**Sample size.** We will simply collect as many observations as possible given the study resources. Tomorrow I am going to the Student Center with a box of snacks. Undergraduates will be asked to volunteer in exchange for a snack.

If I do not get at least 60 observations, I will begin asking hypothesis-naïve friends and colleagues to perform the task as well. For rigor’s sake, I will record which participants are friends and colleagues.

In any case, data will not be collected after analysis begins, so the results will not influence the stopping rule (the stopping rule being “Collect as much data as possible before I have to leave for my next job.”)

**Method.** Participants will be assigned to perform a typical Black/White Gun/Tool WIT or a modified Black/White Black-Face/Gun WIT. In the modified WIT, Black faces serve as both primes and as targets, replacing tool targets. To ensure that participants see two different stimuli, the target face is always a different Black face than the prime face.

Participants will perform a practice block of 16 trials followed by two critical blocks of 60 trials each. The practice block will be discarded. Participants receive a warning if more than 7 of their practice trials fall outside the response deadline of 500ms.

At the end of the task, participants indicate their race and gender. African-American participants will be discarded.

**Hypotheses.** Our critical hypothesis is that a strong association between one prime and one target-response forces the other prime to become associated with the other target-response. In this case, by replacing one response with a target that is *even more associated with Blacks than guns*, we expect to see guns instead appear associated with the White primes. Thus, in the typical Black/White Gun/Tool WIT, Black primes will increase accuracy for guns relative to tools, while White primes will increase accuracy for tools relative to guns. By contrast, in the modified Black/White Black-face/Gun WIT, Black primes will increase accuracy for Black faces relative to guns, while White primes will increase accuracy for guns relative to Black faces.

These results would stand in contrast to a shifting-associative-content account of our previously-observed phenomena, which would hold that no new primes are being presented to make Blacks seem more aggressive or less aggressive, and so Black primes should facilitate responses to *both* guns and Black faces relative to Whites.

**Analysis.** Because of the response deadline, analyses will chiefly focus on accuracy rates.

To test the overall interaction, we will conduct a 2 (Condition: Black-face/Gun, Gun/Tool) x 2 (Prime: Black, White) x 2 (Target: Gun, Other) mixed-model ANOVA with a random intercept of subject. The anticipated three-way interaction would indicate that the pattern of Prime-Target association varies across conditions.

For a more specific test, we will conduct a 2 (Condition) x 2 (Prime) ANOVA on only Gun-target trials. The anticipated two-way interaction would indicate that the apparent associations between Whites and guns or Blacks and guns is moderated by the task design.