



Getting Down to BUSINESS Candidates for Society Offices

The Spring issue of TGP is the Election Issue, featuring bios and statements of the candidates for Society offices who have been nominated and who have agreed to serve if elected. This year there are two candidates for the office of President-Elect, two candidates for the single open position of Member-at-Large of the Executive Committee, and two candidates for the position of Representative to the APA Council of Representatives. For President-Elect the candidates are Sam Glucksberg and Peter Salovey. The candidates for the Member-at-Large position are Wayne Camara and Harold Takooshian, and for Representative to Council, Ed Wasserman and Mike Wertheimer.

Candidates for President-Elect

Sam Glucksberg: Specialization in one's scholarly discipline is inevitable, in two different but related ways. Scholars specialize in a topic of interest, and conduct research that is usually focussed on specific problems, be they applied, theoretical, or both. Scholars also specialize in their choice of theoretical approach and level of analysis. I've been such a specialist from the beginning of my career, but what I specialized in has changed over the years. I began as a gestalt-trained psychologist and studied problem solving and the relation between problem-solving skills and personality in the form of field-dependency and performance on insight problems. I moved rather quickly and superficially through a flirtation with learning theory, then settled down as a cognitive psychologist who studied thinking, cognitive development, and language. Here too my interests shifted over the years, from sentence processing and literal language comprehension to a broader consideration of language in discourse contexts, including figurative language. If general psychology refers to the breadth and variety of one's special interests, then I suppose I've been a general psychologist. But I've been more of a generalist than that. I've written both a specialized text (in psycholinguistics) and an introductory text (with other specialist-generalist coauthors). More importantly, I've maintained a keen interest in developments across the entire scope of psychology, and exercised this interest in teaching general psychology, and in editing two journals: *Journal of Experimental Psychology: General*, and currently *Psychological Science*. As editor of *Psychological Science*, I'm dedicated to providing cutting edge research from the entire range of psychology to people like us: psychologists who have their own specialties but who are also interested in other people's specialties. No matter what one's specialty is at any given moment, there are pertinent, relevant and important phenomena, findings and theory in other specialties. The Division of General Psychology is the ideal vehicle to foster the interchange of ideas and information across specialties, via our journal, *Review of General Psychology*, and by initiatives that we can take within APA to promote interaction among specialists in the form of interdivisional symposia, invited addresses and paper/poster sessions.

Peter Salovey. I've always been a bit of a "hybrid" psychologist. I completed my Ph.D. in the clinical psychology program at Yale, but my dissertation was directed by a social psychologist, Judith Rodin. My two major lines of research concern the influence of emotion on thought and behavior, and ways to use psychological principles to design health communication strategies to motivate health protective behaviors. The areas of emotion and health are similar in that they transcend traditional subfield boundaries. Although my department considers me a social psychologist, my orientation really is one of a general psychologist. In the spirit of Kurt Lewin and others, I believe in general theory that has broad applicability to understanding, predicting, and influencing human behavior.

At Yale and elsewhere, I have been involved in activities at many different levels that attempt to transcend boundaries among fields of study. Presently, I am the Chair of the Department of Psychology where we are shaping the future of our Department in ways that promote synthesis and unification across traditional program areas by increasing the permeability of area boundaries and hiring new faculty who easily cross them. My teaching has been focused most intensely on Introductory Psychology, and I have tried to instill a passion for a general psychological way of approaching problems among about 5,000 undergraduates in the last 16 years. With faculty from other departments, I helped to establish Yale's Center for Interdisciplinary Research on AIDS (CIRA), and I serve on the Executive Committee of the University's interdisciplinary Institution for Social and Policy Studies (ISPS). I am proud to be completing a six-year term as the first editor of the Society for General Psychology's flagship journal, the *Review of General Psychology*. I have also served terms as an Associate Editor of *Psychological Bulletin* and of the APA's newest journal, *Emotion*. What unites these various editorial experiences is that these journals are not subfield-bound; I have been impressed at the scholarship possible when psychologists write for broader audiences.

I am flattered to be nominated to serve as President of our Society, and I look forward to working with you to develop ways to increase its influence within the APA and in psychological science, practice, public policy, and edu-

cation more generally.

