

SARMAC IV: Kingston, June 2001

The fourth biennial meetings of SARMAC were held at Queen's University in Kingston, Ontario, June 12-14, 2001. The meeting coordinator was Rod Lindsay.

TUESDAY JUNE 12, 2001

3:00 – 6:00 PM: Registration

6:00 – 7:30 PM: Reception

Earl 1101: 7:30 – 9:00 PM

Keynote Address

GARY L. WELLS

Iowa State University

Five Elements for Successful Application of Research in Memory and Cognition

The word applied is the distinguishing feature of SARMAC. At the same time, there is a relative dearth of writings about the meaning of applied, few models of how to design application-relevant research, and little discussion of how research comes to have an applied impact. High quality research, which is well represented in SARMAC, is not itself sufficient to attain applied impact. I use research on eyewitness identification to illustrate five elements that might be necessary in order for research in memory and cognition to have a substantial applied impact. Although the relative import of the elements probably changes as a function of the problem being explored, various research areas that fall under the rubric of SARMAC might benefit from an exploration and development of these elements.

WEDNESDAY JUNE 13, 2001

Earl 1101: 8:30 – 10:00AM

Keynote Address

DAVID PAYNE,

Binghamton University

Truth in Memory: Data, Theory, and Implications of False Memory Research

I will present some of recent data from our lab examining factors affecting the production and experience of false memories in the Deese/Roediger and McDermott paradigm and the Imagination Inflation paradigm (e.g., Goff & Roediger, 1998). These data serve to highlight some of the conditions under which false memories are likely to be observed and as such they have implications for both theory and possible generalizations of results from laboratory studies to real world settings.

Wednesday, June 13

10:20 – 11:50 AM

Earl 1101

Symposium: SEX, DRUGS, BALLOONS AND BUGS: AUTOBIOGRAPHICAL MEMORY DISTORTIONS THAT HAPPEN WITH VARYING DEGREES OF SUGGESTION.

Chair: Maryanne Garry, Victoria University of Wellington

STEFANIE SHARMAN, Victoria University of Wellington

Memory for Risky Sexual Behaviors

To determine to accuracy of student's memory for their sexual behaviors, they completed an email diary every day for 1 month, and recalled their behaviors six to twelve months later. To evaluate the extent of any memory distortions we compared their diaries with their recall and found surprisingly distorted reports.

JACQUIE PICKRELL, University of Washington

What's Up Doc: Advertising Can Distort Memory

Autobiographical referencing is increasingly being used in advertising. Past research demonstrated this technique might distort memory, by evoking memories for events that never occurred to participants. The current study examines additional consequences of this advertising technique as well as exploring the role of 'familiarity' in possible autobiographical memory distortion.

SEEMA ASSEFI, Victoria University of Wellington

Enhancement or Expectancies? The Effects of Ginkgo Biloba on Memory

Ginkgo biloba is a nutritional supplement that is widely believed to enhance memory, but there is little scientific evidence to support this claim. We investigated the physiological and expectancy effects of ginkgo on memory.

KIMBERLEY WADE, MARYANNE GARRY, Victoria University of Wellington, J. DON READ, & D. STEPHEN LINDSAY, University of Victoria

The Camera Sometimes Lies: Doctored Photos Can Create False Memories

The research examining the creation of false childhood memories in adults has exposed subjects to target false events via personalized and detailed narratives. We replaced detailed, verbal information about a false event with a doctored photograph. Fifty percent created complete or partial false memories.

Wednesday, June 13

10:20 – 11:50 AM

Earl 1102

Symposium: **RADICAL ALTERNATIVE TO CURRENT IDENTIFICATION PROCEDURES**

Chair: Paul Dupuis, Queen's University

Discussant: Gary Wells

AVRAHAM M. LEVI, Israel Police

The Modified Sequential Lineup (MSL) Revisited: Time to Bury the Simultaneous Lineup?

Six-person simultaneous lineups fail in helping to establish guilt beyond reasonable doubt. Enlarging the sequential lineup to even 160 does not effect culprit identification, and mistaken identifications decrease. Allowing multiple choices also decreases mistaken identifications. The simultaneous lineup should be buried.

R. C. L. LINDSAY, Queen's University

The Modified Sequential Lineup Doesn't Work!

Accuracy of witnesses to staged crimes was compared using simultaneous and "modified" sequential lineups. The modified sequential lineup were larger and allowed witnesses to select more than one lineup member (in an attempt to calibrate individual witness accuracy). Modified sequential lineups confer no advantage in comparison with traditional simultaneous lineups.

SEAN PRYKE & R. C. L. LINDSAY, Queen's University

Multiple Independent Identification Decisions Are More Diagnostic of Suspect Guilt!

Witnesses to staged events attempted identifications from a new identification procedure: Multiple Independent Identification Decisions requiring the witness to attempt to select the person independently from lineups of faces, bodies, voices, and clothing. Across two studies, multiple identifications of the same person from independent lineups was highly diagnostic of guilt.

PAUL DUPUIS & R. C. L. LINDSAY, Queen's University

**Rank Combined Lineups: Calibrating the Accuracy of Individual Eyewitness
"Identification" decisions**

Abstract is not available.

