
APS Observer

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John B. Watson. Photo courtesy of the Archives of the History of American Psychology, University of Akron, Akron OH 44304

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Cambridge University Press to Publish Psychological Science

After months of detailed negotiations, on April 22 the American Psychological Society signed a contract with Cambridge University Press to publish **Psychological Science**. The signing ceremony was held during the APS Board of Directors meeting in Houston, TX.

The final contract was reached after a long process of back and forth bidding. "We are gratified by the interest of so many publishers in the exciting new journal," says Sandra Scarr, chair of the APS Publications Committee. "In the end, it was difficult to choose. We were delighted to accept Cambridge's offer."

From an original pool of eight or nine publishers, two finalists were eventually selected, Cambridge and a second publisher. During a winter Board meeting, a near-final decision was actually made to go with the second publisher. A new round of negotiations, however, lead to a virtually unbeatable offer from Cambridge.

Cambridge University Press is a charitable enterprise authorized by King Henry VIII in the sixteenth century. It is the oldest English publisher.



made to go with the second publisher. A new round of negotiations, however, lead to a virtually unbeatable offer from Cambridge.

Cambridge University Press is a charitable enterprise authorized by King Henry VIII in the sixteenth century. It is the oldest English press in the world. The press currently prints well over 1,000 new books and 135 scientific journals every year.

The contract, which expires in 1997, provides for such things as support of the editorial office, and a considerable number of free copies for members of Congress, governors and other opinion leaders. The Society maintains the copyright and owns the trade mark and the journal. The journal will appear six times a year, starting in January of 1990.

Advertising in the journal will generate funding for APS. Accordingly, Milton Hakel, a member of the APS Board of Directors also serving on the Publications Committee, said "We urge book authors to contact their publishers to advertise in **Psychological Science**."

William K. Estes, Professor of Psychology at Harvard, was recently named Editor of the journal. "We are pleased and proud that Bill Estes has accepted the editorship," says Janet T. Spence, APS President. "Under his guidance, **Psychological Science** is guaranteed to set a standard for the field."

Estes is now busy putting together the editorial board. He notes that almost all researchers he has written to so far have accepted his offer. "I hope to have the board ready for its first meeting in June," he says. He plans to have about ten to twelve members for the board at first and may expand as they go along.

Estes says one of the reasons he has accepted the editorship is because the ideas of the Society and the journal appeal to him. Estes intends to use the journal to facilitate communication both within psychology and between psychology and other sciences. Information for contributors can be found on page 8 of this issue of the **Observer**.



*APS President Janet T. Spence signs the contract with Cambridge University Press to publish **Psychological Science**. Looking on are (back row) Pam Reid, Virginia O'Leary, Paul Thayer, Steven C. Hayes, Milton Hakel and (front row) Charles Kiesler and Sandra Scarr.*

McGaugh Elected President of APS

Dr. James McGaugh has been elected to a two year term as President of the American Psychological Society. McGaugh, who recently resigned as Chief Science Advisor of APA, is the founding Director of the Center for the Neurobiology of Learning and Memory at the University of California at Irvine. He is a member of the National Academy of Sciences.

"The organizing founders of the Society deserve a huge thanks from all of the membership for their energy, talents, and wisdom in pulling off this truly monumental achievement in such a short period of time and with such outstanding success," said McGaugh. "I look forward to working with the founders of the Society, the new Board, and all of the membership in attempting to develop a strong, vigorous, and successful set of programs."

McGaugh received his Ph.D. from the University of California at Berkeley in 1959. He has been on the faculty of San Jose State University, Oregon, and was the founding chair of the department of psychobiology at Irvine.

His goals for APS are "to have a national presence, representing the best of American scientific psychology. We want to be visible. The Society should do all it can to promote the best in the research-academic enterprise."

Six Members-at-Large were also elected to the Board. The jobs of Secretary and of Treasurer will be appointed either from within the elected members of the Board or without.

Also elected were Lewis P. Lipsitt, Bonnie Strickland, R. Duncan Luce, Gordon Bower, Nancy Cantor, and Virginia O'Leary, the only holdover from the previous Board.

Lewis P. Lipsitt is Professor of Psychology and Medical Science and Director of the Child Study Center at Brown University. A 1957 Iowa Ph.D., Lipsitt studies sensory and learning process in infants and young children, emphasizing self-regulatory behavior. He points out that "the immediate success APS has achieved establishes the great

See New Board on next page

New Board (continued)

eed we had for this society. I am proud to be a founding member and now a member of the Board of Directors.”

Bonnie Strickland moves from the APS Steering Committee to the Board. A former APA resident, Strickland's interests are in women's health issues especially women and depression. She received her degree in Clinical Psychology from Ohio State in 1962 and is now a Professor of Psychology at the University of Massachusetts at Amherst. Her particular interests in APS are working with the federal government around issues of research funding for psychology” and making sure that psychological science does not lose track of its social and public policy implications.”

R. Duncan Luce received his Ph.D. in mathematics from MIT in 1950. A faculty member at many major institutions, including Columbia, Penn, and Harvard (Emeritus), he is now a Distinguished Professor of Cognitive Science at the University of California at Irvine. A fellow at the Center for Advanced Study at Stanford three times, and a member of the National Academy of Sciences, he is currently President of the Federation of Behavioral, Psychological, and Cognitive Sciences. Luce is an expert in mathematical models of cognitive processes, with particular emphasis on scaling and measurement. “I feel that it is very important that the scientific community be well represented. APS is a strong force in that direction” says Luce. He adds “I am concerned about the multiple representation of psychology in Washington. Maybe some plausible accommoda-

Guidelines Developed for Organizational Associates

by Janet T. Spence

A number of inquiries have been received about what it means to have an organization become associated with APS and what the requirements are. The following guidelines were drawn up and approved by the Board for the information of interested groups.

APS is currently a membership organization with a lean governance structure. The By-laws specify a 6-member Board of Directors and a President, all elected by the membership, a Secretary and a Treasurer appointed by the Board from inside or outside its own membership and two standing committees (Membership and Elections). The Board is empowered to appoint additional committees.

The By-laws further state that a special committee be appointed within 5 years of their adoption to consider changes in the By-laws, a provision intended to allow exploration of various organizational models to supplement or replace the Society's initial form. It is highly probable that the Society will remain a membership organization as opposed to a federation of independent societies.

Possible Future Models

One possible model that the Society may elect to adopt within this framework would have the members organize themselves into several broad interest groups to elect a policy making body with balanced membership among subdisciplinary areas or to insure a similar balance with the Board

of common concern, devise actions to advance and promote the discipline, obtain information about the activities of the Society and give information to the Society about the views of its members. The Summit conference held in Norman, Oklahoma in January, 1989 was one such activity designed to advance these aims. Organizational Associates might also have a consultative role through an advisory assembly.

The dues for associates, currently \$250 per year, were designed as an expression of support for the Society and of the organization's desire to be formally associated with APS. Requests to reduce these dues will be considered by the Board on an individual case basis.

Implications of Association

The Society will also be offering certain services to associates. Before describing these services, the implications of becoming an APS associate will be amplified.

1. The members of associated organizations are not all required to be APS members. (At the same time it should be noted that APS needs members in order to function and that belonging to an associated organization is not a substitute for joining the Society.)
2. The assets of each associated organization are under its control and remain with the organization if it chooses to disassociate from APS.
3. Associates are free to conduct their own affairs,

sciences. Luce is an expert in mathematical models of cognitive processes, with particular emphasis on scaling and measurement. "I feel that it is very important that the scientific community be well represented. APS is a strong force in that direction" says Luce. He adds "I am concerned about the multiple representation of psychology in Washington. Maybe some plausible accommodation can be reached."

Gordon Bower received his Ph.D. in Experimental Psychology from Yale in 1959 and then moved to Stanford University where he remains to this day as a Professor of Psychology. Bower is an internationally known expert in learning, memory, and cognition and a member of the National Academy of Sciences. APS, he says, "was necessary to preserve the identity and sanity of academic-research psychologists. I'm still a support of APA and believe they can work together with APS."

Nancy Cantor received her Ph.D. from Stanford in 1978 and is a Professor of Psychology at the University of Michigan. An Associate Editor of *Psychological Bulletin*, her present work focuses on personality and social intelligence. She views APS as "a very positive move for the research-academic sector, including clinical researchers. It is an exciting venture."

Virginia O'Leary received her Ph.D. in social psychology from Wayne State in 1969. Formerly APA's Administrative Officer for Social and Ethical Responsibility and Deputy Executive Officer for Public Affairs, O'Leary was a member of the original committee that founded the Assembly for Scientific and Applied Psychology, the APS progenitor organization. Currently at Radcliffe College, O'Leary is an expert on women and work.

Half of the newly elected Board members will serve for two years, and the other half will serve for four. In all future elections Members-at-Large will be elected to four year terms.

Society will remain a membership organization as opposed to a federation of independent societies.

Possible Future Models

One possible model that the Society may elect to adopt within this framework would have the members organize themselves into several broad interest groups to elect a policy making body with balanced membership among subdisciplinary areas or to insure a similar balance with the Board. These broad groupings would exist solely for the purposes of electing representatives and would not be comparable to APA Divisions as organized groups of members in very specific areas of specialization with purposes going beyond political representation). This is one of many topics to be considered by the newly formed Task Force on Organizational Structure, which I will chair.

In addition to individual members, the Society has organizational associates [formerly called affiliates], consisting of organized groups of science-oriented psychologists or of science-oriented interdisciplinary groups that include psychologists. By organized groups we mean a group with membership criteria, elected officers, dues, and so forth. Associated organizations may be either independent societies or sections or divisions of a larger society or association and may or may not be incorporated. All organizations whose purposes are congruent with those of APS are eligible to become associates.

Most current organizational associates are specialized societies whose members have specific substantive interests within psychological science as a whole. The primary purpose of many of these specialized societies is to promote the exchange of information by publishing journals, holding conventions and other similar activities.

In setting up the category of organizational associate, APS had as its major purpose providing a vehicle by which the Society could bring together the leaders of these organizations to discuss issues

same time it should be noted that APS needs members in order to function and that belonging to an associated organization is not a substitute for joining the Society.)

2. The assets of each associated organization are under its control and remain with the organization if it chooses to disassociate from APS.
3. Associates are free to conduct their own affairs, to develop their own policies, to issue statements in their own name, and are responsible for their own actions. In the unlikely event that an Associate's policies and statement are inimical to the purposes and policies of APS, the Society's recourse is to terminate the organization's associate status.
4. Associated organizations are not political units of the Society. That is, they do not as organizations have membership in some policy making body (comparable, for example, to the Council of Representatives in APA) or determine the composition of the Board of Directors.

Possible Services

It is anticipated that in the near future the Society may be able to offer the following services. These services will be billed at cost but for larger organizational associates at least, may be less expensive to the organization because of economy of scale.

