

**Society for
Interpersonal
Theory and
Research**

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

SITAR Newsletter

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President's Message Krista Trobst

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I hope this New Year finds everyone well. Already the year seems to be going by unusually quickly (perhaps because I am on sabbatical!). We are now just four months away from our next conference; a registration form and call for submissions are enclosed with this newsletter. Debbie Moskowitz has clearly organized what is sure to be another great event for our next meeting, and I am delighted that Lorna Smith Benjamin has agreed to serve as our keynote speaker this year. I hope you will all be contributing submissions to our upcoming program and I look forward to seeing you all at the meeting.

I have received an update from Chris Wagner regarding his most ambitious plans for our website. Here is what he has been working on:

- developing a current SITAR member list, with links to home pages if available
- gathering other interpersonal instruments to make available for downloading, or descriptions/research summaries for those instruments that are commercial
- gathering electronic versions of previous SITAR meeting abstracts (we currently only have the agendas online)
- linking to available online articles, etc.
- writing other content about interpersonal theory and research, including overview and models, how interpersonal theory fits within various subdisciplines of psychology, and measurement issues/primer.

Chris needs our assistance with gathering materials and information for these purposes. In

particular, please email Chris (ccwagner@vcu.edu) copies of any public domain interpersonal items / instruments / manuals, coding instructions, and summaries of research using your instruments and, for commercial materials, a summary of the materials and the companies that sell them. Chris has also forwarded the following link for members to see what has been done so far (for example, with Donald Kiesler's CLOIT and IMI instruments): <http://www.vcu.edu/sitar/publications.htm>

Great thanks are clearly due to Chris for his improvements in expanding our web



[continued on page 4]

Now is the Time to Make Your Reservations for SITAR's 8th Annual Meeting in Montreal, QU, Canada

The 2005 annual meeting of SITAR will take place June 19-20, 2005 in Montreal. See the Call for Submissions included with the newsletter.

We are very pleased to announce that the keynote speaker for SITAR will be Professor Lorna Smith Benjamin. Her talk is titled, "Interpersonal Psychology: From Freud to DSM-V." Professor Benjamin will be discussing historical antecedents and current devel-

opments in Interpersonal Reconstructive Therapy (IRT). The description of IRT will include an illustration of how IRT applies to very difficult, complex inpatient cases. She will demonstrate the usefulness of the Structural Analysis of Social Behavior (SASB) to describe problem interactions for IRT case formulation and treatment planning. She will consider general issues in the conceptualization and treatment of

psychopathology in a discussion of the centrality of interpersonal interactions (and the internalization of interpersonal interactions) to Axis I and Axis II disorders.

This year's meeting was scheduled to be close in time to the meeting of the Society for Psychotherapy Research (SPR), which will take place in Montreal June 22-26. We hope that many SITAR and SPR members

[continued on page 5]

Stable Dispositions, Dynamic Signatures

by Marc A. Fournier



A decade ago, Mischel and Shoda (1995) proposed that personality could be conceptualized as a cognitive-affective processing system (CAPS) that gives rise to stable

behavioral signatures—intra-individual patterns of behavioral variability across situations. According to Mischel and Shoda, personality constitutes a complex configuration of conscious and unconscious mediating units—competencies, goals, and expectancies—unique to each individual. Individuals encode the psychological features of situations, which then activate a characteristic subset of cognitions and affects; in turn, these cognitive-affective mediating processes activate plans and strategies, which then manifest as surface behavior. Across situations, each individual thus demonstrates a stable and unique profile of behavior of characteristic elevation and shape.

Shoda, Mischel, and Wright (1994) examined this hypothesis through a large-scale field research program conducted at Wediko Children's Services, a residential summer camp in New Hampshire for children characterized by significant social adjustment problems. Eighty-four children, ranging in age from 6 1/2 to 13 years, were observed over a 6-week period. Hourly observations of the children were collected by a team of adults, who recorded the category of psychological situation that each child encountered (peer approach, peer tease, adult praise, adult warn, or adult punish) and whether the child responded with any of the behavioral classes of interest (physical aggression, verbal aggression, whining, compliance, or prosocial talk).

