After Ebbinghaus' initial attempt to control for associations among stimuli in memory studies, more sophisticated equipment was used to increase the subject's focus on stimulus materials and the precision of measurement. Shown here is (left to right) Ranschburg's memory apparatus, and the Hipp chronoscope and voice key, used around the turn of the century in the measurement of response times. Photo courtesy of the Archives of the History of American Psychology, University of Akron, Akron, OH.

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APS Organizes "Summit Meeting" on Psychology's Research Base

Leaders of about 50 psychological societies will convene at the University of Oklahoma at the end of January to confer on how to strengthen psychology's research base. APS President Janet Spence describes the conference as "our first initiative for advancing the interests of scientifically-oriented psychologists in research, application, and the improvement of human welfare." Participants will hear two keynote addresses, attend plenary sessions, and confer in working groups to create an action agenda to guide APS.

Invited representatives from all organizations that have become APS affiliates will be present, as well as representatives from most of the organizations that are members of the Federation of Behavioral, Psychological and Cognitive Sciences. A major goal of the meeting is shaping the APS program of science advocacy and science policy. By adjournments on Sunday, participants will have discussed issues such as what APS and its affiliates expect of each other, what structure APS should adopt for its internal organization, and how independent organizations can better collaborate on problems of mutual concern to psychology as a scientific discipline.

The meeting will begin on the afternoon of Friday, January 27, with opening remarks by President Spence and a plenary session. The first keynote address will be presented by Charles Kiesler, Provost of Vanderbilt University and APS Past President. A former Executive Officer of APA, Kiesler will discuss the historical, institutional, and sociological forces that foster and impede united action by scientifically-oriented psychologists.

The second keynote address will be pre-

First Annual APS Convention In Arlington, VA June 10-12

The first annual convention of the American Psychological Society will be held June 10-12, 1989 in Arlington, Virginia at the Arlington Hyatt Hotel and the Rosslyn Westpark Hotel. The program features keynote addresses by James L. McGaugh (University of California, Irvine) and George A. Miller (Princeton University).

The program is largely invited due primarily to the short preparation time for the convention permitted by the recent creation of APS. Several open poster sessions are scheduled, however. The call for papers can be found on the back cover of the APS Observer. Current plans call for no more than a few tracks running at any one time. Content areas will span the breadth of psychology as a discipline.

Nancy Anderson and Judith Goggin are serving as program chairs for the convention. Virginia O'Leary is in charge of local arrangements. APS rates at the Hyatt are $85.00 a night and they are $65.00 a night at the Westpark. Rooms will be dispersed on a first-come, first-served basis.

Nominations Being Accepted for the Founding Editor of Psychological Science

The American Psychological Society announces the search for the founding editor of its flagship publication Psychological Science.

The Society's flagship journal will...
by Charles Kiesler, Provost of Vanderbilt University and APS Past President. A former Executive Officer of APA, Kiesler will discuss the historical, institutional, and sociological forces that foster and impede united action by scientifically-oriented psychologists.

The second keynote address will be presented by Alan Leshner, Deputy Director of the National Institute of Mental Health. Long active in issues concerning research support, Leshner will describe the prospects for research and training funding in the Bush administration, as well as comment on how psychologists might increase their impact. A noted researcher before entering government service, Leshner was a senior officer at the National Science Foundation prior to joining NIMH.

The conference will be held at the Oklahoma Center for Continuing Education. “Both the size and the layout of this facility are perfect for our group”, said APS Board member Milt Hakel, one of the conference planners. “The main meeting room is circular, like the UN General Assembly hall. That’s the right imagery for a summit meeting.”

APS, not yet five months old, is just beginning to initiate its science advocacy efforts. APS has become a trial member of the Federation and given enough financial strength, it looks forward to full membership. “We seek to build an active program of science advocacy and science policy, and to work cooperatively with the Federation, its members, other psychological societies, and APA as well”, said Spence.

The success of the conference in attractive so many diverse organizations is perhaps a symbol of the seriousness with which APS is being taken in the research-oriented psychological community. “Current scientific and intellectual developments have led to the differentiation of psychological sub-disciplines, and APS intends to become an umbrella organization to which all research-oriented psychologists could be expected to belong. It will represent their common interests,” said Hakel. He added “The action plans and recommendations adopted at the final plenary session will have ramifications for years to come.”

**Psychological Science**

The American Psychological Society announces the search for the founding editor of its flagship publication Psychological Science.

The Society’s flagship journal will fill a unique role in psychology: a general journal featuring the best of basic and applied psychology, authored by the leaders of the field. The journal will be similar in style to Science. The editor will be an eminent psychologist with editorial experience in premier journals, and be a broadly based intellectual leader in American scientific psychology.

Letters of nomination, including self-nomination, should be sent to:

Dr. Charles A. Kiesler, Chair
Editor Search Committee
Office of the Provost
221 Kirkland Hall
Vanderbilt University
Nashville, TN 37240

Areas will span the breadth of psychology as a discipline.

Nancy Anderson and Judith Goggin are serving as program chairs for the convention. Virginia O'Leary is in charge of local arrangements. APS rates at the Hyatt are $85.00 a night and they are $65.00 a night at the Westpark. Rooms will be dispersed on a first come, first served basis. The hotel registration deadline is May 15, 1989. Please contact the hotels directly to reserve rooms. The number for the Hyatt is (703) 525-1234; the number for the Westpark is (703) 527-4814. You must mention that you are with APS in order to qualify for the special rates.

The APS Board originally sought a college campus setting for the first convention. However, contractual obligations dating back to the cancelled ASAP Conference on the Future of Scientific Psychology in June ultimately determined the venue.

At press time symposia were being organized by:

- Peter Depaulo (University of Missouri, St. Louis)
- Hortensia Amaro (Boston University Medical School)
- James R. Averill (University of Massachusetts)
- Jack I. Bardon (University of North Carolina, Greensboro)
- A. Charles Catania (University of Maryland Baltimore Co.)
- Ursula M. Delworth (University of Iowa)
- John Giamot (Princeton University)
- Steve Norwicki and Marshall Duke (Emory University)
- Hayne W. Reese (West Virginia University)

(see Convention on following page)
APS will begin publication of its flagship journal, *Psychological Science*, in January 1990. *Psychological Science* will publish brief search reports, longer articles, and perspectives on psychological science, along the lines of *Science*. Every area of psychology as a discipline, basic and applied, will be covered.

Plans call for the journal to appear bimonthly (six issues per year), with the possibility that a monthly publication schedule may eventually be necessary. Each issue is expected to be about 64 pages during the first year with increases as warranted in subsequent years. *Psychological Science* will be owned by the Society.

The APS Publications Committee has opened nominations for an editor. The sub-committee to select an editor is chaired by Charles A. Kiesler, Provost at Vanderbilt University. (See announcement on page 2 of this issue of the *APS Observer.*)

All members of APS will receive the journal as a benefit of membership. In the interests of science advocacy and the public interest, copies will also be made available to Congressional officers, key members of the Executive branch, important media (NY Times, LA Times, AP, UPI, Time, Newsweek, etc.), state Governors’ offices, and Canadian Provincial Governors’ offices.

The APS Publications Committee, chaired by Sandra Scarr, is conducting negotiations with potential publishers at present. The Society’s announcement of plans to publish its first journal has met with a very positive response from the publishing industry. Many of the major publishers in psychology have made bids. The Committee has narrowed the competitors down to a very small group and negotiations are continuing. "The Committee is confident that an offer will be accepted in the near future," says Scarr.

The one year lag until publication is considered to be the minimum needed to establish an editorial office and achieve a sufficient flow and backlog of manuscripts.

For additional information about PS, contact Sandra Scarr, APS Publications Committee, Psychology Department, Gilmer Hall, University of Virginia, Charlottesville, VA 22903.

**What a Psychologist Is**

"A psychologist is a licensed mental health practitioner with a doctorate in psychology, generally a Ph.D."