1. Maintenance of membership records.
2. Collection of organization dues at least for members who are also APS members.
3. Financial services (depositing organization funds, paying bills, accounting.)
4. Assistance with arrangements for conventions held immediately before or after the APS convention or for business meetings held during the APS convention.

Animal Care Regulations Promulgated

The Department of Agriculture's Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) has released proposed regulations to implement the 1985 Congressional amendments to the Animal Welfare Act. They are available in the March 15 *Federal Register* (Vol. 54, No. 49, pp 10822-10954), carried by most college or university libraries. Parts 1 (Definitions of Terms) and 2 (Regulations) of the 3-part document were released in draft in 1987 and appear in the current document in revised form, along with a record of comments received on the draft. Part 3 (Standards) appears in this document for the first time.

Parts 1 (Definitions of Terms) and 2 (Regulations)

A total of 7,857 comments on draft Parts 1 and 2 were received, 5,432 from the general public, including humane organizations and animal welfare societies, 1,438 from the research community, among which was a substantial contribution from the Science Directorate of the American Psychological Association, and 987 from dealers and exhibitors. Alan G. Kraut, Executive Director for Science of the APA, reported plans to follow up with commentary on the revision of Parts 1 and 2 by the May 15 deadline for commentary on these issues.

Among the regulations in Part 2 of most concern to research scientists were those pertain-

and teaching.

Free access of the Committee and veterinarian to animal study areas for these purposes was a point of considerable concern to many scientists. Dr. Evalyn Segal, Emerita Professor of Psychology at San Diego State University, offered an explanation, saying that "scientists are independent-minded people. They resent having some outside people judging the merit of their work."

Dr. Andrew Rowan, Professor of Biochemistry and Director of Tufts Center for Animal and Public Policy at Tufts University, dismissed the objection as an excuse on the parts of scientists to avoid changing anything. He thinks that the uninhibited access of the attending veterinarian to all animal areas at any time is "absolutely neces-

Professor of Psychology and Chair of the Committee on Animal Research Ethics at Tufts University, thinks that it would be extremely burdensome if every procedure had to be documented for this purpose.

Professor Rowan, however, thinks that "the more open, the more public our process is, the better off we are."

Part 3 (Standards)

Comments are still being solicited on Part 3 (Standards) of the proposed regulations, which is being proposed for the first time in the document appearing in the March 15 issue of the *Federal Register*. Comments will be accepted until July 13, 1989. (This due date is earlier than that which appears in the *Federal Register*. July 13 is the corrected date.)

The Part 3 proposals are extensive, making up 57 of the 132-pages of the document. The proposals are arranged in 4 subparts, Subpart A concerning the humane handling, care, treatment, and transportation of dogs and cats; Subpart B pertaining to guinea pigs and hamsters; C pertaining to rabbits; and D to nonhuman primates.

Dr. Miczek lamented that it will be no easy task to meet the requirements of the proposed regulations. He urged all scientists involved with animal research to express their concerns about

Example of the Proposed Regulations

Subpart D - Specifications for the Humane Handling, Care, Treatment, and Transportation of Nonhuman Primates

Section 3.80, item b) Social Grouping: Nonhuman primates must be housed in primary quarters with compatible members of the same species or with compatible members of other nonhuman primates

Science of the APA, reported plans to follow up with commentary on the revision of Parts 1 and 2 by the May 15 deadline for commentary on these issues.

Among the regulations in Part 2 of most concern to research scientists were those pertaining to the Institutional Animal Care and Use Committees. The Institutional Animal Care and Use Committees, required of all animal research facilities, are constituted of at least three members, appointed by the Chief Executive Officer of the research facility. Among the members must be included the attending veterinarian and an unaffiliated representative of the community. If a Committee larger than three members is appointed, not more than three members may be from the same administrative unit of the facility.

Research scientists commenting on this issue were concerned primarily with the role, duties and authority assigned to these Committees, arguing that the proposed regulations placed responsibilities on the Committee and attending veterinarian that should belong to the research facility as a whole. There was also concern that the Committee and veterinarian were being asked to serve as whistle blowers and enforcers of the Animal Welfare regulations.

For example, it is proposed that "each research facility shall provide the Committee with the authority to enter all animal areas at any reasonable time and shall provide the attending veterinarian with the authority to enter all animal areas at any time, in order to carry out their responsibilities," [Subpart C, 2.30(c)]. Among the responsibilities of the Committee are: 1) bi-annual inspections of research facilities with respect to practices and procedures involving pain to animals, and the physical condition of all animals; 2) preparation of reports documenting the compliance of the facility with the regulations; and conducting reviews of procedures proposed for use with warm blooded animals in research, testing

Section 3.80, item b) Social Grouping: Nonhuman primates must be housed in primary quarters with compatible members of the same species or with compatible members of other nonhuman primates species, in pairs, family groups, or other compatible groupings, unless the attending veterinarian determines that doing so would endanger the health, safety, and well-being of the nonhuman primates. Compatibility of nonhuman primates must be determined in accordance with generally accepted professional practices and actual observation to ensure that the nonhuman primates are in fact compatible. Individually housed nonhuman primates must be able to see and hear nonhuman primates of their own or compatible species, unless the attending veterinarian determines that it would endanger their health, safety, and well-being. If, in accordance with these regulations, this contact is not provided, the isolated individually housed nonhuman primates must have positive physical contact or other interaction with their keeper or other familiar and knowledgeable person for at least one hour each day.

sary. Otherwise, they wouldn't be attending veterinarians."

The proposed requirement that the Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee review research, testing and teaching protocols before such work may begin, was also met with objections. Some argued that this regulation would interfere with or impede research. Others were opposed to the proposal because it would require extensive record keeping and reporting. Dr. Klaus Miczek,

ing to general pig and rabbits, C pertaining to rabbits; and D to nonhuman primates.

Dr. Miczek lamented that it will be no easy task to meet the requirements of the proposed regulations. He urged all scientists involved with animal research to express their concerns about the proposals to the APHIS. "They should not bury their heads in the sand and regard it as none of their concern. The proposed regulations could put some researchers out of the business," he said.

Of particular concern to psychologists are proposals contained in Subparts A and D, concerning exercise and socialization for dogs, and maintaining the psychological well being of nonhuman primates, respectively.

With regard to dogs, the proposal stipulates in item 3.7(a) that all dogs be maintained in compatible groups, with certain exceptions as approved by Animal Care and Use Committees, or in the interests of the health and well being of the dogs. Similarly, and with similar exceptions, it is proposed that all dogs be housed in such a way that they are able to see and hear other dogs. If a dog is unable to see and hear other dogs simply because it is the only dog in the facility, it must receive at least 60 minutes per day of petting, stoking or other touching from human caretakers.

Provisions for the release of dogs for exercise and socialization, and methods of exercise, are set forth in proposed Subpart A, items 3.7(b), and 3.7(c), respectively.

Exercise and socialization proposals specify that dogs housed individually must be released at least once a day for these purposes. This provision applies to dogs kept individually in cages and those kept individually in pens that provide less than four times the floor space required for that dog and do not allow for visual and physical contact with neighboring dogs. Dogs housed in groups

See Animals on the next page

Animals (continued)

must also be released at least once a day for exercise and socialization. In this case, the exercise area must be 150 percent of the minimum pace requirement for each dog in the exercise area.

Methods of exercise for dogs are to be determined by the attending veterinarian and may include walking on a leash, releasing to an open area, or providing access to a run or other similar arrangement. Forced exercise methods such as swimming, treadmills or carousel type devices will not meet the exercise requirements as proposed in this section. In addition, the release of each dog for exercise and socialization must be documented and exemptions reviewed at least every thirty days by the veterinarian.

Dr. Segal explains that the primary concern of many researchers is the cost of compliance with the proposed regulations. It is estimated that animal researchers would have to spend over \$1 billion to meet with the proposed requirements. For example, social grouping of primates, as recommended in regulation 3.80(b) of Subpart D (as described below), is objected to on the grounds that it would be very costly to build group cages; and due to the costs involved, fewer opportunities to conduct research with nonhuman primates would be available.

However, Professor Rowan of Tufts, thinks that group caging is absolutely necessary for the psychological needs of social animals. He feels that people need to pay more attention to animal welfare, regardless of the cost. Segal agrees, arguing that scientists ought to accept the expense of doing animal research. "Science is a public enterprise supported by public funds. Scientists should be accountable to the public." She feels that federal and state governments should invest more money on research involving animals.

Research facilities in particular would also be subject to additional regulations concerning the psychological well being of nonhuman primates. Specifically, it is proposed that nonhuman primate environments be enriched by providing means of expressing species-typical activities, including such things as swings, perches, mirrors, toys, and task-oriented feeding methods. Additional enrichments are required for infants and juveniles, adults involved in research and engaging in relatively little activity in that context, and those showing signs of psychological distress. Further, individually housed nonhuman primates must be released for a minimum of four hours of exercise and social interaction per week. Finally, it is proposed that nonhuman primates not be placed in restraint

chairs unless approved by the Animal Care and Use Committee. If the use of chairs is approved, provisions are specified for daily release for exercise. Certain exceptions to these proposals are also specified.

On the whole, Professor Rowan has positive feelings about the proposed regulations. "The USDA did a commendable job. After all, they were dealing with pain and suffering. We can't even describe human pain and suffering. How can we describe animals?"

Research organizations are encouraging research scientists to familiarize themselves with the proposed regulations as soon as possible, to share this information with their colleagues, and to inform the APHIS of their concerns in writing by the July 13 deadline. Professor Miczek adds a note of caution to those who remain uninformed, saying that "they might not only break the law, but also make it difficult to get federal funds for animal research."

Comments should be sent to: Helene R. Wright, Regulatory Analysis and Development Staff, PPD, APHIS, USDA, Room 1000, Federal Building, 6505 Belcrest Road, Hyattsville, MD 20782. Respondents should note that the comments pertain to Docket No. 87-004.

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20782. Respondents should note that the com-
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You Can Still Become an APS Charter Member

Through the rest of 1989 dues are reduced to \$50; Charter Member dues are \$75



American Psychological Society 1989 MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION

NAME _____ DATE _____
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POSITION _____

EDUCATION _____
Highest Degree Date Institution

Major Field of Study Specialty Area
Enclosed is my check for _____ \$10 Student Affiliate _____ \$1000 Sponsor
_____ \$50 Patron _____ \$75 Charter Member _____ \$250 Sustaining Member
_____ \$10 Retired (over 65) _____ \$50 Member _____ \$250 Organizational Affiliate

Please bill my _____ Mastercard _____ Visa

I am an APA Fellow in Division(s): _____

Account # _____
Expiration Date _____
Signature _____

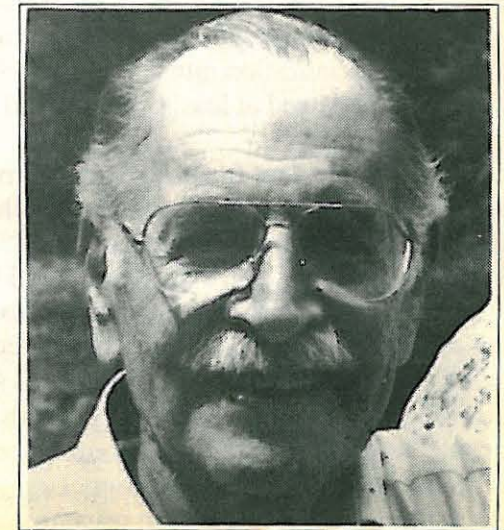
Send membership application to:
APS
Box 1553
Norman, OK 73070

Psychology's Funding Priorities: Advice for the Bush Administration

Several well-known research-oriented psychologists were asked their opinion about the funding priorities for the next four years. These are their unedited replies.