To test the stability of the children's situation-behavior profiles, the available data for each child from each psychological situation were divided into two random halves, thereby yielding two situation-behavior profiles for each of the children from nonoverlapping samples of occasions. Stability of the situation-behavior profiles was subsequently indexed by within-subject

correlation coefficients, which estimate the degree of resemblance between the two profiles for each child. Mean levels of profile stability ranged from .28 to .47, encouraging Shoda and colleagues to conclude that the behavior for a significant number of the children from the summer camp could be characterized by stable intra-individual patterns of variability across salient psychological situations.

Although the CAPS framework has captured the attention and imagination of personality researchers, the only evidence available to support the theory comes from the Camp Wediko data. We would prefer a test of the theory in which 1) data have been collected from adults without significant behavioral disturbances, 2) behavioral constructs of similar conceptual breadth have been sampled, and 3) the domain of psychological situations that adult individuals recurrently experience has been theoretically defined. Alongside Debbie Moskowitz and David Zuroff at McGill University, I propose that these research objectives can be achieved by sampling classes of behavior and categories of psychological situations from the interpersonal circumplex tradition, through the use of event-contingent recording procedures with adults recruited from the community.

The purpose of the present study was to determine whether adult individuals display stable behavioral signatures, or situation-behavior profiles. One hundred and thirteen individuals recruited from the community completed event-contingent records of their social interactions over a 20-day period. Participants first attended an introductory session during which the event-contingent recording procedure was explained and a battery of personality inventories (e.g., NEO-FFI, IAS-R) was administered. Then, every day for the next twenty days, participants completed a record form following each significant social interaction of at least a 5-min duration.

The record forms requested information pertaining to the behavior the participants had performed during the social interaction (for the full inventory, see Moskowitz, 1994). Four behavioral constructs of similar conceptual breadth were sampled from the interpersonal

circumplex: dominance (e.g., "I expressed an opinion"), agreeableness (e.g., "I expressed reassurance"), submissiveness (e.g., "I did not say how I felt") and quarrelsomeness (e.g., "I confronted the other"). The interpersonal circumplex, however, serves not only as a framework for conceptualizing participants' behavior, but also as a framework for conceptualizing the behavior of their interaction partners; and from an interpersonal perspective, it is the behavior of the interaction partner that defines the immediate psychological situation for the participant. Consequently, the record forms also presented participants with the interpersonal grid (Moskowitz & Zuroff, in press), an 11 X 11 grid defined by the dominant vs. submissive and quarrelsome vs. agreeable dimensions of the interpersonal circumplex. Participants were asked to place a mark on the grid to indicate how the other person behaved toward them during the social interaction. Four categories of psychological situations were then defined by the four quadrants of the interpersonal grid. The psychological situation for each social interaction was thus defined by the behavior of the interaction partner, either as friendly-dominant (i.e., top-right quadrant), friendly-submissive (i.e., bottom-right quadrant), hostile-submissive (i.e., bottom-left-quadrant), or hostile-dominant (i.e., top-left quadrant).

Participants therefore provided four indices of their behavior in any of four possible psychological situations. To ensure an adequate sampling of occasions, we required participants to provide at least seven interaction records in each of the four psychological situations. Fifty participants (25 men, 25 women) satisfied this criterion; these 50 participants did not differ from excluded participants on any of the five-factor (NEO-FFI) or interpersonal circumplex (IAS-R) traits. The following steps were then taken to test the stability of the situation-behavior profiles.

First, the available data for each participant from each psychological situation were divided into two random halves, aggregated within situations, and standardized within situations to produce

[continued on page 3]

Marc A. Fournier (cont.)

two situation-behavior profiles for each participant. Standardizing within situations removes the nomothetic influences of situations on behavior, allowing each score to reflect the participants' situation-specific behavior in units of standard deviation from the typical level of behavior observed in that situation.

