

JUDGMENT / DECISION MAKING

1993 MEETING

The annual meeting of the Society for Judgment and Decision Making will be held in Washington, DC, November 7-8. The meeting will again follow the annual meetings of the Society for Computers in Psychology (Nov. 4, see notice on p. 11) and the Psychonomic Society (Nov. 5-7). This issue of the newsletter contains the calls for papers, symposia, panels, and posters. The information is on p. 6 of the newsletter. The deadline for papers, panels and symposia is **JUNE 15, 1993**. The deadline for poster submissions is **JULY 1, 1993**. The application for posters is on p. 7.

DUES DUE

If you haven't done so already, now is the time to make your membership current by paying your 1993 dues. Check your mailing label. Unless your label shows 1993 or later in the top right-hand corner, you now owe for 1993. Please pay your dues using the form on page 15 of the newsletter.

DIRECTORY COMING

It is almost time for the 1993 Directory to be assembled. Please check your address and other information from last year's Directory. To make any changes, contact Terry Connolly. You can use the form on page 15 of the newsletter.

NEWSLETTER

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SUBMISSION DEADLINE FOR THE NEXT *JDM NEWSLETTER*: June 25, 1993

SOCIETY FOR JUDGMENT AND DECISION MAKING

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J/DM NEWSLETTER

Editor:

Shawn P. Curley
 Department of Info & Decision Sciences
 University of Minnesota
 271 19th Avenue S.
 Minneapolis, MN 55455

(612) 624-6546
 FAX: (612) 626-1316

E-Mail: scurley@csom.umn.edu
 curley@umnacvx.bitnet

Dues, Addresses & Corrections:

Terry Connolly
 Management and Policy Department
 Business and Public Administration
 University of Arizona
 Tucson, Arizona 85721

(602) 621-5937

E-Mail: connolly@ccit.arizona.edu

FROM THE EDITOR . . .

The *JIDM Newsletter* welcomes submissions from individuals and groups. However, we do not publish substantive papers. Book reviews will be published. If you are interested in reviewing books and related materials, please write to the editor.

There are few ground rules for submissions. The best way to send your contribution is via EMAIL or in an ASCII file on a 3.5" or 5.25" diskette. If you must send hard-copy (e.g., if you are using special graphics or do not have computer access), please submit camera-ready copy. This means that the copy should be typed single-spaced on white 8½ by 11 paper. If possible, use a carbon or film ribbon. Please mail flat -- do not fold.

Subscriptions: Subscriptions are available on a calendar year basis only. Requests for information concerning membership in the Society for Judgment and Decision Making should be sent to Terry Connolly.

Address corrections: Please check your mailing label carefully. Because the *JIDM Newsletter* is usually sent by bulk mail, copies with incorrect addresses or which are otherwise undeliverable are neither forwarded nor returned. Therefore, we have no way of knowing if copies are delivered. Address changes or corrections should be sent to Terry Connolly.

Mailing Labels: Some readers may wish to send reprint lists or other material to people listed in the directory. Contact Terry Connolly for details.

Foreign Air Mail: Newsletters to non-US addresses are normally sent as printed matter air mail. For an additional \$10 per year, non-US subscribers can have the newsletters sent letter class air mail. To obtain this service, contact Terry Connolly or include \$10 and a note with your next dues payment.

The Operations Research Society of America Special Interest Group on Decision Analysis

Announces

The Eighth Annual

Decision Analysis Student Paper Competition

For the eighth consecutive year, the ORSA Special Interest Group on Decision Analysis solicits entries in a competition among papers written by students. In the past, submissions have spanned a wide range of decision analysis topics and research methods, including both theoretical and applied work. We encourage entries from all aspects of decision analysis, as reflected in the sessions sponsored by the Special Interest Group at recent ORSA/TIMS meetings.

To enter, send five copies of your written paper by July 9, 1993 to:

Professor James E. Smith
 Fuqua School of Business
 Duke University
 Box 90120
 Durham, NC 27708-0120

Phone: (919) 660-7770
 Bitnet: jesmith@dukefsb

Please include a cover letter with your current address, telephone number, and current employer. Also state the academic institution at which the work was performed, degree, graduation date, and supervising faculty.

Conditions. The paper should be less than thirty double-spaced, typewritten or word-processed pages. Papers may be coauthored with a faculty member provided they are based on the student's work while a student (such as a dissertation or thesis) and the student is listed as the first author. Individuals who graduated in or before June, 1992 are not eligible.

