Wilhelm Wundt in the Leipzig Laboratory (1912) demonstrating the reaction time experiment, with Ottmar Dittrich, Wilhelm Wirth, Otto Klemm, and Friedrich Sander. Photo courtesy of the Archives of the History of American Psychology, University of Akron, Akron, OH.

In This Issue:

- APS? Members Say "YES" .................................................. 2
- Dial 1-800-950-4APS .................................................... 3
- Scientists Pick Up the Tab ................................................. 4
- Stuart W. Cook: "There is no way left within APA" .......... 6
- Rules and Regulations ..................................................... 9
- A Graphical History of APA Reorganization ............... 10
- Janet T. Spence: "APS is Off and Running" ................. 12
Here We Go! APS Approved by 97% Positive Vote

By a vote of 419 to 13, the Assembly for Scientific and Applied Psychology (ASAP) was transformed by its members on August 12, 1988 into the American Psychological Society. ASAP, never officially part of APA, and had always declared that it would seek to support scientifically-oriented psychology either within APA or without. With the defeat of APA reorganization, academic, research, and applied psychologists have formed a broad new organization of their own, now completely outside of APA. Many of America’s best-known psychologists serve as APS Advisory Board members.

With a potential membership of about 30,000 psychologists, APS is lead by University of Texas at Austin Professor and former APA president Janet T. Spence. Eleven other former APA presidents are on the APS Advisory Board along with dozens of eminent scholars, researchers and scientist-practitioners.

The change in name and by-laws was contingent upon the anticipated defeat of the APA reorganization plan. In one of the largest votes on record the plan did indeed go down to defeat, 57% to 43%. In the same APA election New York private practitioner Stanley Graham, one of the designers of the reorganization plan, was elected APA President after he turned against the plan in the middle of the campaign when it became clear that the leadership of the professional wing APA considers Defeats, Reconsiders, and Tables Anti-APS Resolution

Upon recommendation of the Board of Directors, APA’s Council of Representatives in its August meeting debated, narrowly defeated, then voted to reconsider a motion that would have declared the American Psychological Society “inimical” to the interests of APA. The concrete result of the motion would have been to ensure that none of the current five officers of APS could serve as an officer in APA, including the Council of Representatives and Boards and Committees. Two of the current APS officers (Milton D. Hakel and Steven C. Hayes) are presently on APA Council.

The resolution was recommended to APA Council by the Board of Directors “unanimously” because APS sympathizers on the Board were prohibited from voting on the proposed motion on the grounds of “conflict of interest.” The full motion reads as follows:

Should there be an APS?

419 Yes

13 No

despite a more general conflict of interest motion that had been passed earlier during the initial Thursday session of APA Council. The conflict of interest motion was generated as a result of the brouhaha last winter over conflicts between the National Register and some of the clinical divisions within the APA. Originally an “information item,” Council
The goals of APS are to advance the discipline of psychology and to preserve its scientific base; to enhance the quality of graduate education; to promote public understanding of psychological science and its applications; and to encourage the “giving away” of psychology in the public interest. The APS by-laws provide for the creation of divisions, chapters, and other units, and also that the structure of the organization will be evaluated and revised by 1993, once such units are in place.

The new by-laws provide for a seven member Board composed of a President and six Members-at-Large. In order to assure that the Board always has members who are nationally recognized in graduate education, the Council of Graduate Departments of Psychology (COGDOP) will arrange the slate for 2 of the members of the Board. Elections would normally occur only every two years. The by-laws also require the Board to appoint an advocate for social responsibility issues from within the six Members-at-Large.

The former officers of ASAP will serve until an APS Board of Directors is elected in the Spring. In addition to Spence (President) the current Board includes Charles A. Kiesler (Past President), Steven C. Hayes (Secretary-Treasurer), and Members-at-Large Virginia E. O’Leary and Milton D. Hakel.

An ambitious program is being put together to meet the needs of APS members:
* The first APS convention will be held on June 9-11, 1989 in the Washington, D.C. area. The program call will be mailed to APS members shortly.

(See APS on page 3)
APS Opens Office for Membership Drive

An APS Logistics Office has been established at the University of Oklahoma under the direction of Logan Wright, former President of APA and Chair of its unsuccessful Group on Reorganization (GOR). The primary purpose of the office is to aid in membership recruitment and establishment of a network involving Liaison Contacts in departments of psychology in the United States. The Liaison Contact is a person informed about APS and able to acquaint other departmental members about the Society. The hope is to establish Liaisons in approximately 600 U.S. psychology departments over the next 3 months and to have each member of these departments contacted by the Liaison about their possible participation in APS. The liaison-network will also report back to the APS Executive Committee (through the Logistic Office) indicating the initial response in APS, both positive and negative, for each member of all networked departments. A $24,000 budget has been assigned to the effort by the APS Board of Directors.

During the first two weeks of operation, Liaisons have been established in approximately 35 departments. “The response has been very enthusiastic,” indicates Wright. Of the 35 departments contacted so far, 33 have enthusiastically signed on to participate. In two cases, department representatives expressed sadness over the breakup of APA, and a hope to support both organizations equally.

The Logistics Office has been facilitated greatly by early gifts of equipment, space, and pro bono services. The University of Oklahoma has provided a three-office suite free of charge. A foundation has donated a copy machine, and a large Oklahoma City law firm (McAfee/Taft) has provided $3,000 of pro bono services for the incorporation of APS, obtaining tax exempt status and responding to other legal issues. Wright devotes half time to supervising the Logistics Office while continuing part-time teaching and research duties at the University of Oklahoma. Two full-time secretaries, Mrs. Karen Coleman and Mrs. Gayle Harlin, are also employed.