Wednesday, June 13

10:20 – 11:50 AM

Earl 1103

Paper session: **INTERVIEWING CHILDREN**

Chair: Deirdre Brown, University of Otago

M. B. POWELL, J. C. WILSON & M.HASTY, Deakin University

**An Evaluation of a Computer Assessment Tool for Investigative Interviewers of
Children**

A computerized assessment tool has been developed to provide investigative interviewers with knowledge about 4- to 7- year old children's understanding of spatial, temporal, numerical, and colour concepts. This paper presents research which examines the validity and usefulness of the program in a mock Interview setting involving children of this age group.

HELEN WESTCOTT & SALLY KYNAN, The Open University

**"What Constitutes 'Rapport' in Investigative Interviews for Suspected Child Sexual
Abuse?"**

Analysis of interviewer performance in the 'rapport' phase of 70 interviews for suspected child abuse with UK children aged 3-12 years identified many areas where practice could be improved. Poorly conducted rapport adversely affects the child's participation and perceived credibility, and thus the overall usefulness of the interview.

DEIRDRE BROWN, MARGARET-ELLEN PIPE, University of Otago

Who Benefits From Narrative Elaboration Training? A Study of Individual Differences

The Narrative Elaboration Technique (NET) is an interview technique designed to enhance children's reports of past events (Saywitz & Snyder, 1996). Previous studies using the NET suggest some children benefit from this technique more than others. The current study measured 7–8 year old children's IQ, metamemory, and narrative ability, and examined these factors in relation to children's recall of a staged event following narrative elaboration training.

RICKARD L SJÖBERG, Karolinska Institutet

**The Great Swedish Witch Panic (1668-76) in the Perspective of Contemporary
Cognitive Psychology**

In an ongoing research project, notations from a preliminary investigation of the Swedish 17th century witch panic in the parish of Rättvik have been analysed from the perspective of contemporary cognitive psychology. In this presentation some highlights of the results will be given.

Wednesday, June 13

1:30 – 3:00 PM

Earl 1101

Symposium: **THE EFFECT OF IMAGINATION IN CREATING FALSE
AUTOBIOGRAPHICAL BELIEFS AND MEMORIES**

Chair: Giuliana Mazzoni, Seton Hall University

MITCHELL EISEN, LAURA MICKES, & DANIELLE MORGAN, California State University

Imagination Inflation with Complex Verifiable Events

We partially replicated the Goff & Roediger imagination inflation paradigm while adding more complex events that required active involvement (e.g., having a conversation about world poverty, playing a game). Target events were imagined 0, 1, or 3x. Imagining these complex events 3x resulted in significantly greater confidence that the imaginings were experienced.

ALAN SCOBORIA, GIULIANA MAZZONI, IRVING KIRSCH, & MATTHEW T.

DUGAN, Seton Hall University

Thinking Versus Imagining as Recall Aids: False Memories for True Events?

Participants took part in memory enhancement trials of an equal number of unremembered true and false events in an imagery or thinking condition. Events were rated on memory retrieval, confidence and clarity by participants. Imagination resulted in the retrieval of equal numbers of true and false memories. Thinking resulted in the retrieval of an equal number of true memories as imagination, while producing significantly fewer false memories.

STEPHANIE J. SHARMAN & MARYANNE GARRY, Victoria University of Wellington

Imagination Inflation Depends on the Point of View from Which the Event Was Imagined

Imagining hypothetical childhood events increases confidence that they were genuine experiences. To help separate the effects of familiarity and source confusion mechanisms, we asked people to imagine some events from their own eyes, and others from a bystander perspective. Only imagining from a bystander perspective caused imagination inflation.

GIULIANA MAZZONI, Seton Hall University

Time Course in the Development of False Beliefs and Memories After Imagination

Imagination of events that had not happened, increased memory ratings and confidence that the events had occurred. Time course was monitored over one month. Results showed that both confidence and memory ratings peaked at 5 to 8 hours after imagination and then declined slightly over one month.

Wednesday, June 13

1:30 – 3:00 PM

Earl 1102

Paper Session: **EYEWITNESS IDENTIFICATION FROM LINEUPS**

Chair: Lauren Shapiro, Emporia State University

AMINA MEMON & FIONA GABBERT, University of Aberdeen

Identification Accuracy of Young and Older Adults with Sequential and Simultaneous Lineups

Abstract is not available.

LORRAINE HOPE, AMINA MEMON, University of Aberdeen, & RAY BULL, University of Portsmouth

Misinformation Effects Arising from Exposure to Mugshots

Eyewitness identification is vulnerable to misinformation. Young and older witnesses viewed a video of a crime and then saw mugshots or engaged in a filler task. One of the faces was presented in a subsequent photo-lineup. This increased false identifications in both age groups. The results were replicated in Experiment 2.

OTTO H. MACLIN, DAWN E. MCQUISTON, BASTIAN J. KROEGER, & ROY S. MALPASS, University of Texas at El Paso

A Fair Comparison of Laboratory Administered Simultaneous and Sequential Lineups

Participants constructed lineups using mug shots from the El Paso Police Department based on either a verbal description or a visual image of the perpetrator. Participants acting as eyewitnesses viewed a video of a staged event and were asked to select the perpetrator from the lineups presented in a simultaneous or sequential mode.

