Reflections on 2007, Goals and Plans for 2008

Facilitating Communication and Continuity:
A Message from the President
William Timberlake

In looking through the newsletter columns of recent presidents (archived on the Division 6 web site), I noticed the topics addressed fell into four rough categories: (1) History (personal and/or related to the field); (2) Appreciation for Contributions of members; 3) Current Goals; and (4) Topics in Science. My first column is served cafeteria style, a sprinkle of each.

A (Highly) Selective History of Division 6

Division 6, like an increasing number of its members, is in its sixties, but its pathway to the age of realization has been circuitous. Three years after its 1945 founding, the division was granted its official name, Physiological and Comparative Psychology. But, a year later, its “parents” apparently reconsidered its status, and sent the toddler off to be raised as part of Division 3 (Experimental Psychology). Not until 1962, at the age of 17, did Division 6 request and receive its “birth” name back. Finally, in its early fifties, Division 6 modernized by trading in the “physiological psychology” part of its name for “Behavioral Neuroscience.”

Regardless of what Division 6 has been named, many of its members have focused on issues of central importance in basic and applied science: (1) the fecundity and limitations of evolution in producing body plans, neural and hormonal integration, and both simple and outlandish sensory and cognitive processing and motor (continued on page 2)
mechanisms; (2) the complexity of the pervasive interaction of genetics, environment, developmental processes, learning, and cognition to produce individual and social behavior; and (3) the divergence, convergence, success and extinction of species as a result of the adaptive and maladaptive expression of particular behaviors by particular organisms in specific environments.

In terms of species, individuals in Division 6 have been interested in four-footed, two-footed, and “no-footed” vertebrates, as well as a restricted, but interesting, assortment of invertebrates. To briefly highlight invertebrates, I’d like to share my favorite section of Karl Lashley’s presidential address to the APA in 1938. Lashley spent several sentences describing the remarkable behavior displayed by Microstoma (a middling relative of planaria and liver flukes) in defending itself against predation. He began by noting its voracious appetite for hydra (another invertebrate) combined with specialized mechanisms for locating a hydra’s defensive stinging cells (probably something like searching for contact triggered landmines in the dark) and then distributing these nematocysts evenly (and gingerly, one might suppose) across the surface area of its body. Each of the cells is carefully aimed outward to discharge toward any animal disturbing Microstoma. Lashley commented, “Here, in the length of half a millimeter, are encompassed all of the major problems of dynamic psychology…a specific drive or appetite, satisfied only by a very indirect series of activities.” He continued, “…the naturalistic literature contains many such descriptions made by careful and accurate observers of instinctive behavior so complex and precise in its execution that we can only stand aghast at the inadequacy (continued on page 3)
of our concepts of its precision.”

An important addition to the use of naturally occurring species has been the recognition and creation of animal models. Because members of Division 6 typically view animal species (including humans) as examples of the processes of gene- and environment-based evolution, adaptation, development, and learning, and because members are interested in the processing of stimuli and how behavior is formed and controlled, most find it a small step to support the investigation of both naturally-occurring and genetically-engineered animals as models for exploring developmental processes, diseases, neurophysiology and behavioral analyses of learning and motivation. Such model organisms are used to study the genetic and mechanistic bases of different forms of memory, cognition, addiction, timing, spatial and sequential learning, communication, decision-making, and impulsivity. Within this context, it seems a little surprising that we do not know more about the causation of behavior in organisms like Microstoma; their behavior seems potentially ripe for a gene-based analysis.

The Relation of Division 6 Members to APA.

I find fascinating that body cells are, to varying degrees, independent organisms, differently specialized and largely incapable of surviving and replicating outside the human environment. In a loose sense, these types of cell at numerous points in evolutionary history replaced independent survival and reproduction with adaptations to the protection and access to nutrition afforded by the society of cells functioning as multi-cellular organisms. Naturalists and philosophers have long drawn parallels between multi-cellular organisms, and multi-individual groups, such as those formed by social insects, mammalian herds, and primate societies. There are certainly questions about the extent to which such parallels between individual animals in social groups and individual cells within a single animal are accurate and useful. But it seems clear that both the cells of a body and the basis of interactions of individual organisms have been selected for social ends. In the case of our own society of body cells consider that under slightly atypical circumstances, the reactions of these small citizens can facilitate a cascade of circumstances producing disease, coma, and/or our deaths. That this doesn’t happen more often supports the evolution of cooperation under common fate. What also seem clear is that all societies depend on an evolved set of interactive mechanisms facilitating the survival of the group. Certainly we human primates evolved as highly social organisms. Even our most misanthropic individuals substitute for human interactions, the company of dogs, computers, cockroaches, flowers, books, televisions, computer games, or megalomaniacal obsessions with social functioning and status.

The relevant point here is that membership and participation in Division 6 and APA, not unlike participating in a body, can produce sufficient added value to offset costs of time and resources to individuals. It should be clear that APA welcomes and appreciates our support. I trust it is also clear that APA provides critically important support and lobbying for researchers, research funding, and the importance of science. APA both supports budget requests in congressional committees and floor votes, and stands with particular researchers who have been targeted by the staff of congressmen hoping for profitable theatre for their home district. APA also provides, through its Science Directorate, special research meetings, and CARE (Committee on Animal Research Ethics). I am convinced that such support for research with animals is necessary if we are to continue to profit from insights into specific evolutionary and ecological adaptations of different species, and from the contribution of animals as models of genetic and environmental effects relevant to our goals of education, stewardship of knowledge, and development of societal applications. Further, APA underwrites specifically relevant journals (Behavioral Neuroscience and Journal of Comparative Psychology) as well as more general audience journals, special publications, Psychological Abstracts, and its awards recognize general and specific meritorious contributions.

