

Adult Development & Aging News

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20 DIVISION

Inside:

President's Message

1

Feature Article

3

APA Council Report

4

APA Research Office Update

5

Awards

7

Executive Board

8

Public Policy Fellowships & Internships

10

Geropsychology

15

Division 20

Business Meeting

15

President's Message

Toni Antonucci

Dear Colleagues,

It is with great pleasure that I write to you as President of our Division. I can think of no more exciting time in our history. We all know – and have known for years – of the demographic revolution that is taking place as we face the new millennium. We are in a time when others are finally recognizing the challenges we face. As a result there are many issues and opportunities that require our attention and expertise. Let me share with you some of these exciting developments.

The American Psychological Association has now named a standing Committee on Aging. Steve Zarit from Pennsylvania State University is the current chair. When his term ends he will be replaced by Anderson Smith of Georgia Tech. For those of you knowledgeable in the governance structure of APA, you may find it interesting to know that the committee reports to the Public Interest Board. You should also

be pleased to know that APA will consult with the committee on all aging related matters. As you might assume, it is very important that Division 20 members are playing a key role in this committee. The participation from our division members is critical and I am grateful to our Division 20 colleagues that they have agreed to take on these important leadership roles. I am pleased to report that Andy has agreed to write a column for the Newsletter, beginning with the next issue, to help keep us informed of what is happening on the committee. One of the things they concentrated on over the past year was training. Because of the approval of the proficiency in Geropsychology by APA, training has become a high priority item. In addition to clinical training, however, the committee has discussed the status of research training with NIA officials. They met with Robin Barr, the training director at NIA; Jared Jobe, the Chief of Adult Psychological Development, and Richard Suzman, the new Associ-



*Dr. Toni Antonucci,
President, Division 20*

ate Director of Behavioral and Social Research.

The American Psychological Association has also hired a full time staff person in aging, Weldon Bagwell, who will provide staffing for the Aging Committee in addition to representing aging interests in the APA Public Interest Directorate. It will be an enormous advantage to have aging interests represented on a full-time basis in the APA Central office.

The National Institute on Aging has commissioned

*President's Message
continued on page 2*

Adult Development and Aging News is published three times a year by Division 20, Adult Development and Aging, of the American Psychological Association.

President's Message
continued from page 1

Adult Development and Aging News is edited by Harvey L. Sterns and co-edited by Martin D. Murphy both at the Department of Psychology and Institute for Life-Span Development and Gerontology, The University of Akron.

Deadlines for submissions are: November 1, February 15, and June 1.

Please direct mail submissions to Adult Development and Aging News, Department of Psychology, The University of Akron, Akron, OH 44325-4301. Please submit materials via e-mail or on disk to: Harvey L. Sterns, Tel: (330)972-7243, FAX: (330)972-5174, Internet: hsterns@uakron.edu, or Martin D. Murphy, Tel: (330) 972-8374 FAX: (330)972-5174 Internet: mmurphy@uakron.edu.

the National Academy of Sciences and the National Research Council to form a working committee on Future Directions in Cognitive and Neuroscience Research on Aging. One of our members, Laura Carstensen of Stanford, is chair of that task force. The committee's charge is to identify promising new directions in the field that might substantially benefit from additional funding. They are particularly interested in potentially fertile and cross-cutting new areas of science that could shed light on normal aging. Their report is very likely to influence the shape of future research in our field. The Committee will be presenting its recommendations at APA as part of the Division's program.

As most of you know this has been the United Nations International Year of the Older Persons. I was moved to be present at the United Nations in New York on October 1 last year to hear the UN Secretary General Kofi Annan declare 1999 the International Year

of the Older Persons. Gary Andrews, a geriatric psychiatrist from Australia and Past President of the International Psychiatry Association and host of the 1998 World Congress of Gerontology, has spearheaded the effort to bring aging issues to the forefront of the United Nations' priority list. This year, meetings have been held with leading researchers and policy makers around the world in New York, Vienna, Berlin, and Hong Kong. The goal of the year is to identify policy related research to improve the global situation of older people all over the world. The theme of the year, reflecting a sophisticated awareness of some of the issues to be faced, is to create "A Society for All Ages".

And finally, returning a little closer to home and local issues, let me say that many of our colleagues have agreed to serve on key committees in the division. These are announced elsewhere in this Newsletter. Most important of all, let me express my personal appreciation to Ron Abeles who

is serving as Division 20 Program Chair for the 2000 meetings in Washington, D.C. He is already busy inviting symposia, arranging our social events, and generally getting a head start on things. A very special symposium has already been arranged to enable NIA leadership to communicate with our members. Dr. Richard Hodes, Director of NIA; Dr. Richard Suzman, Associate Director for Behavioral and Social Research, and Dr. Marcelle Morrison-Bogorad, Associate Director for Neuroscience and Neuropsychology of Aging have all expressed their willingness to participate. It should be a very exciting panel.

In sum, our division is experiencing much growth and development. Many exciting things are happening in our field. I feel that this is an important time for our membership to be contributing to both the science and policy issues facing us. I am honored to be a part of it and look forward to a very productive year.

Note from the Editor and Co-Editor

This is our 7th issue of the Newsletter. We thank everyone who contributed to it. We encourage division members to send us announcements of general interest for the Newsletter. In addition if you have an idea for a feature article, please contact one of us. We also encourage the submission of short provocative pieces to add some "jazz" to the Newsletter.