TAWNY A. HIATT & LAUREN R. SHAPIRO, Emporia State University

How to Pick a "Perp:" An Investigation of Line-up Procedures

This study investigated how line-up procedures, witnesses' individual characteristics (e.g., temperament), and confidence affect identification accuracy. 108 undergraduates viewed a film showing a jewelry theft, described the thief, and identified the suspect using a perpetrator-present or absent simultaneous or sequential line-up.

LAUREN R. SHAPIRO, AMY SPENCER, & CRISTINE BRANDT, Emporia State University

Criminal Identification and Eyewitness Testimony by Young Adults

Seventy-two undergraduates provided testimony, temperament, line-up selection, and confidence immediately or after a 2 day delay. Witnesses made more false than correct identifications, especially with the perpetrator absent line-up. Women were more confident and recalled more information than did men. Optimistic and flexible witnesses recalled more information than did pessimistic and inflexible witnesses.

Wednesday, June 13

1:30 – 3:00 PM

Earl 1103

Paper Session: **CHILD WITNESSES**

Chair: Lynn Garrioch, University of Victoria

MERIDITH L. J. ALLISON, D. STEPHEN LINDSAY & C. MERKEL, University of Victoria

Assessing Child Witnesses

These studies examined the effects of beliefs about disclosure and base rates on adults' assessments of children's eyewitness reports. Undergraduate participants were insensitive to the information given in instructions: Participants thought children had experienced an event if they talked about it, whether or not the event had been experienced.

J.C. WILSON & M.B. POWELL, University of Sydney

Are Children's Memories for Secrets Stronger Than Normal Memories?

Adult memories for secrets were found to be stronger than normal memories. We examined the impact of a secret on children's memory and recall. Half of the 240 children tested were told to keep a secret and all were interviewed a week later. The interview consisted of free recall followed by 14 questions (7 were suggestive). The results highlight the way children's memories for secrets (and suggestibility) differ from that of normal memories.

RACHEL SUTHERLAND & MARGARET-ELLEN PIPE, University of Otago

Projecting the Future, Interpreting the Past: How Does Discussion Shape Children's Event Memory?

Children participated in a novel event, and discussed some aspects of the event with an adult. Whether the discussed activities actually occurred and the timing of the discussion was manipulated. Children reported

more information about discussed activities, particularly when the discussion occurred after, rather than before, the event.

SARA-JAYNE WILLIAMS, DANIEL WRIGHT, & NORMAN FREEMAN, University of Bristol

Children's Eyewitness Testimony: Can We Induce Memories to be Forgotten?

Two experiments reveal inhibition of a scene within an interactive event when it is omitted from a Post Event Information (PEI) review. Compared to controls, the omit group are less accurate when questioned about the scene. We investigate the depth of this inaccessibility, and apply the findings to sexual abuse cases.

Wednesday, June 13

3:20 – 4:50 PM

Earl 1101

Symposium: THE INTERPLAY BETWEEN COGNITIVE PROCESSES AND SOCIAL INTERACTIONS

Chair: W. Richard Walker, Winston-Salem State University

JOHN J. SKOWRONSKI, Northern Illinois University

Thinking and Telling: Why We Rehearse Autobiographical Event Memories and the Possible Consequences of These Rehearsals for Those Event Memories

Participants recalled 110 autobiographical events, rated psychological qualities of each event and reported the frequency of different reasons for memory rehearsals, including two social reasons (to describe to others; to understand me better). The relative frequency of use of rehearsal types is described and related to psychological properties of events.

RODNEY J. VOGL, Christian Brothers University

The Effect of Rehearsal on Memory for Lies

Participants recorded four non-embarrassing events that involved lying. The participants rated how well they remembered each lie. Sharing the event with others improved memory whether the person was re-telling the lie or telling the truth. The greater the number of rehearsals, the better the lie was remembered.

JEFFREY A. GIBBONS, Christopher Newport University, ANGELA F. LUKOWSKI, NICOLE M. TRAXEL, BRIAN T. WILEY, Carthage College, & W. RICHARD WALKER, Winston-Salem State University

From Believer to Skeptic: The Effect of Exposure and Suggestibility on Reactions to Tabloid and Newspaper Headlines

Participants made believability ratings faster for true headlines than for rumor headlines. However, newspaper headlines became less believable over time for individuals who rated themselves as suggestible. The findings are discussed in the context of social discourse.

RICHARD JACKSON HARRIS, JENNIFER BONDS-RAACKE, & FRED W. SANBORN, Kansas State University

Autobiographical Memory for Movies and Sporting Events

Several studies examined autobiographical memories for the experience and content of movies and televised sporting events they had watched. Results showed a richly textured and detailed memory for both the media content and one's own concurrent behaviors and reactions, as well as short and longer-term effects.

W. RICHARD WALKER, Winston-Salem State University

Autobiographical Memories and Conversational Norms: How Social Customs Help to Organize Our Memories

The social-interactionist view claims that the primary aim of autobiographical memory is to share personal memories with others. Consistent with this view, the argument is made that conversational norms, which govern social interactions, help to produce a memory system that is generally organized, truthful, and positive.

