skill-based behaviours predicted long-term marital satisfaction, and changes in marital satisfaction. However, skill behaviours did not moderate the effect of affect on changes in marital satisfaction, as expected. These findings help elucidate the role of problem-solving behaviours in the social learning model of marriage.

Evolution of dyadic affect coding: Empirically supported specificity.

JOHNSON, MD State University of New York at Binghamton, JOHNS, A University of Southern California, KITAHARA, J University of California, Los Angeles and HILLS, J State University of New York at Binghamton
mjohnson@binghamton.edu

Do different negative emotions expressed in marriage have different effects on long-term marital outcomes? The premise of this question is that different emotions are being assessed. While some researchers have attempted to answer this question (e.g. Gottman, Coan, Carrere, and Swanson, 1998; for a critical review of this study see Stanley, Bradbury, and Markman, in press), the assumption that observers can distinguish different specific affects so that they are statistically orthogonal has not been adequately addressed. To answer this question a rating system was developed to tap into the same emotions that are assessed with a widely accepted observational affect coding system (SPAFF; Gottman and Krokoff, 1989). The rating system allowed the data to be reduced using factor analysis, allowing an examination of collinearity of different behaviours. The results suggested that there are four distinct components that may be derived from the SPAFF codes. These factors appear to represent anger/contempt, sadness, anxiety, and positive affect for both husbands and wives. Cross sectional findings suggest that the factor of anger/contempt had the strongest association with concurrent marital distress.

The differential effects of patriarchal terrorism and common couple violence: Findings from the National Violence Against Women Survey.

JOHNSON, MP and LEONE, JM Penn State
mpj@psu.edu

Johnson (1995) argued that there are two forms of domestic violence. Patriarchal terrorism is violence embedded in a general pattern of power and control. Common couple violence is violence that arises in the course of specific conflicts but is not embedded in a general pattern of control. He argued that the two types of violence have different causes and different consequences. In the current paper, data were presented from the National Violence Against Women Survey regarding the effects on women of different types of husband violence. The effects included physical injury, lost work/school time, post-traumatic stress disorder, depression, drug use, and help-seeking behaviour.

Loneliness and relationship dynamics: Betrayal, apology and forgiveness.

JONES, WH University of Tennessee, Knoxville, TN USA
wjones1@utk.edu

Our previous research on loneliness focused on the role of interpersonal skill during the acquaintanceship process indicating the importance of, for example, shyness, self-consciousness and other inhibitory states and traits. Also, in laboratory analogues we observed behavioural reticence and a pervasive tendency toward self and other rejection and disparagement among lonely participants. In our more recent approach, we have compared loneliness with indicators of dynamics reflecting commitment and continuation in on-going relationships; specifically, betrayal, apology, and forgiveness. Our results using survey, narrative, and interview methodologies indicated that lonely participants reported less satisfaction, attachment, and commitment toward their previous and current relationship partners. Lonely participants reported more frequent and more serious betrayals in their relationships (as both perpetrator and victim), as well as greater interpersonal cynicism, verbal conflict, hypersensitivity, grudge holding, and revenge seeking. Furthermore, loneliness was associated with fewer and less sincere apologies—even when the respondent was admittedly in the wrong. Finally, loneliness was associated with less willingness to forgive and less actual forgiveness of relationship partners given an interpersonal transgression or betrayal, and also greater guilt and less willingness to forgive oneself.

Attachment styles and the experience of positive and negative emotion in relationships: Individual differences in interpersonal interaction.

KAFETSIOS, K Anglia Polytechnic University, Cambridge, UK
k.kafetsios@anglia.ac.uk

There are strong theoretical and empirical support for emotion regulation as a stylistic difference of attachment styles (Fuendeling, 1998) with important effects in relationships (e.g. Feeney, 1995; 1999). The majority of studies that assessed the effects of emotion regulation strategies in relationships used global, self-report methods. The present study extended this research conceptually and methodologically by examining partners' positive and negative emotional experience, as it happens in interpersonal interaction and individually. Each partner of forty British couples in long-term relationships participated in a) a couple interaction task which was video recorded and b) a personalised emotional elicitation task. The results showed own and partner's reports of participants' positive emotions as observed in the videotaped interaction, correlated with own security of attachment and were inversely related with own anxiety and avoidance. Own and partner's reports of negative emotions were found unrelated to attachment dimensions. The paper will discuss the different aspects of emotion regulation

(individual, relational) on the basis of a multiple regression model predicting relationship satisfaction from participants' attachment styles, emotions in the interaction and individually (final results shortly available).

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Feeney, J.A. (1999). Adult attachment, emotional control, and marital satisfaction, *Personal Relationships*, 6, 169-185

Adult attachment, coping with stress and social support as predictors of mental health: Comparative results from Greece and the UK.

KAFETSIOS, K and COOK, R Anglia Polytechnic University, Cambridge, UK

k.kafetsios@anglia.ac.uk

Since its inception, attachment theory has seen psychoemotional development playing a vital role for mental health problems in childhood and later in life (Bowlby, 1969;1980). More recently, adult attachment styles have been associated with mental health problems such as depression and ways of coping (Carnelley and Pietromonaco and Jaffe, 1994; Scatollon and Spinner, 1996). This study extended the existing research by examining the mediating role of anxiety and social support for the link between attachment and mental health, using mature samples in Britain and in Greece. The results from the British sample showed a high positive association between preoccupied and fearful attachment styles, mental health problems (as measured by the General Health Questionnaire) and anxiety (STAI) ($r=.55$ and $r=.45$ respectively). The data from the Greek sample introduce a cross cultural perspective since the Greek society is thought to be characterised by stronger personal ties between individuals. The paper will discuss these results in terms of intrapersonal factors of emotion regulation and will present a pathway analysis linking attachment styles, social support and anxiety with mental health problems in the two samples.

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Carnelley, K. B., Pietromonaco, P. R., and Jaffe, K. (1994). Depression, working models of others and relationship functioning. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, 66, 1, 127-140.

Scatollon, Y., and Spinner, B. (1996). A longitudinal investigation into the influence of attachment styles on coping skills and depression. *International Journal of Psychology*, 31, 3-4, 54172.

Identity construction in early marriage: linkages between gendered beliefs, negativity and identity disruption.

KERPELMAN, JL Auburn University

jkerpelm@humsci.auburn.edu

During early marriage, young adults' role identities (i.e. career, marital, and parental) are still developing. Influencing this development are the gendered beliefs that each spouse has about self and partner. Pasley, Kerpelman, and Guilbert (2000) offer a model proposing that gendered beliefs have potential to produce negativity and identity disruption during marital interactions. Specifically, the model asserts that less congruence in gendered beliefs about self and partner (e.g. spouse's differ in the degree to which they seek traditional roles) increases the likelihood of negativity during role-related interactions, resulting in a greater chance of disrupting one or both spouse's identities. In addition, the model considers a range of moderating influences, such as each partner's openness to new identity information and level of marital satisfaction, that may reduce the extent of negativity and identity disruption experienced within the relationship. In the current study this model was used to explore the identity construction processes occurring within the relationships of 25 recently married, young adult couples. Findings from this study have implications for the long term stability of marital relationships.

Reference: Pasley, K., Kerpelman, J. and Guilbert, D. (in press). Gendered conflict, identity disruption, and marital instability: Expanding Gottman's model. *Journal of Social and Personal Relationships*.

Are professionals biased against particular family types?

KIER, C Mount Royal College and Athabasca University and ROBERTS, S University of East London

cak@ChronologicSystems.com

This study examined stereotypes among professionals toward couples in cohabiting vs. married relationships. For research purposes, teachers, doctors, and social workers are often asked to rate the behaviour of children from different family types. However, they often are not blind to the type of family involved. If these professionals hold stereotypes about various family types, the information obtained from them may be biased. This study provided 100 single, married, and cohabiting professionals with one of two scenarios that described a couple's relationship. The scenarios were identical except for the words 'living together' vs. 'married'. Professionals rated the quality of the couple's relationship based on a modified version of the Dyadic Adjustment Scale (Spanier, 1976). Results indicated a significant ($p \leq .001$) interaction effect for marital status of participants and scenario type. Married participants rated the cohabiting couple in the scenarios as having a lower quality relationship than the married couple in the scenarios. The evidence of stereotypes suggests professionals (and others) may make erroneous inferences based on family type.

Reference: Spanier, G. (1976) Measuring Dyadic Adjustment: New scales for assessing the quality of marriage and similar dyads. *Journal of Marriage and the Family*, 38, 15-28.

Emotion regulation, and physiological reactions in a laboratory study of dating couples.

KIM, Y University of Rochester

youngmee_kim@urmc.rochester.edu

This four-phase laboratory study used a multiple-nested design to examine variations in systolic blood pressure (SBP), diastolic blood pressure (DBP), and pulse rate (PLS) as a function of relationship-related distress in thirty-three college-aged dating couples. Individuals filled out a questionnaire to assess the length of their relationship (couple-level factor), attachment styles and reasons for emotion regulation (individual-level factors); watched a film clip on relationship distress; discussed relationship problems; then finally received instruction in relaxation. Individuals' stress and negative affect levels (phase-level factors), SBP, DBP, and PLS were also measured at each point. Hierarchical Linear Modeling analyses showed that a longer relationship time was associated with higher DBP and PLS as the stress level increased. Individuals high in controlled reasons for emotional regulation had higher SBP. As the stress level increased, individual's secure or preoccupied attachment style was associated with a lower DBP and dismissing style was associated with higher SBP and DBP. As the negative affect level increased, individual's dismissing style was associated with a lower DBP and individual's preoccupied or fearful style was associated with higher PLS or SBP, respectively. Couple-level, individual-level, and phase-level factors contributed unique and joint variances in physiological reactions to relationship-related distress.

Family environment, anxiety and chemotherapy-related nausea: breast cancer patients.

KIM, Y University of Rochester

youngmee_kim@urmc.rochester.edu

Nausea is one of the most frequent side effects caused by receiving chemotherapy for cancer. It typically occurs after treatment (post-treatment nausea) but can occur prior to receiving treatment (anticipatory nausea). This study aimed to examine the potential role of family support in the development of chemotherapy-related nausea. It was hypothesized that a more cohesive family environment would reduce patients' anxiety, which, in turn, would reduce the duration and severity of anticipatory and post-treatment nausea. 599 breast cancer patients from 21 Community Clinical Oncology Program sites were studied. Structural equation analysis supported a model that positive family environment measured by the Family Environment Scale (cohesion + organization – conflict) had an indirect effect on the duration and severity of chemotherapy-related nausea measured by the Morrow Assessment of Nausea and Emesis via anxiety measured by a subscale of the POMS and the Spielberger State Anxiety Inventory. Family environment may play a significant role in the development of chemotherapy-related nausea.

Procedural and distributive justice in close relationships: Gender and status differences.

KLUWER, ES Free University at Amsterdam, The Netherlands

es.kluwer@psy.vu.nl

Although there has been considerable attention for distributive justice (e.g. equity) in close relationships, much less is known about procedural justice in this domain. This research addresses the importance that spouses place on procedural and distributive justice in their relationship. Because women tend to focus more on the relational aspects of interdependence, procedural justice was expected to be a more important contributor to their marital satisfaction. Because men are generally more outcome-oriented, distributive justice was expected to be a more important contributor to their marital satisfaction. An alternative hypothesis proposed that spouses' *status* in the relationship (i.e. SES, decision power), rather than their gender, accounted for differences in the justice-satisfaction association.

Seventy-three husbands and 93 wives completed a questionnaire that measured their SES, decision power, and marital satisfaction. Using a critical incidents method, participants described a recent conflict with their spouse and answered questions about this particular incident, including procedural and distributive justice measures. Women and low-status spouses were more relationship-oriented and less outcome-oriented than men and high-status spouses. As predicted, the relationship between procedural justice in the incident and marital satisfaction was significantly stronger among wives and among low-status spouses. The gender effect disappeared when status was held constant. No moderator-effects were found for distributive justice. Theoretical and practical implications are discussed.

The influence of adult attachment on romantic relationship careers.

LAMKE, LK Auburn University and CUNNINGHAM, GE Auburn University
llamke@humsci.auburn.edu

Studies of adult attachment and dating relationships typically have focused on attachment at one point in time, either in terms of an existing relationship or a past relationship. The outcome of this strategy, however, has been that romantic relationships have been treated as discrete events in individuals' lives. The goal of this study was to examine the impact of attachment across multiple romantic relationships. Specifically, the purpose of this study was to determine the extent to which attachment styles influence relationship experiences across romantic careers. University students reported on their overall attachment style (secure, preoccupied, dismissing, fearful) and provided a graphical representation of the temporal characteristics of their relationships (e.g. number, duration, timing). Participants completed measures of trust, closeness, conflict, satisfaction, and attachment style for self and partner for each identified relationship. The 251 participants reported a total of 866 relationships over their romantic careers. Findings indicated that attachment influences were detectable across dating careers and that these patterns were consistent with expectations based on adult attachment theory. A full explication of the findings not only will highlight the existence of attachment stability and variability within individuals across relationship careers, but also provide further evidence of the impact of attachment on relationship dynamics.

Verbal sexual harassment in schools: it's not just the boys.

LECKIE, BA University of South Australia
barbara.leckie@unisa.edu.au

In contrast to early studies into aggression and bullying, which focused predominantly on boys' overt physical acts (Buss, 1961; Feshbach, 1969; Olweus, 1978), *girls'* aggressive behaviours have only recently been explored (Crick and Grotpeter, 1995; Galen and Underwood, 1997; Lagerspetz, Bjorqvist and Peltonen, 1988). They have been found to aggress both directly and indirectly in socially manipulative ways, intentionally interfering with peer relationships, using predominantly verbal and psychological strategies.