Address changes need to be made through the APA office at (800) 374-2721 (e-mail membership@apa.org). Your Newsletter editors must use the addresses that APA provides.

The deadline for the Spring issue is February 15, 1999. Please send content.

Feature Article: Distinguished Contribution Award

A Century of Cognitive Aging Research: A Personal Perspective

Donald H. Kausler

University of Missouri - Columbia

(Editor's note: Division 20 President, Tim Salthouse, presented the Distinguished Contribution Award to Dr. Kausler at the 107th APA Convention in Boston. Don's remarks follow.)

Thank you, Dr. Salthouse. This award from Division 20 is greatly appreciated. It makes a very valuable addition to my career as a cognitive aging researcher and author. There is only one other lifetime accomplishment that might shine a little brighter, namely to be the oldest person to get a base hit off of Roger Clemens, the great baseball pitcher.

When Joan Erber informed me that I was to receive this prestigious award, she said that I would be asked to give a talk at the 1999 meeting of APA. Talk about what, was my response. I had not been active in research since my retirement in 1992, and I faced the prospect of an address as if it would be a harbinger of the Y2K computer disasters. Joan suggested that I could talk about my own career as a cognitive aging researcher, and she added that such talks had been given before at APA meetings. I was reluctant to consider this possibility until I remembered an article I had read in one of AARP's Bulletins on the memoir fever sweeping the country and the fact that reminiscence is apparently good for the souls of us old folks. Especially persuasive was a comment by Jim Birren in that article. "By looking back at the way you grew up and grew old, you come to realize that

you've survived a great deal, that there's some substance there." Hey, I have survived a great deal, and I know there must be some substance in me. Moreover, in April of this year *Time* magazine had an article on how writing down one's memories is a way to heal, resolve and share. Today's talk could serve as my memoir and my road to cleansing my soul. Then cold reason set in. Who would come to hear me talk about myself, especially if the title gives the content away? In a burst of inspiration I reached a solution. Why not disguise the personal content somewhat and give no hint of that content in the title. Instead combine comments about my life as a cognitive aging researcher with comments about a topic of much greater interest to many members of Division 20.

What that non-personal topic could be was inspired by an earlier experience of mine. In 1990 I gave a talk at the Cognitive Aging Conference in Atlanta in which I gave my views as to the major contributions to the literature on memory and aging in the decade of the 1980s. Now we are approaching the end of a century. Why not a similar review, but with the grandiose idea of covering the entire century? That is, why not give my choices of the major contributions to cognitive aging research and theory in each decade of the 20th Century? These choices would, of course, include some of my own contributions to this glorious history. My talk in Atlanta was entitled: "The Agony and the Ecstasy." As you probably are beginning to realize, today's talk is likely to be much more agony than ecstasy.

Let me begin by stating my ground rules. For each decade I will select my choice of the most important contribution to cognitive aging. In addition, for a number of decades there will also be several honorable mentions. Again, don't be surprised if my



Dr. Donald Kausler

name appears now and then. So, let's start with the first decade of this century. Fortunately, I could find no contributions in either 1900 or 1901, and I was spared the difficult task of deciding which of those two years actually began the century. The choice of the most important contribution was an easy one. In fact, there was only one real contribution that I could find. It was made, of course, by Dr. Alois Alzheimer, a German neurologist, who in 1907 reported the first diagnosis of a dementia as a brain disorder. His patient had been a 51-year-old woman whose post-mortem revealed massive atrophy of her brain. The horrible disease eventually named after Dr. Alzheimer is now recognized as the most devastating potential debilitator of human cognition, and it is the subject of countless research and clinical studies.

For the 1910-1919 decade my winner of the golden contribution award goes to the Swiss psychiatrist E. Claparede who in 1911 had the audacity to prick a Korsakoff's amnesic patient with a pin hidden in his hand. The patient had not signed a consent

Feature Article continues on page 11

APA Council Report

Anderson D. Smith
John C. Cavanaugh
August 1999

Several issues relevant for Division 20 were discussed in Council at its August meeting. We're happy to report that there will not be a dues increase this year. However, although APA is financially healthy, the money (and future budgets) are very tight. The income from APA's real estate holdings no longer covers the operational deficits, which for the coming fiscal year will be roughly \$500,000. This final deficit began at nearly \$7,000,000, but through careful budgetary restraint within each of the Directorates the expenses were trimmed. Revenue problems stem from the "aging" of the APA membership resulting in more full-dues paying members moving to dues-exempt status (who are replaced by new members who do not pay full dues immediately), and declining personal and institutional subscriptions for journals. Revenues for electronic media and permissions are increasing, but do not offset the falling journal revenues. What this means is that there no longer is any "fat" in the APA budget. The Board of Directors and the Finance Committee will be meeting to draft a long-term strategy, and will report to Council in February. Council did give the go-ahead for explorations concerning the purchase of a warehouse. Funds currently used to pay rent at a storage facility, plus income from other tenants, could produce a surplus which would provide a new revenue stream for APA.

Continuing on the good news front, all four of the individuals the Division nominated for Initial Fellow status were approved: Victoria Hilkevitch Bedford, Gregory A. Hinrichsen, Elizabeth Stine-Morrow, and Gilles O. Einstein. Congratulations to each of them!

Two documents that have been under discussion for the past 4-5 years were approved: the *Revision of the Standards for Educational and Psychological Testing* and the *Standards for Teaching of High School Psychology*. In the case of the testing standards, APA was the last professional organization to give its approval. The high school standards include guidelines on the content for psychology courses at the secondary level. Also approved were the *Guidelines for Education and Training at the Doctoral Level in Industrial/Organizational Psychology*.