At present, departments are being provided with copies of the APS Newsletter as well as by-laws, membership brochures, application blanks, and a standardized form completed by the Liaison Contact which lists the initial response of each member of the department. According to Wright, “our goal is to enlist over 5,000 founding Members of APS by the end of 1988. In addition, we hope to increase awareness of APS not only among Ph.D.’s but among student affiliates as well.”

Persons interested in helping with this effort or needing APS membership materials can contact the American Psychological Society Logistics Office at 1-800-950-4APS, or by writing to the APS Logistics Office, Box 1553, Norman, OK 73070.

APS Begins (continued)

* The Society plans to launch Psychological Science as the first journal in the APS publication program. It will be modeled after Science, with a similar mix of research reports, review articles, commentaries, editorials, plans not to raise dues for three years. Sponsor ($1,000), Patron ($500), and Sustaining Member ($250) categories are also available. APS already has many members in these latter categories, including several Sponsors. Student affiliate dues are $10. Dues for Organizational Affiliates are $250. Membership forms can be found elsewhere in this issue.

Council (Sunday) brought a different picture. After witnessing the vigorous and successful membership recruiting efforts of APS during the convention, an intense lobbying effort and the motion of Director Patricia Bricklin brought the anti-APS motion back to the floor of APA Council by a 61 to 54 vote. Council, however, seemed completely unable...
The Society plans to launch Psychological Science as the first journal in the APS publication program. It will be modeled after Science, with a similar mix of research reports, review articles, commentaries, editorials, book reviews and letters. Plans are to begin publication in 1990. A committee headed by Kiesler, is initiating a search for an Editor for the journal.

The APS Newsletter will cover society activities, research news, science advocacy, ad position openings.

A computerized job bank will be established to aid members and student members in job searches.

Science advocacy in the public interest will be a primary activity for APS, with a significant portion of dues going into work on behalf of the psychological research community.

A small program is being investigated to cover liability insurance needs of members engaged in research or incidental professional practice.

The basic standard for membership is a doctoral degree based in part on proficiency in psychological research or evidence of sustained and significant contributions to scientific psychology. Affiliate members, such as students, professionals, and organizations, may join the society and participate in its programs, but may not vote.

Basic member dues are $75. If dues are paid during 1988, a member will be considered a Charter Member of APS and dues will be good through all of 1989. The APS Board of Directors, review articles, commentaries, editorials, book reviews and letters. Plans are to begin publication in 1990. A committee headed by Kiesler, is initiating a search for an Editor for the journal.

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Basic member dues are $75. If dues are paid during 1988, a member will be considered a Charter Member of APS and dues will be good through all of 1989. The APS Board of Directors, meeting the morning of the second day of APA convention, an intense lobbying effort and the motion of Director Patricia Bricklin brought the anti-APS motion back to the floor of APA Council by a 61 to 54 vote. Council, however, seemed completely unable either to let go of the issue or to act on it. The rules of APA Council required that the meeting be adjourned at 1 pm. As the debate dragged on it became clear that a vote before 1 pm would be difficult. A vote to postpone further discussion until February was defeated -- the Council wanted to consider the issue now. A vote to close debate was also defeated -- the issue would be given a full airing. A vote to extend the 1 pm deadline was also defeated -- a vote had to be taken by then or Council would simply adjourn in mid-sentence. At one point during the debate APA President Raymond Fowler asked the APA Council hopefully whether it was "ready to take a vote on the resolution," quickly amending his question to the "resolution" amid general laughter. APA Council, however, was not ready to vote. Finally, the clock did strike "1" and the motion died on the table. Adding all of the time together, APA Council ended up spending the majority of its two-day meeting trying to pass an anti-APS motion, only to be unable to take any action.

APS Member-at-Large Milton Hakel, one of the two immediate targets of the resolution, commented "APA's leaders seem to be preoccupied with loyalty to APA as an institution. But there is a higher loyalty, and it is to psychology." Added APS President Janet T. Spence, "We were sorry about this attempt. We do not see ourselves as inimical to APA."
Scientists Bear the Brunt of APA Financial Crisis

The APA budget crisis is cutting deeply into science advocacy. In 1989, cuts of nearly $450,000 are planned from the original 1988 budget for APA's Office of Scientific Affairs.

Last spring it was discovered that the APA operating budget for 1987 would close with a much more serious deficit than had been anticipated. By May it was clear that the 1987 operating deficit would be 1.7 million dollars, and the projected deficit for 1988 could run well over two million dollars. The APA Board of Directors declared a state of emergency and a series of budget cuts and personnel actions were instituted to reduce the deficit. As a result of these measures, the actual APA deficit for 1988 is now projected to be $614,000, and a preliminary budget for 1989 was prepared (and approved by the Council of Representatives) that could generate a slight surplus.

The Office of Scientific Affairs took hefty cuts in 1988, most of which have been retained in the 1989 budget proposal. The original 1988 budget for OSA had been $1,149,400. This was reduced to $778,324 during 1988 and is projected for $704,348 in 1989.

What Shall This be Called?

As Soon As Possible, the house organ of the Assembly for Scientific and Applied Psychology, ceases to exist with the publication of this issue of the APS Newsletter. Still, “As Soon As Possible” (originally suggested by APS Member-at-Large Virginia O'Leary) was a much more colorful name than is “APS Newsletter.” So what shall this be called? By the next issue (hopefully out before the end of the year) we will have an official name for the newsletter. It will be taken from the best suggestion received. The winner will receive credit, accolades, one of the original “APS Charter Member” buttons, and the honorific title “Namer of the Newsletter.” Surely that should be enough to get some action out of a budding journalist, marketeer, or joker, as the case may be. Suggestions should be sent to APS Newsletter, Department of Psychology, University of Nevada - Reno, Reno, NV 89557-0062.

