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**Submissions
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The Editors encourage submission of any announcements, and/or letters to the editors, regarding psychological science.

Comments on the content and presentation of the newsletter are also appreciated.

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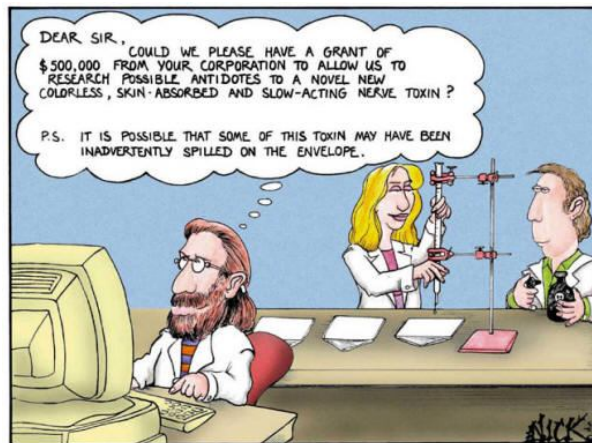
**President's Message
Arrogance, Social Consensus,
and Experimental Psychology**

Nelson Cowan

As I considered various topics for my APA Division 3 presidential column, I thought of writing about the need to boost the division's membership but, no, that topic did not seem satisfying for this purpose right now. Instead, I have been contemplating how experimental psychology could enrich everyone's life; not just ours. It could do so through its method and its content. It allows us to think more critically about human beings, and thereby to be less arrogant. It teaches that none of us should be too sure of ourselves -- not our attitudes, nor our beliefs, nor our reasoning, nor our memories, nor our attention, nor even our perceptions. None of us should be too readily dismissive of others' ideas or beliefs, or to accept the social consensus too readily.

PsychDrollery

(Humor from members and the internet)



A Novel Approach to Obtaining Grant Funding

<http://www.nearingzero.net>

Retrieved 9/27/2008

Debates about ideas run throughout much of my life, and probably yours, in two separate species that I would like to cross-pollinate. On the one hand, I get scientific journals and participate in debates on esoteric topics of the mind: whether working memory capacity is restricted to a few items or spread across many items, whether activated memory rapidly decays or lingers over time, and so on. Occasionally, these debates touch upon practical matters, such as whether working memory training can help the elderly stay young. On the other hand, I get newspapers and read about debates on urgent matters of fact and policy: whether the president knew there were no weapons of mass destruction in Iraq, when we should withdraw our troops, and so on. Aside from the striking difference between the scientific versus political topics of debate, there is a notable difference in civility. The debates in scientific journals are refereed and monitored in a way that eschews personal attacks. A good argument is one that sticks to the relevant points and addresses them cogently and convincingly, with a strong appeal to logic and evidence. In contrast, the debates in newspapers often rely to a substantial degree on personal attacks, either subtly or blatantly. The lines of argument often seem designed to persuade the

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reader that the opposing view is out of the mainstream, the product of weak minds, ludicrous, or even a bit insane. These arguments only alienate and disgust me and I really, really would like to see the civility of debate transplanted more often from scientific journals to newspapers and other political forums.

A lesson of humility about one's beliefs stretches back to the roots of experimental psychology in the physical sciences. In an 1898 *Science* article, Truman Safford wrote about what happened in 1706 when an Astronomer Royal at Greenwich, England, named Maskelyne, found that his assistant repeatedly timed the transit of stars 0.7 seconds later than he did. Maskelyne fired the assistant for his apparent incompetence. About 25 years later, a famous astronomer and mathematician, Friedrich W. Bessel, showed that Maskelyne was mistaken to take this action. He found, contrary to a popular assumption, that various great astronomers around Europe disagreed with one another in their measurements. He introduced the notion of the *personal equation* to make astronomers match up; the observer was not objective, but was part of the equipment in need of tuning and adjustment. Bessel interestingly hypothesized that some astronomers attend more to the clock beats and others attend more to the stars' images, and that the more-closely-attended stimuli are perceived to occur earlier (a mechanism later confirmed as the *law of prior entry*).

Along with the bias to assume that one is correct in one's perceptions and beliefs, there also is a huge tendency for people to go with the crowd. This has been demonstrated in studies that traditionally appear under the rubric of social psychology, but can be viewed as a branch of experimental psychology. In them, individuals are randomly assigned to different socially-relevant treatments that are compared with one another. How much humans rely on social consensus was demonstrated in classic experiments conducted in the 1950s by Solomon Asch. He showed that many subjects would make egregiously wrong line-length judgments if they were in the presence of a group of confederates who unanimously went for the wrong answer. A 2005 study of brain function by Berns and others shows that going against the group in such situations is highly emotional. We often like to think that we live primarily by reason, but that does not seem to be as important a factor as social agreement and emotion. If one has learned from a young age that everyone who is sane believes that the world was made by the Great Moose in the Sky then that belief usually sticks, at least so far as public admissions go.

Of course, even scientists need reminders about humility. Consider an obituary I read in *Newsweek* about "A quiet hero in the cancer war: Dr. Judah Folkman, 74." This scientist pioneered the theory of angiogenesis, the notion that tumors grow by recruiting a blood supply. This is a leading view in the field but Folkman had told the reporter that, when his theory was new, he often heard researchers "laughing in the corner" or excusing themselves for a bathroom break when he got up to speak at scientific meetings. I wager that this kind of behavior occurs in every scientific field to some degree, even in ours. (Did you ever hear of Edwin Twitmyer? He discovered the conditioned reflex independent of Pavlov, at about the same time but in human subjects, using the knee-jerk reflex and a warning bell. His talk at the 1904 APA convention fell flat because he was ahead of his time or, more mundanely, because his talk was delaying lunch. He apparently became discouraged and dropped what should have been an earth-shaking subject after one publication. See, for example, Coon, 1982.) We cannot allow social consensus to govern by fiat in place of reason. When there are too few facts or too many plausible interpretations, we must learn to live with the suspension of judgment.

In 1964, John Platt spoke against scientific reasoning by social consensus. He noted (p. 350), "... I think that there are ... areas of science today that are sick ... because they have forgotten the necessity for alternative hypotheses and disproof. Each man has only one branch - or none -- on the logical tree, and it twists at random without ever coming to the need for a crucial decision at any point. We can see from the external symptoms that there is something scientifically wrong. The Frozen Method. The Eternal Surveyor. The Never Finished. The Great Man With a Single Hypothesis. The Little Club of Dependents. The Vendetta. The All-Encompassing Theory Which Can Never Be Falsified." Each researcher seeks his or her consensus group, and that effort is at its worst when it operates by attempting to marginalize the opposition socially. Fortunately, at least in several areas of experimental psychology, I have often witnessed much more civility in exchanges between researchers with strongly opposing views, and I have admired this about the field. Studying thoughts and beliefs may help us to realize our own limitations.

If the error of seeking truth by social consensus is a problem in science, it is perhaps much more so in the public domain, in which the determination of facts more directly helps to

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decide who will prosper and who will suffer. In the 2008 primary season, for example, I admired Dennis Kucinich, who appears too honest and unguarded to maintain a high political status. In one infamous episode, he was asked if he had seen an unidentified flying object and answered that he had, explaining in all good humor that he saw something flying that he could not identify. His honesty and reasonable suspension of judgment were all too readily twisted by his political detractors into evidence of mental instability. More generally, when commentators on television refers to politicians "on the far left" or "on the far right," they are crassly fostering an implication that, in contrast to their own mainstream views, their targets are totally different from the social consensus and hence unreasonable. In a recurrent example, a wide variety of alleged "conspiracy theorists" are dismissed as if they were all paranoid schizophrenics, despite the many clandestine operations known to have been carried out by criminal organizations, intelligence agencies, and other groups in the past (e.g., Enron in California). All plausible theories, and not-widely-known evidence supporting them, should remain under consideration for further logical analysis.