Sexual/Gender-based harassment is usually construed to be a male-to-female interaction. The notion of *female-to-female sexual harassment* in school environments is one which requires investigation due to the verbal nature of girls' aggression and bullying behaviours.

This study explored girls' perceptions and understandings of verbal sexual harassment *amongst girls*. Surveys which included both *self report* and *peer nomination* instruments were administered to girls (N=987) in individual classes from Year 6 to Year 10 (11-15 year olds, $M = 12.97$, $SD = 1.46$) in 7 South Australian Catholic and Independent schools, 5 of which were *single-sex* girls' schools and 2 were co-educational systems.

Preliminary findings revealed that girls perceived that using sexually derogatory language against another girl was not simply name-calling but was a bullying behaviour which constituted female-to-female verbal sexual harassment. Further analyses will explore associated developmental and social status issues and implications for school behaviour management programs and policies will be discussed.

Life-long incidence of romantic love.

LEWIS, S, PAXINOS, G and WILLIAMS, K The University of New South Wales
Sunali.geo@yahoo.com

Investigations by Jurg (1997), Sternberg and Grajek (1984) and Hendrick and Hendrick (1986) asked subjects to report how often they fell in love over their lives. In their studies, participants reported falling in love fewer than 5 times in their lives, but none of these studies examined the number of loves across age of participant. This led to the present hypothesis that the number of loves reported over time would not increase significantly with age, a prediction that runs contrary to evolutionary psychology predictions for sex (but maybe not love). We also examined the relation between reported number of loves and participant's attachment styles (Hazan and Shaver, 1987). An online Internet questionnaire was used to explore the relationships between the number of times people reported having loved in their lives, their age, and their attachment style. With over 200 participants hailing from 22 countries responding, attachment style was not related to the reported frequency of love. Whereas number of sexual partners tended to increase with age, there was correspondingly small increase in number of reported loves, and only until the age of approximately 45 (at which point it peaked at 5 reported loves), after which the reported incidence steadily declined. The overall average number of loves over the lifetime was reported as 3.2 (SD = 2.6). Explanations for these results will be discussed in terms of their relation to evolutionary psychology, memory loss (7+/-2 loves?), cohort effects, and a cognitive reinterpretation of what constitutes love.

New parents' adult attachment styles and perceptions of parenthood and child temperament.

LILLIE, C Reed College, GROTE, N Reed College and CLARK, MS Carnegie Mellon
christine.lillie@reed.edu

Previous research has shown that unmarried college students with more avoidant and anxious-ambivalent attachment styles held more negative views of themselves as future parents and more negative expectations regarding future parent-child interactions (Rholes, Simpson, Blakely, Lanigan, and Allen, 1997). In this study we examined the extent to which married individuals' avoidant and anxious-ambivalent attachment styles, measured about three months prior to first-time parenthood, predicted views of self and spouse as parents and perceptions of child temperament six months and one year after the birth of their first child. Child temperament was operationalized as distress to limitations in feeding, sleep, play, and other behaviours (Rothbart, 1981). As predicted, we found that avoidant attachment was significantly associated with more negative evaluations of self and spouse as parents for both wives and husbands six months after the birth. Similarly, for wives, anxious-ambivalent attachment was significantly linked with more negative views of self and spouse as parents six months postpartum. With respect to child temperament, consistent with our expectations, rating oneself as more avoidant in attachment was related to perceptions of more infant distress to limitations six months after the birth for new fathers and one year after the birth for new mothers. Implications of attachment theory for the development of differing models of parenthood are discussed.

The relationships between parent-child interaction and children's depressive tendency.

LIU, YL National Taitung Teachers College Taiwan

yihlan@cc.ntttc.edu.tw

Research in childhood depression has indicated that parent-child interaction plays an important role in the formation and development of children depression (Blatt and Homann, 1992). This study attempted to investigate how parenting and perceived parental messages regarding self, future and world might affect children's depressive tendency. Subjects were 609 6th graders from Taitung areas in Taiwan. They were asked to complete four questionnaires including Children Depression Inventory (CDI), Parental Bonding Inventory (PBI), Family Message Measure (FMM-mother and FMM-father) and their personal background.

The results showed that different parenting styles resulted in varying CDI scores. Optimal as well as affectionate constrain parenting were associated with the lower scores of CDI, whereas affectionate control and neglectful parenting were related to the higher scores of CDI. Moreover, the more positive perceived messages regarding self, future and world from parents, the lower CDI scores subjects displayed. In addition, based on the analysis of regression, parental care, parental overprotection, and perceived messages regarding self and world from father significantly predicted children's depression. The findings of this study were mostly consistent with the ones in the western, only that the impact of fathers' view upon children was stronger than that of mothers'.

But he loves me: the impact of reflected appraisals on forgiveness of interpersonal transgressions.

LOMORE, CD and HOLMES, JG University of Waterloo

cdlomore@watarts.uwaterloo.ca

The goal of the present study was to examine the effects of transgressions on both members of couples. Transgressors wrote a narrative about a time they hurt their partners and then answered a questionnaire that assessed their perceptions of the transgression and of their partners. Subsequently, victims responded to the same questionnaire while recalling the incident transgressors wrote about. We examined the consequences of the transgression from the perspectives of both transgressor and victim. In particular, we examined whether transgressors believed that they had been forgiven by victims and whether victims had in fact forgiven their partners. Transgressors' self-esteem impacted whether they believed they were forgiven. High self-esteem transgressors overestimated ($M=8.01$) how much their victims forgave them ($M=7.33$). In comparison low self-esteem transgressors ($M=7.53$) did not overestimate how much their victims forgave them ($M=7.64$). Similarly, low self-esteem victims were much less forgiving of their partners than were high self-esteem victims. These results fit with the Dependency Regulation Model (Murray, Holmes, MacDonald and Ellsworth, 1998). Low self-esteem victims, have low feelings of perceived regard, experience more negative emotions about the transgression and hence, expect to be less forgiven or are less forgiving than high self-esteem victims. Other results will be presented.

Boosting reflected appraisals with relationship affirmation.

LOMORE, CD, SPENCER, SJ and HOLMES, JG University of Waterloo
cdlomore@watarts.uwaterloo.ca

Reflected appraisals are people's perceptions of how highly they are valued by their partners. In comparison to high self-esteem individuals, people with low self-esteem tend to have low reflected appraisals, and as a result, tend to perceive their relationships more negatively (Murray, Holmes, MacDonald and Ellsworth, 1998). Using Steele's affirmation paradigm (Steele, 1988), we attempted to boost the reflected appraisals of low self-esteem individuals by reminding them about a value they share with their relationship partners. Participants of low and high self-esteem either described a value that they share with their partners (affirmed group) or they described why a personally unimportant value might be important to other people (control group). The results revealed that in comparison to low ($M=7.59$) and high ($M=8.35$) self-esteem controls, the affirmation procedure significantly boosted the reflected appraisals of both low ($M=8.18$) and high self-esteem ($M=8.68$) individuals. This boost in reflected appraisals manifested itself in participants' ratings of trust in their partners. Low self-esteem controls reported significantly less trust in their partners ($M=7.64$) than those in the affirmed group ($M=8.45$); whereas, the trust ratings of high self-esteem controls ($M=8.67$) did not differ from those in the affirmed condition ($M=8.10$). Other results will be presented.

Understanding aggression in close relationships within an integrative, evolutionary-social learning model.

MALAMUTH, N University of California, Los Angeles, USA and ADDISON, T McMaster University, Hamilton, Canada
nmalamut@ucla.edu

We integrate social psychological research on the topic of aggression in close relationships and in other social interactions by bridging evolutionary and more traditional social approaches to this phenomena. Social learning theories typically have emphasized that 'people are not born with preformed repertoires of aggressive behaviours; they must learn them in one way or another.' (p. 61, Bandura, 1973). The integrative evolutionary-based approach we emphasize uses a different conceptual framework. People are born neither 'good' or 'bad'. They are born with evolved psychological modules that were selected by evolutionary forces because they helped solved the adaptive problems of our ancestors. These modules include those underlying the use of aggressive tactics. This is no more 'biological pessimism' than the recognition that humans are also born with innate modules underlying characteristics such as empathy and morality is 'biological optimism.' As emphasized herein, most of these innate modules are relatively open or facultative programs that are also shaped in critical ways by social learning experiences. We show that there is much to be gained in applying such an integrative framework to better understanding the findings in a wide range of research programs on social interactions in close relationships and to prevention programs on aggression.

Thought and action: connecting attributions to behaviours in married couples' interactions.

MANUSOV, V University of Washington
manusov@u.washington.edu

Causal and responsibility attributions made by married partners are a frequent subject of study by relationship researchers. Few studies have connected couples' attributions to the behaviours they use in response to those thoughts, however. This study investigated the attributions members of 51 couples gave for the nonverbal behaviours used by their partners during a videotaped conversation on important topics (both positive and negative in tone). These couples had been married for an average of 4.86 years (range = 2 months to 40 years, $SD = 7.39$), 16 of the couples had children (mean number of children = 1.81, $SD = .98$), and the spouses varied in age from 21 to 63 ($M = 31.22$, $SD = 9.02$). The couples were generally quite satisfied in their marriages ($M = 31.25$, $SD = 3.37$, range = 22 to 35; Hendrick, 1988). Following the taping, a range of behaviours was rated, including facial animation, vocal tone, gaze, and lean, for the person making the attributions. These cues were then correlated with the thoughts the attributor had for his or her spouses' behaviours. Results showed that several cue sets were associated with the types of attributions people had made, and these were augmented somewhat by the degree of marital satisfaction felt by the attributor. These results provide support for the argument that attributions become particularly salient in couples' interaction when they have an impact on the future actions exhibited by the couple members. Reference: Hendrick, S. S. (1988). A generic measure of relationship satisfaction. *Journal of Marriage and the Family*, 50, 93-98.

Enhanced self-directed behavioural family intervention for families in rural and remote areas.

MARKIE-DODDS, C, SANDERS, MR and SMITH, J School of Psychology, The University of Queensland, Australia
carolmd@psy.uq.edu.au

This paper describes an enhanced self-directed behavioural family intervention specifically designed for families living in rural and remote locations. The program aims to enhance parenting skills and competence and positive parent-child relationships. Parents are taught 17 parenting skills to increase prosocial child behaviours and decrease problem behaviours in home and community settings. Enhanced Self-directed Triple P consists of a written parent training package and weekly telephone consultations for 10 weeks. In the present study, forty-five families with a preschool-aged child were recruited from rural Western Australia. Families were randomly allocated to (i) Enhanced Self-Directed Triple P, (ii) Standard Self-Directed Triple P; or (iii) a wait list control group. Families in the Standard condition received the written parent training materials but no telephone support. No intervention was provided for families assigned to the control group. Results will be discussed in terms of child behaviour, parenting style and competence, parental adjustment and relationship adjustment. As predicted, the Enhanced program was found to be superior to both the Standard program and the control condition. Follow-up data will also be presented.

Interpersonal disputing among Kalahari Bushmen.

McCALL, GJ University of Missouri-St. Louis
mccall@umsl.edu

Popular works have cumulatively altered Western views of the Bushmen (or San) peoples from one of 'brutal savages' to that of 'harmless peoples' terrified by the very prospect of violent interpersonal conflict. Ethnographic research among the Ju/'hoansi Bushmen concedes their cultural dread of violent conflict, yet carefully documents extremely high rates of fighting, armed violence, and homicide. How is this contradiction handled by the Ju/'hoansi themselves? Using rigorously systematic methods from cognitive anthropology (ethnosemantic domain definition), we undertook in 1998 the first comprehensively detailed mapping of the Ju/'hoansi cultural belief system about interpersonal disputing and dispute resolution. Just as systematic mapping of other cultural domains in other societies has helped to interpret relevant ethnographic accounts, our mapping of this particular cultural domain did cast useful light on how the Ju/'hoansi manage their distinctive cultural contradiction.

Separated fathers: grief and adjustment.

McKEERING H, NICHOLSON, J Queensland University of Technology and PAKENHAM K The University of Queensland
h.mckeering@qut.edu.au;

In Australia, there are over 52,000 divorces per annum, involving over 28,000 children (ABS, 1996). Common post separation arrangements result in many fathers being precluded from daily care of their children. The importance of fatherhood for men is often underestimated.

This qualitative study of 23 separated Brisbane fathers revealed that most of the fathers felt traumatised by separation from their children and grieved the loss, expectations, and plans, of being a resident father.

The loss of resident fathering often affected men differently from the loss of spouse. While some men were not unhappy about the separation from spouse, most men expressed grief over the separation from their children

This trauma reaction has been labelled 'separation grief' (Peter Vogel, 1998) and incorporates a constellation of psycho-physical health problems affecting separated men. Additionally, separated men are 6 times more likely to suicide, as compared to married men (Cantor and Slater, 1995).

The most common health problem for the fathers in the study was depression, with the majority of fathers citing mild to severe depression at some, or all stages, of separation. Other problems included anxiety, alcohol abuse, and suicidal ideation. Fathers differed in duration of post separation adjustment: some adjusted quickly, and others appeared distressed although separated for many years.

Exploring the beliefs that Australians hold about intimate relationships.