Wednesday, June 13

3:20 – 4:50 PM

Earl 1102

Symposium: **BASIC AND APPLIED ASPECTS OF THE OWN-RACE BIAS IN MEMORY FOR FACES**

Chair: Christian A. Meissner, Florida State University

DANIEL B. WRIGHT, CATHERINE E. BOYD, & COLIN G. TREDOUX, University of Sussex

Inter-Racial Contact, Attitudes, and the Own-Race Bias

A memory recognition test showed an own bias for White faces when tested with Black and White participants, in South Africa and England. Further, the accuracy levels of Black participants for White faces was predicted by their responses to a contact hypothesis questionnaire. Several other measures were recorded and are discussed in relation to the robustness of the own race bias.

BASTIAAN KROEGER, OTTO H. MACLIN, & ROY S. MALPASS, University of Texas at El Paso

Criminality Analog to the Cross-Race Effect

Two hundred faces were examined for criminality, familiarity, attractiveness, memorability, likeability, and typicality. Results from factor analysis indicate that criminal looking faces are rated as highly memorable. A recognition task was conducted to determine if faces rated high on criminality were more easily recognized than those rated low on criminality. Results are discussed in relation to the cross-race recognition deficit.

R. C. L. LINDSAY & STEVEN M. SMITH, Queens University

Race and Identification Procedure: Does the Sequential Lineup Effect Generalize?

We examined the generalizability of the sequential lineup effect in the cross-race situation. White witnesses' correct identifications were lower and correct rejections were higher in a sequential lineup, regardless of the race of target. However, Asian witnesses performed better with simultaneous lineups regardless of target presence/absence. Implications of the results are discussed.

HEATHER S. HYME & JOHN C. BRIGHAM, Florida State University

The Own-Race Bias and Eyewitness Description Accuracy

This study investigated whether an own-race bias (ORB) exists for descriptions. Three description accuracy scores were calculated: percent correct, completeness, and adequacy of the description to enable another individual to identify the target. Results indicated that own-race descriptions may be better, at least by some criteria, than other-race descriptions.

OTTO H. MACLIN, ROY S. MALPASS, & M. KIMBERLY MACLIN, University of Texas at El Paso

A Further Examination of the Ambiguous Race Face Effect

Ambiguous race faces were created such that the addition of a single feature acting as a racial marker caused the face to be perceived as either Hispanic, black, or Asian. Spatial maps were created using similarity ratings from the facial stimuli. Results indicate that participants use different dimensions to rate the Hispanic and black faces although the faces are identical with the exception of the racial marker.

CHRISTIAN A. MEISSNER & JOHN C. BRIGHAM, Florida State University

Memorability, Familiarity, and Representation of Own- and Other-Race Faces

The representational structure of own- and other-race faces is examined utilizing the memorability and familiarity components of rated typicality. Results indicate a clear dissociation of components in the representation of own-race faces, but an increased reliance upon familiarity when discriminating other-race faces.

Wednesday, June 13

3:20 – 4:50 PM

Earl 1103

Paper Session: **INTERVIEWING WITNESSES**

Chair: Meridith Allison, University of Victoria

NADJA SCHREIBER, & RONALD P. FISHER, Florida International University

Long-Term Effects of Police Interviewer Training: The Cognitive Interview

Different training methods for instructing police investigators to use the Cognitive Interview are examined. These methods vary the training schedule (massed vs. distributed practice) and opportunity for feedback. The quality of police interviews with real-world victims and witnesses is measured shortly after training and several months later.

PAMELA J. GUTHRE & JOSEPH M. FITZGERALD, Wayne State University

Maximizing the Effectiveness of the Cognitive Interview

Three versions of the Cognitive Interview were compared in the context of memory for a videotaped presentation of a crime. The three versions were the traditional ordering, reordered, and truncated. Analyses of memory performance revealed few differences, but the reordered version yielded significantly more correct input facts but also marginally more incorrect facts.

MATTHEW COOK & MAX GWYNN, Wilfrid Laurier University

The Effects of Misleading Information and Group Discussion on Eyewitness Testimony

This study assessed the effects of misinformation and group discussion on eyewitness testimony. Participants viewed a short video of a simulated robbery, and were then presented with non-misleading or misleading information. Groups subsequently answered questions about details of the video. The misinformation effect was replicated. Misled groups did not report more misleading items than misled individuals, as was originally predicted. Considerations for eyewitness questioning guidelines are discussed.

L. GARRIOCH, C.A.E. BRIMACOMBE, M. ALLISON, & S. JUNG, University of Victoria

"She Fished in His Pocket for His Wallet": Older Adults' Colourful Recollections of Crime Events

Older (n= 62) and younger adults (n=61) individually viewed a theft and responded to questions from either a younger or older adult interviewer while being videotaped. Younger adults had more hits identifying the thief from the target-present lineup than did the senior eyewitnesses. Confidence and accuracy were poorly calibrated. Older adults presented details in a story-like manner, relative to the younger adults' sequential listing of details. Young adults (N = 246) also rated the witnesses' credibility.