Civil debate is imperiled partly because many of the media have corporate interests that socially constrain the news, perhaps more than ever, and help to shape a narrow social consensus with which they are comfortable. For example, as I was coming home from a trip abroad, I found that the cover of the international edition of *Newsweek* for October 2, 2006 read "Losing Afghanistan"; when I returned home, I found that the cover of the U.S. edition for the same week read "My Life in Pictures." We are deprived of feeling uncomfortable, and a false consensus is maintained.

Scientists need to do more to disrupt the dual tyranny of arrogance and social consensus. We are a group that closely studies facts and how to find them. Experimental psychologists, in particular, study facts about the mind and its limits, using carefully-considered, highly analytic procedures. We have a rare tradition that needs to be carefully preserved in its own right, but also should be applied to facts about the mind, behavior, and society. It is a society that now sorely needs scientists to demonstrate how logical skeptics of the social consensus think, and how those who study human limitations think. Collectively, scientists can take a triple course of basic research, applied or translational research, and political involvement.

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Science Directorate Update

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I am pleased to report news from the Science Directorate that may be of particular interest to Division 3 members. Additional information can be found on the Directorate's [website](#) and in our two monthly newsletters, [Psychological Science Agenda \(SPIN\)](#) and [Science Policy Insider News](#)

[\(SPIN\)](#). Feel free to contact me if you have questions or comments about any of the Directorate's activities.

NIH and NSF Budgets. The Science Directorate's Government Relations Office leads APA's advocacy efforts for increasing the budgets of the National Institutes of Health (NIH) and the National Science Foundation (NSF). For NIH, APA is calling for an overall 6.5% increase for FY2009, including expanded support for basic, translational, and clinical behavioral science research. In contrast, the President has proposed that total NIH funding in FY2009 remain at the same level as in FY2008. For NSF, APA seeks an overall increase of 13% for FY2009 (as the President has also proposed) and for a doubling of the budget over the next decade, including greater resources for the behavioral and social sciences.

PsychDrollery

(Humor from members and the internet)



Easy-Think

<http://www.nearingzero.net>

Retrieved 9/27/2008

APA pursues advocacy efforts both on its own and through coalitions such as the Friends of NICHD, the Friends of NIDA, and the Coalition for National Science Funding. Representatives of APA and these coalitions have provided oral and written testimony to various appropriations panels in the House of Representatives and Senate, sponsored exhibits and briefings on Capitol Hill, and have met with individual lawmakers and their staff members.

Final resolution of the FY2009 budget is not expected until late 2008 or early 2009.

NIH Policies and Priorities. NIH has issued a [draft implementation plan](#) for enhancing its peer review system. Further details of the implementation will be developed and released over the next year. For more information on changes in NIH peer review, including how APA and individual psychologists have worked to influence those changes, see the articles in the [May](#) issue of SPIN and [June](#) issue of PSA.

The National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH) recently released the final version of its [Strategic Plan](#). The Government Relations Office is currently engaged in analyzing the plan and assessing the place of psychological and behavioral sciences within it. The shifts in NIMH's priorities over the last several years, particularly the reduced support for basic behavioral science, remain a major concern for APA and a target for the Science Directorate's advocacy efforts.

Interviews with two NIH officials have appeared in recent issues of SPIN. In [May](#), Mike Oberdorfer of the National Eye Institute (NEI) offered a candid assessment of the current funding environment and how psychologists can maximize their chances for research funding at NEI. In [June](#), David Abrams, who recently stepped down as Director of the Office of Behavioral and Social Sciences Research, provided a detailed view of that office's role within NIH and discussed strategies for gaining greater support for the behavioral sciences in the coming years.

Diversity of the Scientific Workforce. The APA and eight other scientific societies cosponsored a meeting, held on February 28, on "Enhancing Diversity in Science." Participants examined both obstacles to and successful models for the recruitment and retention of underrepresented minorities in science. More information on the meeting and the recommendations coming out of it can be found in the [March](#) issue of PSA and at the meeting [website](#).

On July 16, a Congressional briefing was held on how science can inform policies for increasing the role of women in science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM). The briefing was organized by the Congressional Caucus on Women's Issues and Congressional STEM Education Caucus in partnership with APA and other organizations. A full report on the event appeared in the [July](#) issue of SPIN.

The Science Directorate, along with the National Science Foundation and other groups, provided support for the fifth annual [Quantitative Training for Underrepresented Groups](#) conference, held on August 11-13 at Northeastern University, just before the APA Convention. The conference provided over 50 students and junior scientists with intensive exposure to quantitative methods across a wide range of research areas in psychology, along with academic and career guidance. The conference will be held again in 2009 in Toronto.

Junior Animal Researchers at Convention. For the third consecutive year, the APA [Committee on Animal Research and Ethics \(CARE\)](#) sponsored the "CARE Imprinting Awards," a competitive mentoring program at the APA Convention for advanced graduate and post-doctoral students working with nonhuman animals. Awardees gave presentations on their research and received scientific and professional advice from senior scientists. This program, which has supported twenty students so far, has been funded by the Science Directorate, the National Institute on Drug Abuse, and two corporate sponsors. Additional funding is being sought to continue the program in future years.

Animal Research Videos. Two new segments in the video series sponsored by CARE are scheduled to be released on DVD in October. The videos, which highlight the importance of nonhuman animal research in psychology, are aimed at high school and early college students. The two new segments examine recovery of function and the role of touch in development. The DVD will also include a segment on psychopharmacology which had been previously released in VHS format. To obtain a copy of the DVD, contact the [Science Directorate](#).

Threats to Animal Research. The Science Directorate has spoken out against the recent attacks on scientists who conduct research with nonhuman animals (see the [March](#) issue of PSA and the Executive Director's column in the [June](#) issue of *Monitor on Psychology*). Effective responses to these events require both stringent enforcement of the law and greater efforts by scientists to educate the public about the value of animal research and the ethical and regulatory guidelines that govern it. The Science Directorate is available to assist any psychologist who is the victim of threats or attacks or who wishes to develop educational materials for their community. A bill titled "The Great Ape Protection Act" was introduced in the House of Representatives in April. In its current form,

the legislation would prohibit a wide range of biological and behavioral research with nonhuman primates (see [May](#) issue of SPIN). The Science Directorate is monitoring the status of the bill and will advocate for legislation that ensures that primates are afforded humane care but does not prevent the conduct of ethically and scientifically sound research.

On the positive side, the 2008 Farm Bill was enacted without two amendments that APA and other scientific organizations had opposed. One of the amendments would have banned Class B dealer sales of non-purpose bred dogs and cats for research, and the other amendment would have prohibited live animal demonstrations of medical devices for sales purposes. Both amendments were removed from the final version of the bill that was submitted to the President. Although the President vetoed the large bill (for other reasons), the House and Senate overrode the veto in June and the bill thus became law. For more details, see the [July](#) issue of PSA.

Grand Challenges Publications. The Science Directorate has produced two booklets on how psychological science helps us to understand and address grand challenges facing contemporary society. Aimed at a lay audience, they are titled *Prolonging Vitality* and *Global Climate Change*. A third booklet, *Disparities in Health Care*, is in preparation. The booklets are available [online](#) or can be ordered from the [Science Directorate](#).

That's it for now. I wish you all a good fall and winter.

Division 3 Graduate Student Representative Message

Dan Brooks

Hi all – an update from Iowa City. First, you should know that the APA convention was recently held in Boston, MA (my real hometown!), and that the board met to discuss a number of issues concerning psychologists, scientists, and members of Division 3. At that meeting, the new Division 3 President (Nelson Cowan) officially took office and the new Graduate Student Representative-Elect (Angela AuBuchon) was announced. I look forward to working with Angela over the coming year.