MEALLIN, T and LITTLEFIELD, L La Trobe University
t.meallin@latrobe.edu.au

This series of studies explored the types of beliefs that Australians hold about intimate relationships. In study 1, 197 participants were asked to list the things that they believed were important for ensuring a happy and successful intimate relationship. The resulting 1418 individual belief statements were grouped according to semantic content by two independent coders, and a key representative statement was selected for each of the groups. In study 2, 280 participants completed the 54-item Australian Relationship Beliefs Questionnaire (ARBQ). The data were subjected to factor analysis and revealed the presence of five factors. These factors were labelled 'Relationship Foundations', 'Individuality', 'Similarities',

'Giving of Self', and 'Accommodating Other'. To enhance reliability some items were removed and, in study 3, 229 participants completed the resulting 38-item ARBQ. The initial factor structure was supported. Test-retest reliability was acceptable as was internal reliability. Participants in study 3 also completed the Love Attitude Scale, the Relationship Scales Questionnaire, and the Relationship Belief Scale. Subsequent correlation analysis revealed theoretically consistent patterns amongst the measures. The relationship between the ARBQ factors and a range of cognitive and behavioural responses to conflict scenarios was also explored within the context of an Investment/Attribution/Efficacy Model.

Responses to conflict: the role of attributions, self-efficacy, and outcome expectations in an extended investment model.

MEALLIN, T and LITTLEFIELD, L La Trobe University
t.meallin@latrobe.edu.au

This study demonstrated the usefulness of a combined Investment/Attribution/Efficacy Model for investigating responses to conflict in intimate relationships. One hundred and twenty two couples completed a questionnaire that included the Relationship Attribution Measure (measuring causal, responsibility and blame attributions) a Relationship Questionnaire measuring Investment Model variables (Satisfaction, Investment, Alternatives and Commitment) and responses to conflict (Exit, Voice, Loyalty and Neglect), and new scales for Self-efficacy and Relationship Outcome Expectations. Data for males and females was analysed separately using correlation, multiple regression, and path analysis. The observed relationships between the Investment Model variables and Exit, Voice, and Neglect were consistent with previous research. However, when considering the extended model, these relationships were mediated by the cognitive variables. There were no predictors for Loyalty within the model. Consistent with previous research, a negative attribution pattern was predictive of destructive behaviour (Exit and Neglect) and a benign pattern with constructive behaviour (Voice), but with some sex differences. Other important sex differences were identified with regard to the roles of Self-efficacy, Relationship Outcome Expectations, and Commitment in predicting responses to conflict.

The contribution of dispositional expressiveness and relationship factors to emotion expression.

METTS, SM and CLEMENS, M Department of Communication Illinois State University
smmetts@mail.ilstu.edu

The study of emotion expression typically engages two types of questions: What is the role of individual differences in emotional expressiveness and what is the role of relationship factors in emotional expression. While both of these lines of inquiry are informative, findings remain equivocal, in part because dispositional tendencies are framed by relationship quality, implicit rules of emotion expression, type of emotion, and whether one's partner is perceived to be the immediate cause of that emotional experience. The purpose of the current investigation was to assess the relative contribution to emotional expression of both individual dispositions and relationship factors. Participants completed an emotion expression diary over a one-week period focused on a particular person with whom they had daily contact (spouse, dating partner, friend, or roommate). Participants were asked to check the emotions they experienced that day, the degree to which they expressed or withheld those emotions from the target other, intensity of the emotion, and source of the emotion. At the conclusion of the one-week period, participants completed several scales measuring individual tendencies toward emotional expressiveness and relevant aspects of the target relationship. Results suggest that dispositional expressiveness is multidimensional and constrained by certain relationship factors.

Attachment models and memory for conversation.

MILLER, JB Oberlin College
Judith.Miller@Oberlin.edu

Attachment models were hypothesized to mediate interest in the conversational ideas of others by supplying beliefs about the rewards that others provide. Especially when little is known about others, attachment beliefs would provide default expectations and influence attention to their conversational ideas. Having positive, attachment-related models of others was therefore predicted to correlate positively with memory for the conversational ideas of a stranger. Undergraduates rated themselves on secure, dismissing, preoccupied, and fearful attachment styles and several weeks later acted as participants or observers in short or long conversations with scripted confederates. Immediately after the conversations they took recall tests about the confederate's ideas. Their recall scores were correlated with measures of their models for self and others, which were constructed from their attachment style ratings. Recall of the confederate's ideas was positively correlated with measures of positive models for others, but the correlation was qualified in regression analyses by interaction effects involving measures of attachment models and conversation role, length, and sex composition of the student-confederate dyad. Results are discussed in terms of attachment-related motives in same-sex and opposite-sex relationships and in terms of relationship continuity that is afforded by memory for conversation.

Trait expressiveness and marital satisfaction: Why does psychological femininity matter in marriage?

MILLER, PJ University of Texas at Austin, HUSTON, TL University of Texas at Austin and CAUGHLIN, JP University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign
pjmillier@mail.utexas.edu

Research suggests that individuals high in trait expressiveness tend to have satisfying relationships, yet few studies have examined processes by which people with expressive dispositions build or maintain such relationships. We addressed this gap by examining the theoretical linkages between trait expressiveness and satisfaction, both in the early and in the middle years of marriage, using data from 142 couples taken from the PAIR Project, a four-wave thirteen-year longitudinal study of marital relationships.

Results indicated that expressive people and their partners had higher levels of marital satisfaction as newlyweds and were better able to maintain feelings of marital satisfaction over time. More importantly, the findings suggested that there are several processes by which trait expressiveness and satisfaction are related. First, trait expressiveness was directly related to marital satisfaction. Second, trait expressiveness was indirectly related to marital satisfaction via its linkages with affectionate behaviour. Expressive people engaged in more affectionate behaviour toward their partner. They also elicited more affectionate behaviour from their partner. Third, trait expressiveness was indirectly related to marital satisfaction via spouses' perceptions of their partner's responsiveness. Spouses high in expressiveness perceived their partner to be more responsive. They further were perceived to be more responsive by their partner. Higher levels of affectionate behaviour also were positively associated with people's perceptions of their partner's responsiveness. Study results were consistent with the notion that expressive people were able to see the best in their intimate partner even when their behaviour was disappointing. They were also consistent with the notion that expressive people were satisfied in their relationships with less from an intimate partner.

Changes in trust over time.

MILLER, P University of Texas at Austin and REMPEL, JK. St. Jerome's University
pjmiller@mail.utexas.edu

In a longitudinal study of changes in trust over time, 40 established couples were studied two years apart. At time 1, partners completed trust and marital satisfaction measures and engaged in a videotaped discussion of a difficult conflict issue in their relationship. Following the discussion, participants rated their partner's behaviours and motives on a series of bipolar scales. Trust was measured again in a follow-up study approximately two years later. Despite a substantial correlation between time 1 and time 2 trust ($r=.73$), analyses indicate that motivational attributions for the partner's behaviour during the conflict episode were predictive of trust two years later, even after controlling for relationship satisfaction and behavioural evaluations at time 1. Thus, changes in trust are not primarily associated with the assessment of a partner's behaviours but, rather, with the way in which those behaviours are seen to reflect the partner's underlying motives.

Impropriety: How (and why) we annoy and disgust our neighbours and friends.

MILLER, RS Sam Houston State University
RodFlash@aol.com

Boorish and obnoxious behaviour seems more prevalent all the time. What actions cause us to bristle in frustration or disgust? After a theoretical analysis of the origins of impropriety, this paper delineates the breaches of propriety—actions thought improper by witnesses because they break consensual rules—that we encounter in social life.

To identify common improprieties, 64 young adults compiled lists of the impolite and irksome things they noticed others doing over several days time. Fifteen categories of impropriety were developed using a method of analytic induction. Thirty-four young adults were then asked to use this scheme to tabulate the improprieties they encountered over four days; 991 obnoxious incidents were noted.

A first type of impropriety involved *individuals* who misused or mishandled themselves or their surroundings. A second type involved *interactions* with others. Each of the 15 breaches of propriety occurred often, some of them about once a day. Most were ordinarily judged to be at least moderately bothersome. Four events stood out as the improprieties that had the most impact on social life: control of one's body, insufficient manners, selfishness, and rudeness.

Two is good, but wouldn't six be better? Factor analysis of an attachment style questionnaire in a large sample.

MOREIRA, JM University of Lisbon, Portugal
joaomoreira@clix.pt

Recent factor analytic studies of attachment style questionnaires tend to converge upon a two-factor solution of preoccupation and avoidance. However, these studies did not use state-of-the-art criteria for choosing the number of factors to extract. Taking advantage of a sample of 585 Portuguese respondents to a 33-item attachment questionnaire, I used scree, parallel analysis and replicability criteria, which converged on a six-factor oblique solution of (1) preoccupation, (2) discomfort with closeness, (3) negative expectations toward others, (4) skill, desire and comfort with closeness, (5) comfort with support, and (6) compulsive self-reliance. A second order factor analysis further grouped these into three major factors: (I) preoccupation (factor 1, 2 and 3), (II) avoidance (factors 2 and negative 4 and 5), and (III) compulsive self-reliance (factor 6). Theoretical implications of these results for adult

attachment theory, especially in what concerns observable behaviour vs. underlying working models and types vs. dimensions issues are discussed.

In self-defense? Attachment style and differential use of defense mechanisms.

MOREIRA, JM and JUSTO, JMRM University of Lisbon, Portugal

joamoreira@clix.pt

This study examined the relationship between attachment style and the use of different defense mechanisms. Attachment style was measured using a 33-item scale, factor analyzed into 4 dimensions: preoccupation, avoidance, negative expectations toward others and dismissiveness. Defense mechanisms were assessed with the Defense Mechanisms Inventory, a questionnaire in which participants are requested to read 10 vignettes describing adverse or challenging situations, and to indicate, from among multiple choices, several aspects of how they would react. This instrument is scored for five types of defense mechanisms: turning against object, projection, principalization (e.g. intellectualization), turning against self, and reversal (e.g. denial, repression). In both genders, preoccupation and negative expectations toward others were related to a greater use of turning against self. Among women only, the preoccupied dimension was also related to greater use of projection and lesser use of principalization and reversal, and the dismissive style was related to greater use of turning against object. Among men only, the avoidance dimension was related to greater use of turning against self and lesser use of projection. It thus appears that the use of turning against self as a defense mechanism can play a role in the lower self-esteem found mostly among preoccupied persons

Using growth curves to analyze the size of support networks.

MORGAN, DL and NEWSOM, J Institute on Aging Portland State University

morgand@pdx.edu

Longitudinal surveys routinely show that the size of support networks is stable over time, even though somewhat different people are named in each wave of data. Our study confirms that some close relationships remain latent over time and are not named until activated. We used a series of surveys to elicit social networks at two-month intervals over a one-year period, which allowed us to analyze growth curves for the number of close relationships that were located over time. Respondents named an average of 13.1 close relationships in the first interview, but a cumulative total of 21.1 over the year, for an average 60% rate of growth. One of the most interesting findings was a strong correlation between the intercept and the slope in these growth curves, so that respondents who named more close relationships at baseline were also more likely to name additional close relationships over the year. In contrast, those who initially named fewer people showed little growth in their networks, naming the same people each time. Beyond these analyses for the total network, a comparison of the growth curves for family and nonfamily members showed significant differences in the linear and nonlinear rates of growth for these two types of relationships.

Kindred spirits? The benefits of egocentrism in close relationships.

MURRAY, SL State University of New York at Buffalo, HOLMES, JG University of Waterloo, BELLAVIA, G State University of New York at Buffalo, GRIFFIN, DW University of British Columbia and DOLDERMAN, D University of Waterloo
smurray@acsu.buffalo.edu

We argue that individuals are happiest in their relationships when they believe they have found a kindred spirit, someone who understands them and sees the world through the same lens as they do. As reality may not always be that accommodating, however, intimates may find this sense of confidence in a false sense of consensus. Both members of dating and married couples completed measures of satisfaction and felt understanding. They also described their own and their partners' traits, values, and day to day feelings to provide idiographic indices of actual similarity, assumed similarity, and understanding. The results revealed that satisfied individuals incorrectly and egocentrically perceived similarities between themselves and their partners. Such egocentrism predicted greater feelings of being understood by the partner, and feeling understood mediated the link between a false sense of consensus and satisfaction in marriage. Ironically, moreover, blissfully perceiving similarities that did not exist was actually more important for satisfaction in marital than dating relationships.

Context is key: Perceptions of the risky nature of romantic relationships and the use of available context in evaluation of relational transgressions.

NAIRN, SL University of Calgary, Canada and BOON, SD University of Calgary, Canada
slnairn@ucalgary.ca

How influential is knowledge of the context in which a transgression occurred when people judge events in others' relationships? And under what circumstances are people more or less likely to consider background details in drawing conclusions about negative relationship events? In an experiment predicated on the assumption that perceived risk elicits a cautious mode of cognitive processing (Boon and Holmes, 1999), we tested the hypothesis that thoughts of risk and accompanying feelings of vulnerability affect people's impressions of the diagnostic value of disambiguating context and thus whether or not such context will be used in the inference process. Participants evaluated the events and actors described in a relational transgression concerning perceived violation of norms regarding relationship exclusivity. We varied the type of background context participants received (no additional context, extenuating context, negative 'aggravating' context) as well as whether or not the risky nature of romantic relationships was salient while they processed such information. As predicted, evaluations of the transgressor and the transgression were most condemning among risk participants who received the additional aggravating context. Results will be discussed in relation to findings concerning participants' judgements of the relevance, informational value, clarity, and usefulness of the additional context they received.

Individual differences in self-presentational motives and day-to-day social interaction.