Another of APA’s contributions to our science, the annual convention, provides a forum for presenting interesting and important current research. This is often less successful as a contribution to the members of Division 6, because, although the quality of presentations is generally very high, the number of audience members, diffused even further by the sheer size of the convention, is often low. Both larger specialty meetings (Society for Neuroscience) and smaller more compact meetings

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Facilitating Communication and Continuity

It has become standard for the entering President to propose some specific goals. I’ve always been a conservative about imposing my goals on other people, but I will suggest three areas in which I think we can enhance communication and continuity in Division 6, thereby producing more value for our members and for APA.

A. Continuity in Offices and Committees.

An important aspect of most APA divisions, including ours, is that the president is elected for a single year and brings in with her or him the appointed heads of all committees. This is often an excellent model if you are a CEO in a fast-moving corporation, the rescuer of a foundering industry, or the president of a country who has strong interests in top-down control. It can serve well in moments of “revolution,” for storming the barricades of entrenched procedures, incompetence, bureaucracy, and outdated beliefs. However, these circumstances are not typically identified with Division 6. Instead, in my experience a major effect of this yearly turnover is that just about the time the President and committee chairs have actually begun to understand what is expected of them, and when it is expected—they are finished with their term and back to focusing on the overwhelming rhythms of academic priorities. In fact, were it not for the longer term appointments of the secretary-treasurer (thank you, Chana) and the newsletter editor (thank you, Eric), things would even more often come to a grinding halt while the new president or committee chair tried to clear enough time to track down exactly what was needed and when it was required.

What I suggest is straightforward—that we simply (re)affirm the three-person structure build into most of our offices and committees, and, possibly, extend this structure in some way to our new representative positions. For example, the current Membership & Growth Committee has a past Chair (Aaron Blaisdell), a current Chair (Rick Bevins), and, shortly, a Chair-elect (named by Nancy Dess). My suggestion is that the Past Chair should be prepared to pass on to the current Chair at the beginning of his or her term a time-line of what needs be done during that term, along with examples of each letter, memo, email and request to APA, and the contact information for key figures in APA and the Division. In addition, I think it is important that the Past-Chair and Chair-Elect be willing to offer consultation and services to the Current Chair, as he or she asks.

My suggestion does not mean an expectation of three equal terms of service. Both the Past-chair and the Chair-Elect should be primarily advisory to the Current Chair. But the Current Chair should obtain feedback, advice, and in some cases help in working on issues that are unresolved. For example, the Past and Current Chairs of the Membership & Growth Committee are beginning to work with the Presidents and the web guru in trying to figure out a way to track our division Associates. The idea of Associates appears to have been a good one, but the problem is they come in during a given year, and it appears that their information does not get automatically passed on so that we can follow up as they move toward finishing their degrees. I commend the effort to solve this problem, a problem that may be more readily fixed by having a slightly larger group involved.

To begin this process, I’m asking that the current chair of each committee contact the past and future-chairs to constitute an advisory committee, that the past-chair contact the present-chair with as much relevant information about duties and timelines as he or she can recall, and that the chair-elect be prepared to participate in this committee the year they are appointed. This procedure should be easier each time, because the data collection for each office can be planned (and its collection may interest Don Dewsbury, our current historian). I am pleased to say that the three presidents (past, present, and elect) have developed such a working committee that often includes Eric and Chana, as well as others relevant to the job at hand. It goes without saying that any organization is only as good as the people in it, but this advisory/work committee
(Message, continued from page 4) seems to me a way to retain the efforts of experienced members, more rapidly increase the experience of newcomers, and provide the Chair support for doing the job. Along similar lines, I think we should try to put together a similar three person structure for the offices of the Early Career Representative and the Student Representative. This leaves as an open issue the office of our two Members-at-Large, elected to the executive committee for a three year term based on their knowledge, wisdom, and stabilizing influence. It is not yet clear how best to make use of their interests and contributions, but I would like to raise that issue. Meanwhile, I would appreciate receiving feedback from the current chairs about their progress in implementing the relevant three-person committee. Please also send complaints and suggested improvements.

B. The possibility of improving tracking and communicating within the Division using the Web site.

I am very pleased with the web site as a presenter of information and provider of the Newsletter archive. We have gone from zero web presence, to a significant web presence (people actually have written me to say they found my picture on the web, and noted the Division’s Awards). At the same time, I would like to evaluate the possibility of using the web site more extensively to track associates and perhaps members, perhaps to save recent executive committee and membership e-mails, present job possibilities not readily found elsewhere, and to allow people to fill out membership applications, fellow and award nominations, and provide suggestions on line. I don’t expect these issues to be solved or resolved instantly—a bird in the hand is worth a lot more than not having a roost (to coin a new expression). I do think these possibilities merit consideration.