Stability of the situation-behavior profile was then indexed by the within-subject correlation coefficient, which again estimates the degree of resemblance between the two profiles—this procedure is illustrated by the sample situation-behavior profile depicted in Figure 1. As can be seen, the participant displays an exaggerated pattern of reciprocity, reporting higher-than-baseline levels of submissiveness in situations where the other behaved dominantly and lower-than-baseline levels of submissiveness in situations where the other behaved submissively. Dividing the participant's data into two equal halves, we can see how the two situation-behavior profiles demonstrate a considerable degree of resemblance. The stability coefficient of .91 quantifies this resemblance.

Finally, as each stability estimate obtained was to some extent dependent

on how the data had been randomized, we repeated this procedure 1000 times for each participant. This iterative process yielded 50,000 stability coefficients, nested within 50 participants. These 50,000 stability coefficients were subsequently subjected to multilevel meta-analysis to determine the mean level of profile stability for each scale of behavior. As can be seen in Table 1, significant mean stability coefficients were found for each scale of behavior. Situational dynamics would thus appear to have a sizable effect on the intra-individual organization of behavior, yielding idiosyncratic behavioral signatures or situation-behavior profiles that demonstrate significant levels of stability.

Which contributes more to the observable variation in behavior—the differences we see within individuals (i.e., personality signatures) or between individuals (i.e., personality dispositions)? In our own attempts to address this question, we have found ourselves returning to the concepts of profile elevation and scatter. Profile elevation refers to an individual's mean level of behavior across situations; and to the extent that profile elevations differ across individuals, there

exist dispositional inter-individual differences. Profile scatter refers to the variation in an individual's behavior across situations; and to the extent that all profiles demonstrate some degree of scatter, there exist dynamic intra-individual differences. Within a multilevel modeling framework, these two components of variance—between-subjects and within-subjects, respectively—can be simultaneously estimated. In turn, these two variance estimates can be combined to form the intraclass correlation (ICC), defined as the between-subjects variance divided by the total variance. ICCs can range between zero and one. If there is little or no within-subjects variance (i.e., no profile scatter), then the ICC approximates one—essentially all of the profile variance is then attributable to dispositional inter-individual differences, and the radical trait theorists win the person-situation debate. If there is little or no between-subjects variance (i.e., no differences in profile elevation), then the ICC approximates zero—essentially all of the profile variance is then attributable to dynamic intra-individual differences, and the radical interactionists win the person-situation debate. In the present study, ICCs were calculated for all four scales of behavior, and all ICCs hovered around .50 (from .45 to .53)—dispositional inter-individual variance and dynamic intra-individual variance contributed equally to the total variance observed in the situation-behavior profiles. We conclude that individuals can be characterized not only in terms of stable dispositions, but also in terms of dynamic signatures—Wiggins and Mischel are both correct, and each takes home half of the variance in personality.

References

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Moskowitz, D. S. (1994). Cross-situational generality and the interpersonal circumplex. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, 66, 921-933.

Moskowitz, D. S., & Zuroff, D. C. (in press). Assessing interpersonal perceptions using the interpersonal grid. *Psychological Assessment*.

Shoda, Y., Mischel, W., & Wright, J. C. (1994). Intraindividual stability in the organization and patterning of behavior: Incorporating psychological situations into the idiographic analysis of personality. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, 67, 674-687.

Figure 1
Sample Situation-Behavior Profile (ID = 151, $r = .91$).