Council endorsed a resolution initiated by the American Association for the Advancement of Science in support of the free exchange of scientists throughout the world. Additionally, Council endorsed the U.N. resolution declar-

ing 2000 as the International Year for the Culture of Peace.

Central Office staff summarized the repercussions from the Dr. Laura Schlesinger issue concerning an article on childhood sexual abuse published in *Psychological Bulletin* in 1998. The staff, particularly Ray Fowler, did an excellent job defending the peer review process to all external constituencies. Pressure on APA from Congress and other organizations was tremendous as a firestorm of criticism developed during the late spring and summer. The outcome is a better understanding of peer review by key external publics (including Congressional staffers). APA journal editors have been asked to alert Central Office about articles dealing with sensitive or controversial issues once such articles have been accepted in order for APA to operate in a more proactive manner. Additionally, AAAS has been asked to examine various approaches to meta-analytic procedures; the exact nature of this process is still under discussion.

The Executive Directors of the Science (Richard McCarty) and Practice (Russ Newman) Directorates summarized several initiatives. On the science front, next year marks the beginning of the Decade of Behavior. Director McCarty also expressed his support of the peer review process and the successful completion of the testing standards revision. On the practice front, the challenges resulting from managed care continue to be key. Among the specific initiatives being pursued are: patient protection and rights in holding managed care companies accountable, full mental health parity, confidentiality of patient records, and prescription privileges. Director Newman announced that the Health Care Finance Administration (HCFA) has agreed to include Psychology within the Graduate Medical Education funding. The public education campaign continues to be a high profile activity for the Practice Directorate; recent efforts include short videos on youth violence done in collaboration with MTV.

After finding that holding only one meeting of the major boards and committees during 1999 seriously limited the ability of those groups to complete their work, Council authorized a return to two meetings per year beginning in 2000.

This meeting marked Andy Smith's final Council appearance (at least for now). The Division owes him its thanks for his continuing excellent service. Andy will not be going away, though; he assumes the Chairship of the APA

APA Council Report continues on page 6

Federal Budget Will Boost NIH, Including Behavioral Research

Pat Kobor

Director of Science Policy, APA

At press time the bill that funds the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services and Education (L/HHS) was still not final. In late October Congress sent to the White House a bill that would provide NIH with an increase of over \$2 billion. President Clinton vetoed the bill (not because of the NIH funding) and the next step is for Congress to redraft the bill in a way that will avoid a second presidential veto.

The House and Senate L/HHS subcommittees produced reports accompanying their respective versions of the spending bills. The instructions in these reports do not have the force of law; however appropriators use this less formal mechanism to laud certain programs and chide others. You can bet that federal agencies read this language very carefully and adhere to it if at all possible. Even though the appropriated funds in the legislation may change as the bills move closer to passage, it is unlikely that the reports will change significantly. We want to share with you passages in the reports that will be of particular interest to health psychologists. Some of this language was inspired by APA, and some by other organizations. Below are some of the highlights:

- **National Cancer Institute:** The language praises NCI on the expansion of its infrastructure to fund behavioral and population research in cancer prevention, treatment, and control. NCI is encouraged to expand research about the impact of mental health services on cancer treatment and adjustment to cancer survivorship, to collaboration with National Institute on Drug Addiction concerning nicotine addiction, and to increase behavioral research on minority women's cancers.
- **National Heart Lung and Blood Institute:** Commends NHLBI for its Task Force report on the contributions of the behavioral sciences and encourages the Institute to adopt its recommendations. In particular, the report highlights the need to support behavioral cardiology research, especially in understudied populations. NHLBI is also encouraged to expand research on adherence and request more behavioral research on lung & blood diseases.
- **National Institute of Allergies and Infectious Diseases:** The Committee encourages NIAID to increase its behavioral research portfolio, including behavioral and social science factors related to adherence to medical

recovery regimes, exercise and weight reduction programs. In addition, NIAID is encouraged to make HIV-related prevention, treatment, and care needs of women, particularly minority women, a top priority.

- **National Institute of General Medical Sciences:** Notes that the NIGMS agenda primarily supports basic research not targeted to specific diseases or disorders. The Committee encourages NIGMS to support a range of basic behavioral research and training in such areas as the fundamental relationship between the brain and behavior, basic cognitive processes such as motivation, learning, and information processing, and the connections between mental processes and health. Notes that NIGMS has not previously supported basic behavioral research or training. Also lauds NIGMS for its conference on stress (which was cosponsored with the NIH Office of Behavioral and Social Sciences Research).

- **National Institute of Mental Health:** NIMH is encouraged to increase connections between academic departments of psychology and schools of public health. Several behavioral and social science programs are singled out for praise including research on violence against women, suicide, gambling, and youth violence.

- **Office of Director/Office of Behavioral Social Sciences Research:** The report praises several of the Office's initiatives and encourages NIH to increase its budget. The Committee asks for a detailed description of NIH's ongoing work in behavioral sciences, including a breakdown by institute, and information about training.