C. Facilitating membership in Division 6.

I would encourage you to reread the suggestions of Karen Hollis in last fall’s newsletter on sponsoring a new affiliate member of the division or a full member of APA for the Division. I also think it would be appropriate for Division 6 to expand our coverage of working with animals to the case of captive animals in zoos and other applied settings, particularly with respect to how captive regimes may inadvertently engage niche-related behaviors concerned with fight or flight, territorial behavior, mating, and activity and stereotypys related to active foraging and ingestion activity. In this view, captive circumstances may simply represent different ways to engage niche-related motivation and sensory-motor organization. Such expansion would require some program space as well as individual encouragement. Finally, it seems important to follow up on Karen’s discovery that members of the Society of Neuroscience require multiple sponsorships from APA members to be eligible for membership. Other recommendations are welcome. May we have another good year!

Report on APA Council, August 2007
by Bruce Overmier
Council Representative for Division 6

Council is a place of learning about APA and a place of actions. One thing we learned of at APA was the launch of the new search function capabilities of PsycINFO. It is actually called PsycNET because you can retrieve all that was on PsycINFO plus lots of the “gray” non-archival literature as well. This will be a boon to many—especially when searching for materials and magazine/newspaper articles to use in your classes as examples.

One of the major action functions of Council is to guide and approve the budget. Council approved the preliminary budget for 2008. This budget is about $100,000,000! Now we wonder where all that money goes, but it is important for us to know that approximately one half of the income and outgo has to do with the publications program and the electronic databases that we in science are so dependent upon. The preliminary (continued on page 6)
budget projects a tiny surplus (while the 2007 budget now expects a 1% deficit—but 1% is $1,000,000!).

Not easily captured is that the 2008 projected budget does not include an important investment in infrastructure for APA functions. That is the rebuilding of APA’s currently dysfunctional website. Careful analysis of the website makes clear that a rebuild is necessary, and it will cost $7,600,000 over a two year period. The monies will come from current unrestricted investments. Not discussed was how this disinvestment will be replenished from future operations. (Failure to replenish will cost APA an additional $1,000,000 per year ad infinitum in lost investment returns.) Savings and new returns are ultimately predicted for the association from the rebuild, and there really should be a plan for capturing part of that for replenishment of the investment funds. Otherwise, this rebuild will be a continuing drag on APA investment returns.

APA is now also launching a strategic planning process. This process will be going on in the background and will continue in the Executive area of APA, and not be done by Council. The process will continually inform and guide all of APA and how it is structured and how it uses resources. It will have reconsideration of the APA mission statement as an early issue. Because mission statements really are important, Division 6 Officers need to be attentive and actively involved in this. At a minimum, we need to take steps to insure that fostering “science and basic research” stay a central part of APA’s mission.

A new APA Central Office position is being created to integrate and coordinate all of APA’s current scattered diversity building efforts.

Two new journals are being launched.

“Behavioral Psychology” was reauthorized as a recognized specialty in professional psychology.

A revision of the “Post-doctoral Education and Training Program in Psychopharmacology for Prescriptive Authority” was approved in principle. The new program requirements are more flexible and focus on “competencies” than on specific courses or hours of training. And it can occur outside of academia! This has many positive features, but for the good of the profession (and protection of the public), those knowledgeable about psychopharmacology among us must insure that this is not a lowering of the standards of training or an exemption from academic oversight that is not invested in prescriptive authority per se.

APA Graduate Student association (APAGS), currently a separate organization, is to be fully integrated into APA proper. This will allow APA to provide more focus and resources to graduate student and early career psychologists’ needs. Because APA is, in terms of its current membership, an aging organization, this step may—at a cost—attract and retain more young members.

The really big issue for many at the Council meeting was the possible roles of psychologists, if any, in government sponsored interrogations (e.g., think Guantanamo base). Much has been written and many have made unsubstantiated claims of psychologists supporting torture. It is the case that psychologists have been present at some interrogations, and their role there has been to protect the individual being interrogated from cruel, abusive, or demeaning procedures. The arguments of whether this psychologist should even be there at all are intense and emotional. Council had (and continues to get) literally hundreds of pages of materials on this issue. I cannot capture all the nuances here. But in the end, the Council said that APA principles prohibit contributing to cruel, abusive, or demeaning procedures to use of and that the presence of psychologist (and their responsibility to report same) does protect the individual being questioned. The issue is not dead I am sure…
This has been another excellent year for growth in Division 6 membership. Over the past year we received 188 requests for membership for which we sent out application materials. We received completed applications for 18 memberships and 18 associates (sometimes called affiliates), all of which have been successfully processed garnering the division 36 new members. We did, however, lose four members – three due to death and one to voluntary resignation. As of August 16, 2007 our division has 168 paid fellows, 133 paid members, and 4 paid associate members.

We would like to address an issue with how division member records are maintained. Upon the start of my tenure as membership chair (2006-2007), I received two separate lists in MS Word format from the previous Chair, Gary Greenberg (2005-2006). One list was of current Division Fellows and the other was of current division Members. It appears that there is no list of Associate members, and since APA does not track Division Associate members, we have no information on current Associate (mostly student) members. I was not aware of this unfortunate omission until I wrote his report to the Executive Committee at the end of my tenure as chair. It is imperative for future chairs and to help keep better records of its members. Rick Bevins will make it a priority to consolidate the records to include all classes of membership: Fellows, Members, and Associate (a.k.a. Affiliate) members.

As Associate members get lost in the cracks, the division faces a missed opportunity to recruit them into full membership as they become eligible. For most associate members who are graduate students, this happens upon attaining their post-graduate degree. We should think of other ways to attract new members, such as by placing print ads in APA journals or non-APA journals that publish articles in the areas of behavioral neuroscience and comparative psychology, electronic ads on the APA journal websites, or emailing a brochure and application form to authors who publish in APA journals.

