Alice and William James. While William is known to all psychologists, Alice was a well known personality in her own right and the subject of at least two biographies. Photo courtesy of the Houghton Library, Harvard University.

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Alan Kraut is Hired As First APS Executive Director

On August 7, 1989, Alan Kraut, currently Executive Director of the American Psychological Association Science Directorate, assumes the position of the Executive Director of the American Psychological Society. Kraut, a nine-year veteran of APA, will be administratively responsible for all APS activities, under the supervision of the APS Board of Directors.

Kraut received his Ph.D. from Syracuse University in 1977 and was an Assistant Professor at Virginia Polytechnic Institute. He went to APA in 1980 as Administrative Officer for Special Programs in Scientific Psychology and rapidly moved up the APA hierarchy, eventually controlling a Science Directorate budget of more than $2 million and attracting over $600,000 in grant funds for science education and advocacy (see attached biography).

Kraut's goal, he says, is to "build a national presence for APS. I want to make APS part of any national decision that bears on scientific psychology." His immediate goal is simply to establish a Washington office for APS. "We are out of the genuine need of scientific psychologists."

As important as Washington is, Kraut acknowledges the danger of a beltway mentality. "It's not my intent to immediately centralize everything. It adds something that the membership office is in Oklahoma and the Observer is in Reno. The convention will be moved systematically around the country and the Summit meeting is out of DC. That's all to the good."

The willingness of one of the most experienced Washington lobbyists for scientific psychology to join APS has been widely viewed as a sign of the rapid maturation of the Society.

"The growth has been remarkable," Kraut notes. "Everyone talks about redoubling our efforts. But the fact that it has gone from 0 to 6,000 members in 10 months is remarkable. The growth of other scientific societies pales in comparison."

When asked why he accepted the position, Kraut rephrases the question: "You mean 'why did you leave the comfort and safety of APA to..."
Knaut's goal, he says, is to "build a national presence for APS. I want to make APS part of any national decision that bears on scientific psychology." His immediate goal is simply to establish a Washington office for APS. "We are thinking big and starting small: myself, another senior person, and support staff. We will hit the ground running in August. Much of my initial few months will be making the rounds. I want to let people know that scientific psychology has a new voice."

APS does not just have a role with policy makers, according to Knaut, but with the field itself. "I see APS as an organization that can address the substantive issues. Whither psychology? What does it mean to see the fractionalization of psychology departments. Someone has to help the field sort this out." Can psychology as a discipline survive? Knaut thinks so: "My bet right now is that psychology, as a set of ideas, methods, and information will continue to have a place -- an important place. So many of the national issues that we face have at their heart social and behavioral causes."

Input into the national agenda requires a Washington presence. "The APS Board would not have hired me if it didn't think that DC was important," says Knaut. "APS is truly a grassroots organization. It's not some central conspiracy. The importance of a voice in Washington comes

The First Convention: 1,000 Strong

In what one attendee called "a kind of psychology Woodstock," over a thousand psychological scientists and scientist-practicioners attended the historic first convention of the American Psychological Society, June 10-12 in Alexandria, VA. The attendance exceeded almost everyone's expectations, and very nearly the capacity of the convention facilities. Registration so topped early estimates that the convention had to be moved to the new hotels only months before the event. With a feeling "somewhere between exhilaration and relief," APS Logistics Center Coordinator Logan Wright said the event was a "huge success."

Perhaps the most outstanding feature of the convention was the attendance at sessions. "People clearly came for the scientific program," commented Kathleen Grady, the newly appointed APS Secretary. Alan Knaut, new Executive Director of APS, concurred: "Where else could you get 600 people to attend a business meeting?" Even the 7:30 am poster sessions necessitated by the extraordinary attendance were packed.

The convention featured 21 invited addresses and symposia covering all aspects of scientific psychology, and two keynote addresses, one by George Miller of Princeton University, the other by incoming APS president, James T. McGaugh of the University of California, Irvine. The invited presentations were complimented by an additional 426 submitted poster presentations, and a panel discussion on federal research funding opportunities, chaired by John Tangney of the Air Force Office of Scientific Research. Said Nan Anderson, Program Co-Chair, "the presentations -- across the board -- were of the highest quality I've ever seen." Judith Goggin, the other Program Co-Chair, agreed. "The research content was exceptionally good."

Because plans for the convention were made in the midst of the establishment of APS itself, the call for papers went out only a few months before papers were due. 520 poster submissions were received by the deadline. Another 50 submissions and/or inqueries were received after the deadline. In addition, more than 25 requests to present papers, symposia, or workshops were received. Although there will still be a substantial invited program, the 1990 convention will feature a much greater opportunity for submission. Attempts will be made to keep the number of concurrent program tracks low. The 1989 convention had three tracks at the maximum.

Local Arrangement Chair and Board Member Virginia O'Leary summed it up this way: "These are the people I've been working for at APA. Joining APS gives me a new clarity, a new ethic, a new excitement for helping my friends."

"This is going to be a great ride. I'm looking forward to starting it."
Kraut Brings Experience to the Executive Director Position

Alan Kraut is one of the most experienced professional lobbyists in the psychological community. His path to this career moved from an early academic appointment to multiple positions within APA. Kraut graduated from the University of Connecticut, Cum Laude, in 1973 with a B.A. degree in education and a minor in psychology. He received his Master of Arts in developmental psychology from Syracuse University in 1975. He was named an NIH Pre­
etional Fellow in 1976, and completed his Ph.D. in developmental psychology at Syracuse in 1977. Kraut began as an Assistant Professor of psychology at the Virginia Polytechnic Institute State University in 1977 and remained there until 1980, where he rapidly distinguished himself winning the College of Arts and Sciences Award for Teaching Excellence for both the 1978-79 and the 1979-80 academic years. During the summers of 1978 and 1979 he was also a Visiting Assistant Professor of psychology at Syracuse University.

In 1980 he left Virginia Polytechnic and began his many positions with the American Psychological Association. His positions with the Association include: Administrative Officer, professional staff (e.g. psychologists, attorneys, lobbyists, writers, and public affairs experts), as well as personally working directly with the Congress and various federal agencies.

Throughout his administrative career Kraut has maintained a high level of professional activity outside the APA including, among other things, the chair of the Mental Health Liaison Group and member of the Advisory Panel for the U.S. Congressional Office of Technology Assessment. He has authored more than 20 publications and has garnered a number of awards. He is a Fellow of the American Psychological Association and in 1989 was awarded the Outstanding Contribution to Health Psychology Award, presented by the Health Psychology Division of the APA.

During the last 9 years Kraut has been at the forefront of efforts to advance effective lobbying by psychologists in Washington D.C. As Deputy Executive Officer for National Policy Studies he organized and developed APA's first formal lobbying and government relations office. During the years 1985-87 in his position as Associate Executive Director for Legislative and Public Affairs he was responsible for all legislative and federal agency activity for the APA. Among professional staff (e.g. psychologists, attorneys, lobbyists, writers, and public affairs experts), as well as personally working directly with the Congress and various federal agencies.

1990 Convention in Dallas, June 10-12

Dallas, Texas has been selected as the site of the 1990 APS convention. The APS Board has agreed to rotate convention sites: East, Midwest, and then West. Because the first convention was held in the East, a Midwestern site was selected.

A convention program committee has been formed, consisting of co-chairs Ann Howard, James Kalat, and David Olton. While the program is still in the formative stage, according to Howard “next year’s convention would be less by invitation and more by proposal.”

The third APS convention will be held in a yet-to-be-decided western location in 1991. Tentative plans are to seek a venue in Philadelphia in 1992 on the 100th anniversary of organized scientific American psychology. Philadelphia was the site of the original APA convention in 1892.

The Dallas convention will be held on June 10-12 at the Park Inn Plaza Hotel (formerly the Downtown Dallas Hilton). The room rates will be $50.00 for singles or doubles, with an early bird special of $50.00 for double-double rooms (2 beds and 2 bathrooms). Reservations arrangements can be made toll free at 1-800-421-0011.
Kathleen Grady and Milton Hakel have been elected by the APS Board to serve as APS Secretary and Treasurer, respectively. According to APS By-Laws, both the Secretary and Treasurer positions are appointed. Grady received her Bachelors degree from the University of Connecticut, and remained there, serving in various faculty and research positions, approximately ten years. She is currently the Board of Social and Ethical Responsibility in Psychology. Grady has served on numerous boards in the APA including the Board of Social and Ethical Responsibility in Psychology and the Committee on Lesbian and Gay Concerns. Grady was active in ASAP and the APA reorganization battle. Last year she was involved with APS membership recruitment and was a member of the APS Advisory Board.

Hakel is currently a professor at the University of Houston and Chair of the Psychology Department. He is a former Fulbright-Hays Senior Scholar and winner of the James McKeen Cattell Award for excellence in research design. He edited Personnel Psychology for 11 years, and now serves as its publisher.

Hakel was active in the APA reorganization fight, both as a member of the Group on Reorganizing APA and as the leader of the Committee of Concerned Researchers. Like Grady, Hakel is a veteran APS member having been involved in ASAP as well serving as a Member at Large on the previous APS Board. He also ran for President of APS in the last election.
New Journals Being Considered

With the imminent start-up of APS's flagship journal *Psychological Science*, consideration is being given to the possible launching of additional journals, or the adoption of existing "orphan" publications.

A working list of suggested journal ideas has been composed by the Publications Committee headed by Sandra Scarr. APS members are encouraged to contact the Publications Committee with their own recommendations for potential journals.

No decision has yet been made about which new journals to launch, or even whether to do so at all. New journals generally require at least a one and a half year lead time, so the appearance of additional APS journals would not happen until 1991 at the earliest.

The committee is also investigating the possibility of journal adoption. Many established journals are not currently sponsored by any national society. Adoption could potentially be beneficial both to the APS and to the current journal owners.

Members with suggestions for potential journals or other issues relating to publications should write to:

Sandra Scarr
Department of Psychology
University of Virginia
Charlottesville, VA

Committee to Review APS By-Laws

Former President Janet Spence will chair a committee to review the society's by-laws. This move is in accord with Article 7.2 of the current by-laws which states that “Within 5 years after the adoption of these by-laws, the board shall appoint a special committee to review these initial by-laws and to recommend changes in them.” This provision for review was established in order to

APS Washington Office Opens Aug. 7

The APS Washington office will open on August 7th. APS Executive Director Alan Kraut has hired an administrative assistant, who will manage the office, and is in the process of recruiting a senior staff person. The office will be temporarily housed at 100 North Carolina Ave. SE, Suite #1, Washington D.C. 20003. A search for more permanent office space is currently underway.

Insurance Plans Progress

As reported in the October 1988 issue of the *Observer*, the APS will be offering professional liability and other types of insurance to its members. Bill Bauman with the Washington, D.C. office of the Johnson and Higgins brokerage firm has been selected as the Society's broker. Work is currently underway with respect to the types insurance and premiums that will be offered.

Thank You

To: Participants in the First Convention of APS in Alexandria, Virginia, June 10-12, 1989

The Program Committee for this year's meeting thanks all of you who submitted posters or gave addresses/symposia for our First
The Program Committee for this year's meeting thanks all of you who submitted posters or gave addresses/symposia for our First Convention. Special thanks go to the following:

Those submitters of Posters who were rejected and understood our process and limitations due to space/time restrictions. Your submissions would have been accepted if we had more space/time.

