

President's Greeting



Greetings SWPA members,

I am excited to share with you the first quarterly SWPA newsletter. We hope that this newsletter will help you appreciate some of the Psychology-related activities occurring in our region, and provide you with some information and resources you will find useful. This newsletter has resulted from the efforts of many people: the newly-formed communications committee, several of the SWPA executive committee members

continued on page 2

Professional / Applied Psychology: McNeese State University Project for the Treatment of Problem Gambling

Sonia Clark and Lawrence Dilks, Ph.D.
McNeese State University

The expansion of the gaming industry has brought a new form of entertainment to many parts of Louisiana. The casinos have provided not only entertainment but economic development in the form of employment, increased property values, and increased secondary businesses such as restaurants. While most persons enjoy a night at the casino and suffer no lasting ill effects, a minority of patrons develop a compulsion resulting in problem or pathological gambling. Problem gamblers are those individuals who experience difficulty in their lives due to their gambling behavior while pathological gamblers are those who experience significant impairments in their lives due to their gambling activities.

Some of the first signs of problem gambling include a preoccupation with gambling, chasing losses, secretive behavior and the development of emotional and financial difficulties. As with other addictions development is gradual. In the US problem gambling is estimated at three to four percent of the adult population while two percent suffers from pathological gambling. Alcoholism is the most common co-morbid impairment but depression is also significant and pathological gamblers possess an above-average risk for suicide.

continued on page 4

INSIDE THIS ISSUE

- 1 President's Greeting
- 1 Professional / Applied Psychology: McNeese State University Project for the Treatment of Problem Gambling
- 2 SWPA 2009 Invited Speaker Ernest Jouriles
- 3 Research Highlight: Human Factors Program at WSU
- 4 CTUP at SWPA
- 5 SAMR at SWPA
- 6 Student Interest: The Benefits of Joining a Professional Organization
- 6 Research Project: Faculty-Student Interactions
- 7 Message from a Past President
- 7 Upcoming Conferences

President's Greeting continued from page 1

and other members, and the leaders of some of our adjunct organizations. Thanks to all of them for their time and contributions.

Many of us have been members of and attended SWPA for years, while some of you might be new to the organization. Regardless, I hope you all find that SWPA is an organization of benefit to you. We are in the process of several initiatives to better serve our members. This e-newsletter is one such initiative. We are also in the process of revising / redesigning the SWPA web site. The new site will be available by September. As part of the web site revisions, we will be revising the online submission process and the behind-the-scenes program-building application. These revisions will address the concerns that several of you reported in the SWPA survey this past spring. (Many thanks to all of you who completed that survey – your responses will be attended to as we make plans for future conferences and other services we hope to provide for you.)

If you have any suggestions for the SWPA executive committee, please contact one of us and share your ideas. The communications committee also welcomes ideas and contributions for the e-newsletters, so send us information and suggestions for columns. Finally, please tell your colleagues about SWPA (share this newsletter with them) and encourage them to join our membership. We can all benefit from an increased membership base and the broadening diversity of expertise our members share with us.

You'll be hearing from us soon for a couple of important reasons. First, the dues cycle begins in July (so please rejoin for the 08-09 membership year). Second, the call for papers for the 2009 convention will be sent in late September, with submissions accepted from October 13th through November 24th. Note the extended deadline – another change we have made based on the survey feedback from our members.

I hope the remainder of your summer goes well!

Sincerely,
Lauren Scharff; Ph.D.
SWPA President *



SWPA 2009 Invited Speaker

Ernest N. Jouriles

Biographical Sketch

Ernest N. Jouriles is the chair of the Department of Psychology at Southern Methodist University. He is also co-director of SMU's Family Research Center. Dr. Jouriles is a leading authority on family violence and child functioning. His groundbreaking research on the effects of children's exposure to marital conflict and violence has prompted new theories on how inter-parent conflict influences children. He has also conducted pioneering research on interventions for children in families characterized by frequent and severe intimate partner violence. More recently, he has begun a research program on the prevention of violence in adolescent romantic relationships.