The development of psychology as a natural science would, in my opinion be greatly enhanced if the new Federal Government were to allot considerably more funds for basic human and animal research in both laboratory and natural settings. The research involving humans, in my view, should be of the sort that emphasizes descriptive and experimental studies on the development and functioning of linguistic and symbolic behaviors, and would be designed to shed new light on the relationship of such behaviors to complex social interactions, such as cooperation and competition, and intellectual interactions, such as thinking, problem solving, reasoning and creativity.

Sidney W. Bijou
College of Education
University of Arizona



The last two decades have been the era of Cognition, with great progress in understanding how the mind works. This area should still continue to receive high priority for funding, but



The last two decades have been the era of Cognition, with great progress in understanding how the mind works. This area should still continue to receive high priority for funding, but now it is important to move cognition into action and to look at individual differences in interactions with situational differences determining outcomes. Here the areas of motivation and "conation," or act psychology, are most relevant. Cognitive factors determine what a person can do under optimal conditions, but motivation determines what persons actually do in day to day activities. The activities persons choose as well as the energy and persistence with which they are carried out as a research area with implications both for theoretical advances and for practical applications to the problems human functioning in our technological society.

Bill McKeachei
National Center for Research to Improve Postsecondary Teaching and Learning
University of Michigan

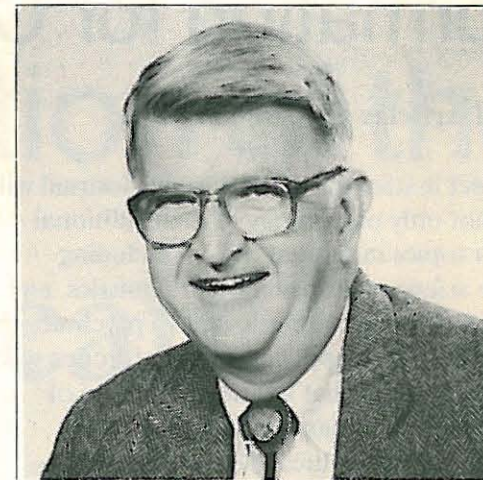


One of the major funding priorities for scientific psychology during the next four years should be increased funding for the training of graduate students. To attract first rate graduate students with strong reasoning skills and scientific inclinations, the educational environment and potential future must be made more attractive. By educational environment, I include facilities, financial support, ability to attend scientific conferences, access to state-of-the-art technology. Only with well-trained students, who are enthusiastic about first entering and then staying in the field, will we maintain our prominence in scientific psychology in general, and the cognitive sciences in particular.

Elizabeth Loftus
University of Washington

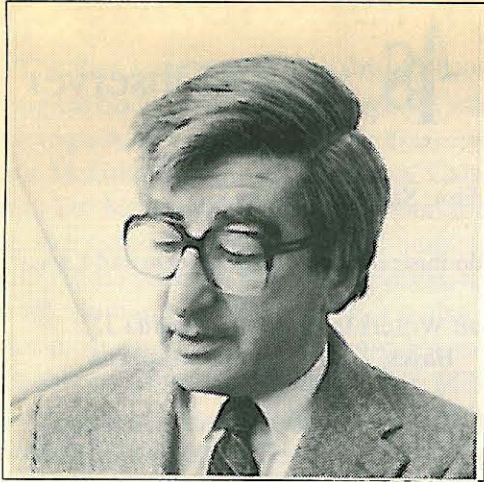
We need a big increase in predoctoral training grants and fellowships to get good psychologists in the pipeline for faculty and research positions -- a real dearth is in prospect sooner than we had been expecting. The field is now ready for substantial investment in the psychology of affect and emotion, to balance and link with cognitive psychology. Social and personality psychology badly need support for cross-national and cross-cultural comparative research. Existing life-span developmental studies and major longitudinal studies need to be continued, and new studies initiated, some focused on specific problem behaviors, others on state-of-the-art theoretical issues.

Brewster Smith
University of California, Santa Cruz



Studies that can support the development of a cognitive theory of learning -- specifically, studies of: (a) the acquisition of domain-specific knowledge and skill, (b) instructional and training inventions that can serve to test and refine hypotheses about learning processes, and (c) forms of assessment of aptitudes and acquired knowledge that combine cognitive research and advanced psychometrics.

Bob Glaser
Learning Research & Development Center
University of Pittsburgh

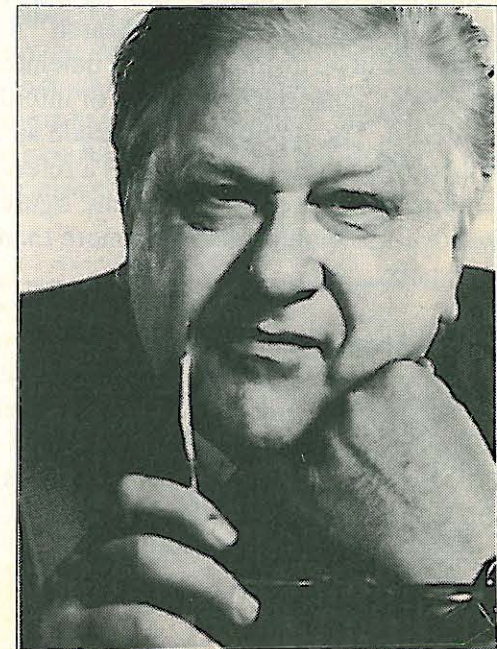


The Behavior Sciences should now be center-stage in funding priorities. More young people die now or become debilitated from behavioral misadventures, like accidents, suicide, and homicide than from all diseases combined. Such behavioral events occur from a confluence of causes including excessive drinking, drug-taking, dangerous sex, driving fast, or through group hostilities like warfare. Preventing such public health scourges requires a finely honed psychological research base. We must truly soar in knowledge about motivation, learning, emotional development, pleasure promotion and avoidance of annoyance, memory, decision making, and other processes relating to impulsivity, antisocial functioning, self-esteem, inhibition, and all forms of behavior control.

Lewis P. Lipsitt
Brown University

Those scientific funding priorities which are clearly in the public interest and address pervasive and troubling national problems should be promoted vigorously by APS. Among these are the contributions of scientific psychology in the battle against disabling and lethal stress and disease; expanding and enriching federal support for the training of psychologists in psychological specialities, including postdoctoral fellowships; research probing the behavioral correlates and precursors of poverty; and efforts targeted at increasing dramatically the role of minority scientifically oriented psychologists.

Robert Perloff
Professor of Business
Administration and of Psychology



Psychological Science

Information for Contributors

Types of Articles Published

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

General articles. General articles, ranging up to 5000 words, may (1) give perspectives on problems, issues, or new developments pertaining to psychology in public affairs, government, or environmental or social problems of broad concern; (2) review new developments in one field of research that would be of interest to readers in other fields; (3) present a tutorial on a current research problem or research method of interdisciplinary significance. A general article should include a summary of 50 to 100 words in lieu of an abstract; normally the reference list should not exceed 50 items; and figures and tables should

Preparation and Submission of Manuscripts

Manuscripts should be addressed to the Editor, W. K. Estes, Department of Psychology, Harvard University, 33 Kirkland Street, Cambridge, MA 02138. A manuscript should be submitted in quadruplicate together with a letter of transmittal giving the name and telephone number of the author to whom communication about the manuscript should be addressed. A manuscript should be accompanied by a statement that the material has not been published and is not under consideration for publication elsewhere and written permission from any individual whose is cited as a personal communication but who is not an author of the manuscript. It will be presumed that all persons listed as authors of a manuscript have agreed to the listing and have seen an approved manuscript. The letter of transmittal may include the names, addresses, telephone numbers, and research specialties of four to six persons outside the author's institution who are qualified to referee the paper.

Except where otherwise indicated in the Information for Contributors, manuscripts should be prepared in the style of the **Publication Manual**

Sense of Control RFP

The National Institute on Aging (NIA) and the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development (NICHD) invite the submission of grant applications for research projects designed to specify the nature, antecedents, and consequences of sense of control over the life course. "Sense of control" refers to people's interrelated beliefs and expectancies about (a) the inability to perform behaviors leading to desired outcomes and about (b) the responsiveness of the environment to their behaviors.

Emphasis is placed upon 1. investigations of the environmental, cultural, social, behavioral, and biomedical ANTECEDENTS of the emergence, maintenance, and alteration of sense of control from early childhood to the later years of life, 2. specifying the processes by which sense of control produces CONSEQUENCES, e.g., by affecting health, ability to cope with stress, adaptation to institutional settings, or in school or work performance, 3. developing independent, yet convergent, age-appropriate MEASUREMENT instruments for use with children, parents, and with adults in the middle and later years, and 4. INTERVENTION research aimed at enhancing health and effective functioning.

For further information, write to: Ronald P. Abeles, Ph.D., Behavioral and Social Research, National Institute on Aging, Bldg. 31C, Rm. 5C32, Bethesda, MD 20892 or Sarah L. Friedman, Ph.D., Human Learning Branch, National Institute of Child Health and Human Development, Executive Plaza North, Rm. 633B, Bethesda, MD 20892

research that would be of interest to readers in other fields; (3) present a tutorial on a current research problem or research method of interdisciplinary significance. A general article should include a summary of 50 to 100 words in lieu of an abstract; normally the reference list should not exceed 50 items; and figures and tables should occupy no more than a printed page.

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

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

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

numbers, and research specialties of four to six persons outside the author's institution who are qualified to referee the paper.

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

Review and Selection of Manuscripts

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

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

tesda, MD 20892 or Sarah L. Friedman, Ph.D., Human Learning Branch, National Institute of Child Health and Human Development, Executive Plaza North, Rm. 633B, Bethesda, MD 20892



APS Observer

Editor: Steven C. Hayes

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Employment ads should be received by the 20th of month preceding, for mailing bulk rate on approximately the 1st of the month. Display ads are welcome. Ad rates are available from the editorial office.

The **Observer** welcomes letters and comments from its readership. The editorial offices are located in the Department of Psychology, University of Nevada - Reno, Reno, NV 89557-0062. (702) 784-6089.