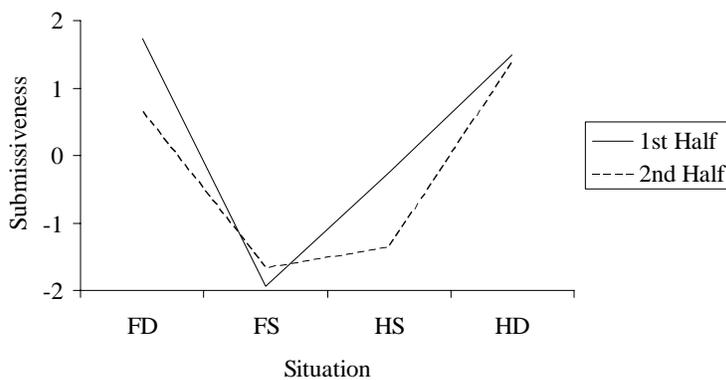


Table 1
Mean stability coefficients for the situation-behavior profiles.

Scale	Mean Stability Coefficient (r)
Dominance	.24, $p < .01$
Agreeableness	.39, $p < .01$
Submissiveness	.33, $p < .01$
Quarrelsomeness	.52, $p < .01$

Society of Multivariate Experimental Psychology Honors Jerry S. Wiggins by Aaron L. Pincus

The Society of Multivariate Experimental Psychology recently published an issue of *Multivariate Behavioral Research* [MBR, Volume 39 (2)—2004] in honor of Jerry S. Wiggins, one of interpersonal psychology's foremost senior scholars. The issue is likely to be of significant interest to members of SITAR and is commonly available via full-text subscriptions at most university libraries. Lew Goldberg of the Oregon Research Institute served as the guest editor and his broad call for papers resulted in almost 25 submissions. I submitted a manuscript and also served as a reviewer for several others. As Lew mentions in his introduction, the 8 papers selected "serve as a historic remembrance and memento to Jerry's brilliant career" (p. 153).

Four of the papers are likely to have direct appeal to SITAR members. Rolfe LaForge presents a genuinely informative "pre-history" of the interpersonal tradition in a paper discussing the activities at U.C. Berkeley and the Kaiser Foundation during the Leary era, including enlightening discussions of the doctoral dissertations that provide the foundation for the earliest work on the interpersonal circumplex. While I consider myself well-versed on the history of the interpersonal tradition, I truly learned a lot from this paper. Michelle

Yik and Jim Russell's methodological paper presents an analytic strategy for relating two circumplexes that is sure to have applications for many SITAR members. In this paper, the authors use Michael Browne's CIRCUM extension program to evaluate the intersection of an interpersonal trait circumplex and an affect circumplex and provide an extended computational example. Krista Trobst, Lindsay Ayearst, and Randall Salekin revisit the potential of the interpersonal circumplex and Five-Factor Model as potential structural referents in which to map personality disorders and provide a relevant capstone study in this tradition. Guided by Wiggins' dyadic-interactional perspective on the Five-Factor Model, Emily Ansell and I utilize Michael Gurtman's structural summary method for circumplex data to evaluate the agentic and communal characteristics raters attribute to high and low standing on the traits of the Five-Factor Model.

The four remaining papers all reflect Wiggins' impact in personality assessment beyond the interpersonal realm and will also be of interest. The scope of coverage reminds us just how influential Jerry has been to the field of personality assessment. David Nichols reflects on the development of the MMPI content scales and Wiggins' ap-

proach to psychodiagnostic assessment and interpretation. John Johnson provides an analysis of the impact of item characteristics on item and scale validities. Del Paulhus, Richard Robins, Kali Trzesniewski, and Jessica Tracey present evidence supporting the replicability of classic suppressor effects for the affects of shame and guilt and the associations of self-esteem and narcissism with external variables. Finally, Kibeom Lee and Michael Ashton present their lexically-derived 6-factor model of personality operationalized via their HEXACO Personality Inventory.

I invite the SITAR membership to take a look at this collection of papers honoring Jerry S. Wiggins. I can think of few resources that are as rich with historical, methodological, and conceptual information so applicable to the SITAR membership. Enjoy!