Dr Jouriles received his Ph.D. in Psychology from the State University of New York, Stony Brook. His research has been funded by national and state agencies including the National Institute of Mental Health, the National Institute of Justice, the National Institute of Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, the Hogg Foundation for Mental Health, the Texas Higher Education Coordination Board, and the U.S. Department of Justice Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. He has been recognized for his research with an early career award from the Association for Advancement of Behavior Therapy. *

Dr. Jouriles is one of several invited speakers who will be attending SWPA 2009; future newsletters will highlight other speakers.



Research Highlight: Human Factors Program at WSU

Alex Chaparro; Ph.D.
Wichita State University

Members of the Human Factors program at Wichita State University have received a second grant from General Atomics Aeronautical Systems, Inc. (GA-ASI) to further develop the software interface and validate the anthropometric and ergonomic design of the Advanced Cockpit Ground Control Station (GCS) for unmanned aircraft systems (UAS). These aircraft, sometimes referred to as “drones”, are controlled via satellite from a GCS which is typically located a long distance from the actual aircraft.

The Air Force commissioned the development of the new pilot and sensor operator’s station in 2006, and GA-ASI brought the National Institute for Aviation Research (NIAR) Human Factors Lab on board to help. “The Predator and MQ-9 Reaper UAS are used heavily by the Air Force for surveillance and attacking targets,” said Dr. Alex Chaparro, director of the NIAR Human Factors Lab and Associate Professor of Psychology. “Over time, GA-ASI embarked on a company-funded program to improve the functionality and ease of operation of the many control functions in the GCS. As the capabilities of the system increased, they kept adding more things, and now the operator has multiple keyboards, multiple input devices and multiple displays to monitor, which increased operator workload,” he said. “The Air Force was interested in having a new design that was going to make the interface easier to use and make the physical design better for the operators.”

The Human Factors team initially conducted a task analysis to identify the discrete tasks and subtasks operators perform and the information sources used. Results of the task analysis revealed the discrete processes of UAV control including aircraft mission planning, launch and recovery, flight enroute, reconnaissance, and strike. The team is currently investigating the human factors, ergonomic, and psychological principles associated with each phase of flight and making design recommendations.

For more information on the Human Factors program at Wichita State visit <http://psychology.wichita.edu> or contact [Alex Chaparro](#) at (316) 978-3038. *

Gambling continued from page 1

Recognizing the developing problem in Louisiana, Dr. Cameron Melville at McNeese State University founded a program to help problem and pathological gamblers enter and sustain recovery. The program began on March 28, 2002 has had 283 graduates, 189 of whom were diagnosed as pathological gamblers. The program is funded by the state of Department of Health and Hospitals and services are free to participants. Following the intake procedure where the clients' histories are thoroughly assessed and they complete a battery of psychological tests, participants are offered both individual and group counseling. Group sessions are twice weekly for 90 minutes each and are based on Facilitation and Cognitive Behavior Therapy. Group treatment runs over an eight week period and totals 16 sessions. Individual counseling is scheduled according to the client's availability, follows a Motivational Interview model and many clients' continue even after the eight-week program is completed. An aftercare program was developed to offer weekly group support for those who feel they require continued contact. A recent study of program participants revealed interesting demographics; 58% of participants identified their gambling interest as being slot machines, 38% were involved primarily with video poker, 75% were Caucasian, 75% were married and 90% were gainfully employed.

Additionally, the program works in conjunction with the Lake Charles Pre-Trial Diversion Program to assist gamblers whose behavior has resulted in criminal activities, and Core, an inpatient gambling program. The program refers clients to local psychologists and physicians for concurrent treatment of medical and psychological issues.

For further information about the program please contact Dr. Cameron Melville or Sonia Clark at 337-475-5000 during business hours. *

CTUP at SWPA

Matthew C. Johnson, Ph.D,
President and Southwestern Coordinator,
University of Texas at Brownsville and Texas Southmost College

CTUP, which is the Council for Teachers of Undergraduate Psychology is a national organization formed by APA that encourages all teachers of undergraduate psychology in high schools, community colleges, four-year colleges, and universities to join us in improving education in psychology. For more than 30 years, we have been sponsoring symposia, poster and paper sessions, invited addresses, teaching activity exchanges, and conversation and social hours at the regional psychology conventions. We hold our national business meeting at the annual APA convention and coordinate our activities with APA Division Two (Teaching of Psychology), Psi Chi, and Psi Beta.