The APA Division 3 presentation-awards were also given out during the conference. These winners were {Thanks to Angelo Santi for providing this information}:

Best Graduate Student Poster Presentation: **Aaron S. Baker**

Forgetting trauma: A retrieval-induced forgetting paradigm. Aaron S. Baker, MA, Michelle G. Craske, PhD, and Robert A. Bjork, PhD, University of California-Los Angeles.

Second-Place Graduate Student Poster Presentation:

Christopher G. Warren

Sleep restriction shows differences in semantic processing in adult participants. Christopher G. Warren, MA, Rachel N. Waford, MA, Leila Kheirandish-Gozal, MD, Victoria J. Molfese, PhD., and Dennis L. Molfese, PhD, University of Louisville

Also discussed at the meeting were reasons that graduate students should consider joining APA. Well, to start, there are a number of opportunities to look to the APA for support

during your dissertation year. One of these opportunities is fast approaching: the APA Dissertation Award (<http://www.apa.org/science/dissinfo.html> ; see also the end of the Focus on Graduate Student section of this newsletter), which awards either \$1000 or \$5000 to students to conduct their dissertation research. The deadline for the application for this award is September 15th, 2008.

As always, if you have any questions about Division 3, feel free to contact me at daniel-brooks@uiowa.edu



Graduate Student Corner

– Jim Broadway & Tom Redick

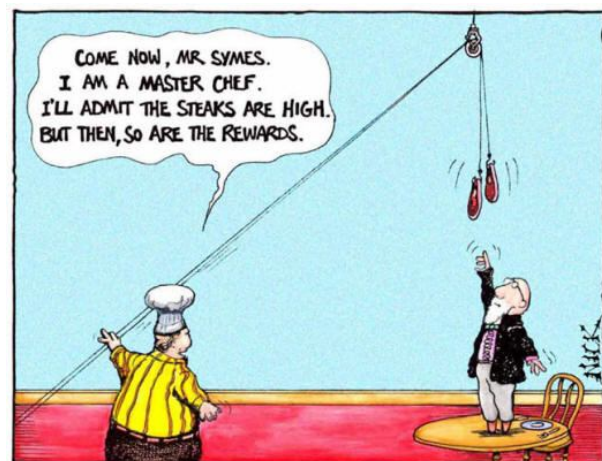
ETHICS

A few of us grad students here are getting ready to teach a module on ethics for the undergraduate research methods course, and others of us are examining this topic this week in our professional problems seminar. Our main source of guidance when we wish to impart information to others about the ethical conduct of psychological science is the APA Ethics Code (<http://www.apa.org/ethics/>).

It is usually helpful for presentations or lectures to have an engaging topical example so that the audience will care. The protests at the recent APA convention provide this, highlighting the dynamic nature of consensus on ethical practice within the community of psychologists. The lively debate over the participation by psychology professionals in the interrogation of individuals held in Guantanamo Bay and secret locations has momentous consequences for psychologists as scientists, practitioners, and citizens. A resolution has been put to the APA membership for a vote (<http://www.ethicalapa.com/>).

PsychDrollery

(Humor from members and the internet)



<http://www.nearingzero.net>

Retrieved 9/27/2008

To try to understand the reasons for the resolution and the protest, we wanted to find out the APA's position to see why some people would want changes. The most recent APA resolution (<http://www.apa.org/governance/resolutions/amend022208.html>) seems comprehensive and unambiguous. So the source of the controversy was unclear and we searched for more background information. We turned to one passage near the end of the Introduction and Applicability section of the Ethics Code that had impressed us. This passage follows directly after defining the use of "modifiers."

First a profoundly ethical principle is stated: "If this Ethics Code establishes a higher standard of conduct than is required by law, psychologists must meet the higher ethical standard" (p. 2).

Then a reasonable comment about what to do if the higher standard comes in conflict with the law: "If psychologists' ethical responsibilities conflict with law, regulations, or other governing legal authority, psychologists make known their commitment to this Ethics Code and take steps to resolve the conflict in a responsible manner" (p. 2).

The next statement in the code is a paradox, however: "If the conflict is unresolvable via such means, psychologists may adhere to the requirements of the law, regulations, or other governing authority in keeping with basic principles of human rights" (p. 2). How is this idea consistent with the injunction to meet the higher one, when more than one ethical standard applies? Suppose the governing authority engages a psychologist in support of activities that are not in keeping with basic human rights. The Ethics Code does not seem to provide meaningful guidance with respect to potential conflict between higher and lower ethical standards. Instead, the Code seems to provide self-contradictory statements about what to do.

Wider skepticism concerning the general use of "modifiers" in the Code can be postponed for now. This last statement on page 2 of the Ethics Code renders impotent the two preceding injunctions and is not internally consistent. It might be due to chance, but apparently the offending obfuscation is a post-911 addition to the Ethics Code. My source was one of the several letters of resignation from the APA that are posted online, e.g., <http://kspepe.com/apa/index.php>. Some of these writers additionally voiced concerns over the APA's enthusiastic embrace of national security as a prime field for applications of psychological knowledge and expertise (<http://www.dailykos.com/story/2008/1/28/0137/85034/918/444530>).

An important primary source regarding this issue would be the APA's report on Psychological Ethics and National Security (PENS), <http://www.apa.org/releases/PENSTaskForceReportFinal.pdf>. For additional background on the PENS report, one might consult the following documents

<http://www.apa.org/monitor/apr06/security.html>

<http://www.apa.org/monitor/julaug06/interrogations.html>

[www.withholdapadues.com/files/The PENS Task Force and APA Interrogation Policy3.doc](http://www.withholdapadues.com/files/The_PENS_Task_Force_and_APA_Interrogation_Policy3.doc)

<http://psychoanalystsopposewar.org/blog/2007/10/07/noted-psychologist-beth-shinn-resigns-from-american-psychological-association/>

The APA appears to seek to chart a course where psychologists may simultaneously participate in national security detentions and interrogations and yet adhere to a set of ethical principles befitting their social responsibilities, derived from the respect that society accords to the profession of psychology. It is important for citizens to question whether the national security procedures in themselves can be made consistent with basic ethical principles. The APA seems to think that they can, and professes a desire to help make them so.

Some people might view the goal to ensure that national security interrogations are conducted ethically as a contradiction in terms. Indeed, we were surprised to learn that the APA is somewhat unique among prestigious organizations representing the medical and human sciences in its failure to denounce the proceedings at national security locations outright. According to a recent article in the Journal of Bioethics http://ajobonline.com/journal/j_articles.php?aid=1140

The American Psychological Association (APA) has taken a different tack and allows psychologists to assist in military interrogations (APA 2006). Although it bars psychologists from assisting in torture or cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment, its restrictive definition of those terms follows the United States' reservations to the United Nations' Convention Against Torture (APA Council of Representatives 2006). The APA asserts that psychologists are trained to detect and prevent "behavioral drift" that can lead to unethical interrogations (Behnke 2006). This optimistic view of behavioral clinicians is contradicted by many examples of psychologists and psychiatrists who have collaborated with torture in diverse countries.

It is hard for us, at least, to see how participation in the activities at the national security sites, in any capacity, can be made consistent with fundamental principles espoused in the APA Ethics Code <http://www.apa.org/ethics/code2002.html>. But a lot might depend on what psychologists were and are actually doing, and the possible existence of loopholes, due to "modifiers", narrow definitions, qualifications, etc., in the Code. We wanted to find out more about the actual nature and extent of psychologist participation in the interrogations and detentions of national security suspects. Information is scarce, but existing documents are not supportive of the notion that psychologists have been effective at promoting ethical and humane treatment of detainees. The limited information refers to events that are at least a few years old, involving Behavioral Science Consultation Teams (BSCTs) http://ajobonline.com/journal/j_articles.php?aid=1140.