12 APA Divisions Affiliate with APS
Divisions 2, 5, 7, 8, 14, 17, 21, 23, 28, 34, and 35 have elected to be Organizational
cuts in 1988, most of which have been retained in the 1989 budget proposal. The original 1988 budget for OSA had been $1,149,400. This was reduced to $778,324 during 1988 and is projected for $704,348 in 1989.

Science related activities generate a significant amount of money for APA, only a small portion of which is returned to scientific affairs. APA publications in general, and journals in particular, are a major source of APA's general revenues. A balanced budget in 1989 depends almost entirely on increased revenues associated with the journals. Only a small portion of this contribution finds its way back into scientific affairs.

**APP Sets Professionalization Agenda**

For the past decade, an increasing share of APA's energy has been directed to items dealing with the professional practice of psychology. Now formal efforts are underway to further institutionalize those trends.

After APA Executive Officer Len Goodstein's recent editorial hint in the *APA Monitor*, the move to reposition APA is gathering steam. In an open letter to the members of the Association of Practicing Psychologists (APP, the successor to CAPP and the Interim Advisory Committee for the Office of Professional Practice), Allan Barclay endorsed the effort to bring about an "orderly transition" from a learned society to a professional association.

Arthur Kovacs, chair of APP, also stated that he is committed to APP's "transition from being a small political club into the fullness of what is required of us as a true political party: one that seeks the best candidates to advance its vision of the initiatives that are required to serve the interests of its members." In practical terms, this means that APP will seek the election of nominees to APA and divisional offices who will be "effective advocates for the policies formulated, adopted, and promulgated by APP" (emphasis in original).

At APA's Atlanta convention in August, APP adopted a platform calling for:

- Generic training for doctoral-level education in professional psychology
- Specialization to be delayed until after receipt of the doctorate
- APA accreditation of post-doctoral training
- Restriction of licensing to those who have graduated from APA approved programs
- Removal of exemptions from APA special assessments
- Bringing "observer/liaisons" from every state into participation in Council debates
- Design of a model curriculum to train for prescription of psychoactive medication by psychologists

**APS Convention Chairs Selected**

The First Annual APS Convention is tentatively scheduled for June 9-11 in Washington, D.C. Finally negotiations are underway with the meeting facility. Nancy Anderson and Judith Goggin are the program chairs. Virginia O'Leary is handling arrangements.

Because of the late date, the convention program will be largely invited, with the exception of poster sessions. APS members with program suggestions should contact Nancy Anderson at the Department of Psychology, University of Maryland, College Park, MD 20740 (301-454-6389) or Judith Goggin at the Department of Psychology, University of Texas - El Paso, El Paso, TX 79968 (915-747-5551).
With the Defeat of Reorganization

American Psychological Society Was Inevitable

by Steven C. Hayes

Because of an injury, an emeritus Distinguished Professor at the University of Colorado missed this year's APA convention ... for the first time in 52 years. Next summer he plans to attend the American Psychological Society convention instead.

Stuart W. Cook's career both spans and reflects the development, growth, and diversity of American psychology during this century. A trained clinician, an advocate for civil rights, a well-known social psychologist, an active participant in organized psychology, and an administrator of major departments of psychology, Cook can view the current organizational upheaval within American psychology from many vantage points. With the defeat of reorganization he has been lead to a conclusion. "If APS gets functioning, I don't believe there is any role left for me in APA" says Cook, adding after a pause "That was very difficult for me to say."

Stuart Cook entered psychology training in 1935 after taking an undergraduate degree in biology. His doctoral training at the University of Minnesota had a general psychology emphasis as did most psychology training of the time, but he focused on clinical psychology, while also taking a minor in

The atmosphere at the convention was scholarly. Attendees sampled broadly from work in the various sub-fields within psychology. Cook explains “It was simply assumed that people would seek out important developments in the field, regardless of specialty. There was considerable faith at the time that basic psychology, especially learning theory, was going to have a lot to do with the analysis of emotional disorders and social disruptions.”

After WWII, psychology began to change rapidly and Cook found himself in the middle of many of these changes. He served as the Director of Research for the Commission on Community Interrelations of the American Jewish Congress from 1946 until 1950. He then moved to New York University as Director of Research of the Research Center for Human Relations, and a year later as Head of Division 9 of the APA, a Division Cook would later be elected to chair.

Professor Cook has throughout his career continued to apply the science of psychology to social issues, such as racial prejudice, public housing, and energy conservation. In 1983 he received APA's Distinguished Contributions to Psychology in the Public Interest Award, and in 1986 APA's Gold Medal Award for Contributions by a Psychologist in the Public Interest.

There were many changes in the APA after World War II, Cook recalls. In 1946 the American Association for Applied Psychology (AAAP) and the Society for the Psychological Study of Social Issues (SPSSI) entered APA. The publication requirement for APA membership was dropped. The Council of Representatives and the APA Divisional structure was established. SPSSI became Division 9 of the APA, a
APA” says Cook, adding after a pause “That was very difficult for me to say.”

Stuart Cook entered psychology training in 1935 after taking an undergraduate degree in biology. His doctoral training at the University of Minnesota had a general psychology emphasis as did most psychology training of the time, but he focused on clinical psychology, while also taking a minor in neurology. He worked with Stark Hathaway on psychological assessment at the University of Minnesota Hospital, serving for several years as a clinical psychologist in the Psychiatric Clinic for Children.

