
APS Observer

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APA Presidents at the APA meeting in Philadelphia, 1926. Upper row: Knight Dunlap, Raymond Dodge, H.L. Hollingworth, Lewis M. Terman. Lower row: Joseph Jastrow, Carl Emil Seashore, Howard C. Warren, Margaret F. Washburn, Robert S. Woodworth. Photo courtesy of the Archives of the History of American Psychology, University of Akron, Akron, OH.

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Summit Meeting Suggests APS Agenda

It came to be called simply "**The Summit**." A three-day conference of many of the leaders of American scientific psychology, **The Summit of Scientific Psychological Societies** was organized by the American Psychological Society to help strengthen psychology's research base, and to contribute to the APS agenda. Held at the University of Oklahoma, the conference attracted 62 representatives from more than 40 different psychological organizations.

The Summit was called to order on the afternoon of January 27, launched by written greetings from B. F. Skinner and Herbert W. Simon. APS President Janet Spence gave a brief history of APS, and described four propositions that are guiding APS development (see back page). A discussion ensued about the nature of the current crisis in organized psychology. That evening Charles A. Kiesler, APS Past President, delivered the first keynote address, describing the nature and magnitude of the effort required for science advocacy to succeed.

The major work of **The Summit** began the next day. Breaking up into separate working groups, attendees considered five topics: science advocacy, enhancing the identity of psychology as a coherent scientific discipline, protecting scientific values in education and

and scientific values in psychological practice. Each of the working groups considered their issue for a few hours and then reported back to the group at large. The science advocacy group recommended a Washington presence for APS as soon as possible, and suggested a six-figure budget for the effort. The cohesion group was concerned about the Balkanization of psychology, and worried that the name itself was becoming a hindrance. The education and training committee suggested that APS promote scientific values in practice and training for practice. The public interest group emphasized public education as a primary activity. The practice group suggested that APS focus on what psychologists do, not the credentials of those doing it, and debunk practices of known worthlessness. More detailed descriptions of the groups' deliberations can be found elsewhere in the **Observer**.

In a second keynote address, Alan Leshner, Deputy Director of the National Institute of Mental Health, characterized the history of NIMH funding for research and training during the Reagan Administration, and gave a somewhat more hopeful forecast for the future. Leshner, a psychologist, noted that psychologists have been submitting fewer and fewer grants to NIMH, especially compared

focused on ways psychologists can help set the research agenda for the Institute.

The third day was devoted to the nature of the relation between APS and other groups, and to suggestions for APS development. Working groups were formed for APA Divisions and other societies. The decision to develop APS as a membership organization was largely supported. The groups recommended that the rights of organizational affiliates be clarified. Some groups seemed interested in levels of affiliation that included such things as shared office functions or shared conventions.

The impact of **The Summit** cannot be assessed in terms of concrete recommendations. Rather, it opened a dialogue on issues integral to scientific psychology -- issues that have often been ignored. Participants seem to have welcomed the opportunity to consider these issues with leaders from so many groups. In the words of one participant, "what was so refreshing was that there was no hidden agenda. I kept waiting for it to appear, and it wasn't until the conference was nearly over that I realized that there wasn't one. APS really wanted to know our views."

As one immediate result of **The Summit**, several APS committees and working groups have been formed, including a Washington

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Attendees at the APS Summit, Norman, Oklahoma, January 27-29, 1989. Front Row, L to R; Charles Kiesler, Virginia O'Leary, Steven Hayes, Janet Spence, Milt Hakel, Pamela Reid. Second Row, seated; Seymour Feshbach, Merlin Wittrock, Joel Saegert, James Shanteau, Robyn Dawes, Ellen Kimmel, Don Overton, Norman Kagan, Richard Evans, Ann Howard. Second Row, standing; Bonnie Strickland, Kathy Grady. Third Row, seated; Dorothy Eichorn, Gerald Goldstein, Art Sweeney, Phil Ackerman, Sandra Scarr, Bruce Overmeir, Bill Lovallo, David Johnson. Third Row, standing; Earl Hunt, Cal Stoltenberg, Punky Paul Heppner, Francis Fishburne, Julia Sherman, Marilyn Brewer, Jean-Claude Falmagne, Nancy Anderson, Russ Driver, Joe Rodgers, Robert Epstein, Jim Blascovich. Fourth Row; Robert Glaser, Judith Goggin, Vicki Green, Duncan Luce, Diane Chambless, Cynthia Null, Henry Edwards, Stephen Davis, Doug Bloomquist, Marian Wingo, Paulette Taylor, Neal Schmitt, Jack Kraemer, Douglas Jackson, Nathan Kogan, Claire Kopp, Caroly Rovee-Collier, Alan Leshner, George Collier. Not Pictured; Dennis Chestnut, Logan Wright, Sue McCullough.

The Convention: High Quality, High Submissions, Tight Space

Keynote addresses by George A. Miller and James L. McGaugh will highlight the Annual American Psychological Society convention, in Arlington, VA, June 10-12. The convention will also feature 12 symposia, invited addresses, and perhaps as many as 100 posters.

George A. Miller of Princeton University will deliver a keynote address on "The Place of Language in a Scientific Psychology." James L. McGaugh of the University of California, Irvine will give the other on "Significance and Remembrance: The Role of Hormonal Modulatory Systems."

The convention will open at 6 p.m., on Saturday, June 10, with the first of the keynote addresses. A reception will follow bringing psychology's members of the National Academy of Science, this year's keynote speakers, invited speakers, and invited symposium participants. The reception is being sponsored by Random House Publishers.

Sunday's sessions will begin at 8 a.m. and continue until 3 p.m., when the second keynote address will be given. Following the keynote address, a business meeting, a reception from 5-7 p.m. will honor APS Campus Liaisons. Monday's sessions are scheduled from 8 a.m. to 4

The program will have a restricted number of tracks, with no more than three sessions offered at one time. During some parts of the Convention, such as keynote addresses and poster sessions, no competing activities will be scheduled.

With a month left for members to register at no cost, more than 400 persons had pre-registered according to APS Logistics officer Logan Wright. Also, more than 400 poster submissions had been received.

The Convention is being well received by commercial interests as well, with more than 29 display booths already rented.

Headquarters hotels are the Hyatt Arlington at Key Bridge, 1325 Wilson Blvd. Arlington, VA 22209, and the Best Western Rosslyn Westpark Hotel, 1900 N. Fort Myer Dr., Arlington, VA 22209. Convention room rates are \$85 per night at the Hyatt and \$65 per night at the Westpark and APS affiliation must be mentioned to receive these reduced rates. The deadline for reservations is May 15. Those attending should contact these hotels directly at the numbers in the box accompanying this article.

There are several other hotels including a Holiday Inn nearby. A Metro (Rapid Transit) station is located across the street from

the Hyatt, so attendees staying anywhere in the Washington area served by the Metro can reach the convention site quickly. This fact may not be merely academic. APS has only a total of 350 rooms available in the two convention hotels, and rooms are rapidly being reserved. Attendees should make arrangements early.

Virginia E. O'Leary is in charge of convention arrangements. In case of questions, she may be contacted at Fay House, Radcliffe College, Cambridge, MA 02138, (617) 495-8052.

Information about the program may be obtained from Nancy Anderson, Department of Psychology, University of Maryland, College Park, MD 20742, (301) 494-6389 or Judith Goggin, Department of Psychology, UTEP, El Paso, TX 79968, (915) 747-5551.

Hotel reservations for the APS Convention, June 10-12, may be made before May 15 by calling the following toll-free numbers:

Best Western

Rosslyn Westpark Hotel

1-800-368-3408

Hyatt Arlington at KeyBridge

1-800-228-9000

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Hyatt Arlington at KeyBridge
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William K. Estes Named First Editor of Psychological Science

William K. Estes has been named by the Board of Directors to be the founding editor of the APS flagship journal, **Psychological Science**. One of the world's leading journals in the mathematical modeling of learning and cognition, Estes is currently professor of Psychology at Harvard University. Estes received his Ph.D. in Experimental Psychology from the University of Minnesota in 1943. He has also held faculty positions at Stanford University and Rockefeller University, among other institutions.

Approaching his 70th birthday, Estes thought carefully before agreeing to take on the position. "The reason I was interested is we have an opportunity to do something that is really different from what has been accomplished so far" says Estes. "There was a rift with the **American Psychologist**, but it didn't go far enough. Considerably more effective communication can occur across the lines within psychology and related fields such as cognitive science, neuroscience, social science, and so on, than has been done so far."

Estes says his willingness to serve is based in part on his view of APS itself. "I'm sympathetic with the APS objectives. The objective that particularly interests me is serving the scientific, research-oriented part of psychol-

ogy -- giving it real representation. I want scientific psychology to have a real opportunity to speak out and to get into contact with broad national problems" he adds. As an example, Estes points to issues such as arms control and international security. "I hope the journal will help psychologists find out more about what is going on in these areas. There is a lot that is being done, though not always by people who call themselves psychologists."

Estes has been observing the trends within APA for sometime and understands the forces that have led to the formation of APS. "I've had a long association with the APA. It is clear to me, however, that even if they are of goodwill the APA is so dominated now by practitioners that they can't really serve the academic and research side of the discipline. They just aren't suited to represent the interests of academic-research psychologists. It's a perfectly natural split -- there is no need to object to it. It's a healthy development." He does agree that the process of evolving into a new alignment may be difficult. "Naturally, it is going to be a curious relationship for a while with people belonging to both groups. It would be neater if APS members simply moved out of the APA and the two societies could then have a

nice collaborative relationship. I have no illusions that it will be so smooth."

The journal itself is designed to straddle all areas of scientific psychology. That does not mean, however, that the journal must work to make divisions within psychology disappear, Estes believes. "I don't have an idea of being an activist for unification, except to the extent that fragmentation is facilitated by lack of communication. Communication is desirable whether or not unification is the end result. In fact, it is even more important if the field is somewhat fragmented."

Unlike most new journals, **Psychological Science** does not seem to have occasioned significant worry about adding yet another journal to the field. Estes says, in fact, that he has received almost nothing but supportive comments. "As soon as you give the briefest sketch to people they understand what we are trying to do."

The target date for the new journal is the beginning of 1990. At press time, negotiations had narrowed to two publishers. The APS Board of Directors was considering contracts submitted by both of them. Estes is already gathering an Editorial Board, and is excited by the challenge ahead. "I'm going to make a real effort" he added.

Program Being Finalized for Historic First Meeting

At press time, the Convention program was still being formed. Several of the sessions are now organized, however, and reveal something of the scope and quality of the program.

Invited addresses will include Harry P. Bahrick, Ohio Wesleyan University, on "Maintenance of Knowledge Throughout the Life-Span"; Kay Deaux, City College of New York, on "Identity and Change"; Lewis P. Lipsitt, Brown University, on "Behavior is a Life and Death Matter: Risk Factors in Development"; Joe L. Martinez, Jr., University of California, Berkeley, "Endorphin Influences on Behavioral and Neural Plasticity: Mechanisms of Action"; and Christina Maslach, University of California, Berkeley, on "Individuation: A Model of Differentness."

Other speakers will include Thomas J. Bouchard, Jr., University of Minnesota; Kelly D. Brownell, University of Pennsylvania; J. Richard Hackman, Harvard University; James S. Jackson, University of Michigan; and Stephen J. Suomi, National Institutes of Health.