Membership in CTUP provides opportunities to interact with psychology faculty at all levels of education who share your interests and concerns. Membership also affords you the opportunity to become involved with a national organization with a focus on teaching. Involvement in CTUP is a tangible way to show commitment and involvement in teaching. CTUP participated in the 54th Meeting of the Southwestern Psychological Association, which was held in Kansas City, MO. There were 25 posters accepted for a session showcasing innovative teaching techniques, assessment, professional development, and research on teaching. Two teaching symposia were also held at SWPA. The first included presentations by Paul Ackerman, Jeanne Burdsal, and Mandy Phelps from Wichita State University, and Stephanie Hargrave and Donna Stuber-McEwen from Friends University who explored the experiences and outcomes of differing approaches to internet-only courses. The presenters provided a range of experiences and strategies which should prove helpful to those who use or plan to use online course formats. The second symposium was titled Updating Our Instruction Repertoire: Successful Techniques for the Classroom and it included an assortment of educational strategies used to enhance students' learning. Specific strategies included in the

continued on page 5

Announcements

- **Annual membership renewal time!** Our dues cycle goes from July 1 - June 30, so it's time to renew your membership. Remember that your dues also cover your conference registration.
- **New SWPA web site coming soon!** We are in the process of completely redesigning our website, membership database entry forms, and abstract submission / program building applications. Please be patient as we undergo these changes to better serve you. The new web address will be announced once changes are complete.
- **New SWPA Photo Album** Scenes from SWPA 2008 are available on the new web site **draft** at http://www.swpsych2.org/prevconv_2008.php

CTUP continued from page 4

symposium addressed cultural competence, the assessment of student understanding of class content, and helping students develop a love of statistics. This symposium was presented by Victoria Mosack (Wichita State University), Christy Price from Dalton State College (GA), Sylvia Ramirez and Peter Kranz (both from the University of Texas – Pan American), Peter Giordano (Belmont University), and Karen Brakke from Spelman College. CTUP also co-hosted a continental breakfast and conversation hour with CUPP on Friday, April 4.

CTUP strongly encourages interested teachers and researchers to submit proposals for the 55th SWPA convention, which will be held in San Antonio, TX from April 2 – 4, 2009. CTUP welcomes proposals for the Teaching Activities Exchange poster session at the 2009 convention. However, CTUP also invites paper, symposium, and workshop proposal submissions as well. Any topic of interest to educators is welcome. You do not need to be a member of CTUP to submit a proposal (even though membership only requires a one-time-only fee of \$10). For more information about CTUP, consult the CTUP web site (<http://www.am.org/ctup/index.htm>) or send an email to Matthew.Johnson@utb.edu. *

SAMR at SWPA

Society for Applied Multivariate Research

Who and What is SAMR?

SAMR was organized in 1973 to provide a forum for those interested in multivariate methodology and research. Through the years, SAMR has presented a variety of symposia, invited speakers and workshops that provided instruction and information across a wide range of multivariate topics including factor analysis, regression, discriminant analysis, MANOVA, structural equation modeling and factorial invariance.

SAMR meets annually in conjunction with SWPA's annual convention. Dues are \$15 per year for members and \$10 per year for student members. All SAMR convention events are open to non SAMR members.

2009 SAMR Program: First Update

A new event is being planned for the 2009 meeting – a SAMR poster session. SAMR extends an invitation to all SWPA members to submit a presentation to this session. The content area of the research is open, but submissions must utilize some type multivariate methodology. Monetary awards will be given for 1st, 2nd, and 3rd place. Questions about the poster session (or SAMR) can be sent to Dennis Jackson djackson@uwindsor.ca or Jeanne Burdsal jeanne.burdsal@wichita.edu.