Special Section:

The 1st Annual Convention of the American Psychological Society



Miller and McGaugh Keynote

Overwhelming
Response to

Miller and McGaugh Keynote Speakers for Inaugural Convention

The first annual meeting of the American Psychological Society will feature keynote addresses by George A. Miller of Princeton University and James McGaugh of the University of California, Irvine. Dr. Miller will address the need for an adequate psychological account of language, arguing that speech is not only a pervasive and typically human type of action, but is also the device most often used to make private events amenable to scientific treatment. Dr. Miller's address, entitled **The Place of Language in a Scientific Psychology**, will open the meeting. It is scheduled for Saturday, June 10, at 5:00 p.m. in the Washington-Lee Ballroom of the Ramada Hotel. A reception will follow.

Dr. McGaugh's address, entitled **Significance and Remembrance: The Role of Neuromodulatory Systems**, is the featured event of the Sunday program. The address concerns the role of hormones and brain systems in the regulation of memory storage. He will discuss the relation between our remembrance of events and their significance in our lives. It is scheduled for 3:00 p.m. in the Washington-Lee Ballroom of the Ramada Hotel. The selection of Dr. McGaugh as a keynote speaker was prophetic: he just this month became APS President-Elect.

The convention also features a number of invited addresses and symposia scheduled concurrently throughout Sunday and Monday. Topics vary widely, from the interface between psychology and biology, through traditional psychological topics such as perception, development, personality, and mental health, to considerations of psychological events from a broad social or cultural

perspective. An address by Joe L. Martinez, Jr. of the University of California at Berkeley is an example of the first group. He will discuss **Endorphin Influences on Behavioral and Neural Plasticity**. Examples of sessions on classical issues in psychology are symposia chaired by Lynn A. Cooper of Columbia University on issues in perception and memory, and by Elaine Walker of Emory University on schizophrenia. At the sociological end of this continuum is an address by James Jackson of the University of Michigan. Dr. Jackson will present the results of a survey of four Western European Countries concerning their attitudes toward oppressed groups.

Other symposia are of note for their attempt to draw disparate fields into dialogue with one another. A symposium chaired by A. Charles Catania of the University of Maryland, Baltimore County, discusses the relation among behavior analysis, parallel distributed processing, connectionism, selectionism and intentional systems theory. Another, chaired by Hayne W. Reese of West Virginia University, juxtaposes new developments in the behavioral, cognitive, developmental, and neuroscience areas.

The convention features five poster sessions covering the full range of topics relevant to psychological scientists and scientist-practitioners. Upwards of 500 poster presentations were submitted. Most of these sessions have been scheduled without competition from other events to encourage attendance. The poster sessions will be held in the Bellevue Ballroom of the Old Colony Inn. All other sessions will be held at the Ramada Hotel.

Overwhelming Response to Convention Leads to Hotel Move

The inaugural convention of the American Psychological Society will be held at the Old Colony Inn and the Ramada Hotel Old Town in Alexandria, Virginia, not the Arlington Hyatt Hotel as originally planned. The response to the convention has been literally overwhelming.

Initial estimates of convention attendance were made by the APS Board several months ago in the absence of firm data on the size of the APS membership base. These estimates ranged from a conservative prediction of about 300 attendees to forecasts of over 1000. It now seems certain that even the most ambitious initial expectations will be exceeded and as a result a last minute move was made to larger facilities. Information about the new hotels can be found elsewhere in this special section of the **Observer**.

The Business Meeting of the American Psychological Society will be held on Sunday, June 11, at 4:00 p.m. in the Washington-Lee Ballroom of the Ramada Hotel. APS members are encouraged to attend.

The 1989 APS Convention

Program Summary

All meetings (except Poster Sessions) are in the Ramada Hotel. Short descriptions of the presentations can be found in the Program Booklet.

Saturday, June 10

5:00 p.m. KEYNOTE ADDRESS

Washington-Lee Ballroom

George A. Miller

The Place of Language in Scientific Psychology

6:00 p.m. RECEPTION

Ramada Hotel

Presenters:

Robert B. Cialdini

Naturally-occurring influence tactics

David W. Stewart

Nonverbal communication in a natural context: Consumer markets

David W. Schumann & Richard E. Petty

Evidence of a reciprocal contribution of knowledge between consumer psychology and its parent discipline

Kenneth G. DeBono & Mark Snyder

The functions of consumer attitudes and behavior: Lessons from personality and social behavior

Lee Ballroom

Nonverbal Language Deficit, Interpersonal Interactions and Emotional Disturbance

Chair: Bonnie Ruth Strickland

Presenters:

Marshall P. Duke

Expressive and receptive semiotic deficit: A conceptualization of social maladjustment

Afternoon Sessions

12:00-1:00 p.m. POSTER SESSION III

Old Colony Inn, Bellevue Ballroom

1:00-3:00 p.m. SYMPOSIA

Cameron Room

Memory: From Molecule to Minds

Chair: Richard F. Thompson

Presenters:

Richard F. Thompson

Brain substrates of basic associative memory

James L. McGaugh

Involvement of neuromodulatory systems

David S. Olton

Hippocampus, acetylcholine, and memory

Elizabeth F. Loftus

Sunday, June 11

Ramada Hotel

Sunday, June 11

Morning Sessions

7:30-8:30 a.m. POSTER SESSION I

Old Colony Inn, Bellevue Ballroom

Titles of posters are available in the Program Booklet

8:00-10:00 a.m. SYMPOSIA

Washington Ballroom

Some Strange Bedfellows:

**Some Connections and Parallels
in the Biobehavioral Sciences**

Chair: A. Charles Catania

Presenters:

John W. Donahoe

*Some parallels between behavior analysis
and parallel distributed processing*

Steven Harnad

*On the proper place of connectionism
in modeling our behavioral capacities*

A. Charles Catania

*Verbal behavior, selection, and
intentional systems*

Cameron Room

Consumer Psychology:

**Advancing the Science of
Attitudes and Persuasion**

Chair: Peter J. DePaulo

Chair: Bonnie Ruth Strickland

Presenters:

Marshall P. Duke

*Expressive and receptive semiotic
deficit: A conceptualization of social
maladjustment*

Amy Halberstat

*Understanding more than is said and
telling more than they can say:*

Children's nonverbal communication

Jeanette Haviland

*Errors in nonverbal emotion
information processing*

Stephen Nowicki, Jr.

*The Diagnostic Analysis of Nonverbal
Accuracy (DANVA) test: Nonverbal
deficits, popularity, rejection, and
emotional disturbance*

10:00-11:00 a.m. INVITED ADDRESSES

Washington Ballroom

Kelly D. Brownell

**The Physiology and Psychology of Dieting:
A Model for Interdisciplinary Research**

Cameron Room

Harry Bahrick

**Maintenance of Knowledge
Through the Life-Span**

Lee Ballroom

Kay Deaux

Identity and Change

11:00-12:00 noon POSTER SESSION II

Old Colony Inn, Bellevue Ballroom

systems

David S. Olton

*Hippocampus, acetylcholine, and
memory*

Elizabeth F. Loftus

*Human memory: Evolution and
creation*

James L. McClelland

*Connectionist models: Can they
help us bridge the gap?*

Washington Ballroom

**Current Approaches to the Study of
Genetics and Psychopathology**

Chair: Gregory Carey

Presenters:

Gregory Carey

Overview of genetic strategies

David Pauls

*Genetic linkage strategies for the
study of psychopathology*

Andrew Heath

*Combining genetic and psychosocial
approaches to the study of psychopathology*

Lee Ballroom

Human Emotions Across Time and Place

Chair: James R. Averill

Presenters:

Carol Zander Malatesta

Taming the human passions

Philip Shaver

*Developmental and cross-cultural
extensions of a prototype
approach to emotions.*

James Averill

*Hope and optimism: What makes the
difference? What difference
does it make?*

Joseph de Rivera

*Comparing experiences across cultures:
Shame and guilt in America and Japan.*

Discussant: Marvin Zuckerman

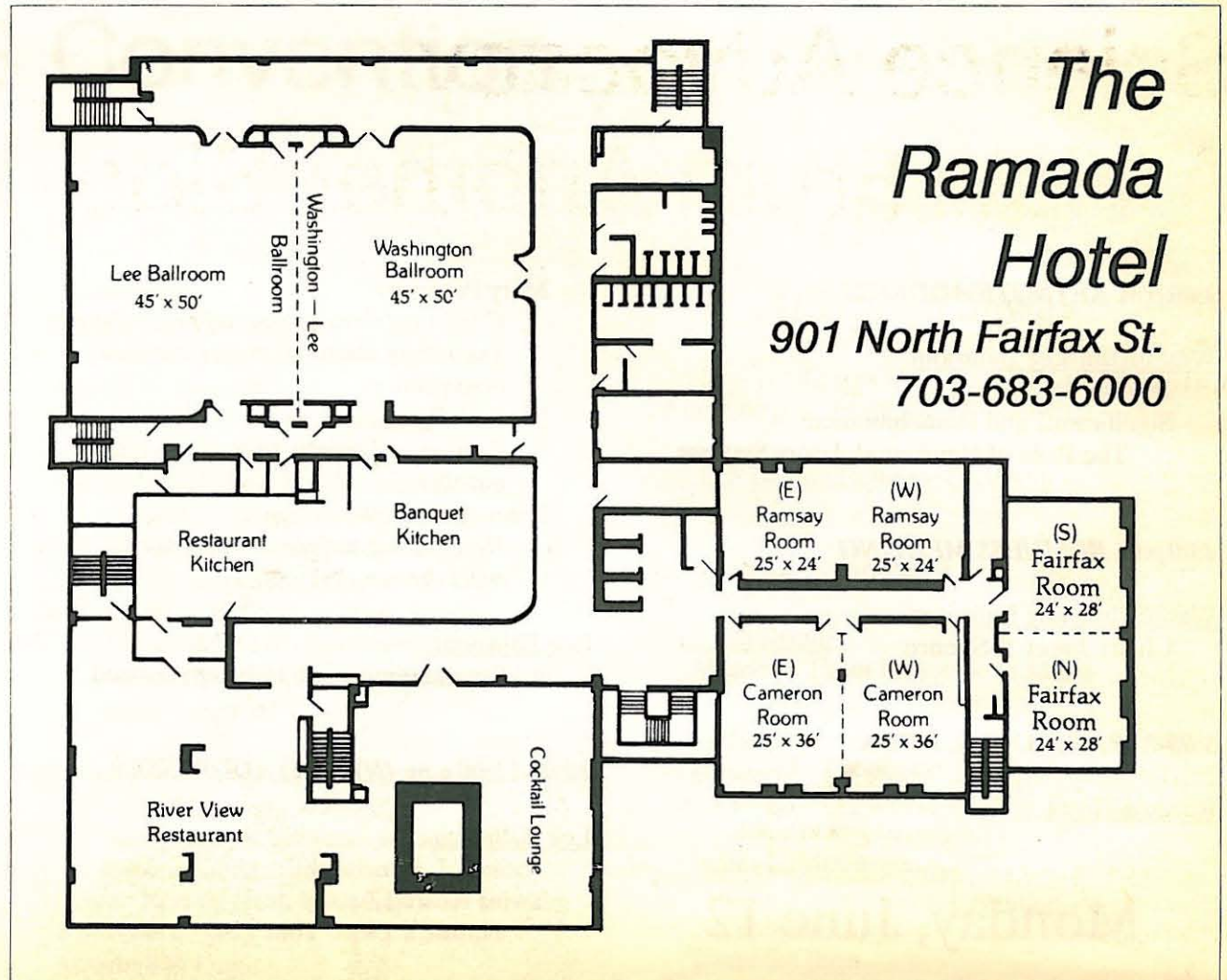
Two Alexandria Hotels Host Convention

The convention hotels are the Old Colony Inn and Ramada Hotel Old Town. They are within a block of one another, about five minutes from the Washington National Airport, and about ten minutes from downtown Washington.