"Human Emotions Across Time and Place" is the title of a symposium being organized by James R. Averill, University of Massachusetts. Scheduled participants include Carol Zander Melatosta, Long Island

Maryland-Baltimore County, in a session named "Strange Bedfellows: Some Connections and Parallels in the Biobehavioral Sciences."

Peter J. DePaulo is developing a session titled "Consumer Psychology: Advancing the Science of Attitudes and Persuasion." Participants will be Robert B. Cialdini, Arizona State University; David W. Stewart, University of Southern California; David W. Schumann, University of Tennessee; Richard E. Petty, Ohio State University; Kenneth G. DeBono, Union College; and Mark Snyder, University of Minnesota. "Non-Verbal Language Deficit, Interpersonal Interactions and Emotional Disturbance" will be discussed by Marshall P. Duke and Stephen Nowicki, Jr. of Emory University; Amy Halberstat, Vassar College; and Jeanette Haviland, Rutgers University, and Organizer Bonnie R. Strickland, University of Massachusetts. Hayne W. Reese of West Virginia University has organized a session entitled "Forecasts in Behavioral, Cognitive, Developmental, and Neuro-Psychology." Participants are Steven C. Hayes, University of Nevada - Reno; Robert S. Siegler, Carnegie-Mellon; Sanda Scarr, University of Virginia; and James Barrett, Uniformed University for the Health Sciences.

Other organizers include Hortensia

In the Clutches

Funded by nearly \$100,000 each from the American Psychological Association and the Ohio Psychological Association (OPA) a year-long campaign is underway in Ohio to show the public "who psychologists are." According to APA's Practice Directorate, the goal of the campaign is "to expand the market share for psychologists" and in particular to open up "new markets."

A prominent feature of the campaign will be advertisements showing King Kong with Fay Rae in his clutches. The ads carry the caption "Do your problems sometimes seem larger than life?" Clip out coupons are available to request OPA to send information on psychological services. J. Renae Norton, Psy.D., chair of OPA's "marketing committee", says that the campaign is "only the beginning."

Do your problems
sometimes seem

D. Brownell, University of Pennsylvania; J. Richard Hackman, Harvard University; James S. Jackson, University of Michigan; and Stephen J. Suomi, National Institutes of Health.

"Human Emotions Across Time and Place" is the title of a symposium being organized by James R. Averill, University of Massachusetts. Scheduled participants include Carol Zander Malatesta, Long Island University; Phillip Shaver, SUNY Buffalo; and Joseph de Rivera, Clark University, with Marvin Zuckerman, University of Delaware as discussant. John W. Donahoe, University of Massachusetts, and Stevan Harnad, **Behavioral and Brain Sciences**, Princeton University will join A. Charles Catania, University of

Massachusetts. Hayne W. Reese of West Virginia University has organized a session entitled "Forecasts in Behavioral, Cognitive, Developmental, and Neuro-Psychology." Participants are Steven C. Hayes, University of Nevada - Reno; Robert S. Siegler, Carnegie-Mellon; Sanda Scarr, University of Virginia; and James Barrett, Uniformed University for the Health Sciences.

Other organizers include Hortensia Amaro, Boston University Medical School; Gregory C. Carey, University of Colorado; Lynn Cooper, Columbia University; Ursula M. Delworth, University of Iowa; John Giannotti, Princeton University; Richard F. Thompson, University of Southern California; and Elaine Walker, Emory University.

Vendors Support the Convention As Well

APS has received an excellent response from those renting booth space at the APS Convention. All available space has been allotted, according to Roger Mellgren, exhibit manager.

Most exhibitors are publishing companies, with Lafayette Instruments being the exception. The exhibits serve a mutual purpose by providing convention-goers a chance to see what is new in books and equipment and exhibitors a chance to attract potential authors and customers.

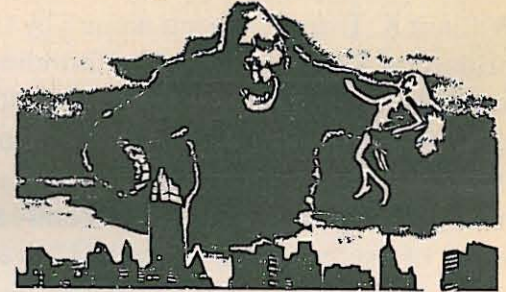
"Publishers perceive APS as a solid organization with good potential authors. They've told me, 'You're exactly the kind of people we want to stay close to. You're the ones who do the writing and research as well as the buying'" Mellgren says.

Exhibitors include ABLEX Publishing Corporation; Academic Press; Allyn and Bacon; Annual Reviews, Inc.; Basic Books; Brooks/Cole; William C. Brown; Cambridge University Press; Conference Book Service; Lawrence Erlbaum Associates; The Free Press; Guilford; Harcourt, Brace, Jovanovich; Harper and Row; Holt, Reinhart and Winston; Houghton Mifflin; Jossey-Bass; McGraw-Hill; Random House/Knopf; McMillan; W. W. Norton; Oxford University Press; Pergamon Press; Publishers Book Exhibit; Sage; Scott-Foresman; Springer-Verlag; Worth Publishers; and Yale University Press.

Booth rental will provide substantial support for APS convention expenses.

Norton, Psy.D., chair of OPA's "marketing committee", says that the campaign is "only the beginning."

Do your problems
sometimes seem
larger than life?



What readers are reading in Dayton, Cincinnati, Columbus, Cleveland, and Toledo magazines.

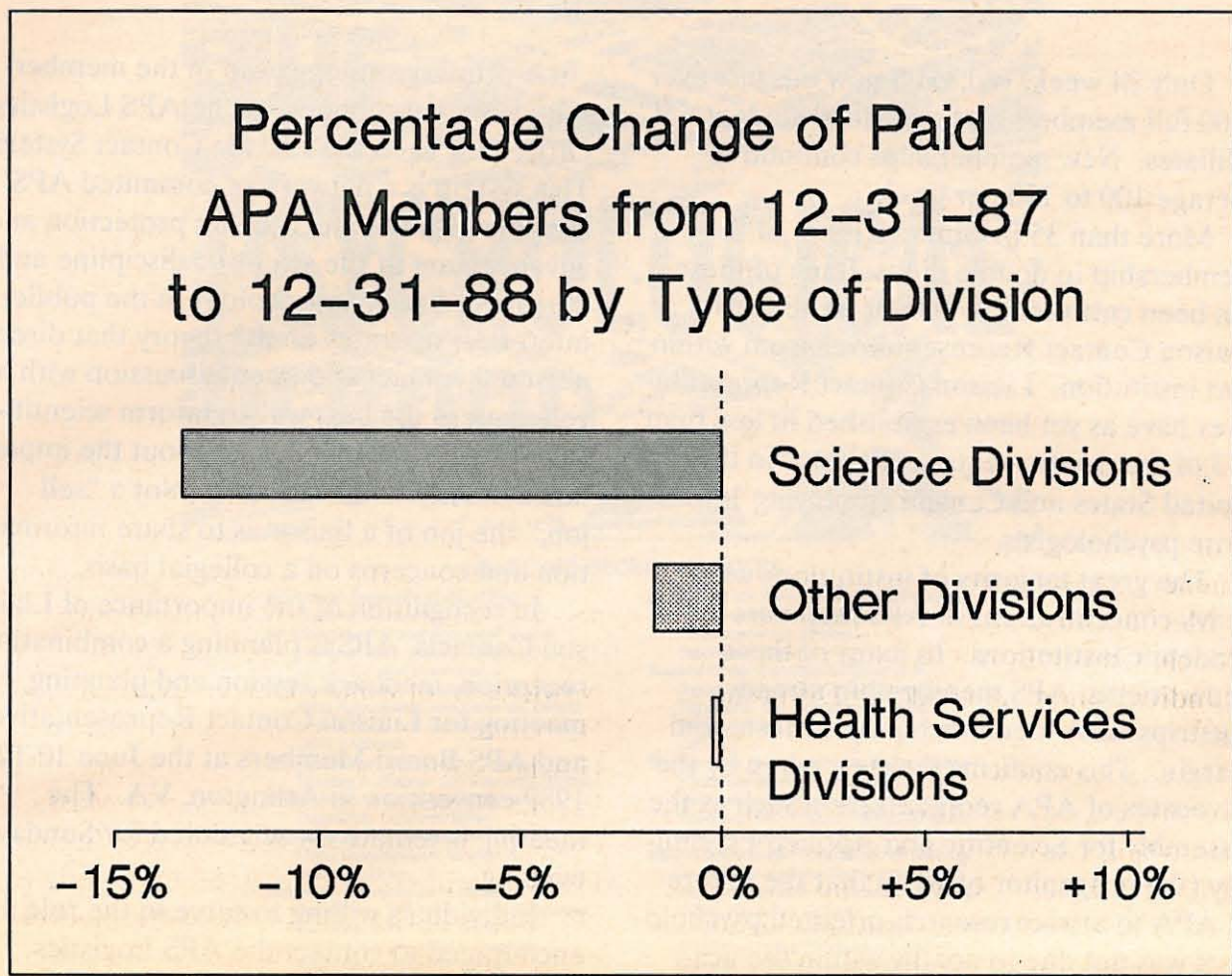
Convention Free to APS Members Registering Before April 1

No registration fee will be charged to APS members who register for the APS convention before April 1. This waiver applies to student members as well as to professional members. As of April 1, registration will cost professional members \$25 and student members \$10.

Non-member professionals may register for a cost of \$50 before April 1 or \$75 after that date, while non-member students may register for \$10 at any time. Due to limited hotel space, persons planning to attend the convention are advised to reserve their hotel rooms as soon as possible.

APA Scientific Divisions Continue to Bleed

The number of science-oriented APA members who have paid their dues as of the end of 1988 seems to have fallen off substantially. Considering only those Divisions who participated in the Science Weekend, paying members fell from 14,465 as of the end of 1987 to 12,537 as of the end of 1988. Part of the drop can be accounted for by the drop in Division 1 (General) membership to their first imposition of a special assessment. Even with Division 1 set aside, however, the same pattern is evident. Other scientifically-oriented divisions, such as Division 3 (Experimental), 6 (Physiological and Comparative), 7 (Developmental), 21 (Applied Experimental and Engineering), 25 (Behavior Analysis) and 28 (Psychopharmacology) had percentage drops nearly as large as or even larger than that experienced by Division 1. By comparison, the health service Divisions held their own. 25,240 members of the Divisions had paid their dues by the end of 1987. For 1988 the figure was 25,148. On a percentage basis, 71% of the members of science-oriented Divisions have not yet paid their APA dues compared to 60% of the members of health service Divisions. Of the 11 Divisions participating in the Science weekend, none reached an 80%-paid status, and 6 of these Divisions are below 70% paid. Of the 14 health service Divisions



-15% -10% -5% 0% +5% +10%

of science-oriented Divisions have recently paid their APA dues compared to 80% of the members of health service Divisions. Of the 11 Divisions participating in the dues weekend, none reached an 80%-paid level, and 6 of these Divisions are below 70%. Of the 14 health service Divisions, 5 are below 70% and 9 are above 80%. Failure to pay dues in a timely fashion does not necessarily mean that the person has forfeited APA membership. Some may have opted to retain APA membership without Divisional affiliation. Others may be taking a hard-line and see attitude.

"Even if they are of goodwill the APA is so dominated now by practitioners that they can't really serve the academic and research side of the discipline. They just aren't suited to represent the interests of academic-research psychologists."