His early research interests were eclectic, including studies on verbal conditioning, experimental neuroses in animals, and (with B. F. Skinner) work on word associations. Before he began his research he worked on experimental neuroses in cism. His interest in the psychology of social issues would eventually lead him into the middle of the battle for civil rights in America, and to national acclaim as a psychologist working in the public interest.

Cook attended his first APA convention in 1936, as a second year graduate student. “I remember it well” he says. The convention was held on the Dartmouth campus; attendees stayed in college dormitories. “It was not unusual for graduate students to go to an APA convention -- it was almost expected. Of course, it was more feasible financially then because of the housing” he states.

If APS gets functioning, I don't believe there is any role left for me in APA ... That was very difficult for me to say.

The inclusion of psychology as a discipline also began to expand. It was becoming clearer that psychology had information that, in the words of one of Professor Cook's articles of the time, was “socially useful and scientifically meaningful.” The courts and the politicians, in need of data upon which to base policy decisions, were beginning to listen. In 1952 Cook, along with Kenneth B. Clark and the late Isidor Chein, was a co-drafter of the Social Science Appendix to the Appellants' Briefs in Brown vs. Board of Education. It was a vain hope, they argued, to wait for attitudes to change before prejudicial behavior could change. Society had to ensure a change in behavior; attitude change would then follow. Two years later when the historical decision on desegregated schools was handed down, many credited data from the social sciences as a significant factor in the decision.

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Dr. Cook explains the widening split within APA as a result of growth and setting. “A very large number of clinical psychologists were being trained. A major outlet was eventually private practice. At that point there began to be concerns for working conditions and economic competitiveness. Some APA activities came to be protective, not just of the client, but of the psychologist.” Battles over such issues as insurance reimbursements and hospital privileges, he is careful to explain, “may not be wrong.” They are, however, different than the original “moral basis” for a support of professionalization, and must be recognized as such.

With the growth of a split within APA, says Cook, came the politicization of APA. “Many practitioners felt they should have more access to leadership roles within the APA.” The change was felt in three ways, in Cook’s view: APA staff began more and more to attend to issues having to do with private practice; for example, the APA Monitor devoted more coverage to them. APA

**The moral basis for this support [of professionalization] was always a concern for the clients.**

With the growth of psychology came reorganizations. In the early 1950’s Cook was providing funding for training. Many University programs expanded. About this time, Cook notes, there were big changes in the APA convention. The conventions grew much larger. Gone were the college campuses; large hotels were the order of the day. Gone too was emphasis on general psychology. The development of many Divisional conventions meant that more and more was allotted to specialized interests. Eventually, it came to the point -- I think as in the late 1950’s -- when you could through an entire APA convention and find things only in your specialty” notes Professor Cook. “Already, by the time I arrived at NYU in 1950, specialization was under way.” NYU at the time had programs in Industrial/Organizational, Biological, and Clinical.

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The prevailing concern over the development of psychology was not limited to clinical training and practice. In the early 1950’s Cook chaired the original APA Committee on Ethical Standards that attempted to establish general ethical standards for psychology including research ethics. At the time there was no question that the guidelines that were being developed were standards for the discipline per se, not just standards for the clinical discipline.
NYU in 1950, specialization was under way.” NYU at the time had programs in Industrial/Organizational, Educational, and Clinical.

With the growth of psychology came tensions. In the early 1950s Cook became the first Chair of the Education and Training Board of the APA — a Board that established the system of APA Accreditation. There was considerable worry about the quality of graduate education in psychology. “There was a rapid expansion and no psychologists to fill all the positions. There was a concern that quality control was inadequate — at times it must have been. We were asking ourselves ‘what sort of product is the profession putting out?’” The concern was fairly general, remembers Professor Cook, and was not just focused on clinical psychology.

Issues such as a core curriculum in psychology were major questions. In the minds of people, however, Cook remembers that the field was worried about serving people who might be served by clinical psychologists. During the 50s and early 60s Cook characterized himself as an active supporter of clinical psychology, even though he no longer considered himself a clinical psychologist. A Past President of both the New York State Psychological Association (NYSPA) and the Eastern Psychological Association (EPA), Cook chaired the APA committee that fought for certification and licensure of psychologists in New York. As a result of that successful effort, in 1956 he received the Award for Ethical Standards that attempted to establish general ethical standards for psychology including research ethics. At the time there was no question that the guidelines that were being developed were standards for the discipline per se, not just standards for members of a particular organization. “Everybody who was anybody belonged to the APA” says Cook. Cook also later chaired the APA Board of Social and Ethical Responsibility of Psychologists.

In 1963 Professor Cook moved to the University of Colorado to chair the Department of Psychology. It was there that he first recalls sensing that a major division was developing within psychology. “My first inkling of it was the development of the first professional school. It seemed to me that the effort had always been to develop a practical profession committed to a scientific base. I thought this commitment was bound to be undercut. The later development of the California School of Professional Psychology added to the concern.”

It was surprisingly late that people began to feel that APA was not necessary. The dues, the fractionation — that would not have been enough. It was the change in the symbolic character of the organization.

Scientifically, Cook noticed further changes in APA conventions, starting in the late 60s and early 70s. Other, more specialized, societies began to form to meet the scientific needs of psychologists. For Cook, the society of most direct relevance was the Society of Experimental Social Psychology. While APA conventions had always had a function as a place to meet friends — not just to hear the latest scientific developments — these functions became even more important as the scientific purpose weakened. “The notion of presenting your best work at APA hung around until the late 1960s. It was prestigious and expected” says Cook. But when the symbolic stance of APA began to change.

There had been a tradition in which people were elected to APA President on the basis of scientific contributions. The Presidency itself was a symbol of APA’s dedication to scientific values. When that changed “it struck at the emotional basis of people’s identification with APA.” Cook adds “It was surprisingly late that people began to feel that APA was not necessary. The dues, the fractionation — that would not have been enough. It was the change in the symbolic character of the organization.”