Those who presented at the 7:30 a.m. Sunday session that was added to the two daily sessions in order to accommodate more posters.

Those presenters of posters and observers who endured the warm temperatures due to the large attendance in the room at the Old Colony Inn.

And, to all of you who helped us during this first attempt at developing our procedures for our excellent program. Your contributions established the high quality to be met in the future meetings.

Nancy S. Anderson
Judith P. Goggin
Virginia O'Leary

move is in accord with Article 7.2 of the current by-laws which states that "Within 5 years after the adoption of these by-laws, the board shall appoint a special committee to review these initial by-laws and to recommend changes in them." This provision for review was established in order to insure that there would be an opportunity for a maturing Society to examine issues of balance and agency as it grew. Spence says that it is her hope "that the committee would recommend a structure that would insure that the purposes of the society are met." She envisions the committee "developing a number of models in close consultation with the membership."

Next Summit in Tucson, Jan. 26-28

The next APS summit will be held at the University of Arizona in Tucson on January 26-28, 1990. The theme and other details will be discussed at the August meeting of the Board of Directors and should be available in the September edition of the Observer.

State Chapter Assistance Offered

Several APS State Chapters are forming around the country. Many state associations have the high dues and focused political agenda of practice-dominated groups, and have lost research-academic members as a result. APS State Chapters might help fill that void. Members interested in starting such chapters should contact Stephen Davis, Emporia State University, Emporia, KS 66801 (316) 343-1200.
APS Membership

Canada - 79

Non-Canadian Foreign - 29
APS Membership as a Ratio of Population

(Figures do not include approximately the most recent 500 members)
Science Notes

Animal Research

Bills: One Growing, One Dying

H.R. 2345 and the Animal Research Facilities Protection Act, S. 727 are two pieces of legislation of importance to members of the psychological scientific community and particularly to those engaged in animal research.

H.R. 2345 was submitted by Rep. Charlie Rose (D-NC). This piece of legislation seeks to afford legal standing to any person wishing to sue on behalf of an animal on the basis of lack of enforcement of the Animal Welfare Act. The bill is written such that suits would not be brought against the institution carrying out the research, but against the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (a subsidiary of the Department of Agriculture). Washington sentiment seems to make it likely that the bill will die without getting out of committee, because in effect the government would be inviting suits against itself.

The Animal Research Facilities Protection Act was submitted by Sen. William Proxmire (D-WI). The bill is written such that suits would be brought against the institution carrying out the research. Washington sentiment is that this characteristic makes it likely that the bill will die without getting out of committee.

4 journals which publish articles primarily in the area of basic behavioral processes (including animal work): the Journal of the Experimental Analysis of Behavior, the Journal of Experimental Psychology: Animal Behavior Processes, Learning and Motivation and Animal Learning and Behavior. All articles for the years 1978 and 1988 were sampled. The number of articles by foreign authors increased 21% and those from foreign institutions increased 32% for the 1988 sample over the 1978 sample, while at the same time U.S. authors published 8% fewer and U.S. institutions published 6% fewer articles when comparing the same 2 samples. Thus, while interest in the study of basic behavioral principles in the international arena is increasing, the emphasis on this sort of research in the U.S. seems to be waning.

Minority Research Development

All 3 ADAMHA Institutes have announced the availability of research development grants for the purpose of increasing the capacity of academic institutions with substantial minority groups.
Department of Agriculture). Washington sentiment seems to be that this characteristic makes it likely that the bill will die without getting out of committee, because in effect the government would be inviting suits against itself.

The Animal Research Facilities Protection Act, S.727, sponsored by Sen. Howell Heflin (D-AL), is a bit of legislative action protective of scientists' interests. This amendment to the Animal Welfare Act would make it a federal crime to steal, destroy, or make unauthorized use of research animals, equipment or data. The bill also provides for restitution for the loss of animals, data and equipment, as well as the cost of repeating experiments made necessary by such destruction. Just within the last several weeks the bill has picked up 16 co-sponsors. An aide to Senator Heflin reported that they are hoping to move the bill out of committee before the August recess. A similar bill is brewing in the House of Representatives, but it is unclear as yet who will sponsor that bill. Members may wish to contact their senators regarding S. 727, and also to contact their representatives concerning similar legislation on the House side.

U.S. Slips in Behavioral Research

According to University of Texas at Austin Professor Michael Domjan, editor of the Journal of Experimental Psychology: Animal Behavior Processes, U.S. authors and institutions are decreasing in production of research in basic behavioral processes at the same time that foreign-based research is increasing. Dr. Domjan based this conclusion on publication figures from

Development

All 3 ADAMHA Institutes have announced the availability of research development grants for the purpose of increasing the capacity of academic institutions with substantial minority group enrollment and their faculty to conduct rigorous mental health, alcohol, and drug abuse research. The request for applications consists of two core activities -- Institutional Research Development and Individual Investigator Research Projects. In fiscal year '89 NIMH, NIAAA and NIDA collectively will fund approximately 10-20 new 3-year awards under this RFA for a total of 1.4 million. See the May 9, 1989 Federal Register (p. 19953) for details on eligibility requirements. For a copy of the RFA, call Marion Primas at (301) 443-3724.

Public Access to Animal Care Meetings

A recent New York State Supreme Court decision directs university Institutional Animal Care and Use Committees to allow public attendance of meetings. The decision was result of a suit brought by the ASPCA against SUNY at Stony Brook. The University was found to be in violation of New York State's Open Meeting Law which states that public bodies performing governmental functions be open to public attendance. The court did add that the IACUC may adjourn to closed session when discussing trade secrets or confidential information.

NIH Conflict of Interest Guidelines

A public meeting was held on June 27-28 by the NIH to generate discussion on the need to create guidelines pertaining to financial conflicts of interest for researchers receiving federal funds. There are concerns at the NIH about the possibility of researcher bias, when decisions they make concerning the government funded projects might have substantial financial effects on themselves, employed family or close professional associates.

Over 350 persons attended the meeting. Among them were members of academia, the legal profession, industry, the media, as well as
congressional staff members. NIH’s Dr. William Goldwater said that the gathering was “well attended” and generated a great deal of “lively discussion.” He went on to say that he expected the NIH to produce some preliminary guidelines by early fall, which would then be presented in the NIH Guide for Grants and Contracts as well as the Federal Register for further comment.

Fulbright Scholar Program

Competition is now open for 1990-91 Fulbright Grants in research and lecturing abroad. The approximately 1000 grants for research and university lecturing are for periods ranging from 3 months to 1 year. Grant benefits vary by country, but generally include round-trip travel costs plus a stipend. Additional benefits are available for dependents in some cases. The basic eligibility requirements are U.S. citizenship; Ph.D. or comparable professional qualifications; university or college teaching experience; and, for selected

Changes in the program which provides research support for newer, less experienced investigators and for those at small colleges, was announced recently by all three ADAMHA Institutes.

More experienced investigators may also apply for support for pilot studies that develop or test new methods or techniques, or for exploratory studies in areas significantly different from their previous work.

Applications may be made for support of research in any scientific area relevant to mental health or to drug or alcohol abuse.

For NIAAA Research Program Announcements, contact: National Clearinghouse for Alcohol and Drug Information, P.O. Box 2345, 6000 Executive Blvd., Suite 402 Rockville, MD 20852; (301) 468-2600. For NIDA Research Program Announcements, contact: Grants Management Branch, Rm. 10-25, 5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, MD 20857; (301) 443-6710. For NIMH Research Program Announcements, contact: Anne Cooley, Division of Extramural Activities, Rm. 9-95, 5600 Fishers Lane, l Rockville, MD 20857; (301) 443-4673.

Among staff contacts for small grants inquiries

National Teaching Institute

The 12th Annual National Institute on the Teaching of Psychology, co-sponsored by the University of Illinois Department of Psychology and the University of South Florida Department of Psychology, will be held January 3-6, 1990, at the Tradewinds Hotel, in St. Petersburg Beach, FL. Poster session proposals must be submitted by December 15, 1989. Featured speakers include Bruce Abbott, Judith Becker, Douglas A. Bernstein, Kenneth Bordens, Kenneth Buskist, John Cavanaugh, Frank Costin, Stephen Davis, John Dworetsky, Robert Hendersen, Vanessa Hilliard, Roy Hopkins, James Jenkins, Roger Kirk, Charles Levinthal, Arnold LeUnes, David Meyers, John Ory, Lester Sdorow, Michael Speigler, and Carole Wade.
generally include round-trip travel costs plus a stipend. Additional benefits are available for dependents in some cases. The basic eligibility requirements are U.S. citizenship, Ph.D. or comparable professional qualifications; university or college teaching experience; and, for selected assignments, proficiency in a foreign language.

Application deadlines are:

**September 15, 1989**: Africa, Asia, Europe, the Middle East, and lecturing awards to Mexico, Venezuela, and the Caribbean; Travel-only awards France, Italy, and Federal Republic of Germany (travel awards have new deadline);

**November 1, 1989**: institutional proposals for Scholar-in-Residence Program;

**November 1, 1989**: International Education Administrators Program in Federal Republic of Germany, United Kingdom, and Japan; Seminar in German Civilization (all these programs have new deadlines);

**January 1, 1990**: NATO Research Fellowships and Spain Research Fellowships.


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**ADAMHA Increases Small Grants**

Support under ADAMHA's Small Grants Program has been increased to up to $50,000 a year for up to 2 years. Funds may be requested for direct costs and allowable indirect costs. Grantees may request a 1-year no-costs extension prior to expiration of a 2-year project period. Support for subsequent years may be requested through regular research grants programs of the Public Health Service.

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**Statistics that Shape the Discipline:**

**Federal Support for Construction of Academic Research Facilities**

1968

$902 Million

(1 constant 1986 dollars)

1976

$328 Million

1986

$169 Million

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A preconference workshop, designed to help instructors learn how to use instructional computing in the teaching of psychology, will be held on Wednesday, January 3. The conference fee is $295, which will include meals (except dinners) and evening receptions. For more information, write or call Douglas A. Bernstein, Department of Psychology, University of Illinois, 603 East Daniel Street, Champaign, IL 61820 (217) 333-4731.
An Interview with Lee Sechrest

The Courage to Say "We Do Not Know How"

by Steven C. Hayes

The dictionary defines conventional as "based on general agreement about basic principles." It is a characteristic of conventionality that it is rarely seen. It is like the ground one stands on -- seldom examined in its own right until someone points it out.

Lee Sechrest is not a conventional man. His opinions often clang and grate: interesting, intelligent, and . . . unconventional.

He is a former President of Division 12 (Clinical) of the APA opposed to licensing and the private practice of psychology. He is an applied researcher who helped broaden the range of topics of interest to applied workers who questions the attitude that psychologists are “experts” whenever human behavior is involved.
He is a former President of Division 12 (Clinical) of the APA opposed to licensing and the private practice of psychology. He is an applied researcher who helped broaden the range of topics of interest to applied workers who questions the attitude that psychologists are “experts” whenever human behavior is involved.