The poster session will be followed by “Have Coffee with a Methodologist” conversation hour. This will be an informal time where SAMR members will be on hand for questions, research ideas, or just conversation.

Statistical Resource: Stat software for students

A recent APA email newsletter promoted the following website:
<http://www.apa.org/science/psa/may08ssc.html>

The site has sources and links for a variety of free software that would be useful to students and others. *

Student Interest:

The Benefits of Joining a Professional Organization

Amie R. McKibban,
PhD(c)

Wichita State University



Academic mentors often encourage students to join one or more professional organizations during their course of study. Having the student's best interest in mind, there are many reasons mentors encourage such membership. Professional organizations not only support legislative efforts within the student's field of study, they also provide many benefits that will aid in shaping the student's professional career and identity.

Given that one of the criteria in many professional occupations includes involvement within the field's respective organization, joining prior to completion of your degree will give you, as the student, a competitive edge. Amanda Haas, an undergraduate student at Stephen F. Austin, describes her experience by stating, "One of the major benefits of joining a professional organization is networking. By meeting people who are interested in other fields, you are exposed to new ideas, and end up learning a lot. A professional organization not only looks good on a job application, but it also gives undergrads a chance to gain some experience in research...which looks good on graduate school applications".

Others, including professionals, share Amanda's sentiments. According to psychologists at California State University, students gain many benefits when participating in professional organizations. Specifically, members of professional organizations often receive journals, newsletters and other materials. Students

continued on page 7

RESEARCH PROJECT: FACULTY-STUDENT INTERACTIONS -- PARTICIPATE IN SURVEY!

Dear colleague,

An interesting and often controversial debate on college campuses concerns boundary issues between faculty and students. For example, is it ethically/professionally appropriate to attend a non-school related party with a current student? Should faculty allow students to call them by their first name? Are there ethical/professional issues involved in giving or accepting gifts? These issues are important to faculty who seek to build strong student-faculty relationships in order to support the best possible student learning outcomes. Over the past two years we have administered a survey adapted from Holmes, D. L., Rupert, P.A., Ross, S. A., & Shapera, W. E. (1999) regarding such issues to a sample of undergraduate students. We now are beginning to explore faculty opinions about the appropriateness of different nonsexual faculty-student interactions and are asking you to participate in this survey. In order to participate, click this link to log-on to:

http://www.surveymonkey.com/s.aspx?sm=6Jkls1m_2fPrIBv_oZZRnYifg_3d_3d

where you will provide basic demographic information (e.g., gender; years teaching; teaching field) and rate the appropriateness (or lack thereof) of interactions. All participants are anonymous and the questions take very little time to answer. We are most appreciative of your help in investigating this issue and will be glad to send you the results upon completion of the project. Also, we request you forward the survey link to your colleagues as we hope to collect data from a diverse sample of faculty from many different disciplines across the country.

Thank you for your help,

Patricia Owen, PhD

Professor of Psychology

Jennifer Zwahr-Castro, PhD

Associate Professor of Psychology

St. Mary's University

One Camino Santa Maria

San Antonio, TX 78228-8573

210-436-3314

mail to: jzwhrcastro@stmarytx.edu *



Message from a Past President: "You Can See a Lot by Observing"

Paul R. Nail, Ph.D.
SWPA President 2005-2006
University of Central Arkansas

For the title of this column, I chose one of my favorite "Yogisms." I did so because it was through casual observation that a colleague, several students, and I first embarked on a program of research that has led so far to two published articles, an invited book chapter, and five invited addresses presented at professional meetings or university colloquia. This research remains active to this day. As I am writing these words, in fact, I have an appointment in less than an hour to collect data on yet another new study from this same vein. The topic is racism. Like many social psychologists, I have always been interested in topics such as inter-group relations, stereotypes, and prejudice. Yet, I was never involved in systematic research on any of these topics until the appearance of two legal cases that more or less dominated the American news media for a number of months beginning in March of 1991, and again, in June of 1994. I refer to (a) the beating of an African-American, Rodney King, by several Caucasian members of the Los Angeles Police Department and to (b) the murders of Nicole Brown Simpson and Ronald Goldman, two Caucasians, allegedly by African-American/ex-football star, O. J. Simpson.