Elaine Finnberg, Ph.D.
Editor, *The California Psychologist* (and a graduate of the California School of Professional Psychology - Berkeley) in the August 1988 issue of *TCP*

**Convention**

(continued from previous page)

Richard F. Thompson (University of Southern California)
Invited addresses currently include:
Harry P. Bahrick (Ohio Wesleyan University)
Thomas J. Bouchard, Jr. (University of Minnesota)
Kelly D. Brownell (University of Pennsylvania)
Kay Deaux (City College of New York)
Richard Hackman (Harvard University)
James S. Jackson (University of Michigan)
Lewis P. Lipsitt (Brown University)
Controversy Rages Over Clinical Experts

Experts are at odds over whether the expert testimony of psychologists and psychiatrists at hearings and trials promotes or obstructs courtroom justice. Faust and Ziskin, in a recent article in Science (1 July 1988), argue that scientific evidence clearly suggests that clinicians either achieve reasonable certainty nor aid the trier of fact, the two standards for legal expertise. In response and "on behalf of the 90,000 members of the American Psychological Association," Fowler and Matarazzo (Science, 2 September 1988), President and President-elect of the APA, replied: "The fact that research [on clinical judgement] indicates that clinical judgments are not as valuable for answering legal questions as we would like does not mean that they are of no value." Faust and Ziskin's response in the same issue argued that in their positions as spokespersons for the APA, Fowler and Matarazzo support a substantial role for psychologists in courtroom testimony, while in their role as researchers their own findings indicate that clinical interpretations in such situations have not met even primitive tests of validity.

The exchange has generated some animosity, it seems, in part because of the way APA has handled the situation. Under the headline "APA rebuts criticism of clinician witnesses" the APA Monitor (Sept., 1988) described the APA letter (Fowler and Matarazzo's reply) in detail, without mention of Faust and Ziskin's rebuttal.

In a letter to the Observer, Faust and Ziskin challenged Drs. Fowler and Matarazzo to a public debate on the subject, saying "There should be little hesitancy in agreeing to do so if they believe their position is substantiated by the scientific evidence."

Editor of APS Observer Named

Steven C. Hayes (University of Nevada - Reno) has been named the first formal Editor of the APS Observer. Hayes edited the ASAP newsletter As Soon As Possible from its inception and also produced the inaugural issue of the APS Newsletter.

The appointment was made by the Board of Directors following a positive recommendation from the APS Publications Committee chaired by Sandra Scarr. The Committee had to consider such factors as cost, and not just editorial skill, because APS does not have a central office that can actually produce the newsletter. The Editor must thus be responsible for all aspects of its publication and distribution, including mailing and advertising. The Publications Committee considered proposals from professional journalists among others.

The Observer will be published every other month over the near term, alternating with the APS Employment Bulletin. Hayes says his goal for the Observer is a publication that is honest and straightforward. "The Observer is well named. It shouldn't tell people what to think or to do like an elementary school classroom monitor. It should bring the data to them," says Hayes.
An Architect of the Modern APA Looks Back

These Problems Must Be Faced

by Steven C. Hayes

In 1930, Ernest R. “Jack” Hilgard met Ivan Pavlov. A few months ago Ernest R. “Jack” Hilgard joined the American Psychological Society.

Psychology as a science is still young enough that the academic lifetime of a single individual can span the period from the early days of the discipline to the present. Jack Hilgard, still vigorous at eighty-five, is such an individual. He has seen the changes in the discipline from several vantage points: Chairman of a prestigious department of psychology, basic researcher, applied researcher, historian, social advocate, and one of the key architects of the modern APA. It pains him to see the current organizational crisis within American psychology, in part because he thought he had helped devise mechanisms to prevent this crisis ever from happening. Nevertheless, he felt he had to join APS.

“Perhaps APS can serve as a catalyst to promote the unity of psychology as a discipline” explains Hilgard.

Hilgard took an undergraduate degree in 1924 in chemical engineering at the University of Illinois. It was a degree, he points out, that prepared him to value both basic and applied knowledge. He published work, for New York in 1928. E. G. Boring was APA President. He remembers listening to Robert S. Woodworth, Edward L. Thorndike and others at that convention. “There was a mood of congeniality and excitement” says Hilgard. “Psychology was on the move.”

By 1930 Hilgard was an Instructor at Yale, just finishing up his Ph.D. Yale was host that year of the International Congress of Psychology. At the time there were about 1,000 members of APA. 750 of them attended the meeting, along with a few hundred from other countries. The attendees included such celebrities as Pavlov. “I was given quite a bit of responsibility” remembers Hilgard. “Psychology was still such a small area. Woodworth and Boring called me ‘Jack’.” Hilgard remembers also, that there was not the sense of isolation between sub-fields of psychology.

The “Constitutional Convention”

He points out that the issue at the time was not between applied and basic psychology as areas of study, but was really more of an issue between academic and non-academic psychology. “Applied psychologists felt like second class citizens” he notes. Consequently they started the American Association for Applied Psychology (AAAP).

Immediately before World War II, an “Emergency Committee” was set up within the National Research Council to prepare for the mobilization of psychology, should war break out. As the war proceeded, a sub-committee on planning was established to consider what would happen to psychology after the war. The committee was Chaired by Yerkes and included Boring, Carl Rogers.
promote the unity of psychology as a discipline” explains Hilgard.

Hilgard took an undergraduate degree in 1924 in chemical engineering at the University of Illinois. It was a degree, he points out, that prepared him to value both basic and applied knowledge. He published work, for example, on the practical problems of turning coal into coke.

In the mid-1920’s, he went to Yale University to study psychology. It was a heady place to be a student of psychology. The President of Yale at the time was the influential functionalist James Rowland Angell, who was backing the development of an Institute of Psychology at Yale. Yale was building a kind of “super Department” that included Robert M. Yerkes, Raymond Dodge, and several other luminaries. Hilgard worked with Dodge on eye blink conditioning. He remembers being advised that with his broad interests he had better first establish his reputation as an experimentalist in order to be taken seriously.

Hilgard was already interested in applied work, an interest that would continue throughout his career, particularly in his work on hypnosis. While still a student at Yale he helped organize a symposium at Columbia on student counseling, editing a report on the session in 1928. “At the time there was no resentment of applied work” says Hilgard.

Hilgard’s first APA convention was in 1942-1943.

Before World War II, Hilgard remembers that the organizational issues within psychology were relatively straight-forward: funding, journals, convention, and the like. One major issue was looming, however, based on what Hilgard calls “the old habit of disrespect for applied psychology.” It was here that Hilgard was to play perhaps the most important role of his career as it involved the organizational face of psychology.

Hilgard quickly became involved in the organizational aspects of psychology as a discipline, particularly in the National Research Council. He served on various APA committees as well, eventually serving on the Board of Directors in 1942-1943.

Perhaps APS can serve as a catalyst to promote the unity of psychology as a discipline

Ernest R. Hilgard

Alice Bryan (then Secretary-Treasurer of AAAP), Carl Stone, and Hilgard. The sub-committee met regularly at the Vineland Training School in Virginia, the group driving down for weekend retreats from Washington, DC.

The goal of the sub-committee came to be “to try to bring psychology back together while there was a sense of good fellowship,” say Hilgard. “Many young people do not realize how popular World War II was in the United States. All of these basic psychologists were tremendously proud of what they had accomplished for the war effort.” As examples, Hilgard notes the cases of S. S. Stevens and George Miller. “Stevens was a basic experimentalist but he was absolutely delighted with the work he did to increase the effectiveness of Sonar in locating enemy submarines. He practically thought he had won the war!” George Miller, too, was a basic experimentalist, but he developed methods for controlling the transmission of speech in bombers so that it could be heard above the noise. “You remember his APA Presidential talk about ‘giving psychology away’? Well, this reflected his experiences in the war.”

The sub-committee on planning proposed a kind of “constitutional convention” to see what could be done. Held in New York and attracting 200 to so delegates from almost all of the various psychological societies, the
Meeting was Chaired by E. G. Boring. It as not, as some believe, called in the name of APA, but in the name of the emergency Committee of the NRC. "It could have even led to the replacement of PA with something else," notes Hilgard. APA sent delegates like everyone else."

The convention was not scripted, Hilgard recalls, but the sub-committee had been very careful thought to what might happen there. "We wanted to keep psychology under one roof. There was some antagonism with AAAP. Alice Bryan had been warning the committee about where this might lead." Against the backdrop of the war, uniting psychology again became possible.

Boring first led the convention to consider whether America should have one primary organization to speak for psychology. Once this was decided in the affirmative, the group considered what it should be called. "Most thought the 'American

"It was something that could never be duplicated," says Hilgard. "It was the spirit of the times. We were winning the war. Most of the delegates were involved in the war effort. Despite all the different agencies in which they worked they felt a sense of brotherhood with other psychologists. No one wanted to pull out of psychology just because they had met an interesting sociologist here or a clever anthropologist there."