Both hotels have swimming pools and health clubs and are adjacent to tennis courts and a 12-mile jogging path along the Potomac. They are equipped with rooms designed to accommodate the handicapped. Both have non-smoking rooms, the Ramada with non-smoking floors. The Ramada also has special rooms with amenities designed for travelers. These rooms are situated near the elevators, and are equipped with such things as hair dyers, irons and ironing boards. Call the hotel if you are interested.

Most of the sessions will be held at the Ramada Hotel. Poster sessions will be held at the Old Colony Inn.

The convention room rate at either hotel is \$79.00. The Ramada Hotel Old Town can be reached at 703-683-6000 and the Old Colony Inn at 703-548-6300.



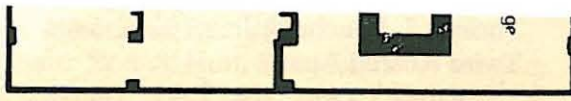
Old Colony Inn.

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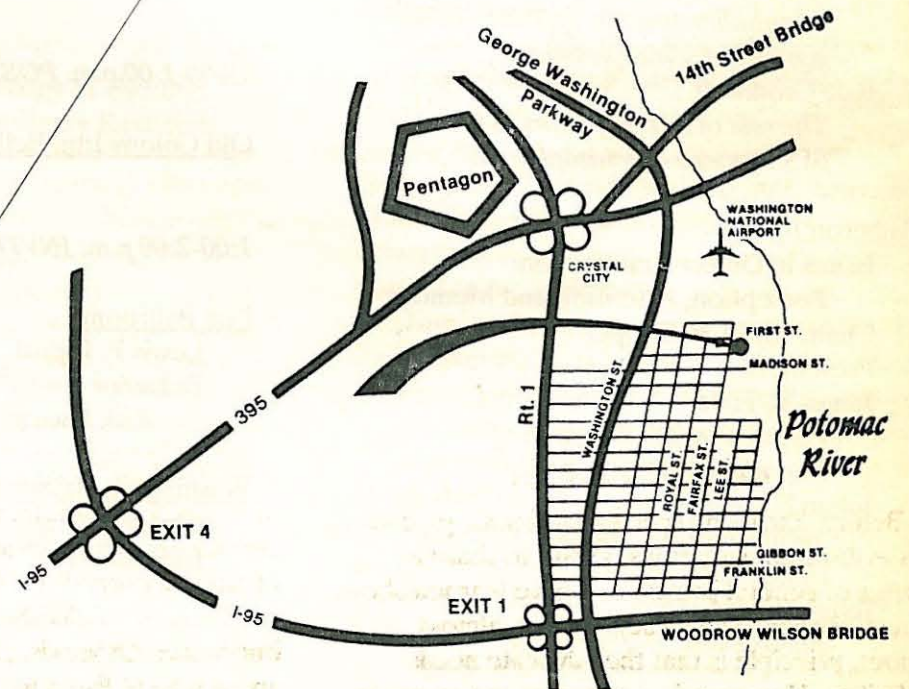
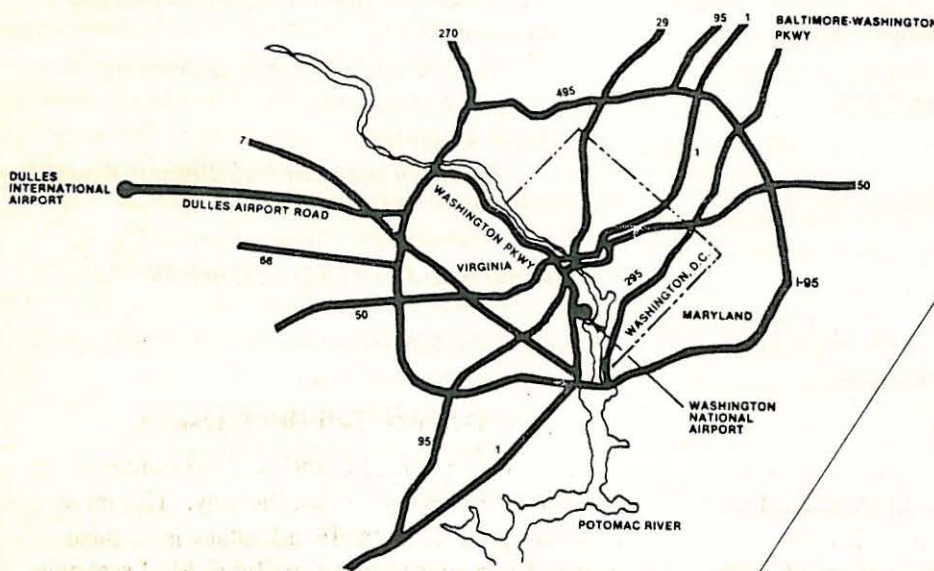
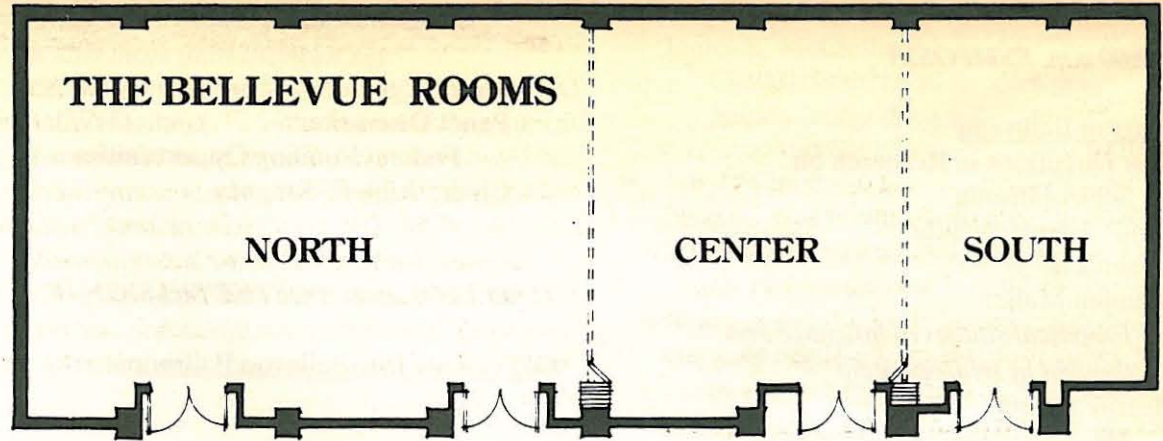
How to Get There

By car, take I-95, Route 1, or the George Washington Parkway and follow the map below. By air, it is best to fly into Washington National. Both of the Hotels offer free shuttle service from the National Airport and the nearest Metro stop.

Attendees arriving at Dulles International Airport should take the limousine to National Airport, and the hotel shuttle from there. Limousines run every hour on the half hour from 6:30 until 11:30 pm. It is approximately a one hour ride at \$7.75 per person (call 532-1000 for further information).



Old Colony Inn, 625 First St. 703-548-6300



Science Advocacy - A View From Another Side

Alan I. Leshner
Deputy Director
National Institute of Mental Health

Dr. Lewis Judd, Director of the National Institute of Mental Health, and I extend warm greetings and our wishes for success to the members of APS. We applaud the goals of the Society and welcome another strong voice on behalf of scientific psychology.

You are a large part of our family. Psychologists are the largest single component of the Institute's scientific community, receiving 37% of NIMH research support. They are represented in virtually all Institute programs. And, according to the National Science Foundation, ADAMHA, NIMH's parent agency, provides the greatest percentages of Federal support for both basic (47%) and applied (33%) research in psychology.

I came to the Institute almost a year ago, after 9 years (and eight jobs) at the National Science Foundation. I made the move because I saw great



This single-voice argument may seem to run counter to each subgroup's accomplishing all of its particular goals. But we know from other fields' experiences that "nibbling at the edges" can totally distract the policymaker from the bigger picture issues, and everyone loses. Although, this principle always seems obvious, once stated, it is all too often violated.

A related principle is: **Only go for big stuff.** This is a bit like the "speak with one voice" principle just discussed, but with a slightly different twist. An organization like APS is a sleeping giant that represents thousands of scientists. Therefore, you must concentrate on big issues in support of scientific research. Think big, go for bottom lines, and do not focus on small pieces of agency budgets, even if at the moment they seem very important. You will only have a few opportu-

centages of Federal support for both basic (67%) and applied (33%) research in psychology.

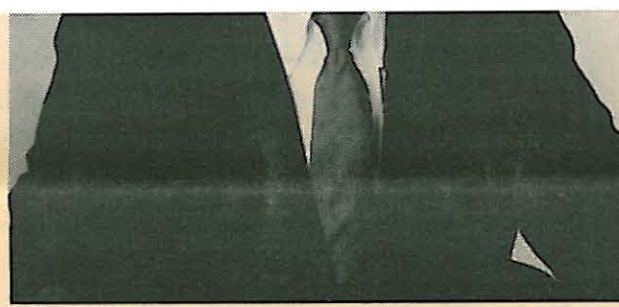
I came to the Institute almost a year ago, after 10 years (and eight jobs) at the National Science Foundation. I made the move because I saw great scientific opportunities in our fields and thought I could do more to promote them from this position at NIMH, and because I felt that Lew Judd would succeed in making NIMH a real scientific presence in Washington.

The 10 years of combined experience in two agencies have given me strong opinions about science advocacy, one of the major functions of NIMH, and I am pleased to have the opportunity to share those views here. From where I sit--frequently on the receiving end of advocacy, but also frequently as an advocate myself--I see basically two major audiences for science advocacy within governmental structure: "outsiders", people with no real knowledge of our fields; and "insiders", people like me, who do not have to be convinced of the merit of the field, but who have to weigh competing priorities and opportunities. The appropriate advocacy tactics and what you talk about are quite different in the two cases.

Another cross-cut divides science advocacy in a somewhat different way: that directed at Congress and focused on affecting Federal agency budgets, versus advocacy directed toward the Federal agencies themselves, focused on support for specific fields or subareas. Again, appropriate advocacy tactics and content are different in the two cases, although I will not focus much on those differences here.