From a purely academic point of view, these two cases included a number of variables of prime interest to

continued on page 8

A HUGE THANKS to the Executive Committee members and the Communication Committee members who helped with this newsletter: Scott Bailey, Charlie Burdsal, Jeanne Burdsal, Larry Dilks, Cathy Grover (formatting and layout), Linda Hynan, Amie McKibban, and Lauren Scharff.

Student Interest continued from page 6

may use these written materials to further their knowledge about various topics. The journals are often helpful in doing class assignments as well. Even better, most of the literature is free (or offered at a discount rate) once the student joins an organization. The journals and newsletters not only provide *easy access to the most recent developments in the field, attending conferences provides an opportunity to keep up with new knowledge as well. Further, including this membership on one's resume illustrates to employers that he/she keeps abreast these most recent developments within the field.*

One of the most talked about benefits of professional membership is that of networking. Professional associations provide an excellent source for networks, which will benefit you, as a student, when applying for jobs, expanding your research interests, searching for project funding, etc. You also have the opportunity to search for jobs through the organization's online resources and newsletters. Lastly, each professional organization has its own philosophy and ethical guidelines. These guidelines provide a framework for appropriate practice within your field.

*The benefits of joining a professional organization extend beyond those discussed here, although this provides a good framework to begin a discussion between student and mentor. For more comprehensive lists of the various organizations and societies available to students, visit the American Psychological Association website (www.apa.org) and the American Psychological Society website (www.psychologicalscience.org). **

social psychologists and social scientists in general: race, gender, socioeconomic class, social status, and society's laws and norms—variables that can and frequently do divide us as people. The event in each of these cases that eventually got my colleagues and me interested in doing research on racism, however, was that after being acquitted in a California State Court, the defendants were put on trial a second time. Specifically, the police officers involved in the Rodney King beating were subsequently indicted and convicted in Federal Court of violating Mr. King's civil rights. In a somewhat similar manner, O. J. Simpson was sued in civil court by the Brown and Goldman families and found responsible for the murders of their loved ones. As an observant social psychologist, however, my attention was not so much on the cases themselves, but rather, on the reactions of my friends and associates to them.

In the case of the police officers in the Rodney King beating, it was my impression that it was my politically conservative friends who complained the loudest and longest after the officers' guilty verdict was announced. They would say things like, "I don't know how that prosecutor can go after those officers a second time when they were already acquitted by a jury. Doesn't double jeopardy in the Constitution protect citizens from being tried twice for the same crime? Activist judges and prosecutors are ruining this country. Doesn't the plain language in the Constitution mean anything anymore?" In the O. J. case, however, it seemed to be my politically liberal friends who were doing most of the complaining: "I realize that there is a difference between criminal court and civil court, but it seems wrong to me that it can be legal to sue a man in civil court for an alleged crime after he has already been acquitted in a criminal court. The double jeopardy clause should apply in these types of cases." For my part, I found it most interesting that my conservative friends seemed not to notice the issue of double jeopardy when it came to O. J., whereas in the Rodney King case, it was my liberal friends who seemed not to care about the L.A. police officers and the double jeopardy clause. I began to wonder if my casual observations might have any basis in fact. Would conservatives and liberals, in general, perceive these cases differently with respect to double jeopardy? Were my friends' political orientations and biases systematically influencing their perceptions, or was it *my* perceptions that were in error?

The verdict in the O. J. civil case was announced on February 4, 1997 (Chronology of the O. J. Simpson Trials, n.d.). Within a few days of the verdict, I began planning an empirical study to examine whether political orientation might play a role in perceptions of double jeopardy for Black versus White defendants. I created a scenario, modeled directly on the Rodney King case, describing an alleged legal case in which a White male police officer was caught on videotape physically assaulting a Black male motorist. The officer was acquitted of assault and battery charges in state court but was later tried and convicted in federal court of violating the motorist's civil rights. A second scenario was identical to the first except that the roles were reversed; the indicted police officer here was described as a Black male, the motorist a White male. After obtaining approval from the local IRB, a research assistant and I randomly assigned these scenarios to 69 volunteers from a community sample in a between-subjects design. The primary dependent variable was the extent to which participants perceived that the case had violated the U.S. Constitution's protection against double jeopardy (1 = No, not at all to 7 = Yes, definitely). Included in our design was each participant's self-reported political orientation (liberal, moderate, or conservative), which was collected after the judgment of double jeopardy had been given.