(See Cook on page 8)
Stuart W. Cook (continued)

change in the 1970's, that expectation changed. Gradually, one could no longer even expect to see many valued colleagues at the APA convention. “At Colorado we have 43 faculty. Only one went to the APA convention in Atlanta. That would have been unbelievable years ago. It was shameful not to go, and it would have been a strange person not to have belonged to APA. Now no explanation is necessary. APA has moved a long way from what had been considered ‘the core.” Cook notes. “Sometime ago a colleague told me ‘I’ve given up on APA.’ I thought it was a very revealing phrase. In a special sense people did not withdraw from APA, they felt APA withdrew from them.”

The outcome of the APA reorganization vote disappointed Cook. “The plan seemed reasonable. The federation solution with autonomy for the various components seemed to me to be in everyone’s interest.” Espe-

but behavioral genetics, and so on. Clinical psychologists get little or none of that. They don’t get the science information that might be important to practice.” Cook believes that applied psychologists need a longer period of training, because training in both science and practice takes additional time. As the scientific commitment of clinical practice has weakened “there has come to be a sense of shame among scientific psychologists about private practice. The moral basis for supporting clinical practice has weakened.”

The American Psychological Society, Cook feels, must redress these problems. “We need a vision of something good to belong to. We need something more than a criticism of APA.” Cook suggests as a vision “a true and meaningful interaction between science and application” and a “commitment to the scientific base of the discipline.” Cook feels that APS must work to strengthen psychology training, and to return to the moral basis of support for practice by working to eliminate faddish and unscientific trends in private practice. On other fronts, he points out that while APS has the breadth, the fractionation of the discipline is still a reality to be dealt with. Cook feels that a possible solution is to get specialized groups of scientifically-oriented psychologists to meet before, after, or during the meetings of the Society. With a strong and positive vision, the position of Stuart W. Cook on APA reorganization and the development of the American Psychological Society has to be seen in the context of the career of a psychologist with broad connections to the tripartite division of basic science, application, and public interest. Says Seymour Feshbach, current President of SPSSI, “Here you have someone who has devoted his intellectual energies to the development of psychology, the advancement of public welfare, and to the profession. It must have been a very painful process for him to reach this conclusion.” Adds Marilyn Brewer, an APS member and member of the Board of Directors of APA, “It is sobering that Stuart Cook feels that APA is no longer the organization that represents his discipline.” Feshbach himself has just joined APS and has the sense that “most members of SPSSI regretfully see the necessity of APS developing.” Ironically,
The outcome of the APA reorganization vote disappointed Cook. "The plan seemed reasonable. The federation solution with autonomy for the various components seemed to me to be in everyone’s interest." Especially notable to Cook was the strong organized opposition. "I was surprised by that. I simply cannot put my feet in the shoes of those who opposed it. They need the big organization ... that makes sense. But why wasn’t that taken care of by the plan? I just don’t see how they couldn’t realize that a break up would be very bad for them, and that it would be inevitable if reorganization failed.”

With the defeat of reorganization Cook says that every scientifically-oriented psychologist needs to make up his or her mind on this question: “has everything been done that can be done?” He understands that some want to hold on to both memberships, but Cook answers his own question this way: “There is no way left within APA that anyone can think of. At least, I can’t think of anything else.”

The defeat of reorganization, and the change in the values of the APA that it represents, is disturbing to Cook as a person who has battled for the development of psychology as a profession. “I think the fact is that we failed in psychology to make a transition to an even stronger form of scientific clinical training. We put people out who were trained in the way we had been training them, but they turned out to be gullible to fads. We should have recognized the increase in the amount of science relevant to practice: biopsychology, social psychology, that "most members of SPSSI regretfully see the necessity of APS developing." Ironically, he feels that the biggest loser will be those who opposed reorganization. "The splitting of APA is especially unfortunate for clinical psychology, which needs the scientific base." As for public interest psychologists, he says most have been "delighted and pleased" at the stand APS has taken in its by-laws and elsewhere that support for the application of the discipline to areas of public interest is a key item on the Society’s agenda.

## APS Formation Receives Extensive Press Coverage

The formation of the American Psychological Society has received extensive coverage by the national scientific press. A full page article appeared in *Science* in September, along with articles of similar length in the *Chronicle of Higher Education*, *The Scientist*, and other publications. The *APA Monitor* also featured lengthy, if not entirely favorable, articles about APS.

*Science* emphasized the historical and demographic trends that lead to APS, and headlined the article "Research Psychologists Break with APA." The article in the *Chronicle* took a similar line. Both of these articles quoted opponents of APA reorganization simultaneously bemoaning the formation of APS as devised on the one hand, and claiming that APS will not succeed and will not make a difference on the other. For example, *Science* quoted Cleveland practitioner Jack Wiggins as saying that group such as APS "have not had a significant impact." The *Chronicle* quoted Long Beach practitioner Rogers Wright claiming that scientifically-oriented psychologists "do not wish to abide by the democratic process." As for attempts to reorganize APA so as to attract and retain scientists Wright said "I think it's time we stopped this nonsense." APA President Ray Fowler said it would take "a tremendously long time" for APS to grow.