Several behavioral science initiatives were singled out for praise including:

- The National Institute of Child Health and Human Development's National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent Health and for its continued work on increasing the understanding of behavioral and cognitive aspects of child development. In addition the Committee requested NICHD to support research on types of reading instruction that work best for minority and majority populations;
- The National Institute of Drug Abuse's new treatment initiative to establish a Treatment Clinical Trials Network to test the efficacy of promising pharmacological and behavioral treatments;
- The National Institute on Aging's Alzheimer's special care units, on efforts to foster cognitive research, and for work on elders and exercise;

Federal Budget continues on page 6

APA Council Report continued from page 4

Committee on Aging. John Cavanaugh continues on Council, and Sue Whitbourne begins her term in February. Having a second Council member has been a major advantage for the Division; not only do we have two voices in Council, but the chance to discuss the various issues more thoroughly. Our second seat depends on the continued support of Division 20 members in allocating their votes to Division 20 in the apportionment ballots. We ask for your continued support so that we can maintain our second seat.

Dear Division 20 Colleagues,

It is that time of year again --- when APA sends out ballots and asks you to apportion your vote to the various divisions. I urge you to commit as many of your votes as you possibly can to Division 20. As you know, we have only recently been granted, through your votes, a second seat on APA Counsel. This is a very important time for the field of Adult Development and Aging and a time most appropriate to have our views as a division as visibly present on counsel as possible. Help us keep that second seat by voting for Division 20!

Many thanks.

Toni C. Antonucci
President, Division 20

Federal Budget continued from page 5

· National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism's behavioral research on alcoholism;

Several institutes, including the National Cancer Institute, National Institute of Arthritis and Musculoskeletal and Skin Diseases, the National Institute for Diabetes, Digestive and Kidney Diseases, and the National Institute for Allergy and Infectious Diseases were encouraged to fund behavioral research on adherence to medical regimens.

Look on the APA Public Policy Office website (<http://www.apa.org/ppo/scippo.html>) for the exact wording of this language.

Congratulations to the four Division 20 members who were recently elected to Fellow status in APA.

These new Division 20 Fellows are:

Victoria Hilevitch Bedford
Gilles O. Einstein
Gregory A. Hinrichsen
Elizabeth A. L. Stine-Morrow

Applications for Fellow status in the next cycle are due on January 4, 2000. Please send inquiries to Fredda Blanchard-Fields (fb12@prism.gatech.edu), Division 20 Fellows Committee Chair.

The 3rd Annual Psychology of Aging Institute

Nationally recognized experts in research methodology related to the psychology of aging will lead a training institute specifically designed for psychology faculty who received their doctoral degree at least 4 years ago in any area of psychology. The institute, sponsored by APA's Division 20, and funded by the National Institute on Aging, aims to strengthen participants' knowledge and skills essential for developing an active agenda and integrating research in aging with teaching.

The institute will be held in Duluth, MN, overlooking beautiful Lake Superior, from July 22 to August 2, 2000, with on-call consultation available during 2000-2001. The participants will also have the opportunity to obtain individualized consultation with NIA staff, to interact with the members of the previous cohorts and to review research proposals they have submitted to date. In addition, participants will attend two follow-up meetings. Food, lodging, and travel support will be provided for the 15 applicants selected to participate in the program. The program has received highly favorable ratings from past participants and many of them have already submitted their research proposals to NIA. Please see the web page (www.css.edu/depts/grad/nia) for institute information including topics of proposals submitted to date.

For details and application materials, please contact Chandra M. Mehrotra, Director, Research Training Institute, The College of St. Scholastica, 1200 Kenwood Ave., Duluth, MN 55811; cmehrotr@css.edu.

Awards

Winners of the Retirement Research Foundation and APA Division 20 Awards - 1999

Please congratulate:

Master Mentor Award - Margaret Gatz, University of Southern California

Mentor Award - Mary Ann Parris Stephens, Kent State University

Completed Research Awards

Undergraduate - Elizabeth Stover, mentored by Tom Hess, North Carolina State University. "Partner choice and motives among young and old adults: An examination of the socioemotional selectivity theory"

Graduate-Masters - McArthur Hafen, Jr.: sponsored by Sylvia Sorenson, University of Utah. "Preparation for caregiving by parents of children with disabilities"

Graduate-Doctoral - Elizabeth J. Meinz, worked with Tim Salthouse at Georgia Tech. "Experience-based attenuation of age-related differences in music cognition tasks"

Postdoctoral - Laura K. Nisco, sponsored by Liz Midlarsky at Columbia University. "Attachment style, memories of maternal care, and conflict in caregiver well-being"

Research Proposals

Undergraduate - Kim Ramos, sponsored by Lisa Jenkins at the University of North Carolina at Wilmington. "Effects of age, depression, and Alzheimer's disease on working memory"

Graduate-Masters - Regan H. Campbell, supervised by Wendy Rogers at Georgia Tech. "An age-related comparison of audio and audio plus video presentation modes for conveying technical information"

Graduate-Doctoral -

1) Toni L. Bisconti, working with Cindy Bergeman at Notre Dame. "Emotion regulation in recent older adult widow(er)s: A dynamic systems perspective"

2) Sara A. Leitsch, supervised by Steve Zarit at

Penn State University. "The long-term care environment evaluation study: Autonomy and the dementia specific long-term care environment"

3) Kristen J. Prentice, sponsored by Art Wingfield at Brandeis. "Drawing inferences from spoken discourse: Effects of working memory, normal aging, and damage to the right hemisphere"

High School Award

Nancy Bluthardt, Bullis School, Potomac, Maryland.

Thank You!