Editor's Notes: The table of contents and abstracts for this issue may be viewed at <http://www.leanonline.com/toc/mbr/39/2>. A copy of this issue may be ordered (for US\$45.00) by sending an email request for MBR Vol. 39(2), ISBN 0-8058-9506-X to psc@periodicals.com, or online with a credit card at <https://www.erlbaum.com/shop/?pg=products&specific=0-8058-9506-X>.

President's Message (continued from p. 1)

coverage, and making it a resource for interpersonal students and scholars.

With respect to membership expansion, we have been compiling a list of potential members who will be contacted within the next couple of weeks, provided with copies of our newsletters and call for submissions, and asked to join our membership and our meetings. I am sure many of you have ideas for other members to recruit and I would most appreciate your sending all suggestions to me at ktrobst@aol.com so that I can contact these individuals within this membership drive. However, having recently spoken with a couple of the past presidents of SITAR, I was alerted to the fact that this "cold-calling" approach to membership ex-

pansion has not been very successful in the past and therefore a more personal approach will likely be needed. I will follow-up our mailed materials with emails to our potential members, but if each of you have interpersonal friends and colleagues you could approach personally and encourage to join our group, we are more likely to meet with success on an individual level. If any of you would like to obtain membership recruitment materials to pass along to colleagues, or if you have any more creative ideas for attracting new members, please contact me at ktrobst@aol.com.

One other initiative that we will be undertaking in the next few months, prior to our next meeting, is to begin

enhancing awareness of SITAR through placing advertisements/announcements in newsletters, and within listserves, of other psychological societies that will allow us to do so *gratis*. Lindsay Ayearst, our graduate student representative and conference planner for the past three years, has graciously volunteered to coordinate these efforts and I'll look forward to updating you about our progress in the next newsletter and/or at the next meeting.

As always, I welcome any and all comments and suggestions about any aspect of our society and I look forward to seeing you in June.

Make Your Reservations for SITAR's 8th Annual Meeting (continued from p. 1)

will attend both meetings.

By the middle of June, Montreal will be in full flower, and the weather is likely to be splendid. There will be one of the shows of the International Fireworks Festival on the Saturday night prior to the opening of the meeting. (A request for a hotel room with a view of the fireworks festival is mostly likely to be honored for early reservations.)

The host hotel is the Delta Montreal. A copy of the reservation form is enclosed with the newsletter. If you call for reservations state that you are with the SITAR group to receive the special

room rate. The special room rate is also available for 3 days preceding the conference and 3 days after the conference. The Delta Montreal is located near the meeting site for SPR. The Delta Montreal may give the special rate through the duration of the SPR meeting depending upon room availability. If you are planning to stay through SPR, ask the hotel for the special rate for the entire period.

Students or others who are looking for lower price accommodations than the Delta Hotel have two convenient options. (1) Call the Student Residence

Office at McGill, (514) 398-5200, to reserve a single room with a shared bath at Royal Victoria College (a McGill residence hall). (2) Contact the Manoir Ambrose, a small European style inn (www.manoirambrose.com); they have a limited number of rooms available at the time of the conference.

The conference dinner will be held the evening of June 19 at a delightful French restaurant, Le Caveau. Be sure to indicate your interest in attending the dinner on the enclosed meeting registration form.