The results supported my original, informal impressions regarding political orientation and bias. Conservative participants showed a clear bias in favor of the White officer. In the White officer-Black motorist condition, conservatives gave the case a double jeopardy rating ($M = 4.62$) that was significantly greater than that in the Black officer-White motorist condition ($M = 1.25$). In sharp contrast, the bias of liberals was in favor of the Black officer. Liberals in the White officer-Black motorist condition gave the case a rating ($M = 1.91$) that was significantly lower than that of liberals in the Black officer-White motorist group ($M = 3.18$). Yet, what did these results mean? How could they be explained? I had little clue.

continued on page 9

To address these questions, I turned to the literature, and I got lucky. I quickly learned that my results were exactly what one would expect based on John Dovidio and Sam Gaertner's (1998) theory that White conservatives in North America tend toward a form of contemporary racism known as modern racism (McConahay, 1986). White liberals, on the other hand, tend toward aversive racism (Dovidio & Gaertner, 1986). Most importantly, mine was the first study to provide direct evidence of Dovidio and Gaertner's (1998) theory following its proposal, as it was the first study to manipulate a scenario actor's race (Black or White) between experimental groups, while at the same time including the political orientation of the research participants as an independent variable. Based on this initial success, I started taking on colleagues and students interested in helping with this research, and to date we have completed eight more studies. Through a mutual friend, I was put in contact with Sam Gaertner at the University of Delaware. He liked our findings, and his critique of an early draft that included four of these studies was critical in helping us get our writing up to par for publication. We were fortunate enough to have these studies published together in a package in the flagship research journal in our field (Nail, Harton, & Decker, 2003). One of the other studies was published this past spring (Nail, Harton, & Barnes, 2008). Eventually, Sam helped get us connected with a top, young Ph.D. from Canada whose research dovetailed with ours, Leanne Son Hing, (e.g., Son Hing, Chung-Yan; Hamilton, & Zanna, 2008). It is in collaboration with Dr. Son Hing that several students and I are currently collecting data on yet another study that we hope will add further to the growing literature on how contemporary racism tends to be expressed.

I would love to further elaborate on Dovidio and Gaertner's (1998) theory, specifically, regarding particulars of the theories of modern and aversive racism and how my colleagues' and my data offer support for these theories, but I can see that I have already far exceeded the word limit for this column that was given me by this year's SWPA President, Dr. Lauren Scharff (Yikes! Sorry, Lauren). Thus, interested readers will have to pursue this information on their own. In closing, I would like to reiterate that all of this activity and success started with a few casual observations. This point is significant, I believe, because in my experience many students tend to downgrade observational research because it lacks the controls necessary for cause→effect conclusions. As I hope this column demonstrates, however, controlled experiments often follow from, and can be used to test hunches generated by, naturalistic observation. Finally, I would like to append my original title as follows: "'You Can See a Lot by Observing': How Casual Observations Can Lead to Success in Research 'With a Little Luck,' 'With a Little Help from My Friends,' and With Lots of Effort."