Robin West

I would like to acknowledge all of the people who have helped with the APA Division 20 Awards program for this last year. Their assistance is very much appreciated: Toni Antonucci, Joan Erber, Leslie Frazier, Tom Hess, Tim Salthouse, Elizabeth Stine-Morrow. Leslie deserves a special thank you for her competent and timely administration of the Student awards. It is a time-consuming task but the high quality of the proposals makes it very rewarding!

Thanks to the generous contribution of the Retirement Research Foundation, we were able to give two mentoring awards, four awards for completed student research, five awards for student research proposals, and a high school teaching award (see list).

Leslie and I join together in thanking all of the reviewers for the Student awards program. We especially appreciate the thoughtful, detailed, and helpful comments that many reviewers provided on each proposal. We are greatly appreciative that almost everyone was able to return the reviews on time despite the quick turn around requested this year. Thanks to Lise Abrams, John Belmont, Thomas Blank, Stephanie Clancy-Dollinger, Elia Femia, Paul Foes, Ann Gruber-Baldini, Frieder Lang, Suzanne Meeks, Marty Murphy, Mary Newman, Nancy Pachana, Ray Sanders, Lauren Seifert, Kim Shifren, Silvia Sorensen, Paul Verhaeghen, Bob Widner, and Antoinette Zeiss. We had an overwhelmingly positive response to our request for reviewers, so we would also like to thank everyone else who volunteered to review, even though we did not send out proposals to all who offered to help. We hope to be able to count on you next year!

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Exec. Board continues on page 9

Exec. Board continued from page 8

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STUDENT AWARDS

Carolyn Aldwin (See above)

**DISTINGUISHED AND YOUNG
INVESTIGATOR AWARDS**

Toni Antonucci (See above)

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**CLINICAL GERONTOLOGY TASK
FORCE**

Peter Lichtenberg (see above)

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Business continued from page 16

12. Continuing Education

Persons interested in Continuing Education issues are encouraged to volunteer for committee.

13. Fellowship Committee - Roger Dixon

The Division's nominees for new Fellow status in APA were all approved: Gilles Einstein, Furman University; Victoria Hillekitch-Bedford, University of Indianapolis; Greg Hinrichsen, Hillside Hospital; and Elizabeth Stine-Morrow, University of New Hampshire.

Two "Old Fellows" were nominated by the Division and approved by APA Membership Committee: Monroe Friedman, Eastern Michigan University; and, Carole Holahan, University of Texas.

14. Education Committee

Persons interested in Education issues are encouraged to volunteer to join the Committee.

15. Federation of Cognitive and Behavioral Sciences

Members of the Division were informed of the current status of Freedom of Information Act changes that would require disclosure of research data. Concerns about protecting confidentiality of data were discussed. The need to educate Congress members about the issues concerning protection of confidential data was addressed.

16. Leadership change:

Tim Salthouse transferred the Presidency to Toni Antonucci. A plaque was presented to Tim Salthouse in recognition of his leadership.

Meeting adjourned at 4:55 by Toni Antonucci.

APA PUBLIC POLICY FELLOWSHIP PROGRAMS

In an effort to provide a unique experience in understanding the intersection of science and policy, APA has been offering policy fellowship opportunities for psychologists since 1974. APA Policy Fellows come to Washington DC to participate in one of three fellowship programs. The primary role of these Fellows is to gain experience by working in a federal agency or congressional office. Training for the fellowship includes a three-week orientation to congressional and executive branch operations, and a year-long seminar series on science and public policy. The training activities are administered by the American Association for the Advancement of Science for APA Fellows and for Fellows sponsored by nearly two dozen other scientific societies.

APA Congressional Fellowship Program

APA Congressional Fellows spend one year working as special legislative assistants on the staff of a member of Congress or congressional Committee. Activities may include conducting legislative or oversight work, assisting in congressional hearings and debates, preparing briefs, and writing speeches. Past Fellows have worked on issues as diverse as juvenile crime, managed care, child care, and economic policy.

William A. Bailey AIDS Policy Congressional Fellowship

APA and the American Psychological Foundation (APF) established the William A. Bailey Congressional Fellowship in 1995 in tribute to Bill Bailey's tireless advocacy on behalf of psychological research, training, and services related to AIDS. Bailey Fellows receive a one-year appointment to work as a special legislative assistant on the staff of a member of Congress or congressional Committee. They focus primarily on issues related to HIV/AIDS and/or gay and lesbian issues, and engage in the same kinds of legislative activities as other APA Congressional Fellows.

APA Science Policy Fellowship

In addition to the Congressional Fellowships, APA also provides a fellowship opportunity for psychologists who wish to gain an understanding of science policy from the perspective of federal agencies. The APA Science Policy Fellowship, begun in 1994, places people in a variety of settings in science-related agencies. Participants in this program have worked in the Office of Science and Tech-

nology Policy (OSTP) at the White House, the Office of Behavioral and Social Science Research at the National Institutes of Health (NIH), and the National Science Foundation (NSF).

Applications

Applicants for the APA Policy Fellowship Programs must be members of APA and must have completed a doctorate in psychology or a related field. Applicants must submit a current CV, and three letters of recommendation to: APA Congressional Fellowship Program, Public Policy Office, American Psychological Association, 750 First Street, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20002-4242. The deadline for applications is January 7, 2000. Annual stipends range from \$46,600 and \$58,900, depending on experience and the specific fellowship applied for. For additional information, please contact Daniel Dodgen, Ph.D., at (202) 336-6068 in the APA Public Policy Office.