Selected Abstracts of Posters Presented at the 7th Annual Meeting in Toronto, ON

Perfectionism and Interpersonal Problems: A Study of Gender Differences

Author(s): Amanda Uliaszek
Affiliation: Pennsylvania State University

Two previous studies have plotted perfectionism scores for each gender on a circular measure of interpersonal functioning. The first study used the Multidimensional Perfectionism Scale (MPS-H&F) and the Inventory of Interpersonal Problems-Circumplex (IIP-C), while the second study used a different perfectionism measure by the same name (MPS-Frost) and the Interpersonal Adjectives Scale. The first study showed perfectionist males to fall in the hostile-dominant quadrant, while perfectionist females fell into the friendly-dominant and friendly-submissive quadrants. The second study yielded different results with perfectionist males falling into the friendly-dominant and friendly-submissive quadrants and females falling into the friendly-submissive quadrant. The present research assesses gender differences in perfectionism and interpersonal problems using the Almost Perfect Scale-Revised (APS-R), the Dyadic Almost Perfect Scale (D-APS), and the IIP-C. The D-APS measures perfectionism in interpersonal relationships. The purpose of the study was to examine how each gender differs when scores from the different perfectionism scales were plotted on the IIP-C and how this data would compare to the two previous studies. The participants were 280 undergraduates (205 females, 74 males, 1 unidentified) with a mean age of 19.77 years. The results from the present research differed from the previous two studies. Only the Discrepancy scale from

the APS-R and the Dyadic Discrepancy scale from the D-APS showed a significant correlation to interpersonal problems. For males, results fell in the hostile-dominant quadrant, while females displayed significant correlations throughout the hostile-dominant and hostile-submissive quadrants. The results of this study suggest that females may be more widely and adversely affected by perfectionism in interpersonal relationships than are men. Also, the results suggest that the D-APS measures a different and more interpersonal aspect of perfectionism than the MPS-H&F or the MPS-Frost.

Influences on Responses to Perceptions of Agency and Communion

Author(s): Debbie S. Moskowitz, Julian Goodman, & Sébastien Richard
Affiliation: McGill University

A new measure was constructed which portrayed individuals enacting different levels of agency and communion. Video vignettes were constructed portraying a supervisor giving feedback to an employee. Supervisor's level of agency was varied in terms of nonverbal cues, and supervisor's level of communion was varied in terms of the verbal content. Five levels of agency, and five levels of communion were portrayed. Participants were asked to imagine themselves as the employee, and provide ratings of the supervisor's levels of agency and communion and ratings of their affect in response to each vignette. Validity for the portrayal of agency and communion in the vignettes was found. Portrayed communion was positively correlated with perceived communion, and portrayed agency was positively correlated with per-

ceived agency. An interaction between portrayed agency and portrayed communion on perceived communion was found indicating that at high levels of portrayed agency and portrayed communion, perceived communion increased. Traits were found to influence affective response to the perception of agency and communion. Extraverted and agreeable individuals had the strongest positive affective responses to portrayals of high levels of communion and the strongest negative responses to portrayals of low levels of communion.

Bias and Inaccuracy in Socially Anxious Individuals' Self-Perceptions of Interpersonal Behaviour

Author(s): Khushnuma Amaria & Jonathan Oakman
Affiliation: University of Waterloo

We investigated the interpersonal behaviour of socially anxious and non-socially anxious individuals during an unstructured getting familiar and structured problem-solving task with a non-socially anxious partner. We analyzed participants' self-perception of interpersonal behaviour in the situation as a function of trait-level interpersonal style and situation-observed interpersonal behaviour. Socially anxious individuals' self-ratings of in-situation dominance and affiliation were more similar to observer ratings in comparison with non-socially anxious individuals. Non-socially anxious individuals' in-situation ratings of dominance and affiliation appeared to be strongly influenced by trait levels of these constructs, rather than actual behaviour during the tasks. In contrast, socially anxious individuals' self-ratings were relatively unbiased by self-reported trait affiliation or dominance. Together, these findings

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SITAR: Mission, Aims, and Activities

The Society is an international, multidisciplinary, scientific association devoted to interpersonal theory and research. By encouraging systematic theory and empirical research, it seeks to clarify the processes and mechanisms of interpersonal interactions that explain interpersonal and intrapersonal phenomena of normal and abnormal psychology.

The goals of the Society are (1) to encourage the development of this research, (2) to foster the communication, understanding, and application of research findings, and (3) to enhance the scientific and social value of this research.

The activities of the Society include: (1) regular meetings for the communication of current research ideas, methods, and findings; (2) discussion of work in progress; (3) maintenance of an inventory of data and data-gathering resources available for use by members of the Society; and (4) facilitation of collaborative research.