It is important to note that if such programs as BSCT units are still in place, it is unclear whether they would violate the Ethics Code as currently written. Taking careful note of the prolific use of modifiers and qualifications within the

Ethics Code could lead a reasonable person to conclude that the bounds on psychologists are fairly elastic if working in support of judicial or administrative processes. The Ethical Standards, unlike Ethical Principles, can be used as the basis for imposing sanctions on APA members. Therefore a cynical person might expect to find a number of loopholes in these sections. Indeed, they are abundant and the reader might try the exercise of examining Ethical Standards 3.04 through 3.08 to see if they can be construed to be inconsistent with the activities of the BSCT units. For one analysis of the APA's evolving position, see http://www.reisnerforpresident.org/?page_id=24

It might be instructive to reflect on the fact that at least some of the harsh interrogation practices were derived, apparently without accurate attribution, from a report found in the social sciences literature, by Biderman (1957; <http://www.pubmedcentral.nih.gov/articlerender.fcgi?artid=1806204>). This was discussed in a recent *New York Times* article (<http://www.nytimes.com/2008/07/02/us/02detain.html>).

Biderman most likely did not consider the present applications when he compiled his research, and in any case he noted that his report contained "nothing new" (p 616). The distortion of the source for the BSCT system of interrogation practices violates scientific ethical principles of honesty and transparency. It is additionally interesting to note that in Biderman's report, the methods used by Chinese communists on U.S. prisoners during the Korean War were described as designed to elicit "false confessions" and compliance for its own sake. In their current application the methods were transformed to obtain useful intelligence. Given the detailed knowledge, obtained by psychologists, concerning the reliability and validity of prisoner confessions (e.g., Kassir & Gudjonsson, 2004; Kassir & Kiechel, 1996), it is peculiar that the APA is not more at the forefront in denouncing these practices. Finally, Biderman observed that the Chinese practices reflected a "formal adherence by interrogators to twisted norms of humaneness and legality" (p 621). It could be argued that recent versions of the APA Ethics code would similarly allow psychologists to participate in inhumane practices while still meeting the letter of the law.

As we noted in the beginning, the most recent amendment appears comprehensive and unambiguous, so it is unclear why further agitation is warranted. Note that this amendment was constructed after consistent pressure, but its appearance could indicate that the APA is earnest in its commitment to close loop-holes that would allow psychologists to participate in the abuse of detainees. On the other hand, it might be argued that the very specificity of the laundry list of proscribed abuses exempts practices that are not so named, such as forced standing, a staple procedure in the Biderman report and presumably the interrogation procedures derived from it. Furthermore, the Ethics Code still appears to contain disclaimers for psychologists working for judicial or administrative processes as long as "reasonable" steps have been taken to resolve conflicts between higher and lower ethical standards.

The group Psychologists for an Ethical APA commented on the most recent amendment:

We commend the American Psychological Association for having recently amended its 2007 Resolution Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and its Application to Individuals Defined in the United States Code as "Enemy Combatants" (<http://www.apa.org/governance/resolutions/amend02208.html>) so as to unequivocally condemn all techniques considered to be torture, thereby closing loopholes that existed in the original Resolution. However, the 2008 amendment does not go far enough; the APA leadership continues to insist that psychologists should remain at work in sites where detainees are held in violation of international human rights law and the Geneva Conventions as long as they do not torture. The International Committee of the Red Cross determined in 2003 that the conditions of detention in such sites are themselves tantamount to torture.

Thus it appears that the fundamental difference between the APA's position and its internal and external critics is related to the fundamental self-contradiction contained in the idea of ethical interrogations occurring at places like Guantanamo Bay and secret CIA sites.

To close, we want to bring the issue back to why all this matters to grad students. As we mentioned at the outset, it is a lively topic for discussion in your classes, illustrating that there are not cut-and-dried answers already prepared for many of the ethical problems faced by psychologists. Even if you plan to never do anything in your career more problematic than administering pencil-paper tests to consenting adults, as part of our training in science it is important for each of us to tackle difficult ethical problems and settle on a position that we can live with. Note that the answers to our ethical dilemmas cannot be provided by empirical research: We have to depend on murky things like "values" and "reason." Just as science is a collective process that depends on consensus regarding what we will accept as evidence, we cannot avoid the problem of trying to achieve consensus about the core values that underpin our science.

Kassir, S.M. & Gudjonsson, G.H. (2004). The psychology of confessions: A review of the literature and issues. *Psychological Science in the Public Interest*, 5, 33-67.

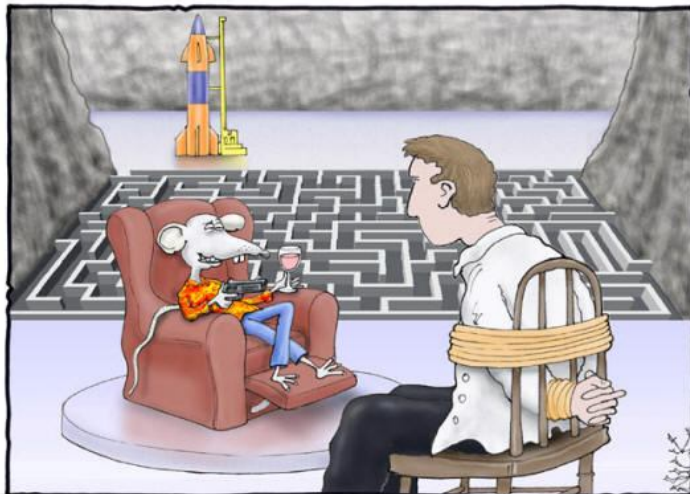
Kassir, S. M. & Kiechel, K.L. (1996). The social psychology of false confessions: Compliance, internalization, and confabulation. *Psychological Science*, 7, 125-128.

**NEWS & MEMBER
COMMUNICATIONS**
**IMPORTANT: GIVE ALL OF YOUR
ALLOCATION VOTES TO DIVISION 3!**
– Tom Zentall & Manny Donchin

Now more than ever it is important that you give all of your allocated votes to Division 3. Division 3 has recently lost its second seat on the APA Council. That is one less seat speaking for science. Many Members of Division 3 are also members of other divisions. At one time divisions and state associations received seats solely in proportion to the percentage of votes cast. Any unit that received more than 0.5% of the ballots cast received a representative and for every 1.0% of the votes cast greater than 0.5% the unit was awarded another representative. A few years ago the formula was changed to be more inclusive. **All units received at least one representative no matter how few votes they receive.** In the past few years Division 3 has received between 1.5% and 2.0% of the votes cast. This past election, we fell below the critical 1.5% for the first time and so we lost our second seat. But because of the change in the rules if you are a member of multiple divisions and you split your votes among them there is something you can do to remedy the loss of our representative, especially if the other divisions to which you are a member have been receiving between 0% and 1.2% of the votes cast (e.g., Division 6). By giving Division 3 all of your votes you can ensure that Division 3 will again have two representatives **without jeopardizing the council seat of any other division to which you belong.** Please remember to give all of your votes to Division 3 on the next apportionment ballot.

PsychDrollery

(Humor from members and the internet)



"Such a pity you couldn't find your way through the maze to deactivate my doomsday rocket, Mr Bond. Perhaps now you'll admit that you're not as clever as a well-trained lab rat."

<http://www.nearingzero.net>
Retrieved 9/27/2008

**Regaining the Lost Division 3 APA
Council Representative/Vote**
Emanuel Donchin

Yesterday I had a very helpful phone conversation with Garnet Coad regarding the Division's representation on the Council. The news are both good and bad.

The bad news is that the Bylaws specifically state that if a division loses a seat as a consequence of the apportionment ballot on one of its seating representatives is "recalled". So, even though it made more sense to us that the seat would be lost at the end of the term of one of the two members, this is not the case. Strictly speaking Tom Zentall will have finished his COR service at the end of the August convention.