NEZLEK, JB and LEARY, MR College of William and Mary

jbnezl@attglobal.net

Using standard measures, 165 student participants described their self-presentational motives, social anxiety, self-consciousness, and psychological adjustment. Factor analysis of these twelve scores produced four factors, self-consciousness, depression, self-presentational motivation, and self-monitoring/social anxiety. Participants also maintained a variant of the Rochester Interaction Record (RIR) for one week. Using the RIR they described their reactions to their interactions, including their self-presentational concerns and motives. Relationships between ratings of interactions and scores on the four factors were examined using a series of multilevel random coefficient modeling analyses using the program HLM.

Scores on the self-consciousness factor were positively related to how nervous people were during interaction, how much they thought about the impression they were making, and how concerned they were with being liked and perceived as attractive. Scores on the self-presentational factor were positively related to how nervous people felt, how concerned they were with being perceived as ethical, and how enjoyable they found their interactions. Higher scores on the depression factor were associated with greater nervousness and more thinking about the impression being made. Self-monitoring/social anxiety was positively related to how nervous people were. In addition, there were numerous interactions between depression participant sex and familiarity with the environment (year in school), and these interactions will be discussed during the presentation.

A longitudinal study of courtship predictors of marital distress and divorce.

NIEHUIS, S and HUSTON, TL The University of Texas at Austin

SNBM@mail.utexas.edu

Huston, Caughlin, Houts, Smith, and George (in press) have recently examined the early marital antecedents of marital distress and divorce using three theoretical temporal models (the 'enduring dynamics' model, the 'disillusionment model' and the 'emergent distress' model) as conceptual frameworks. The authors found that 'enduring dynamics' were characteristic of stable marriages, while 'disillusionment' during the early years of marriage was characteristic of marriages that eventually dissolved. While the authors analyzed the early marital antecedents of marital satisfaction and stability, they did not examine premarital factors that lead couples down these different experiential paths. In our presentation, we focused on the quality of couples' premarital relationship, showing that courtship patterns foreshadow whether couples take a path to distress, divorce, or satisfaction. The data for the present study were part of a 4-Phase longitudinal research project devoted to the study of Processes of Adaptation in Intimate Relationships (PAIR). The sample consisted of 168 predominantly white, working class couples that were interviewed about their marriage in 1981, about two months after their wedding, and again in 1982, 1983, and 1995. Couples provided researchers with retrospective information about their courtship (questionnaire and courtship graph data) as well as information concerning their marital love, affection, conflict, negativity, satisfaction and status over the course of the study. The presentation will (a) describe theoretical and temporal frameworks useful for analyzing the association between premarital predictors and marital outcomes; (b) analyze the association of individual premarital predictors with marital characteristics; (c) identify different combinations of premarital characteristics as predictors of marital outcomes; and (d) examine whether different combinations of premarital characteristics will differently predict the initial levels and the declines of marital characteristics over time.

Intimate communication and sexual negotiation in Puerto Rican couples.

NINA, R. University of Puerto Rico
Rnina@coqui.net

In Puerto Rico there is a need for research in the area of sexuality. Therefore, the study of communication between heterosexual couples regarding sexual negotiation, and how this communication can be an influence on safe-sex practices is material. Extensive research was carried out with the following objectives: (1) to understand the construction of sexuality; (2) to identify verbal and nonverbal messages in sexual communication; (3) to establish differences in the sexual communication of the couple; (4) to analyze the strategies that they use in their sexual negotiation; and (5) to comprehend the meanings of safe-sex practices and the prevention of HIV/AIDS. The analysis will be realized by means of a combination of quantitative and qualitative methods such as the sexual communication scale, sexual life history questionnaire, focus groups, and couple dialogue inventory. The sample consisted of 30 heterosexual couples with a mean age of 20 years. They were compelled to certain requisites such as having lived together as a couple for at least six months. The results disclose gender differences regarding the construction of love and sexuality; the sense of invulnerability in view of HIV/AIDS; and the submissive role that women assume in the process of sexual negotiation. We propose future research on the subject of heterosexual couples.

Attachment and love: A reality with two faces.

OJEDA-GARCÍA, A and DÍAZ-LOVING, R. Facultad de Psicología, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México
cadycpac@avantel.net

Relationships are complex constructions, the consideration of many factors is needed in their understanding. In those cases in which these factors have been used interchangeably, confusion has resulted in the definition. An example of this process is present in the analysis of attachment and love. These concepts, in the context of interpersonal relationships, are seen as interaction styles between couples. The present research project is directed at differentiating the meaning of love and attachment in Mexican couples. 120 male and female Mexican subjects (60 couples) responded to an attachment styles and love styles measure developed for this study. The correlation results show the similarities and contrasts among the attachment and love styles dimensions.

Relationship distress, gender and the accessibility of positive and negative relationship information.

OSGARBY, SM Griffith University, Brisbane, Australia
osgarby@mailbox.gu.edu.au

Based on the proposition that maritally distressed couples develop elaborate, negative cognitive schema about their spouse, we hypothesized that distressed partners would demonstrate greater access to negative descriptors, and less access to positive descriptors of their partner than non-distressed partners. Moreover, based on prior findings that females have more elaborated schema for affect laden relationships than males, we predicted females would show higher relationship schema accessibility than males. Twenty-eight happy and twenty-five distressed couples completed a memory accessibility task where each spouse was asked to verbalize as many positive partner descriptors and as many negative partners descriptors as possible in two separate 60 second time periods. As predicted distressed couples had shorter response latency and greater productivity for negative descriptors, and longer response latency and less productivity for positive descriptors, than non-distressed

couples. Consistent with the gender difference hypothesis, females had significantly shorter response latencies overall than males, but there was no overall gender difference in terms of descriptor productivity.

Intimacy multidimensional inventory.

OSNAYA-MORENO, M, DÍAZ-LOVING, R and RIVERA, AS Facultad de Psicología, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México
mosnaya@hotmail.com

This study examines intimacy meaning and its areas for Mexican people. This study was confirmed by two studies: the pilot and a final study. The pilot study was conducted with male and female (N=120) heterosexual senior high school and college students. The instrument used was based on the intimacy dimensions proposed by Sternberg (1986). Results were analysed by content answers and by frequency statistics (behaviours, feelings and thoughts).

The final study was conducted with 720 participants (x=32 years old). The instrument used was based on pilot study results and on literature review. It was conformed by 115 items with answers from 1=I agree totally to 5=I disagree totally. Answers were analysed by frequency statistics, t student, factorial analysis by principal components and an ANOVA. The intimacy concept for Mexican people was conformed by 14 factors. Each one corresponded to an intimacy area. Intimacy areas were grouped by 3 basic dimensions: positive, negative and sexual. The positive dimension was composed of respect, security, empathy, communication, sharing and altruism. The negative dimension was composed of discomfort, incompatibility, mistrust, moving away, fear of being injured, loneliness and affect lack. The sexual dimension was the attraction expression through caress, communication and well-being in sexual relationships. ANOVA results showed that there are differences by sex, courses, legal status and number of children.

A developmental perspective on fatherhood: The relationship between child care involvement and societal generativity.

PAKENHAM, KI School of Psychology, The University of Queensland and MCKEERING, H Centre for Public Health Research, Queensland University of Technology
kenp@psy.uq.edu.au

Consistent with an adult developmental (rather than a social-structural) theory of fatherhood, child care involvement is proposed as a key stimulus for men developing generativity, the seventh Eriksonian phase of psychosocial development. This study employs a tripartite conceptualisation of generativity as consisting of biological, parental, and societal generativity. The purpose of this study was to (1) explore the relationship between parental generativity and societal generativity in fathers, (2) determine which child care activities promoted societal generativity in men, and (3) examine the same relationships in mothers. Fifty-eight fathers and seventy-six mothers completed questionnaires. Predictors included demographics, pre-generativity phases, parental generativity (psychological involvement in the parenting role and child care activities). Results of hierarchical regressions indicated that after controlling for the effects of demographics and pre-generativity phases, parental generativity predicted societal generativity in fathers, but not in mothers. Results of correlations indicated that child care activities that promote the social-emotional development of the child were related to societal generativity in fathers, whereas activities that promoted the academic-intellectual development of the child, were related to societal generativity in mothers. Findings support the utility of an adult developmental approach to understanding parenthood, and in particular fatherhood. Results have implications for parental intervention programs, family therapy and social policy.

Perceptions, pathways and processes of those in long-lasting relationships.

PARKER, RA Australian Institute of Family Studies.

Email: robypnp@aifs.org.au

As a prelude to a proposed major study of relationships, the Australian Institute of Family Studies undertook a small qualitative study of people in long lasting relationships. Groups comprised members of first and second marriages and de facto relationships who had participated in the Australian Family Life Course study, a national random survey of 2685 households conducted by the Institute in 1996.

Small group interviews were conducted to explore how respondents view marriage, their expectations at the time of their marriage, their perceptions of changes to marriage and their thoughts on supporting marriages and relationships. Demographic information, relationship satisfaction, and attitudes towards divorce were also measured.

Participants, particularly those married for over thirty years, recalled feeling unprepared for married life but quite certain about its permanence. They also saw younger couples as being better informed about marriage than they themselves had been, but less able to adapt to it. The importance of parental role models and extended family was emphasised. Their pathway through marriage had been one of learning and adaptation, and acceptance of changes in themselves, their partners, and their marriage.

Parent-child relationships, self-esteem, and identity style: A comparison of adult adoptees and non-adoptees.

PASSMORE, NL, BOURKE, CJ and BAKER, SF University of Southern Queensland
nolapass@usq.edu.au

While much research has focused on adopted children, comparatively little empirical work has considered issues facing adult adoptees. The need to fill this gap has become increasingly important in recent years due to the opening of adoption records and the subsequent increase in the incidence of searches and reunions. In this paper, data will be presented from a questionnaire study comparing adult adoptees and non-adoptees in terms of parent-child relationships, self-esteem, and identity style. While some significant differences were found between the two groups, comparisons within the adopted group were more important. In particular, there was some evidence that adopted adults who had met their birthmothers differed from those who had not. Implications for counselling and future research will be discussed.

'Affection never was wasted': a model of the communication of affection.

PENDELL, SD Colorado State University
spendell@vines.colostate.edu

Affection is the need for positive regard from another and the feeling of positive regard for another, communicated through affectionate behaviours, that occurs in relationships ranging from acquaintance to intimate. It plays a significant role in child development, parenting, couple relationships, adult well-being, and elder health; it is crucial to our existence and an underlying dimension of interpersonal relationships. This essay develops a model of the process of affectionate communication by examining the major factors that influence that process: (1) cultural elements, including collective/individual, high/low context, communalism, and rules and expectations regarding affection; (2) context/situation, including private/public, interpersonal/group, social/task, emotional/neutral, and immediate/delayed; (3) the individuals involved, each of whom has a particular pattern of affectionate communication

based on the biological/genetic and social/environmental development of affectionate behaviours and influenced by personal style, mood, motivational state, goal, and the demographic variables of age, ethnic origin, health/disability, role, and sex/gender as well as the individual's consideration of the other's affectionate behaviour; (4) and the relationship itself, including compatibility and reciprocity of behaviours and the type, level, and sex composition of the relationship. The model illustrates areas in which further research is needed and provides support for Interaction Adaptation Theory.

Sometimes things just go wrong: emotions and behaviours in negative relationships.

PENDELL, SD and KLIER, K Colorado State University
spendell@vines.colostate.edu

Negative relationships are common, yet relatively little research has been done on the emotions and behaviours involved this 'dark' side of the relationship continuum. This essay first developed The Emotional and Behavioural Continuum of Negative Relationships (EBCNR) from the literature, then tested that model. Participants were 174 undergraduate students who had experienced a negative relationship. They were asked to describe that relationship, specifically, who the relationship was with; how they felt when the relationship went wrong, and what kind of behaviour they used to show they were not happy with the course of the relationship. Respondents listed six types of feelings experienced when a negative relationship occurred: angry, bad/upset/sad/disappointed, betrayed/hurt, frustrated/confused, worthless/devastated, and other (including mixed feelings, tired/uncomfortable, and others), and eight types of behaviours used to show they were not happy with the relationship: confront the other about the relationship, exit the relationship, avoid the relationship, have an emotional response (crying, depression), and other (including redefining the negative relationship positively, redefining the negative relationship negatively, taking purposeful revenge, and doing nothing). These responses were used to refine the EBCNR model's four types of negative relationships: indifferent, disaffected, distasteful, and hateful.

Keeping his interest: College women's consensual participation in unwanted sex with a dating partner.

PEPLAU, LA and IMPETT, EA University of California, Los Angeles
Lapeplau@ucla.edu

Dating partners often have differing preferences concerning the timing or nature of their joint sexual activity. However, such disagreements do not always result in one partner rejecting a sexual overture or the other using coercion to gain compliance. Rather, individuals sometimes freely accept a partner's sexual overture even when they are not personally interested at that time. Why? Previous research has shown that an individual's commitment to maintaining a relationship is a strong predictor of general acts of sacrifice in the relationship. Would this be true in the sexual arena?

We surveyed an ethnically diverse sample of American college women about their experiences of and reasons for sexual sacrifice with their current boyfriends. Women who were highly committed to their dating partners were more willing to engage in a broad range of unwanted sexual activities than were less committed women. Interestingly, women were even more likely to engage in unwanted sex when they perceived that their boyfriend felt less commitment than they did. Results suggests that women sometimes engage in sexual sacrifice in order to promote intimacy in their relationships and/or to keep a less interested partner from leaving a relationship.

Commitment among lesbian and heterosexual couples: A test of the Rusbult model.