Judging. A panel of judges chaired by Jim Smith will judge the papers using the criteria described in the editorial policy of *Operations Research*. The panel can elect not to award the prize if none of the papers submitted is considered a sufficient contribution to decision analysis. The competitors will be notified of the outcome by the end of September, 1993.

Presentation and Award. The winner will be scheduled to present his or her paper at the ORSA/TIMS Joint National Meeting in Phoenix, AZ, October 31 - November 3, 1993. The winner will also receive a five hundred dollar cash award and an invitation to a celebratory dinner with representatives of the Special Interest Group. It is hoped that the winner's employer will provide travel funds so that the winner can attend the meeting.

Anyone with questions or comments concerning the competition should contact Jim Smith at the address or phone number listed above.

President's Column

What defines our field? Why does JDM cover the topics it does, attract this particular membership--implicitly designating what lies beyond fairly well-defined frontiers as alien and mostly irrelevant?

The answer to these questions probably involves some events in the history of ideas in the 1950s, when the field took its present shape. The list of relevant events surely includes the advent of expected utility theory and the discovery of paradoxes and anomalies in that theory. It also includes the cognitive revolution and Simon's formulation of bounded rationality, with the research program that this notion implied. Add to the brew the early experimental attempts to measure the utility of risky prospects, and the development at Michigan of signal detection theory and of its famous bookbag-and-poker chip analogue. The formative events of the field also include some fairly arbitrary sociometric facts, such as the interaction that Paul Hoffman fostered at the Oregon Research Institute between people who had been trained by Ward Edwards and Coombs at Michigan (Slovic, Lichtenstein, Dawes) and knew a lot about Bayesian statistics and expected utility theory, and people who had a background in an actuarial approach to clinical judgment (Hoffman, Goldberg, Dawes). More than thirty years later, we see the results at our annual meeting: a thriving community of scholars who can assume common knowledge of many facts and of the ideas associated with many names, such as Simon, Allais and Ellsberg and probably Thaler and Nisbett--but who cannot assume common knowledge of the ideas of Kurt Lewin, Tibor Scitovsky, or Richard Herrnstein.

The legacy of the 1950s and 60s was a general paradigm in which human performance is compared--quite often unfavorably--to an abstract normative model: This idea was common to Meehl's comparison of clinical to actuarial prediction and to Ward Edward's comparisons of intuitive hypothesis testing to a Bayesian ideal. Contrary to a common view, the subsequent "heuristics and biases" approach did not invent this paradigm; it merely applied an existing paradigm to illustrate a new set of ideas about the psychological processes of judgment and choice. Another legacy of this early period is our almost exclusive preoccupation with cognitive notions. An amusing manifestation of our collective blindness to emotional and motivational concerns is the definition of irrationality that is implicit in our teachings. Imagine that a good student in your class is asked to come up with the first association that comes to mind after the word "irrational." The A student is likely to answer "Allais" or "Ellsberg," or perhaps "conjunction fallacy" for an A+. What about "unprotected sex" or "recreational killing?" Does this question suggest that our paradigm is narrower than it should be?

Here are some examples where the arbitrary frontiers of our intellectual domain cut us off from valuable ideas. Kurt Lewin worried about intrapersonal conflict and about ways to make people change their minds/acts in the 1940s. He knew a great deal about decision making that has been lost from our collective memory. If the structure of our course on decision making makes it difficult or arbitrary to include a discussion of Lewin's ideas, perhaps there is something wrong with the course. For another example, consider the optimistic bias that was documented by Taylor and Brown in the *Psychological Bulletin*, in 1988. This is a widespread judgmental bias, which is clearly of considerable importance in many contexts--there is also an interesting debate about its possible adaptiveness. My experience is that it is slightly awkward to fit in this judgmental bias with others that are associated with particular cognitive mechanisms or heuristics, but surely it must be done. Other examples of relevant literatures beyond our boundaries include

the studies of pain and pleasure, mood, well-being, and the dynamics of life satisfaction, or Paul Rozin's studies of "magical thinking" in normal adults in this culture.