Strictly speaking, the Division had the option to recall me, and have Tom serve out his term, as it is the Division's choice which of its reps to recall. However, given that I was just elected it seems to make sense for me to stay on.

The good news is that we were a fraction away from two seats, and if we make sure that (a) all Div 3 members allocate all their votes to Div 3, and the same will be done by Div 6 members, we will almost certainly restore our second seat. It will make no difference to Div 6 as they are guaranteed one seat and there is no way the allocations will get them a second seat.

Seems to me the Executive Committee should undertake a major campaign to gain this extra seat for Science. Someone should also get Div 6 leadership to cooperate.

With regards
Manny

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Emanuel Donchin Phone 813-974-0466
Professor of Psychology Fax 813-974-4617
University of South Florida donchin@shell.cas.usf.edu
Tampa, FL.

**APA Membership Dues More Affordable
with Discounts for Other Society
Memberships & Journal Credits**
Nelson Cowan

Information about the current APA dues structure is on the web: <http://www.apa.org/membership/dues.html>. Annual dues for members with doctorates increase on a graduated basis from \$78 to \$279 over the first 8 years of membership in APA. These members receive a \$55 journal credit. In addition, there is a 25% discount for people who are also members of APS or a number of other scientific societies. Annual dues for graduate students are \$51, which includes a \$10 journal credit.

Thus, membership dues are not as onerous as many people think -- though we don't do as good a job as we should in publicizing the various discounts and credits.



ANNOUNCEMENTS

Chair Position: UNC at Charlotte

CHAIR, DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY: The University of North Carolina at Charlotte is seeking to fill the position of Chair in the Department of Psychology starting July 1, 2009. The position, which will be on a twelve-month contract with tenure, is open to applicants with credentials commensurate with that of a full professor at UNC Charlotte.

Required: Ph.D. in Psychology or a related field; a record of significant research accomplishment; experience in writing and managing grants or contracts; a commitment to quality undergraduate and graduate education for a diverse student population; the ability to provide academic leadership. Any area of specialization within psychology is acceptable. Salary is competitive and commensurate with responsibilities and experience.

Desired: previous administrative experience at a doctoral-level institution.

Responsibilities: The ideal candidate is expected to continue the development of our new doctoral programs, to work successfully with other disciplines associated with these programs, to attract new faculty, and to deal with the growth in enrollment of undergraduate majors. The Chair in cooperation with the Associate Chair, Directors of the Ph.D. programs, a Director of Clinical Training, and Coordinators of the MA programs, is responsible for personnel and budgetary decision-making, staffing and course scheduling, and representing the department among university leadership.

Setting: The Department of Psychology consists of 32 full-time faculty serving approximately 1000 undergraduate majors, 200 minors, and 100 graduate students. Faculty within the Department contribute to a doctoral program in Health Psychology (with concentrations in Clinical, Community, and General) and an interdisciplinary doctoral program in Organizational Science. Faculty also contribute to MA programs in Clinical/Community Psychology and Industrial/Organizational Psychology. UNC Charlotte has a rapidly growing enrollment of over 22,000 students on an attractive 1000 acre campus.

UNC Charlotte strives to create an academic climate in which the dignity of all individuals is respected and maintained. Therefore, we celebrate diversity that includes, but is not limited to ability/disability, age, culture, ethnicity, gender, language, race, religion, sexual orientation, and socio-economic status. AA/EOE.

Application: Evaluation of applications will begin October 1, 2008. You may contact Prof. Richard Tedeschi, Chair of the Search Committee at 704-687-4754 or rtedesch@uncc.edu for more information, or visit

www.uncc.edu/colleges/artsandsciences/psychology. Only electronic submissions will be accepted. Apply electronically at <https://jobs.uncc.edu> <<https://unccmail.uncc.edu/exchweb/bin/redir.asp?URL=https://jobs.uncc.edu/>>. Please attach the following documents to

your electronic submission: Application letter, including statement of research and teaching interests and statement of leadership style; a current and complete vita; three representative publications.

The University of North Carolina at Charlotte is an Equal Opportunity / Affirmative Action Employer. Women, minorities, and individuals with disabilities are encouraged to apply.

Applications Invited for the 2008 APA Dissertation Research Awards

To assist science-oriented doctoral students of psychology with the costs of conducting dissertation research, the American Psychological Association Science Directorate sponsors an annual competition for funding. This award program features 30-40 grants of \$1,000 each, and several larger grants of up to \$5,000. **Projects in any area of psychology are eligible.** Funds may be requested for expenses that are directly related to the dissertation research such as participant incentives and equipment.

Awards are provided to students whose dissertation research reflects excellence in scientific psychology. Each department of psychology may forward up to three applications per year for consideration for this award program. In order to be eligible for an award, by the application deadline students must have had their dissertation proposals approved by their dissertation committees but must not yet have received their doctoral degree. Award recipients will be listed in an upcoming issue of Psychological Science Agenda.

The deadline for Dissertation Research Award application packets to arrive at the Science Directorate is **September 15, 2008**. Complete information about this exciting opportunity can be found at: www.apa.org/science/dissinfo.html

The American Psychological Foundation and APA's Science Directorate invite proposals for the 2008 Todd E. Husted Memorial Dissertation Award.

This \$2,000 award supports dissertation research on mental illness services with great potential to improve services for those with severe and persistent mental illnesses, by, for example:

- Developing interventions that prevent deterioration, homelessness, and premature deaths of those with serious mental illness.
- Improving the medication and treatment compliance of those with schizophrenia and bipolar affective disorder.
- Improving the identification, diversion, and treatment of people who enter the criminal justice system as a result of their mental illness.
- Educating professionals in the criminal justice system about the role of serious mental illnesses in the behavior of mentally ill offenders.

- Increasing access to and use of services and support for the most treatment-resistant and severely mentally ill individuals.

The application deadline is September 15, 2008. Applicants for the Husted Award must meet the same eligibility requirements as applicants for the APA Dissertation Research Awards, and application packets must be received by the Science Directorate by September 15. Applications will be reviewed by a panel of experts on serious mental illnesses. For more information, please visit: www.apa.org/science/dissinfo.html

The James McKeen Cattell Sabbatical Awards

For over half a century, the James McKeen Cattell Fund has provided support for the science and the application of psychology. The Fund offers a program of supplementary sabbatical awards ("James McKeen Cattell Fund Fellowships"). These awards supplement the regular sabbatical allowance provided by the recipients' home institutions, to allow an extension of leave-time from one to two semesters. Information on the history of the fund, as well as all application materials, requirements for award eligibility, and a list of previous recipients are available at:

<http://www.cattell.duke.edu/> or
<http://www.psychologicalscience.org/awards/cattellfund/>

The deadline for receipt of applications for sabbaticals commencing in the 2009-2010 academic year is December 1, 2008.

We are pleased to announce that the Cattell Sabbatical Award Fund has formed an alliance with the Association for Psychological Science (APS). Cattell Sabbatical Awardees are announced annually at the APS Spring Meeting and a profile of each awardee is published in the APS Observer. APS also has a website announcing the award.

Trustees:

Peter Ornstein, Managing Trustee
Christina L. Williams, Secretary-Treasurer
Marcia K. Johnson
Scott Maxwell
Robert W. Levenson

2008 APA Program Retrospective Mind, Brain, & Behavior in Boston *Is the Division 3 Model Broken?*

**Jeremy Wolfe, Division 3 2008 Program
Chair**

Success and Embarrassment

What can I tell you about the Division Three program at this year's APA convention in Boston? I can tell you that it was very good but that I was not very happy. Let me explain. I

heard a collection of excellent talks organized or co-sponsored by Division Three. Starting on Thurs morning, Bob Cook (Tufts) put together a good symposium entitled "How Animals, Humans, and Computer Models Remember Visual Objects". We honored Helen Mahut who spent most of her career at Northeastern U with a session on Hippocampus and Memory. Speakers traced the progress in the field from early work at McGill where Helen was Hebb's student to current work on Alzheimer's disease. In the afternoon, Linda Bartoshuk (U. Florida) brought together a group of people exploring an unexpected connection between obesity and childhood ear infections. The connection runs through the sense of taste (because the chorda tympani nerves innervating the taste buds run through the ears. I know that because I got that question wrong on my Physiological Psych exam in 1975.).

