

### Study 1:

The study will be a free-living study over the course of two years. This means that all participants will eat their own food at home, under normal conditions. Half of the participants will be assigned to a group that will include a serving of walnuts in their diets each day for two years. The other half will refrain from eating walnuts for two years. At the beginning of the study memory tests and an eye exam will be administered. Blood will also be drawn to test general health parameters. Every two months each participant will come to the clinic to be weighed and measured and to meet with the study dietitian. Walnuts for those in the walnut group will be provided at these visits. For the group not eating walnuts other incentives will be provided at these visits. At the end of one year blood will be drawn again and at the end of two years memory tests, an eye exam and a final blood draw will be scheduled.

### Study 2:

This study has been directed at discovering the child and parental factors linked to child aggression. It has culminated so far in the collection of four waves of data over a 40-year span on 856 people who were third graders in 1960. Perhaps the most path-breaking early result concerned the discovered relation between early TV violence viewing and later aggression. Additionally, we have found moderate continuity in aggression from age 8 to age 48 for both for males and for females. We are particularly interested in what contextual (e.g., family relationships, media influences) and personal (e.g., gender, self-concept) factors predict specific later competent outcomes (e.g., educational and occupational success) and problematic outcomes (e.g., aggression, substance use, psychopathology) within and across generations.

### Study 3:

Before viewing the lecture, students were given a summary of the instructors' prior teaching evaluations. Students were randomly assigned to one of two conditions: charismatic instructor and punitive instructor. Then all subjects watched the same twenty-minute lecture given by the exact same lecturer. Following the lecture, subjects answered three questions about the leadership qualities of the lecturer. A summary rating score was computed.

### Study 4:

Forty-eight field experiments were conducted in a 13-story building in a systematic study of various deployments of mobile resources and firefighting personnel and their effect on firefighter and civilian safety and the protection of high-rise property. The experiments evaluated crew sizes of three to six. They also compared means of ascent—stairs vs. elevator—and two alarm levels: low and high. Testing involved 16 scenarios, each a unique combination of crew size, alarm level and type of ascent. Use of simulators allowed the researchers to create identical conditions for each experiment. Observers and electronic switches for recording the completion of tasks, along with sensors and other tracking instruments, were strategically placed to record data and to ensure its validity.