NEWS AND ANNOUNCEMENTS

EXECUTIVE OFFICER WANTED—Steve Strack has notified the Executive Council of his desire to step down from the job of Executive Officer (EO) when his term expires in May 2005. As outlined in the By Laws, the EO serves in a number of important roles. Among these are: (1) Serve as the Secretary-Treasurer General of the Society; (2) serve as member of the Executive Council; (3) supervise the timely collection and circulation of minutes of the annual session of the Convention and of Executive Council meetings; (4) maintain the official records of the Society; (5) receive, manage, and disburse the funds of the Society; and (6) handle legal correspondence concerning SITAR's incorporation and tax exempt status.

Interested persons are encouraged to contact Steve Strack as soon as possible to discuss the position and their qualifications. Steve may be reached at [snstrack@aol.com](mailto:senstrack@aol.com)

Abstracts (cont.)

suggest that in comparison to non-socially anxious individuals, social anxious individuals' self-perceptions are more accurate relative to observer standards, and less biased by trait interpersonal style. Implications for theory of interpersonal self-perceptions in social phobia are discussed. The relevance to Interpersonal Circumplex Theory (Kiesler, 1983) is also reviewed.

Cross-Cultural Differences in the Provision of Social Support

Author(s): Qibo Fan & Krista K. Trobst
Affiliation: York University

Social support research to date has focused primarily on the receipt of support, rather than on its provision. In particular, very little is known regarding cross-cultural differences in support provision and how these might be affected by acculturation processes. Undergraduates (N=83) completed the Social Support Actions Scale - Circumplex (SAS-C; Trobst, 2000) and the General Ethnicity Questionnaire abridged (GEQ-abridged; Tsai et al., 2000). Results suggested cultural differences in several aspects of support provision. Furthermore, a greater identification with Canadian culture was associated with the provision of less critical and more deferential forms of support. Results are interpreted with respect to the SAS-C as well as the concepts of individualism and collectivism.

Lorna Smith Benjamin Featured Keynote Speaker at SITAR's 8th Annual Meeting in Montreal, QC

Lorna Smith Benjamin, Ph.D., is a professor in the Department of Psychology and adjunct professor of Psychiatry at the University of Utah. She is Co-Director of the Interpersonal Reconstructive Therapy clinic at the University of Utah Neuropsychiatric Institute. Born and raised in Rochester, New York, Dr. Benjamin obtained her Ph.D. in Psychology from the University of Wisconsin in 1960.

Internationally renowned scholar, clinician, researcher and teacher, Dr. Benjamin has published over 80 articles and chapters, served as Consulting Editor for a number of psychological and psychiatric journals, and authored several books including *Interpersonal Diagnosis and Treatment of Personality Disorders* (1996, 2nd Edition), and *Interpersonal Reconstructive Therapy: Promoting Change in Nonresponders* (2003). These books have received wide acclaim. For example, in a recent review of her 2003 book in the journal *Psychiatry*, Richard S. Epstein concluded, "I recommend that this text be required reading in all psychotherapy training programs."



Dr. Benjamin's groundbreaking development of the Structural Analysis of Social Behavior (SASB), a dimensional model elucidating the interpersonal and intrapsychic patterns underlying maladaptive behaviors, has greatly enhanced the application of psychotherapy research to practice. Her honors and accomplishments include: Past President of the International Society for Psychotherapy Research; 2002 Recipient of the Distinguished Research Career Award from SPR; 2002 Recipient of the Distinguished Research Award from the Utah Psychological Association; Recipient of the Superior Research Award in 1993 and the Superior Teaching Award in 2001 from the University of Utah; advisor to the DSM-IV Work Group for Axis II Disorders; invited presenter at the 2002 Master Therapist Workshop sponsored by the University of Connecticut; and invited plenary speaker at the 2002 Annual Psychotherapiewochen (Psychoanalytic) Meetings in Lindau, Germany.