APA PUBLIC POLICY OFFICE GRADUATE STUDENT INTERNSHIP PROGRAM

The APA Public Policy Internship provides graduate students with an opportunity to gain understanding of how psychological research can inform public policy, and the roles psychologists play in its formulation. APA policy interns work 20 hours per week and are paid \$13.50 per hour. The selected intern works on public interest policy issues in the Public Policy Office of APA's Central Office in Washington, D.C. This Office helps to formulate and implement APA positions on major federal policy initiatives in the areas of education, science, and public interest.

Applicants must be doctoral graduate students in psychology or related fields. Application materials should be sent to American Psychological Association, Public Policy Office/ Internship Program, 750 First Street, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20002-4242. Inquiries may be directed to Deborah Cotter at (202) 336-5668 or dcotter@apa.org.

The complete information on the APA Policy Fellowship and Graduate Internship Programs can be found on the World Wide Web at: <http://www.apa.org/ppo/fellow.html>

Feature Article continued from page 3

form informing her of the noxious treatment about to take place. Of course, this was 1911, and they didn't have consent forms then. The patient subsequently withdrew her hand from the good doctor without knowing why she did so. In effect, she displayed avoidance learning without conscious recollection of the conditions producing the learning. Today this kind of dissociation is called procedural learning. Procedural learning remained in the dark ages of cognitive research until it was rediscovered in 1979 by Weiskrantz and Warrington. Today procedural learning, along with its close cousin implicit memory, is among the hot topics being researched by cognitive aging researchers. Dr. Claparede has easily also won my comeback of the century award. My first honorable mention award goes to Sir Francis Galton, not that Fran is starving for recognition and needs an award from me. It is for his introduction in 1911 of the Galton method for studying autobiographical memories. With this method subjects are presented with a series of words (e.g., book, machine, surprise) and are asked to free associate to each word with a personal memory. At the end they are asked to date when each remembered event occurred. The Galton method has been widely used over the years to investigate age-related differences in autobiographical memories.

My choice for the top award in **the 1920-1929 decade** was an easy one to make, even though the number of qualifiers for the award more than tripled over the number from the previous decade. The clear winner is Robert M. Yerkes who in 1921 published the results of his administration of the Army Alpha intelligence test to nearly 2 million American soldiers during World War I (surely, he must have had some help in administering the test to all those soldiers). Age comparisons were reported only for officers. A pronounced decline in test scores was found for these officers from age 18 to age 60. This was the first cross-sectional study to reveal age-related differences in adult cognitive functioning. It surely laid the foundation for viewing late adulthood as a period of cognitive decline. Honorable mention goes to R. R. Willoughby for adding to this gloomy picture of cognitive decline with aging. Willoughby demonstrated in 1929 age-related differences in paired-associate learning with subjects spanning the adult lifespan and with materials similar to those used in the Digit Symbol subtest of the Wechsler intelligence tests. Willoughby was also the first researcher to demonstrate that age-related differences in learning occur under conditions of incidental learning. A second honorable mention goes to M. F. Beeson who was probably the first to report some good news about cognitive aging. In 1920 Beeson reported that scores on the Stanford-Binet vocabulary test were remarkably stable in late adulthood,

even for institutionalized elderly people. Such stability, at least with normal aging, has often been found in many later studies.

A special note about the 1920-1929 decade. 1927 was a very good year. Yes, it marked the arrival of yours truly in St. Louis, Missouri not long after Amazing Lindy also made headlines around the world. Now you know how old I am but you already knew that I am an aging psychologist.

The exponential increase continued in **the 1930-1939 decade** with nearly twice as many contributions to cognitive aging as the 1920-1929 decade. Each decade since has been characterized by this continuing exponential growth as the psychology of aging became increasingly recognized as a major component of psychology. I will not refer to the phenomenal growth rate of cognitive aging research again. The prize for this decade goes to David Wechsler who gave the world the Wechsler-Bellevue Test in 1939. It was Wechsler's genius that guided him to divide intellectual abilities and their tests into two categories, Performance and Verbal. The former was found to be highly sensitive to age-related deficits: the latter was found to be largely insensitive to age-related deficits. The two-category system still exists today, now in the form of age-sensitive fluid intelligence and largely age insensitive crystallized intelligence. Runner up is Floyd Ruch's (1934) contribution to our understanding of adult age differences in paired-associate learning. I must confess that I have had a long-term love affair with paired-associate learning. In effect, it has been the Viagra for my mind. Ruch demonstrated that age-related deficits in paired-associate learning are especially pronounced when pre-experimental habits interfere with learning new associations (e.g., $2 \times 2 = 6$, where 2×2 is the stimulus and 6 is the response to be associated with it). This finding eventually grew into the principle that older people are more interference prone than are younger people. The principle has been tested over the years in many studies on age differences in negative transfer and retroactive inhibition, but without consistent support for an age differential in interference proneness.

The first half of the 20th century ended with **the 1940-1949 decade**. Several studies by H. C. Lehman (1942) on adult age differences in creativity capture my first place vote. Lehman did paint a rather gloomy picture of what happens to creativity by late adulthood. This gloomy picture has been challenged in more recent studies, and adult age differences in creativity remain an important topic in contemporary cognitive aging research. I do not wish to make an honorable mention award. The other studies in

Feature Article continues on page 12

Feature Article continued from page 11

this decade just didn't seem to make a sufficient contribution to merit the award. However, there were other major events occurring during this decade. One, of course, was another World War. Not quite as momentous was my entry into graduate study of general-experimental psychology at Washington University (St. Louis) in 1947. I didn't realize during my tenure there that I was being influenced subconsciously toward an eventual career in aging research. My two mentors in the program at Washington U. were Wilse B. (Bernie) Webb and Marion Bunch. Bernie was a dedicated Hullian-type animal learning researcher at the time. He served as chair of my dissertation research which naturally consisted of an animal learning study. He became a sleep researcher after later joining the faculty at the University of Florida and he made a number of important contributions to the analysis of adult age differences in sleep patterns. Marion was a human learning and memory psychologist in the classical tradition of functionalism. He later became one of the editors of the *Journal of Gerontology*. Together the two mentors shaped my approach to psychology that consisted of a strange blend of associationism and functionalism.