General Principles

Before discussing specific tactics for psychology in different situations, I want to share a number of general principles I have learned about successful science advocacy. A first, almost obvious, principle is that **the advocate needs credibility**. However, in contrast to the arenas in



Dr. Leshner is the Deputy Director of the National Institute of Mental Health. He came to NIMH from the National Science Foundation (NSF), where he held a variety of positions. Most recently, he was the Director of the Office of Science and Technology Centers Development, where he was responsible for a Foundation-wide Science and Technology Research Centers (STC) Program. Dr. Leshner went to NSF from Bucknell University where he was a Professor of Psychology.

which scientists typically operate, credibility in this more political setting does not hinge solely on one's scientific reputation. It does require, of course, that the advocate speak with authority. But credibility here also rides on the advocate's statesmanship.

And statesmanship means never saying "We are more worthy than they." Instead, just tout your own worth. Denigrating the competition will elicit the same from them, and both of you will lose.

Statesmanship also means never exposing your dirty linen and dissent in public. First, the nuances of internal disagreements are at best boring to people who take a broad look across many fields of science every day. Second, it is vital that members of a field always appear to **speak with one voice**. Otherwise, the listener gets confused about who to listen to, and the main message is lost in a babel of special pleadings.

Therefore, you must concentrate on big issues in support of scientific research. Think big, go for bottom lines, and do not focus on small pieces of agency budgets, even if at the moment they seem very important. You will only have a few opportunities to affect the policy process. Do not waste them on small issues that can be resolved in other ways. Policymakers who handle very large sums of money should not be distracted by requests for hundreds of thousands of dollars or even a million.

Another general principle is: **Go into the advocacy situation with only one or two main points**. I will come back to the issue of content shortly, but as a generality, it is important to recognize that most policymakers have a tremendous amount on their plates and very short attention spans. Most will come away from your discussion with a general impression and at most two substantive points.

A final, superficially obvious but frequently violated, general principle--and a pet issue of mine--is: **Don't portray the field as just poised to solve a problem**. Perhaps the biggest mistake I have seen advocates of scientific psychology make repeatedly in discussions with policymakers is to argue, essentially, "At last we're ready. If you'll just give us the money we'll solve your problem." It may be true, but when cast this way, the instinctive response is, "So what have you done with the money we've given you over the past 30 years?" An alternative approach is to first point out the major accomplishments of the past few years, and, then, indicate how they provide opportunities for future achievements.

What to Tell the Outsider

Now on to content, and some considerations specific to advocacy for psychology. The most frequent goal of scientific advocacy is to raise money for research in a specific field. I strongly believe the only way to do that is to convey a sense

(See Science Advocacy on next page)

Science Advocacy (continued)

of that field's accomplishments and its excitement. And that is my main content suggestion for scientific psychology: When you advocate scientific psychology to an outsider, spend the time convincing the policymaker how great our science is, using concrete, exciting examples from recent research.

But be careful in selecting examples. What is exciting to us as scientists may not be very exciting to policymakers, who usually have very little real knowledge or understanding of psychology. Even worse, since many of our most interesting research questions are issues familiar to everyone, our hard-won answers often seem obvious and commonsensical to lay audiences. It is only when common sense is disproved by psychological research that people take real notice.

Therefore, it is essential to **avoid examples of accomplishments that can be construed as confirmations of "what everybody knows."** In fact, I believe the most effective examples of excitement and accomplishment in psychology are those in which findings are counterintuitive.

What to Tell the Insider

Finally, how and what should one advocate to people familiar with scientific psychology? What are the goals and the best strategies?

Visits with insiders should always include some discussion of recent, "hot" findings. As "insiders," people like Lew Judd and I do not need to be

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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.

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D.M. Buss

The child's trigger experience: "Degree-O"
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Strategies for the control of voluntary movements
with one degree of freedom, *G.L. Gottlieb et al.*

Numerical competence in animals: Definitional



Behavioral and
Brain
Sciences

Finally, now and what should one advocate to people familiar with scientific psychology? What are the goals and the best strategies?

Visits with insiders should always include some discussion of recent, "hot" findings. As "insiders," people like Lew Judd and I do not need to be convinced of scientific psychology's merits. However, as "science junkies," we always enjoy talking about the most exciting recent findings, and, as advocates ourselves, we need to be able to use them as ammunition in our own efforts on behalf of the field.

Two other operating principles are relevant to advocacy meetings with insiders. First: **Suggest substantive emphases and initiatives that the agency/institute should adopt.** You can provide a major service both to the field and to the agency by suggesting areas of opportunity/excitement that should receive emphasis or that could form the core of a major initiative. All government agencies raise money through "selling" scientific opportunities in the form of new initiatives. We need your input and advice, since you are the people on the line and in closest contact to the best science. Sometimes we will ask for that advice. If we don't, offer it anyway.

Second: **Take your particular, or parochial, issues up with your insider friends before you take them to outsiders.** More specifically, you should always discuss those issues with the relevant agency or institute leadership before taking them to the Congress to try and force the agency to do what you want. Many of those issues can be resolved by friendly negotiation with insider policymakers. Why waste your limited opportunities to influence outside policymakers by discussing such issues?

I hope these thoughts will help stimulate continued discussions during APS's evolution. Even more, I hope they will stimulate even greater communication between us as we work together to advance scientific psychology.

learnability, *D. Lightfoot*

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

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

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

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

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Division 25 Votes to Affiliate With APS

Division 25 of the American Psychological Association (Experimental Analysis of Behavior), has voted by a 57% to 43% margin to affiliate with APS. Division 25 was the first organizational supporter of the APS progenitor, the Assembly for Scientific and Applied Psychology, and contributed several thousand dollars to the APA reorganization battle. The Division had already paid its 1989 APS dues, but decided to leave the formal decision on affiliation to a vote of the membership. Division 25 has no plans to change its relationship with APA now or in the foreseeable future.

Special 1989 Dues Rate Set - Charter Period Extended

The APS Board of Directors has approved an extension of the Charter Membership period through the rest of 1989 and an optional reduction in dues for the year. 1990 membership renewals will be sent out to all APS members in September. Because members joining during the summer will have only a few months before receiving the renewal notice, 1989 dues have been lowered to \$50. However, any new member choosing to pay \$75 dues between now and the end of the year will be listed as a Charter Member. Charter Members receive a special certificate and will be listed in the Membership Directory as Charter Members.

For Students:

Writing Your Vita

Your vita is a document you will get to know. Regardless of your goals, you will be asked about it many times. It is a record of what you have done and a ticket allowing you to do more.

The topic of vita development can have a positive quality. Some people fall into vita writing just for the sake of personal aggrandizement. Some scientists focus more on the quantity of work than its quality; more on the notoriety of work than its substance. But don't let these attitudes blind you to the importance of a good vita, professionally presented. Your vita can give you access to good jobs where you can do interesting things; and considering what goes into a vita can help you focus your efforts and maintain your professional growth.

There are two aspects to a vita: doing and writing. That is, both form and substance are important. This article will describe what kinds of things go into a vita and how to present them.

You should line up the information in an attractive manner. Double space between items. You may wish to leave out marital status and/or birthdate. Some feel this information is irrelevant and could be used in a discriminatory fashion. You should not include such items as religion, hobbies, or items of that kind. They are unnecessary and unprofessional.

Educational History

Here you simply list each post secondary school you have attended. For each school, list your major, minor, degree (type and date), any honors you received there, and titles of theses or

Professional Positions

The next section is usually professional positions. Like the schools attended, professional positions are usually ordered sequentially (either from first to last or vice versa). First to last is traditional.

This is the first section where you can be a little creative. You want to list all positions you held, even if not necessarily paid. Thus, a practicum appointment would usually fit here. Research assistantships would fit. What does not fit here are short, one-shot experiences (e.g., giving a lecture to a group). One-shot paid consultations may fit. Unpaid consultations would probably fit better in a later section, such as "Professional Activities."

For each item, list what your title was and the name and address of the agency. The city is usually a sufficient address for this purpose if the

There are two aspects to a vita: doing and writing. That is, both form and substance are important. This article will describe what kinds of things go into a vita and how to present them.

The Sections of a Vita

Personal History

Usually the first things mentioned in a vita are items of personal history. Who are you? Where were you from? Are you married? These are the questions answered in this section. One good way to arrange these items is as follows:

Vita	
Personal Name	Date
Personal History	
Business Address: Department of Psychology University of London London, England	
Phone: (123) 456-7890	
Home Address: 123 St. Norbert Cross Flat #34 London, England	
Phone: (123) 987-6543	
Birthdate: August 24, 1965	
Citizenship: USA	
Marital Status: Single	

Vi-ta (*n, pl vi-tae*) [from the Latin, *vita*, life].

1. A brief
autobiographical
sketch,
 2. Curriculum vitae
-
-

dissertations (and the chairs of your advisory committees). The entries should either go from first to last or last to first. First to last is more traditional. You may wish to put the dates flush right so that they stand out. Here's an example:

B. Educational History

1. University of California at Los Angeles, Los Angeles, California

Major:	Psychology	
Minor:	Philosophy	
Degree:	B.A., Cum Laude	1980
Honors:	California State Scholar:	1976-1979
	Honors Program:	1977-1980

Honors Thesis: A comparison of response prevention and shaping in the reduction of avoidance behavior in rats (Chairperson: Ima Psychologist, Ph.D.)

letter in a later section, such as "Professional Activities."

For each item, list what your title was and the name and address of the agency. The city is usually a sufficient address for this purpose if the agency is known. You should also list the nature of the position (full-time; 1/2 time) and when you held it. List your duties and your supervisor. The duties list is important, especially for more applied jobs, because it allows you to show the fit between your background and your desired work setting. Think of all the jobs you actually did and list them. This is often hard to remember, which is why you should get ready for vita writing long before you have much to put into one. Keep a file of your professional positions and add to it as new duties are fulfilled.

Here is an example: Note the consistency of style, both within this section, and between sections (e.g., note the flush right date).

C. Professional Positions

1. Psychology Trainee, Veteran's Administration Hospital, Palo Alto, California. Full-time summer position. 1983
Duties: Consultation to kidney dialysis unit; group behavior therapy; program development on a token economy ward
Supervisor: George Doright, Ph.D., Unit Psychologist
2. Research Assistant, Brown University, Half-time position. 1985-1986
Duties: Assist in research on priming effects on memory. Analyze data using SPSS-X and SAS. Program in BASIC and PASCAL.
Supervisor: H. D. Science, Ph.D.

Writing Your Vita (continued)

There are many places where you can tailor your description of your duties. For example, if you want to make it clear that you take a cognitive perspective, use cognitive terms to describe your work. Try to think of who will read the document, then describe yourself honestly, but in the most favorable light. Don't offend people needlessly. If you use philosophically loaded words (e.g., "radical behaviorism," "mentalistic," "mechanical models") to describe your work you will please only the like-minded. This is something you should probably avoid, unless it would be a real disaster to work with folks not completely comfortable with your preferred manner of describing yourself.