The *Science* article also questioned whether psychology needed a cross-disciplinary scientific society. Harvard psychologist Howard Gardner was quoted saying that psychology was not an integrated science and "will never achieve that status." Gardner argued that various areas of psychology will be absorbed by other disciplines leaving only cognitive psychology and neuroscience.
American Psychological Society By-Laws

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

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

Article 5 - Activities
1. An annual meeting of the Society shall be held for the transaction of business and presentations regarding scientifically-oriented psychology in research, application, and the advancement of human welfare.
2. The Society may establish or acquire newsletters, journals, and other publications.
3. The Society may undertake the tasks of specifying accreditation, education, and training criteria in scientifically-oriented psychology, and promoting public education and encouraging legislative initiatives consistent with the purposes of the society.
ahieved accreditation within five years of the year the doctoral degree was granted, or one of equivalent standing outside of the U.S., or
b. evidence of sustained and significant contributions to scientific psychology, and
c. such other qualifications as may be deemed appropriate by the Membership Committee.
4. The minimum standards for Fellow status shall be a distinguished contribution to scientifically-oriented psychology.
5. Requirements for student, professional, and organizational affiliates shall be an interest in the advancement of scientifically-oriented psychology and such other requirements as may be set by the Membership Committee. Affiliate members may not vote.
6. Membership dues shall be set by the Board of Directors of the Society and paid to the Society annually.
7. All Members, Fellows, and Affiliates shall be treated without discrimination on the basis of race, national or ethnic origin, religion, gender, sexual orientation, age, or mental or physical disability. This does not preclude the Society from carrying out activities or programs which have as a goal the amelioration of conditions that may restrict members from full participation in the Society or its activities.

Article 3 - Officers, Duties, and Terms of Office
1. The officers of the Society shall consist of a President and six Members-at-Large of the Board of Directors. Each shall perform the usual duties of the respective office and specific duties provided elsewhere in these Bylaws or as assigned by the Board of Directors. Elections or officers shall normally be held every two years. The President shall serve a two-year term of the Board of Directors.
2. The President and Members-at-Large shall constitute the voting members of the Board of Directors.
3. The Board of Directors shall have general supervision of the affairs of the Society, performing the duties and abiding by the limitations specified in these Bylaws. Actions of the Board of Directors affecting Society policy shall be subject to approval by a majority vote of the members voting at the annual meeting, or by special mail ballots as decided upon by the Board of Directors. In the case of actions taken at the annual meeting a special mail ballot to review such actions may be requested by 5% of the members. A request to review shall be sent to the President within thirty days following the annual meeting. The ballot shall be circulated to the membership.
4. The Membership Committee shall be selected by the Board of Directors with a chair appointed by the President and approved by
5. The Board of Directors shall elect one Member-at-Large as Vice-President of the Society, to fulfill the duties of the President in case of the President's absence, incapacity, or resignation. In the event of the President's resignation, or lengthy absence or incapacity, the Board of Directors may, by a two-thirds vote, provide for an election of a new President before the normal voting cycle. In such a case, the Vice-President shall serve as President until the new President takes office.

Article 4 - Committees
1. The Committees of the Society shall consist of such standing Committees as may be provided by these Bylaws and such special Committees as may be established by the Board of Directors.
2. The President and Members-at-Large shall constitute the voting members of the Board of Directors.
3. The Board of Directors shall have general supervision of the affairs of the Society, performing the duties and abiding by the limitations specified in these Bylaws. Actions of the Board of Directors affecting Society policy shall be subject to approval by a majority vote of the members voting at the annual meeting, or by special mail ballots as decided upon by the Board of Directors. In the case of actions taken at the annual meeting a special mail ballot to review such actions may be requested by 5% of the members. A request to review shall be sent to the President within thirty days following the annual meeting. The ballot shall be circulated to the membership.
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Article 6 - Rules of Procedure
1. The rules contained in the current edition of Robert's Rules of Order (Newly Revised) shall govern the Society in all cases to which they are applicable and in which they are not inconsistent with these Bylaws and any special rules of order the Society may adopt.

Article 7 - Amendments
1. These Bylaws may be amended by a two-thirds vote of members who reply to a mail ballot sent to the total membership. Bylaws amendments may be initiated by the Board of Directors or by petition of 5% of the total membership.
2. Within five years after the adoption of these Bylaws, the Board of Directors shall appoint a special committee to review these initial Bylaws and to recommend changes in them.

Article 8 - Dissolution
1. In the event of the dissolution or termination of the Society, all of the assets and title to and possession of the property of the Society shall pass to the American Association for the Advancement of Science, or if AAAS no longer exists, to a similar scientific society selected by the Board of Directors.

A Short History of APA Reorganization

Spence first popularly elected ASAP President; ASAP contingency plan developed to become the American Psychological Society if reorganization is defeated.

Ballot distribution fouled up; deadline extended; ASAP forced to postpone national meeting on the Future of Scientific Psychology; Ballot to elect ASAP officers sent to membership for first time.

GOR member Stanley Graham reverses position and opposes GOR plan; James McGaugh resigns as Science Advisor; Board of Directors interprets Council approval narrowly.

GOR is authorized to continue by APA Council.

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

Bardon Commission reports.

and the Advent of APS

1988

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

Aug

July

June

May

April

March

Feb

1988

APA financial crisis discovered.

Dec

Oct

Aug

May

Bardon plan rejected by APA Council; Group on Restructuring APA (L. Wright) created; ASAP Interim Coordination Committee (Hayes) created.