We would appreciate thoughts on how the list of current Associate members can be reconstructed. The only idea that presents itself to us, cumbersome as it may be, is to ask that each prior membership chair forward to Rick a list of all Associate members that had been approved during their tenure. We also suggest that this Master Record be translated from its current form as an MS Word document into a tab-delimited MS Excel document to reduce the burden of searching and editing records.

President Bill Timberlake suggested a more ambitious idea, which is to put the membership data into some form of searchable and accessible form on the internet, similar to that maintained by APA. He also raised the possibility of moving to an online application process. This would not only streamline and automate the application process, but would allow us to sort applicants according to characteristics to automatically generate reports and statistics. Many issues will have to be resolved, such as finding a home for the database and application software and finding web designers and system administrators. Bill and I are currently researching some ideas to implement this. These are just ideas at this time, and we welcome your input.
Introducing New Division 6 Fellows...

Michael J. Beran

Michael J. Beran received his B.A. (1995) from Oglethorpe University and his M.A. (1997) and Ph.D. (2002) from Georgia State University. He is a Research Scientist at the Language Research Center of Georgia State University where he studies various aspects of comparative cognition.

He currently serves on the editorial boards of the Journal of Experimental Psychology: Animal Behavior Processes and the International Journal of Comparative Psychology. He was the 2005 recipient of the Brenda A. Milner Award, given by Division 6 of APA, and he was awarded the Rumbaugh Fellowship from Georgia State University in 2002. He is the current Treasurer of the Southern Society for Philosophy and Psychology.

His ongoing research projects assess the mathematical and numerical skills, delay of gratification abilities, metacognition, and strategic economic decisions of nonhuman primates. These research projects are supported by the National Institutes of Health (NICHD), the National Science Foundation, and the European Science Foundation. He also has broader interests in long-term memory, language acquisition, planning abilities, and object permanence of great apes, monkeys, and humans.

Aaron Blaisdell

I graduated from SUNY Stony Brook in 1991 with a BA in physical anthropology. During my undergraduate career, I had opportunities to participate in a paleontological research field trip in search of 70-90 mya fossil multituberculate (mammal) teeth; I worked on a contract archeological dig; I trained primates in a functional morphology lab studying chimps, gibbons, baboons, spider monkeys, macaques, and vervets; and I worked in a neurobiology lab which investigated the oculomotor brain region in macaques. It was through my work with the living primates that I became fascinated with behavior and cognition. I attained an MA from Kent State University in 1996 studying foraging cognition in pygmy marmosets with my advisor Marilyn Norconk.

While at Kent State, I also volunteered in David Riccio’s rat lab and conducted experiments investigating the role of retrieval cues on contextual memory. I then earned my Ph.D. in 1999 in Ralph Miller’s lab at the SUNY Binghamton, where I published on Pavlovian conditioning in rats – in particular on the comparator hypothesis, the temporal coding hypothesis, and biological significance. I moved on to a postdoc in Bob Cook’s pigeon lab at Tufts University which was funded by an NRSA from NIMH. In Bob’s lab, I conducted research on relational cognition in pigeons – primarily using the same/different discrimination task, and on visual perception in the pigeon. I joined the Psychology Department of UCLA in 2001 where I study cognition in rats and pigeons. I am fascinated at how we can use the experimental method to glean insights into the nature of representations underlying cognitive behaviors and the processes that act on those representations. My primary line of work involves the role of associative processes in the building of temporal, spatial, and causal cognitive maps. Other areas of ongoing research include studying the sources and function of behavioral variability, rational-like processes of causal reasoning, and relational cognition. Since my arrival at UCLA, my lab has been continuously funded by NIH and the Regents of University of California.

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Karyn Frick

I received my Ph.D. in Psychology in 1996 from Johns Hopkins University where I was a student of the late David Olton. In David’s lab, I began to study how aging affects spatial memory and basal forebrain cholinergic function in male rats and utilized various methods of augmenting basal forebrain cholinergic function as a means of improving memory in aging males. As a postdoc in Joanne Berger-Sweeney’s lab at Wellesley College, I expanded my horizons to include females and switched species to mice to take advantage of emerging genetic technologies. I joined the Psychology department at Yale University in 2000, where I am now an Associate Professor.

At Yale, my research continues to focus on ways in which to prevent and/or reduce age-related memory decline, and we utilize both pharmacological (i.e., hormone replacement) and behavioral (environmental enrichment) treatments to this end. We are also interested in the effects of estradiol and progesterone on memory and hippocampal function in young females, and have begun to identify the molecular mechanisms by which these hormones influence memory. Other work in the lab investigates the impact of the environment and sex differences on memory and the hippocampus. This work has been supported by the National Institute of Mental Health, the National Institute on Aging, the Alzheimer’s Association, and the American Federation for Aging Research. I primarily teach undergraduate courses on the Neuropsychology of Aging and on Research Methods in Behavioral Neuroscience, have served as the advisor for the Behavioral Neuroscience track of the Psychology major, and serve on the Steering Committee for the NorthEast Undergraduate Research Organization for Neuroscience (N.E.U.R.O.N.). I am also currently a Consulting Editor for Learning and Behavior.