On Friday, I chaired a session on visual processing: From Eye to Brain and Back Again, featuring a trio of excellent researchers from MIT: Jim DiCarlo, Pawan Sinha, and Peter Schiller. Then we had four sessions, spread over Friday and Saturday in which we honored New Fellows of Division 3 and the winners of the New Investigator Awards from the JEP journals. Each one of the talks that I heard was a clear and stimulating. My notes from those talks will give me new tidbits for my Intro Psych class this fall on topics from pain perception to clinical diagnosis. I am afraid that I missed the Sunday sessions (including our poster session) because I needed to collect my 12-yr old from camp. I also missed Ed Wasserman's Division 3 Presidential Address though I heard nothing but good reports. I would like to take this opportunity to thank all of our speakers who came from near and far (largely at their own expense) to share their science with us.

So, with first-rate science presented by first-rate speakers, why wasn't I entirely happy? I wasn't happy because attendance at many of these sessions was pathetic. The session honoring Helen Mahut was well attended. Attendance at some of the other sessions could be counted on the fingers of two hands; one hand, in some cases, if you didn't count the speakers and the session chair. It is embarrassing and it is hard to see why a future speaker would want to pay for the privilege of talking to an essentially empty room.

Please note; this is not intended as an effort to make you feel guilty about your absence. Rather, I want to argue that the model is broken. The APA convention is not a significant scientific meeting for most members of Division 3. You know that, so you were not there. Most of our scientific colleagues, especially the younger ones, are not even members of the division. There is little support for the notion that members of other divisions will come to our sessions in order to get a booster shot of Psychological science.

APA and the division play an important role in advocating for our science, maintaining important journals and other resources, a fostering a degree of unity in a diverse field. We need to think how to use the APA convention to foster those divisional goals. We are not succeeding by mounting a pale imitation of a scientific meeting. We need a new plan. If you have ideas, I will be happy to use my position as an at-large member of the Executive Committee to share them with the Division. Drop me an email.

Jeremy Wolfe

2008 Program Chair, Division 3
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2009 APA Program Preview

– Emily Elliott, Division 3 2009 Program Chair

We are planning for next year's meeting in Toronto (Aug. 6-9, 2009) and are looking forward to an exciting convention. This year's APA president, James Bray, is working closely with the divisions to bring together a new programming format, called the "Convention Within the Convention". Division 3 has pledged two hours of our programming time to contribute to this event, in the hopes of bringing science to a larger audience at the convention. As one example of this, we are currently working with Division 5 (Evaluation, Measurement, & Statistics) to create a methodology strand as one component of the Convention Within the Convention. We are planning to work with other science divisions as well, to put together a strong program of well-attended events.

Also, we would like to encourage everyone to register early for the convention, so that we can try to get as many Division 3 members in the same hotel as possible. This will greatly facilitate participation in Division 3 programming, and will place you even closer to the fun events, like the Division 3 social hour! As soon as we have more details about the hotels, we will send out a message to the Division 3 list serve.

Finally, you can expect high quality Division 3 programming. New Fellows will be giving presentations, as well as New Investigator Award Winners from 2008. We are looking forward to another great conference, and hope to see lots of Division 3 members.

See you in Toronto!

Emily Elliott

2009 Program Chair, Division 3

2008 New Fellows

– Cathleen Moore & Michael Young

Division 3 is delighted to welcome seven new Fellows to its roster this year. **Moshe Bar** of Harvard Medical School, whose area of research is visual neuroscience, **Jason L. Hicks** of Louisiana State University, whose area of research is human memory, **Darcia Narvaez** of The University of Notre Dame, whose area of research is the development of moral reasoning, **Charles Nelson** of Harvard University, whose area of research is developmental neuroscience, and **John Palmer** of The University of Washington, whose area of research is visual attention, were all newly elected as Fellows of the APA through Division 3 this year (2008). **Michael Beran** of Georgia State University whose area of research is numerical cognition, and **Marigold Linton** of the University of Kansas, whose area of research is Human Memory and Learning, were

also both elected to the Division 3 Fellows roster this year. Dr. Beran was previously elected as a Fellow in Division 6. Dr. Linton was previously elected as a Fellow in Divisions 1 and 15. Congratulations to all.

[Editor's Note: Cathleen Moore of the University of Iowa was the Fellows Committee Chair this past year (2008). Michael Young of Southern Illinois U will serve as the Fellows Committee Chair for 2009.]

2007 Young Investigator Awards – Mahzarin Banaji

[Editor's Note: Division 3 has the editors of the JEP journals identify the best paper by a young investigator in their journal]

Timothy M. Flemming

Language Research Center
Georgia State University
P.O. Box 5010, Atlanta, GA 30302-5010

E-mail: tflemming1@gsu.edu

Flemming, T.M., Beran, M.J., & Washburn, D. A. (2007). Disconnect in Concept Learning by Rhesus Monkeys (Macaca mulatta): Judgment of Relations and Relations-Between-Relations. *Journal of Experimental Psychology: Animal Behavior Processes*, 33, 55-63.

David Landy

Department of Computer Science
Indiana University
Bloomington, IN, 47405

E-mail: dlandy@cs.indiana.edu

Landy, D., & Goldstone, R.L. (2007) How Abstract Is Symbolic Thought? *Journal of Experimental Psychology: Learning, Memory, and Cognition*, 33, 720-733.

Michael J. Proulx

The Institute of Experimental Psychology II
Bldg 23.03, 00.48, Universitätsstrasse 1
Heinrich Heine University Dusseldorf
Dusseldorf D-40225, Germany

E-mail: mproulxjhu@gmail.com

Proulx, M.J. (2007) Bottom-Up Guidance in Visual Search for Conjunctions. *Journal of Experimental Psychology: Human Perception and Performance*, 33, 48-56.

Justin N. Wood

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

E-mail: jwood@wjh.harvard.edu

Wood, J.N. (2007). Visual Working Memory for Observed Actions. *Journal of Experimental Psychology: General*, 136, 639-652.

Tiffany S. Jastrzembski

Department of Psychology
Florida State University
1107 W Call Street
Tallahassee, FL 32306-4301.

E-mail: tiffany.jastrzembski@mesa.afmc.af.mil

Jastrzembski, T. S. & Charness, N. (2007). The Model Human Processor and the Older Adult: Parameter Estimation and Validation Within a Mobile Phone Task. *Journal of Experimental Psychology: Applied*, 13, 224-248.

APA Council Report

– Tom Zentall and Manny Donchin

Issues of potential interest to members of Division 3:

1. Much action, both on the floor and in the corridors, was triggered by an announcement on the APA web site that declared that henceforth the APA will levy a charge of \$2,500 on the authors of any paper published in an APA journal if the paper reports research funded by NIH. The charge was intended to cover the costs of submitting the paper for inclusion in the public access data base PubMed. The announcement noted correctly that NIH allows such charges to be made to the grant supporting the project. This announcement caused considerable and understandable consternation in the science community. After the publication of the new policy, concern was expressed on the Council list serve prior to the Council meeting. APA's response was immediate. Norman Anderson, the APA's CEO, replied within a few hours and reported that the announced policy has been withdrawn and the matter will be discussed at the various levels of APA governance, including Council, before any action is taken.