William K. Estes

Founding Editor, **Psychological Science**

CALL FOR PROPOSALS: APF'S ESTHER KATZ ROSEN SYMPOSIUM on the Psychological Development of Gifted Children. The American Psychological Foundation (APF) solicits proposals by university-based individuals or groups for funds to sponsor an APF-authorized Esther Katz Rosen Symposium on the Psychological Development of Gifted Children. The symposium series is aimed at encouraging the development of basic and applied research to advance knowledge and understanding of the development of gifted and talented children. Potential applicants need not demonstrate existing programs of research on the subject, but must indicate how the presence of the symposium series on the campus would stimulate the development of such a research effort at that site as well as how the symposium series would serve to stimulate the community of developmentally oriented researchers. The symposium series will be supported for three years and will be considered for renewal for an additional two years. Up to \$25,000 per year may be requested. For additional information write to:

The Board of Trustees
American Psychological Foundation

1200 Seventeenth St. N.W.
Washington, DC 20036

The Henry A. Murray Research Center of Radcliffe College will host the **Summer Personality Institute**, July 10-14, 1989. The institute, supported by the John D. & Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation, is being offered to provide training in three important personality constructs and to demonstrate the use of archival data for personality research. Sessions on motives, explanatory style, and life tasks will be led by David Winter, Chris Peterson, Nancy Cantor and Julie Norem. Participants may elect to attend one, two, or all three of the training sessions. The Murray Center is a social science data archive focusing on the study of lives over time and on issues of concern to women. For further information, contact:

Evelyn Liberatore
Murray Research Center
10 Garden Street
Cambridge, MA 02138
or call (617) 495-8140.

THE INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF CONFLICT MANAGEMENT is soliciting original empirical and conceptual articles, case studies, and role-playing exercises in the following areas: organizational conflict, negotiation and bargaining, peace, international conflict, mediation, arbitration, communication and conflict, and conflict in the public sector. Manuscripts should follow the APA style guide. Four copies of the manuscript and requests for other details should be sent to:

Afzal Rahim, Editor
**The International Journal of
Conflict Management**
Department of Management and Marketing
Western Kentucky University
Bowling Green, KY 42101
(502) 745-5408 / 782-2601

APS Membership Soars to Over 5,000 in First 24 Weeks

Only 24 weeks old, APS now has just over 4000 full members and over 1000 student affiliates. New memberships continue to average 100 to 150 per week.

More than 35 institutions have APS membership in double digits. Each of these has been cultivated by one or more APS Liaison Contact Representatives from within that institution. Liaison Contact Representatives have as yet been established in less than 1/3 of the departments or divisions in the United States and Canada employing 10 or more psychologists.

The great majority of institutions with heavy concentrations of APS members are academic institutions. In many of these departments, APS membership already outstrips APA membership by a substantial margin. This confirms the view taken by the advocates of APA reorganization such as the Assembly for Scientific and Applied Psychology (the progenitor of APS) that the failure of APA to attract research-oriented psychologists was not due to apathy within the academic community.

A primary strategy used in the membership drive, coordinated by the APS Logistics Office, has been the Liaison Contact System. This system is a network of committed APS members who are focused on protection and advancement of the scientific discipline and the giving away of psychology in the public interest. It operates on the theory that direct personal contact and open discussion with a colleague is the best way to inform scientifically-oriented psychologists about the importance of APS and its mission. Not a "sell job," the job of a liaison is to share information and concerns on a collegial basis.

In recognition of the importance of Liaison Contacts, APS is planning a combination reception, feedback session and planning meeting for Liaison Contact Representatives and APS Board Members at the June 10-12, 1989 convention in Arlington, VA. The meeting is tentatively scheduled for Sunday evening.

Individuals willing to serve in the role are encouraged to contact the APS Logistics Office at 1-800-950-4APS (1-800-950-4277).

TOP 35 INSTITUTIONS IN APS MEMBERSHIP

(as of February 1, 1989)

Rank	Institution	Number of Members	Liaison Contact(s)
1	University of Minnesota	44	Richard Weinberg/ Sue Gavy
2	University of California Los Angeles	37	Marilyn Brewer/ George Katz/ Barry Nathan/ Norman Feshbach
3	University of Colorado	26	D. Cartwright
3	Ohio State University	26	Mari Riess Jones
3	Stanford University	26	Leonard Horowitz/ James Greeno
6	University of Pittsburg	25	Mark Strauss
7	University of Southern California	23	Barry Nathan/ Earnest Green
8	Pennsylvania State	21	Robert Plomin/ Richard Lerner
9	University of California- Berkeley	20	Irvin Hoffer
9	University of Washington	20	Elizabeth Loftus
11	Arizona State University	18	Nancy Eisenberg
11	University of Texas- Austin	18	Clare Weinstein
11	University of Illinois	18	Fred Kanfer
11	University of Virginia	18	Sandra Scarr
15	University of Houston	17	Hilary Karp/ Norman Kagan
15	University of Oregon	17	Myron Rothbart
17	University of Maryland	16	Irwin Goldstein/ Robert Feldman
17	Duke University	16	Robert Carson/ Robert Erickson
17	Michigan State Univ.	16	Fred Lopez
17	California State-Long Beach	16	Ralph Hupka
21	University of Arizona	15	Lee Seabright

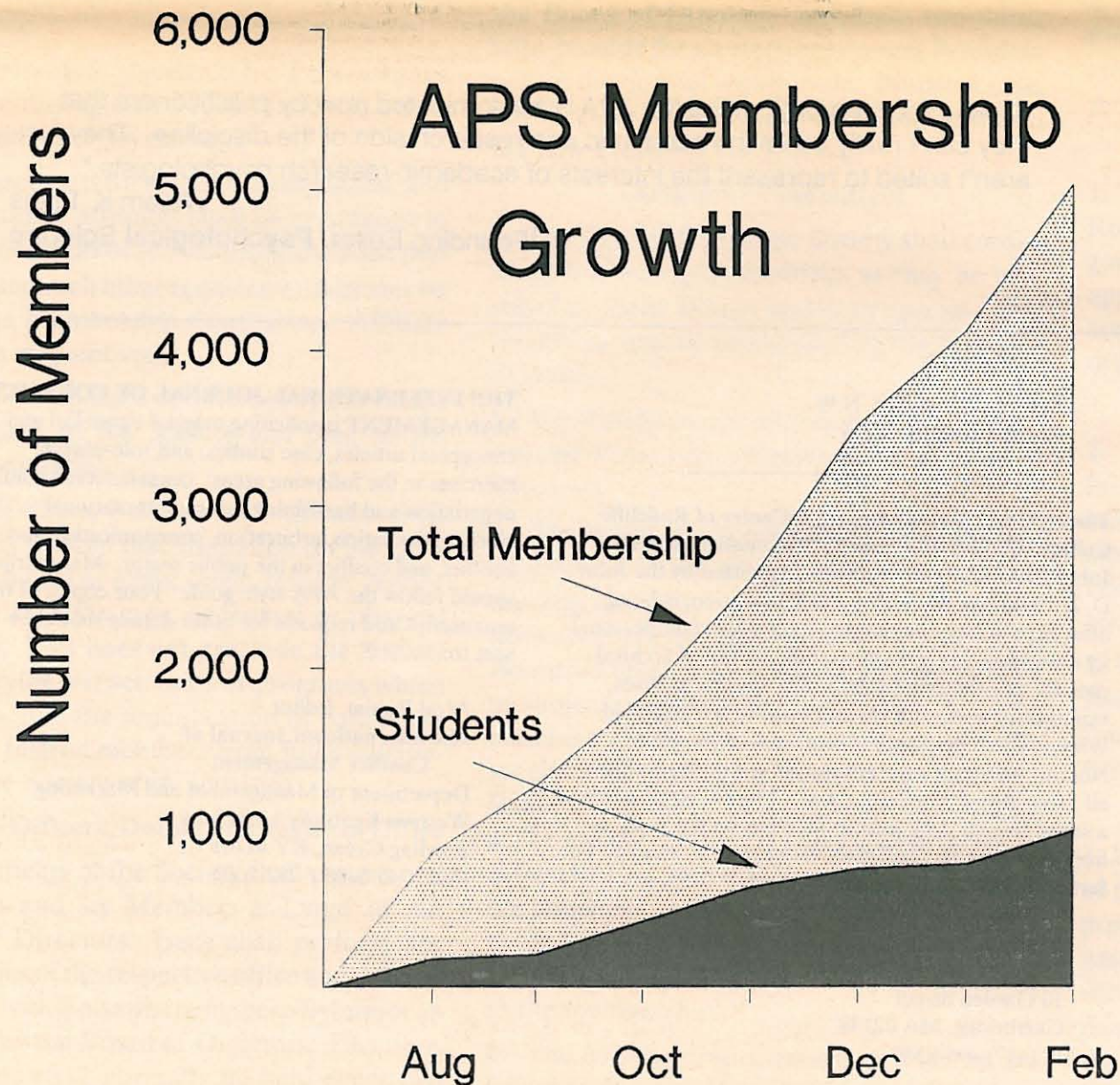
6,000

APS Membership

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11	University of Illinois	18	Fred Kanfer
11	University of Virginia	18	Sandra Scarr
15	University of Houston	17	Hilary Karp/ Norman Kagan
15	University of Oregon	17	Myron Rothbart
17	University of Maryland	16	Irwin Goldstein/ Robert Feldman
17	Duke University	16	Robert Carson/ Robert Erickson
17	Michigan State Univ.	16	Fred Lopez
17	California State-Long Beach	16	Ralph Hupka
21	University of Arizona	15	Lee Sechrest
21	Emory University	15	Richard Lewine
21	University of Connecticut	15	Richard Bloomer
24	University of Michigan	14	Robert Zajonc/ Keith Trujillo
25	New York University	13	Richard Campbell
25	University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill	13	Marc Applebaum
25	North Carolina State	13	Paul Thayer
28	University of Georgia	12	William O'Leary/ Roger Thomas/ Denise Park
28	Carnegie-Mellon	12	Robyn Dawes
28	Vanderbilt University	12	Tim McNamara
28	Iowa State University	12	Sharon Griffin-Pearson
32	University of California-Santa Barbara	11	Roberto Refinetti
32	University of California-Riverside	11	Lewis Petrinovich
32	San Diego State	11	John Grossberg
35	Bowling Green State	10	Robert Guion/ Gene Stone
35	University of Kansas	10	Edward Morris
35	Georgia State University	10	Samuel Deitz/ Duane Rumbaugh

Special recognition for smaller departments:

Indiana University of Pennsylvania	10	Mario Sussman/ Kenneth Heller
Northern Illinois	9	Martin Kaplan
University of Akron	7	Cynthia Kolodner