References

- Chronology of the O. J. Simpson Trials. (n.d.). Retrieved August 1, 2008 from <http://www.law.umkc.edu/faculty/projects/ftrials/Simpson/Simpsonchron.html>.
- Dovidio, J. F., & Gaertner, S. L. (1986). Prejudice, discrimination, and racism: Historical trends and contemporary approaches. In J. F. Dovidio and S. L. Gaertner (Eds.), *Prejudice, discrimination, and racism* (pp. 1-34). New York: Academic Press.
- Dovidio, J. F., & Gaertner, S. L. (1998). On the nature of contemporary prejudice: The causes, consequences, and challenges of aversive racism. In J. L. Eberhardt and S. T. Fiske (Eds.), *Confronting racism: The problem and the response* (pp. 3-32). Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage.
- McConahay, J. B. (1986). Modern racism, ambivalence, and the modern racism scale. In J. F. Dovidio and S. L. Gaertner (Eds.), *Prejudice, discrimination and racism* (pp. 91-125). Orlando, FL: Academic Press.
- Nail, P. R., Harton, H. C., & Barnes, A. (2008). A test of Dovidio and Gaertner's integrated model of racism. *North American Journal of Psychology*, 10, 197-220.
- Nail, P. R., Harton, H. C., & Decker, B. P. (2003). Political orientation and modern versus aversive racism: Tests of Dovidio and Gaertner's integrated model. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, 84, 754-770.
- Son Hing, L. S., Chung-Yan, G. A., Hamilton, L. K., & Zanna, M. P. (2008). A two-dimensional model that employs explicit and implicit attitudes to characterize prejudice. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, 94, 971-987. *

UPCOMING SWPA CONFERENCE

April 2-4, 2009

Sheraton Gunter Hotel, San Antonio, TX.

Call for papers will be sent in September.
Abstracts will be accepted online from October 13 - November 24.

SWPA 2009 should once again offer CE credits! More information to come in our next newsletter.

OTHER PSYCHOLOGY CONFERENCES IN SWPA REGION

1. September 26, 2008: **Oklahoma Network for Teaching of Psychology (ONTOP)**, Renaissance Hotel / Cox Conventions Center, Oklahoma City, OK
<http://psychology.okstate.edu/faculty/kennis/on/ontop.htm>
2. October 24-25, 2008: **ARMADILLO** Conference (The Southwest Cognition Conference), El Paso, TX,
<http://www.armadilloville.org/>
3. November 7-8, 2008: **Southwest Teachers of Psychology Conference (SWToP)**, Fort Worth, TX, www.swtop.org
4. February 18-21, 2009: **Southeastern Psychological Association (SEPA)**, New Orleans, LA, <http://www.sepaonline.com/>
5. April 16-18, 2009, **Rocky Mountain Psychological Association (RMPA)**, Albuquerque, NM,
<http://www.rockymountainpsych.org/>

OTHER PSYCHOLOGY CONFERENCES OUTSIDE THE SWPA REGION

1. August 14-17, 2008: **APA**, Boston, MA,
<http://www.apa.org/convention08/>

2. October 3-4, 2008: 7th Best Practices in Teaching Psychology Conference, Atlanta, Georgia
3. October 17-18, 2008: Psychology Synergy Conference (Psi Beta), Westminster, MD,
http://www.psichi.org/conventions/convention_1481.asp
4. October 23-25, 2008: **International Society for Exploring Teaching and Learning**, Las Vegas, NV, <http://www.isetl.org>
5. October 24, 2008: **Northeast Conference for Teachers of Psychology**, Western New England College, Springfield, MA. <mailto:chakala@wnec.edu>
6. October 24-25, 2008: **New England Psychological Association (NEPA)**, Western New England College, Springfield, MA. <http://www.nepa-info.org/index.html>
7. January 2-4, 2009: **Psi Chi National Leadership Conference**, Nashville, TN,
http://www.psichi.org/conventions/convention_1482.asp
8. January 3-6, 2009: **National Institute on the Teaching of Psychology (NITOP)**, St. Pete Beach, FL, <http://www.nitop.org/>
9. March 20-21, 2009: **23rd Annual Conference on the Teaching of Psychology: Ideas and Innovation**, Westchester, NY,
<http://www.farmingdale.edu/psyconf>
10. March 5-8, 2009: **Eastern Psychological Association (EPA)**, Pittsburgh, PA,
<http://www.easternpsychological.org/>
11. April 23-26, 2009, **Western Psychological Association (WPA)**, Portland,
<http://www.westernpsych.org/>
12. April 30-May 2, 2009, **Midwestern Psychological Association (MPA)**, Chicago, IL,
<http://www.midwesternpsych.org/> *