1987

Rogers Wright quits GOR.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Event</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1945</td>
<td>Doll Committee recommends reducing Divisions from 18 to 8. Not adopted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1950</td>
<td>Poll shows member preference for fewer Divisions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1955</td>
<td>States seated on APA Council</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1960</td>
<td>Policy and Planning Board recommends reducing Divisions from 17 to 6. Not adopted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1965</td>
<td>Committee on the Scientific and Professional Aims of Psychology (Clark) meets. Results not adopted</td>
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<tr>
<td>1970</td>
<td>Committee on APA Reorganization (Deese). Results not adopted</td>
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<tr>
<td>1975</td>
<td>Committee on APA Structure (Albee). Results not adopted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1980</td>
<td>Committee on the Organization of APA (Thompson). Results not adopted</td>
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<tr>
<td>1985</td>
<td>Task Force on the Structure of APA (Bardon)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1987</td>
<td>Bardon plan rejected by APA Council; Group on Restructuring APA (L. Wright) created; ASAP Interim Coordination Committee (Hayes) created</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Attendees at Division Leadership Conference</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bardon Commission reports</td>
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Committee on the Organization of APA (Clark & Eichorn). Leads to trial of “Forums” of Council. Abandoned after partial trial period.
Dear Editor:

If APA reorganization fails, many will soon make the choice between APS and APA. We'll have to. $150+ dues for APA and $75 dues for APS will force the issue for many of us currently trying to straddle the fence.

Although APA never did much for me as an organization, I stayed with it largely because of the publications available at reduced prices with membership. Those benefits will be lost to each of us who leaves the APA.

Therefore it seems to me that good publications need to be a priority, if not the priority, for the organization. We should launch a regular publication as soon as we can, in the event that APS becomes a reality.

Robert S. Daniel
University of Missouri

The membership requirements speak of three things: a doctorate in psychology with a research component, or notable contributions to scientific psychology, and other requirements that may be established by the membership committee. Fellowship status is for notable contributions made to scientific psychology. (See the By-laws on page 9). As a new organization just getting to its feet, it is a bit unclear how these principles will be implemented, but there seems to be general agreement that teaching of psychological science is indeed a significant benefit (as contrasted with the researcher) in these proposals. Whatever happened to academic in the old scientific/academic coalition? Distinguished teachers who do little research have no chance at fellowship in APS. Teachers in community colleges are apparently not eligible even for affiliate status. Is not the passing on of knowledge comparable in importance to the generation of knowledge or its application?

Dear Editor:

Will APS offer malpractice insurance?

Julia Sherman
Madison, WI

APS is looking into offering malpractice insurance for researchers and persons who practice as an addition to a full-time salaried job (e.g., academic psychologists who also practice). Because of the target group, we hope to be able to secure competitive rates. It is not yet known how long it will take to complete negotiations with insurance providers, but progress will be noted in the APS Newsletter.

Dear Editor:

Your application brochure is decorated with the names of many historically significant psychologists and apparently one tennis player (Ashe). Could you have been referring to Solomon E. Asch?

(name unreadable, but it looked something like "Conners" or "McEnroe.")
Daryle Jean Gardner-Bonneau
Ohio University

APS intends to establish its own scientific journals. APS is currently negotiating seriously with several publishers. We hope to have our flagship journal, Psychological Science, in place by January of 1990. A journal that crosses disciplinary boundaries is thought to be a good place to start given the purposes of APS. January 1990 seems to be the earliest we can get going. A quality journal requires start up time to build a manuscript base. Starting mid-year is also viewed negatively by libraries and others who key volumes by the year. Sandra Zearr (Department of Psychology, University of Virginia, Charlottesville, VA) is the chair of the APS Publications Committee. If you have suggestions about publications matters or with to volunteer to help, please write Sandra.

Dear Editor:

While I generally approve of the proposed by-laws, I see no provision for life-membership to be accorded those of retirement age. Many of us are nearing retirement age, have been APA members all of our professional lives, but would rather affiliate with a scientific society.

Felix F. Kopstein
Southeastern, PA

Others have raised the same concern as well. Policies on many of these things are still in the formative stages. The APS officers and steering committee have meetings scheduled this fall to firm things up. This specific matter will be considered first by our Membership Committee, which is co-chaired by Kathleen Grady (Mass. Inst. for Behavioral Medicine, 1145 Main St., Suite 416, Springfield, MA 01103) and Norman Kagan (Department of Educational Psychology, University of Houston, Houston, TX 77004). Anyone else with membership related issues (e.g., should there be a publication requirement for membership; what about non-psychologists; what about scholars who are psychologists and apparently one tennis player (Ashe). Could you have been referring to Solomon E. Asch?

(name unreadable, but it looked something like "Conners" or "McEnroe."

Whoops!

Positions

ASSISTANT DIRECTOR FOR PERSONNEL RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT. The U.S. Office of Personnel Management, a Federal agency, is recruiting to fill the position of Assistant Director for Personnel Research and Development in Washington, D.C. Salary is negotiable from $65,994 to $77,500. A 4.1% pay adjustment is anticipated in January. The person appointed will also be eligible for bonuses. The incumbent heads the Office of Personnel Research and Development which contributes to the management of the government-wide hiring system through research and development activities related to effective personnel measurement and examining methods, systems, and devices. Candidates must have had progressively responsible managerial or executive experience which demonstrated broad knowledge of personnel management principles and laws particularly as they relate to examining and staffing. It is desirable that they have professional knowledge of psychological principles, etc., used in the research and application of employee selection and placement methods. Candidates should submit an “Application for Federal Employment”, Standard Form 171, postmarked by October 19, 1988, to the address below. Copies of this form may be requested from and inquiries addressed to Anne Andrews, (202) 632-9402. The Office of Personnel Management is an Equal Opportunity Employer.

U.S. Office of Personnel Management
Attn: OPEEO SES Recruiter
P.O. Box 6175
Washington, D.C. 20044

The New Definition of Psychology

"Psychology [is a] helping profession based on a research discipline." APA President Raymond D. Fowler in the Sept. 88 issue of Psychology Today
American Psychological Society: Off and Running

The fledgling American Psychological Society -- not quite a month old as this is being written -- is off to an auspicious start. Beginning with a nucleus of loyal ASAP members and swelled by several hundred other individuals who joined the Society during the APA Convention in Atlanta and immediately thereafter, the membership continues to grow at a rate that makes our aspiration of having several thousand members by the end of the fall a realistic goal. The substantial number of APA Divisions and other psychological organizations that have chosen to become affiliates of APS is also highly gratifying.