Membership in Professional Associations

List all of them. Note whether you are a member, associate, or student member. Here is an example:

D. Membership in Professional Associations

American Psychological Society (Student Associate)
Society for Research in Child Development
(Student Member)

Other

1. In service training. "Measuring change." Presented to the staff of the Piedmont Psychology Center, June 1985.

Editorial Activities

If you go to a lot of conventions, do a good deal of research, and get to know prominent people, you will probably be reviewing manuscripts before you get out of graduate school. Reviewing is a critically important activity for the field, and you should list it. If you review a MS sent to you, you usually list that as "Ad Hoc Editorial Consultant." Example:

F. Editorial Activities

1. Editor, *The Student Observer*, a student supplement to the *APS Observer*, 1989.
2. Ad Hoc Editorial Consultant, *Psychological Science*, 1989.

Grants

H. Papers Presented

1986

Dozit, E. Z. (August 1986). An experimental analysis of life, behavior, and the whole universe. Paper presented at the meeting of the American Psychological Association, Washington, D.C.

Dozit, E. Z. (August 1986). The role of response mediation in the formation of prototypes. Paper presented at the meeting of the International Society for Psychological Research, Lake Tahoe, NV.

Some people also list papers or talks presented to nonprofessional audiences (e.g., the PTA, radio talk shows). In general, this seems rather extreme, and might give an impression of padding. If you must list them, either create a special section (e.g., "Talks Presented to Non-professional Audiences") or put the most important ones in "Professional Activities."

Publications

When you have sufficient entries, organize

D. Membership in Professional Associations

American Psychological Society (Student Associate)
Society for Research in Child Development (Student Member)

Professional Activities

This is the place where you list all the projects you started, neat things you did, committee memberships you held (don't forget departmental committees. They count.), in-service training programs you conducted, important guest lectures you presented, etc. You can be creative here (but see later section on "padding"). You can subdivide this section as needed (e.g., Associations and Divisions, Administrative, etc.). Persons giving lots of workshops or colloquia may want a separate section for these. You may list items first to last or vice versa. An example:

E. Professional Activities

Associations and Divisions

1. Member of Program Committee, Nebraska Psychological Society, First Annual Convention, Lincoln, December 1988.
2. President, Psi Chi, University of Hawaii Chapter, 1984.

Administrative

1. Students' representative to the Departmental Training Committee, Department of Psychology, University of New Mexico.

2. Ad Hoc Editorial Consultant, *Psychological Science*, 1989.

Grants

List the grants you have received. Some professionals include grants they had a significant role in, even if they were not the Principle Investigator. Many people list grants they wrote that were not funded. As a student or young professional that is probably fine, since if you even sent one in it is a good sign. Use your own sense in this area. Certainly a long list of "failures to fund," if not countered by several successes, could eventually hurt more than help. People may think you are a motivated incompetent. Here's an example of this section:

G. Grants

1. Small Grants Division, National Institute of Mental Health, #MH 36998-03, Social Skills Training for Sexual Deviants, \$10,000, 1986-1987. E. Z. Dozit, Principle Investigator.

Papers Presented

List all the papers you presented at professional meetings. It seems to be common to list them by year starting with the most recent and working back. Some people number entries, but that seems to say that you are counting so it probably is not a good idea. Some people also put colloquia here; others put them in a separate section (e.g., in the "Professional Activities" section). List papers in regular APA format and double space between entries.

entries) or put the most important ones in "Professional Activities."

Publications

When you have sufficient entries, organize them by year and by type (articles, chapters in books, books). It seems to be common to list them from the most recent to the oldest. That way, the current work (which is usually what you want folks to see) is seen first. List papers in regular APA format.

Do not put papers which are under submission or in preparation in this section. It will look as though you are padding (see section below). In press articles belong here. Invited articles which are in preparation probably belong since they will definitely be published. An example of this section:

I. Publications

a. Books

Tense, I. M. (1989). *Having fun with anxiety*. New York: Wierdo Publications.

b. Articles

1987

Tense, I. M. (1987). The relation between anxiety and performance is an inverted W, not a U. *Perceptual and Motor Skills*, 112, 445-446.

Papers Currently Under Submission

In this section, list your articles that are currently under submission. List only authors and titles. It seems unnecessarily risky to say where you are at it. If it is turned down you have to change your vita and everyone knows that it was rejected. Listing the journal probably makes the listing more credible, however, so there is a trade-off. Once papers are on this list, keep them there until you are up resubmitting, or until they get accepted. When they get accepted, they go to the publications section, and are said to be "in press."

Projects Underway

Use this section for manuscripts in preparation and for projects that are actually underway (e.g., experiments in progress). List as in the section on papers currently under submission. Both this section and the previous one (under submission) are optional; professionals with established reputations sometimes leave them off. Students often neglect these sections, however. Established researchers sometimes list articles in preparation just to make sure they will not forget the publication of a minor project when they update their vita

Other General Considerations

Form and Style

This document is critical so prepare it carefully. Use a carbon ribbon or laser printer, not a cloth ribbon; use wide margins and white space in between items and sections; lay it out in an attractive and well organized fashion; proof the document carefully; put your name at the top of each sheet. For example:

E. Z. Dozit
Vita
3

Have the original printed or xeroxed on good paper on a very good machine. Staple each copy together.

Detail

Remember, you want to be honest, and you also want to impress. Provide sufficient detail to do so. For example, on papers presented, give the

substance of the item is not obvious. This is especially true in the professional activities and projects underway sections. Make sure these sections are legitimate. For example, never list umpteen projects underway if you don't have any publications. People will never believe you even if it is true. Instead, if you are in that situation, list the most important projects underway. Similarly, don't list a zillion projects submitted, when you have no publications; it may not seem fair, but remember "padding" is an audience reaction, not a specific vita writing behavior.

Other signs of padding include listing conventions attended, journals subscribed to, articles you read over and edited for a friend, and projects you worked on in a non-professional role (e.g., secretary).

Vita Development

(a) Write up your vita now. No matter how puny. From acorns giant oaks grow, and you might as well begin. It will also get you thinking about your career development.

(b) Keep a vita development file. (If you aren't keeping any kind of files yet, start). Throw

optional; professionals with established reputations sometimes leave them off. Students often omit these sections, however. Established researchers sometimes list articles in preparation just to make sure they will not forget the publication of a major project when they update their vita.

Statement of Professional Interests

You may want to save some work by including a brief paragraph on your professional interests: research interests, applied interests, and teaching interests. Many vita of established professionals contain a brief outline of current or favorite research or other professional interests. You might want to start off with a general statement and then conclude with a specific listing.

Professional References

Finally, you need three to five professional references who will speak very highly of you. Don't ask for a reference simply because the person is well known, unless you are confident of the quality of the actual reference. Ask the person if you include his or her name on your vita if it is OK to do so, as a professional courtesy. List each reference, give their name, title, and address. Sometimes people leave this section blank, with a line such as "References Available Upon Request" appearing instead. The only advantage of this is that the best and most current references can then be used as needed. If the relationship with a former referee becomes strained, this would prevent their having an opportunity to speak in your behalf. This circumstance is rare, and it is more common to list the references.

Detail

Remember, you want to be honest, and you also want to impress. Provide sufficient detail to do so. For example, on papers presented, give the full reference on each. Such understatement as only listing the convention is needlessly modest (or it may be interpreted as lazy) and does not convey the important information. On the other hand, don't overburden the document with detail that is unimportant. Have some psychologists read it and get their feedback.

What Not to Put In

Don't try to overly personalize your vita - leave that for a separate letter or an interview. It is unprofessional to include your hobbies, the name of your dog, your high school activities, and the like. Occasionally, persons do foolish things like putting their favorite poem on the first page of his vita. That alone will kill any chance for many positions. Remember that if you are qualified, there are also a dozen others who are too. The slightest little stimulus could be reason enough to weed out your application. Poor attention to form, detail, content, or "what not to say" could be the stimulus.

Padding

One of the cardinal sins in vita writing is padding. Padding is defined when a reader reacts to the vita as more form than substance ("Who is he trying to kid?!") Thus, it refers to an audience reaction, not a specific vita writing behavior. The reaction is most likely when the importance or

punishment. From acorns giant oaks grow, and you might as well begin. It will also get you thinking about your career development.

(b) Keep a vita development file. (If you aren't keeping any kind of files yet, start). Throw notes into this file regarding the kinds of things you are doing on your assistantships, special talks you gave, activities you performed that were noteworthy, committee assignments; papers presented, associations joined, everything you need to update your vita.

(c) Set goals for your career and work toward them. Design a reasonable strategy to reach those goals. Use the periodic updates of your vita as an opportunity to assess the development of your career.

(d) Revise your vita at least once a year, or more often if the need arises.

(e) Have your advisor and others go over your vita before you send it out.

Good luck!

- SCH/LJH

Copies of this article in a Xeroxable form for distribution to students are available from the Observer office (Department of Psychology, University of Nevada - Reno, Reno, NV 89557-0062).

APS Employment Bulletin

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

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

A/EOE

required--no ABD. Two years' experience desirable, but not mandatory. Salary commensurate with qualifications. Send resumes to:

S. Morton McPhail, Ph.D.
Jeanneret & Associates, Inc.
3223 Smith Street, Suite 212
Houston, TX 77006
(713) 529-3015

We are an Affirmative Action/Equal Opportunity Employer.

The Department of Psychology at the **University of Pennsylvania** expects to make **two tenure-level appointments in any area of psychology**, effective July 1, 1990. Candidates should have outstanding scholarly reputations in their areas of specialization, and be able to contribute effectively to both the undergraduate and graduate teaching programs of the department. Applicants should send a letter of application, a curriculum vitae, and one copy of selected publications to:

Senior Search
Department of Psychology
3815 Walnut Street
Philadelphia, PA 19104-6196

Letters of recommendation may be requested at a later date. The University of Pennsylvania is an Affirmative Action/Equal Opportunity Employer. Materials should be sent by September 1, 1989.

CLINICAL RESEARCH FELLOWSHIP/RESEARCH ASSOCIATE. Available immediately in the Behavioral

will be given to candidates whose research can effectively use the AAMRL facilities. Undergraduate and graduate teaching and supervision of research is expected. Candidates should submit a Curriculum Vitae and three letters of recommendation to:

Dr. Michael Hennesey
Joint Search Committee
Department of Psychology
Wright State University
Dayton, OH 45435

Review of applications will begin on October 1, 1989, but new applications will be considered until positions are filled. Wright State is an Equal Opportunity/Affirmative Action Employer.

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

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

The closing date is November 1, 1989. Applications from women and minorities are especially welcome. Harvard

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

Dean
Graduate School of Psychology
Fuller Theological Seminary
180 N. Oakland Ave.
Pasadena, CA 91101

Women and Ethnic minorities are encouraged to apply. Fuller Seminary is a Christian-sponsored/affiliated organization.

Jeanneret & Associate, Inc., a general management consulting firm, is seeking qualified applicants for position openings in Houston starting immediately. Activities include job and task analysis; test development and validation; job evaluation and compensation; management development attitude surveys; training needs analysis and curriculum development; individual assessment; organizational analysis; and performance appraisal system design/implementation. Opportunity for high client involvement and creative problem solving. Earned doctorate in I/O or related field

date. The University of Pennsylvania is an Affirmative Action/Equal Opportunity Employer. Materials should be sent by September 1, 1989.