1988 Financial Data

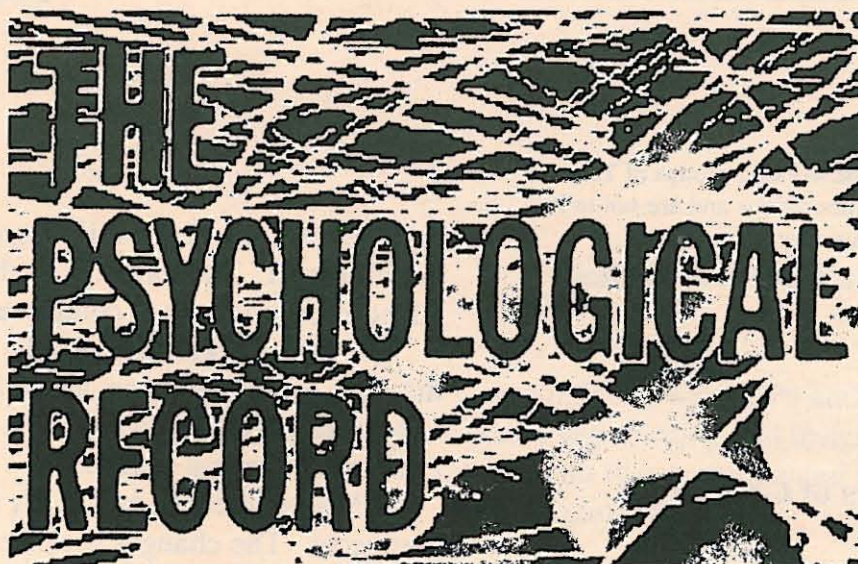
Breakdown of 1988 APS Expenses and Income by Type and Location of Activity

Activity from 8-1-88 to 12-31-88

Reported by: Steven C. Hayes

Secretary-Treasurer

<u>Source</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Cash Assets	
Balance from ASAP	1,276.24
Income from dues	165,350.00
Interest income	141.25
Total Cash Assets	\$166,767.49
Expenses	
Oklahoma office	
Staff	24,000.00
Printing	2,702.51
Expenses	6,843.94
Equipment	3,818.83
Phone and Mailing	3,246.14
Home office expenses	
Staff	2,449.50
Visa/MC processing	580.67
Expenses	1,302.91



SELECTED RECENT ARTICLES

- | | |
|---|---|
| An Animal Analogue of Gambling.
Stephen B. Kendall. | Preference for Terminal-Link Key Pecking
In Concurrent Homogeneous and
Heterogeneous Chains.
Stephen P. Starin. |
| An Ethoexperimental Approach to the
Study of Fear. Robert J. Blanchard
and D. Caroline Blanchard. | Second-Order Conditional Control of
Symmetric and Transitive Stimulus
Relations: The Influence of Order
Effects. Craig H. Kennedy and Richard
Laitinen. |
| Effects of Shock Controllability on Alpha
Male Aggression and Defense, Defeat
of Intruders, and Defensive Burying.
Jon L. Williams. | Response of Neonatal Prairie Rattlesnakes
(Crotalus viridis) to Conspecific and
Heterospecific Chemical Cues. Kent M.
Scudder, David Chiszar, Hobart M. Smith,
and Ted Melcer. |
| "Superstitious" Behavior in Children.
Gregory A. Wagner and Edward K. Morris. | Effects of Schedule and Length of Training
on Reward-Induced Stereotypy and
Negative Transfer in Humans. Denise K.
Gross and Arthur Gutman. |
| Behaviorism and the New Science of
Cognition. Laurence Miller. | Please Parse the Sentence: Animal
Cognition in the Procrustean Bed of
Linguistics. Ronald J. Schusterman and
Robert C. Gisiner. |
| Professional and Personal Blunders in
Child Development Research.
Myrtle McGraw. | In Which Procrustean Bed Does the Sea
Lion Sleep Tonight? Louis M. Herman. |
| Response Interactions in Multiple
Schedules: The Influence of Response
Displacement. Iver H. Iversen. | Some Factors that Influence Transfer of
Oddity Performance in the Pigeon.
Richard B. Roberts, David Grunth, James |
| Nonvolition in Hypnosis: A Semiotic
Analysis. Theodore R. Sarbin. | |
| Universal and Personal Helplessness: A
Test of the Reformulated Model.
Miriam E. Kramer and Robert A. Rosellini. | |
| The Logic of Research and the Scientific
Status of the Law of Effect. | |

Mailing and Phone	875.62
Accounting fees	1,200.00
Printing	3,418.93
Journal	762.00
Boston Meeting Expenses	3,049.98
Nominations Ballot Mailing	1,417.75
APA Convention expenses	3,903.56
Remaining Boston office expenses	626.65
Other staff	295.00
Miscellaneous	1,864.34
Total Expenses	(\$62,358.33)
Ending Balance	\$104,409.16

Quotes of Interest

"...a fresh start is ... 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
Harvard University

"The APS will have an essential role in meeting the needs of psychology researchers"

Herbert W. Simon
Carnegie-Mellon University

Backward Second-Order Conditioning in Flavor Aversion Learning. Robert R. Mowrer, Douglas E. Krug, and Stephen B. Klein.

Kramer, and William Schultz.
The Effects of Lag Value on the Operant Control of Response Variability Under Free-Operant and Discrete-Response Procedures. Charles J. Morris.

The Psychological Record is a general journal of psychology. Since 1937 it has published psychological theory and research concerned with a broad range of topics in the discipline. Rapid publication of accepted manuscripts assures that each issue contains very recent work.

In the belief that reading **The Psychological Record** may facilitate the development of students' journal reading habits, **The Psychological Record** is continuing a special student subscription rate.

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The Psychological Record, Gambier, Ohio 43022-9623

Finance, D.C., and Undergrads

Committees Formed

Chairpersons for one new committee and two task forces have been named by APS President Janet Spence.

Paul Thayer will chair the APS Finance Committee. Other members will include Robert Glaser, Kathy Grady, Marlyne Kilbey and Nancy Anderson. Secretary-Treasurer Steven Hayes will be an ex-officio member.

The committee will work with the APS Board of Directors to draw up proposed annual budgets for the society, its activities and its committees. "It will be responsible for working out membership and income projections, overseeing the treasurer's office and developing advice on the handling and investments of the organization's funds," Spence says. The Finance Committee will also work

with the task force, headed by Virginia O'Leary, looking into the establishment of a permanent ASP presence in Washington, D.C.

Charles Brewer will chair a task force on undergraduate education. This group ultimately will become part of a larger education committee with members representing both undergraduate and graduate institutions. "APS's role for the foreseeable future is to facilitate groups with common interests coming together. I expect task forces of this sort to devise their own action agendas. Then the organization will try to help them from there," Spence says.

THE SUMMIT: WORKING GROUPS

The reports from the working groups of **The Summit** reflect their deliberations and are not to be taken to be official APS policy.

Letters of Greeting

“Many years ago, E.G. Boring predicted that the future of the APA would depend upon whether those members who would eventually compose a very large majority, because there would be more professional places for them in American life, could control their own interest 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.”

Science Advocacy

The interests of scientific psychology must be promoted and protected, particularly at the Federal level. The day is past when scientists can attempt to stay “above the fray.” Science advocacy is a necessary component of efforts to serve psychology as a discipline.

The group acknowledged the contributions made to this effort by so many groups, including the APA, the Federation, and others. APS should work closely with other groups and add to what is already being done. The group felt that it was a good idea for APS to have joined the Federation for that reason.

APS should encourage APA to continue its efforts in science advocacy, and applaud those that occur. The changes within organized psychology, however, suggest that scientific psychologists cannot simply leave the responsibility for science advocacy to others. APS itself must have a strong science advocacy program.

The group felt that a Washington, D.C. presence is vital for APS. It recommended that APS establish such a presence in 1989, and suggested that \$100,000 be budgeted for this purpose this year. A budget of \$250,000 was suggested for 1990.

Enhancing the Identity of Psychology as a

Psychological Society seems to me to be the natural next step in the furtherance of psychology as a science.”

B. F. Skinner
Harvard University

“Best wishes to all attending the APS-sponsored Summit Meeting on strengthening the psychological research base. There are many scientific and professional concerns of scientific psychology that are fundamental and quite different from the concerns of (guild-oriented and, independent) practicing psychologists. The APS will have an essential role in meeting the needs of psychology researchers and teachers for organizations focusing uniquely on psychological science.”

Herbert W. Simon
Carnegie-Mellon University

Enhancing the Identity of Psychology as a Coherent Scientific Discipline

The discussion opened with several individuals expressing concerns about 1) specializations and psychologists leaving psychology departments and 2) what is the center or core of psychological science. Frequently mentioned for the “center” of psychology were terms such as behavior, theory of action, mind/behavior, the methodology that holds us together, and the whole individual.

The very success of our discipline can lead to specialization and fractionalization. With so many different organizations holding meetings and publishing journals, what we are missing is a unified approach particularly in the ways we represent ourselves to society.

The discussion proceeded to the issue of labels. If “behavior” is what is holding us together, is psychology the correct label? Because we can not redefine what we want psychology to mean there was considerable discussion and differing opinions regarding changing the “name” in order to create a new image, removed from “pop” psychology. In addition, some state laws may not let psychologists call themselves psychologists. It was pointed out that to change a name we had to organize people to get behind it. There was discussion about the common graduate core course versus a “chinese menu” selection for psychology graduate students. Some felt we should move our field closer to biology. Others were concerned about trying to name a moving target, the “brand” name goodness of psychology and how much recognition we loose when giving it up. Some wanted to try harder to regain the meaning of psychological sciences; others had an interest in developing an alternative to “psychology”.

It was suggested that we use the measurement tools and techniques that we have to determine which of the terms our colleagues like, e.g. behavior, behavioral science, psychological behavior. In addition if we group the specialty sciences we might use Psychological Sciences of America, Association of Psychology Scientists, American Society of Psychological Sciences.

The group agreed to straw votes on several issues, and the numbers in favor are shown:

- 1) Should we retain the adjective (psychological) 15;
- 2) Should we retain the singular 1; plurals 15; abstaining 1.

We recommended forming a Committee or Task Force (working with COGDOP) to study names and find out with our measurement tools/techniques what our colleagues want. Robert Epstein indicated to the group he had a computer data base of names he would make available to such a Committee.

CONSIDER THE ISSUES

Protecting Scientific Values in Education and Training:

This group expressed general appreciation of the value of academic diversity in insuring viability of scientific psychology as it evolves. We recognized the legitimate need to insure at least some commonalities of training experiences for selected practice areas. Excessively over-specified and constrained graduate education, however may fail to permit the academic diversity necessary to successful training of scientists and scientist-practitioners.

We noted three general levels of actions that have been adopted to protect clients of psychologists: a. licensure of individuals (by government for area specific service delivery or use of title "psychologist", depending on state or province), b. accreditation of programs ("quality assurance" seal of approval given by a guild association for a course training; non-invasive for departments), and c. designation of psychology programs (designation by USPB and the National Register making students eligible to stand for licensure exams).

We discussed whether or how APS should be involved in any of the above processes. The group consensus was that APS should not get involved in accreditation at the present time but rather promote science values in practice and training for practice. Specifically

Reactions From Participants

"Contemplating what APS and psychology could become was exciting and invigorating; the sense of freedom that accompanied this task was both startling and diagnostic."

P. Paul Heppner, Ph.D.
Representative of the Division of Counseling
Psychology

"The high quality of the leadership of APS was impressive. APS' sharp focus of interest on scientific research and its applications appealed to me. APS is off to an excellent start."

M. C. Wittrock
Representative, Division of Educational Psychology

psychologists: a. licensure of individuals (by government for area specific service delivery or use of title "psychologist", depending on state or province), b. accreditation of programs ('quality assurance' seal of approval given by a guild association for a course training; non-invasive for departments), and c. designation of psychology programs (designation by AASP and the National Register making students eligible to stand for licensure exams). We discussed whether or how APS should be involved in any of the above processes. The group consensus was that APS should not get involved in accreditation at the present time but rather promote science values in practice and training for practice. Specifically APS should work with AASPB to insure that (as is presently the case) core basic psychological science course work remains a requirement central for the designation of psychology programs.