What I have vented so far are some idiosyncratic preferences about neighboring territories that I would like to confederate with our own (annexation is not the right term here). Of course, every one of us is likely to have a list of pet ideas and favorite articles that are not in the standard JDM curriculum but perhaps should be. So, here is an invitation to do something about it. Please list no more than ***four*** papers that you would seriously like to see cited in JDM texts. Provide an accurate reference for each, and one or two sentences telling us what we might find if we go there. We will figure some way to organize this material and feed it back to the JDM community, in these pages or at the November meeting. If nothing else, it will be interesting to find out what our collective thoughts are about the boundaries of an expanded domain for the JDM field.

Please do not be too strategic: Do not try to avoid "obvious" things because others will take care of them. And feel free to second nominations that you know others are making, certainly including my own! To get the ball rolling, here is my list (mildly strategic, I admit, because I have already dropped at least one other name).

Kurt Lewin. (1951). Frontiers in group dynamics. In D. Cartwright (Ed.), *Field theory in social science: Selected theoretical papers by Kurt Lewin* (pp 188-237). New York: Harper & Row. An analysis of how to induce behavior change. Implies the subtle idea that when you want to get a person to do X you should begin by asking "Why is she not doing X already?" and try to eliminate these reasons.

Brickman, P., and D.T. Campbell. (1971). Hedonic relativism and planning the good society. In M.H. Appley (Ed.), *Adaptation-level theory: A symposium*. New York: Academic Press. Guaranteed to make you think about adaptation as your enemy when things are good, perhaps your best friend when they are not.

Taylor, S.E. and J.D. Brown. (1988). Illusion and well-being: A social psychological perspective on mental health. *Psychological Bulletin*, 103, 193-210. An efficient introduction to an important topic. The ongoing debate about the origins of optimistic bias and its adaptive significance is one that JDMers should follow.

Cabanac, M. (1992). Pleasure: The common currency. *Journal of Theoretical Biology*, 155, 173-200. Provides theory and data on the idea that pleasure is the metric that is used to compare the strength of motivational drives and governs choice in conflict. Describes research on how needs control the hedonic value of stimuli.

My e-mail is kahneman@violet.berkeley.edu

See you in November, in an expanded field!

Danny Kahneman

1993 J/DM MEETING PROGRAM -- CALL FOR PAPERS

SYMPOSIA AND PAPER SUBMISSION DEADLINE: JUNE 15, 1993

Anyone interested in participating in the program of the J/DM meeting in Washington, D.C. (November 7-8) should submit a plan for a panel or symposium, or an individual paper, by JUNE 15, 1993.

Descriptions of possible 90-minute symposia should include, ideally: (a) A short introductory section describing the theme and format of the session; (b) names, addresses, and telephone numbers of participants; and (c) notes on possible content of talks contained within the panel or symposium. In general, increased detail helps us evaluate a proposal and increases the likelihood of its acceptance, but we are also interested in sketchier suggestions for topics, panels, or other events that could be included this year or in the future. Paper proposals should consist of a one-page abstract (you can include a completed paper, but need not).

Program committee members: Colin Camerer, Josh Klayman, and Barbara Mellers.

1993 J/DM MEETING PROGRAM -- CALL FOR POSTERS

SUBMISSION DEADLINE: JULY 1, 1993.

This year we will again have a Sunday evening poster session. Presentations on all aspects of judgment and decision making are welcome. At least one of the authors of each poster presentation must be a member of the J/DM Society. The required application form is included on the next page of this issue of the J/DM Newsletter. The deadline for receipt of applications is JULY 1, 1993.

Program committee members: Colin Camerer, Josh Klayman, and Barbara Mellers.

Mail applications to:

Colin Camerer
Graduate School of Business
University of Chicago
1101 East 58th Street
Chicago IL 60637
312-702-3675
312-702-0458 (fax)
email: fac_camerer@gsbacd.uchicago.edu

POSTER PRESENTATION APPLICATION (Please type)

Society for Judgment and Decision Making
Annual Meeting, Washington D.C.
Sunday-Monday November 7-8, 1993

1. Author 1: J/DM Member? YES NO
Institution:

Author 2: J/DM Member? YES NO
Institution:

Author 3: J/DM Member? YES NO
Institution:

2. Title of presentation (10 words or less):

3. Abstract (75 words or less):

4. Person to whom correspondence should be addressed:

Name: Phone:
Address:

Mail application to:

Barbara Mellers
Department of Psychology
University of California
Berkeley CA 94720

DEADLINE for receipt of application is JULY 1, 1993.