I see psychology as a unified field with shared methodological and substantive values. In this era of overspecialization, I am committed to the goal of encouraging a unified approach to psychology that generates a coherent vision leading to excellence in science, practice, and policy. The impact of our field (and the opportunity to increase the resources available for science, practice, and education) is diminished when we do not speak with one voice but, instead, succumb to narrow, subfield parochialism and self-interest. As Bob Sternberg has repeated during his campaign for the APA presidency, specialization and generalization are fully compatible, but factionalism does not serve our field well. The Society of General Psychology can encourage a unified psychology by reaching out to APA members who traditionally have not affiliated with Division 1, as well as those who are disaffected or confused by the dizzying array of divisional options available to them. We need to create links to other organizations that share our values, and continue to invest in the Society's publications. Current graduate students, post-doctoral scholars, and young professionals – many of whom are quite critical of the narrowness of their educational experiences – need to be encouraged to join us, even those who do not believe that APA is their primary professional home.

In years gone by, *The General Psychologist* irregularly published a short piece — indeed, a manifesto — called *The Generalists' Agenda*. *The Generalists' Agenda* declared that general psychology (a) encompasses the whole field of psychology, (b) is based upon the supposition that there can be a gradual approach to a coherent understanding (a Big Picture) of human nature and its relationship to society and the environment, (c) is based upon the supposition that all of the subfields and specialties within psychology, along with other disciplines, contribute pieces that must be part of this coherent understanding, and (d) is concerned with the development of this coherent understanding by continually re-drawing the Big Picture. General psychology endeavors to enhance the linkages among all aspects of psychology and related disciplines. It presupposes that specialization is necessary for optimum development of subfield knowledge, but that specialization without reference to the Big Picture is unfortunate. Although I am not the originator of this *Generalists' Agenda* and am merely paraphrasing the words of others here, I believe these principles articulate well what is at the core of a Society for General Psychology. When we "give psychology away," as George Miller encouraged us to do, we need to give away a coherent whole, not fragments and shards.

With our broad intellectual mandate, the Society for General Psychology should be the place to look for leaders who can integrate successfully science, practice, education, and policy for the APA, the field more generally, and the public interest.

Candidates for Executive Committee

Wayne J. Camara is Vice President of Research and Development at the College Board. He directs all R&D and serves as a spokesperson for the psychometric and educational qualities of a range of assessments and programs include, SAT I, PSAT/NMSQT, Advanced Placement, and CLEP. He conducts research on test validity, subgroup differences and testing persons with disabling conditions. Since receiving his PhD from the University of Illinois at Champaign-Urbana, he served in several positions at APA, including Associate Executive Director of Science, between 1987-94. He served as President of Division 5 last year and has been elected fellow of Divisions 1 and 14. He has served two terms on APA's Council and was the program chair for Division 1. Both at APA and the College Board, he has represented psychological science in testimony before Congress and state legislatures, on national television and in print media.

General Psychology is the one division in APA that must continue to represent all psychologists irrespective of whether they consider themselves primarily associated with applications, practice, research, teaching, public policy, or a combination of these areas. Division 1 serves a unique role among divisions because it must continue to appeal to broad science based applications and practice across psychological specialty areas of subdisciplines. As a member at large of the executive committee I would strive to work collaboratively with the full committee to promote Division 1 as the home of all psychology and to ensure there is a central role for the division within the organizational structure of the association. We must identify new ways to demonstrate the relevance of general psychology to all members and divisions. I would also hope to bring my organizational skills and management experience to bear in advancing the mission and goals of the division.

Harold Takooshian completed his psychology PhD in 1979 with Stanley Milgram at City University of New York. As a teacher, he has taught at four universities in three nations, including a 1987 Fulbright to the USSR, and is on the tenured faculty of Fordham University, where he also serves as Director of the Fordham Institute. As a scientist, he received the NYSPA Kurt Lewin Award for his many publications focused on the use of behavioral research to address diverse social issues — such as workplace morale, urban life, "antipsychology," terrorism. A Fellow of APA and Division One, he is also President-Elect (2002) of the APA Division of International Psychology.

Based on my past service to SGP, as our division's program chair (1993), membership cochair (1999-), program committee (2002), fellows chair (1999-), I hope to increase my service now as an EC Member at Large. Most of APA's 84,000 members voice support for SGP's mission to unify psychology, but only 2,461 (or 3%) are members of our Society. Our membership has declined since 1991, and I feel nonmembers would join us if they

knew what they were missing—our 2 fine periodicals and several award programs. Since 1999 I have worked effectively within SGP to increase our membership and programs, and hope to increase this activity as an EC member, working to make our SGP one of APA's most vibrant divisions.

