1046-13-851 **Gabriel Picavet*** (Gabriel.Picavet@math.univ-bpclermont.fr), Laboratoire de Mathématiques, Université Blaise Pascal, 63177 Aubiére, France, and **D. E. Dobbs** (dobbs@math.utk.edu), Department of Mathematics, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Knoxville, TN 37996-1300. *Straight rings, II.* Preliminary report.

In the paper entitled "Straight rings", we defined a class of rings that are related to divided and going-down rings. A ring morphism $A \to B$ is said to be prime if B/PB is (A/P)-torsion-free for each $P \in \mathrm{Spec}(A)$. A ring extension $R \subseteq S$ is called straight if each of its subextensions is prime. A ring A is dubbed extensionally straight if A is straight in $\mathrm{Tot}(A)$ and a straight ring if A/P is extensionally straight for each $P \in \mathrm{Spec}(A)$. A straight domain is nothing but an extensionally straight domain. The following implications hold for rings: Locally divided $\Rightarrow$ straight $\Rightarrow$ going-down. We give new characterizations of straight rings by using primary and (or) primal decompositions of ideals. Then we give some information on straight rings within the quasi-Prüfer domain and i-domain contexts. Straight domains have properties similar to the divided property that are understood better by introducing the concepts of almost-divided and quasi-divided domains. (Received September 12, 2008)