* Misleading information in the courtroom
  + Time estimation
  + source errors
  + face recognition
    - cross-race identification problem
    - face inversion effect
      * even if a very familiar face is shown upside down, the probability of you correctly identifying it drops
    - verbal overshadowing
      * act of describing a face can interfere with memory for the face

clip regarding reconstruction of memories for court

Cognitive Interview (Fisher and Geiselman)

* + mentally reconstruct the environment and emotional context
    - takes advantage of context dependent memory, encoding specificity
  + report everything, including partial or incomplete information
    - helps reinstate original context
  + recount events in a variety of orders
    - helps highlight gaps in memory, less likely to fill in with schema consistent information
  + recount events from a variety of different perspectives
    - least benefit
* asking open-ended questions better than direct questions
* retrieval inhibition- if only asked about part of the crime scene, you remember it better at the risk of other information
* Eyewitness testimony
  + hypnosis
    - does not lead to more accurate memories
    - more confident, but more likely to be wrong
  + brain fingerprinting
    - short video
    - limitations- at the crime scene but not committer, would still know the information
* Repression and the recovered memory debate
  + can memories be repressed?
  + repression, if it exist, is intentional forgetting of a highly traumatic, highly painful memory
* Repression
  + Does repression really exist?
    - availability vs. accessibility
  + Evidence for
    - Williams (1994)
    - Father James Porter
  + Evidence against
    - Experimental manipulations
      * Free association task

Fear- \_\_\_

Tree-\_\_\_\_

Death- \_\_\_\_\_

Plate-\_\_\_\_\_

Anger-\_\_\_\_\_

test: recall YOUR free association responses

* Recovered Memory Debate
  + characteristics of recovery
  + is recovery real?
    - recovery from repression or retrieval failure based on cues?
  + Are they truly forgotten? (or just inaccessible?)
    - * some were mistaken about having forgotten
      * forgot-it-all-along effect
        + remember an event, then think they’ve forgotten it
        + test- see slides