Robert Lickliter

Robert Lickliter is Professor of Psychology at Florida International University, Co-Director of the Infant Developmental Research Center at FIU, and Research Professor of Pediatrics, University of Miami Medical School. He received his Ph.D. from the University of California, Davis (1983), did his post-doctoral training at the University of North Carolina at Greensboro (1983-1986), and was a faculty member of the Psychology Department at Virginia Tech from 1986-2001. His research interests focus on the development of perception in animal and human infants and specifically on the role of intersensory perception in early learning and memory. His theoretical interests focus on the assumptive base of the nature-nurture debate and the relations between developmental and evolutionary theory.
The History of Division 6: Presidential Addresses

by Donald A. Dewsbury
Division 6 Historian and Archivist

A feature of the division meetings at APA conventions is the annual Presidential Address. A list of the Division 6 addresses appears below.

Several characteristics of the data may be of interest. First, there has been a noticeable change of topic in the presidential addresses. The earlier addresses were dominated by physiological analyses with a smattering of comparative studies included. Recent years have seen a dominance of topics in animal learning and cognition of the sort that previously would have been included primarily in Division 3.

Second, the presidents of Division 6 have generally been a distinguished group. Many of the leaders of behavioral neuroscience and comparative psychology have held the office.

Third is the matter of gender. As I noted earlier (Dewsbury, 1996), the early years of Division 6 were dominated by men. In 1974 Brenda Milner became the first woman president. Although women have made much progress in some fields, there is no apparent trend in the Division 6 presidency. The numbers of woman presidents were 2 of 10 in the 1970s, 3 in the 1980s, 2 in the 1990s, and one of 8 so far in the present decade. Considering presidents-elect, that number will rise to 2 of 9. To compare that to the division as a whole, 70% of the members and 82% of the fellows were male.

Third, as I noted earlier, the affiliations of Division presidents have been remarkably diverse. No university has produced as many as three presidents. Only the campuses of MIT, NIMH, Princeton, Wisconsin, and Yale have produced two Division 6 presidents. The 47 Division 6 presidents have come from 42 different institutions. This analysis shifts a bit if one considers the campuses of Rutgers University and the University of California as a single institution. Since 1981, each of the 27 presidents has come from a different institution. This contrasts with some organizations that seem to be skewed by a few elite institutions.

Reference

Presidential Addresses


57. Denver, 1949. Frank A. Beach, Yale University. [Co-President, Division 3, elected through Division 6]. The Snark was a Boojum.

1950-1963: Division 6 was absorbed into Division 3 during this time.


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81. Montreal, 1973. [Frank A. Beach. University of California, Berkeley. Special Address in Memory of Deceased President Daniel S. Lehrman, Institute of Animal Behavior, Rutgers University, Newark.]


94. Washington, 1986. George Collier, Rutgers University. The Yellow Brick Road. (continued on page 12)


President-Elect Candidates
Address Division 6 Membership

Division 6 President William Timberlake, acting on behalf of the Executive Committee, invited each of the candidates for President-Elect of APA in the 2007 election to address Division 6 members by submitting a brief message for publication in the Fall, 2007 issue of *The Behavioral Neuroscientist and Comparative Psychologist*. The Editor received statements from 4 of the 5 candidates.

James H. Bray, Ph.D. is Associate Professor of Family and Community Medicine and Psychiatry, Baylor College of Medicine and psychology faculty at the University of Houston.

The work of this division is one of the bases of psychology and it distinguishes us as a discipline. Psychologists make incredible contributions, yet society often does not recognize that they come from psychological research. Two psychologists have been Nobel Laureates, yet they won their prizes in economics and not psychology. In the age of translational research and advances in science (neurobiology, genetics and others) psychology is more relevant than ever. Supporting psychological science through increased funding, developing incentives for young scientists to join APA and protecting the peer review process will be central issues for my presidency.

I have been in academics my entire career and view my work in psychological science and education as a central part of my identity. My research on family and developmental factors in child and adolescent adjustment and substance use has been supported by 4 NIH grants (NICHD and NIAAA). I have also published in applied methodology and statistics (MANOVA, Bray & Maxwell, SAGE).

Please visit my web page: http://www.bcm.tmc.edu/familymed/jbray for more information.

Carol D. Goodheart, Ed.D.

The advancement of psychological science and its many applications is fundamental to the mission of APA and therefore must be a fundamental goal for every APA President. The contributions of Division 6 members to issues of analysis, application, and transformational research are vital.

My vision for APA is the result of many years of serving our organization. I am committed to strengthening the discipline of psychology and have developed a platform of achievable goals that will benefit APA, our members, and the public.

As President, I will propose the development of a new think tank, an Institute of Psychology, on a par with the Institute of Medicine. This institute will provide a unified structure to advance a strong agenda for psychology and enhance psychology’s influence. I am committed to a platform of strengthened advocacy and funding for science, education, and practice; increased diversity; collaborative partnerships; technological development; and organizational responsiveness.

Currently, I am the APA Treasurer, with expertise in fiscal policy and the use of resources. On the Board of Directors, I represent all constituencies of APA and support the priorities of all Directorates.

I respectfully ask for your # 1 vote. See my background and plans at: http://www.CarolGoodheartForAPAPresident.com

Ronald H. Rozensky, Ph.D., ABPP

I spent the past eight years as chair of a university department making certain that our mission focused on building a culture of science and faculty had the opportunity to expand their research portfolios and external funding. This included recruiting new faculty and supporting expansion of our neuroscience, psycho-physiological, and fMRI research programs, space, and funding.
I believe that the basic experimental science of psychology reflects our historical core and defines the philosophical foundations of Psychology. There is no opportunity to do “translational” research without the basic tenets of experimental psychology.