The draft constitution was reworked in this period, especially on the issue of Divisions. "We moved all of the Divisions of AAAP in. That way, no one was threatened." But other divisions were more difficult. For example, at first School Psychology and Educational Psychology were put into one Division. "But that didn't work. They were two entirely different groups of people." Eventually a list of Divisions was agreed upon. A prominent person in the relevant area was appointed "convener" and an organizational meeting was held at the next APA convention. From there the Divisions moved under their own power.

"It was a good solution at the time" in Hilgard's view. "After all, it worked for nearly 25 years. Then it began to fall apart."

Hilgard saw the initial success of the plan and its eventual deterioration at close range. He served as President of SPSSI in 1944 and APA President in 1949 when the spirit of collegiality was dominant. He also served as

ratories and do direct clinical training.

Over the next two decades, Hilgard continued to exert leadership over the discipline. Many of these efforts were oriented toward strengthening the applied aspects of psychology. Organizationally, he encouraged APA to establish training conferences on clinical psychology. He supported the early work on accreditation of programs by APA. He served on committees within NIMH and other agencies to help increase funding for psychology, especially clinical psychology. For example, in the early 1950's he was part of an effort that convinced the Ford Foundation to put $15,000,000 into clinical psychology.

He also remembers spending many hours lobbying in Sacramento for licensure for psychologists. "I was interested in protecting the consumer" says Hilgard. He notes, however, that in light of the current situation he sometimes questions the wisdom of this effort.

In the late 1960's and early 1970's, strains

In private practice every time you spend an hour in the library you lose $100. In part, it is avarice that has caused the problem.
Boring first led the convention to consider whether America should have one primary organization to speak for psychology. Once this was decided in the affirmative, the group considered what it should be called. "Most thought the 'American Psychological Association' was OK. It was descriptive and it preserved a sense of history" remembers Hilgard. With this behind them, the delegates agreed in principle to have a divisional structure. Details would be worked out later. The thorny issue of membership categories was one of the major bones of contention between APA and AAAP because only persons with publications could belong to APA. It was decided to liberalize these requirements so that all legitimate psychologists could belong. If even more liberal requirements were desired, the affiliated Divisions could have members who were not APA members.

"We thought we had it pretty well fixed" Hilgard recalls. "The Divisions were fairly independent. A lot more people could get into the act." During the convention, Leonard Carmichael and Hilgard sat down and dictated a draft constitution for the new organization. It was sent to the various societies for their approval and approve it they did. According to Hilgard, what resulted was not so much a continuation of the old APA as a brand new society with an old name. The old APA was folded into this society along with several other societies, including AAAP and the Society for the Psychological Study of Social Issues (SPSSI).

"It was a good solution at the time" in Hilgard's view. "After all, it worked for nearly 25 years. Then it began to fall apart."

Hilgard saw the initial success of the plan and its eventual deterioration at close range. He served as President of SPSSI in 1944 and APA President in 1949 when the spirit of collegiality was dominant. He also served as President of Divisions 26 (1981) and 30 (1970) in more strained times.

**Source of the Current Problem**

The source of the current crisis in organized psychology is not hostility toward applied psychology, in Hilgard's view. Quite the contrary. After the war, Hilgard assumed his role as Chair of the Department of Psychology at Stanford. He remembers that while most psychologists went back to what they had been doing before the war, that was not true for department heads. "It was clear to me that clinical psychology was going to be a big area." One of the first things he did, therefore, was to set up a clinical program at Stanford University, a program that would last nearly twenty years until the clinical faculty themselves came to the conclusion that it was too distracting to run major laboratories within APA began to become apparent. In Hilgard's view, a key problem was the failure of the organization to evolve internally. In the constitution he had helped write, a Policy and Planning Board was established within APA to do a comprehensive review of its structure every five years. The intent was for "P and P" to take a leadership role in revitalizing the structure of APA once every several years. "We realized that the organization would have to evolve to meet new situations. Policy and Planning was to be the group to insure that." Instead, Hilgard says that Policy and Planning lost its influence and the APA Council of Representatives became a debating society. "I regretted that. I thought we would be able to meet these problems with the Policy and Planning mechanism." (See central section in the APS Observer for a diagram of the history of initiatives on APA reorganization including several from the Policy and Planning Board). He notes that other committees appointed to deal with these problems have also been ignored. He also believes that other groups, such as the Psychonomic Society, have never been effectively approached to see what could be done through joint action.

(See Hilgard on page 6)
Current Problems

Hilgard points to other, more recent factors that have lead to the crisis in organized American psychology. An important one is the issue of professionalization. While concern over guild matters is understandable, "the tale is swinging the dog. The discussions . . . have become so much concerned with issues of importance to private practice."

The tale is swinging the dog.
The discussions . . . have become so much concerned with issues of importance to private practice.

The discussions in Council have become so much concerned with issues of importance to private practice." This swing toward professionalization is producing a deep split within psychology: "In private practice every time you spend an hour in the library you lose $100. In part, it is avarice that has caused the problem." As a result, practitioners are wandering away from the core of the discipline. Hilgard used to be heavily involved in the California State Psychological Association but he has stopped going to CSPSPA conventions. "It makes you ill. All these wild-eyed, feely-feely types.

Hilgard emphasizes that the various areas of the discipline must be kept together. He notes that in his work for the Annual Review of Psychology there has often been pressure to separate the "hard" and "soft" areas of psychology into separate volumes. "I have always resisted that. We have to hold psychology together."

Hilgard is cautious about suggesting solutions to all of these problems. "Each generation has to solve its own problems," he notes. But he adds "these problems have to be faced."

"APS is a good intermediate step, at least. We need something. Otherwise we will fractionate." Hilgard feels another constitutional convention may be worthwhile. This time a federation of psychological societies may be a reasonable goal.

Hilgard is frankly not sure that APS is the right answer. We have three right here in town. None of these dissertations would be adequate."

Finally, there is the issue of size. Huge conventions, for example, simply can no longer meet the goals of scientists interested in communicating with each other.

The Belgian Psychology Society invites members to participate in the XXVth International Congress of Psychology, to be held in Brussels, July 19-24, 1992, and organized under the auspices of the International Union of Psychological Science (IUPS).

The Congress is the twenty-fifth such international congress. It will commemorate the beginning of scientific psychology in Belgium when some of the first laboratories were established around 1890, and also the foundation in 1892 of the American Psychology Association. A major aim of the Brussels Congress will be to facilitate exchanges between psychological subdisciplines.

The Belgian Psychological Society, which was founded in 1947, is a learned society. A founding member of the IUPS, this is the second time (the first in 1957) that the Society has hosted the International Congress.

Belgian psychology has faced some of the strains now evident in American psychology. In 1979, a Belgian Federation of Psychologists was established to promote psychology as a profession. Its creation has allowed the Belgian Psychological Society to focus on its role of facilitating scientific communication between its members and keeping all Belgian psychologists abreast of advances in psychological science and its applications.

There are six full universities in Belgium. The Dutch-speaking University of Ghent...
Hilgard is frankly not sure that APS is the final solution to all of these problems. But he adds "APS is a good thing. We need someone to represent the core of psychology as we used to know it."

In 1930, Jack Hilgard met Ivan Pavlov. In the 1940's he helped create the modern APA. And a few months ago he joined the American Psychological Society.

This Shall be Called the "APS Observer"

In the last issue of the APS Newsletter (see As Soon As Possible) we called upon budding marketers, public relations persons, or jokers to name the newsletter. We received about three dozen submissions. Almost all of them had potential.

Several definitely fell into the "joker" category (e.g., the APS Merrimac... Think about it). Many of the names played off on the letters APS (e.g., "Advancing Psychological Science"). They generally had the right tone, but were too difficult to use (say the following rapidly: "hey, Tom, did you read that article in Advancing Psychological Science?"). Others were extremely clever, but we were concerned that they might wear thin over the long term (e.g., Psience).

The runner up was Scientific Psychology. Some really liked it, but others were concerned it might be confused with the name of the forthcoming APS journal.

The winning entry, the APS Observer, was determined by a ranking made by the APS Board of Directors. The official "Name of the Newsletter" is Carol Tarvis, a scientific writer and social psychologist (Ph.D., Michigan, 1971) living in Los Angeles. Carol, your official APS button is in the mail.