NEWS from the Federation

of Behavioral, Psychological and Cognitive Sciences, extracted from the Federation's 2/93-4/93 newsletters:

The Federation is a coalition of 17 scientific societies and approximately 150 affiliate members--university graduate departments, APA divisions and regional psychological associations.

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President Clinton Releases FY 94 Budget Proposal

The proposed budget for the Social, Behavioral and Economic Sciences Directorate follows. The proposal includes a supplemental appropriation to be spent in the remainder of FY 1993. The budget is currently before Congress. In millions of dollars:

<u>Programs</u>	<u>FY 92 Actual</u>	<u>FY 93 Appropriation</u>	<u>FY 93 with Supplement</u>	<u>FY 94 Request</u>
Economic, Decision & Management Sciences	21.482	20.850	22.310	23.720
Social and Political Sciences	14.563	15.141	16.141	17.340
Anthropological & Geographic Sciences	13.496	12.975	14.025	14.730
Cognitive, Psychological & Language Sciences	12.751	12.262	13.262	14.660
Science, Technology and Society	3.699	4.212	4.612	4.860
TOTAL	65.991	65.440	70.350	75.310

The Department of Defense supports behavioral research mostly under the category of "human resources technologies"--manpower, personnel, training and human factors in systems. Increasingly, the emphasis is on the immediate questions and needs of the services. This research, like all Defense R&D, is classified by type of effort: 6.1 is basic research, 6.2 is exploratory development, 6.3 is advanced development, and 6.4 is prototype development. Most university-based behavioral scientists are interested in 6.1 and 6.2. In the President's proposal, FY94 funding for 6.1 basic research would decrease from \$1.324 billion (FY93 level) to \$1.256 billion. Funding for 6.2 applied research would decrease from \$3.571 billion to \$3.078 billion. At this time, the specific FY94 funding for the Air Force Office of Scientific Research has not been determined.

NSF Publishes Science and Engineering Doctorates 1960-91

Here is a sampling of statistics relevant to psychology:

The top five institutions between 1986 and 1991 producing baccalaureates who went on to earn PhDs in psychology:

UCLA	248
Univ of Michigan	198
UC Berkeley	185
Rutgers	157
Univ of Texas at Austin	147

The top eight producers of PhDs in psychology in 1991:

US International University	94
Cal School of Professional Psych at Alhambra	68
Univ of Minnesota at Minneapolis	58
Cal School of Professional Psych at Alameda	56
Cal School of Professional Psych at San Diego	53
CUNY Grad School and University Center	52
Cal School of Professional Psych at Fresno	49
New York University	44
Hofstra University	41
Univ of Texas at Austin	40

Number of psychology PhDs awarded to US citizens by US universities 1960-1991:
68,691

Number of psychology PhDs produced from 1960-1991:
75,514

Number of psychology PhDs awarded in 1976-1991 to:

Number of these who received the PhD in clinical psychology:
26,332

African Americans 1,659
Hispanic Americans 1,111
Asian Americans 520
Native Americans 156

Psychology PhDs from 1960-1991 awarded to:

Men 45,202
Women 30,312

A copy of *Science and Engineering Doctorates: 1960-1991* may be obtained from the Division of Science Resources Studies, National Science Foundation, Washington, DC 20550. Publication Number: NSF 93-301.

NSF POSITION AVAILABLE**Program Director: Decision, Risk, and Management Science Program**

This position will be filled on a one- or two-year visiting scientist or temporary basis. The position will be open in August, 1993. The salary for the position ranges from \$56,627 to \$88,255 per annum.

Duties and Responsibilities

The Program Director will be responsible for the planning and administration of the Decision, Risk, and Management Science Program within the framework of legislation, agency policies, missions, objectives, and resources. The Program Director serves as a spokesperson for the program in communications with members of the scientific community. She/he is responsible for the planning, coordination, and management of basic research, facilities, and other scientific activities supported by the Decision, Risk, and Management Science Program, primarily through issuance of federal grants to academic institutions, professional organizations, and firms in the private sector. She/he coordinates the evaluation process for proposals, including the selection of external reviewers and advisory panel members, the operation of advisory panel meetings, and the formulation of final recommendations for acceptance or declination of proposals. She/he assumes internal budget and operating responsibilities for the program and serves in a lead capacity for coordination of budget plans for the program.