MELISSA STUMBAUGH & LAUREN SHAPIRO, Emporia State University

The Effect of Question Type on Accuracy of Recall

This study investigates the usefulness of questionnaires to gather information about a theft. Twenty-four Midwestern college students viewed a filmed theft and then completed either an open-ended or forced-choice memory questionnaire. Results showed that witnesses recalled the same number of central features

regardless of questionnaire, but provided more peripheral features with forced-choice rather than open-ended questions.

THURSDAY JUNE 14, 2001
Earl 1101: 8:30 – 10:00AM
Presidential Address

J. DON READ,
Recovery from 'Amnesia' in Autobiographical Memory

Abstract is not available.

Thursday, June 14

10:20 – 11:50 AM

Earl 1101

Paper Session: **AUTOBIOGRAPHICAL MEMORY**

Chair: Timothy Odegard, University of Arkansas

LINDA LHOST CATAL, University of Detroit Mercy & JOSEPH M. FITZGERALD, Wayne State University

Dating Accuracy in Autobiographical Memory Across a Twenty Year Span

The ability of two older adults to provide accurate dates for autobiographical memories of events recorded a 20 year period was evaluated. The events ranged from highly distinctive to extremely mundane. Analyses indicated that the distinctiveness and subjective importance of the events were salient predictors of accuracy.

MARIA MEDVED & GERALD CUPCHIK, University of Toronto

Emotion and Memory: Changes Over Time

This study explored memory re-construction in 65 participants by examining the role of autobiographical memory and emotion in memories that become more thematically integrated over time. Using memories of artworks as a medium, the results suggest an evolution from a fractionated state into an interconnected state. The implications will be discussed.

ERICA E. KLEINKNECHT, Institute of Child Development, University of Minnesota

Telling Stories or Talking About Trips: Relations Between Preschooler's Narrative Skill and Event Memory

Preschooler's narrative abilities are associated with the onset of autobiographical memory, yet much of this research focuses on narrative skill development. The present study adds to past research by showing that preschooler's ability to narrate an event predicts their memory, while skill at narrating a fictional story does not.

G. K. PRIESTLEY, S. TAYLOR, & M.-E. PIPE, University of Auckland

Who to Listen to: Parental Verification of Children's Reports

Parents' reports about their child's circumstances at the time of an event (learning Princess Diana had died), collected at delays of 2-3 weeks and 18 months, were compared to children's (5-6 and 9-10 years) own reports. Parent-child reports were relatively consistent at the short delay but consistency declined over delay.

TIMOTHY N. ODEGARD, JAMES M. LAMPINEN PH.D., EMILY E. ABELL, RUTH JOHNSON, ELIZABETH MCCARTY, & GRANT SCOTT, University of Arkansas

Self-Report Based Counterpart to the Conjoint Recognition Paradigm

We developed a self-report based counterpart to the Conjoint Recognition paradigm. Participants made memory judgments and then selected one of 5 options indicating the basis for their judgment. The options

were derived from Fuzzy Trace Theory. The self-report method and conjoint recognition produced similar estimates of the model's underlying parameters.

Thursday, June 14

10:20 – 11:50 AM

Earl 1102

Paper Session: **LINEUP FAIRNESS**

Chair: Otto MacLin, University of Texas, El Paso

HEATHER D. FLOWE AND EBBE B. EBBESEN, University of California, San Diego

Routinely Measuring Lineup Member Similarity in Experimental Research is a Good Idea

An index of fairness (Similarity Coefficient) based on multidimensional popout was developed in this study to analyze a random sample of police lineups. Additionally, laboratory experiments indicated that lineup member similarity has an interactive effect on factors that are widely studied in the eyewitness memory domain.

DAWN E. MCQUISTON, ROY S. MALPASS, BASTIAAN J. KROEGER, & OTTO H. MACLIN, University of Texas at El Paso

The Effects of Verbal Information and Lineup Instructions on the Mock Witness' Ability to Detect Structural Bias in Lineups

Eyewitnesses viewed a brief video of a staged crime then provided verbal descriptions of the perpetrator. Verbal descriptions were later used in the mock witness conditions. Mock witnesses were assigned to one of four verbal descriptions and were provided with either fair or biased lineup instructions. Results are discussed in terms of the mock witness paradigm.

ROY S. MALPASS, OTTO H. MACLIN, DAWN MCQUISTON, & BASTIAAN J. KROEGER, University of Texas at El Paso

Lineup Evaluation: Notes From The Field

The purpose of mock witnesses was to evaluate fairness, or structural bias in lineups. The mock witness literature does not always generalize to applied fieldwork for court cases. The research presented here examines two court cases. In case 1, more than one verbal description was used to construct the lineup and in case 2, the verbal description of the witness was in error regarding important features of the suspect.

ROY S. MALPASS, M. KIMBERLY MACLIN, & VIVIAN T. HERRERA, University of Texas at El Paso

The Effect of "Criminality" on Mock Witness Identification

Implicit and explicit criminal information is often present in situations where witnesses are viewing photo-spread lineups. The current studies evaluate what effect the presence of criminal information has on the ability of mock witnesses to use verbal description information in choosing a target face out of a photo-spread lineup.