PEPLAU, LA, BEALS, KP and IMPETT, EA University of California, Los Angeles
Lapeplau@ucla.edu

Secondary analyses of data from a large survey of American couples (Blumstein and Schwartz, 1983) tested Rusbult's investment model of relationship commitment and stability among 301 lesbian and 3,627 heterosexual married couples. For both lesbians and heterosexuals, regression analyses demonstrated that satisfaction, investments, and the quality of alternatives were each significant predictors of psychological commitment and together accounted for a significant portion of the variance in commitment. Further, commitment significantly predicted whether or not couples were still together 18-months after initial testing. Finally, structural equation modeling demonstrated that the data fit the overall Rusbult model well in both samples. Together, these findings add support to the usefulness and generalizability of the Rusbult model across a range of couples and using different measures to assess key constructs. This is one of the relatively few studies to test the hypothesized link between commitment and stability using longitudinal data. In addition, these analyses are the first to use structural equation modeling to test the entire Rusbult model in lesbian and married heterosexual samples. Limitations of the model and directions for future research are considered.

Reference: Blumstein, P., and Schwartz, P. (1983). *American couples*. New York: William Morrow.

Unidirectional and bidirectional spouse abuse: Gender and abuse in Air Force couples.

PITTMAN, JF, BARTOSZUK, K, TAYLOR, L, BUCKLEY, R and LEE, S Department of Human Development and Family Studies, Auburn University
jpittman@humsci.auburn.edu

Characteristics of 7,287 initiators of spouse abuse (5,279 males; 2,008 females) identified by the Family Advocacy Program of the USAF between 1988 and 1996 were analyzed by gender and pattern of abuse (i.e., 4,234 cases of unidirectional abuse, 3,053 perpetrators involved in bidirectional abuse). Bivariate analysis showed: female – compared to male – perpetrators were more likely to be involved in bi-directional abuse; inflicted less serious injuries; were more likely to report abuse in their childhood but less likely to re-offend. MANOVAs indicated that offender sex and directionality of abuse were both independently related to the level of personal distress reported by the perpetrator of violence and to the quality of the family climate they described. Female (compared to male) offenders were more distressed, had more marital problems, reported more conflict and control in the family but less cohesion. Unidirectional abuse was associated with more distress, but less conflict and control than bidirectional abuse. Offender sex was the more powerful effect and the two variables did not interact. Implications of these findings for theoretical debates regarding gender in domestic violence were discussed.

Tense and non-tense discussions and the negotiation of housework allocations in early marriage.

PITTMAN, J and OTTO, P Department of Human Development and Family Studies, Auburn University
jpittman@humsci.auburn.edu

Daily logs tracked housework investments and the occurrence of 'discussions' about the allocation in a sample of 27 married couples. We examined whether spouses' time spent performing housework changed following a discussion about the division of household labour; whether satisfaction with one's own and one's spouse's performance increased or decreased following a discussion; whether greater tension in a discussion was related to outcomes; and whether being the initiator of a discussion was relevant to outcomes. Repeated-measures ANOVAS of couples' responses over 3-day periods revealed whether spouses perceived differences in own or spouse's time spent or satisfaction with own or spouse's performance when discussions occurred. Discussions were associated with respondents and partners spending more time in housework and greater satisfaction with own and spouse's performance on the day of the discussion compared to the previous or following day. Analysis of tension levels associated with these discussions revealed a moderately complicated pattern of results and indicated that (a) husbands and wives responded to tension differently and (b) who initiated the tension mattered to the pattern of time spent and the apparent meaning of the time contribution.

Emotion in theories of close relationships.

PLANALP, S University of Montana
sallyp@selway.umt.edu

In personal experience, emotion is at the core of close relationships and is a powerful driving force in their development, durability, and dissolution. In theories, however, emotion is much less central and sometimes even quite peripheral. Recent research in the study of emotion suggests several ways in which existing theories might be enriched by taking emotion more seriously. For example, social exchange theory could be made more intuitively appealing by incorporating recent research on the role of emotion in decision-making. Dialectical theories could be enriched by incorporating the emotions that provide feelings of dialectical tension and drive movement between poles. Stage theories of relational development could be elaborated by including how feelings change as relationships develop and deteriorate. In addition, the dyadic processes by which emotions are negotiated in close relationships are phenomena that must be considered in their own right, even if they do not constitute a comprehensive and free-standing relational theory. Researchers might consider, for example, how emotional intensity is matched in order to avoid unrequited love, how mutual empathy and emotional attunement develops, how emotional display and restraint both reveal and negotiate power, and how shared feelings are created through activities and disclosure.

Intimacy research in the 21st century: A new organizational framework.

PRAGER, KJ The University of Texas at Dallas

kprager@utdallas.edu

Substantial research evidence has shown that intimacy affects individual and relationship well being. It therefore behooves us to understand better how individuals learn to be effective intimate relaters. This talk presents a model of effective intimate relating, or *intimacy capacity*, that draws both on existing research and on clinical theory and practice, and to suggest processes by which people become effective intimate partners.

As they grow, children acquire psychological resources and skills that they use to cope with the joys and risks of close relationships. Because these resources facilitate effective intimate relating, they can be thought of as building blocks of intimacy capacity. Some of these building blocks have been the subject of extensive research: (1) a history of secure attachment relationships, (2) sensitivity to others' emotional states, (3) an ability to disclose personal, private feelings to another, and (4) a capacity for smooth and effective social functioning. Other important resources, revealed primarily through clinical theory and experience, deserve systematic study but have not yet been thoroughly investigated: (1) a capacity to regulate togetherness and separateness without undue anxiety or conflict, (2) an enjoyment of touch, physical affection, and sexual relations, (3) a capacity to accept partner differences without undue anxiety or anger, and without a need to 'make the other change,' and (4) an ability to tolerate emotional vulnerability without undue anxiety. For this talk, I review evidence indicating that each of these contributes to a capacity for intimacy, and suggest research directions for the future.

An early intervention to improve personal relationships between teenagers and their parents.

RALPH, A James Cook University

Alan.Ralph@jcu.edu.au

This paper describes a multilevel early intervention program designed to provide parents with specific strategies to improve and maintain personal relationships with their teenage children. The program is based on a combination of education about the developmental needs of adolescents, skills training to improve communication and problem-solving skills, plus specific modules to deal with common problems encountered by parents and adolescents that can escalate into major conflict and violence. The program is an upward extension of the successful Triple P - Positive Parenting Program for parents of younger children, and makes use of videotaped examples, parent information tip sheets, practitioner manuals, and parent workbooks. It utilises theories of developmental trajectories and incorporates an analysis of how interactions between parents and children come under strain as competing peer interactions become more frequent during adolescence. Implementation of the program in a current community-based research trial will be described.

The measurement of violence in male same-sex relationships.

REGAN, KV, BARTHOLOMEW, K, LANDOLT, M and ORAM, D Simon Fraser University, Burnaby, BC, Canada.

zach@sfu.ca

Previous research suggests that rates of violence in same-sex relationships are at least as high as those in opposite-sex relationships (e.g. Kelly and Warshafsky, 1987). While research has examined the reliability and validity of violence measures in heterosexual relationships, no work has examined violence measurement in same-sex relationships. This study evaluated the structure of a revised version of the Conflict Tactics Scale (CTS) in a random sample of gay and bisexual men living in the West End of Vancouver, Canada. 284 gay and bisexual men reported on perpetration and receipt of 14 violent acts in their same-sex relationships, both at any time in the past and during the last twelve months. Results from an item response theory analysis indicated that the violence items were dispersed along the underlying violence continuum, from lower to higher amounts of violence. The items also discriminated well in this range for both perpetration and receipt ever in the past as well as during the last 12 months. Overall, results suggest that the revised version of the CTS used in this study is appropriate for assessing severity of violence in male same-sex relationships. We discuss the importance of evaluating measures before applying them to new populations.

Therapeutically induced changes in couple identity: the role of 'we-ness' in relationship satisfaction.

REID, DW and DALTON, JA York University Psychology Department

dreid@yorku.ca

Thirteen couples referred for Couple Therapy received 12 hours of therapy designed to enhance each partner's mutual identity. Self-report measures of marital satisfaction, mutuality, similarities and self-other merging circles were taken at the first and last sessions. Audiotaped transcriptions of the first and last sessions were reliably coded for evidence of each partner's sense of 'We-ness'. Pre-post mean differences on all measures were significantly improved statistically and clinically. At post-test, 'We-ness' correlated positively with satisfaction, mutuality, similarities and self-other merging. At pre-test 'We-ness' correlated only with satisfaction. However, pre-post improvements in 'We-ness' correlated significantly with pre-post improvements in satisfaction, mutuality, similarities, and merging. The findings support studying partner's tacit knowledge structures and other dynamic systemic-constructivist aspects of relationships.

Appetite and aversion in everyday relating.

REIS, HT and GABLE, SL University of Rochester

reis@scp.rochester.edu

Considerable research shows that how people cope with negative events and interactions is influential in determining the long-term success of a relationship. Less well-understood is the impact of positive events and interactions. There is ample theoretical reason to expect that these processes may differ. For example, extensive research across domains as diverse as attitudes, motivation, emotion, and temperament has demonstrated that the behavioural systems regulating approach toward positive, rewarding stimuli and avoidance of negative or punishing stimuli are functionally independent. The research we have been conducting applies this same conceptual distinction to personal relationships. In simple terms, we propose that the processes involved in relating well may not be the same as those involved in not relating badly.

Our presentation will begin with brief discussion of the conceptual underpinnings of the appetite-aversion distinction. Next we will review research from three studies that provide evidence of their differential impact on personal relationships. Study 1 is a diary study of marital interaction, and it demonstrates independent effects of positive and negative interactions on affect and relational well-being. Study 2 shows that capitalization -- how relationship partners respond to each other's good fortune -- influences relationship outcomes, over and above how couples deal with conflict. Study 3 is a short-term longitudinal study of approach and avoidance goals and their impact on college students' general social life and close relationships.

Boundary theory and relationship closeness.

REMPEL, JK, BURRIS, CT St. Jerome's University and OCAMPO, M University of Waterloo

Jrempel@watarts.uwaterloo.ca

Boundary theory defines the self as the psychological boundary delineating 'me' from 'not me.' The self-boundary is vulnerable to threat across three distinct yet related domains: *bodily* (skin penetration), *social* (interpersonal vulnerability), and *spatial* (loss of identity markers). We predicted that those who have included a close partner within their self-defining boundary would respond differently when the relationship itself is threatened than when they are personally threatened within the relationship. If people sensitive to spatial threat define themselves according to their relationship status, they should be motivated to maintain their relationship. However, threats from within the relationship should lead those who are sensitive to social threat to push the partner away.

As predicted, people highly sensitive to spatial threat indicated greater closeness to their partner following exposure to a vignette in which a romantic partner was potentially involved in an extra-relational affair. Conversely, those with greater sensitivity to social threat were more likely to create greater distance between themselves and their partner. In a second vignette involving the potential revelation of highly personal sexual secrets to the partner, women with greater sensitivity to social threat also created greater distance. However, with no relationship threat in this vignette, there was no threat to those high in spatial sensitivity.

Relationship of males' prescriptive breastfeeding beliefs to their partners' breastfeeding intentions.

REMPEL, LA University of Waterloo and REMPEL, JK St. Jerome's University

larempel@watarts.uwaterloo.ca

Health behavioural decisions are most often considered to be independent, personal decisions. However, there is some evidence that intimate partners can significantly affect decision-making. This study examined how male partners affect pregnant women's breastfeeding decisions over and above mothers' own reasons for and against breastfeeding.

We used the reasons model (Meichenbaum and Fong, 1992) to examine the breastfeeding decisions of 318 women pregnant with their first baby. Women indicated the strength of importance of pro and con breastfeeding reasons at three levels (evidence-based Level I, self-consequential Level II, and affective, schema-related Level III) to their intentions to breastfeed to six time points over the first year postpartum. Male partners were asked to indicate their prescriptive beliefs about whether they felt that their pregnant partner both should and would breastfeed to each of the same six time points.

Not only were males partners' likelihood estimates very accurate at predicting their partners' breastfeeding intentions but their prescriptive breastfeeding beliefs predicted the strength of their pregnant partners' breastfeeding intentions, over and above the pregnant partners' own breastfeeding reasons.

These results suggest that partners do affect each others' decisions and highlights the importance of focusing on partner effects when designing behaviour change interventions.

Lusting after one's partner: changing patterns within the relational context.

RIDLEY, C, BUSBOOM, A, COLLINS, D, GILSON, M, ALMEIDA, D, FELDMAN, C and CATE, R University of Arizona
ridley@u.arizona.edu

This research examined daily changes in lust toward marital partners over 56 consecutive days, and its association with daily ratings of positive/negative emotions, power, and closeness. Forty-four partners (22 couples) completed daily ratings of these variables. Cluster analysis, using level of lust and degree of fluctuation over time, revealed four patterns. These patterns were: 1) no lust (10% of days only slight lust), 2) low-fluctuating (no lust-48% and slight 41%), 3) moderately fluctuating (approximately one-third at slight and another one-third at moderate), and 4) highly fluctuating (frequent fluctuations between no lust and very high levels of lust). Within person analyses (i.e., HLM) examined the relationship of daily emotions, power, and closeness with both partners' daily lust. In general, on days when partners felt high on lust, they and their partners were high on positivity, low on negativity, high on closeness, and low on power. Gender analyses showed similar associations between one partner's lust and the other's affective and relationship states. However, husbands' lust was more closely tied to their own negative emotions and power, than for wives' within person correlations. These findings demonstrated close ties between lust, affect, and relationship states.

The role of conflict-based communication responses and outcomes in female domestic violence toward male partners.