The role of MA psychologist was discussed (as well as the BA briefly) as regards the presently active and increasing role in psychological services to clients. The group generally felt that APS's role was to promote adequate core psychological science training of the MA and BA to insure their being informed, able, and critical consumers and utilizers of psychological science and emerging research in their activities.

The group discussed the general evolution in all other disciplines that have developed professional practices. In these, there has quickly followed a separation of the training programs into different departments. The group generally felt that psychology still had a common core and that the science and the practice still could inform and enrich each other because the science and practice were still in their infancy and because effective mechanisms for technology transfer were not yet in place. Additionally, it was argued that practice might easily become divorced from its science base to its detriment.

impressive. APS' sharp focus of interest on scientific research and its applications appealed to me. APS is off to an excellent start."

M. C. Wittrock
Representative, Division of Educational Psychology

"There was a sense of participating in the history of scientific psychology throughout the course of the meeting"

Robert Glaser
APS Steering Committee

"I came away convinced that APS is a good idea"

Joel Saegert
Immediate Past President, Division of Consumer Psychology

THE SUMMIT

"I was very impressed, pleased and interested by the diversity of interests among the participants. They had in common a commitment to scientific procedures as a basis for the furthering and promulgation of psychology. The diversity is large enough to embrace people like me, who are interested in social policy as well as social issues in psychological research."

Seymour Feshbach
Representative from The Society for the Psychological Study of Social Issues (Division 9)

APA divisions and psychological organizations nonaligned with APA."

Dan Landers
Representative of the Division of the Psychology of Exercise and Sport

Scientific Values in Psychological Practice

The group first agreed that if APS is to stand up for scientific values in psychology, it must do so also in the area of practice. There were several reasons cited. APS has always been composed of both basic and applied psychologists and thus an interest in scientific values in practice is natural for us. Some argued it would be immoral to have scientific values and yet not apply them in an area of psychology that has such a direct effect on others' welfare.

One of the main principles agreed upon was that the issue should not be **who** is doing something (e.g., as it is in licensing or credentialing) but **what** they are doing. Practices that are known to be ineffective on the basis of scientific data should be eliminated, regardless of the training of those engaging in these practices. The group felt that APS should develop reports about what is scientifically established in particular applied areas (e.g., how best to treat particular disorders). The group discussed ways this could be done most responsibly (e.g., by circulating drafts widely). Such knowledge might be shared with insurance companies or other groups to help reduce the promotion and use of scientifically unsound techniques.

In a related vein, the group thought that particularly blatant forms of psychological quackery (handwriting analysis was one candidate) should be debunked on an occasional basis by APS to keep public awareness high about the presence of fraudulent and worthless practices. Debunking techniques that falsely claim to be "scientifically proven" was recommended as a priority, since such programs have the additional effect of confusing the public about the nature of the scientific enterprise.

APA divisions and psychological organizations nonaligned with APA.”

Dan Landers
Representative of the Division of the Psychology
of Exercise and Sport

"The summit was the most exciting professional event I've ever attended, and APS is to be applauded for taking initiative. People were working together beautifully, and I sensed a strong common mission, built around two themes: the need to build a new scientific society that will be independent of APA, and the need to promote the science effectively in the public domain. Psychology is a tainted field, both because of the uneven quality of clinical practice and because of the iron heel of pop psychology."

Robert Epstein, Ph.D.
Executive Director
Cambridge Center for Behavioral Studies

basis by APS to keep public awareness high about the presence of fraudulent and worthless practices. Debunking techniques that falsely claim to be "scientifically proven" was recommended as a priority, since such programs have the additional effect of confusing the public about the nature of the scientific enterprise.

Use of Science in the Public Interest

The thirteen individuals who attended this session focused on how science can be used to inform public policy. It was generally agreed that the only "real" advocacy for which there is consensus is advocating for additional funds for research and training. When advocacy refers to urging that bill x be written in form y, no consensus exists.

There are however, two forms of proaction about which there was general agreement. Public education was one. The need to provide the public with accurate information about social and behavioral science was stressed. We have a responsibility to inform policy makers of what is known by social and behavioral scientists so that the information can be used.

It was clear to the group that this responsibility necessarily extends to tracking opportunities to make scientific input available to Congress. There was agreement that a mechanism ought to be developed to establish links between our efforts to educate in the policy arena and those of other groups with similar goals.

Divisions

Participants in this working group were representatives from over 20 Divisions of APA, some already affiliates of APS and others still considering whether to affiliate or contribute. The content of the session consisted of two parts. For the first half of the meeting, participants were briefed by Ann Howard on the activities of the APS Task Force on APA Divisions and on issues regarding legal relationships between APA and its Divisions and the ability of Divisions to affiliate with other organizations such as APS.

As background to this discussion, it was noted that Division representatives to APS's Council of Representatives played an important role in the founding of APS, and that many of the Divisions--as organizations of scientifically oriented psychologists--have a continuing interest in APS, independent of their relationship to APA. Thus, the role that Divisions (qua Divisions) can and should play in the structure and activities of APS is of ongoing concern.

Ann Howard summarized the content of a legal opinion submitted to the APS Board of Directors dealing with the nature of the legal and fiscal relationships between APA and its component Divisions, as implied by APA Bylaws and Association Rules. Of particular concern were the findings expressed in the opinion that APA has the right and responsibility to monitor Division activities (including their affiliation with outside organizations, which may be prohibited) for compliance with APA Bylaws, and that should a Division dissolve its association with APA, APA retains control over Division assets (such as journals, bank accounts, etc.). It was pointed out that the validity of these assumptions is particularly problematic for those Divisions that are also separately incorporated as Societies, where the prevailing assumption has been that such Societies can exist, accumulate assets, and act independently of their APA Division status. (Of the Divisions represented at the meeting, only 3 or 4 are currently incorporated as Societies, although several others have been considering such incorporation.)

In light of the APA legal opinion, the right of Divisions to affiliate with APS in any formal sense is left in doubt (although it was clear that Divisions are free to make "small" donations

"During the battles over APA re-organization, any number of research psychologists must have thought, "If we could only start over again, we could avoid some of these problems." APS is, literally, a "back to the drawing board" approach to organizing scientific psychology. My interactions with the APS leaders have been exciting and stimulating, and have given me optimism about the future of my profession that I have not felt since I was a more naive graduate student a decade ago."

Joe Rodgers

Representative of the Division of Population and Environmental Psychology

"The discussions were lively, constructive,

ons that are also separately incorporated as Societies, where the prevailing assumption has been that such Societies can exist, accumulate assets, and act independently of their APA Division status. (Of the Divisions represented at the meeting, only 3 or 4 are currently incorporated as Societies, although several others have been considering such incorporation.)

In light of the APA legal opinion, the right of Divisions to affiliate with APS in any formal sense is left in doubt (although it was clear that Divisions are free to make "small" donations to organizations such as APS if they choose). Division representatives were concerned about the implications of the opinion for Division autonomy.

The second half of the work group session was devoted to an exchange of ideas regarding the optimal organizational structure for APS and its relations to other Societies (and/or Divisions of APA). It was generally agreed that APS should remain a membership organization (as opposed to a formal Federation of psychological societies), but that it was important to make some provision for the functioning of "substantive interest groups," either within the APS structure or through a system of affiliated groups. It was also generally agreed, however, that such interest groups should not be units of political representation within APS (as Divisions are within APA), at least not during the current stage of development of APS.

Joint Actions

This group was composed primarily of the representatives of scientific societies other than APA Divisions. The group reaffirmed APS's decision to stay a membership organization. There was a concern that the meaning of "organizational affiliation" with APS should be clarified. Some wished assurance that APS does not seek to control the behavior of its affiliates. This seemed clear. Presently, affiliation simply ensures that groups are "in the loop." Some felt affiliation should entail more power within APS.

Other groups felt that a more involved kind of affiliation may also be useful. These groups may wish to relate themselves to APS by holding joint conventions, or by using APS for such office functions as collecting dues and managing finances. Perhaps two different kinds of affiliation might be useful.

The group felt APS should continue to organize Leadership Conferences, such as the Summit itself. A conference on the cohesion of psychology as a science was mentioned.

"The discussions were lively, constructive, and perceptive of the difficulties and hard work that the formation of a new organization entails. . . . APS seems to be a thriving new organization in process of becoming.

Ellen Kimmel, Representative from the Division of the Psychology of Women

The meeting brought me to the recognition that there is a deep, widely shared concern among research psychologists that their perspective is not being represented. The representatives were simply unanimous that the APA has failed in that role and that something new is needed. I hope the APS can become that something new."

William R. Lovallo
Representative, Society for Behavioral Medicine

SCIENCE NOTES

NIMH PEER REVIEW SYSTEM UNDER REVIEW

At the urging of NIMH Director Lewis Judd, the NIMH Extramural Science Advisory Board is undertaking a review of the peer review system at NIMH. Among the items identified for review is the relationship between executive secretaries and review committees. At NIMH executive secretaries are managers, not decision makers; while at NSF the program officer makes decisions about funding with review committees serving in an advisory capacity. The NSF arrangement makes it possible for the program officer to override committee recommendations, for example to balance the research portfolio. Alternatively, at NIMH, the composition of the review committee may determine the areas of science funded.

The variety and volume of proposals reviewed by NIMH create problems for the peer review system. Given the volume of proposals, only one or two people on a panel have primary responsibility for review of a given proposal. According to some scientists, those on a panel chosen to review a particular proposal do not always have expertise in the area from which the proposal emerges. Proposals to NIMH are funnelled through the PHS Division of Re-

bility of a problem in the review system and Posner has agreed to remain on board to help rectify the problem.

NEW ASSISTANT DIRECTOR FOR BBS AT NSF

Mary E. Clutter has been appointed Assistant Director for Biological, Behavioral and Social Sciences (BBS) of NSF. Since October 1988, she had been the acting Assistant Director for BBS, following the resignation of David T. Kingsbury.

She earned a doctorate in botany from the University of Pittsburgh in 1960, after receiving her undergraduate degree in biology at Allegheny College in 1953. She completed her postdoctoral training at Yale University. Her research was in the area of plant development, with a special focus on the structure and function of giant chromosomes in plant embryo development. She is a member of Sigma Xi.

Clutter came to NSF in 1976 as Program Director for Developmental Biology under NSF's rotator program. She has served recently as Division Director of Cellular Biosciences and previously as NSF's Senior Science Advisor to NSF Director, Erich Bloch. Clutter also serves on the AAAS Board of Directors, a

involving animals approved by a federal agency to ascertain whether the proposal is duplicative of other research. Projects considered duplicative could not receive federal funds.

Acquisition by the National Library of Medicine (NLM), in full-text form, of all biomedical information owned by each federal agency or available for its use. The NLM would be directed to transcribe, store and make available to research institutions at cost the full-text of all information acquired by the library after January 1, 1960. The NLM would also support, by grants and contracts, the creation of new information for teaching and training in modern methods of information storage and dissemination.