Discussions during the Council meeting revealed that the policy was announced without discussion, or approval, by any APA body. The policy was triggered by a real problem, namely that NIH has instituted a policy that requires any paper that results from research funded by NIH to be submitted for public access to the PubMed data base. This policy clearly violates APA's copyright to the published material. There is, however, general agreement that this is an issue that needs to be resolved between APA and NIH, or Congress, and that it is inappropriate and unwise to place the burden of the policy on

the authors. Your representatives, working with other science divisions made sure that the matter was discussed during the Council meeting and we received public assurance from Norman Anderson that there is no intention to levy charges on authors in connection with the PubMed issue at this time. It was pointed out in information distributed to the Council that as we move ever further into the digital age, changes in the economics of publications may require changes in some long standing APA policies. Thus, at some future time we may encounter the imposition of page fees on papers published in APA journals. But such a change will not be made without extensive discussion among the units of APA governance.

2. A new mission statement was proposed but not voted on so it has not yet been adopted. It reads, "**The mission of APA is to advance the creation, communication, and application of psychological knowledge to benefit society and improve people's lives.**"

3. APA will fund a position through the International Union Psychological Science working with the World Health Organization concerned with the International Classification of Diseases (ICD). At present there are two psychiatrists and no psychologists. This is a matter of some importance to anyone doing clinical research or involved in studying patients for any purpose as in the future the ICD may well replace the DSM as the standard for diagnosis and classification of psychopathology.

4. The report of the APA Presidential Task Force on Institutional Review Boards (IRBs) and Psychological Science was accepted. IRBs were established to protect human subjects and facilitate research. However, there are many studies and reports that suggest that much of the burden imposed by IRB's does not serve this mission and is a reflection of the accretion of bureaucratic inertia and serious mission creep. Council was presented with a brief summary of the Task Force conclusions, which seemed to agree that IRBs are often overly zealous in providing barriers to research and are generally negligent in one of their presumed missions, to promote research. The Task Force recommended that a board be established to monitor complaints about IRBs and when appropriate help investigators to challenge IRB decisions. A detailed report of the Task Force studies and conclusions will be published in a series of articles to appear in the *American Psychologist*.

Division 3 Executive Meeting Minutes

– Angelo Santi

Minutes Division 3 Executive Committee Meeting
Westin Boston Waterfront Hotel, Hale Room
Boston, Massachusetts
Thursday August 14 2008
5:00 - 7:00 p.m.

Present: Edward Wasserman (President), Nelson Cowan (President-Elect), Thomas Zentall (APA Council Rep), Manny Donchin (APA Council Rep), Jeremy Wolfe (Program Chair), Daniel Brooks (Graduate Student Representative), Mark McDaniel, Karen Hollis, Mark Bouton, Nora Newcombe, Mike Young, Emily Elliott, Ralph Miller, Angela AuBuchon, Angelo Santi (Secretary-Treasurer).

Guests: Steven Breckler (Executive Director for Science) Sangy Panicker (Director, Research Ethics Office), Howard Kurtzman (Deputy Executive Director for Science).

1. *President's Announcements:* Wasserman reported the results of the Division 3 Election and the appointment of Committee Chairs.

Election. The President-Elect is Ralph R. Miller (2008-2009). Members-At-Large on the Executive committee: David A. Washburn (2008-2011) and Jeremy M. Wolfe (2008-2011).

Committee Chair Appointments. Program Committee Chair: Emily Elliott (2008-2009); Fellow Chair: Michael Young (2008-2009) and Lisa Savage (2009-2010); Awards Chair: Michael J. Beran (2008-2009).

Graduate Student Representative. Daniel Brooks (2007-2009), Angela AuBuchon (2009-2011).

Early Career Psychologist Network Representative. Jessie Peissig (2007-2009)

Secretary-Treasurer. Veronica Dark (2008-2011)

2. *Secretary-Treasurer's Report: Membership and Finances*

- a. Membership. The following table summarizes the membership in Division 3 for the past 7 years. Since 2002, the number of dues paying Members has declined, but the number of dues paying Fellows has increased. Overall, there has been a small decrease in the total number of dues paying members.

b.

| | 2008 | 2007 | 2006 | 2005 | 2004 | 2003 | 2002 |
|---------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Associates | 5 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| Members | 211 | 233 | 256 | 272 | 310 | 333 | 359 |
| Fellows | 279 | 285 | 286 | 302 | 298 | 209 | 199 |
| Total Dues Paying | 495 | 520 | 545 | 577 | 611 | 545 | 561 |
| Dues Exempt Members | 383 | 382 | 380 | 388 | 378 | 378 | 367 |
| Total Membership | 878 | 902 | 925 | 965 | 989 | 923 | 928 |

In February 2008, APA assisted the Division to collect fees and retain members by printing and mailing postcards (under the signature of the Secretary-Treasurer) to unpaid members. This was done at no charge to the Division. In April 2008, the Secretary-Treasurer sent out letters to 71 unpaid members strongly encouraging them to renew their membership in Division 3.

The number of student affiliate members, based on available annual reports, is shown in the following table. The numbers reported for 2006-2008 only include the student affiliates who joined the Division in the 7 years prior to the reporting year (i.e., 2001 for 2008). It isn't clear what criteria were used in reporting numbers for the years 2002-2005.

| | 2008 | 2007 | 2006 | 2005 | 2004 | 2003 | 2002 |
|--------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Student Affiliates | 83 | 90 | 118 | 166 | 165 | 190 | 360 |

Between August 2007 and July 2008, expressions of interest in joining Division 3 were received from a total of 57 APA Members, 4 APA Associate Members, and 86 APA Student Affiliates. Application forms were sent out to all of these individuals. During the same period, applications were received from 18 new members, 1 new associate member, and 14 new student affiliates. All of these applicants were accepted into the Division.

- c. Finances. Division 3's income is derived primarily from annual membership dues as well as interest and dividends on investments. Membership dues for 2008 were \$12 for members, fellows, and associates. No dues are charged to student affiliates. The following table summarizes the financial data from January 2002 to June 2008. The Division continues to be in excellent financial health. Overall, the net assets at the end of December increased by about \$9,954 from 2002 to 2007.

| | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008* |
|--------------------|---------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| Net Assets-January | \$7,251 | \$7,447 | \$10,361 | \$11,268 | \$13,680 | \$16,245 | \$17,401 |
| Dues Income | \$6,149 | \$6,854 | \$6,672 | \$6,411 | \$6,039 | \$5,621 | \$5,940 |
| Interest/Dividends | \$125 | \$35 | \$60 | \$409 | \$837 | \$1,029 | \$312 |
| Total Expenses | \$6,079 | \$3,974 | \$5,825 | \$4,407 | \$4,311 | \$5,494 | \$425 |
| Net Income | \$70 | \$2,880 | \$847 | \$2,004 | \$1,728 | \$127 | |
| Net Assets - Dec | \$7,447 | \$10,361 | \$11,268 | \$13,680 | \$16,245 | \$17,401 | |

*to end of June 2008

A number of new expenses have been incurred for 2007 and 2008. The following table shows that the potential total expenses for 2008 will be approximately \$8,000. This amount is greater than our net income for 2008. However, the actual expenses incurred tend to be lower than the potential total amount because not all eligible expenses are fully claimed. It should be noted that, as of January 1, 2006, APA provides full reimbursement to Council Representatives for February Council Meetings and two nights hotel accommodation during the APA Annual Convention.

| Office / Expense | Available |
|--|------------------|
| President | \$350 |
| President-Elect | \$225 |
| Past President | \$225 |
| Council Rep - APA Travel | \$500 |
| Council Rep - APA Travel | \$500 |
| Chair, Prog Comm | \$225 |
| Secretary-Treasurer - APA Travel | \$1,000 |
| Secretary-Treasurer – APA Registr. | \$245 |
| Graduate Student Rep - APA Travel | \$1,000 |
| APA Leadership Conference | \$425 |
| | |
| Exec Meeting APA Conv 2008 | \$100 |
| Award Plaques/Shipping 2008 | \$320 |
| \$100 Grad Best Poster Award | \$100 |
| Social Hour at APA Conv | \$500 |
| Federation Dues | \$250 |
| Exec Meeting Psychonomics 2008 | \$200 |
| Award Winner APA Dues | \$170 |
| Award Winner APA Registration 2008 | \$245 |
| APA Invited Speakers Travel | \$1,500 |
| | |
| Estimated Potential Expense Total | \$8,080 |

3. *Approval of Dues Assessment for 2009*

Dues for 2008 were increased from \$11 to \$12. Given the income generated by dues and the need to cover the expenses of the Division, there was a motion (Wolfe/Cowan) to increase the Division dues to \$15 for 2009. The motion was approved.

