- NEISSER, U. (1982). Snapshots or benchmarks? In U. Neisser (Ed.), Memory observed (pp. 43-48). San Francisco: Freeman.
- NILSSON, L.-G., & SHAPS, L. A. (1981). A reconstructive-processing interpretation of the recognition failure phenomenon. Acta Psychologica, 47, 25-37.
- PILLEMER, D. B. (1984). Flashbulb memories of the assassination attempt on President Reagan. Cognition, 16, 63-80.
- RUBIN, D. C. (1982). On the retention function for autobiographical memory. Journal of Verbal Learning & Verbal Behavior, 21, 21-38.
- RUBIN, D. C., & KOZIN, M. (1984). Vivid memories. Cognition, 16, 81-95.
- SCHMIDT, S. R., & BOHANNON, J. N. III (1988). In defense of the flashbulb-memory hypothesis: A comment on McCloskey, Wible, and Cohen (1988). Journal of Experimental Psychology: General, 117, 332-335.
- WINOGRAD, E., & KILLINGER, W. A., JR. (1983). Relating age at encoding in early childhood to adult recall: Development of flashbulb memories. Journal of Experimental Psychology: General, 112, 413-422.

NOTES

1. The term *flashbulb memories* is used in a functional sense in this paper, without referring to a special category of memories or a specific flashbulb memory mechanism.

2. In a comment on the McCloskey, Wible, and Cohen (1988) study, Schmidt and Bohannon (1988) have argued that McCloskey's conclusions concerning evidence of the nonexistence of a flashbulb mechanism was premature. In reply, Cohen, McCloskey, and Wible (1988) question the logic of such a comment: "While apparently conceding that there is no clear evidence for a special mechanism, they (Schmidt & Bohannon) argued that 'conclusions concerning the existence of a flashbulb memory mechanism are premature''' (p. 336). Cohen et al. see things differently—that is, they claim that the burden of proof rests with those arguing for a special mechanism, and that in the absence of clear evidence that flashbulb memories cannot be explained in terms of ordinary memory mechanisms, the view that there is no special flashbulb mechanism should be preferred.

3. In addition to the ANOVAs, correlations were also made between the memory data and ratings of emotionality, surprise, and consequentiality. The results from these correlation analyses were, however, less informative than were the median splits, because of the skewed distribution of the subjects' ratings on these three variables.

> (Manuscript received May 13, 1988; revision accepted for publication October 31, 1988.)

Announcement

14th Annual Boston University Conference on Language Development October 13, 14, and 15, 1989

The 14th Annual Boston University Conference on Language Development is scheduled for October 13, 14, and 15, 1989. The keynote speaker will be William Labov of the University of Pennsylvania.

Sessions will focus on the following central themes: American Sign Language; Literacy in Theory and in Practice (literacy and ideology, literacy at school, in the humanities, in the workplace, minorities' interpretation, sociocultural approaches); Language Acquisition (theories of evidence, neural maturation); First Language Acquisition (including principles and parameters, acquisition of LF, irregular phenomena, phonology); and Second Language Acquisition (including age factors, parameter setting, and sociocultural factors).

For further information and a preliminary program, please contact Conference Committee, Conference on Language Development, Boston University, 605 Commonwealth Ave., Boston, MA 02215 (telephone: 617-353-3085).