NIH REGIONAL MEETINGS ON SUPPORT OF MINORITIES

NIH will hold the first of a series of five regional public meetings to be conducted under the auspices of the Office of the Director, NIH, on "Programs for Support of Minorities in Biomedical Research". The purposes of the meetings are: 1) To provide current information concerning the activities of the NIH by describing in broad terms existing programs offered by NIH. and 2) To solicit through pub-

The variety and volume of proposals reviewed by NIMH create problems for the peer review system. Given the volume of proposals, only one or two people on a panel have primary responsibility for review of a given proposal. According to some scientists, those on a panel chosen to review a particular proposal do not always have expertise in the area from which the proposal emerges. Proposals to NIMH are funnelled through the PHS Division of Research Grants, which decides where a particular proposal will be referred.

Another item for review is the degree of coordination between NIMH program offices and the offices handling proposal reviews. The Board is expected to grapple with these and other considerations over the course of 1989. Researchers and others wishing to share ideas with the Board should direct them to Anthony Pollitt, Chief, Policy Coordination Branch, NIMH, Room 17C-20, Parklawn Bldg., 5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, MD 20857.

PUSHING FOR MORE IN SCIENCE

Psychologists have been concerned for some time about the relatively few articles on psychology appearing in *Science*. At the 1988 AAAS convention, a meeting was held between *Science* editor Daniel Koshland, Jr. and the behavioral science sections. Apparently as a result, psychologist Michael Posner was appointed to the *Science* Board of Reviewers. During his first year in office, however, Posner complained of a lack of follow through on articles he found to have high merit and recently notified Koshland of his intention to resign. Koshland has acknowledged the possi-

with a special focus on the structure and function of giant chromosomes in plant embryo development. She is a member of Sigma Xi.

Clutter came to NSF in 1976 as Program Director for Developmental Biology under NSF's rotator program. She has served recently as Division Director of Cellular Biosciences and previously as NSF's Senior Science Advisor to NSF Director, Erich Bloch. Clutter also serves on the AAAS Board of Directors, a position to which she was elected in 1986, and the Board of Regents of the National Library of Medicine.

As Assistant Director of BBS, Clutter is responsible for 33 programs organized into six divisions: behavioral and neural sciences, social and economic science, molecular biosciences, cellular biosciences, biotic systems and resources, and instrumentation and resources. The operating budget for BBS for FY 89, which began October 1, 1988, is \$281.5 million.

RESEARCH ACCOUNTABILITY: ONE MORE TIME

Rep. Robert Torricelli (D-NJ) has reintroduced his bill "The Information Dissemination and Research Accountability Act"--the sixth time he has done so in six years. No action was taken on the previous bills. As of February 7, 1989 the Torricelli bill (H.R. 560), had 46 cosponsors.

Although Torricelli has consistently scaled back his proposal to cut costs, the basic features remain the same. This year, H.R. 560 proposes:

Establishment of a National Center for Research Accountability of 20 presidential appointees to review each research proposal

NIH will hold the first of a series of five regional public meetings to be conducted under the auspices of the Office of the Director, NIH, on "Programs for Support of Minorities in Biomedical Research". The purposes of the meetings are: 1) To provide current information concerning the activities of the NIH by describing in broad terms existing programs offered by NIH, and 2) To solicit through public testimony the views of biomedical researchers, university faculty and administrators, representatives of professional societies, and other interested parties regarding the nature and scope of programs to attract and support minorities in biomedical research.

Meetings will be held in Bethesda, MD (April 20); Atlanta, GA (early summer); Phoenix, AZ (late summer); and Anchorage, AK (early fall). Additional information may be obtained by calling Loretta Beuchert, NIH Office of Extramural Programs, at (301) 496-9743.

ARCTIC SOCIAL SCIENCE: AN AGENDA FOR ACTION

The National Research Council's Committee on Arctic Social Sciences has released its report *Arctic Social Science: An Agenda for Action*. "The time has come for Arctic social science research to be better integrated into the mainstream of the relevant scientific disciplines," the report states. A coordinated program of studies would "provide a stimulus to the development of productive linkages between social scientists and natural scientists working in the North."

The report presents a multidisciplinary

highlighted. Top priority is given to studies of human component of global change.

The highest priority organizational change is to designate NSF as the lead federal agency for Arctic basic social science research. Additional organizational concerns addressed in the report include interagency coordination, education and training, involvement of Arctic residents, cooperative studies units, research ethics, data and information, and international cooperation.

The Committee on Arctic Social Sciences chairs are Oran Young, Dartmouth College, and the Center for Northern Studies, Wolcott, CT; and Mim Dixon, Chief Andrew Isaac Health Center, Fairbanks, AK. Copies of the report are available from the Polar Research Board, 101 Constitution Ave., NW, Washington, D.C. 20541.

GUIDELINES FOR ETHYL ALCOHOL USE IN HUMAN EXPERIMENTATION

The National Advisory Council on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism recently adopted a set of guidelines pertaining to the administration of ethyl alcohol to human subjects. The Guidelines are advisory to applicants. Institutional

APS SUMMIT ATTENDEES

JANUARY 1989
NORMAN, OKLAHOMA

- | | |
|--|---|
| Ackerman, Phillip L. - Human Factors Society | Kiesler, Charles - APS Past-President |
| Anderson, Nancy - Division of Applied Experimental and Engineering Psychologists | Kimmel, Ellen - Division of Psychology of Women |
| Blascovich, Jim - The Society of Personality & Social Psychology | Kogen, Nathan - Division of Psychology and the Arts |
| Bloomquist, Douglas W. - Division on the Teaching of Psychology | Kopp, Claire - Division of Developmental Psychology |
| Brewer, Marilyn N. | Kramer, Jack - Division of School Psychology |
| Chambless, Diane - Association for Advancement of Behavior Therapy | Landers, Daniel - Division of Psychology of Exercise and Sport |
| Chestnut, Dennis - Association of Black Psychologists | Leonard, Paulette - Association of Women in Psychology |
| Collier, George - International Society for Developmental Psychobiology | Leshner, Alan - Deputy Director--National Institute of Mental Health |
| Davis, Stephen - Division on the Teaching of Psychology | Lovallo, William R. - Society for Psychophysiological Research |
| Dawes, Robyn - APS Steering Committee | Luce, Duncan - The Federation of Behavioral, Psychological, and Cognitive Sciences |
| Driver, Russell - Academy of Management | Null, Cynthia - Psychometric Society |
| Edwards, Henry - American Association of State Psychology Boards | O'Leary, Virginia - Member-at-Large, APS Executive Committee |
| Eichorn, Dorothy - Society for Research in Child Development | Overmier, J. Bruce - APS Steering Committee |
| Epstein, Robert - Cambridge Center for Behavioral Studies | Overton, Donald - Division of Psychopharmacology and the Division of Physiological and Comparative Psychology |
| Evans, Richard I. - Division of Health Psychology | |

Review Boards, Initial Review Groups and others to help ensure that appropriate consideration is given to relevant issues in the development and review of research protocols involving alcohol administration.

Copies of "Recommended Council Guidelines on Ethyl Alcohol Administration in Human Experimentation" are available by sending a mailing label to: Office of Scientific Affairs, Room 16C-20, Parklawn Bldg., 5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, MD 20857.

How to Select an Effective Therapist

"Psychologist's market power is often either hidden or underappreciated, since some psychologists refer to psychiatrists." (emphasis in original) "Hopefully, psychologists will make use of this power by .. referring to other psychologists."

Robert Dafter, Ph.D. and Geri Friedland, M.A. in *The California Psychologist*, December 31, 1988.

Falmagne, Jean Claude - Society for Mathematical Psychology

Farley, Frank

Feshbach, Seymour - The Society for the Psychological Study of Social Issues

Fishburne, Francis - National Academy of Neuro-Psychologists

Glaser, Robert - APS Steering Committee

Goggin, Judith - Division of Experimental Psychology

Goldstein, Gerald - Division of Clinical Neuro-Psychologists

Grady, Kathy - APS Steering Committee

Green, Vicki - Society for Research in Child Development

Hakel, Milton - Member-at-Large, APS Executive Committee

Hayes, Steven C. - APS Secretary/Treasurer and the Division of the Experimental Analysis of Behavior

Heppner, Puncy Paul - Division of Counseling Psychologists

Howard, Ann - The Society for Industrial and Organizational Psychology

Hunt, Earl - Society for Computers in Psychology

Jackson, Douglas N. - Division of Evaluation & Measurement

Johnson, David - The Federation of Behavioral, Psychological, and Cognitive Sciences

Kagan, Norman - APS Steering Committee

Reid, Pamela - Member-at-Large, APS Executive Committee

Rogers, Joe - Psychometric Society and the Division of Population and Environmental Psychology

Rovee-Collier, Carolyn - International Society for Developmental Psychobiology

Saegert, Joel - Division of Consumer Psychology

Scarr, Sandra Wood - Chairs of Graduate Departments of Psychology

Schmitt, Neal - The Society for Industrial and Organizational Psychology

Shanteau, James - Society for Judgment and Decision Making

Sherman, Julie

Spence, Janet T. - APS President

Stoltenberg, Cal - Division of Counseling Psychology

Strickland, Bonnie - APS Steering Committee

Sweeney, Art - Society for Multivariate Experimental Psychology

Taylor, Henry - Division of Applied Experimental and Engineering Psychologists

Wingo, Marion - Association of Women in Psychology

Wittrock, Merlin C. - American Education Research Association and the Division of Educational Psychology

Wright, Logan - APS Logistics Officer

Leading Research Team Concludes

Group Homes Don't Turn Delinquents Around - But a Real Home Might

by Paul Chance

Zeke is no innocent. He began pilfering from stores at 13, and soon moved on to the challenge of burglarizing private clubs and homes. His entrepreneurial activities may have made him impatient with school, for he has been expelled several times for assaulting teachers, once with a knife. Now 16, he is well on his way to becoming a real criminal.

For 20 years, psychologist Montrose Wolf and his colleagues at the University of Kansas Department of Human Development believed the answer was the group home. At Achievement Place, severely delinquent youths like Zeke live together for several months under the supervision of caring adults. Research shows that these and similar group homes do change behavior. The kids learn to get along with one another, to abide by rules, to do their share. Today, 215 group homes use the Achievement Place model. Yet Wolf and his colleagues say the program is a failure.

The problem, say Wolf and colleagues Curtis Braukmann and Kathryn Ramp, is that the kids leave the program only to end up on

Wolf believes that the most delinquent teens placed in surrogate families would be ready to stand on their own by their early or mid-twenties. But he is quick to add that the young adults would remain connected to their new families. Like other family members, they would get together by phone, return for special holidays, and maybe even move in again during difficult times. The surrogate parents would offer support for them, just as they would for their own children, long after they had left the nest. The influence of surrogate parents might last for years. "My mother died 10 years ago," says Wolf, "yet I still find myself doing things because of what she would have thought. Delinquent teens need that sort of relationship with someone."

The Kansas proposal is not an endorsement of traditional foster care. Foster parents often make no long-term commitment to youngsters, and may even be discouraged by state officials from becoming emotionally attached to them. The Kansas researchers, on the other hand, believe that long-term commitment and emotional attachment are just what delinquent kids need.

It might seem logical to work with the natural parents, to change their behavior so that they become good parents. But, say the

can be found who will welcome delinquent youths into their homes for prolonged periods.

The Kansas plan will carry a high price tag. The surrogate parents must be trained, supervised and compensated for the expenses they will incur. But the researchers note that returning severely delinquent kids to their

If they're to stay out of trouble, there has to be someone who cares whether they stay out of trouble. There has to be someone they don't want to let down.

lawful parents is ultimately more expensive. "The cost of not turning these kids around," says Wolf, "is staggering. Many of them end up in prisons or on welfare, and some cause immeasurable suffering to the people who become their victims. Worse, many of them have children and perpetuate the cycle."