Originally a zoology student, Sechrest pursued psychology after psychological testing showed that his interests match those of psychologists. A friendship with a psychology graduate student just entering Ohio State took him to OSU for a brief visit. “I was blown away by its size. Remember, I had gone to Kansas State Teacher’s College in Pittsburg. I took one look and said ‘this is for me.’”

Admitted to its clinical program, Sechrest notes that “OSU was arguably the best department in the country at the time. It was very exciting.” Sechrest was heavily influenced by Rotter, Kelly, and many other well-known psychologists who were on the faculty. The students were no less impressive, including the likes of Winer, Maher, and Mischel.

Early on, he began to worry about how little was known about how and why clients improve. “I had therapy cases I just botched, and yet they got better. Other cases I did great and the patient deteriorated. I wondered what was going on here.” He decided that he would pursue a research career. The title of Sechrest's dissertation was Patients’ interpretations of their psychotherapists (an issue of continuing concern to him). Sechrest received his doctorate in 1956.

This early skepticism about the state of psychological knowledge has remained a central theme throughout his career. Sechrest is exasperated by claims that are made for psychologists services. “Today you can make almost unbelievable claims and statements and no one will call you to task. No one is interested. No one insures that claims on behalf of practice are even reasonably established or measured. You can claim almost everything as long as you don’t say anything about another psychologist.”

A faculty member at Northwestern for 15 years, after a short stint at Penn State, Sechrest is currently Professor and Head of the Department of Psychology at the University of Arizona. He serves as a consultant to the National Center for Health Services Research, the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute, the Program Evaluation and Methodology Division of the General Accounting Office, and several other agencies. He is the Chair of the Graduate Record Examination Psychology Test Committee, and is Chair of the VA Health Services Research and Development Scientific Review and Evaluation Board.

Sechrest was also an early contributor to the expansion of applied psychology into health issues, and into work with non-clinical populations. “I thought that psychology had been too preoccupied with mental disorders. We were ignoring so many other problems: obesity, smoking, issues having to do with unwed mothers, abortion, compliance and so on.”

A generalist, Sechrest stands at the edge of several areas: clinical psychology, health psychology, evaluation research, cross-cultural psychology, and measurement. He stands at the edge to, in his words, “try to push out the margins.”

The interview was conducted in June, 1989 over several sessions.

You have concerns about where psychology is headed. And yet every year thousands more psychologists are produced, most in applied areas.

One of the fundamental problems is that I don’t think that we are graduating thousand of psychologists. We are graduating thousands and thousands of practitioners who are peripherally acquainted with the discipline of psychology.
Most practice seems to be grounded in all sorts of notions about behavior that have no scientific standing whatsoever. Many of these ideas are approaching a century in age. Freud, for example. And despite enormous efforts they have never been scientifically validated. So we don't have thousands of true psychologists being graduated every year.

I am talking in generalities and I don't mean to criticize all practitioners. But many, even if they are well trained, drift away from the discipline. They don't subscribe to the journals. How can you say your practice is scientifically based if you don't even read the journals? All the evidence shows practitioners' big influence is workshops, and charismatic leaders. Most don't attend the scientifically-oriented conventions but are more interested in business management and the like.

What is the core of the problem. What has the field done wrong?

In my opinion, psychology should never have developed as independent practice. Even in rural areas and small towns psychologists shouldn't be in private practice but in larger peer groups. They grounds.

Part of the problem is that we never really developed a good monitoring system to make sure that psychologists' performance is monitored for quality. Because of the notion of an independent practice -- that psychologists can practice based on their own beliefs and not science -- we have simply allowed practitioners to do as they wish. With no one calling them to account.

Court testimony is an example of what has happened. We drifted into it as a field. It started with psychologists talking about matters where they did have expertise: measurement of intellectual functioning, descriptions of cognitive and behavioral impairment, and so on. Now psychologists can be an "expert" on anything that can be defined as "psychology." That doesn't follow. Just because there are all sorts of things that are in part psychological in nature -- they involve behavior, beliefs, attitudes and so on -- doesn't mean that we can claim to be experts in any area that involves these things without having to generate a scientific data base.

Sexual abuse is an example. There are very few scientific data on the validity of the opinions that becoming irrelevant. It will be discredited by claims it has made that are unjustified and by these inevitable battles with other professions. If professional psychology is discredited the discipline may be painted with the same brush. In the awarding of research funds or the reputation of the discipline, for example. It could be very harmful to the discipline as a whole. I think the scientific parts of the field must distance themselves from the more extreme parts of the practice field.

Where does that leave scientifically oriented applied psychologists?

There will be a number of professional psychologists interested in science-based practice. Maybe out of this a new group would emerge with different credentials that would come to be recognized -- not on a legal basis, I hope, but as a public reputation issue -- that these psychologists would not practice in the same way.

My belief is that this new group would have a much more limited kind of practice -- allied to science and the production of new knowledge rather than basic services like testing, evaluations,
be networked in a very formal way. Now one of the complaints practitioners have is that scientists don’t know what it is like to be out on your own in a private practice. But they shouldn’t be there in the first place.

Should there even be an applied psychology in a professional sense?

There are certainly areas that psychologists who are appropriately and well trained have something to contribute, but my feeling is that psychologists’ best contribution is as researchers. We need to be extremely modest about our contributions.

For example?

Well, I get very perturbed about psychologists appearing in courtrooms as experts in various areas. To pick up on one: sexual abuse of children -- whether children have been abused and so forth. This is just not something we know much about. We should admit that.

At one time there seemed to be a great deal of emphasis on limiting assessment claims to reliable and valid instruments. Now we have leaders of psychology defending “clinical judgement” in the pages of Science.

Yes. We really lost something. We lost sight of the notion that we promised to be a science-based profession. We let it go by the boards and got drawn into claims of expertise on non-scientific just give an “opinion.” Expert witnesses are forced to go beyond the data. Their fees depend on making these kinds of statements with a level of confidence that can’t be justified given the state of our knowledge.

What should practitioners do when they confront problems where the data base is inadequate?

I’m regarded as unrealistic but my honest opinion is that if there isn’t a solid scientific basis then they ought not to do it. They should have the courage to say “we don’t do that because we do not know how.” And get back to the laboratory to try to work things out. Just as some courageous physicians say “we don’t know what to do.” You don’t do surgery just to be doing it.

There are data, of course, indicating that psychotherapy has some effect in a global sense.

I don’t think that the data that show that in general there is some advantage to psychotherapy justify the wide spread practice of psychotherapy for all kinds of things with all kinds of people. The data simply show that there is a phenomenon. We’re on to something. We have hopes. But it doesn’t justify its widespread use.

Where do you think all of this is headed?

I’m worried. Professional psychology is headed in the direction of being discredited and simply

Who will do this? APS?

I think we need to see how it develops. I’d hate to say APS pushed into this area or jumping into it. I’d rather see it evolve. For example, there might be some group for the scientific practice of psychology -- I won’t give it a name -- that emerges in APS. APS might actually have some role in developing a small, dedicated, distinctly research-oriented group of practitioners whose job is to explore the margins of what we know and turn the margins into the center.

There are certain areas in which we need to provide practitioners. Maybe we could do this by providing a mechanism for practitioners to be certified to do something that is known scientifically to be worthwhile. For example, if you want to do systematic desensitization you could be certified that you can do. It wouldn’t have to be just psychologists either.

Psychologists can help say, for example, that there is a scientific basis for systematic desensitization. Once that is said, why should only a psychologist do it? We ought to say: here is how it is done, here is the training required to do it.

(Continued on next page)
It reminds me of an idea Todd Risley once promoted: don’t license people, license techniques. Like the kind of thing that says “the American Dental Association says that x is effective.”

Yes, more like that. If the claim is general, training and testing should be general. If the claim is specific, the training and testing should be specific. But you can’t make the claim without it. In neurology, for example, in the board exams they are given slides and have to say what they are looking at. We ought to be working in that direction.

One of the things that I think some in the field forget is that it was basic psychologists in large part who fought for licensing and won these battles. Wasn’t licensing supposed to do what you are saying?

Licensing did not work. There are almost no standards. Just graduate from a program and pass going, of forcing more and more professional kind of training. It is exactly the wrong direction. It is forcing more and more uniformity. It’s bad. APA is going to have to relinquish some control over certification programs. COPA will not permit it to go on indefinitely. APA will have to share it — with COGDOP for example. We don’t want a fragmented certification. I don’t want it split up in so many ways that any group that calls itself a group gets a piece of it. There is no reason for all those other groups to get in.

In the long run, dual accreditation could emerge. different standards for the Ph.D. and Psy.D. would be a good starting place.

How would your certification of specific competencies actually work?

We would train psychologists in a general background — a solid background in theory and research. The practice of psychology would be modular in nature. People would have specific training in specific modules: in assessment, treatment, and evaluation in certain areas. Do what we have specific training in and specifically train where there are data. We could protect Part of the problem is that psychology has not yet achieved the status of a cumulative science. What it adds every season or so is not building on what went on in the past. It is more of a lateral movement into another area.

Take a look at introductory psychology texts that are 15, 20, 25 years old. A lot of the information there is still valid and correct but now it is ignored. It is not that it wasn’t incorporated into some larger concept. It was simply abandoned.

For example, almost no one talks about adaptation level. That was a hot topic once. The principles still apply. But we’ve just moved over. Now we are doing something else. That is not like genuinely cumulative science.

It makes it very difficult for people to keep up. They can’t just add on to what they know. They have to learn entirely new things and new areas. I think it makes it easy not to bother to keep up, because they have a set that they could claim is reasonably complete. It is just not current.

Take a perfectly good explanatory concept. I’ll give you one: partial reinforcement. It is as if that
part who fought for licensing and won those battles. Wasn't licensing supposed to do what you are saying?

Licensing did not work. There are almost no standards. Just graduate from a program and pass some multiple choice test. A psychologist can become licenced and set up practice in, say, neuropsychology with no further demonstration of competence at all. No one will say boo. There is no mechanism for the person having demonstrated that he or she is actually capable.

Another problem is that "psychotherapy" itself is so general it can't be defined. If you can't define it how can you license it? It is silly. The definitions that are used in the laws include almost anything. By these definitions parents are psychologists.

Professional certification by a responsible organization is better - something like the board exams. More peer review should be fostered. Psychologists should be part of systematic peer review systems. It should be routine for their practices to be evaluated. It would be more likely to occur if they were part of a network.

We need something like a psychological autopsy. If clients don't get well, we should ask why. Pay attention to outcomes. Provide the feedback.

I suppose another method that people have looked to is accreditation.

We can't survive with only one method of quality assurance. We need many of them. We need systematic evaluation of training programs. But there is a real danger in the direction APA is going. The practice of psychology would be modular in nature. People would have specific training in specific modules: in assessment, treatment, and evaluation in certain areas. Do what we have specific training in and specifically train where there are data. We could protect innovation -- but it doesn't mean winging it. It means be deliberate in trying out new things.

Some leaders of the practice community view you as a dangerous person -- a kind of heretic.

The fundamental disagreement is between what psychology can and should claim for itself. Some of the current practice leadership is not willing to accede to any limits.