RIDLEY, C and FELDMAN, C University of Arizona
ridley@u.arizona.edu

The association between conflict response and outcome behaviours and the frequency/severity of female domestic violence towards male partners was investigated. Female volunteers (n=170) reported on the frequency, severity (e.g. pushed, threw something, punched, used a weapon) and injuriousness (e.g. minor bruises, broken bones) of violent acts for both self and partner. Participants reported on eight communication responses (e.g. verbal aggression, demand/withdraw, avoidance) and four outcomes (e.g. resolution status, emotional distance) in the context of conflict discussions. Approximately one-third of the women were nonviolent, while a third performed frequent and severe acts. Major injury occurred twice as often to women than to male partners. Approximately one-third of the women reported an equal number of violent acts for self and partner, one-third reported more violent acts toward self than toward partner, and one-third reported more violent acts toward partner than toward self. Relative to nonviolent relationships, those with female violence had **more** male and female unilateral verbal aggression, **more** mutual verbal aggression, **more** male demand/partner withdraw, and **less** constructive relative to destructive communication. These relationships had **poorer** resolution of problems and **more** emotional distance subsequent to problem arguments and discussions than their nonviolent counterparts.

Development and Psychometric analysis of the Mexican power questionnaire.

RIVERA-ARAGÓN, S, DÍAZ-LOVING, R and AVELARDE BARRÓN, MP National Autonomous University of Mexico
Sofiar@servidor.unam.mx

The way in which a member of a couple convinces to her/his partner to do something has been termed power strategies. Researches have developed several classification systems to indicate the dimensions and impact of these strategies (e.g. Parsons, 1963; French y Raven, 1959; Raven, 1965; Marwell y Schmitt, 1967; Falbo, 1977 y Falbo y Peplau, 1980). Measurement of power strategies centres on two methodologies. Those developed with structured and closed items and others based on an open format. Using this open question method, Rivera, Díaz Loving, Sánchez y Alvarado (1996) identified 5 negative and 7 positive power strategies for Mexican couples. Based on the obtained categories, a 147-item inventory was developed and validated with 678 Mexican subjects in the present study. Psychometric analysis confirms the presence of 14 conceptually clear and statistically robust factors. The dimensions described cover a wide variety of power strategies, which go from authoritative and coercive, all the way to rational and egalitarian. The role of socio-culture on the development of these strategies and their impact on couple relationships in Mexico will be discussed.

Direct observation of intimate interactions: Behavioural processes and marital outcomes.

ROBERTS, LJ University of Wisconsin/Madison
LJROBER1@facstaff.wisc.edu

To explore the relationship between intimacy relevant behaviours and marital outcomes for married couples, this study used direct observation procedures to document the behavioural processes that occur in naturalistic intimate conversations. Intimate interactions involving expressions of care, love, and interpersonal needs were elicited between married spouses and videotaped. The interactions were coded using both microanalytic and global coding schemes to document emotional expressiveness and the partner's responses to such expressions. Assessments of marital outcomes (e.g. stability, satisfaction) were assessed concurrently and in a three year follow up survey. Despite the fact that positive behaviours have not been found to be robust predictors of marital outcomes in observational studies using a conflictual interaction task, frequencies of open emotional expressiveness and responsive care-giving were both found to be strongly related to marital outcomes. Emotionally responsive behaviour, particularly when enacted by wives, accounted for significant variance in marital quality, even after controlling for negative behaviour. Results highlight the potential role of positive behavioural transactions in the development of marital dysfunction. Findings are discussed in light of the implications for marital functioning and observational approaches to intimate behaviour.

Loneliness, attitudes toward solitude, and solitude skill.

ROOK, K University of California, Irvine
ksrook@uci.edu

Research on loneliness has typically emphasized the difficulties that lonely people experience in establishing and maintaining satisfying social ties, yet theorists have also argued that lonely people experience difficulties spending satisfying time by themselves. Specifically, lonely people are believed to hold ambivalent or negative attitudes toward solitude, and to have limited solitude skill. The current study investigated these ideas in a sample of 192 young adults. Participants completed a questionnaire that assessed their loneliness, the frequency with which they spent time alone, and their attitudes about spending time alone. In response to open-ended questions, they also indicated the activities in which they would engage if they had to spend time by themselves on a weekend evening and a weekday evening. Compared to less lonely individuals, the lonelier young adults engaged in more solitary activities, but they also held more negative attitudes toward such activities, felt less comfortable spending time alone, and reported more resistance to solitary activities. In addition, lonelier participants reported greater difficulty finding satisfying ways to spend leisure time alone and identified fewer satisfying activities in which they could engage by themselves. The implications of these findings for the sources of lonely individuals' interpersonal distress will be discussed.

Causal attributions and the perception of social support.

RUSSELL, D, HESSLING, R and CUTRONA, C Iowa State University
Drussell@iastate.edu

Previous research has indicated that causal attributions for a problem affect the likelihood of providing social support. A theoretical model specifying how causal attributions for supportive behaviour affect perceptions of support will be described. This model predicts that attributions for supportive behaviour to internal and controllable causes enhance perceptions of support, whereas attributions for supportive behaviour to external and uncontrollable causes decrease perceptions of support. Data supporting this model, from both correlational and experimental studies, will be presented. These findings suggest methods for altering the perceptions of support, which in turn may affect both physical and mental health. This model further suggests an integration between causal explanations for negative events and causal explanations for assistance that is provided by others in response to those negative events. For example, an event that is your responsibility may lead you to anticipate a lack of social support in response to the event from family members or friends. In turn, receiving support from a family member or friend in response to the event should lead to internal and controllable attributions for the supportive behaviour (e.g. he or she really cares about me). Such an attribution should in turn enhance feelings of support.

Face-to-face interactions: The role in romantic relationships.

RYCHENER, S Texas Tech University, FRYE, N University of Florida, FITZPATRICK, J Texas Tech University, MCCOURT, A Texas Tech University and MILLER, B Texas Tech University

q5112@ttacs.ttu.edu

Face-to-face (FTF) contact with romantic partners is assumed to be important to relationship development. This assumption may not be appropriate, however, for individuals who meet/maintain their relationships via the internet. They may have less FTF contact, and relationships may differ from those who have these traditional contacts.

To explore these differences, 584 individuals in romantic relationships completed an online survey. The respondents provided information about how they met (interneters vs. noninterneters), personality traits (idealism), and relationship characteristics (length). ANOVAs indicated that compared to noninterneters, interneters were more idealistic, more comfortable in nonface-to-face (NFTF) interaction (via email/phone), and had fewer FTF contacts. Further, interneters had shorter relationships.

It's possible that these differences might reflect factors beyond the relationship itself. That is, interneters may be separated by distance and have less opportunity to have FTF contact. Thus, ANCOVAs (controlling frequency of FTF contact) were conducted. Under this condition, there were no differences between interneters and noninterneters on idealism and relationship length. However, interneters were still significantly more comfortable with NFTF contact than noninterneters. These findings suggest that FTF may play a role in both interneters/noninterneters romantic relationships, but some differences (preferences for NFTF contact) remain. Further exploration of the internet in relationships is warranted.

From acceptable to offensive behaviours in couple relationships.

SÁNCHEZ-ARAGÓN, R and DÍAZ-LOVING, R National Autonomous University of Mexico

rozzara@servidor.unam.mx

Couples exchange behaviours producing effects on both personal and interpersonal variables. Behaviour has an impact and a social interpretation in regards to the process of getting close or becoming distant of one's partner. Behaviours range from socially acceptable (normal within the expectations of a give sociocultural group), to offensive (not acceptable) or insufficient (those which do not reach the minimum standards set by the group, such as passivity or inhibition). Based on this paradigm, a self-report measure aimed at open behaviour in couples was developed. In the first study, judges offered instrumental and expressive behaviours for each of the three given categories. In the second study, subjects responses to the self-report constructed from the concepts, derived from the first study, were submitted to item discrimination, factor analysis and internal consistency evaluation of the factorial dimensions. As a result, well-defined positive and negative dimensions were found, which show psychometric robustness and conceptual relevance to couples life.

Effects of parenting interventions on marital relationships.

SANDERS, MR The University of Queensland
m.sanders@psy.uq.edu.au

Parenting interventions have historically been viewed as either preventive programs to improve parent-child relationships or treatment programs to address behavioural problems in children. However, relatively little is known about how parenting interventions affect other aspects of family functioning, particularly the marital relationship. As marital conflict has been shown to be both a predictor of behavioural problems in children and to be related to dropout from child focused therapy, clarification of the effects of parenting interventions on couples' relationships is important. This paper reviews evidence from several controlled trials evaluating the Triple P-Positive Parenting Program, a form of behavioural family intervention. Findings from these studies show that parenting interventions can have powerful intervention effects on interparental conflict and relationship satisfaction, beyond the targeted focus on parenting skills. Implications of these findings for the prevention oriented interventions that target marital distress are discussed.

Comparison of interview and self-report assessments of attachment: Are inaccurate self-reports biased?

SCHARFE, E Trent University
escharfe@trentu.ca

Researchers consistently report moderate correspondence between interview and self report assessments of attachment (Crowell, Treboux, and Waters, 1999; Shaver and Bartholomew, 1999). To date, however, no one has explored whether there are systematic differences between participants who accurately report attachment (i.e. self-report is same as interview codings) and participants who inaccurately report attachment. I examined the correspondence between interview and self-report assessments in two independent samples (92 undergraduates and 79 established couples) using three methods to assess accuracy (correlations, mean differences, and structural equation modelling [SEM]). I found that participants were moderately accurate and secure and insecure participants were equally likely to accurately report their style. Interview coders rated accurate secure participants high on scales of elaboration and coherence and low on idealization. Inaccuracy and insecurity was associated with lower levels of elaboration and coherence and higher idealization. Interestingly, I found that interviewers rated preoccupied women were significantly more likely to report that they were secure than preoccupied. This tendency to self-present was also evident in their idealized reports of variables such as relationship satisfaction, trust, and confidence. Discussion will focus on importance of examining accuracy of self-reports and benefits of interview assessments of attachment.

Stability of attachment during the transition from university: Are stable, insecure individuals more vulnerable than variable, insecure individuals?

SCHARFE, E Trent University and COLE, V St. John Fisher College
escharfe@trentu.ca

In this study, we examined adjustment to the transition from university in 73 undergraduates from two institutions (Trent University, Peterborough, Canada and St. John Fisher College, Rochester, USA). Participants completed several questionnaires one month before and seven months after graduation. During this transition, 37 participants reported that they remained predominantly secure, 21 participants remained insecure, and 15 participants changed attachment representations (5 from secure to insecure and 10 from insecure to secure). Reported levels of all variables at time 1 or time 2 were not significantly different for participants who reported a change, regardless of whether they changed from secure to insecure or insecure to secure. The two change groups were combined for all subsequent analyses. Participants who consistently reported insecure attachment reported the highest levels of depression, anxiety, loneliness, and physical symptoms, and the lowest levels of self-esteem, trust, optimism, and life satisfaction throughout the transition from university. Participants who changed from secure to insecure or insecure to secure consistently reported levels between stable secure and stable insecure participants. Discussion of results will highlight the importance of measuring the stability of attachment insecurity, not static insecurity assessments, to understand the influence of attachment on adjustment during life transitions.

Fear of intimacy and depression in women sexually abused in childhood.

SEREBRO, R, JOYCE, MR and MARKS, Z Australian Catholic University
m.joyce@christ.acu.edu.au

The aim of the present study was to investigate whether child sexual abuse (CSA) was associated with adult fear of intimacy and depression and whether positive adult intimate relationships could mediate the effects of fear of intimacy and depression among CSA survivors (CSA-S). Thirty six CSA-S (mean age=35.50) and non CSA-S (mean age =28.58) completed the Fear of Intimacy Scale (Descutner and Thelen, 1991) and the Beck Depression Inventory II (Beck, Steer and Brown, 1996). In addition married participants completed the Marital Adjustment Test (Locke and Wallace, 1959). It was found that CSA-S scored significantly higher on Fear of Intimacy and Depression than non CSA-S, and CSA-S with high marital adjustment scored significantly lower on depression than CSA-S with low marital adjustment. Furthermore, CSA-S with high marital adjustment scored significantly lower on Fear of Intimacy than CSA-S with low marital adjustment, indicating that the current study was successful in extending Feinauer, Callen and Hilton's (1996) findings to include the dimension of fear of intimacy as a factor that is mediated by positive adult relationships. The results are preliminary findings which underscore the need for a deeper understanding of the positive healing attributes of intimate relationships for CSA-S.

Communication and conflict between family members: The role of parental favouritism.
SHEEHAN, G, NOLLER, P, FEENEY, J and PETERSON, C The University of Queensland
granias@aifs.org.au

Using the theory of nonshared environment as the framework, this study explored the links between differential parental treatment and communication and conflict between family members from families with adolescent twins. The project includes 175 families including the parents and their adolescent twin children. All family members completed questionnaires that included measures of differential parental treatment and conflict resolution styles. Family members also engaged in a series of videotaped interactions and each family member's relational behaviour during the interaction was rated by themselves, other family members, and a trained outside observer. In families where twins and parents reported differential parental treatment, the favoured and disfavoured twin reported similar conflict resolution styles and both twins rated their parents relational behaviour during the interaction as negative. However, the disfavoured twin was engaged in more negative and controlling relational behaviour directed at their co-twin than the favoured co-twin. The implications of the findings for the theory of nonshared environment and adolescent development are discussed, together with their practical implications for parenting practices.