1979, a Belgian Federation of Psychologists was established to promote psychology as a profession. Its creation has allowed the Belgian Psychological Society to focus on its role of facilitating scientific communication between its members and keeping all Belgian psychologists abreast of advances in psychological science and its applications.

There are six full universities in Belgium. The Dutch-speaking University of Gent and the French-speaking University of Liege are state universities, but all universities are supported by the government to a similar extent. The University of Louvain/Leuven was founded in 1425 and is thus one of the oldest in Europe. It developed into two universities in 1968: a Dutch-speaking university, which stayed in Leuven, and a French-speaking one, which moved to a new campus. The same kind of split occurred at the Free University of Brussels, where the two resulting institutions have, however, remained in the city. In the late 60's, local higher educational institutions were established in several places, among which only the University of Mons offers training in psychology.

For further information, and to receive Congress bulletins, please write to the following address:

Brussels International Conference Centre
Parc des Expositions
Place de Belgique
B-1020 BRUSSELS-BELGIUM
Phone: (32-2)478.48.60
Telex: 23643 foire b
Telefax: (32-2)478.80.23

The APS Observer is published by the American Psychological Society, Steven C. Hayes, Editor. Editorial correspondence should be addressed to the APS Observer, Department of Psychology, University of Nevada, Reno, NV 89557-0062.
Questions and Answers About APS

Here are some of the questions APS officers have often been asked and our answers.

**APA is supposed to be the national organization for all of psychology. Why is APS needed?**

In the words of the former Executive Officer, Leonard Goodstein, “APA is in the midst of an orderly transition from a learned to a professional society.” Doctorates awarded annually in the health care fields have dramatically increased in recent years, while the academic-research oriented specialties have fallen. The annual production of health care doctorates, many awarded by free standing professional schools, now outnumbers all other by better than two to one.

This disparity is exaggerated in APA. While approximately 75% of practitioners become APA members, less than 40% of those in academic and research-oriented specialties join. And academics resign at a much higher rate.

Professional concerns increasingly dominate APA affairs and the research-academic presence is diminishing. The composition of the Council of Representatives and Board of Directors is currently opposed by the opinion leaders of the professionals and the plan was defeated (43% to 57%, with 2/3 needed for passage). It is probably not coincidental that the vote resembled the professional-nonprofessional split in the membership.

**Why bother to form APS at all? There are many other, specialized organizations to which academic and research-oriented psychologists already belong.**

The primary purpose of specialized organizations such as Psychonomics, SESP, SRCD, ABA, Neuroscience, and the Academy of Management is to foster the exchange of information among its members via journals and conventions. However, there are many important functions that they are not designed to conduct, with science advocacy to Congress and federal agencies heading the list.

The symbolic importance of having a national organization that represents the full spectrum of academic and research-oriented psychology is also critical. APS will help maintain our own identity as psychologists and will present an image of psychology as a scientific discipline to the public.

To the extent that APA continues to carry on similar activities, we expect to work cooperatively with APA. Conflicts could be expected to arise only if APA attempts to develop policies that intrude upon the scientific discipline of psychology in ways that APS members find inimical. Persons who are both APA and APS members will presumably fight for scientific values in both organizations.

**What about APA journals? Do you have to be an APA member to subscribe to APA journals?**

No. Subscription rates are lowest for APA members but nonmembers may always subscribe. There are special nonmember rates available through other societies (e.g., Psychonomics) to which APS members may already belong. APS will try to be included in this list. However, the mood among the professionals in the APA power structure is quite vindictive at the moment and it may not be possible to so immediately.

**What attitude does APS take about the APA journal program?**

Everyone agrees that the APA publication program (which includes in addition to the
Professional concerns increasingly dominate APA affairs and the research-academic presence is diminishing. The composition of the Council of Representatives and Board of Directors, the policy-making bodies of APA, reflects this imbalance and thus academic and research-oriented psychologists have less and less to say about their own affairs.

Couldn’t the structure of APA be changed to give various interest groups more freedom to conduct their own activities? Wouldn’t this be a way to keep APA together?

The reorganization plan sent to the membership for a vote last summer (1988) was a step in this direction. Scientifically-oriented psychologists became more organized than ever before in an attempt to secure the passage of reorganization. The Assembly for Scientific and Applied Psychology, the progenitor of APS, spent tens of thousands of dollars in the reorganization battle. Many Divisions within APA also made massive efforts in support of reorganization. Unfortunately, attempts to reorganize were vehe-

Is APS primarily trying to attract members from APA?

No. APS was not designed simply as a haven for disgruntled APA members, but more broadly, as a national organization to represent scientifically oriented psychology. To become a strong, effective organization, APS needs the support of every qualified individual. One of our major goals is to bring into APS colleagues who have found APA wanting. In our early recruitment efforts we have been heartened by how many psychologists who never joined APA or dropped out long ago have now decided to join APS. This confirms our view that there is a need for a society like APS.

Are APS members expected to drop out of APA?

No. Some APA members who join APS intend to resign from APA, but others, for various reasons, will elect to belong to both. Our position is that the decision should be left solely to the discretion of the individual.

What attitude does APS take about the APA journal program?

Everyone agrees that the APA publication program (which includes in addition to the journals the Publication Manual, Psychological Abstracts, and its by-products, separates, etc.) is outstanding. So far, the publication program and the journals themselves have been unaffected by APA politics. The APA publications program is also a money-maker, the profits going to support other APA programs. (Subscription rates can always be raised when the APA budget is in trouble; see the recent Council actions.)

It is therefore highly unlikely that there would be much support within APA for turning the journals over to APS. At the present time, APS could not hope to rival or to buy out the journals and urges its members to continue to support them. However, a number of other possibilities may become feasible in the future and we will continue to explore them.

Will APS have a journal?

Yes. We hope to begin publishing our flagship journal, Psychological Science, in January of 1990. It will be more or less patterned after Science.

What about a convention?

The first annual convention will be held June 10-12, 1989, at the Arlington Hyatt in Arlington, VA. The call for papers can be found elsewhere in the APS Observer.
American Psychological Society By-Laws

Article 1 - Name and Purpose
1. The name of this organization shall be the American Psychological Society.
2. The purpose of this organization shall be: To promote, protect, and advance the interests of scientifically-oriented psychology in research, application, and the improvement of human welfare.

Article 2 - Membership
1. The Society shall consist of three classes of members: Fellows, Members, and Affiliates.
2. Members of the Society shall be persons who are interested in the advancement of scientific psychology. Members and Fellows shall be entitled to the rights and privileges of the Society without restriction.
3. The minimum standard for election to membership shall be:
   a. receipt of a doctoral degree based in part on evidence of proficiency in psychological research from a program primarily psychological in content and conferred by a graduate school that is regionally accredited or that has achieved accreditation within five years of the year the doctoral degree was granted, or one of equivalent standing outside of the U.S., or
   b. evidence of sustained and significant contributions to scientific psychology, and
   c. such other qualifications as may be deemed appropriate by the Membership Committee.

4. Candidates for President and Member-at-Large shall be Fellows or Members of the Society. Officers shall be elected by preferential mail ballot to Members and Fellows.
5. The Board of Directors shall elect one of the Members-at-Large to serve as an advocate for social responsibility issues that involve the Board or Society.
6. The Board of Directors shall elect a Secretary and a Treasurer, who need not be members of the Society and who shall serve as ex officio members of the Board, without voting privileges, unless they are Members-at-Large of the Board of Directors.

Article 5 - Activities
1. An annual meeting of the Society shall be held for the transaction of business and presentations regarding scientifically-oriented psychology in research, application, and the advancement of human welfare.
2. The Society may establish or acquire newsletters, journals, and other publications.
3. The Society may undertake the tasks of specifying accreditation, education, and training criteria in scientifically-oriented psychology, and promoting public education and encouraging legislative initiatives consistent with the purposes of the society.
4. The Board of Directors. It shall be the responsibility of this Committee to secure and review evidence concerning the qualifications for membership of all candidates for membership or changes in membership status.
5. The Election Committee shall be selected by the Board of Directors, with a chair appointed by the President and approved by the Board of Directors. The Election Committee shall secure nominations by mail from the members and shall ascertain whether the nominees are qualified and willing to serve if elected. The Election Committee shall be responsible for making a preferential count of the election ballots and reporting the results to the Board of Directors.
achieved accreditation within five years of the year the doctoral degree was granted, or one of equivalent standing outside of the U.S., or
b. evidence of sustained and significant contributions to scientific psychology, and
c. such other qualifications as may be deemed appropriate by the Membership Committee.