Let me give you an instance. A large state association recently developed a marketing brochure. It had broad claims in it such as that psychologists are experts in biofeedback, stress management, and behavior modification. That's patently untrue. That is an exaggerated claim. Some are. Most are not. There are few psychologists who could really claim expertise in more than a few areas.

We have to help psychologists to realize we have limitations and to limit their practices and pronouncements to areas where there is demonstrated competence and adequate data.

But isn't the problem larger than that? Even if practitioners attend to data, what about the theoretical basis of psychology? Psychology is more than data collection.

I'm not charging that psychology operates by fads. There's more to it than that. One of the things I think we lack is a grand unifying theory. Physicians lack that too but they know where the gap is. We've abandoned the grand theories. Now the theories are small and limited dealing with limited phenomena. You can have a theory in psychology that is completely inconsistent with other areas and no one will object.

It is not that we don't have the unifying theories. We don't even aspire to them. Now we have "models." And they have none of the scope that was once sought.

What do you think of the emergence of APS?

I really am very encouraged by the initial response to APS - the initial year, the initial meeting. It has demonstrated that there are at least some who are interested in a coherent scientific discipline. One of the things APS can do is to continue to focus on and then to educate the public about the extent of the discipline of psychology as a science. This is a very valuable function and under the present circumstance it is not something APA is likely to do.
Psychology in Space

It is estimated that by the end of 20th century, over 1000 individuals will have become space travelers. For many of us, “space travel” brings to mind a small number of rigorously trained men conducting what seems to be an enormous number of tasks in very cramped quarters for a thankfully brief period of time. It is, in fact, a realistic picture of the early manned space missions. The early missions were brief enough to allow environmental conditions and human factors concerns to be overlooked without severe consequences; with overscheduling of tasks a deliberate means of preventing stress. This is a picture of how it was, however.

In recent years, a resurgent space program has become interested in missions of longer duration. Tentative plans call for a permanent human presence aboard space stations, and round trips to Mars which could take as long as three years to complete. The astronauts of today also differ from those of earlier times. Today’s travelers represent both sexes, a range of ages, and diverse ethnic backgrounds, education, talents, and interests. In addition, today’s crews are much larger than those of earlier missions.

Although the discipline of psychology naturally lends itself to the study of humans in space, for the most part psychology has contributed very little to the space program. “Life sciences are not high on the list of priorities, and psychology is not high on the list of life sciences”, says Dr. Albert Harrison, a professor of psychology at the University of California, Davis. Dr. Harrison has written numerous articles on the role of psychology in the space program and the obstacles it has had to face. The attitude of mission planners and flight personnel has not been supportive of psychological research and intervention. In fact, psychological input has seemed unnecessary since astronauts usually accomplish their tasks

“Behavioral research of man in space has just started,” Cowings says. “The Soviets have already included psychophysiological interventions in their program. Their results may persuade the U.S. space agency of its importance.” In the past sixteen years, Cowings has been able to conduct only one in-space experiment with two treatment and two control subjects. “Hopefully,” she says, “we’ll be able to add to those results in coming years.”

The Soviets have also taken the lead in the area of human factors research. They have eliminated many of the sources of stress and tension experienced by cosmonauts on previous missions. Among those sources was an absence of privacy, eliminated by better spaceship design; Communal crew quarters have been modified to permit each cosmonaut a private, screened off compartment. More attention is also being paid to morale building and conflict resolution aboard Soviet spaceships. In the U.S., environmental psychologists are using the vast Soviet database to expand their research on human factors for NASA’s space program. “We are looking at physical design solutions with behavioral impact,” says Yvonne Clearwater, an environmental psychologist in charge of the habitability research program for the space station. While at one time the focus of research was surviving in space, says Clearwater, with longer missions and changing goals, the focus has become thriving in space.

Clearwater and her group have been conducting basic and applied research on human factors issues for the past five years. It has been established that astronauts cope with the stresses of confinement by looking outside. Thus, designs maximizing depth and openness may produce more habitable spacecraft than those without these features. “We have also developed hardware, furniture and body restraint systems”, Clearwater. This research has not gone unrecognized...
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The changing conditions of space travel in recent years and as projected for the future call for greater psychological input, however. The Soviets have had cosmonauts in space for as long as 366 days, and have for this reason already conducted research of the sort that the National Aeronautics and Space Administration may find useful. The applicability of research on human experience in the isolated and confined environment of Antarctica, says Harrison, is also becoming more apparent to the space program. Accordingly, in 1987, NASA and the National Science Foundation co-sponsored a conference to revitalize behavioral research in isolated and confined settings.

In light of such changes, space agency psychologists are looking into new areas of behavioral research. Dr. Patricia Cowings, Director of Psychophysiological Research at NASA AMES Research Center has been involved in a 16-year ground-based program, looking at certain bodily reactions to the space environment. Among these, is space adaptation syndrome, or space sickness. Similar to motion sickness, space adaptation syndrome has symptoms of nausea, drowsiness, headaches, and a generalized feeling of malaise. Although these symptoms usually decrease after the first few days in space, they interfere with task-oriented behaviors and other activities important to the mission.

Anti-motion medication does little to prevent space sickness, says Cowings. As an alternative, she and her team have been training astronauts to control their physiological responses voluntarily through the use of autogenic feedback. “We teach subjects to mimic their own optimal resting levels”, she says. Of the 200 subjects trained, about 65% have been able to suppress their physiological responses to space sickness.

Another problematic biobehavioral response to the space environment is orthostatic hypotension. The methods previously used to deal with this problem, namely positive pressure suits and fluid loading of a saline solution, are not viable for the longer missions planned for the future. Autogenic feedback training is being used to bring these responses under voluntary control as well.

Clearwater and her group have been conducting basic and applied research on human factors issues for the past five years. It has been established that astronauts cope with the stresses of confinement by looking outside. Thus, designs maximizing depth and openness may produce more habitable spacecraft than those without these features. “We have also developed hardware, furniture and body restraint systems”, says Clearwater. Their research has not gone unrecognized: The environmental psychology research conducted for the space program under Clearwater’s guidance has recently received a prestigious national design award. This is the first time ever that environmental psychology has been honored in this context, says Clearwater. The recognition of habitability research through this award is an important step toward improving the relationship between psychologists and space engineers.

Working in the aerospace field as psychological scientists is not without problems, though. One problem is the misperception of psychology in the basicsciences. In Cowings’s words: “We constantly come up against flight surgeons who can’t distinguish between behavioral medicine and yoga.” Obtaining and protecting funding is also a difficult task. “There is no expressed continuity between years,” says Clearwater. “We are asked to do strategic planning into the future but cannot count on funding from year to year,” she says. Harrison adds that although psychophysicists and environmental psychologists have been involved in various aspects of the space program, the participation of personality, social and clinical psychologists has been very limited.

Despite these shortcomings, both Cowings and Clearwater are hopeful about the future of psychology in the space program. “This is an evolutionary process and it’s not appropriate for psychologists to be too critical,” says Clearwater. “Psychologists should be gearing up to get involved by proposing action-oriented research that has direct impact,” she says. It is this sort of research that may serve to bring psychology and engineering into a better working relationship.

More important, it is becoming increasingly hard to deny the role of psychological investigation in the space program. To play that role, however, psychologists will have to acquire new information about adaptation to space, and build credibility with various mission personnel. By taking these steps, Harrison writes, “...psychologists will discover new research challenges and will play an increasingly important role in mission planning and in flight operations.”

- Nilofar Afari with Linda J. Hayes
The First Convention

In the "patio" ...
In the halls...
At the sessions...
And even outside . . .

. . . We have a great time!
The Business of Truth

There have always been efforts to distinguish the guilty from the innocent, to tell the liars from the truthful. Many of the methods developed for this purpose have relied on basic physiological principles. For example, a method of lie detection practiced in Asia for centuries involved giving those suspected of a crime a handful of raw rice to chew. After chewing the rice for some time, they are instructed to spit it out. The innocent person will do this easily while the guilty one will have grains of rice sticking to the roof of his mouth and to his tongue. A similar technique practiced in Africa involved the placing of a heated knife blade briefly against the tongue. An innocent man or woman would not be burned while the guilty would immediately feel pain. Both of these techniques rely on the increased sympathetic nervous system activity in the (presumably) fearful guilty person. This heightened sympathetic response would result in a drying up of saliva which would in turn cause grains of rice to stick in the mouth and allow the dry tongue to be seared by the hot knife.

In order to weed out the liars from the truthful many other physiological correlates of fear or stress have been assessed including sweating, rapid heart rate, trembling, increased blood pressure and respiration rate. Since the 19th century, psychological scientists have been able to record these bodily reactions to stress and to apply them to lie detection. These responses can be quantified precisely by the modern polygraph and the polygraph has become known popularly as the lie detector. (In fact, polygraph experts rely on the public’s faith in the validity of polygraph lie detection as a sort of “octane booster” for the stress responses the guilty person will demonstrate).

“have not been studied with any kind of scientific rigor or control” says Lykken, while the more thoroughly studied specific issue tests are “biased against the innocent, with a high rate of false positives.”

Studies of inter-examiner reliability have produced correlation coefficients ranging from .25 to .95, with an average of .80 to .85 (Corroll, 1988). These figures are based on polygraph data alone while actual determinations of guilt or innocence are made on the basis of additional information. Others have objected to polygraph lie detection procedures on constitutional grounds. Because of one or the other or both of these problems, many states prohibit the use of polygraph data as evidence in court. Further, in December of 1988, a federal law prohibited the use of polygraph lie detection by private employers.

Problems of honesty in the workplace continue to
the (presumably) fearful guilty person. This heightened sympathetic response would result in a drying up of saliva which would in turn cause grains of rice to stick in the mouth and

Early Lie Detection Technology

There once was a Persian king who possessed a magic donkey. This donkey had the remarkable gift of being able to tell an innocent man from a guilty one. If a crime had been committed a group of suspects would be ushered into the palace. They would be told that the magic donkey was in a small room adjacent to the great hall. One-by-one each suspect would go into this room, alone, find the donkey in the dark, and pull its tail. If an innocent man pulled the tail the donkey would remain silent. When the guilty person pulled the tail the donkey would bray loudly so that all would know. One-by-one the accused went into the room and came out moments later. Invariably, however, the donkey would not bray, yet the guilty man would be hauled away immediately.

The donkey was not magical and it would not bray, no matter who pulled its tail. It was presumed by the king that an innocent person would enter the dim little room and yank the animal’s tail confident that it would not bray. A guilty man on the other hand would enter the room alone, pause for a moment, and leave without touching the donkey’s tail. The tail, therefore, was dusted with graphite and the guilty man was the one who emerged with clean hands.

The use of polygraph lie detection as a sort of “octane booster” for the stress responses the guilty person will demonstrate).

A troublesome issue for this type of lie detection method is the fact that there is no physiological response or pattern of responses peculiar to lying. This has lead to the development of techniques for questioning suspects and strategies for data interpretation which rely on differences between responses to crime-relevant and crime-irrelevant questions. These techniques include the Relevant/Irrelevant Test, the Lie Control Test, and the Guilty Knowledge Test. Moreover, the verdict rendered in a polygraph examination by a trained polygrapher is based on data in addition to, and apart from, the polygraph’s measures of physiological responses. These include the polygrapher’s observations of the subject’s body language, eye contact, and other information, such as work history or criminal record.