Yet Wolf and his colleagues say the program is a failure.

The problem, say Wolf and colleagues Curtis Braukmann and Kathryn Ramp, is that the kids leave the program only to end up on

The parents of many of these kids are worse than the kids are

the street or in a family that teaches anti-social behavior. "The parents of many of these kids are worse than the kids are," says Ramp. One or both parents, she says, may be an alcoholic or drug addict. They may be dealing drugs, stealing or committing prostitution. "Kids like Zeke don't come from, or return to, the idyllic American family," says Ramp. "In hindsight," Wolf admits, "we can see we were naive to expect that any program could immunize kids against that kind of influence."

In a major shift in their thinking, these researchers now believe the solution to the delinquency problem is to give the child a permanent place in a real home. The kids would be placed with specially trained "surrogate parents" who would provide good adult models, teach the kids important social skills, and take a real interest in what the kids do. "The kids need to be connected to someone," says Wolf. "If they're to stay out of trouble, there has to be someone who cares whether they stay out of trouble. There has to be someone they don't want to let down."

state officials from becoming emotionally attached to them. The Kansas researchers, on the other hand, believe that long-term commitment and emotional attachment are just what delinquent kids need.

It might seem logical to work with the natural parents, to change their behavior so that they become good parents. But, say the researchers, this is unrealistic. "We simply don't have the resources to change the parents in fundamental ways," says Wolf. "our only hope is to place the children with adults who are effective parents." This is not to say that the children would never see their natural parents again. The point is not to isolate delinquent children from their parents, say the researchers, but to provide the kind of stable caring environment those parents can't deliver.

Can good surrogate parents be found? Wolf and his colleagues think so. "We've had no problem finding people to work with delinquent youths," says Wolf, "and we've seen attachments develop between adults and the kids." Wolf and the others also note that ex-

We were naive to expect that any program could immunize kids against that kind of influence

perimental surrogate programs in Oregon, Pennsylvania and West Virginia have been successful. None of these programs provides the long-term care Wolf and his colleagues advocate, but they demonstrate that adults

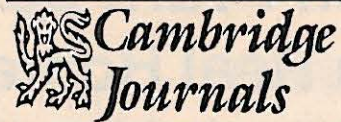
lawful parents is ultimately more expensive. "The cost of not turning these kids around," says Wolf, "is staggering. Many of them end up in prisons or on welfare, and some cause immeasurable suffering to the people who become their victims. Worse, many of them have children and perpetuate the cycle." Paying surrogate parents for 5 or 10 years, he adds, may prove to be cheap in the long run.

The Kansas proposal is a radical one. But two decades of research have convinced these researchers that if we really want to solve the problem of juvenile delinquency, the solution is simple. We must find a home for Zeke.

In Memory of Al Wellner

The American Psychological Society expresses its sorrow over the death of Al Wellner, Executive Director of the National Register. Over many years Al devoted his energies to protecting the scientific base of psychology in the education, training and credentialing of professional psychologists. He was an early and enthusiastic supporter of APS. His dedication and commitment will be missed.

BEHAVIORAL and BRAIN SCIENCES



EDITOR:

Stevan Harnad, *Princeton, NJ*

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

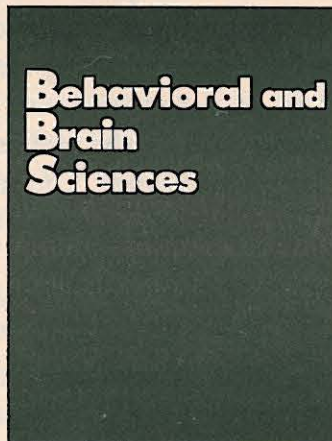
Selected Papers

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

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

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

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



State Societies

Most state psychological associations are dominated by health care practitioners. At least three states, however, currently have or are forming additional societies modeled after APS. In parallel with the APA/APS nomenclature, research-academic state organizations are calling themselves "societies" instead of "associations."

The formal relation between these new societies and APS is unclear, because APS has not yet established policies on the nature and meaning of affiliation. An APS Board of Directors meeting has been scheduled in Houston in late April to consider this topic and others arising from the APS Summit.

Retired Members

Retired psychologists over age 65 may now join APS at a reduced rate. For 1989 the dues are \$10. In 1990, the advent of the APS journal, **Psychological Science**, will require upward adjustment of this fee for those wishing to receive the journal.

Conflict Plan Readied

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

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

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

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

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APS and Others: Follow NAS Advice

In 1988 the National Academy of Science reported on the contributions of behavioral and social sciences in meeting national needs. A product of 5 years of intensive work by over 300 distinguished scientists, the report documented a decline in federal support for behavioral and social science by 25% in constant dollars from FY 72 to FY 87, compared to an increase by 36% for other science. It recommended that an additional \$60 million per year should be spent on behavioral and social science research at the National Science Foundation.

14 scientific societies, including APS, have now developed a more detailed plan for implementing the Academy's recommendation. The plan has been sent to NSF for consideration. It calls for increased individual investigator research (additional investment of \$30 million annually); more predoctoral support (\$9 million); more postdoctoral support (\$5 million); pre-college and college education support (\$4 million); access to the tools of research (\$11 million); skills enhancement/advanced training (\$4 million); and travel grants (\$4 million).

will require upward adjustment of this fee for those wishing to receive the journal.

Conflict Plan Readied

APA is preparing a conflict of interest policy to be presented to the APA Council of Representatives for approval. In its current version, it will permit any organization that competes with APA for money, members, or programs to be declared "inimical." Officers in inimical organizations would be forced to resign from all APA Boards and Committees.

Reid to Fill Post on APS Board of Directors

Pamela Trotman Reid, Head of the Psychology Department at the University of Tennessee at Chattanooga, has been named by the APS Board of Directors to fill an open Member-at-Large position on the Board. The open slot was created by membership approval of the new by-laws, because the former ASAP Board was smaller than the new Board. Reid will serve until the election of a full slate of officers in June, 1989.

Reid obtained her doctorate in Educational Psychology, with an emphasis in Human Learning and Development, from the University of Pennsylvania in 1974. Her research concerns problems of racism and sexism particularly as they impact children and women. Reid is a charter member of the American Psychological Society and was active in the APA reorganization campaign.

Questions and Answers About APS

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

APA is supposed to be the national organization for all of psychology.

Why is APS needed?

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

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

Professional concerns increasingly dominate APA affairs and the research-academic presence is diminishing. The composition of the Council of Representatives and Board of

Divisions within APA also made massive efforts in support of reorganization. Unfortunately, attempts to reorganize were vehemently opposed by the opinion leaders of the professionals and the plan was defeated (43% to 57%, with 2/3 needed for passage). It is probably not coincidental that the vote matched the professional-nonprofessional split in the membership.

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

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

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

APS was set up to serve the needs of academic and research-oriented community and to represent their interests to the public. To the extent that APA continues to carry on similar activities, we expect to work cooperatively with APA. Conflicts could be expected to arise only if APA attempts to develop policies that intrude upon the scientific discipline of psychology in ways that APS members find inimical. Persons who are both APA and APS members presumably will fight for scientific values in both organizations.

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

No. Subscription rates are lowest for APA members but nonmembers may subscribe. The differential in most cases is not very large -- perhaps \$20.

What attitude does APS have about the APA journal program?

Everyone agrees that the APA publication program (which includes in addition to the journals the **Publication Manual, Psychological Abstracts**, and its by-products, separates, etc.) is outstanding. So far, the publication

those in academic and research-oriented specialties join. And academics resign at a much higher rate.

Professional concerns increasingly dominate APA affairs and the research-academic presence is diminishing. The composition of the Council of Representatives and Board of Directors, the policy-making bodies of APA, reflects this imbalance and thus academic and research-oriented psychologists have less and less to say about their own affairs.

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

The reorganization plan sent to the membership for a vote last summer (1988) was a step in this direction. Scientifically-oriented psychologists became more organized than ever before in an attempt to secure the passage of reorganization. The Assembly for Scientific and Applied Psychology, the progenitor of APS, spent tens of thousands of dollars in the reorganization battle. Many

These pages again?

Afraid so. These pages are doubling as an APS promotional piece, and thus some material has been duplicated from the first two issues of the **APS Observer**. This section provides a brief summary of APS which you can share with colleagues. So please do.

ence advocacy to Congress and federal agencies heading the list.

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

Is APS primarily trying to attract members from APA?

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

Are APS members expected to drop out of APA?

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

Is there a "conflict of interest" between APS and APA?

What attitude does APS have about the APA journal program?

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

It is therefore highly unlikely that there would be much support within APA for turning the journals over to APS. At the present time, APS could not hope to rival nor to buy out the journals and urges its members to continue to support them. However, a number of other possibilities may become feasible in the future and we will continue to explore them.

Will APS have a journal?

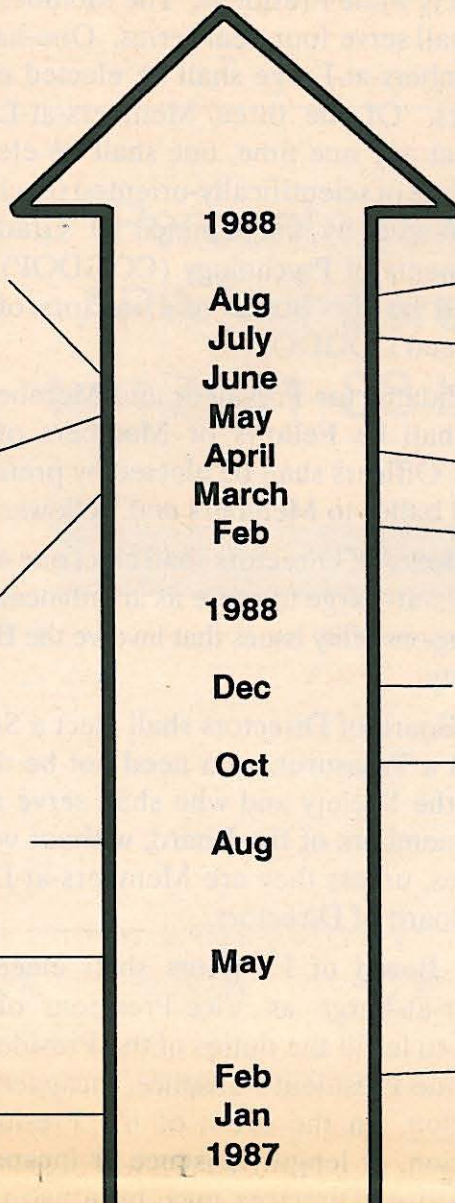
Yes. We plan to begin publishing our flagship journal, **Psychological Science**, in January of 1990. It will be more or less patterned after **Science**. William K. Estes of Harvard University has agreed to serve as the founding Editor.

What about a convention?

The first annual convention will be held June 10-12, 1989, at the Arlington Hyatt in Arlington, VA. Information about the convention can be found elsewhere in the **APS Observer**.

