George A. Miller: Remembering a Pioneer

July 26, 2012



George A. Miller delivers the keynote address, "The Place of Language in a Scientific Psychology," at the first APS Annual Convention in 1989.

The human mind works a lot like a computer: It collects, saves, modifies, and retrieves information. George A. Miller, one of the founders of cognitive psychology, was a pioneer who recognized that the human mind can be understood using an information-processing model. His insights helped move psychological research beyond behaviorist methods that dominated the field through the 1950s. In 1991, he was awarded the National Medal of Science for his significant contributions to our understanding of the human mind.

Miller, who <u>passed away</u> on July 22, 2012, was also a leader in the study of short-term memory and linguistics. In the Keynote Address that he delivered at the first APS Annual Convention in 1989, Miller said that language must be a key element of any theory of psychology because it is a means of making private or internal psychological phenomena observable, measurable, and public. His linguistic work continues to endure through <u>WorldNet</u>, a publicly-available lexical database of the English language, which has been applied to the development of search engines and translating programs.

The 1956 paper '<u>The Magical Number Seven, Plus or Minus Two</u>' is Miller's most famous, and remains one of the most frequently cited papers in the history of psychology. In this classic of cognitive psychology, Miller proposed that short-term memory is subject to certain limits including span and the