In the 60-some year history of polygraph lie detection there have been many objections to its use. Some of these objections have centered around its validity and reliability. According to Dr. David Lykken of the University of Minnesota there are two general types of polygraph tests: screening tests, used primarily in hiring, and specific issue tests, such as those used in criminal investigations. Screening tests

Problems of honesty in the workplace continue to be a problem, however. Employee theft, for example, adds $40 billion to the losses column. Business continues to seek ways to protect itself. And new methods continue to be developed. For example, Reid Psychological Systems -- one of original polygraph detection firms -- has produced the Reid Report, a paper and pencil honesty test. The Reid Report and other “honesty questionnaires” were given to 2.3 million individuals in 1986 and it is estimated that this figure will double in 1989. Most of these tests were administered to people looking for a job.

There are several advantages of the honesty questionnaire over the polygraph lie-detection examination. First, paper and pencil tests are relatively inexpensive, averaging $10 dollars per test as compared to several hundred for the polygrapher’s services. Second, they appear to be less stressful than the polygraph; and third, they are still legal in most states.

The various honesty tests on the market have some common characteristics. They all ask rather straight forward questions concerning one’s past behavior and one’s experience with
July 1989

Theft. The questions are often softened with statements such as “Most people have walked out of the office with small items belonging to the company,” before they ask such things as: “Which type of merchandise have you taken? : a) small office supplies (i.e., pens, paper clips, etc.); b) small inexpensive things (i.e., radio, tape-recorder); c) major items (i.e., microwave oven, cash); d) nothing at all”. The prospective employee may also be asked to provide a dollar estimate of his/her stealing over the last ten years.

Some questions evoke the job seeker’s opinions on why people (including themselves) steal from their employers, how such employees should be punished when caught, how prevalent employee theft might be, and so on. Attitudes and experiences with drugs are probed. Basic yes-no questions inquire as to whether the applicant has ever engaged in a long list of behaviors ranging from drinking on the job to homicide.

Other questions have more subtle rationales. For example, some questions try to

One difficulty with such tests is finding a criterion against which they could be validated. In industry sponsored research, polygraph tests have been used most frequently as the criterion score in validating the paper and pencil tests. Difficulties with the validity of the polygraph test then become the problem.

Like the polygraph before it, the honesty questionnaire may encounter federal restrictions once the Office of Technology Assessment has completed its investigation of such tests sometime this summer. If Congress does ban the use of honesty questionnaires, as have states such as Minnesota, what will take their place? The call from the business community for a means of protecting itself from its employees will still be strong.

The federal government itself provides an example. In 1964, following a congressional report critical of the pervasive and often sloppy use of the polygraph in government agencies, the U.S. Defense Department set out on an ambitious campaign to devise more covert methods of lie detection. The efforts included a quest for the medium of the future, with potential applications to all government agencies.

PS Editorial Board
Selected

Production of the first issue of Psychological Science is proceeding toward the January 1990 inaugural issue. An editorial board has been selected. It consists of: Alexander M. Buchwald, Robert B. Cairns, James B. Greeno, Roberta L. Klatzky, Jill H. Larkin, Joe L. Martinez, Jr., James L. McClelland, Cynthia Null, Lyman W. Porter, John A. Swets, Philip E. Tetlock, and Richard F. Thompson.

The journal is currently accepting library subscriptions and advertising (contact the New York office of Cambridge University Press. See page 20 of this issue of the Observer). For additional information about submitting manuscripts, see page 16.

Election Wrap-Up

A final report was issued June 8th by the APS Election Committee. The committee consisted of...
Other questions have more subtle rationales. For example, some questions try to assess the applicant's "punitive" with questions such as "It's been found that an employee with a long and blemish-free history with the company has been stealing a few dollars a week out of petty cash. Should he be: a) ignored; b) warned; c) fired; d) arrested?" The logic here is that a thief is not likely to endorse harsh punishment. Consequently, if the applicant says that the man should be arrested (as well as scores similarly on the other questions of punitiveness) he/she is more likely to get the job.

Another line of questioning involves applicants' estimates of the honesty of their fellow citizens. If an applicant believes that many individuals steal from their employers or cheat on their taxes, their chances of getting the job (or security clearance, promotion, etc.) are diminished. In this case, the reasoning is that thieves will demonstrate an "everybody does it" attitude toward dishonesty.

According to Lykken the earliest of the paper and pencil tests were developed "with a minimum of psychological skill," largely by polygraph companies themselves. In Lykken's view some more recent tests, constructed by more skilled researchers, are fairly accurate in their ability to predict such things as whether an employee will be one that is likely to arrive late for a shift or other such nonproductive work behaviors. "Current tests that allege to measure honesty, however, are a joke."

The federal government itself provides an example. In 1964, following a congressional report critical of the pervasive and often sloppy use of the polygraph in government agencies, the U.S. Defense Department set out on an ambitious campaign to devise more covert methods of lie detection. The efforts included a "wiggle seat" which could measure a person's squirming while under interrogation (Lykken, 1981). The only covert lie detection method to make it to the market place employs voice stress analysis. The device may be used as a real time voice analyzer or to evaluate tape recordings.

Whether such detection can be done in a reliable and valid fashion is still not known.


Story by Chris McCurry with Linda Hayes & Kelly Wilson

Election Wrap-Up

A final report was issued June 8th by the APS Election Committee. The committee consisted of Dorothy Eichorn (chair), Kay Deaux, Dan Ilgen, and Donald A. Riley.

According to the Committee, there was an enthusiastic response from the membership to the call for nominations of officers and board members. Approximately 200 persons were nominated for president and over 600 for positions on the board.

There was an attempt to balance the composition of the elected officers in 5 substantive areas: graduate administration, physiological/experimental, social/personality, Industrial-Organizational and educational/clinical/health psychology. Several slates were constructed to include persons who had a focus on "social responsibility." Slates were also constructed to include candidates with various ethnic backgrounds and were also balanced with respect to sex of candidates.

The Editor of the Observer was prohibited from running for office (to avoid conflicts of interest), and previous officers who had indicated an intention not to run again were removed.

Candidates were then rank ordered by number of nominations. These lists were sent to the Election Committee members, who then constructed slates for each position. A final rank ordering was derived from these slates. The task of contacting candidates and attempting to balance for sex, ethnicity, old and new members along with substantive area consumed much time.

The report concluded with several recommendations. Among them were suggestions to develop more specific guidelines for elections (e.g. number of nominees per slot, representation of areas).
Psychological Science

Information for Contributors

Types of Articles Published

Subject matter for articles in the Journal will include not only psychology in the traditional sense but topics in related fields - including cognitive science, neuroscience, linguistics, and social sciences - that are relevant to psychological research, theory or applications. Preference will be given to articles that are deemed to be of general theoretical significance or of broad interest across specialties of psychology and related fields and that are written so as to be intelligible to a broad range of readers.

General articles. General articles, ranging up to 5000 words, may (1) give perspectives on problems, issues, or new developments pertaining to psychology in public affairs, government, or environmental or social problems of broad concern; (2) review new developments in one field of research that would be of interest to readers in other fields; (3) present a tutorial on a current research problem or research method of interdisciplinary significance. A general article should include a summary of 50 to 100 words in lieu of an abstract; normally the reference list should not exceed 50 items; and figures and tables should occupy no more than a printed page.

Research articles. Research articles (up to 4000 words) may present new theory, new data, new methods, or any combination of these. They must be written to be intelligible to a relatively broad readership. Psychological Science does not normally provide for the primary publication of extensive empirical studies with the full presentation of methods and data that is characteristic of the more specialized research journals. Broad theoretical significance and interdisciplinary interest will be major criteria for acceptance. A research article should include an abstract of no more than 150 words and normally a maximum of 40 items in the reference list.

Research reports. Short reports of up to 2000 words are accepted to present new research findings and should be distinguished by timeliness, innovativeness in approach or method, or interdisciplinary interest. The report should include an abstract of no more than 100 words and a reference list normally not exceeding 30 items; figures and tables together should occupy no more than one printed page.

Letters and technical comments. Letters (normally not exceeding 250 words) and technical comments (up to 500 words) may discuss problems of general interest to psychological and social scientists or may criticize or supplement articles or reports previously published in Psychological Science.

Preparation and Submission of Manuscripts

Manuscripts should be addressed to the Editor, W. K. Estes, Department of Psychology, Harvard University, 33 Kirkland Street, Cambridge, MA 02138. A manuscript should be submitted in quadruplicate together with a letter of transmittal giving the name and telephone number

(Continued on next page)
Psychological Science
(Continued)

of the author to whom communication about the
manuscript should be addressed. A manuscript
should be accompanied by a statement that the
material has not been published and is not under
consideration for publication elsewhere and
written permission from any individual whose is
cited as a personal communication but who is not
an author of the manuscript. It will be presumed
that all persons listed as authors of a manuscript
have agreed to the listing and have seen an
approved manuscript. The letter of transmittal
may include the names, addresses, telephone
numbers, and research specialties of four to six
persons outside the author's institution who are
qualified to referee the paper.

Except where otherwise indicated in the
Information for Contributors, manuscripts should
be prepared in the style of the Publication Manual
of the American Psychological Association, 3rd
edition. Permission from the copyright owner
should be included for any figure previously
published elsewhere. Investigations on human
subjects must include a statement indicating that
informed consent was obtained and that rights of
the subjects were protected and investigations on
experimental animals must indicate that their care
was in accord with institutional guidelines.

Review and Selection of Manuscripts

General articles, book reviews, and on occa-
sion research articles and technical comments, will
often be solicited by the Editor, but unsolicited
manuscripts in all categories are welcome. All
manuscripts undergo review.

On receipt, a manuscript will be given initial
appraisal by the Editor or a member of the Edito-
rial Board for its conformity to the overall guide-
lines and preferences of the Journal and those
judged to be unsuitable or likely not to be com-
petitive for limited publication space will be
returned to the author, normally within two
weeks. All manuscripts that pass this initial screen-
ing will be reviewed by outside referees and the
author notified of acceptance, rejection, or need
for revision usually within six to ten weeks. Every
effort will be made to provide short turn around,
especially for research reports, technical com-
ments, and letters. Resubmitted manuscripts
cannot be considered unless resubmission follow-
ing revision has been suggested by the Editor.

APS Membership
Hits 6,000

APS membership as of the beginning of July
was just under 6,000 (4,292 full members, and
1668 student members, for a total of 5,960).
Membership is still increasing a few hundred per
month during the academically slow summer
months.

At the Convention, APS President James
McGaugh asked members at the business meeting
to take the "McGaugh Pledge."

I promise to recruit and deliver at
least one new member for 1990.

Milt Hakel quickly added an addendum:

Do it quickly; we can double by
December.