Plans for the first year of APS are proceeding apace. As described elsewhere in this issue, arrangements are well underway for a convention to be held next June 9-11 in Washington, D.C., and discussions are being held with publishers about producing the Society’s journal, Psychological Science. These and other activities and organizational issues will be topics at a meeting of the Society’s officers and Steering Committee to be held at the end of September.

The amount that has been accomplished group were once members but resigned in the belief that APA does not adequately represent their interests or values. Substantial numbers of our more junior colleagues have failed to join, never having been expected by their seniors to do so.

Many now recognize, however, that the specialized organizations to which they belong, such as Psychonomics, Neuroscience, or SRCD, are not prepared to conduct a number of important activities on behalf of academic and research-oriented psychology, such as representing our interests before Congress and federal granting agencies. We hope to persuade these colleagues that APS is designed to take on these functions in support of scientific psychology as a whole and that it is the responsibility of all of us to support these efforts. The symbolic importance of having an organization representing all of academic-research psychology in maintaining our identity as members of a single scientific discipline.

It would be tragic for the discipline if there were no organization in operation to replace the old APA and what it once represented.

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out of APA. Some may choose to do so, but others, particularly “scientist-practitioners” with both professional and scientific interests, may elect to belong to both. As the “orderly transition” of APA to a purely professional organization progresses, support of research-academic psychology will almost surely dwindle and as recent actions of the Council...
These and other activities and organizational issues will be topics at a meeting of the Society's officers and Steering Committee to be held at the end of September.

The amount that has been accomplished in so short a time is heartening and is due to the enthusiasm and devotion of a number of volunteers. But many challenges remain. Most prominent among them is membership recruitment. If the Society is to provide the kinds of membership services and to support the kinds of activities on behalf of academic and research-oriented psychology that we envisage, and if it is to become a credible, influential organization on the national scene, APS needs a large number of members drawn from the entire spectrum of psychological science, basic and applied.

A formal membership recruitment campaign, which is aimed primarily at members of academic departments (where the bulk of potential members are located) is being coordinated by the APS temporary Logistics Center headed by Logan Wright. Our most effective recruiters, however, will be you. We count on you to spread the word about APS to your colleagues. If you need brochures or other assistance, or if you just want to volunteer to help, call 1-800-950-4APS.

Our goal is to attract both members and non-members of APA. According to recent reports, more than 60% of eligible academic and research psychologists do not currently belong to APA. Quite a few of this large number of loyal APA members are distressed about the establishment of APS. Many are unaware, or find it too painful to acknowledge, that the old APA is moribund. In the words of Executive Officer Goodstein which appeared in the APA Monitor (and have quickly been taken up by leaders of the health-provider professional wing) APA is in the midst of an "orderly transition" from a learned to a professional society. The transformation is coming about not only from the sheer force of numbers. Attempts to preserve unity by granting the academic and scientifically-oriented constituencies some autonomy in conducting their own affairs were vehemently opposed by an influential group of professionals, largely private practitioners, whose explicitly stated goal has been to "take over" and dominate the Association. The numbers are on their side and events within the Association are moving in their direction. If there is to be organized unity among academic and research-oriented psychologists and tolerance of our diverse needs in the protection and advancement of science, scientific organization as a whole and that it is the responsibility of all of us to support these efforts. The symbolic importance of having an organization representing all of academic-research psychology in maintaining our identity as members of a single scientific discipline should also not be underestimated.

Ironically, the importance of preserving the unity of psychology as a research-oriented discipline has made a number of loyal APA members distressed about the establishment of APS. Many are unaware, or find it too painful to acknowledge, that the old APA is moribund. In the words of Executive Officer Goodstein which appeared in the APA Monitor (and have quickly been taken up by leaders of the health-provider professional wing) APA is in the midst of an "orderly transition" from a learned to a professional society. The transformation is coming about not only from the sheer force of numbers. Attempts to preserve unity by granting the academic and scientifically-oriented constituencies some autonomy in conducting their own affairs were vehemently opposed by an influential group of professionals, largely private practitioners, whose explicitly stated goal has been to "take over" and dominate the Association. The numbers are on their side and events within the Association are moving in their direction. If there is to be organized unity among academic and research-oriented psychologists and tolerance of our diverse needs in the protection and advancement of science, scientific organization as a whole and that it is the responsibility of all of us to support these efforts. The symbolic importance of having an organization representing all of academic-research psychology in maintaining our identity as members of a single scientific discipline should also not be underestimated.

In light of events, it seems necessary to state that APS was not conceived as a competitive organization to promote conflicts with APA. Nor does APS demand a loyalty oath of its members (as some members of APA's Council of Representatives are attempting to do by proposing, so far unsuccessfully, that anyone active in APS be barred from holding any official position in APA). Rather, APS will devote itself to advancing the interests of academic and research-oriented psychology, both basic and applied. As such it will complement and supplement the activities of APA. As APA moves towards becoming a professional association, it would be tragic for the discipline if there were no organization in operation to replace the old APA and what it once represented.

Your help in conveying these messages to potential APS members will be invaluable in achieving our goals.

The APS Newsletter is published by the American Psychological Society, Steven C. Hayes, Editor, Department of Psychology, University of Nevada - Reno, Reno, NV 89557-0002

We welcome letters, comments, or other editorial input.