THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN STRENGTH OF CONFLICT AND THE EDWARDS PERSONAL PREFERENCE SCHEDULE

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The present study was designed to investigate the relationship between the strength of conflict and the Edwards Personal Preference Schedule (EPPS).

The strength of conflict was determined by the percentage of recall frequency to word-association. It was hypothesized that high conflict subjects would have higher rate of recall than those of low conflict subject.

EPPS was used for evaluation of each subject's need.

First, 313 students were given the word-association test simultaneously, and they were required to give three response words for each stimulus.

50 high conflict subjects and 50 low conflict subjects were selected on the basis of their rate of total recall on 150 associations.

Then these two groups had the EPPS administerd to them. As Table 1 shows the high conflict group showed much less rate of total recall than that of the low conflict group. The mean score for each group on 15 EPPS scales, and the t value associated with each difference are indicated in Table 2. The high conflict group had higher scores on n Aut., n Dom., n Chg., and n Het., and lower scores on n Def., n Exh., n Aff., n Aba., and n Nnr., .

The present findings suggest that the high conflict persons have personality tendency such as novelty and non-conformity. It is to be added, however, that the present experiment has been short of deciding whether the high score on n Het. in the high conflict subjects is the result of their displaced reactions to some other inner conflict or is due to their repression of sexual desires.

A STUDY OF RACE PREJUDICE BY THE SEMANTIC
DIFFERENTIAL METHOD

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It is the aim of the present study to investigate race prejudice by the SD method. The following races and nations were chosen for this study; American, British, French, German, Italian, Russian, Indian, Jewish, Chinese, Negro, Korean and Japanese.

Doshisha University students were used as the subjects who were given a booklet of papers each bearing the name of the respective race or nation, on which were printed 24 pairs of antithetic adjectives such as " rich " and " poor ", " beautiful " and " ugly ". The subjects were requested to evaluate each race or nation with respect to its characteristic feature by assessing one of the seven degrees between two adjectives of opposite meonings. The findings are shown in Figs. 1–24 and Table 1.

The factor-analysis was also carried out in this study and it was found as a result that the twelve nations or races were clustered into six categories; (1) American, French and British (2) Italian (3) Japanese and German (4) Indian, Russian and Jewish (5) Chinese (6) Negro and Korean.