My presidential platform calls for APA to:
• expand its Public Education Campaigns, Congressional Fellowship Programs, and overall “media footprint” as a science so that policy makers and the public understand that we are truly a scientifically based profession.
• educate the public about the breadth of Psychology going beyond “pop-press” images of Psychology. We must communicate that psychological principles underlie every aspect of the human condition and scientific inquiry into those issues will help answer a myriad of basic and applied questions.
• assure policy-makers understand funding for basic science is as important as funding of applied research.

My presidential initiatives and qualifications can be reviewed at www.RozenskyforAPAPresident.com.

Frankie Wong, Ph.D.
I don’t have a complicated professional identity. I am not a hyphenated anything. I am a scientist. Mine has been a typical research career: service on state, local, national and international boards and committees; articles in peer-reviewed journals; NIH-sponsored research; co-authoring a textbook.

Until two years ago, the sum and total of my ambition was to continue building my research program. But then a Congressman Toomey proposed the review and defunding of a number of NIH grants, including some of my research. I had a grant to study HIV prevention models among “money boys” in Shanghai, China. This was not to Congressman Toomey’s liking. Fortunately, that study remains active and I have received an additional R01 for work in China since.

Congressman Toomey was unsuccessful because of a vigorous advocacy effort in which APA’s public policy office played a vital role. I want to serve as APA president to ensure that the support I received will be available to other researchers in similar circumstances and to fight to protect the integrity of peer-reviewed science, which seems to be ever more at the mercy of arbitrary political currents.

Please see www.wong4apa.org for more about me and my vision for APA.

Congratulations to the 2007 Division 6 Award Winners

We are very pleased to present the winners of three Division 6 awards, announced at the APA Annual Convention in San Francisco this past August. Our heartiest congratulations go to:

The D. O. Hebb Distinguished Scientific Contributions Award honors a psychologist who has made distinguished theoretical or empirical contributions to basic research in the field.

Based on nominations received from the membership, this award was given to Stephen J. Suomi, PhD, National Institutes of Health, for his groundbreaking work on biobehavioral development in rhesus monkeys and other nonhuman primates.
The Frank A. Beach Comparative Psychology Award is given annually to the authors of the best paper published in the most recent volume of Journal of Comparative Psychology, as determined by the Editor and Consulting Editors of the journal.

This year’s awardees are:

Julie J. Neiworth, Amy J. Gleichman, Anne S. Olinick, & Kristen E. Lamp for their paper, entitled “Global and local processing in adult humans (Homo sapiens), 5-year-old children (Homo sapiens), and adult cotton-top tamarins (Sanguinus oedipus)” published in the Journal of Comparative Psychology, 120, 323-330.

The D. G. Marquis Behavioral Neuroscience Award is given annually to the authors of the best paper published in the journal, Behavioral Neuroscience, as determined by the Editor and Consulting Editors of the journal.

This year’s awardees are:


The 2007 Best Student Poster Award is given annually for the best student poster presentation at the annual APA Annual Convention.

This year’s awardee was Jazmin Acosta, for:
Effects of schedule of reinforcement on cue reinstatement of cocaine-seeking behavior. Acosta, J.I., Thiel, K.J., Browning, J.R., Wenzel, J.M., and Neisewander, J.L. Dept of Psychology, Arizona State University, Tempe, AZ,

(The 2006-2007 Awards Committee consisted of Mauricio Papini, Chair; Peter Balsam, Chair-elect: and, Mark Bouton, Past Chair.)

Announcements

Do You Teach Undergraduate Neuroscience?

Call for Submissions:
Journal of Undergraduate Neuroscience Education (JUNE)

JUNE is an electronic journal that publishes peer-reviewed reports of innovations in any area of undergraduate neuroscience education related to the mission of advancing undergraduate neuroscience on topics such as novel pedagogy and original laboratory exercises. All articles should be written for an audience of college faculty and include references to relevant literature, supplies, and/or supplemental materials such as animations, websites, etc. Figures and qualitative or quantitative assessment of pedagogical outcomes are also encouraged wherever appropriate. JUNE also invites submissions as letters to the editor and reviews of textbook, curricular, equipment, or media.

JUNE is a publication of Faculty for Undergraduate Neuroscience (FUN) and is free to read and download. Visit JUNE today at [www.funjournal.org/default.asp] or follow the links from the FUN website, [funfaculty.org]. Inquiries regarding submissions should be directed to Gary Dunbar, JUNE Editor-In-Chief at any stage in the writing process. Gary.dunbar@cmich.edu; 989-774-3282 (phone); 989-774-2553 (fax), Department of Psychology, Central Michigan University, Mount Pleasant, MI 48859.
Call for Nominations for Fellow of Division 6

The new fellows for 2007 have been announced. It’s a great group. Now it’s time to nominate colleagues for fellows in 2008. Consider other Division 6 members who have made outstanding contributions to the fields of behavioral neuroscience and/or comparative psychology.

Here are the basics:

1. The most important requirement is evidence of unusual and outstanding contribution or performance in the field of comparative psychology and/or behavioral neuroscience.

2. The APA requirements for fellow in Division 6 are:
   a. Receipt of a doctoral degree based in part on a psychological dissertation, or from a program primarily psychological in nature.
   b. Prior membership in the APA for at least one year and a member of Division 6.
   c. Active engagement at the time of nomination in the advancement of comparative psychology and/or behavioral neuroscience.
   d. Five years of acceptable professional experience subsequent to the granting of the doctoral degree.
   e. Not already a fellow of Division 6 (no double fellowing).