4. The minimum standards for Fellow status shall be a distinguished contribution to scientifically-oriented psychology.

5. Requirements for student, professional, and organizational affiliates shall be an interest in the advancement of scientifically-oriented psychology and such other requirements as may be set by the Membership Committee. Affiliate members may not vote.

6. Membership dues shall be set by the Board of Directors of the Society and paid to the Society annually.

7. All Members, Fellows, and Affiliates shall be treated without discrimination on the basis of race, national or ethnic origin, religion, gender, sexual orientation, age, or mental or physical disability. This does not preclude the Society from carrying out activities or programs which have as a goal the amelioration of conditions that may restrict members from full participation in the Society or its activities.

**Article 3 - Officers, Duties, and Terms of Office**

1. The officers of the Society shall consist of a President and six Members-at-Large of the Board of Directors. Each shall perform the usual duties of the respective office and specific duties provided elsewhere in these Bylaws or as assigned by the Board of Directors. Elections for officers shall normally be held every two years. The President shall serve a two-year term.

2. The President and Members-at-Large shall constitute the voting members of the Board of Directors.

3. The Board of Directors shall have general supervision of the affairs of the Society, performing the duties and abiding by the limitations specified in these Bylaws. Actions of the Board of Directors affecting Society policy shall be subject to approval by a majority vote of the members voting at the annual meeting, or by special mail ballots as decided upon by the Board of Directors. In the case of actions taken at the annual meeting a special mail ballot to review such actions may be requested by 5% of the members. A request to review shall be sent to the President within thirty days following the annual meeting. The ballot shall be circulated to the membership.

4. The Membership Committee shall be selected by the Board of Directors with a chair appointed by the President and approved by

5. The Board of Directors shall elect one Member-at-Large as Vice-President of the Society, to fulfill the duties of the President in case of the President’s absence, incapacity, or resignation. In the event of the President’s resignation, or lengthy absence or incapacity, the Board of Directors may, by a two-thirds vote, provide for an election of a new President before the normal voting cycle. In such a case, the Vice-President shall serve as President until the new President takes office.

**Article 4 - Committees**

1. The Committees of the Society shall consist of such standing Committees as may be provided by these Bylaws and such special Committees as may be established by the Board of Directors.

2. The President and Members-at-Large shall constitute the voting members of the Board of Directors.

3. The Board of Directors shall elect one Member-at-Large as Vice-President of the Society, to fulfill the duties of the President in case of the President’s absence, incapacity, or resignation. In the event of the President’s resignation, or lengthy absence or incapacity, the Board of Directors may, by a two-thirds vote, provide for an election of a new President before the normal voting cycle. In such a case, the Vice-President shall serve as President until the new President takes office.

4. The Board of Directors may provide for the formation and dissolution of Divisions, interest groups, regional chapters, and other units within the Society.

**Article 6 - Rules of Procedure**

1. The rules contained in the current edition of Robert’s Rules of Order (Newly Revised) shall govern the Society in all cases to which they are applicable and in which they are not inconsistent with these Bylaws and any special rules of order the Society may adopt.

**Article 7 - Amendments**

1. These Bylaws may be amended by a two-thirds vote of members who reply to a mail ballot sent to the total membership. Bylaws amendments may be initiated by the Board of Directors or by petition of 5% of the total membership.

2. Within five years after the adoption of these Bylaws, the Board of Directors shall appoint a special committee to review these initial Bylaws and to recommend changes in them.

**Article 8 - Dissolution**

1. In the event of the dissolution or termination of the Society, all of the assets and title to and possession of the property of the Society shall pass to the American Association for the Advancement of Science, or if AAAS no longer exists, to a similar scientific society selected by the Board of Directors.

*By-laws adopted August 12, 1988.*
Advisory Board:

George W. Albee
Nancy S. Anderson
Richard C. Atkinson
Albert Bandura
Jack I. Bardon
William Bevan
Sidney Bijou
Marilyn B. Brewer
Donald Campbell
Richard Campbell
Russell M. Church
Kenneth B. Clark
Kenneth E. Clark
Rachel K. Clifton
Lillian Comas-Diaz
John J. Conger
Lee J. Cronbach
Ursula Delworth
Florence L. Denmark
Emanuel Donchin
Dorothy H. Eichorn
Rochel Gelman
Lucia A. Gilbert
Robert Glaser
Judith Page Goggin
Kathleen E. Grady
James W. Greenough
Ernest R. Hilgard
Earl B. Hunt
J. McVicker Hunt
Edward E. Jones
Jerome Kagan

Become a Charter Member of APS

Become part of the historic effort to establish a learned society focusing on psychology as a discipline. Members enrolling in this initial period will be considered Charter Members. Charter Members will receive a Charter Membership certificate and will be listed as Charter Members in the APS Directory.

American Psychological Society
1988-89 CHARTER MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION

NAME ___________________________ DATE __________
Last First MI
MAILING ADDRESS _________________________________________
AFFILIATION ____________________________________________
POSrION __________________________________________________
EDUCATION

Highest Degree Date Institution

Major Field of Study Specialty Area

Enclosed is my check for
$10 Student Affiliate $75 Member $250 Sustaining Member
$500 Patron $1000 Sponsor $250 Organizational Affiliate
$10 Retired (over 65) $50 Member (I paid my $25 1988 ASAP Membership Dues)

Please bill my Mastercard Vis a
APS Needs Your Help

Name ___________________________ Daytime Phone _______________________

Address ___________________________________________________________________

City ____________________________ State _________ Zip __________

Affiliation __________________________

I will help by: (check all that apply)  ___ distributing materials  ___ contact me about being a Liaison Coordinator

___ Working with or on APS committees. I have expertise in ___ publications, ___ finances,

___ convention planning, ___ public interest advocacy, ___ insurance,

___ education and training. Please describe: ___

___ I would be willing to help in science advocacy (e.g., speaking with legislators). My areas of expertise are: ___

(please describe)

Return this form to American Psychological Society, Box 1553, Norman, Ok 73070.
A Short History of APA Reorganization and the Advent of APS

1987
- Bardon Commission reports

1988
- ASAP members vote on new by-laws; GOR plan defeated
- APA financial crisis discovered
- APA Council modifies GOR plan and sends to the membership by a vote of 77-41 "with a recommendation for approval"
- GOR adopts plan by a vote of 11 to 3
- Rogers Wright quits GOR

1988
- ASAP becomes the American Psychological Society on a 97% positive vote

1987
- GOR member Stanley Graham reverses position and opposes GOR plan; James McGaugh resigns as Science Advisor; Board of Directors interprets Council approval narrowly
- GOR is authorized to continue by APA Council

1988
- ASAP By-laws adopted and Kiesler elected ASAP President by ASAP attendees at Division Leadership Conference

1987
- Spence first popularly elected ASAP President; ASAP contingency plan developed to become the American Psychological Society if reorganization is defeated
- Ballot distribution fouled up; deadline extended; ASAP forced to postpone national meeting on the Future of Scientific Psychology; Ballot to elect ASAP officers sent to membership for first time
- GOR is authorized to continue by APA Council

1987
- Bardon Commission reports
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Event</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1945</td>
<td>Doll Committee recommends reducing Divisions from 18 to 8. Not adopted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1950</td>
<td>Poll shows member preference for fewer Divisions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1955</td>
<td>Special Commission on the Composition of Council results in apportionment of Council seats (Albee)</td>
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<tr>
<td>1960</td>
<td>Committee on APA Reorganization (Deese). Results not adopted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1965</td>
<td>Policy and Planning Board recommends reducing Divisions from 17 to 6. Not adopted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1970</td>
<td>Policy and Planning Board recommends autonomous federated societies (Seashore). Not adopted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1975</td>
<td>Committee on APA Structure (Albee). Results not adopted</td>
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<tr>
<td>1980</td>
<td>Committee on the Organization of APA (Thompson). Results not adopted</td>
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<tr>
<td>1985</td>
<td>Commission on the Structure of APA (Bardon)</td>
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<tr>
<td>1987</td>
<td>Task Force on the Structure of APA (Bardon)</td>
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<tr>
<td>1987</td>
<td>ASAP By-laws adopted and Kiesler elected ASAP President by ASAP attendees at Division Leadership Conference</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jan 1987</td>
<td>Bardon Commission reports</td>
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<tr>
<td>Feb 1987</td>
<td>Bardon plan rejected by APA Council; Group on Restructuring APA (L. Wright) created; ASAP Interim Coordination Committee (Hayes) created</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 1987</td>
<td>Policies and Planning Board recommends autonomous federated societies (Seashore). Not adopted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>APA and AAAP merge</td>
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Assistant Professor of Clinical Psychology: The Department of Psychology at Stephen F. Austin State University has an entry level tenure-track opening for a clinical psychologist for the 1989-1990 academic year. A Ph.D. from an APA accredited clinical program, including a pre-doctoral internship, is required. A strong background in intellectual and/or personality assessment in psychotherapy and interest/ability to also teach at the undergraduate level are important. Supervision of the M.A. thesis/clinical practica expected. Competitive beginning level salary. Modern teaching/research facilities including training/service clinic. Send inquiries, vita, at least three letters of recommendation and other supporting materials to:

Dr. H. A. Gaylord, Chairman
Department of Psychology
P.O. Box 13046
Stephen F. Austin State University
Nacogdoches, Texas 75962

Assistant Professor position at Brandeis University, Fall, 1989. Candidates should have expertise in the area of concept development, perceptual development, or language acquisition, and should plan an active program of research with children. We especially encourage applications from candidates who are interested in joining a graduate program in social/developmental psychology as well as interacting with members of the perception or cognitive science/linguistics graduate programs within the same department. Applicants should send a letter of application, vita, and one or two papers, if available, and they should arrange to have at least three letters of reference sent to:

Professor Malcolm Watson
Developmental Search Committee
Department of Psychology
Brandeis University
Waltham, MA 02254

Deadline for applications is January 15, 1989.

ASSISTANT/ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR OF PSYCHOLOGY: UTAH STATE UNIVERSITY PSYCHOLOGY DEPARTMENT. Assistant or Associate Professor to teach and coordinate undergraduate offerings in educational psychology, teach graduate courses in learning and conduct research in area of interest. Tenure-track, academic year position. There may be opportunity for summer teaching. Ph.D. must be completed by June 1, 1989 in educational psychology or related area. Position is available September, 1989. Salary is commensurate with qualifications.

DEVELOPMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY tenure track

GENERAL MOTORS RESEARCH LABORATORIES' Operating Sciences Department is recruiting Ph.D.'s for positions in human experimental psychology. Candidates should have the flexibility to apply principles of experimental psychology to a variety of research questions of interest to General Motors. Experience in psychoacoustics is necessary for one of the openings. Strong methodological and quantitative skills as applied to the design, execution, and analysis of experiments are required. A demonstrated ability to independently identify and answer important questions and communicate results is essential.

The Operating Sciences Department is a multidisciplinary research environment fully supported by the resources of General Motors. The department has a self-contained Human Perception Laboratory and a full complement of technical support (e.g. computer facilities, research library). External publication is encouraged. Candidates must be U.S. citizens or have visa status which permits legal acceptance of permanent employment under U.S. immigration laws. Salary and benefits are competitive. Prompt application recommended. Submit letter of application and vita to:

Dr. Walter A. Albers, Jr., Head
Operating Sciences Department
General Motors Research Laboratories
30500 Mound Road
Warren, Michigan 48090-9055

General Motors is an Equal Opportunity Employer.

APS Employment Bulletin Begins

With this issue of the APS Observer we initiate the APS Employment Bulletin. The Bulletin will be published every month. For the time being it will appear by itself and with the Observer on alternate months. Eventually, when the Observer itself becomes a monthly publication, the Bulletin will be a regular feature of the Observer. Presently, the Observer is distributed to over 3,000 APS members, and for promotional purposes, to nearly 20,000 additional psychologists, particularly those based in academic or research institutions.
interest. Tenure-track, academic year position. There may be opportunity for summer teaching. Ph.D. must be completed by June 1, 1989 in educational psychology or related area. Position is available September, 1989. Salary is commensurate with qualifications and experience. Applications will be reviewed beginning Jan. 5, 1989 and will remain open until filled. Send letter of application, names of at least three references, and vita, to Dr. Keith T. Checketts, Professor Department of Psychology Utah State University Logan, Utah 84322-2810 USU is an Affirmative Action/Equal Opportunity Employer.

THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY, COLLEGE OF EDUCATION. The Program in Educational Psychology invites applications for three Assistant, Associate, or Full Professor tenure track positions beginning in August 1989 in these areas: 1. Learning, motivation, and cognition and instruments. 2. Measurement and educational statistics. Senior appointees will be nationally visible and have a broad conception of Educational Psychology. Each appointee will teach and engage in research as well as professional service activities. A Senior Appointee may also be designated to serve as Professor in charge of the Program in Educational Psychology providing leadership to its operation and future direction. Applications should include a current resume with transcripts, up to three representative reprints or preprints, names and addresses of three references and be addressed to: Dr. Joseph French, Chair EDPSY Search Committee 101 Cedar, Box APS, University Park, PA 16802 Additional information is available from the Search Committee. Application deadline: February 17, 1989 or until suitable applicants are appointed. Affirmative Action/Equal Opportunity Employer.

Brandeis University is an Equal Opportunity/Affirmative Action Employer.

RPI's growing graduate department seeks an outstanding colleague for a tenure-track faculty position in Human Factors/Cognitive Psychology (Assistant/Associate). Salary competitive; excellent benefits. RPI is located in a stimulating urban environment, but adjoining scenic vacation areas. (Relatively short drive to NYC, Boston, Montreal, Berkshire and Adirondack Mountains). Send vita, 3 letters of recommendation and description of current interests to: Robert A. Baron, Chair Department of Psychology Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute Troy, New York 12180-3590 RPI is an equal-opportunity, affirmative-action employer.

General Motors Research Laboratories 30500 Mound Road Warren, Michigan 48090-9055

General Motors is an Equal Opportunity Employer.

School Psychology, University of Northern Colorado, Assistant/Associate/Full Professor of School Psychology: The University of Northern Colorado has a tenure-track position beginning August 23, 1989. Earned doctorate in school psychology or related field (preferably in APA-approved program); established record of scholarly activity; eligibility for Colorado school psychology certification. Expertise in two of the following areas: research and evaluations; early childhood; intervention and treatment strategies; neuropsychological assessment; behavioral applications; psychopathology; personality assessment; physiological psychology. Responsibilities include graduate teaching, advising, and directing doctoral research in APA-approved school psychology program. Review of applications will begin on March 13, 1989, and continue until position is filled. Application Letter, vita, sample publications, graduate transcripts (unofficial acceptable for screening purposes), and the names, addresses, and telephone numbers of three references should be sent to:

Dr. Harvey Rude, Assistant Dean College of Education University of Northern Colorado Greeley, CO 80639

Position contingent on funding approval. The University is an Affirmative Action/Equal Opportunity Employer.

(continued on next page)
Human Factors/Applied Experimental Psychology, Villanova University, invites applications for a tenure-track position at the Assistant Professor level, effective September 1989. Successful candidates must have a strong commitment to teaching, research, and publication in the area of HF/AE psychology. Responsibilities will include teaching at the undergraduate and graduate (MS) level and the direction of masters theses in a rigorous, experimentally oriented program. Applicants are expected to have received their Ph.D. by September 1989. Forward vita and brief cover letter outlining your interests in teaching and research to:

Chairperson
Human Factors Search Committee
Department of Psychology
Villanova University
Villanova, PA 19085

Villanova is an Affirmative Action/Equal Opportunity Employer.

ASSISTANT PROFESSOR, CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY. The Department of Psychology at the University of Nevada - Reno has a tenure-track opening at the Assistant Professor level in our APA-Approved program in Clinical Psychology. The successful candidate will show strong commitments to programmatic research, teaching, and clinical supervision. Competitive salary and teaching loads. Female and minority candidates are especially encouraged to apply. Reno is a medium-sized community with excellent access to outdoor recreation and entertainment. Applications including a cover letter, vita, four letters of recommendation, and representative reprints and preprints should be sent to:

Steven C. Hayes, Ph.D.
Director of Clinical Training and
Chair, Clinical Search Committee
Department of Psychology

BEHAVIORAL and BRAIN SCIENCES

EDITOR:
Stevan Harnad, Princeton, NJ

Behavioral and Brain Sciences publishes particularly significant and controversial "target articles." These have been successful in drawing out the leading investigators in a wide range of fields who discuss, debate and critically analyze topics of current interest to the entire biobehavioral science community. Fascinating and often surprising results come from the 20-30 open peer commentaries on each target article from psychologists, linguists, philosophers, neuroscientists, anthropologists, developmentalists and other specialists within and across these disciplines.