Qualifications

Applicants must have a Ph.D. or equivalent research experience in a discipline relevant to the program's focus and at least six additional years of research experience beyond the doctoral level. Administrative skill, an interest in working with others, and the ability to communicate effectively are also desired.

Contacts for More Information

Dr. Robin A. Cantor
Program Director
Internet: jcantor@nsf.gov
Bitnet: rcantor@nsf

Dr. N. John Castellan, Jr.
Program Director
Internet: jcastell@nsf.gov
Bitnet: jcastell@nsf

National Science Foundation
Decision, Risk, and Management Science Program
1800 G St., N.W., Room 336
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INDIVIDUAL AND GROUP DECISION-MAKING Current Issues

edited by
N. John Castellan, Jr.
Indiana University

The idea for this volume took root during a recent annual convention of the American Psychological Association. The contributors share a common vision of research in their particular area and have had an opportunity to debate and clarify their ideas. Taken as a whole, the fifteen chapters provide an exciting perspective of the field and could form a basic set of readings for courses on individual and group decision making in a variety of disciplines. The coverage from basic laboratory research to complex applied group decision processes should challenge researchers and students to pursue the field of decision making as enthusiastic scientists and practitioners. The material presented is organized within four explicit sections:

- addresses and extended narratives
- jury decision making
- processing probabilistic information
- naturalistic group decision making

Contents: Introduction. **Part I: Addresses and Extended Narratives.** H. Arkes, Some Practical Decision Making Research. J.W. Payne, J. R. Bettman, E.J. Johnson, The Use of Multiple Strategies in Judgment and Choice. **Part II: Processing Probabilistic Information.** S.E. Edgell, Using Configural and Dimensional Information. J.E. Sawyer, Judgment of Nonlinear Contingencies and Applications of Contingencies to Organizational Behavior. J.A. Sniezek, T. Buckley, Becoming More or Less Uncertain... R.S. Tindale, Decision Errors Made by Individuals and Groups. N.J. Castellan, Jr., Paradoxes in Individual and Group Decision Making: A Plea for Models. **Part III: Jury Decision Making.** J.J. Koehler, The Normative Status of Base Rates at Trial. P. Miene, E. Borgida, R. Park, The Evaluation of Hearsay Evidence: A Social Psychological Approach. J.R.P. Ogloff, Jury Decision Making and the Insanity Defense. W.C. Thompson, Research on Jury Decision Making: The State of the Science. **Part IV: Naturalistic Group Decision Making.** J.A. Cannon-Bowers, E. Salas, S. Converse, Shared Mental Models in Expert Team Decision Making. L. Duffy, Team Decision Making and Technology: Issues and Biases. A.R. Wellens, Group Situation Awareness and Distributed Decision Making: From Military to Civilian Applications. W.C. McDaniel, Naturalistic Group Decision Making: Overview and Summary.

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of **INDIVIDUAL AND GROUP DECISION-MAKING:**

Current Issues, edited by N. John Castellan, Jr.

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NEW SOFTWARE

from the distributor:

HIPRE 3+ Decision Support Software

We have started shipping the new release of the HIPRE 3+ fully graphical window based decision analysis software running both of the widely used methods:

AHP - The Analytical Hierarchy Process

SMART - The Simple Multiattribute Rating Technique

The integration of AHP and multiattribute value function techniques in the same software makes HIPRE 3+ ideal for classrooms and real life problem solving. In a short time HIPRE 3+ has become the benchmark in user friendly prioritization software.

For AHP users the new possibility to modify the ratio scale is a valuable one. You are free from the shortcomings of the 1-9 scale as you can easily use different ratio scales. Other improvements include the text report option which produces a summary report of the results in a text format. These outputs can readily be linked with spreadsheet softwares.

The new release has a unique built-in macro recording and playback feature, which allows you to record a HIPRE 3+ demonstration show or the development of a real analysis session without interfering with the decision maker. Macros can be easily used to create impressive and effective presentations in teaching and consulting.

HIPRE 3+ runs on IBM compatibles under DOS and requires EGA, VGA or Hercules graphics. The use of a mouse is optional. The price is still \$295. Now we also have a new university pricing policy. To promote decision analysis education, we allow instructors to use the single user license in a pc-class. The demo disk is free.