APS has grown faster than any scientific
society in memory. Most estimates of the number
of primarily scientifically-oriented psychologists in
the United States and Canada indicate that the
group APS intends to serve is several times larger
than the current membership, and thus the growth
potential is still considerable.
The Student Notebook

by Travis Langley

After months of planning, the American Psychological Society Student (APSS, for now) caucus was formed Sunday afternoon, June 11, 1989, during the highly successful conference in Alexandria, VA. Members present at the first APS Students’ meeting selected Kathie Chwalisz of the University of Iowa as president of the students’ group. The meeting consisted largely of discussion concerning our relationship with both APS and the science of psychology, and the structure that would best serve our needs.

The purpose of APSS is not to create division of APS. Far from it, believing that “divided we fall,” the student organization will serve to harvest the future crops of APS members and to promote communication and interaction between students and psychologists. Concerns raised at the meeting and through a survey of the Society’s student associates dealt largely with issues related to students’ growth and development as psychological scientists.

Plans for next year include arranging regional APS student conferences, since most students will find it difficult to attend a national conference. Regional conferences will add to the Society’s appeal to students and increase the opportunities for personal exchange between APS student associates.

Two committees, Charter and News, were established to investigate the most immediate needs for developing the student caucus’s structure. The president and committee chairs will meet August 12 to formalize a “charter” proposal to be presented to the student associates of APS, approximately 1700 in number.

Charter Committee:

Todd L’Herron (Co-chair)
Kenn White (Co-chair)
Rondal E. Cobb
Lori Dawson
Felice Orlich.

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The title “Charter Committee” may be misleading since APSS will not have a charter as an independent organization separate from APS. However, the Charter Committee is devising an initial proposal including a statement of purpose and structure for the student caucus, to be completed by August. The committee is studying APS and other organizations in considering the structure most appropriate to meet APSS’s particular needs and objectives. After completion of the plan, officers should be inducted during the August 12 meeting to be held at Tulane University in New Orleans, Louisiana. Building upon the Charter Committee’s recommendations, the upcoming year will be used to explore APSS’s goals and role in APS.

News Committee:

Travis Langley (Chair)
Mickey J. Fuller
Kiumars Lalezarzadeh
Leslie McGovern
Kathleen Morgan.

The News Committee will act upon APSS’s purpose to promote communication. In the Student Notebook contribution to the Observer, APSS will report news and address issues which we wish to present to APS as a whole. There is also discussion of producing a newsletter, the APS Student Forum, which would provide an outlet for students’ news, concerns, letters, and correspondence from other organizations.

For information on the student caucus and its activities, please contact:

Kathie Chwalisz, APS Student President
632 Westgate #41
Iowa City, IA 52246

Students and others are invited to direct letters or inquiries to APS Student Notebook:

Travis Langley, APS Student News
Dept. of Psychology, Box 67
Tulane University
New Orleans, LA 70118
(504) 865-5331
Letters

Editor's note: The following letters were addressed to APA President Joseph Matarazzo, and were circulated to all members of APA Council and the Board of Directors. Copies were sent to the Observer by the authors: two individuals who have been closely affiliated with APS and its formation. Both have also been dedicated workers within APA, and were heavily involved in the APA reorganization battle. It was in a meeting called by Drs. Scaut and Brewer that ASAP was originated.

Whatever one may feel about APA, their letters seem worthy of consideration by scientifically-oriented psychologists.

June 5, 1989

Dr. Joseph Matarazzo, President
American Psychological Association

Dear Joe:

This letter is to express my intent to resign my position as a member of the American Psychological Association Board of Directors, effective at the close of the February 1990 Council underpinnings for theory of professional practice, particularly with the discipline of Psychology as represented by APS and other scientifically oriented psychological societies. Finally it means seeking a scientific foundation for activities undertaken in the name of public interest. For all of these reasons, it is essential that APA retain a strong office of scientific affairs to promote the science and the discipline both inside and outside the organization.

APA is also and will continue to be a publisher of major scientific journals in the field of psychology. I hope it will be a responsible publisher, recognizing that the quality and reputation of peer reviewed journals depends on giving editorial control to the scientific community independent of organizational membership. Much of the future of psychology as a profession and a discipline depends on how APA, as an organization, responds in the next few years to the departure, and reorganization, of its scientific colleagues. APA can react punitively, or it can make efforts to continue good relations and open communication between the two sides of psychology. I hope passionately that those of you who remain with APA have the wisdom to do the latter.

outnumbered by those who represent mental health services for reasons that are beautifully described by B.F. Skinner in a recent greeting to a meeting of the heads of many psychological societies:

"Many years ago, E.G. Boring predicted that the future of the APA would depend upon whether those numbers who would eventually compose a very large majority, because there would be more professional places for them in American life, could control their own interests and aspirations and make sure that the scientific side of the Association would continue to occupy an important place. I do not think they have done so, and a fresh start is therefore needed. The American Psychological Society seems to me to be the natural next step in the furtherance of psychology as a science."

B.F. Skinner
January 18, 1989

For more that 20 years, academic/research, applied, and public interest psychologists have asked for a reorganized APA that would protect minorities. Unfortunately, as Skinner noted, the numerically dominant practitioners have not had the wisdom to preserve and protect the bases of their practice. As long as practitioners are counted in numbers politically, the entire future of psychology is in jeopardy. It is time for APA to be a scientific organization, not a political organization.

June 5, 1989

Dr. Joseph Matarazzo, President
American Psychological Association

Dear Joe:

I am writing to express my intent to resign my position as a member of the American Psychological Association Board of Directors, effective at the close of the February 1990 Council meeting. This decision is based on my belief that APA has not sufficiently responded to the concerns of all psychologists, particularly those who represent mental health services for reasons that are beautifully described by B.F. Skinner in a recent greeting to a meeting of the heads of many psychological societies:

"Many years ago, E.G. Boring predicted that the future of the APA would depend upon whether those numbers who would eventually compose a very large majority, because there would be more professional places for them in American life, could control their own interests and aspirations and make sure that the scientific side of the Association would continue to occupy an important place. I do not think they have done so, and a fresh start is therefore needed. The American Psychological Society seems to me to be the natural next step in the furtherance of psychology as a science."

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I would appreciate knowing how many other members of APA Council have made similar decisions.

Sincerely,

[Signatures]

June 5, 1989

Dr. Joseph Matarazzo, President
American Psychological Association

Dear Joe:

I am writing to express my intent to resign my position as a member of the American Psychological Association Board of Directors, effective at the close of the February 1990 Council meeting. This decision is based on my belief that APA has not sufficiently responded to the concerns of all psychologists, particularly those who represent mental health services for reasons that are beautifully described by B.F. Skinner in a recent greeting to a meeting of the heads of many psychological societies:

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I would appreciate knowing how many other members of APA Council have made similar decisions.

Sincerely,

[Signatures]
Dear Joe:

This letter is to express my intent to resign my position as a member of the American Psychological Association Board of Directors, effective at the close of the February 1990 Council of Representatives meeting. I am communicating my intention at this early point in time in order to allow a considered and orderly transition in the selection of a replacement for the remainder of my term on the Board.

Despite your much appreciated efforts to reaffirm and enhance the Association’s activities in the scientific arena, the fact is that the APA is no longer primarily a scientific society. With the passage of the special Advancement of Professional Psychology, the transformation of APA to a professional guild was essentially completed, and the exodus of those psychologists whose primary identity is with basic and applied research is now inevitable. Given the new directions and goals of APA, I no longer feel I will have much to contribute to the organization in the coming years. My primary loyalty is to the discipline of psychology, not the practice, and I believe I can be much more effective if I devote my energies to the continued development of the American Psychological Society.

Although I wish to phase out my active participation in the governance of APA, I do care about the organization and about the profession. The next Board of Directors of APA will bear a tremendous responsibility in overseeing the final transition to a professional association. As a guild, APA will be successful to the extent that it remains committed to the scientific basis of practice. This means, first of all, promoting research on assessment, clinical techniques, and the effectiveness of methods of treatment, and supporting the dissemination and utilization of research-based knowledge. It also means maintaining effective links with the scientific colleagues. APA can react punitively, or it can make efforts to continue good relations and open communication between the two sides of psychology. I hope passionately that those of you who remain with APA have the wisdom to do the latter.

Sincerely,
Marilynn B. Brewer
UCLA

4 June 1989

Dr. Joseph P. Matarazzo, President
American Psychological Association

Dear Joe:

I write to announce my resignation from the APA Board of Directors, effective at the end of the Council year. This time will permit an orderly transition from the current Board to those newly elected. After a great deal of thought about the future of organized psychology, I conclude that the future of scientific and applied psychology does not lie in APA.

Despite your welcome efforts to revive science in APA, the APA has unfortunately been captured by practitioners, especially by private practice interests that are fighting for economic survival in an increasingly hostile public climate. I simply cannot continue to serve an organization whose primary concerns are with protecting private psychological practitioners from competition with other health service providers.

As you know, organized psychology must stand for teaching, research, and the many applications of psychology in the public interest, as well as psychology as a mental health service. Numerically, psychologists who stand for academic, research, and scientific applications, and for psychology in the public interest are

For more than 20 years, academic/research, applied, and public interest psychologists have asked for a reorganized APA that would protect minorities. Unfortunately, as Skinner noted, the numerically dominant practitioners have not had the wisdom to preserve and protect the bases of their practice. As long as practitioners are determined to dominate politically the entire agenda of APA, both numerically and financially, they distort the original purposes of the APA and the purposes for which I have worked in many capacities for more that 25 years. I am extraordinarily sad to have reached the decision to resign from the Board.

As you know, I have worked terribly hard to avoid this painful split, but it seems an inevitable result of practitioners’ repeated refusal to grant autonomy and identity to other psychologists’ interests. They simply have not believed that we can react or it can

It may be that some years ahead a rapprochement between practitioners and their academic colleagues will be sought. By building a strong American Psychological Society for scientific and applied psychology, we will be in a quite different position to negotiate with practice than we are as a demoralized minority in the current APA.

There are many ways in which we can all cooperate to further our mutual interests in promoting and protecting organized psychology. APS has initiated science advocacy, publication, a convention, and seeks to serve the varied interests of scientific psychologists in all areas. Continuing dialogues between APS and APA will serve the interests of all psychologist, both now and in the future.

Sandra Scarr
University of Virginia
Dear Editor:

I have one concern regarding the article “Writing Your Vita.” My comment concerns the inclusion of Marital Status and Birthdate in the Personal History section. I fail to see the immediate relevance of either of these items for giving an initial impression of my background in the job application process. My main concern is that this information could unnecessarily bias such impressions and affect the initial assessment of me as someone worth getting to know better professionally. I do not have a problem with bias per se if it is on elements of my background which directly affect my suitability for a position. Marital status and age are not relevant to this assessment, however.

It is true that individuals can choose not to include such information on their vita. Unfortunately, you have published your format in an international paper which means it will be seen as more credible and the appropriate format. While I would have preferred you to have not included these items at all, recognition of the potential contentious nature of such information could have been conveyed by delineating these items as optional.

(Secretarial duties are typically considered “non-professional” vis a vis psychology as a profession. This does not mean that secretaries are non-professionals. Most would agree, for example, that optometrists are professionals, but work as an optometrist would normally be considered “non-professional duties” as it applies to psychology, unless perhaps the psychologist did work on the psychology of vision. - Ed.)