Candidates for Council Representative

Edward A. Wasserman is Stuit Professor of Experimental Psychology in the Department of Psychology at The University of Iowa. Prior to my 30-year appointment at Iowa, I received my Ph.D. from Indiana University and my B.A. from UCLA. My research centers on human and animal cognition, where I take a comparative approach to processes of learning, memory, and categorization. I have authored 150 papers and chapters on these topics and I have recently joined Barry Schwartz and Steven Robbins as an author of the fifth edition of the undergraduate textbook, *Psychology of Learning and Behavior*. I am currently a Fellow in three divisions of APA and I serve as a Member-at-Large in Division 3; I am also a Founding Fellow of the American Psychological Society. I presently serve on the editorial boards of *Journal of Experimental Psychology: General* and *Journal of Experimental Psychology: Animal Behavior Processes*; I previously served on the editorial board of *Journal of Experimental Psychology: Learning, Memory, and Cognition*. Additional association activities included chairing APA's Committee on Animal Research and Ethics and participation in an APA Science Advocacy Training Conference. Other professional service has included participation in several grant review panels at the National Institute of Mental Health and the National Institute of Drug Abuse plus participation in the 1998 Behavioral and Social Sciences Review Integration Panels for the National Institutes of Health. Finally, I am currently a member of the Governing Board of the Psychonomic Society; I just served as the first President of the Comparative Cognition Society.

I am honored to have been chosen as a candidate to be the Representative to APA Council for Division 1, the Society for General Psychology. As do all members of the Division, I believe that Psychology is truly a coherent discipline, not merely a collection of disconnected specialties. I have tried in my teaching and writing to put forward that holistic position. Speaking on behalf of this vision is becoming increasingly important as the fractionation of Psychology into further special interests shows no sign of abating. We must try to weave the diverse strands of our field into a strong fabric that respects: science and practice, research and theory, individual and society.

I have learned a good deal about advocacy, having recently served as President of The University of Iowa Faculty Senate. In that capacity, I spoke on behalf of the faculty to our President and Provost, to the Iowa Board of Regents, to the Iowa State Senate, and to the Governor of Iowa. I would be pleased and proud to advocate on

behalf of Division, if I were to be chosen as Council Representative.

Michael Wertheimer's degrees are BA (Swarthmore), MA (Johns Hopkins), and PhD in experimental psychology (Harvard). After a clinical psychology internship at Worcester State Hospital, he taught at Wesleyan University 1952-1955, then joined the University of Colorado at Boulder, becoming full professor in 1961 and professor emeritus in 1993. Author, coauthor, editor or coeditor of dozens of books and hundreds of articles in areas ranging from introductory psychology through the teaching of psychology, perception, and psycholinguistics to the history of psychology, he has been president of the Rocky Mountain Psychological Association, Psi Chi, and four APA divisions: 1, 2, 24 (twice), and 26. For two decades he was a member (or chair) of the AASPPB Examination Committee responsible for the test used in state and provincial licensure and certification programs. A member of the APA Council of Representatives during 25 of the last 35 years (representing Divisions 1, 2, 24, or 26), he has also been a member (or chair) of numerous APA boards and committees. He directed Colorado's doctoral programs in experimental and in sociocultural psychology, and for almost 40 years the undergraduate departmental honors program in psychology. Recent books include the fourth edition of *A Brief History of Psychology*, an oral history of Psi Chi (with Stephen Davis), and the fourth volume in the Division One series *Portraits of Pioneers in Psychology* (coedited with Gregory Kimble), all published in 2000; a fifth volume in the Pioneers series is in press. Wertheimer is currently secretary of Division One.

Almost every psychologist was a general psychologist at the dawn of the twentieth century, but by its twilight almost every psychologist was a specialist. Psychology exploded during that century—both qualitatively and quantitatively. Its fragmentation caused specialists in one field to have so little in common with specialists in other fields that they could hardly communicate. APA's rapid membership growth led historian Edwin G. Boring early in the century to predict that if the then-current rate of expansion were to continue, by early in the twenty-second century there would be more psychologists than people in the world. But the rate of APA membership growth dramatically decreased during the last few decades, with projections that membership may stay fairly constant in the near future, or may actually decline. Now there are about 50 divisions within the association, all—except Division One—dedicated to advancing some specialized research or practice endeavor. Only Division One, the Society for General Psychology, advocates for the welfare of the entire discipline. At a time of flat—or shrinking—resources, a broad orientation to the whole field is crucial if justice is to be done to the legitimate concerns of all its immensely varied constituencies.

Division One's perspective is essential to APA if APA is to continue to be the home and the voice for the extremely diverse specialized subgroups of which the association is composed. Division One represents all of psychology and all psychologists; it can help provide the philosophy and the wisdom to permit all facets of the discipline to flourish.