OTTO H. MACLIN, ROY S. MALPASS, & BASTIAAN J. KROEGER, University of Texas at El Paso

A PC Computer Program to Evaluate and Administer Lineups for Research and Law Enforcement

A PC computer program was developed for use in laboratory research and law enforcement field research. The program was designed for flexibility, ease of use, affordability, and extensive technical reference resources. A set of Hispanic foils was rated based on verbal descriptions for ease of inclusion in the lineups.

Symposium: **COURT COMPETENCE EXAMINATION**

Chair: Victoria Talwar, Queen’s University

Discussant: Joanna Pozzulo

NICHOLAS BALA, Queen’s University

Legal Issues in the Examination of Children’s Competence to Testify

Abstract is not available.

R. C. L. LINDSAY, Queen's University

What Procedures Are Used to Qualify Child Witnesses? A Survey

We surveyed judges, prosecutors, defense attorneys, and child victim witness workers re current court practices for determining if children are competent to testify. We argue that the "oath" or promise should establish "intent to tell the truth" and that courts should be flexible in their approach to this issue.

VICTORIA TALWAR, KANG LEE, NICHOLAS BALA, & R. C. L. LINDSAY, Queen's University

Children’s Moral Understanding of Lying and Lie-telling Behavior: Does the Competence Examination Matter?

The present study investigates the relation between children's cognitive understanding of lying and their behaviour as is assumed in the competence examination. Results of five experiments indicate that there is no relation between children's conceptual understanding and their lie-telling behaviour. This has implications for the court competence examination.

SALLY KYNAN & HELEN WESTCOTT, The Open University

How Successful is the 'Truth and Lies Ceremony' in Investigative Interviews for Suspected Child Sexual Abuse?

Seventy transcripts of videotaped investigative interviews with UK children aged 3-12 years were studied. Analysis of three different approaches to the 'truth and lies ceremony' indicated that interviewers had poor awareness of these concepts, and also of children's understanding of them. Implications for the perceived credibility of child witnesses are evaluated.

Paper Session: **MEMORY**

Chair: Gloria Marmolejo, Winona State University, Rochester

HAMA WATANABE, Nagoya University

The Effect of Retrieval Order on Memory for the Content of Plans

Memory for the content of plans was explored by cued recall paradigm. The results indicated that plans in the reorder of condition, in which participants retrieved them in ordinary order of time, were recalled better than that in the re-reverse of condition, in which participants retrieved them in reverse order of time.

LIN LUO & BUXIN HAN, Institute of Psychology, Chinese Academy of Sciences

Effect of Supports on Age Differences in Episodic Memory

Supportive conditions that are expected to minimize the requirement for self-initiated process and maximize the contribution of external stimulation as well as environmental supports and thus results in reduced age

differences in memory were studied with three experiments. It was found that effects of supports vary with the interaction among the following 3 factors, i.e. encode, knowledge structure and retrieval.

GLORIA MARMOLEJO, DAVID HALLAWAY, & ZLATAN KRIZAN, Winona State University – Rochester

Do Multiple-Choice Exams Produce Negative Suggestion Effect?

We investigated the negative suggestion effect of incorrect multiple-choice alternatives in subsequent recall. Thirty-two participants studied verbal or spatial material, answered multiple-choice or short-answer questions, and answered an essay test. Essays on verbal material contained more intrusions when administered after multiple-choice questions than after short-answer questions. Implications are discussed.

ALICE SPOONER, SUE GATHERCOLE, & ALAN BADDELEY, University of Bristol

Is Poor Comprehension a Problem of Integration or Memory?

Seven- and eight-year-old poor and skilled comprehenders were given a sentence recognition test (c.f., Oakhill, 1982; Oakhill, Yuill, & Parkin, 1986) under minimal and heavy memory loads, to ascertain whether poor comprehension lies in poor integration of information, or poor memory for this integrated information.

CRISTINA A. SAMPAIO & WILLIAM F. BREWER, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign

Mechanisms Leading to Confidence in Recognition Memory for Sentences

Two experiments on confidence in recognition memory are described. These experiments show that there is normally a reliable confidence/accuracy relation in sentence recognition, but that items can be developed that lead participants to use the confidence mechanism inappropriately leading to a dissociation of confidence and accuracy for these items.

Thursday, June 14

1:30 – 3:00 PM

Earl 1102

Paper Session: **FACTORS INFLUENCING PERCEPTIONS OF GUILT**

Chair: Lorraine Hope, University of Aberdeen

STEVEN E. CLARK, University of California, Riverside

What's Special About Eyewitness Identification?

A list of words is very different from the perpetrator of a crime. However, when memory for a word list was tested with eyewitness identification lineup procedures, the results were remarkably similar to eyewitness identification results, raising the question: To what extent are the memory and decision processes the same?

JOHN TURTLE & TARA BURKE, Ryerson University

"Where Were You on the Night of ...?": Memory and Other Evidence to Support Alibis in Criminal Investigations and Trials

In the context of generating an alibi, over 100 people were asked to recall their actions and whereabouts either two days or two weeks in the past, as well as the ease with which evidence to support their claim might be obtained. Our results are interpreted along a theoretical time line for police investigations involving alibis.