CLINICAL RESEARCH FELLOWSHIP/RESEARCH ASSOCIATE. Available immediately in the Behavioral Pharmacology Research Unit of the **Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine.** Will serve as a project director on clinical studies of the impact of psychiatric symptomatology and disorders on drug abuse treatment, of specialized treatment outcome studies, and of HIV (AIDS) risk factors in intravenous drug users. Projects involve structured diagnostic interviewing, assessment of mood/behavior, and detailed HIV risk assessment. Responsible for clinical and scientific supervision of research assistants. Doctorate in Clinical or Counseling Psychology, and strong organizational, interpersonal and clinical assessment skills. Supervisory experience and data management skills desirable. Contact:

Robert K. Brooner, Ph.D., (301) 550-0028 or,
George E. Bigelow, Ph.D., (301) 550-0035
D-5-West, Psychiatry
Johns Hopkins/Key Medical Center
4940 Eastern Ave.
Baltimore, MD 21224

PERCEPTION/COGNITION/HUMAN FACTORS: The Department of Psychology at **Wright State University** anticipates several tenure track positions (rank open) starting January, 1990, or later. We are especially interested in candidates at the senior rank to strengthen our human factors psychology program, but candidates at all levels will be considered. Candidates should have a productive externally fundable research program in psychoacoustics, visual science, cognitive science, or other areas related to human factors psychology. Wright State University, through the Air Force Office of Scientific Research, has arranged access to specialized research facilities at the Armstrong Aerospace Medical Research Laboratory (AAMRL), adjacent to the campus. Priority

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

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

Post-doctoral Research Fellowship at the University of Michigan Substance Abuse Center. The Center's mission is to foster interdisciplinary collaboration and to promote research, policy review, and service coordination relevant to the understanding and management of drug abuse. Candidates should have an M.D. or Ph. D. and a strong interest/background in conducting integrative research on substance abuse and related problems. Supervising faculty consists of established investigators working on projects involving status variables (gender, race, ethnicity, age) and/or behavioral, biological, psychosocial, or public health aspects of substance abuse. Starting date is flexible but can be as soon as September, 1989, for a 2 year appointment. For further information and instructions, please write to:

Ovide F. Pomerleau, Ph.D.
Interim Director
University of Michigan Substance Abuse Center,
Medical Professional Building, Room D4206
University of Michigan
Ann Arbor, MI 48109-0718

or call 313/936-9333.

The University of Michigan is an affirmative action, equal opportunity employer. **Applications deadline for Fall fellowships is July 15.**

Developmental Psychology Postdoctoral: Two-year NIMH postdoctoral fellowship available at the **University of Utah in social development**, with an emphasis on identifying and ameliorating socio-emotional problems associated with stress and maternal depression. Focus on maternal-infant relations from a cognitive social perspective.

Successful applicants must have Ph.D. in psychology. Can be considered immediately or until Jan. 1, 1990. Send vita, reprints, statement of research interests and career goals, and request three letters of recommendation, to be sent by July 1, 1989 to:

Donna Gelfand
Psychology Department
University of Utah
Salt Lake City, UT 84112

Applications received thereafter may be considered if the position is still open. The University of Utah is an Affirmative Action/Equal Opportunity Employer.

INDUSTRIAL/ORGANIZATIONAL FACULTY POSITION, NEW YORK UNIVERSITY: The Department of Psychology invites applications for a tenure-track Assistant Professorship in Industrial/Organizational Psychology beginning in Fall, 1990. Candidates must be engaged in an active research program. Strengths in quantitative/statistical/methodological techniques are desirable. The utility of research is more important than research area. Applications must be received by December 1, 1989. Send complete vita, selected reprints, and letters from three references to:

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

New York University is an Affirmative Action/Equal

On October 27-29, 1989, The Henry A. Murray Research Center of Radcliffe College will sponsor a workshop on creative approaches to secondary analysis of longitudinal data. "Working with Longitudinal Data; New Questions for Old Data," will be taught by Glen Elder, George Vaillant, Eliza Pavalko, and Elizabeth Colerick Clipp. Professor Elder and his collaborators are conducting a reanalysis of data from the Louis Terman Study of Gifted Children. Professor Vaillant is carrying out a longitudinal follow-up of the women from the Terman sample. Both will discuss in detail the methods they are using with the Terman data and will relate this work to their prior research with other data sets. The workshop will highlight methods for using an archival data set to address new research questions through reorganization and recoding of original subject records. Dr. Vaillant will also discuss issues raised in conducting a follow-up of an existing sample. 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

ANNOUNCEMENT OF REGIONAL MEETING

New England Psychological Association
Oct. 20-21, 1989, Framingham, MA
Oct. 12-13, 1990, Worcester, MA

For information, write to:

June B. Higgins
Arts and Sciences
Central Connecticut State University
New Britain, CT 06050

POSTDOCTORAL FELLOWSHIP: in medical psychology/addictive behaviors, available Fall 1989-1991 at UAB Med. School for clinical psychologist who has finished internship. Duties include: conducting large follow-up study of opioid addicts in three cities, assisting prin. investigator in data analysis, writing reports and manuscripts for publication, planning new research. Reimbursed travel required. Opportunities for independent research, collaboration on other projects, teaching, supervision from other faculty. Stipend \$20,500/yr. plus 26% fringe benefits. Submit letter of application, vita, three references, by July 31, 1989, to:

Jesse B. Milby, Ph.D.
(116-B) VAMC
700 S. 19th Street
Birmingham, AL 35333
or call (205) 939-2025

For further information. Position begins Sept. 1, 1989. UAB is an Equal Opportunity Employer.

Professor Madeleine Henman
Chair of Search Committee
Room 576
Department of Psychology
6 Washington Place
New York, NY 10003
New York University is an Affirmative Action/Equal
Opportunity Employer.

**HUGH KNOWLES CHAIRS
AUDIOLOGY AND HEARING SCIENCE
NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY**

Northwestern University announces the establishment of two endowed chairs, the **Hugh Knowles Chair in Audiology** and the **Hugh Knowles Chair in Hearing Science**. Each Chair, funded by a generous gift from Knowles Electronics, Inc., will be filled by faculty of distinguished scholarly achievement or unusual promise and developing international reputation. Applicants for the Audiology Chair should be Ph.D. scholars with an interest in auditory system function, having quantitative background (e.g., bioengineering, computer science of psychoacoustics). Applicants for the Hearing Science Chair should be Ph.D. or M.D. scholars with accomplishments in basic or clinical neuroscience and an interest in either higher nervous system function or neurobiology of the peripheral auditory system. These positions will be filled at either the full or associate professor level. Generous start-up funds, laboratory space and a competitive salary are provided.

Applications and nominations are invited. Reviews of applications will begin immediately, but these positions will remain available until filled. Please send curriculum vitae along with a letter of interest to:

Chair, Search Committee
Audiology and Hearing Impairment Program
Northwestern University
2299 Sheridan Road
Evanston, IL 660208

Northwestern University is an EO/AA Employer. Hiring is contingent upon eligibility to work in the United States.

700 S. 19th Street
Birmingham, AL 35333
or call (205) 939-2025
for further information. Position begins Sept. 1, 1989.
UAB is an Equal Opportunity Employer.

UNIVERSITY OF MONTREAL, DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY: Applications are invited for a full-time, tenured or tenure-track position in the area of **cognitive science** at the Psychology Department of the University of Montreal. The successful candidate will participate in the graduate studies program in artificial intelligence and cognitive science and teach courses at the graduate and undergraduate levels. Starting date will be negotiated with the candidate. Since the University of Montreal is a French speaking institution, the successful candidate will have to acquire a working knowledge of French. The University will provide the candidate with the assistance required to achieve such proficiency. This recruitment effort is directed at competent cognitive scientists specialized in the study of higher mental processes (memory, language, thought, etc.). A Ph.D. degree in psychology or some other related discipline is required and preference will be given to candidates with some teaching and research experience. In accordance with Canadian Immigration requirements, this advertisement is directed to citizens and permanent residents of Canada. However, given the special circumstances associated with the position, it is possible that the department will be allowed to hire non-Canadians. Send letter of application, curriculum vitae, a representative sample of reprints, and three letters of recommendation, before June 30, 1989, to:

Dr. Yvan Bordeleau, Director
Department of Psychology
University of Montreal
P.O. Box 6128, Station A
Montreal, Quebec
Canada H3C 3J7

President's ColumnJanet T. Spence

What Has Been Accomplished

As this is being written, the results of the election of new APS officers are not yet known. But the slates are strong ones, and it is comforting to realize that whatever the outcomes, the Society will be in good hands -- and that they will be handed a thriving organization.

Although regretful about the lengthy set of events that made its formation necessary, I am proud of having been the first President of APS and even prouder of what has been accomplished in the first nine months of its existence. Starting with no money and no support except for the largely volunteer labors of its supporters (most particularly, members of the Steering Committee, in addition to the officers), the Society has already grown to nearly 6,000 full and student members. It has a score of affiliated organizations, and among other activities, has held a successful leadership conference, is about to hold a convention with an impressive and impressively full program, has its journal, **Psychological Science**, in

(most particularly, members of the Steering Committee, in addition to the officers), the Society has already grown to nearly 6,000 full and student members. It has a score of affiliated organizations, and among other activities, has held a successful leadership conference, is about to hold a convention with an impressive and impressively full program, has its journal, **Psychological Science**, in addition to the **Observer**, well underway and will shortly be establishing a permanent office that will permit the Society to expand its activities. The past nine months have been hectic, challenging, sometimes frustrating, but always gratifying.

Under these circumstances, it seems particularly appropriate to thank a number of people -- among others, The Convention Committee (Nancy Anderson, Judith Goggin, Roger Mellgren, and Virginia O'Leary); Publication Committee (Milton Hakel, Chuck Kiesler, Sandra Scarr, Marilyn Brewer, and Dorothy Eichorn); Nominating Committee (Kay Deaux, Dorothy Eichorn, Dan Ilgen, and Al Riley); Membership Committee (Kathy Grady and Norman Kagan); our Logistics Coordinator, Logan Wright; Steven Hayes, as Secretary-Treasurer and Editor of the **Observer**, Paul Thayer as Chair of the Finance Committee, and members of the Steering Committee (Robyn Dawes, Kitty Katzell, Bruce Overmier, Pam Reid and Bonnie Strickland).

There are many others who deserve mention, of which, the individuals who have acted as the Society's representatives in recruiting members from their own institutions or professional organizations have our special gratitude. We have yet to take advantage of the services that many others of you have offered, but expect to be able to in the future.

From the number of program participants and pre-registrants, we know that a substantial number of Society members plan to attend the June convention (so many, in fact, that its site had to be moved to Alexandria, Virginia, to accommodate us).

I look forward to seeing you there.