My choice for the outstanding contribution in **the 1950-1959 decade** was an easy one to make. It goes to Warner Schaie for his initiation of the Seattle Longitudinal Study in 1956. This long-term study has served to change many of our views about the effects of aging on intelligence, and it has offered a more optimistic picture about those effects than the one that surfaced from years of cross-sectional research. A close second is the publication in 1959 of the *Handbook of Aging and the Individual* edited by James Birren. Included in it were chapters on learning and aging by E. A. Jerome, intelligence and aging by H. E. Jones, work and aging by R. A. McFarland and O'Doherty, biological theories of aging by Nathan Shock, psychomotor performance and aging by Alan Welford, and personality and aging by Klaus Riegel. This book presented clear evidence of the maturing of the psychology of aging, including its cognitive aging component, and it summarized large amounts of information that needed to be made available to future researchers. A near tie for second place is Alan Welford's 1958 book *Aging and Human Skill* in which Welford brilliantly anticipated the importance given years later to working memory as a general resource used to explain age-related deficits on cognitive tasks. Where was I during the Eisenhower years? I received my doctorate in 1951 and spent the next four years as a research psychologist, both as civilian and as a lieutenant, with the Air Force. Yes, there was another war during this period. During the rest of the decade I was on the faculty of the University of

Arkansas. I had hoped to resume the animal research I had begun with my dissertation, but the University couldn't fund the equipment I needed. You think funding is rough today. So my functional roots took over, and I became a basic researcher in human learning and motivation.

Decisions, decisions, decisions. They were difficult to make for **the 1960-1969 decade**. That is, there are many important contributions to cognitive aging during this decade even though yet another war was going on (although I don't believe that it technically counted as a war). After much agonizing, I finally selected Joe Brinley's chapter (entitled "Cognitive sets, speed and accuracy of performance in the elderly") that appeared (1965) in the book *Aging and the Nervous System* edited by Welford and Birren. In that chapter Brinley described the procedure of plotting mean reaction time scores for elderly subjects as a function of mean reaction time scores earned by young adult subjects as task difficulty increases. This procedure stayed dormant for many years, but it was later rediscovered and named a Brinley-plot. It has served as the major tool for testing the hypothesis that there is a general slowing of information processing in late adulthood. At that time I was on the faculty of St. Louis University and stuck with chairing the department during those horrible days of student unrest. There was one bright spot, however. I persuaded Brinley to join the faculty at St. Louis University where he remained until his retirement. I last saw Joe in 1992 and discovered then that he really didn't know how famous he had become. There have been only a few other psychologists who have had something named after them, such as the Zeigarnik effect and the von Restorff effect. I wonder how many of you in this audience have heard of either one. I would like to have an effect named after me, but only if it is positive.

There is a trifecta for honorable mention. The three are to be considered of equal rank, and the order of presentation is unimportant. First is the seminal 1965 article by Warner Schaie in which he introduced us to the concepts of cohort and time of measurement effects and to new methodological designs for aging research, such as the cross-sequential design. Schaie's remarkable insights forever changed the course of thinking about human aging and aging research.

Second is Patrick Rabbitt's ingenious 1965 study that stimulated many others to investigate adult age differences in selective attention. Rabbitt's young and older subjects scanned a series of cards searching for a specified target letter (or relevant stimulus) on each. The cards varied in the number of non-target letters (or irrelevant

Feature Article continues on page 13

Feature Article continued from page 12

stimuli) they contained. He discovered that the magnitude of the age-related deficit in scanning time increased as the number of irrelevant stimuli increased. The implication is that we have increasing difficulty in ignoring irrelevant stimuli as we grow older, a principle still very much part of contemporary cognitive aging theory and research.

Third is a plethora of studies on paired-associate learning, transfer, and retention, too many to name specific contributions (with one, soon to be apparent, exception). This was the golden age of paired-associate learning. Perhaps the most intriguing topic investigated asked if the age-related deficit in paired-associate learning is the result of a mere failure to produce an effective mediational strategy to link stimulus and response terms together or if it is the result of a true absence of mediational strategies in late adulthood. Like so many issues in aging, complete closure was not achieved during the 1960s. This issue and others involving paired associate learning then simply faded away, seemingly forever, as information processing psychology replaced associationism as the model guiding cognitive aging research and the free recall task became the favorite medium for aging studies on learning and memory. Imagine my pleasant surprise then when I discovered an article in 1998 by John Dunlosky and Chris Hertzog that returned to the production deficit versus strategy deficit issue in paired-associate learning. It was like receiving a booster shot of Viagra for my mind. By the way, I don't believe they resolved the issue either.