Selected Papers

Sex differences in human mate preferences: Evolutionary hypothesis tested in 37 cultures,
D.M. Buss

The child's trigger experience: "Degree-O" learnability, D. Lightfoot

Strategies for the control of voluntary movements
Sex differences in human mate preferences:
Evolutionary hypothesis tested in 37 cultures,
D.M. Buss

The child's trigger experience: "Degree-O" learnability, D. Lightfoot

Strategies for the control of voluntary movements with one degree of freedom, G.L. Gottlieb et al.

Numerical competence in animals: Definitional issues, current evidence and a new research agenda,
H. Davis, R. Perusse

Reconciling Fechner and Stevens: Toward a unified psychophysical law, L.E. Krueger

Behavioral and Brain Sciences (ISSN 0140-525X) is published quarterly. Subscription to Volume 12, 1989 (US and Canada only): $154.00 for institutions; $65.00 for individuals; single parts $43.00.


Send orders to:
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Cambridge University Press
32 East 57th Street, New York, NY 10022, USA; or
The Edinburgh Building, Cambridge CB2 2RU, UK

A Diagnostic Category from DSM 88

"Organized medicine and psychiatry are a veritable menage of monopolistic personality disorders"

Bryant L. Welch, APA's Executive Director for Professional Practice
The APS Logistics Office: Networking for the Discipline

Information about APS has been hard to come by for individuals not previously involved in the governance of APA. Although APS-related discussions have consumed a majority of time in recent APA Council and Board of Directors meetings almost nothing has appeared in the APA Monitor. While there have been stories in Science and the Chronicle of Higher Education, many scientifically-oriented psychologists remain uninformed.

Since mid August, most of APS's promotional efforts have been placed in the development of a network system. It seeks to identify a Liaison Contact in every academic department and research institution with a significant number of psychologists in the U.S. and Canada. Liaison Contacts are individuals who assist in distributing APS information and materials to colleagues. To date, approximately 400 such coordinators have been enlisted and approximately 700-800 more are anticipated. So far, the majority of APS members have come from institutions with an established Liaison Contact.

The effort is headed up by former APA President Logan Wright, and a staff of two.

President's Column

Janet T. Spence

How Are We Doing? The First 120 Days

Like other APS officers, I am constantly being asked by psychologists I run into on my professional travels how APS is doing. Letters and cards also continue to arrive from those who our recruiting efforts have not yet reached asking for information about how to join. The attention that the Society has commanded and the seriousness with which it is being taken by all sides themselves say something about how we're doing. Especially encouraging are the numbers of individuals who tell us they never joined APA or dropped out some time ago but have decided to become part of APS.

On a more tangible level, a great deal has been accomplished in the first 120 days of the Society's existence. Membership, as of this writing, is about 3000 and rising. As you have read elsewhere in this issue, the Publication Committee is actively conducting a search for the Editor of our journal, Psychological Science. A number of publishers have expressed interest in publishing the journal and have submitted attractive proposals. The Committee expects in the near future to make a recommendation to our Board about which proposal to accept. In subsequent issues, the APS Observer will be expanded and Steve Hayes has agreed to become its Editor on a formal basis. Turning to the APS convention scheduled for June 10-12, the Convention Committee has put together an impressive program. What has been particularly heartening is the uniform willingness of those who were asked to give addresses or to put together symposia to accept our invitation. Other Committees are also at work, as later issues of the APS Observer will describe.

As an organization also devoted to advancing and promoting academic and research-oriented psychology to outside agencies, APS has already established itself on the national scene. We have joined as provisional members the Federation of Behavioral, Psychological and Cognitive Sciences and the Consortium of Social Science Associations. (The Society is not yet strong enough financially to become regular members of these organizations but we expect to reach this status next year or the year after.) APS has also become a member of the Council of Scientific Society Presidents. Clearly, the formation of APS has not gone unnoticed. We are also establishing our credentials with governmental agencies and other disciplinary organizations.

All in all, a good deal has been accomplished in the space of four months. However, APS is still a very young organization that is not only growing in size but is also in the process of evolving in its internal structure. The present structure was designed to be temporary, as stated...
Reorganization efforts continue in APA. For example, Division 36 (Religious Issues) intends to bring yet another proposal to the February APA Council meeting. Many of these proposals assume that independent practitioners and research-academic psychologists are equally flexible and willing to compromise. That was not Wright's experience: "the research-academic group gave and gave in the reorganization effort, while the other group gave nothing. Independent practitioners have turned their backs on those influences which have given credibility to the practice of psychology, namely, a close tie to science and a good public interest record."

A natural base of support for APS is the research and academic community. This group is comparatively difficult to reach, however. Practitioners have well-oiled networks used to influence state legislatures and other policy makers, especially on pocketbook issues. By contrast, research-academic psychologists typically network around specific research interests or sub-disciplinary areas. The Liaison Contact system seeks to set up a network focused on protection and advancement of the scientific discipline as a whole. It operates on the theory that direct personal contact and open discussion with a colleague is the best way to inform scientifically-oriented psychologists about the importance of APS and its mission. Not a "sell job," the job of a liaison is to share information and concerns on a collegial basis. Individuals willing to serve in this role are encouraged to contact the APS Logistics Office at 1-800-950-4APS (1-800-950-4277).

Consumer Psychology Distinguished Scientist Award

Nominations are requested by the Society for Consumer Psychology (Division 23 of the APA and an organizational affiliate of APS) for a new Distinguished Scientist Award. The award is to be given no more than once every three years to an individual who has made especially significant contributions to the science of consumer psychology through research directly within the field or through research contributing to the broader body of knowledge upon which the field draws.

Nominations should include a letter of recommendation stating why the award should be given and a vita of the nominee. Deadline for nominations is April 1, 1989. Nominations should be sent to:

Professor Alice M. Isen
Johnson Graduate School of Management
Cornell University
Ithaca, NY 14853-4201.
Dear Editor:

Thank you! I have been so out of touch with APA for so many years that I was unaware of APS until your newsletter showed up in my campus mailbox. I had given up on the possibility of an organization that would represent the discipline of psychology.

I read Stuart Cook’s comments with sadness and a strange sense of deja vu. After a long continuous period of APA membership and participation, I resigned as a matter of principle. The reign of Nick Cummings and crew convinced me that APA had left me and become a protectionist guild, rather than a professional organization. It seems to me that APA had the choice of two role models: the American Association for the Advancement of Science and the American Medical Association. Clearly, APA has chosen the latter.

Burton L. Alperson
California State University-Los Angeles

Editor’s note: The following letter was distributed by Dr. Dawes to members of the APA Council of Representatives. A member of APA for nearly 25 years, and a fellow of six Divisions, Dr. Dawes has given permission to have his letter reprinted here.

Dear Recipient:

I am resigning my membership in the American Psychological Association as of midnight tonight, August 16, 1988. I will, therefore, no longer be a member of the Council of Representatives. A brief statement of reasons is attached.

Robyn M. Dawes
Carnegie-Mellon University

I am not happy to resign. I am aware of the efforts of many members of the American Psychological Association (APA) to provide service to the public. Psychotherapy does work, although the reasons for its success are not yet clearly understood, and APA members are neither better nor worse therapists than are others (cf. Berman and Norton, 1985, Psychological Bulletin, 98, 401-407). Members have done valuable research in the mental health area and other areas with the encouragement and support of APA. Members have supported just and enlightened social change with the support and encouragement of APA. The APA has attempted to encourage socially responsible behavior of its members through its many committees, such...
ment of Science and the American Medical Association. Clearly, APA has chosen the latter.

Burton L. Alperson
California State University-Los Angeles

Dear Editor:

It is a sad day to see the APA divided, evidently so mismanaged, and intolerant of the diversity that is psychology. The parable of the shoemaker's children applies. The expertise of behavioral science is being reserved for others, not "psychologist, heal thyself." In place of the diversity and balance which lent such strength to APA, a single-mindedness of purpose and narrow collusion are developing which have all the early advantages of a dictatorship.