4. *APA Council Report*

Tom Zentall reported that Division 3 will lose a council representative next year. Every division, state, province is entitled to one representative. In order to get more than one, Division 3 would need to increase the percentage vote it receives on the apportionment ballot. Many APA members belong to more than one division and as a result they tend to split their apportionment ballot. However, unlike Division 3, other divisions have too few members to realistically have a chance of moving beyond one representative. Tom suggested that the members of these other divisions might want to assign all of their votes to Division 3 in order to increase the voices for science on APA Council. This idea was discussed by members of the committee and mechanisms for identifying members belonging to more than one division were suggested.

Manny Donchin reported on the attempt of APA to initiate a policy of charging authors a \$2,500 fee for publication of an article supported by NIH funds. This policy was in response to requirement that publications resulting from NIH grant support be available on-line through PubMed. Publication on PubMed would infringe APA's copyright. The policy of charging \$2,500 per article was withdrawn for now. Manny noted that copyright is an issue between APA and NIH; this matter should not have affected individual authors in the way that the hastily drafted policy would have done. Manny also noted that there is an ongoing strategic planning exercise at APA which will be with us for a while. Mission and vision statements are being drafted.

The task force on IRBs presented a very brief summary of their report to be received at APA Council. There was some concern about the brevity of the report on so complex an issue. Manny anticipates that this matter may be discussed again at next Council meeting.

Manny also noted that APA Council did not support a motion to increase the monetary value of all distinguished scientist awards by allocating an additional \$35,000. Nora Newcombe noted that the value of the awards has not been

increased for many years. She personally put in a great deal of effort to get this proposed increase passed by all APA Boards. Only the Board of Directors, and subsequently the Council of Representatives, failed to approve the increase.

5. *Convention Program Chair's Report*

Jeremy Wolfe noted that Division 3 had 14 hours of substantive programming and 7 hours of nonsubstantive programming. A number of New Investigators and Fellows gave talks this year along with symposia featuring scientists working in nearby institutions. All of the talks were by invitation and the posters were by submission. It was recommended that next year the poster session should occur prior to scheduling of the Business meeting, so that the graduate student poster awards could be presented at the meeting.

6. *Visit from the APA Science Directorate*

Steven Breckler, Executive Director for Science, Sangy Panicker Director, Research Ethics Office, and Howard Kurtzman, Deputy Director for Science, joined the meeting. Nora asked Steve about Council's failure to approve the \$35,000 increase in distinguished contribution awards. Steve noted that Manny did a great job in Council of arguing in favor of the increase. However, Steve suggested that some council representatives may not have understood that this was an increase for *all* awards, not just for *science* awards. Steve recommended renewed effort to pursue this increase with broader support in the future.

In response to the issue of APA's attempted policy to institute charges for publishing papers supported by NIH funds, Steve noted that the policy was badly worded and too hastily announced without sufficient consultation. He confirmed that it has been withdrawn and has damaged APA's reputation. Steve also noted that the economics of publishing in a digital environment has also raised a host of complex issues which have yet to be fully comprehended. There was considerable discussion of this issue by many members of the executive committee.

Ed asked Howard about federal budgets and NIH/NSF funding. Howard noted that he is plugging away and doing as much as he can in the current environment. He noted that this has been a hostile era for science at NIH and NSF. He hopes that in the coming year with potentially new appointments at NIH and NSF the room for influence will increase.

7. *APA Presidential Election*

The Executive Committee decided not to endorse any candidates for this year's APA Presidential Election. Instead, the Executive Committee will invite this year's candidates to write a brief statement on how their election as President would benefit Division 3. These statements will be distributed to the membership via email.

8. *Newsletter Editor's Report*

We continue to put out two newsletters per year: roughly September and March issues. The electronic format that Randy Engle asked us to initiate starting in 2004 has worked well in many respects (e.g., no cost, no word limits for contributors). One problem we have continually faced is the difficulty in keeping up with members' e-mail addresses. We have had several conversations with APA about this problem, but it always comes back to APA wanting to charge us with no real improvement over our current system of the secretary informing us of member changes which he has received. We encourage the Division 3 leadership to band together with other division leaders to convince APA to track down e-mail addresses as efficiently as they do snailmail addresses for renewal notices.

Mark has the announce-only listserv for Division 3 up and running. This has been a useful way to get important information to members between newsletter issues.

Finally, we would like to thank Angelo Santi for his excellent help as secretary. His efficient updates about new members and timely answers to our various queries have been very helpful to us.

Respectfully submitted,

Kristi S. Multhaup, APA Division 3 newsletter co-editor Mark E. Faust, APA Division 3 webmaster, newsletter co-editor, & listmaster

9. *Graduate Student Representative's Report*

Dan Brooks provided a brief update on student affiliates of Division 3 and indicated that he would be working with Angela AuBuchon in the coming year.

10. *Fellows Chair's Report*

This year, Division 3 put forward five nominees for electing to Fellow status.

Moshe Bar, Harvard Medical School, visual neuroscience

Jason L. Hicks, Louisiana State University, memory, especially prospective memory

Darcia Narvaez, University Notre Dame, development of moral reasoning

Charles Nelson, Harvard University, developmental neuroscience

John Palmer, University of Washington, visual attention

All three were approved by the central Fellows Committee and will be put forward to the Board of Directors and Council of Representatives Meeting this week (August 17th) for final approval.

In addition, two individuals who are already Fellows in other Divisions have been invited and have accepted to become Division 3 Fellows. They are:

Michael Beran, Georgia State University (previous Fellow in Div 6), numerical cognition in nonhuman primates

Marigold Linton, University of Kansas, Human Memory and Learning (previous Fellow in Division 1)

Finally, a third invitation to an existing Fellow has extended, but she has not yet accepted. This is presumably due to communication failures. Cathleen Moore is following up on it. That individual is Camilla Benbow of Peabody College/Vanderbilt University. She is a Developmental Psychologist doing work on mathematical reasoning and giftedness and is currently a Fellow in both Divisions 01 and 15.

Cathleen Moore will notify all of these individuals, assuming final acceptance, of their Fellow status in Division 3 following this meeting. She will also inform the central APA Fellows office of the addition of the existing Fellows to the Division 3 Fellow List.

Michael Young will oversee the Fellow nomination and application process in 2009.

Respectfully submitted,

Cathleen Moore, Division 3 Fellow's Chair 2008.

11. *Division 3 Representative to the APA Public Interest Directorate Representative Network*

Prior to deciding on whether to appoint a Division 3 representative, the Secretary-Treasurer will contact the Director of the Public Interest Directorate to determine what costs might be associated with this appointment.

12. *Dr. Bray's Memo*

APA President-elect, James Bray, has asked Divisions to participate in the "Convention Within the Convention" proposal by donating some of their program hours. Tom Zentall reported that Division 25 was going to be donating 2 hours specifically for topics of interest to that Division. Jeremy noted that currently Division 3 only has 14 hours of substantive programming. After some discussion it was decided that Division 3 will donate 1 hour of programming to the "Convention Within the Convention."

13. The Executive Committee meeting was adjourned at 7:05 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,
Angelo Santi
Secretary-Treasurer Division 3