Distributor: Santa Monica Software, Inc., 28818 Selfridge Drive, Malibu, CA 90265, fax 310-395-7635, ph. 310-451-2382, e-mail: hipre@sms-usa.com

Editor's Note

The software above and over two dozen other decision analysis software packages were surveyed for an article in the April, 1993 issue of *OR/MS Today*, a joint publication of ORSA and TIMS. Those who are interested but are not members of ORSA/TIMS might contact the author of the article, J/DM member: Dennis Buede, School of Information Technology and Engineering, George Mason University.

23rd Annual Meeting of the Society for Computers in Psychology

Washington, DC

November 4, 1993

Call for Papers

The 23rd Annual Meeting of the Society for Computers in Psychology will be held at the Shoreham Hotel in Washington, DC, November 4, 1993. The meeting will include presentations, workshops, tutorials, and demonstrations. The application of computer-based solutions to all areas of psychology will be featured, including research, education, clinical practice, and industrial applications. The proceedings will be published in *Behavior Research Methods, Instruments, & Computers*.

The deadline for submissions is June 25, 1993.

For further information, contact Nancy Duncan, Department of Psychology, Hampton University, Hampton, VA 23668 <71043,1340@compuserv.com> or Ellen Rosen, Department of Psychology, College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, VA 23187 <Internet: efrose@mail.wm.edu>

Recent Developments in Medical Decision Making

Compiled by JAY CHRISTENSEN-SZALANSKI, PhD, MPH

ARTICLES

BERTRAM DA, OPILA DA, BROWN JL, et al. Measuring physician mental workload: reliability and validity assessment of a brief instrument. *Med Care*. 1992;30:95-104. Presents a reliable instrument to measure physician mental workload for specific visits.

BOBBIO M, DETRANO R, SHANDLING AH, et al. Clinical assessment of the probability of coronary artery disease: judgmental bias from personal knowledge. *Med Decis Making*. 1992;12:197-203. Estimates of disease probability were more accurate when physicians had objective data and did not know the identities of the patients.

BÖCKENHOLT U, WEBER EU. Use of formal methods in medical decision making: a survey and analysis. *Med Decis Making*. 1992;12:298-306. Observes no change in overall usage of formal decision analysis in seven major clinical journals during the past 15 years.

CIMINO JJ, ELKIN PL, BARNETT GO. As we may think: the concept space and medical hypertext. *Comput Biomed Res*. 1992;25:238-63. Proposes a model for presenting written information that allows readers to browse the document in an individualized manner.

CONNORS MM. Risk perception, risk taking and risk management among intravenous drug users: implications for AIDS prevention. *Soc Sci Med*. 1992;34:591-601. Indicates that risk needs to be viewed within the context of the subculture of IV drug users to effect strategies to reduce HIV-related risk behavior.

ELSTEIN AS, HOLZMAN GB, BELZER LJ, ELLIS RD. Hormonal replacement therapy: analysis of clinical strategies used by residents. *Med Decis Making*. 1992;12:265-73. Identifies three strategies that represent conflicting considerations and explains why clinical decisions were inconsistent with expected utility maximization.

EMANUEL EJ. Securing patients' right to refuse medical care: in praise of the Cruzan decision. *Am J Med*. 1992;92:307-12. Outlines the legal history of the Cruzan case and its implications for physicians in withdrawing medical care.

EMANUEL EJ, EMANUEL LL. Proxy decision making for incompetent patients. An ethical and empirical analysis. *JAMA*. 1992;267:2067-71. Examines some of the theoretical justifications for use of proxies in medical decisions. (Comments follow. Lynn J. Procedures for making medical decisions for incompetent adults. *JAMA*. 1992;267:2082-4. Orentlicher D. The illusion of patient choice in end-of-life decisions. *JAMA*. 1992;267:2101-4.)

EMANUEL EJ, EMANUEL LL. Four models of the physician-patient relationship. *JAMA*. 1992;267:2221-6. Evaluates different models for physician-patient relationships.

ENGLAND SL, EVANS J. Patients' choices and perceptions after an invitation to participate in treatment decisions. *Soc Sci Med*. 1992;34:1217-25. Observes that increased patient con-

trol over their treatment decisions was associated with improved treatment outcomes.