3. The final criterion is that the potential nominee definitely must be interested in being a fellow of Division 6, because most of the work involved in submitting an application for the status of fellow is the responsibility of the nominee. NOTE: If a potential nominee is already a fellow of another division, it is comparatively simple to vote on them because their application does not have to go through the entire APA application process.

4. Self-nominations are acceptable, provided other criteria are met.

5. The nominations are not secret from the nominee, so please contact a person you might nominate to find out relevant information.

Division 6 has many fellows -- as we should -- because our members contribute prolifically to the scientific literature. It is good for our division to have fellows and it is good for our members to be fellows, so do nominate those you feel deserve this honor. To be considered for 2007, please send your nominations by November 16, 2007 to Dr. Jeffrey R. Alberts <alberts@indiana.edu>. All materials will be exchanged electronically. Therefore, nominations must include email addresses.

Dr. Jeffrey R. Alberts
Professor of Psychological and Brain Sciences
Indiana University
Bloomington, IN 47405

812-855-3309
alberts@indiana.edu
Call for Nominations: Division 6 Awards

Behavioral Neuroscience and Comparative Psychology

(Submission Deadline: March 2, 2008)

The following Awards require nomination by a member of Division 6.

**The D. O. Hebb Distinguished Scientific Contributions Award** honors psychologists who have made distinguished theoretical or empirical contributions to basic research in behavioral neuroscience and/or comparative psychology. The recipient is expected to present the D. O. Hebb Distinguished Scientific Contribution Award Lecture in August of the following year at the APA Annual Convention. (Note--nominees for this award are not limited to members of Division 6).

**The Clifford T. Morgan Distinguished Service to Division 6 Award** recognizes members of Division 6 who have made sustained and exceptional contributions to the Division in both scholarly work and service.

**The Brenda A. Milner Award** recognizes the author of an outstanding paper, published or in press, in the field of Behavioral Neuroscience or Comparative Psychology. The primary author must be a member of Division 6 at the time of nomination and have received a Ph.D. within five years of the date of the deadline for submission of the nomination (March 1st, 2008). The paper must also have been published or in press within the same five year window. The paper may be co-authored, but the nominee must be the senior author and the paper must represent his or her original work. Please include a copy of the paper if it is not published or readily available. (Note--Nonmembers of the division may apply for membership at the time of nomination).

By March 2nd, 2008, please submit the name and institutional affiliation of the nominee, plus a short statement (150-300 words) explaining why the nominee is deserving of the Award. A vita or list of publications is welcomed but not required.

Send all nominations to the Awards Committee Chair:
Peter Balsam
Department of Psychology
3009 Broadway
Barnard College, Columbia University
New York, NY 10027
Balsam@Columbia.edu

For the following two Awards, no nominations should be sent.

**The Frank A. Beach Comparative Psychology Award** is given each year to recognize the best paper published in Journal of Comparative Psychology--as selected by the Editor and Consulting Editors of Journal of Comparative Psychology

**The D. G. Marquis Behavioral Neuroscience Award** is given each year to recognize the best paper published in Behavioral Neuroscience—as selected by the Editor and Consulting Editors of Behavioral Neuroscience.
International Society for Comparative Psychology
14th Biennial Meeting
October 9-11, 2008
Buenos Aires, Argentina

Keynote speaker:
Stephen Suomi (National Institutes of Health, USA)
“Risk, Resilience, and Gene X Environment Interactions in Rhesus Monkeys and Other Primates”

President’s address:
Robert Murphey (University of California-Davis, USA)
“Limits of Natural Selection”

Scheduled symposia involve topics ranging from conservation of endangered species, to the neuroscience of emotion, recent progress in learning models, and human causal learning.

Graduate students and other junior scholars are especially encouraged to attend this meeting.

Additional speakers include, among others (alphabetically): Michael Beran, Claudio Campagna, Luis Capozzo, Masato Ishida, Gavan P. McNally, Santiago Pellegrini, Andres M. Perez-Acosta, Juan M. Rosas, Nestor Schmajuk, Steven Stout, Edgar Vogel, Edgar T. Walters, Daniel A. Wiegmann, and Silvano Zanutto.

Relevant topics:
- Evolution and development of behavior
- The comparative method in behavioral research
- History of comparative psychology
- Animal learning, memory, motivation, and emotion
- Behavioral neuroscience
- Brain, evolution, and behavior
- Field studies of animal behavior
- Applied animal behavior
- Animal welfare and conservation
- Theoretical models of behavior

Deadline for abstracts (oral or posters): March 1st, 2008.

Ruben N. Muzio, ISCP Program Chair
rmuzio@dna.uba.ar
Society for General Psychology – APA Division 1

Call for Nominations for Awards for Year 2008

Deadline: February 15, 2008

The Society for General Psychology, Division One of the American Psychological Association is conducting its Year 2008 awards competition, including the William James Book Award for a recent book that serves to integrate material across psychological subfields or to provide coherence to the diverse subject matter of psychology, the Ernest R. Hilgard Award for a Career Contribution to General Psychology, the George A. Miller Award for an Outstanding Recent Article in General Psychology, and the Arthur W. Staats Lecture for Unifying Psychology, which is an American Psychological Foundation Award managed by the Society.

All nominations and supporting materials for each award must be received on or before February 15, 2008.