Men's gender role attitudes and emotional expressivity in marriage.
SOLLIE, DL and STEURER, G Auburn University
dsollie@humsci.auburn.edu

It is well-documented that emotional expressiveness in marital relations is related to higher marital satisfaction for both husbands and wives. However, both the popular literature and the scientific literature typically depict men as less than adequate in fulfilling this emotional role. Why are men generally less emotionally expressive than women in their intimate relationships? And what distinguishes men who are comfortable in expressing their feelings with their partners? Ickes (1993) suggested that men who hold traditional attitudes toward the male role have an impeded ability to communicate with the opposite sex, which leads to 'interactions that are relatively nonoptimal and nonrewarding' (p. 81). The purpose of this study, then, is to examine men's gender role attitudes and how these attitudes are related to emotional expressivity in marital relationships. Participants include 100 young married couples. Husbands completed a measure of personal gender-role attitudes, behaviours, and conflicts. Both husbands and wives described aspects of the husband's relationship behaviours, including self-disclosure and conflict, companionship, supportive communication, and sexual expression. Analyses focus on the relationship between men's gender role attitudes and self and partner's report of intimate relationship behaviours that reflect expressive components of interactions.

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Interpersonal conflicts, extraversion, and emotional well-being: a daily diary analysis.

SORKIN, D, DAVID, JP and ROOK, K University of California, Irvine
dsorkin@uci.edu

Social relationships are important for well-being, but they also can be a source of conflict and disappointment. Interpersonally-relevant personality traits may help to explain the nature and emotional impact of the social conflicts that people experience in the course of their daily lives. This study investigated the role of extraversion in influencing the types of conflicts people experience, frequency of conflict occurrence, and their emotional impact. In a two-week daily diary study, 106 college students completed a form each night in which they reported the occurrence and content of an interpersonal conflict, and their current mood. Extraversion and other personality and social relationship variables were measured in a separate session that preceded the diary assessments. Correlational analyses revealed, surprisingly, that more extraverted participants reported more interpersonal conflicts, controlling for the frequency of social interaction. Furthermore, extraversion was associated with the type of conflicts experienced. Extraverted participants reported more arguments and disagreements, more upsetting disclosures by others, and more interactions that left them feeling unwanted or let down. Interestingly, although extraversion was related to the occurrence of conflicts, hierarchical linear modeling analyses indicated that it did not moderate emotional reactivity. The synergistic effects of relationship conflict and personality invite further study.

Attachment style in relation to women's coping with, and adjustment to marital separation.

STEWART, JA Deakin University
jans@deakin.edu.au

A questionnaire examined the role of attachment style in coping and adjustment for 245 separated women, with primary care for at least one child at separation. Attachment style was examined using Simpson's (1990) version of Hazan and Shaver's (1987) attachment scale. A factor analysis identified two factors (anxious and avoidant). Both attachment styles were negatively related to adjustment, in terms of life satisfaction, and mental and physical well being, with the avoidant style indicative of less self-actualization. Women of both attachment styles had fewer intrapsychic coping resources (lower self-esteem, control, and sense of coherence, and greater depression and stress). Regression analysis of intrapsychic and situational resources identified lower sense of coherence (SOC, Antonovsky, 1987), followed by a deficit of social resources as the strongest predictors of both attachment styles. Implications of attachment style in relation to social adjustment will be discussed.

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Simpson, J. A. (1990). Influence of attachment styles on romantic relationships. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, 59, 971-980.

The look of love.

STORM, C Mount Allison University and STORM, T Sackville, New Brunswick
cstorm@mta.ca

If major distinctions in the interpersonal lexicon reflect real differences in the underlying feelings, it should, according to communicative theories of facial expressions, be possible to identify expressions associated with at least the major categories represented in the lexicon and relate them to hypothetical 'basic emotions'. Are there distinctive expressive cues to the *experience* of love (as opposed to the expectations, prescriptions, effects, etc. of the attitude or relationship of love)? Is it possible to distinguish types of love from facial expressions? We compared verbal judgements of videotaped vignettes containing facial close-ups of actors with or without accompanying context. We were concerned with those in which love and two related feelings, lust and tenderness, were targeted and compared to other positive feelings. Adults used 'love' words appropriately when the context was given, but in the absence of context were more likely to use words referring to interest or attention. The expressive feature differentiating love (and related feelings) from other affective states appeared to be intense and focused attention, supporting the common notion that preoccupation and absorption with the object is diagnostic of most varieties of love. The person who is the willing recipient of love may display facial expressions of internally focused happiness.

The interplay between attachment mental models and interpersonal schemas among married couples.

SUMER, N Middle East Technical University
nsumer@metu.edu.tr

The purpose of this study was to investigate the relationships between attachment mental models and interpersonal schemas of married couples. Bowlby (1973, 1980, 1988) asserted that internal working models (mental models) of self and others guide expectations and evaluations about the self and others, and underlie attachment styles. Safran (1990) also argued that the interpersonal schemas as the general cognitive knowledge structure developed from the interaction of the self and others and they function in the maintenance of interpersonal relations. Considering theoretical similarity between these two approaches and their common implications for close relationships, it was hypothesized that married couples' expectations, interpersonal responses about each other and their marital satisfaction could be predicted by the positivity/negativity of their attachment mental models of the self and others. Married couples ($n = 96$) independently completed Bartholomew and Horowitz's (1991) attachment styles (from which mental models of self and others were derived) and Hill and Safran's (1993) interpersonal schemas, and marital satisfaction measures. Results suggested that women's (but not men's) mental model of self was related to both their own and their husbands' interpersonal schemas on dimensions, such as trust and control, and marital satisfaction. Findings were discussed regarding the role and accessibility of attachment mental models in determining interpersonal expectations and behaviours in close relationships.

The relationships between anxiety and avoidance dimensions of adult attachment and affective aspects of the self.

SUMER, N and GUNGOR, D Middle East Technical University Ankara University
nsumer@metu.edu.tr

Recent research on adult attachment suggested that anxiety and avoidance experienced in close relationships are the two underlying dimensions of adult attachment and these dimensions have been shown to be parallel to the attachment mental models of the self and others (e.g. Brennan, Clark and Shaver, 1988). The present study investigated how these two attachment dimensions were related to the affective aspects of the self. University students ($n = 220$) completed the measures of adult attachment (Experiences in Close Relationships), self-esteem, self-concept clarity, trait anxiety, separation anxiety, and need for approval. Results suggested that both anxiety and avoidance were related to distinct affective components of the self in a theoretically consistent way. As expected, attachment avoidance was more strongly correlated with self-esteem than that of attachment anxiety. This pattern was reversed for the trait anxiety and other affective dimensions. Findings were discussed regarding the impact of attachment on the self.

Change in similarity as a function of involvement in dating relationships.

SURRA CA, COTTLE, NC and HARMELL, KL University of Texas at Austin
csurra@prc.utexas.edu

Traditional models of compatibility in dating relationships assume that progress toward marriage derives from how well partners match up on characteristics already in place at the start of the relationship. An alternative view is that compatibility emerges over time as individuals who are seriously involved change to be more like their partners. In this view, involvement results from the degree of love partners feel for one another, and similarity evolves for more deeply involved partners because individuals modify their characteristics over time to coincide with their partners' characteristics. The extent to which this modification or 'coming together' occurs should determine the extent to which partners progress toward deeper involvements.

In this study, we examined changes in the degree of similarity between partners on one individual characteristic, their preferences for task, relationship, and leisure activities. The data were taken from a 9-month, longitudinal panel study of 232 randomly selected heterosexual dating couples. Changes in similarity between partners over the study period were measured. Using regression analysis and structural equation modeling, we tested whether changes in similarity were predicted by amount of friendship-based love between partners. We also examined whether stage of involvement mediated the association between changes in similarity and love.

Adjustment to relationship breakdown: development of a psychometrically sound measure and testing a predictive model.

SWEEPER, SM and HALFORD, K Griffith University.

sweeper@mailbox.gu.edu.au

The aims of this study was to develop a measure of adjustment to relationship breakdown and provide initial psychometric data, and to test a predictive model of adjustment that includes stressor variables (e.g. legal proceedings, time with children) and mediating (social support) and moderating (e.g. attachment style, sex, personality factors, time since separation) variables. Self-report measures (e.g. Quality of Social Support Scale, Experiences in Close Relationships Inventory, Eysenck Personality Questionnaire, Depression, Anxiety and Stress Scale, questions related to relationship breakdown including time since separation), and the newly developed 40-item outcome measure, Separation Adjustment Measure (SAM) was given to 220 recently separated (marital or de facto) men and women. The SAM is divided into child-related and non-child related adjustment items. For the non-child related adjustment items a factor analysis revealed 3 factors (level of attachment / connection to former partner, loneliness and emotional liability) that accounted for 55% of the variance. For the child-related items, two factors (relationship with child and negotiation with former partner over child responsibilities) accounted for 46% of the variance. Hierarchical regressions were conducted to test the predictive model. Of interest, for participants with children, stressors significantly predicted adjustment while moderators assumed an insignificant predictive role. For participants without children, moderators played more of a predictive role while stressors were insignificant. Six-month longitudinal data on half the subjects will also be presented.

Empathic accuracy in intimate relationships.

THOMAS, G Cardiff University

thomasg10@cardiff.ac.uk

This research tested three moderators of empathic accuracy assessed during close relationship interaction: (1) the ability of the judge, (2) the readability of the target, and (3) the level of acquaintanceship. The design involved multiple perceivers judging multiple targets. Fifty dating couples reviewed videotapes of their prior problem-solving discussions and described both their own on-line cognitions and those of their partners. Fifty friends of the couples and 50 strangers later inferred the on-line cognitions of the same dating couples while observing the videotapes of their interactions. In addition, all three groups observed another videotape of two married couples' problem-solving interactions (strangers to the entire sample) and attempted the same empathic accuracy task. As predicted, the results revealed evidence for the good judge and good relationship, but not the good target. Increased closeness was associated with higher accuracy. Both attributional complexity and verbal intelligence predicted empathic performance (but at different levels of acquaintanceship) and women were consistently superior to men. The results are interpreted within a social cognitive framework that exploits the distinction between theory and data-driven judgements.

The function of emotion in regulating relationships.

TODD-MANCILLAS, WR California State University at Chico.
btodd-mancillas@csuchico.edu

The author presented an overview of historically important theories of emotion as they relate to human interaction. The author then distilled from these theories, supported by recent research, a theory of the roles emotions play in regulating the initiation, maintenance, and significant change in intimate relationships. Both the positive and negative consequences of appropriate and inappropriate emotion regulation were explored in this presentation. Suggestions were also made for how researchers can add to this body of knowledge and how teachers might facilitate in their students greater awareness of and ability to constructively manage their own emotions.

Social-emotional support and the sobriety maintenance process.

VANLEAR, CA and DUES, M University of Connecticut
vanlear@uconnvm.uconn.edu

The paper presents the results of an ongoing three phase research program on social support, communication, and emotional quality of life for recovering alcoholics. Results of the cross-sectional data for phase one (100 recovering alcoholics and 75 controls) and phase two (120 recovering alcoholics) supported the following structural equation model of recovery. Respondent's sex affected working the AA program, and communication, and relationship quality. Family history of alcoholism affected perceptions of AA support and relationship quality. Both the social support of the AA fellowship and 'working the steps' of the AA program produced increased emotional expression, reduced anger/resentment, and improved communication and relational quality with one's significant other. These factors in turn increased the alcoholic's perception of general social support and provided a generally more positive emotional state during sobriety. Phase three data (which will be analyzed by conference time) provide a longitudinal predictive test of this model and add the variables of parental responsiveness and adult attachment styles.

Gender differences in arousal as a response to exposure to conflict.

VERHOFSTADT, L, BUYSSE, A, DE CLERCQ, A and HEENE, E University of Ghent, Belgium
Lesley.Verhofstadt@rug.ac.be

A persistent finding in relational conflict research is that husbands withdraw more than wives. Factors potentially accounting for this gender difference are a.o. gender differences in arousal level and awareness during conflict, and differences in how arousal might hamper husbands and wives during conflict. It is however not clear whether arousal differences are evoked by gender or by the agent of change in a conflict (mostly the wife). In an experiment to test the differential effects of gender and agent of change on arousal during relational conflict, 150 partners of 75 married or cohabiting couples were exposed to videotaped vignettes depicting a conflict between a husband and a wife. We varied the agent of change in the conflict episodes (husband vs. wife) as a between-couple factor and used gender as a within-couple factor. Self-reports of arousal were collected by the Profile of Mood States (McNair et al., 1981), an adjective checklist. Results revealed additive effects for gender and agent of change, and also conflict resolution habits were found to be important. These and other results will be discussed.

Reflections on men and intimacy.

VIOLI, D Australian Catholic University
Dvioli@ozemail.com.au

It has often been stated that men lack the capacity for intimacy, are frightened by intimacy with women, and are incapable of intimacy with other men. As part of a research project, the writer conducted a workshop on intimacy with a group of men. This paper is an account of that workshop and draws on other writings in the area of men and intimacy. It draws together some observations; poses some tentative conclusions and identifies some possible directions in increasing men's experience in and the articulation of intimacy. It is proposed that men are not lacking in the ability to be intimate, but rather that the articulation of their experiences of intimacy with women and other men, in both sexual and non-sexual ways is often difficult and fraught with misunderstandings.

Generational similarities and difference in dimensions of parenting.