ELIZABETH A. OLSON & GARY L. WELLS, Iowa State University

Launching the Psychology of Alibis

A taxonomy of alibis is proposed which contains 12 entries representing a factorial combination of person versus physical evidence. A good taxonomy can identify critical dimensions for conceptual and operational variables and serve as the foundation for future alibi research. A study testing scenarios representing the taxonomy categories is discussed.

DANIEL B WRIGHT & MELANIE HALL, University of Sussex

Imagining Innocence: Unintended Effects of the “Reasonable Doubt” Instruction

Jurors are instructed to render a guilty verdict if they feel the defendant is guilty beyond a “reasonable doubt.” Here, participants read a case summary and were given either a standard definition or one where they were told that “beyond a reasonable doubt” meant it was still possible to imagine the defendant being innocent, but still render a guilty verdict. Participants given this extra instruction rated the probability that the defendant was the culprit as lower than the control group. However, they gave approximately the same number of guilty verdicts because the “imagine” group had a more relaxed criterion for rendering a guilty verdict.

LORRAINE HOPE, AMINA MEMON, & PETER MCGEORGE, University of Aberdeen

The Biasing Impact of Pretrial Information: Implications for Memory of Defendant Details

Pretrial publicity can bias jurors but what about other forms of pre-trial information? Study 1 considered the impact of an elaborately worded indictment on impressions of the defendant, resulting in the negative characterization of the defendant and guilt attributions. Study 2 considered the role of memory in impression maintenance.

Thursday, June 14

1:30 – 3:00 PM

Earl 1103

Symposium: SHOWUPS AND CHILDREN’S IDENTIFICATION DECISIONS FROM LINEUPS

Chair: Jennifer Dysart, Queen’s University

Discussant: Joanna Pozzulo

JENNIFER E. DYSART, R. C. L. LINDSAY, & PAUL DUPUIS, Queen’s University.

Clothing Bias and Show-up Identifications: Does Clothing Type Make a Difference?

The detrimental effects of clothing bias have yet to be sufficiently tested with show-up identifications. The current study (N = 379) investigated the effects of clothing bias on show-ups using distinct and “common” clothing, the same, similar or different clothing at the time of the identification, target-present and absent show-ups (similar and dissimilar foils), and time delay. Results showed no effect of delay or common clothing on accuracy. With distinct clothing, however, a significant interaction between clothing and foil similarity emerged. Implications for further research on clothing bias are made.

R. C. L. LINDSAY, & ALEJO FREIRE, Queen's University

Eliminations Lineups Work Poorly with Younger Children (Under 8 Years)

Abstract is not available.

PAUL DUPUIS, JENNIFER DYSART, & R. C. L. LINDSAY, Queen's University

Instruction Bias Effects in Showup Identification

Abstract is not available.

ALEJO FREIRE, KAREN WILLIAMSON, KANG LEE, & R. C. L. LINDSAY, Queen's University

The Effect of Lineup Attire on the Identification Accuracy of Young Children

Four- to 7-year-olds watched videotaped vignettes showing different individuals. They then selected photos of the individuals depicted from pictures comprising either of two fair lineups, or a lineup biased with

respect to clothing cues. Children made more identification errors in the biased condition, in both target present and absent conditions.

V. HEATHER FRITZLEY & R. C. L. LINDSAY, Queen's University

Detecting Innocence with a Slow Elimination Lineup: An Alternative for Child Witnesses

Children eliminated target-present lineup members until only one remained. The target was eliminated from the photo lineup at the following rates from first through fifth positions respectively: 0%, 4.9%, 2.4%, 17.1%, and 14.6%. The target was the survivor for 58.5% of participants. Early elimination is diagnostic of innocence.

Thursday, June 14

3:20 – 4:50 PM

Earl 1101

Paper Session: **INFLUENCING MEMORY**

Chair: Kelli McSwan, University of Oklahoma Health Sciences Center

ANGELA F. LUKOWSKI, BRIAN T. WILEY, KRISTINE A. DRINKA, Carthage College, JEFFREY A. GIBBONS, Christopher Newport University, & W. RICHARD WALKER, Winston-Salem State University

Making the Unbelievable More Realistic: The Effect of Exposure on the Believability of and Reaction Time to Tabloid and Newspaper Headlines

After a 1-day retention interval, "rumor" headlines became more believable, whereas "true" headlines remained statically credible. Furthermore, participants rated the believability of true headlines faster than they rated the believability of rumor headlines. Therefore, rumor headlines demand more interest and require more processing than do truths.

KELLI L. MCSWAN, SAMUEL T. GONTKOVSKY, & JAMES G. SCOTT, University of Oklahoma

Comparison of the WMS-R Logical Memory Subtests and the RBANS Story Memory and Story Recall Subtests

This study compared the story memory subtests of the RBANS to the logical memory subtests of the WMS-R. Analyses revealed the memory measures of the RBANS to be nearly as sensitive to neuron-cognitive dysfunction as those of the WMS-R, thus substantiating the psychometric validity of the RBANS story memory subtests in the evaluation of cognitive dysfunction.