A Short History of APA Reorganization

and the Advent of APS



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

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

ASAP members vote on new by-laws; GOR plan defeated

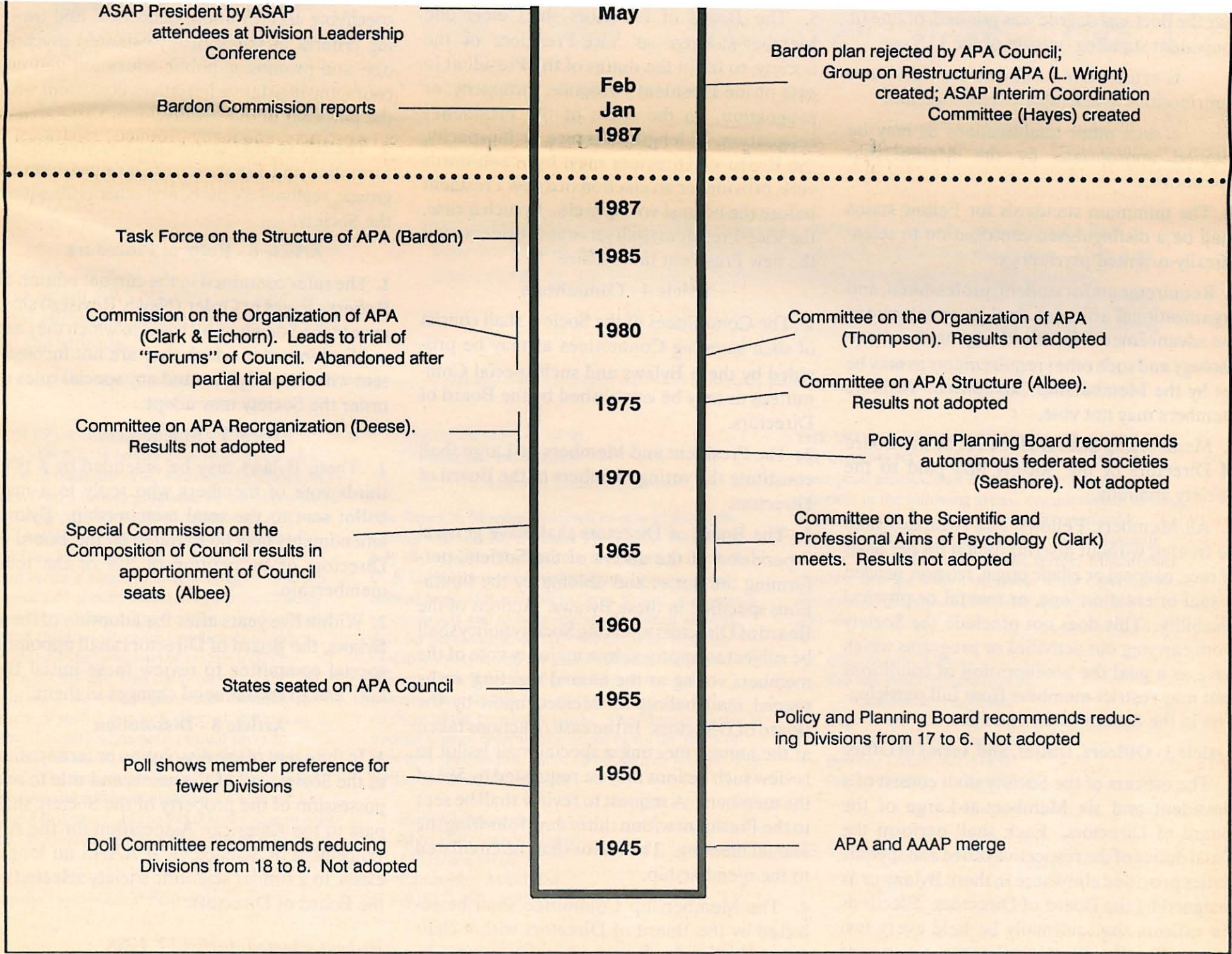
APA financial crisis discovered

APA Council modifies GOR plan and sends to the membership by a vote of 77-41 "with a recommendation for approval"

GOR adopts plan by a vote of 11 to 3

Rogers Wright quits GOR

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



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

term and may not hold any other offices within the Society while President. The Members-at-Large shall serve four-year terms. One-half of the Members-at-Large shall be elected every two-years. Of the three Members-at-Large elected at any one time, one shall be elected from a slate of scientifically-oriented psychologists initiated by the Council of Graduate Departments of Psychology (COGDOP) and approved by the Board of Directors of the Society and COGDOP.

2. Candidates for President and Member-at-Large shall be Fellows or Members of the Society. Officers shall be elected by preferential mail ballot to Members and Fellows.

3. The Board of Directors shall elect one of the Members-at-Large to serve as an advocate for social responsibility issues that involve the Board or Society.

4. The Board of Directors shall elect a Secretary and a Treasurer, who need not be members of the Society and who shall serve as ex officio members of the Board, without voting privileges, unless they are Members-at-Large of the Board of Directors.

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

the Board of Directors. It shall be the responsibility of this Committee to secure and review evidence concerning the qualifications for membership of all candidates for membership or changes in membership status.

5. The Election Committee shall be selected by the Board of Directors, with a chair appointed by the President and approved by the Board of Directors. The Election Committee shall secure nominations by mail ballot from the members and shall ascertain whether the nominees are qualified and willing to serve if elected. The Election Committee shall be responsible for making a preferential count of the election ballots and reporting the results to the Board of Directors.

Article 5 - Activities

1. An annual meeting of the Society shall be held for the transaction of business and presentations regarding scientifically-oriented psychology in research, application, and the advancement of human welfare.

2. The Society may establish or acquire newsletters, journals, and other publications.

3. The Society may undertake the tasks of specifying accreditation, education, and training criteria in scientifically-oriented psychology, and promoting public education and encouraging legislative initiatives consistent with the purposes of the society.

4. The Board of Directors may provide for the formation and dissolution of Divisions interest

year the doctoral degree was granted, or one of equivalent standing outside of the U.S., *or*

b. evidence of sustained and significant contributions to scientific psychology, *and*

c. such other qualifications as may be deemed appropriate by the Membership Committee.

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

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

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

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

Article 3 - Officers, Duties, and Terms of Office

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

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.

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

specifying accreditation, education, and training criteria in scientifically-oriented psychology, and promoting public education and encouraging legislative initiatives consistent with the purposes of the society.

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

Article 6 - Rules of Procedure

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

Article 7 - Amendments

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

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

Article 8 - Dissolution

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

By-laws adopted August 12, 1988.

Four Fundamental Propositions

The summit meeting held in Norman, Oklahoma at the end of January was a signal event. Not only was the conference APS's first official convocation, but it brought together for the first time representatives from a number of independent societies and APA Divisions to discuss issues of broad and common concern with implications for the future of psychology as a discipline.

The theme of the meeting was strengthening Psychology's Research Base, but inevitably, organizational issues, and even more particularly, the role of APS, were secondary themes. In brief welcoming remarks, I stated that APS was founded on four fundamental propositions.

Psychology as a discipline should be preserved.

A decade or so ago, this assertion would have been regarded as so self-evident that it did not have to be said. However, as has been more recently observed, psychology is becoming increasingly balkanized. With the growth of knowledge has come specialization and fragmentation and weakening of our identification as psychologists as opposed to particular kinds of psychologists. Especially serious, progress in related disciplines such as cognitive science and neuroscience has pulled those working in these areas toward these disciplines and away from psychology, sometimes quite literally.

This is the dark side of the progress that psychological science--or as some would say, psychological sciences--has made. It is our view that much would be lost to science and to society if this

doctorates now outnumber the rest by a margin of close to 3 to 1.

As the proportion of professional psychologists within APA has grown, it is inevitable that issues and activities relevant to their interests and needs have come to dominate association affairs. The perception of many research-oriented psychologists that APA no longer represents them has exacerbated the situation. Although most professional, health-care psychologists join APA, the majority of eligible nonprofessionals do not belong (60% according to APA figures).

Last summer APA's then Executive Officer described the Association as being in the midst of a transition from a scholarly to a professional association. Particularly in the wake of the defeat of the APA reorganization plan which would have given greater autonomy to its various constituencies and was vehemently opposed by leaders of the practitioner community, this transformation seems inevitable.

Those of use who were involved in establishing APS saw as our choice standing by and letting research-oriented psychologists continue to drift away into specialty organizations or forming the kind of umbrella organization that APA was originally intended to be.

It is crucial to the health of the Society--and in our view, scientific psychology--that we attract to our membership those who have dropped out of APA and the large group of younger psychologists who have never joined. It is also important that research-oriented APA members, including "scientist-practitioners", support APS. We ask no one to drop out of APA. In fact, during the period in which APA is being transformed into a professional

psychologists as opposed to particular kinds of psychologists. Especially serious, progress in related disciplines such as cognitive science and neuroscience has pulled those working in these areas toward these disciplines and away from psychology, sometimes quite literally.

This is the dark side of the progress that psychological science--or as some would say, psychological sciences--has made. It is our view that much would be lost to science and to society if this fractionization and loss of identity were to continue.

A corollary of this proposition is that for both symbolic and functional reasons, it is important to have a national organization representing the entire spectrum of research-oriented psychology. Such an organization could not be expected to replace specialized societies. But conversely, specialized societies cannot take the place of a broad gauged, umbrella organization that appeals to all segments of the discipline.

Such an umbrella organization must be concerned with more than the dissemination of research information

Journals and conventions devoted to the exchange of research-based information are the sine qua non of all scientific organizations but only specialty organizations have the luxury of limiting themselves to these activities. Enlightened self-interest suggests that there are many other activities in which we must collectively be involved, some internal to ourselves and others in relationship to other groups and institutions: graduate and undergraduate education, ethical standards for the conduct of human and animal research, promotion of public understanding of psychological science -- basic and applied, contribution of psychological knowledge to public policy, and protection of our legitimate rights to do research are all examples.

APA is increasingly unable to accomplish these goals for research-oriented psychology

The demographics of American psychology have changed dramatically over the past 10 to 15 years. Production of doctorates in clinical psychology and other health care specialties continues to rise whereas production in all other areas has fallen. Professional

It is crucial to the health of the Society--and in our view, scientific psychology--that we attract to our membership those who have dropped out of APA and the large group of younger psychologists who have never joined. It is also important that research-oriented APA members, including "scientist-practitioners", support APS. We ask no one to drop out of APA. In fact, during the period in which APA is being transformed into a professional society, it is important that psychological science has some presence while APS gathers strength.

We are dedicated to learning from the APA experience so we may avoid its mistakes

The structure of APS is open and evolving, and designed to be temporary. In fact, our by-laws mandate that the APS structure be formally reconsidered within three years. Many models are possible and which will be chosen cannot be predicted. However, the goals of the founders are clear: to achieve balance of substantive interest groups in the Society's policy-making bodies, to prevent the domination of one group by another by force of numbers, to permit those with common interest autonomy in conducting their own affairs, and to encourage those in different areas to work together to achieve common goals.

It is highly unlikely that APS will ever grow in size of membership and even more particularly, in size of dues to the point that will allow us to have a large central office staff and to support an extensive (and expensive) superstructure of boards, committees, and task forces. (Our members wouldn't permit it!) A far more likely role for APS is that of facilitator: encouraging and assisting colleagues with common interests to come together. The Norman Summit meeting and its outcomes can serve as a model for the future. Several groups have already formed to work on such issues as undergraduate and graduate education and others are underway. And the participants voted to hold another similar conference next year.

Speaking personally, the most heartening outcome of the Summit meeting was discovering the shared commitment of the diverse group of attendees to preserving the unity of psychology as a discipline and the will to do what is necessary to bring us together.