WALKER, BM and REYNOLDS, S University of Wollongong
beverly_walker@uow.edu.au

Data were obtained for perceptions of two dimensions of parenting – Care and Overprotection, using the standard Parental Bonding Instrument and an adapted version to measure reports of how parents perceived they parented. Two generations of young adult children and their parents were tested and the parental generation, in addition, reported on how they were parented by a third generation. This design enabled the comparison of familial patterns of parenting, with generally significant positive relationships obtained. It also allowed comparisons across generations, indicating a shift from more disciplinary methods of childrearing, to a greater emphasis on parental support and encouragement of child independence.

Parentification and children's adjustment to parental divorce.

WARD, CM University of Queensland, Australia
carla@psy.uq.edu.au

Parentification has been described by some as a role reversal of parent and child such that children are placed in a position of playing parent to their own parent. Assuming caretaking responsibilities may be an adaptive process in certain crisis situations, and need not be destructive if children receive support for, and do not become dominated by, their role. However, destructive parentification refers to the process whereby youngsters assume overtly emotional and/or instrumental caretaking responsibilities that are age inappropriate and are not supported by family members. Research suggests that this lack of support, in some instances, may be due to a lack of resources on the part of the parent. This research aimed to explore parentification in the light of parental separation and/or divorce, a situation in which social, emotional and financial resources are potentially depleted. Specifically, this study examined the extent to which children were differentially parentified in divorcing and two-parent intact families, and the extent to which this impacted on their adjustment. Preliminary findings suggested that parentification may be an issue for children in families experiencing marital dissolution, and that children in these families had poorer adjustment than their two-parent family counterparts.

Investigating the behavioural elements of relational commitment: What people do or say to show commitment to their partners.

WEIGEL, DJ and BALLARD-REISCH, DS University of Nevada
dweigel@agnt1.ag.unr.edu

Much of the literature views the behavioural aspects of relational commitment from an outcome, bottom line perspective—staying or leaving the relationship. However, it is argued in this paper that behavioural aspects of commitment are an integral part of a person's subjective experience of commitment. Two studies were conducted to explore the potential multitude of behaviours that may be associated with the subjective experience of commitment. The first study asked 233 people what things they do or say to show their commitment to their partners. Participants identified a total of 625 behaviours that were coded into 10 categories of commitment displays: Making Effort to Communicate, Providing Support, Showing Respect, Stating Verbal Commitment, Providing Affection, Maintaining Integrity, Creating a Positive Relational Atmosphere, Working On Relationship Problems Together, Sharing Companionship, and Creating a Relational Future. The second study took the behaviours from study one and compared participant responses in relation to traditional measures of relationship commitment, satisfaction, and quality. Results indicated that the greater the reported frequency in use of specific behavioural indicators, the higher the perceptions of commitment, satisfaction, and quality. Results also indicated that there were significant differences in behaviours depending on gender and relationship type.

Relational commitment in marriage: Testing the effects of perceptions of role and influence structures.

WEIGEL, DJ, BENNETT, KK and BALLARD-REISCH, DS University of Nevada
dweigel@agnt1.ag.unr.edu

The arrangement of roles and influence within a relationship helps define who the spouses are, and it is within this framework that couples come to interpret their relationships and their level of commitment to them. Using structural equation modeling, this study tested the relationships among role quality, influence quality, satisfaction and commitment in marital relationships. Data collected from 107 married couples revealed that in general, perceptions of role quality and influence quality were related to perceptions of marital satisfaction and commitment. However, there were notable differences between wives and husbands. For wives, both their own perceptions of influence quality and satisfaction and their husbands' views of satisfaction and commitment were related to their commitment. For husbands, their personal perceptions of role and influence quality impacted their satisfaction and ultimately their commitment. Findings reflect a gendered approach to the process of commitment in marriages with wives taking a more relational view, finding satisfaction from both personal and spousal perceptions, while husbands took a more personal view, grounding both their satisfaction with and commitment to the marriage in their personal perceptions. The findings highlight the need to examine the processes and dynamics within marital relationships that influence perceptions of commitment in marriages.

Adolescents' satisfaction about parent-child relationships: who is happy, who is not?

WESTON, RE Australian Institute of Family Studies
ruthw@aifs.org.au

This paper examines the relationship between adolescents' and parents' satisfaction with parent-child relationships and other indicators of wellbeing. The study was based on more than 2,850 young people aged 12 to 19 years old.

Consistent with previous research, relationships within the family appeared to be amongst the most satisfactory aspects of life for both young people and their parents. Nevertheless, three to five per cent of boys and girls indicated clear dissatisfaction with their relationship with their parents. These young people were compared with others in terms of objective family circumstances (e.g. residential location, family type and financial resources), patterns of satisfaction ratings, and other indicators of wellbeing (e.g. personal sense of mastery, sociability, parents' perceptions of their progress). In addition, the wellbeing of their parents was examined.

Adolescents' satisfaction with their relationship with their parents emerged as a powerful indicator of subjective wellbeing for young people and their mothers, while the links between adolescents' satisfaction with parent-child relationships and fathers' subjective wellbeing were more restricted. Implications of these results are discussed.

Confiding in fathers, mothers and/or friends: implications for the wellbeing of adolescents.

WESTON, RE Australian Institute of Family Studies
ruthw@aifs.org.au

This paper examines the role of fathers, mothers and friends as confidants for boys and girls from age 12 to 19 years. It also explores the relationship between personal wellbeing of adolescents and their tendency to confide in each party, net of their tendency to confide in the other parties and various socio-demographic factors. Several indicators of personal wellbeing, based on reports of 2016 young people and their parents, were triangulated in the study. The sample was drawn from families living in various states of Australia. The results highlight the importance of trusting and supportive relationships with fathers as well as mothers during adolescence.

Sustained violence moderates the association between equity, relational satisfaction and commitment.

WESTON, R and MARSHALL, LL University of North Texas
Weston@po6.cas.unt.edu

This study examined whether associations between social exchange factors differ by the severity of violence women sustained. This was tested with SEM. In the proposed model, Alternatives and Equity predicted Relational Satisfaction, which predicted Commitment. Low income women had sustained no violence ($n = 256$), moderate violence ($n = 305$), or at least one life-threatening act of violence ($n = 252$) from their current partner. Results indicated that the Alternatives construct should be dropped. The final model had three constructs. Equity predicted Relational Satisfaction, which then predicted Commitment. For the no violence group, $\chi^2 (25, N = 256) = 88.26, p < .01$, and the comparative fit index (CFI) indicated a good fit at .94. In the moderate violence group, the model fit well, $\chi^2 (25, N = 305) = 104.43, p < .01$, CFI = .93. Results for severely abused women were similar, $\chi^2 (25, N = 252) = 72.30, p < .01$, CFI = .95. Although goodness-of-fit indices were similar, there were differences between parameter estimates for the path from Relational Satisfaction to Commitment. This path was

identical at .20 for women who had sustained no or moderate violence. For women in the severe violence group, the value dropped to .07, indicating that relational satisfaction for severely abused women may not be an accurate predictor of commitment. Implications of these findings will be discussed.

Longitudinal effects of partner's psychological abuse, violence and sexual aggression on low income women's mental health.

WESTON, R and MARSHALL, LL University of North Texas
weston@PO6.cas.unt.edu

The aims of this study were to determine whether sustained psychological abuse, violence and sexual aggression differed in their impact on women's mental health over time and whether these variables were more salient factors in predicting aspects of mental health than background variables. Data from 836 low-income women who completed 4 interviews over 4 years were analyzed with hierarchical linear models. Background variables included age, years of education, violence sustained from parents in childhood, violence expressed between parents in childhood and sexual victimization in past relationships. Partners' psychological abuse, threats of violence, acts and sexual aggression were measured at all interviews. The nine factors of women's mental health (interpersonal sensitivity, anxiety, depression, psychotic features, paranoia, somatization, hostility, phobia and obsessive-compulsiveness) to be predicted were also repeated measures. Partner's psychological abuse was a significant predictor of initial mental health status for all models. Mother's abuse of father and past sexual victimization were predictors of initial status for 7 mental health factors. For change over time, partner's sexual aggression there was a slight but significant increase for symptoms of interpersonal sensitivity, phobia, depression, hostility and anxiety. Partner's threats, on the other hand, decreased symptoms of paranoia, obsessive-compulsiveness, interpersonal sensitivity and psychoticism over time. The implications of these results will be discussed.

Exploration of social networks in women's personal and professional development.

WILHELM, M, LEVIN, L, KASLE, S and SERIDO, J University of Arizona
wilhelmm@ag.arizona.edu

Most research on social support and social networks has focused on their relevance for coping with life events of a stressful nature. Few of these studies have explored the importance of network support for the personal and professional development of women. To learn more about women's personal and professional development, we conducted a qualitative investigation with a narrative life-history approach. Within the context of a larger study that also included professional women and senior undergraduate women, nine women graduate students participated in semi-structured interviews that included discussions of their significant life events. During the interviews, both positive and negative events in professional and relational domains of life were explored in terms of interactions with members of their social networks. Using phenomenological analysis procedures, we identified 20 emergent themes that signified areas of concern for these women. These themes were most easily understood within a model of women's development that hinged on the nature of support they received. Support emerged as a characteristic of relational context that shaped qualitative differences in the negotiation of life events. Further, support influenced a process of continual renegotiation of connections within multiple relationships which permitted increased complexity and diversity in women's personal and professional networks.

The relational context of sexual abuse: Internal working models of attachment and family functioning in sexually abused and non-abused young people.

WOODING, S, NOLLER, P and NURCOMBE, B The University of Queensland
sally@psy.uq.edu.au

The primary aim of this paper is to review our current understanding of attachment in a younger population, particularly as it relates to trauma. In doing so, it focuses on the relational context of attachment; principally within the family. We will discuss a model of child sexual abuse, which emphasises the importance of antecedent family factors prior to abuse. The role of factors such as a caregiver's own history of abuse, their mental health, and attachment style will be discussed as they relate to a young person's working model of self and other. This approach emphasises attachment style as both a mediating and moderating factor in its contribution to mental health in young people.

In line with this, significant differences are expected in the working models of attachment between three different populations of young people; a 'normal' group, a sexually abused group, and a group who have witnessed domestic violence. Expected differences in the styles of attachment of both young people and caregivers between these groups will be discussed.

The research project to be presented has the goal of drawing current theory and clinical practice further together in order to better understand the needs of our young people (i.e. their views of self and other). In this way more appropriate clinical interventions can be tailored to the often very specific needs of young people in a variety of settings.

Cognitive behaviour therapy for sexually abused children and adolescents.

WOODING, S, NURCOMBE, B, MARRINGTON, P and LILLEY, P The University of Queensland
sally@psy.uq.edu.au

There is evidence to show that Cognitive Behaviour Therapy (CBT) can be an effective intervention for a range of child and adolescent disorders. Childhood sexual abuse has traditionally been a difficult treatment area, particularly given the range of client experience and abuse variables. Intervention studies for childhood sexual abuse (CSA) have lent preliminary support for CBT and recommend a number of key factors, such as the involvement of the caregiver.

The current study details a treatment program for CSA that incorporates elements from a number of successful programs for childhood disorders. In addition it incorporates a range of strategies that are specifically targeted to CSA.

The 18 week program is divided into 3 distinct phases. The first phase is aimed at rapport building and emotional discussion. The second addresses traumatic anxiety and depression, with the third phase targeting residual issues such as; sexual acting out and aggression. Caregivers are required to participate throughout, but have an opportunity in Phase II, to discuss personal issues when the child and caregiver separate. This manualized program has been tailored to both younger children and adolescents.

Clinical feedback on the program from both therapists and clients will be discussed.

'Go very slow': how children in treatment for cancer get the support they need.

YINGLING, J Humboldt State University
 jmy2@axe.humboldt.edu

Based on a study which examined child-caregiver interaction in a pediatric oncology unit (Yingling and Andrews), the primary investigator took a closer look at the qualities of the most frequently used conversational strategies employed by children and the caregivers they chose as most supportive. Specifically, children who had more experience with treatment used more advisements with information providers, and confirmations with emotional support providers. The informative adults reciprocated with advisements while emotional supportive adults used more interpretations and disclosures.

Because the VRM codes used to quantify the data were broadly defined, qualitative analysis was undertaken to identify practical strategies. For example, advisements in the VRM taxonomy are 'attempt(s) to guide the other's behaviour . . .' (Stiles, p. 76), but the phrasing of those attempts and the targeted behaviour remained unknown. The micro-level examination revealed that child advisements to their information provider either directed attention ('Look at . . .') or, more commonly, directed behaviour ('Go slow'). Similar data reported in this paper contributed to both the literature on social support strategies, and to the practical application of such in health care settings.

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The silent treatment: Ostracism in intimate relationships.

ZADRO, L and WILLIAMS, KD University of New South Wales.
 l.zadro@unsw.edu.au

This study investigated the long-term effects of ostracism, specifically the 'silent treatment' (being ignored and/or excluded within the presence of others) within close relationships. Twenty structured interviews were conducted with those who use (sources of ostracism) and receive (targets of ostracism) the silent treatment for long periods of time within their romantic relationship. Overall, ostracism was found to have a devastating effect on relationships (with over 25% of participants citing ostracism as a contributing factor to their divorce). Targets of ostracism reported that long-term silent treatment threatened four primary needs (belonging, control, self-esteem, and meaningful existence), with many reporting health problems and suicide attempts as a result of ostracism. Sources, however, tended to report need-fortification (particularly power and/or control) when ostracising. Other findings include individual and sex differences in performing the silent treatment, the use of ostracism in comparison to other forms of conflict (such as verbal and physical abuse), the 'contagion' of silence to other family members (i.e., where the source is joined in silencing the target by children/relatives), and possible tactics to re-establish communication and ameliorate the aversive effects of ostracism.

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