There are no restrictions on nominees, and self-nominations as well as nominations by others are encouraged for these awards.

The Society for General Psychology encourages the integration of knowledge across the subfields of psychology and the incorporation of contributions from other disciplines. The Society is looking for creative synthesis, the building of novel conceptual approaches, and a reach for new, integrated wholes. A match between the goals of the Society and the nominated work or person will be an important evaluation criterion. Consequently, for all of these awards, the focus is on the quality of the contribution and the linkages made between diverse fields of psychological theory and research.

Winners will be announced at the annual convention of the American Psychological Association the year of submission. They will be expected to give an invited presentation at the subsequent APA convention and also to provide a copy of the award presentation for inclusion in the newsletter of the Society (The General Psychologist). They will receive a certificate and a cash prize of $1000 to help defray travel expenses for that convention.

For the William James Book Award, nominations materials should include three copies of: the book (dated post-2002 and available in print); the vita of the author(s) and a one-page statement that explains the strengths of the submission as an integrative work and how it meets criteria established by the Society. Specific criteria can be found on the Society’s website (http://www.apa.org/about/division/div1.html). Textbooks, analytic reviews, biographies, and examples of applications are generally discouraged. Nomination letters and supporting materials should be sent to: Donald Dewsbury, WJBA Award chair, Department of Psychology, University of Florida, Gainesville, FL 32611-2250.

For the Ernest R. Hilgard Award, nominations packets should include the candidate’s vita along with a detailed statement indicating why the nominee is a worthy candidate for the award and supporting letters from others who endorse the nomination. Nomination letters and supporting materials should be sent to: Harold Takooshian, PhD, Hilgard Award Chair, Psychology-916, Fordham University, New York NY 10023.

For the George A. Miller Award, nominations packets should include four copies of: the article being considered (which can be of any length but must be in print and have a post-2002 publication date); the curriculum vitae of the author(s); and a statement detailing the strength of the candidate article as an outstanding contribution to General Psychology. Nomination letters and supporting materials should be sent to: Thomas Bouchard, PhD., Miller Award chair, Psychology, N249 Elliott Hall, University of Minnesota, 75 E. River Road, Minneapolis, MN 55455.

The 2008 Arthur W. Staats Lecture for Unifying Psychology is to be awarded in 2008 and given at APA’s 2009 Annual convention. Nominations materials should include the nominee’s curriculum vitae along with a detailed statement indicating why the nominee is a worthy candidate for the award including evidence that the nominee would give a good lecture. They should be sent to: Peter Salovey, Department of Psychology, Yale University, 2 Hillhouse Avenue, PO Box 208205, New Haven, CT 06520-8205.

Requests for further information should be directed to: Nancy Felipe Russo, Awards Coordinator, Society for General Psychology, Department of Psychology, Box 871104, Tempe, AZ, 85287-1104; email: nancy.russo@asu.edu.
Congratulations to the 2007 CARE Imprinting Award Fellows

Jazmin Acosta     Kenneth Leising
Nicole Avena     Stephen Mahler
Justin Anker     Itzel Orduna
Kyle Baumbauer   Jennifer Perry
Melissa Birkett   Kaliris Salas-Ramirez
Kevin Corcoran   Rebecca Singer
Emily Harris     Erin Young

Thanks to very generous funding provided by the Science Directorate to the Committee on Animal Research Ethics (CARE), plus funds obtained from last fall’s successful Interdivisional Grant Project proposal (prepared by Divisions 6, 28 & 45), as well as corporate sponsorship from Sepracor and Med Associates, Inc., these fourteen truly remarkable junior scientists were able to participate in a program of mentoring activities extending over four days of the Annual Convention in San Francisco. Highlights included:

A two-hour formal mentoring session in which awardees met with Division scientists and a program director from NIDA to discuss their research and career goals.

Two diversity training workshops in which we sought to address some of the problems faced by individuals from underrepresented minority groups. One workshop was led by John Dovidio, Ph.D., and another was led by Mahzarin Banaji, Ph.D., both of whom are well-known for their important and thought-provoking research on issues of racism and diversity.

A grant-writing workshop co-sponsored by Div 28 and 50.

And last but not least, panoply of informal social events at which awardees were introduced to senior scientists and had the opportunity to chat about their research. These events included the especially well-attended CARE social hour, a Division 3/6 poster session and social hour, the Science Directorate Reception and Div 28/50 NIDA/NIAAA poster session and social hour.

On behalf of Division 6, congratulations to each of our award winners and best wishes for continued success in your research.
To Irene Pepperberg, Ph.D.,
Our Sympathy

“He knew his colors and shapes, he learned more than 100 English words, and with his own brand of one-liners he established himself in television shows, scientific reports and news articles as perhaps the world’s most famous talking bird. But last week Alex, an African gray parrot, died, apparently of natural causes, said Dr. Irene Pepperberg, a comparative psychologist at Brandeis University and Harvard who studied and worked with the parrot for most of his life and published reports of his progress in scientific journals. The parrot was 31.” (From: Benedict Carey, The New York Times, September 11, 2007)

Many of us in Division 6 know what a privilege it is to work with nonhuman animals in an attempt to understand their behavior. However, few of us can possibly know what it must be like to lose an animal after 30 years of almost daily interactions. On behalf of the membership, the Division 6 Officers and Committee Chairs wish to extend our deepest sympathy to our friend, colleague, and Fellow of Division 6, Irene Pepperberg, Ph.D.