Dear Editor:

I would like to express appreciation for all of the work done on the APS Observer and for the APS, in general. I just returned from the first APS convention in Alexandria, VA and really enjoyed the experience. Although a number of logistics still need to be worked out (e.g., size and air-conditioning of poster room), I was very impressed with the professional nature of the preparations and the high caliber of the participants. Several of us commented on the quality of the questions that were directed to us by participants. The presenters and attendees appeared to be clearly more methodologically and scientifically focused than those of a typical APA meeting, which I also enjoy attending. I enthusiastically support the continued growth and contribution of APS.

Lisa L. Harlow, Ph.D.
University of Rhode Island

Dear Editor:

I wish to mildly object to your listing of “Top 35 Institutions in APS Membership” (p. 6). Northern Illinois is proud to have received “special recognition” for its 9 members, but disappointed to be considered a “smaller department.” Perhaps because we are not a preeminent sports institution, it is overlooked that we have 28 faculty, 80-90 graduate students, have produced an average of nearly 8 Ph.D’s per year over the last decade, and are in the top 40 departments in number of publications. Moreover, our most recent “reputational ranking” places us on a par with some of the Universities listed among the “regular” institutions.

Martin F. Kaplan
Northern Illinois University
While I would have preferred you to have not included these items at all, recognition of the potential contentious nature of such information could have been conveyed by delineating these items as optional.

Loraleigh Keashly
Univ. of New Brunswick

To quote from the original article: "You may wish to leave out marital status and/or birthdate. Some feel this information is irrelevant and could be used in a discriminatory fashion." Ed.

Dear Editor:

I have just finished reading the May, 1989, APS Observer, Vol. 2, No. 3. I would like to comment on the article For Students: Writing your Vita. This article was informative and detailed many aspects of Vita creating that are important.

However, I would like to address your attention to the section of Vita writing entitled, "Padding." The last paragraph of this section refers to secretaries as an example of those employed in a "non-professional role." As a secretary to the Psychology Department at Plymouth State College, I feel this statement is degrading. Most individuals who serve in this capacity view themselves as professionals. The idea that secretaries are "non-professionals" serves only to carry on the tradition of stereotyping those in this chosen field. If secretaries had a title of Office Assistant or Administrative Assistant, would they still be viewed as non-professionals? Probably not.

Thank you for allowing me to express my opinion on this matter.

Debbie Tobine
Psychology Secretary
Plymouth State College

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Kay Dinsmoor, JEAB
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U.S.A.
HARVARD UNIVERSITY: The Department of Psychology anticipates making three and possibly four Assistant Professor appointments (initially for a five-year term) in any area of psychology, but particularly in personality and social psychology. Applicants with interest and experience in the teaching of Introductory Psychology will be at an advantage. Applications should include a current curriculum vita and the names of three referees who are familiar with your work. Please send applications and direct your referees to write directly to:

Jerome Kagan, Chairman
Department of Psychology,
Harvard University
33 Kirkland Street
Cambridge, MA 02138

The closing date is November 1, 1989. Applications from women and minorities are especially welcome. Harvard University is an Equal Opportunity Employer.

Competitive applicants will have experience with neural transplantation and/or tissue culturing. Send a Curriculum Vitae, three letters of reference and a statement summarizing research interests and laboratory skills to:

Roy A.E. Bakay, M.D. or Larry D. Byrd, Ph.D.
Yerkes Regional Primate Research Center
Emory University, Atlanta, Georgia 30322
Phone: (404) 727-7730

Emory University is an equal opportunity employer.

SOCIAL/PERSONALITY FACULTY POSITION,
NEW YORK UNIVERSITY: The Department of Psychology invites applications for a faculty position in Social Personality beginning in Fall, 1990. The rank is Assistant or early Associate Professor. Candidates must be engaged in an active research program. Strengths in quantitative/statistical/methodological techniques are desirable. The quality of research is more important that research area. Applications must be received by November 1, 1989. Send a complete vita, selected reprints, and letters from three references to:

Professor James Uleman
Chair of Search Committee, Room 753
Department of Psychology
6 Washington Place
New York, NY 10003

New York University is an Affirmative Action/Equal Opportunity Employer.

All candidates must have a strong ongoing program of research, motivated within a general theoretical framework. A vita, three letters of recommendation, a brief statement of research goals, and selected reprints should be submitted for consideration. Mail to:

Professor Janelle Hutttemlocher; Chair
Search Committee
Department of Psychology
University of Chicago
5848 S. University Ave.
Chicago, IL 60637

The deadline for all applications is December 1, 1989. The University of Chicago is An Equal Opportunity Employer.

Chairperson. The Department of Psychology, Northern Arizona University, seeks applications and nominations for the position of Chairperson, beginning Fall Semester, 1990. The Department consists of 16 faculty offering a bachelor's program and masters' programs in General Theoretical and Applied Health Psychology. Candidates must possess a Ph.D. in Psychology, demonstrate a commitment to excellence in teaching, show evidence of a proven research record, and have previous administrative experience. Appointment carries tenure at the associate or professor rank. Chairpersons ordinarily serve at least a five-year term before returning to regular faculty
phasis on identifying and ameliorating socioemotional problems associated with stress and maternal depression. Focus on maternal-infant relations from a positive social perspective. Successful applicants must have Ph.D. in psychology. Can begin immediately or by Jan. 1, 1990. Send vita, reprints, statement of research interests and career goals, and request three letters of recommendation, to be sent by November 1, 1989.

Chair of Search Committee, Room 753
Department of Psychology
6 Washington Place
New York, NY 10003

New York University is an Affirmative Action/Equal Opportunity Employer.

HU MANS FACTORS POSITION, Wichita State University is seeking a human factors psychologist at the rank of Full or Associate Professor, who will be expected to play a significant role in the development of the Psychology Department's Human Factors Ph.D. program. The Ph.D. program has been approved by Wichita State University and forwarded to the Kansas Board of Regents for Review. Wichita State University is located in Kansas's largest metropolitan area with many opportunities for research and consulting. Wichita (metropolitan pop = 385,000), the major industrial center of Kansas, is the home of Boeing Military Airplanes, Cessna Aircraft, Learjet, Coleman, National Cash Register, Pizza Hut International, and many other high-tech industries. This position requires an active researcher with a Ph.D., a record of publication, and continued commitment to obtaining external funding for research and training. Teaching load and salary are competitive. Application deadline is May 15, 1989 or the 15th of the month thereafter until the position is filled. Send letter of application, resume and names and addresses of three references to:

Dr. Charles Burdsal, Chair
Department of Psychology
Wichita State University
Wichita, Kansas 67208

Wichita State University is an Affirmative Action/Equal Opportunity Employer.

DUSTRIAL/ORGANIZATIONAL FACULTY SITUATION, NEW YORK UNIVERSITY: The department of Psychology invites applications for a tenure-track Assistant Professorship in Industrial/ Organizational Psychology beginning in Fall, 1990. Candidates must be engaged in an active research program. Strengths in quantitative/statistical/ methodological techniques are desirable. The quality of research is more important than research area. Experience and/or publications in industrial and organizational problems associated with stress and maternal depression is more important than research area. Focus on maternal-infant relations from a positive social perspective. Successful applicants must have Ph.D. in psychology. Can begin immediately or by Jan. 1, 1990. Send vita, reprints, statement of research interests and career goals, and request three letters of recommendation, to be sent by November 1, 1989.

Professor Madeline Heilman
Chair of Search Committee, Room 576
Department of Psychology
6 Washington Place
New York, NY 10003

New York University is an Affirmative Action/Equal Opportunity Employer.

ST Ph.D. POSITION, University of California, Los Angeles. Candidates must be engaged in an active research program in nonhuman primates. Areas of research will include adrenal autografts, allogeneic grafts, immunobiology of neurografts, neurobehavioral assessment, and development of cell lines for grafting.

Chair of Search Committee, Room 753
Department of Psychology
6 Washington Place
New York, NY 10003

New York University is an Affirmative Action/Equal Opportunity Employer.

THE COMMITTEE ON COGNITION AND COMMUNICATION in the Department of Psychology at the University of Chicago will have one or two positions open in Cognitive Psychology and Cognitive Science. The appointments will begin in the Autumn of 1990. Preferred applicants will be at the Assistant and Associate Professor level. However, applications from outstanding senior investigators will also be considered. Teaching, show evidence of a proven research record, and have previous administrative experience. Appointment carries tenure at the associate or professor rank. Chairpersons ordinarily serve at least a five-year term before returning to regular faculty teaching status. Applicants should submit a curriculum vitae along with a letter of application, including a statement of interests and goals, and should arrange to have three confidential letters of reference sent under separate cover. Northern Arizona University is located in one of the nation's most scenic, four season mountain climate areas, with over 15,000 undergraduates and a growing graduate student enrollment. We will begin to review applications on or about October 1, 1989. Send applications or nominations to:

Dr. Lester Hunt, Chair
Search Committee
Department of Psychology
Box 15106
Northern Arizona University
Flagstaff, AZ 86011
Phone: (602) 523-3063

Northern Arizona is an AA/EO employer. Women and minorities are encouraged to apply.

FACULTY POSITION IN COGNITIVE PSYCHOLOGY at the University of Chicago. Candidates will be considered at the Associate Professor level. Successful candidate will join an eight-person department doing research and offering undergraduate education in a variety of areas in psychology. Excellence in teaching is a central goal for all faculty. Teaching requirements include cognitive psychology, perception, introductory psychology and courses related to the faculty member's interests. Faculty are expected to establish and maintain active research programs and to publish their findings. The involvement of talented and motivated undergraduates in faculty research is a department priority. Other favorable factors include the ability to teach experimental methods, statistics, or history and systems. Evidence of competence in both teaching and research required. Interested candidates should send a letter of application, curriculum vitae, and selected reprints/preprints to:
ASSISTANT OR ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR IN
CHILD CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY: The Department of Psychology at the University of Hawaii has a tenure track opening at the Assistant Professor or beginning Associate Professor level in their Clinical Studies Program, beginning August 1, 1990. The Clinical Studies Program maintains a strong commitment to scientist-practitioner, broadly behavioral, and dual specialty training models. Minimum qualifications for Assistant Professor include a Ph.D. from a university-affiliated, APA-approved clinical psychology training program, or foreign equivalent, and eligibility for licensure in Hawaii. Desirable Qualifications for Assistant and Associate Professors include an APA-approved internship, and a strong record of research productivity. The position involves graduate and undergraduate teaching, research, and clinical supervision with a strong focus on child clinical psychology. The Department maintains excellent relationships with a variety of community agencies and institutions to facilitate research and clinical activities. Hawaii offers a rich multiethnic setting for research and professional activities. Minimum salary at the beginning assistant professor level is $30,852 and at the beginning associate professor level is $40,608, but salary is negotiable.

Dr. Eleanor Willemsen
Psychology Department
Santa Clara University
Santa Clara, 95053

They should also arrange for three letters of recommendation to be sent directly to Dr. Willemsen. The deadline is December 1, 1989. Santa Clara is a Jesuit Catholic University located about 30 miles south of San Francisco. Santa Clara University is an equal opportunity, affirmative action employer.

THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY announces a tenure-track assistant professorship in social psychology. The ideal candidate will have a research program that promises to attract national recognition. The Department is particularly interested in candidates with expertise in the cognitive processes underlying social behavior. Teaching both undergraduate and graduate students is expected. Interested candidates should forward a curriculum vitae and ask three persons to send letters of recommendation. To assure consideration these materials should be submitted before October 16, 1989. However, applications will be considered until the position is filled. Address application materials and inquiries to the Chair, Social Psychology Recruitment Committee, Department of Psychology, Columbus, OH 43210-1222.

PERSONALITY PSYCHOLOGIST: University of California, Davis. Applications are invited for a tenure-track faculty position to begin July 1, 1990. We seek applicants with a strong record of innovative empirical research in personality psychology. Methodological skills in quantitative analysis, test construction, or personality assessment are highly desirable. Evidence of teaching excellence is essential. Curriculum vitae, a description of research interests, reprints, and three letters of recommendation should be sent to:

Dr. James Barndollar
Department of Psychology
University of California, Davis
Davis, CA 95616

To assure full consideration, applications must be postmarked on or before November 15, 1989. UCD is an Equal Opportunity/ Affirmative Action Employer.
undergraduate teaching, research, and clinical supervision with a strong focus on child clinical psychology. The Department maintains excellent relationships with a variety of community agencies and institutions to facilitate research and clinical activities and Hawaii offers a rich multiethnic setting for research and professional activities. Minimum salary at the beginning assistant professor level is $30,852 and at the beginning associate professor level is $40,608, but salary is negotiable commensurate with experience.

To apply, send a letter outlining areas of research and teaching interests, a vita, three letters of recommendation, and representative reprints or preprints to:

Stephen N. Haynes, Chair
Child Clinical Search Committee
Department of Psychology
University of Hawaii
2430 Campus Road
Honolulu, HI 96822
(808) 948-8108

Deadline for applications is November 1, 1989. An Equal Opportunity/Affirmative Action Employer.

FACULTY POSITION- CHILD CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY: A tenure-track position in clinical psychology beginning Fall 1989 is open with primary teaching responsibility in the area of Child Clinical Psychology. Candidates should have competency in teaching courses in Child Clinical Psychology, Childhood Psychopathology, Child Assessment, and other courses of interest to the candidate. The candidate will work closely with our outpatient child clinic to coordinate practicum and laboratory experiences. Faculty are expected to advise and coordinate doctoral-level student dissertation research projects and maintain a research and writing program of their own. Qualifications: Ph.D. from APA-accredited clinical psychology program with APA-approved internship. Background in Child Clinical Psychology. The Graduate School of Psychology at Fuller Theological Seminary is a fully APA-accredited program in clinical psychology. Interested parties should submit vitae to:

Dean
Graduate School of Psychology
Fuller Theological Seminary

at the rank of Associate of Full Professor to begin in the Fall of 1990. The applicant must have a distinguished research record, demonstrated ability to obtain funding, and an interest in teaching. Our preference is for an individual in the area of cognition, learning, neuroscience, perception, or some combination of the above. Dartmouth College is an equal opportunity employer with an affirmative action plan. Women and members of minority groups are encouraged to apply. Send a letter of application and vita, and have at least three letters of recommendation sent by December 15, 1989 to:

Chair, Senior Search Committee
Department of Psychology
Dartmouth College
Hanover, NH 03755

SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGIST. The Board of Studies in Psychology at the University of California, Santa Cruz invites applications for an Assistant Professor, tenure track position in social psychology to begin July 1, 1990. All areas and subspecialties of social psychology will be seriously considered, though applicants with strengths in applied social psychology (e.g., law, health, organizations, etc.) and/or general methodology are especially sought. Candidates must have earned doctoral degree and must present strong evidence of research activity and teaching competence at both the undergraduate and graduate level. The salary, up to the rank of Assistant Professor, Step III, is commensurate with experience and qualifications. Submit by November 1, 1989 a curriculum vita, reprints or preprints and have three letters of reference forwarded to:

Search Committee
Position 158-890
Psychology Board of Studies
University of California
Santa Cruz, CA 95064.

USC is an EEO/AA/IRCA employer.

COGNITIVE PSYCHOLOGY: The Department of Psychology at the University of California, Davis, invites applications for a faculty position in cognitive psychology. The rank of the position is open. Established scholars should be recognized nationally

MACALESTER COLLEGE INVITES APPLICATIONS FOR A TENURE-TRACK POSITION at the rank of Assistant Professor, beginning Fall 1990, in the psychology of cognition. Ph.D. is mandatory. Responsibilities include teaching an introductory course in psychology or in cognitive science, intermediate and advanced courses in human experimental psychology, (especially in such areas as learning, memory, and thinking), and a senior seminar. In addition, the appointee will supervise the departmental computer laboratory. Experience in computer applications to research and pedagogy is desirable. Opportunities exist for interdisciplinary research and teaching with linguistics, education, and/or computer science. Preference will be given to candidates presenting evidence of excellence in teaching and research, ability to work individually with students, and commitment to undergraduate education in the liberal arts environment. Please send a complete application file, including a covering letter, curriculum vita with samples of written work and teaching evaluations if available, and three letters of recommendation to:

Charles C. Torrey, Co-chair
Department of Psychology
Macalester College
St. Paul, MN 55105

Deadline to assure consideration is November 1, 1989. Macalester College is an equal opportunity/affirmative action employer and is committed to providing equal access to its programs, facilities, and employment opportunities without regard to age, race, sex, national origin, or handicap.

SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGISTS. The Department of Psychology at the University of Missouri-Columbia beginning Fall 1990, in the psychology of cognition.
The University of Missouri is an affirmative action/equal opportunity employer. Applications received after October 1 may not receive full consideration. Send vita, reprints, and three letters of recommendation to:

Social Search committee
Department of Psychology
University of Missouri-Columbia
Columbia, MO 65211

The University of Missouri is an affirmative action/equal opportunity employer.

RESEARCH ASSOCIATE. The Henry A. Murray Research Center of Radcliffe College is seeking a full time research associate, starting in September, 1989. The Murray Research Center is a social and behavioral sciences data archive and research center focusing on human development over the life span, with special attention to the study of women's lives. Primary responsibilities of the position may include: organizing workshops and conferences; publicizing the Murray Center and its resources; identifying and negotiating for data sets to be acquired; assisting the development of an archive of videotaped social interaction data; writing proposals and conducting research based on the Murray Center's data resources and overseeing the microfilming of the Center's raw (paper) data.

REQUIREMENTS: A doctorate in psychology, sociology, or developmentally oriented specialty within some other social science. Experience with longitudinal research, secondary analysis, and/or research with videotaped data. Excellent writing ability. Please send a letter of interest, curriculum vitae, copies of 2 papers or articles, and 3 letters of recommendation. Please submit applications as soon as possible to Jacquelyn James, Henry A. Murray Research Center of Radcliffe College, 10 Garden Street, Cambridge, MA 02138.
POSTDOCTORAL RESEARCH ASSOCIATE. Two-year postdoctoral research associate position in cognitive psychology at Kent State University. Collaborate in research on text comprehension, specifically the role of prior knowledge and representation resulting from reading expository, semitechnical texts. Candidates with Ph.D. preferred; nearly finished A.B.D.s will be considered, 12-month appointment. Can begin as soon as available, but definitely by September 1, 1989. Send letter of research interests, vita, reprints, and three letters of recommendation to Joseph H. Danks, Chair, Department of Psychology, Kent State University, Kent, OH 44242. For additional information call (216)672-7820.

Radcliffe College announces a program of small grants to support postdoctoral research drawing on the data resources of the Henry A. Murray Research Center. THE RADCLIFFE RESEARCH SUPPORT PROGRAM Offers funds for travel to the Murray Center, duplicating, computer time, assistance in coding data, and other research expenses. Grants of up to $5,000 are available at three deadlines: October 15, February 15, and April 15. The Henry A. Murray Research Center of Radcliffe College is a national repository for social science data on human development and social change, particularly the changing life experiences of American women. The Center makes available original responses to interviews, questionnaires, and projective tests as well as computer accessible data from over 150 studies in the social sciences. Excellent writing ability. Please send a letter of interest, curriculum vitae, copies of 2 papers or articles, and 3 letters of recommendation. Please submit applications as soon as possible to Jacqueline James, Henry A. Murray Research Center of Radcliffe College, 10 Garden Street, Cambridge, MA 02138.

for the position include a strong interest in the development of interdisciplinary and multi-ethnic programs, experience in obtaining and managing extramural funding, administrative skills, and the ability to work effectively with diverse constituencies. The new Director must also be qualified for appointment at the professor level in an appropriate department. Psychology is one of several departments participating in the search.

The position will be available as early as January 1, 1990, but a later start date is negotiable. Nominations and applications will be accepted until an appointment is made, but applicants are encouraged to submit their materials by September 1, 1989. Applications, including a letter of interest, a curriculum vitae, and names of references who may be contacted for letters of recommendation, should be sent to the CSW Search Committee, c/o: Carole McEwen, Office of the Chancellor, University of California, Los Angeles, CA 90024. UCLA is an Affirmative Action/Equal Opportunity Employer.
President's Column

James L. McGaugh

Alive and Very Well

Scientific psychology is alive--and very well indeed. The American Psychological Society, which developed out of the ashes of the failed APA reorganization plan, is already a vigorous and successful organization. In just a few months, the membership has grown from a small but hearty band of ASAP members to the present APS membership of over 6000 (and still growing rapidly).

Those of us who participated in the first APS convention in Alexandria can have no doubts about the future of the APS. The program provided a superb sample of contemporary psychological research, the sessions were well attended, and the general feeling generated by the meeting was one of, well, simply put--excitement. The few (actually, very few) glitches in the convention arrangements were perhaps to be expected, as the organizers...
doubts about the future of the APS. The program provided a superb sample of contemporary psychological research, the sessions were well attended, and the general feeling generated by the meeting was one of, well, simply put--excitement. The few (actually, very few) glitches in the convention arrangements were perhaps to be expected, as the organizers were, with little time left, forced to move the meeting from Arlington to Alexandria in order to accommodate a much larger than originally anticipated registration.

Our research achievements will soon be reported in Psychological Science which is under the vigorous as well as rigorous guidance of Bill Estes. Alan Kraut is in the process of setting up our Washington office. And, the Board and committees are already hard at work dealing with the routine as well as exotic issues that must be addressed in managing the affairs of the Society. Never (well, perhaps hardly ever) has so much been accomplished by so few in such a short period of time. Those who founded the Society and nurtured its development through the gestation period through service on the initial board and committees have clearly worked a miracle (or something close to one). Although the achievements are no doubt inherently rewarding for those who made it all happen we should make it clear that all of us who will benefit from their efforts deeply appreciate the effort as well as the outcome. To Janet Spence and all of the other miracle workers, “Thanks, from all of the rest of us.”

Now, although we have had a superb start, there is, of course, much that must be done to increase the effectiveness of our organization. As a first matter I hope that all of us will work to increase the membership. At the convention I asked those present to take the “McGaugh Pledge” to recruit at least one new member. Now I ask the same of all APS members. Through your efforts we will continue to develop a vigorous and effective national organization that represents the best of psychological science.