FORSYTHE DE, BUCHANAN BG, OSHEROFF JA, MILLER RA. Expanding the concept of medical information: an observational study of physicians' information needs. *Comput Biomed Res*. 1992;25:181-200. Prospectively evaluates the information needs in four internal medicine settings.

GETTING L. Judgments by health professionals of personal characteristics of people with a visible physical disability. *Soc Sci Med*. 1992;34:809-15. Observes that health providers devalued the general competence and capabilities of patients with physical disabilities.

HAZEN GB. Stochastic trees: a new technique for temporal medical decision modeling. *Med Decis Making*. 1992;12:163-78. Advocates that stochastic trees should be used instead of Markov-cycle trees when modeling problems in which risks of mortality may extend over time.

HECKERLING PS, CONANT RC, TAPE TG, WIGTON RS. Reproducibility of predictor variables from a validated clinical rule. *Med Decis Making*. 1992;12:280-5. Reports that predictive models for radiographic evidence of pneumonia were reproducible. (Commentary follows. Knottnerus JA. Prediction rules: statistical reproducibility and clinical similarity. *Med Decis Making* 1992;12:286-7.)

HJORTDAHL P. Continuity of care: general practitioners' knowledge about and sense of responsibility toward their patients. *Fam Pract*. 1992;9:3-8. Observes that continuity of care increases physicians' knowledge about patients and commitment to their patients.

HORBAR JD. Birthweight-adjusted mortality rates for assessing the effectiveness of neonatal intensive care. *Med Decis Making*. 1992;12:259-64. Concludes that evaluations of the quality of care in NICUs may be inherently less sensitive and specific than those for large health care networks.

JECKER NS, BERG AO. Allocating medical resources in rural America: alternative perceptions of justice. *Soc Sci Med*. 1992;34:467-74. Examines several of the problems associated with applying current models of medical resource allocation to rural areas.

JECKER NS, SCHNEIDERMAN FJ. Futility and rationing. *Am J Med*. 1992;92:189-96. Examines the economic and historical factors in the current debate on medical futility and health care rationing.

MAAS A, STALPERS L. Assessing utilities by means of conjoint measurement: an application in medical decision analysis. *Med Decis Making*. 1992;12:288-97. Suggests that conjoint measurement can appropriately help patients with laryngeal cancer to make treatment decisions.

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SOME UPCOMING MEETINGS

Making Statistics More Effective in Schools of Business will be at the Univ of Minnesota, June 10-12, 1993. For information, contact: P. George Benson, Carlson School of Mgmt, Univ of Minnesota, Minneapolis, MN 55455, (612) 624-0568, fax: (612) 626-1316

Intelligent Systems in Accounting, Finance and Management will be at Stanford Univ, June 23-25, 1993. For information, contact: Ingrid McClendon, School of Acctg, Univ of Southern California, Los Angeles, CA 90089-1421, (213) 740-4838, fax (213) 747-2815

American Psychological Society will be at the Sheraton Chicago (IL) Hotel & Towers, June 25-28, 1993. For information, contact: Andrew S. Baum, Program Committee Chair, (301) 295-3270, baum@usums.bitnet or Scott Brown, Poster Subcommittee Chair, (203) 486-0181, sbrown@uconnvm.bitnet.

Society for Mathematical Psychology will be at the Univ of Oklahoma, August 14-17, 1993. For information, contact: Stephan Lewandowsky, Dept of Psychology, Univ of Oklahoma, Norman, OK 73019-0535, smp93@oucog1.psy.uoknor.edu

Society for Medical Decision Making: will be at the Sheraton Imperial, Research Triangle Park, NC, October 24-27, 1993. Abstract submission deadline is May 27, 1993. For information, contact: Daniel E. Reichard, SMDM, The George Washington Univ, Office of CME, 2300 K Street, NW, Washington, DC 20037, (202)-994-8929.

The Psychonomic Society: will be at the Omni Shoreham Hotel, Washington DC, November 5-7, 1993. Submission deadline is June 18, 1993. For information, contact: Randi C. Martin, Dept of Psychology, P.O. Box 1892, Rice University, Houston, TX 77251-1892, (713) 527-8101 ext. 3417, rmartina@ricevm1.rice.edu

Judgment/Decision Making Society: Omni Shoreham, Washington, D.C., November 7-8, 1993. See pp. 6-7 of this newsletter for submission information.

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Department of Information & Decision Sciences
Carlson School of Management
University of Minnesota
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