Herbert Dorken
Lodi, CA

Dear Editor:

In the article in the APS Newsletter (Vol. 1, No. 1) about the APS Logistics Office (or elsewhere in the newsletter, for that matter), no mention was made of other departments, in addition to departments of psychology, in which a significant number of psychologists work and train students. The article commented only on "networks involving Liaison Contacts in departments of psychology in the United States". But in many of these other departments, a significant amount of scientific research has been done with the encouragement and support of APA. Members have done valuable research in the mental health area and other areas with the encouragement and support of APA. Members have supported just and enlightened social change with the support and encouragement of APA. The APA has attempted to encourage socially responsible behavior of its members through its many committees, such as the Ethics Committee on which I served from 1985 to 1987. I have served 5 years as the head of a department (Oregon 1979-80, 1981-85) that had an APA accredited program (administrative co-head of clinical for 3 of those years) and have served as President of the Oregon Psychological Association in 1984-85. I even agreed to serve on APA Council, and did so through the disgraceful meeting of 8/14/88. Most importantly, I have many former students, whom I highly esteem, who are professional practice members of APA.

What the APA has failed to do--and in my view failed miserably--is to assure that the professional practice of psychology is based on available scientific knowledge. Instead, something termed "clinical judgement" predominates as a rationale for practice; it is based on "experience"--despite all the well-documented and researched flaws of making experience-based inference in the absence of a sound theoretical base; it is considered ethically neutral--despite potentially adverse effects on the client. (Training, not rational application of knowledge, is required in the Ethics Code.)

Often there is no better justification for action. The problem arises, however, when there are research findings that imply one course of action, while "clinical judgment"
and lets face it, egotism) imply a contrary ne. For example, Paul Meehl's seminal work on the importance of base rates and the superlative actuarial to clinical prediction have never been challenged successfully. The base rate argument is normatively correct, and the evidence of the superiority on actuarial predictions has accumulated to the point that Meehl himself was able to conclude 30 years after publication of his book that: There is no controversy in social science which shows such a large body of qualitatively diverse studies coming out so uniformly in the same direction as this one (Journal of Personality Assessment, 1986, 50, 370-375).

The effect of Meehl's work on clinical practice in the mental health area can be summed up in a single word: Zilch. He was honored, elected to the presidency of APA at a very young age in 1962, recently elected to the National Academy of Sciences, and ignored. Practitioners—even those attempting to counterinductive inferences based on ignorance base rates. APA does nothing—except, or example, publicize that lawyers may put a top to such predictions in the context of children's play with "detailed dolls" (June 1988 Monitor, pgs. 24-25). And do we find APA members making actuarial predictions in the contexts most crucial to other members of society? We do, in criminal trials, custody hearings, commitment hearings, or hospital tafflings.

country with licensing laws require a personal interview prior to approving a candidate—despite more predictively valid information available from supervisors of a minimum of 5 years post-graduate work (Handbook of Licensing and Certification Requirements for Psychologists in North America. American Association of State Boards, August 1987).

For example, just recently the scientific work challenging psychiatric and psychological predictions in court settings reported by Faust and Ziskin (Science, 1 July 1988) is being accepted as valid—but not as a valid reason for changing the practice of a group of "forensic psychologists" within APA. (See forthcoming letters of Fowler and Matarazzo in Science and the reply of Faust and Ziskin, which quotes quite generously from research articles published by Fowler and Matarazzo, research that implies the practice they support has not met "even the most primitive scientific tests of validation" (Matarazzo, 1986, American Psychologist, 41, p. 14). [ED. See also p. 3 of this issue of the Observer].

Rather than insist on the application of research findings to practice, APA has concentrated its efforts on improving the power, status and income of practitioners evidence—but on the basis of interviews, unvalidated tests, and tests that have been shown to be invalid—is appalling. It is one thing to push for professional status and income based on true expertise. Doing so in the absence of evidence for such expertise—or in the face of evidence that it does not exist—is socially fraudulent.

The recent vote determined that APA will continue to speak "with one voice", and subsequent to the vote Fowler and Matarazzo substantiated that claim ("On behalf of the 90,000 members of the American Psychological Association [APA], we ..."—letter to Science). Mine will not be part of it.

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1 At its June 1986 meeting, the Ethics Committee, of which I was a member, voted 6-1 that any sexual relationships with any former client who was seen for any reason for any length of time was an unethical violation of principle 6a. The vote was based on the presumption of the "power" the psychologist had over the client—in perpetuity. In contrast, careful evaluation of the efficacy of tests that have been shown to be environmentally valid.
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Testing
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For example, APA is indifferent to the
plea that “despite the research I find this test valuable in my experience,” which is the
standard justification for administering most

demonstrably invalid tests—e.g. Rorschach, sentence completion and Draw-A-Person. Again, this justification is provided in settings having crucial affects on others’ lives (e.g., the recent Michaels trial in New Jersey). Once again, there is no APA policy governing the “judgment” of its members.
For example, the late E.L. Kelly’s conclusion in 1954 that unstructured interviews have no incremental predictive validity has never been successfully challenged (Proceedings of the 1953 International Conference on Testing Problems: ETS). Like Meehl, Kelly was elected president of APA and ignored. Thus, 56% of states and territories in this
ful lobbying for “freedom of choice” insurance reimbursement has been followed by
lobbying for admission “privileges” to psychiatric facilities, and there is now a significant
of psychologists urging that APA lobby for “prescription privileges”. (And the violations of the Ethics Code most severely punished are those based on the “one-up” [hence one-down] status differential of psychologist and client, not on practice that ignores scientific evidence.) Moreover, the
association itself in its “model licensing law” (American Psychologist, 1987, 42, 696-703), has proposed that everyone who “uses psychological principles”—defined so broadly as to include virtually all professional activity of an interpersonal nature—be licensed, and that by 1995 licensing be restricted to those who have graduated from an APA-accredited program.
The major thrust of APA policy has been to convince the American public that its practicing members have a special expertise and power¹ that simply doesn’t exist. While therapy works, there is no evidence that people trained in the standard APA mold are better therapists than are others, or even that “psychologists” as a broadly defined group are superior to other therapists with less impressive credentials—and less demanding fees. There is no evidence that psychologists have any special expertise in predicting violent behavior or predicting which parent would be a better custodian for the children. In fact, the evidence indicates that a judge or jury with a desk calculator would do better. And the willingness of psychologists, without facing APA sanctions, to hypothesize in court settings child abuse in the absence of physical

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I once again, the Board—or what’s left of it—may well veto it again. But that policy was unanimously supported, on the basis of the “power” argument by the clinicians on the subcommittee. If the American public is ever convinced of the validity of this position, we may well be deprived of the leadership of a Lincoln or Churchill. Once again, the inappropriate exaggeration of the status and power of the group of practitioners within APA can create serious social harm.
CALL FOR POSTERS
American Psychological Society Convention
Deadline: February 29, 1989

The first annual meeting of the American Psychological Society will be held at the Arlington Hyatt Hotel, 1325 Wilson Blvd., Arlington, VA. The meeting will begin at 5:00 p.m. on Saturday, June 10, 1988 and will end at 4:00 p.m. on Monday, June 12, 1988. The meeting will primarily consist of invited addresses and symposia on a variety of topics of broad interest to academic, research, and applied psychologists. However, two large poster sessions have also been scheduled, during which time no other competing events will occur.

Hotel Information

Arlington Hyatt. $85/night. (703) 525-1234. Rosslyn Westpark. $65/night. (703) 527-4814.
Deadline for reservations: May 15, 1989. Rooms are limited, so make reservations early. Say you are with APS to get special rates.

For local arrangements questions contact Virginia O'Leary, Fay House, Radcliffe College, 10 Garden Street, Cambridge, MA 02138 (617) 495-8053. For program questions contact Nancy Anderson (address below) (301) 454-6389 or Judith Goggin, Department of Psychology, UTEP, El Paso, TX 79968 (915) 747-5551.

Instructions and Information About Poster Submissions

a. Submissions must be postmarked no later than February 29, 1989.

b. Both members and non-members of APS may submit abstracts for consideration; however, full members' submissions will receive a higher priority for acceptance on the program.

c. Student submissions must be accompanied by a letter of endorsement from a faculty member.

d. To submit a poster, complete the form below and send: a 50 word abstract (we tentatively plan to publish these in the program); one self-addressed, stamped envelope; and one 4x6 card with name and poster title (for notification of acceptance) to Nancy Anderson, Department of Psychology, University of Maryland, College Park, MD 20742.

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Remember to include envelope, abstract, and card

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Mail convention registration to: APS, Box 1553, Norman, OK 73070.