DIANE M. STE-MARIE & GINA BOTTAMINI, University of Ottawa

Memory Biases in Gymnastic Judging: Influences of Stimuli Feature Changes

Two experiments are reported that examined whether changes in stimuli features would diminish prior processing effects in gymnastic judging. Despite a change in what was worn by the gymnast, memory biases were still evident (experiment 1), however the biases were eliminated when the gymnast that was performing the element was changed (experiment 2).

SHAR WALBAUM, Quinnipiac University

The Role of Skeletal Schemas in Bone Identification Expertise

Earlier research indicates that the task of siding bones is particularly difficult, even for expert physical anthropologists. Expert and novice anthropological field workers were asked to name and "side" 56 bone images. Results suggest that experts employ a skeletal schema based on what clinicians call an "anatomical perspective."

Paper Session: EYEWITNESS ISSUES

Chair: Fiona Gabbert, University of Aberdeen

FIONA GABBERT AND AMINA MEMON, University of Aberdeen

Memory Conformity: Can witnesses influence each other's memories for an event?

A common way to encounter post-event information is through sharing our memories with others. The current research investigates the consequences this has on memory. A novel procedure is used whereby dyads witness the same event, but from different angles, and then discuss it. Memory conformity effects are explored.

KARENE S. SAAD & STEVEN M. SMITH, Saint Mary's University

The Impact of Post-Decision Feedback on the Relationship Between Confidence and Accuracy

This experiment examined the effect of post-decision feedback on the confidence-accuracy correlation. Participants viewed a staged crime and were presented with either target-present or target-absent lineups. Half of the participants received positive feedback. In the no feedback condition, confidence and accuracy were correlated ($r=.46$). In the positive feedback condition they were not ($r=.00$).

LISA PARLIAMENT & DAN YARMEY, University of Guelph

Deception in Eyewitness Memory

Eyewitnesses to a child abduction lied to protect or lied to convict the perpetrator, lied to protect the perpetrator but told the truth about the child, or responded accurately to the best of their ability. Deception yielded differential recall and identification performance, and differences in latency of identification.

DAWN E. MCQUISTON & ROY S. MALPASS, University of Texas at El Paso

Eyewitness Identifications in Criminal Cases: An Archival Study

Research in eyewitness memory is primarily laboratory based, therefore this archival research was undertaken to examine various aspects of real cases containing eyewitness evidence. Closed felony cases ($N=108$) were analyzed. Data obtained included the prevalence of eyewitness evidence versus other evidence, cross-race identifications, weapon presence, and aspects of the identification procedure.

Thursday, June 14

3:20 – 4:50 PM

Earl 1103

Symposium: EVALUATING EYEWITNESS EVIDENCE

Chair & Discussant: Gary. L. Wells, Iowa State University

MICHELLE TUCKEY & NEIL BREWER, Flinders University of South Australia

How Schema Shape Eyewitness Reports

This research investigated how expectations, or schema, influence the accuracy of eyewitness reports by (a) measuring people's expectations of a bank robbery and (b) interviewing 106 witnesses to a simulated bank robbery and examining the accuracy of elements of their reports that were consistent with, inconsistent with, or irrelevant to the schema.

NEIL BREWER, Flinders University of South Australia, RONALD P. FISHER, Florida International University, NATHAN WEBER, MARY A. LUSZCZ, , Flinders University of South Australia, & NIGEL BOND, University of Western Sydney

The Contribution of Testimonial Inconsistencies and Other Behavioral Markers to the Prediction of Eyewitness Accuracy?

Inconsistencies signal to lawyers and jurors that testimony is unreliable, although previous evidence indicates weak relationships. Relationships between consistency, global recall accuracy, and recall accuracy from different testimonial dimensions were examined, with consistency emerging as a strong predictor of testimonial veridicality, and other markers (confidence, latency) only adding small increments to the prediction of accuracy.

NEIL BREWER, KATE DAY, AMBER KEAST, & AMANDA RISHWORTH, Flinders University of South Australia

When Eyewitness Confidence Predicts Identification Accuracy

The confidence-accuracy (CA) relationship indicated by point-biserial correlations was contrasted with that indicated by CA calibration using data from various experimental conditions and from adult and child samples. Weak point-biserial correlations were uniformly detected, but calibration revealed striking differences in the nature of the CA relationship.

NATHAN WEBER & NEIL BREWER, Flinders University of South Australia

The Temporal Locus of Confidence Judgments in Face Recognition

These experiments investigated the temporal locus of confidence judgments in the face recognition decision making process, a necessary stage in the development of a cognitive model of the confidence-accuracy relationship, by manipulating level of discriminability and measuring accuracy, confidence, and the response time for both the recognition and confidence judgments.

CAROLYN SEMMLER & NEIL BREWER, Flinders University of South Australia

The Effects of Trial-Induced Anger on Processing and Evaluation of Evidential Material by Mock-Jurors

There has been little research into effects of mood and emotion on jurors' processing. Given suggestions that anger may be detrimental to processing of trial information, this study used a two factor (high heinous vs. low heinous; inconsistent vs. consistent testimony) between-subjects design to examine the effects of trial-induced anger on jurors' processing of testimony and their subsequent judgments.