I admit to being one of the contributors to the paired-associate mania in a series of studies with Charles Lair. I had entered the aging arena in the early 1960s while still maintaining my research program in basic learning and memory. One of the reasons for this entry was the request by Marion Bunch to review a number of manuscripts on paired-associate learning and aging submitted to the *Journal of Gerontology*. I discovered that this stuff is actually rather interesting. Also I immodestly, but probably falsely, believed that I could make more significant contributions than the ones submitted to the journal. In addition, Charles Lair had joined the faculty of St. Louis University's Medical School. He had a long standing interest in gerontology, and he persuaded me to join forces with him.

My own interests and idiosyncrasies have undoubtedly played a role in my choices thus far and they will continue to do so for **the 1970-1979 decade**. The winner for this decade is the wonderful contribution of Lynn Hasher and Rose Zacks. Their article in 1979 (*Journal of Experi-*

mental Psychology: General) spelled out the various conditions that are essential for episodic memories to be considered encoded automatically, that is, without the exertion of cognitive effort. One of the most important conditions was the absence of adult age differences. They presented results for memory of the frequency of occurrence of words in a list that seemed to confirm the absence of adult age differences in this form of memory. News about forms of memory seemingly unaffected by aging was a bigger story than Jimmy Carter becoming president, at least for some of us in aging memory research. There followed many more studies on adult age differences not only for frequency of occurrence memory, but also for many other attributes of memory suspected of being automatic in encoding. Included here are memory for sex of voice, memory for lowercase versus uppercase format of letters, and recency of occurrence (or temporal) memory of events. Some of these studies were conducted in my laboratory. They joined forces with other studies in showing that there are age-related deficits in memory for material presumed to be encoded automatically. However, automaticity refers to encoding, and not to the retrieval of information that has been encoded automatically. I have long argued that retrieval problems in late adulthood are the reason for these age-related deficits. Unfortunately, my argument has usually fallen on deaf ears.

My first honorable mention award goes to the publication of the *Handbook of the Psychology of Aging* (1977) edited by Birren and Schaie. It accomplished for the 1970s what the earlier *Handbook of Aging and the Individual* did for the 1950s. I was especially impressed by the masterful review of the aging and memory literature by Gus Craik. The success of the handbook eventually led to second and third editions in the 1980s and 1990s. My second honorable mention award goes to the publication in 1970 of *Lifespan Developmental Psychology* edited by Larry Goulet and Paul Baltes. It too stimulated considerable interest nationally and internationally in cognitive aging. The book was the result of the first West Virginia University conference on life-span development held in 1969. I had the good fortune to be a participant in the conference and therefore a contributor to the book. The conference was my first opportunity to meet such mainstream gerontologists as Paul Baltes, Jack Botwinick, and Warner Schaie.

Before leaving the 1970s. I would like to make two "could've been" awards. The first is for a study by Kausler and Kleim that appeared in 1978. We demonstrated that elderly adults have greater difficulty than younger adults in ignoring irrelevant information on a memory task, just

Feature Article continues on page 14

Feature Article continued from page 13

as they do on a selective attention task. Attention to irrelevant information means less attention given to relevant information, leading to an age-related deficit in memory performance. Alas, I didn't follow up on this promising lead. It remained for Hasher and Zacks to do so. Ten years later, they gave us a major theory of memory aging that stressed an age difference in processing irrelevant information. The second is a study by Jane Rankin and Kausler that appeared in 1979. In this study we reported that elderly subjects had more false recognitions of items not included in a prior study list than did younger subjects. Again, I didn't follow up on this intriguing outcome. As many of you know, false memories are now in the limelight of memory research, including research on adult age differences in false memories. As Marlon Brando might say, I could've been a champion. I am reminded of a very old joke by one of my all time favorite comedians, the great Victor Borge. He said that his grandfather could have been very wealthy. He had invented one up, two up, three up, four up, five up, six up, -- but then he stopped.

The dominant figure in cognitive aging theory and research in both the 1980s and the 1990s has undoubtedly been Tim Salthouse. My first place vote for **the 1980-1989 decade** goes to his 1984 study on the effects of age and skill on typing. Identified in this study is the positive role played by expertise in negating adverse effects of aging. In this case it was speed of typing where older typists were found to have acquired a compensatory skill that buffered the normal slowing of motor movements. This study, and others that later demonstrated the benefits of other kinds of expertise, make it a little easier to accept growing older. Not every skill must decline.

An honorable mention goes to Tim's 1984 study with J. D. Rogan and K. A. Prill on divided attention. This study demonstrated that age-related deficits in dividing attention vary as a function of the complexity of the tasks sharing the performer's attention.

A second honorable mention goes to Rabinowitz and Craik's 1986 study on the positive effects of prior successful retrieval of information from short-term memory for later recall from long-term memory. I can scarcely ignore this study in that it received my award as the most significant memory study of the 1980s in my presentation at the Atlanta Cognitive Aging Conference. My reasoning then for the choice is still in effect today. Prior short-term memory retrieval conceivably serves as a potent mnemonic procedure for older adults who are having difficulty recalling recently encountered information, such as new face-name combinations. Unfortunately, mnemonic training programs still seem to focus mainly on train-

ing relatively useless encoding strategies rather than on training retrieval strategies for enhancing memory performances by older people.

Two significant events in my professional life were part of the 1980s. In 1982 my book *Experimental Psychology and Human Aging* was published. In his review of the book Paul Costa stated "I hasten to say that most psychologists in the Adult Development and Aging Division of the American Psychological Association will want to have this book on a nearby shelf in their office. The diligent reader is likely to be rewarded richly for his or her efforts." Sorry, if it isn't already on your shelf, it's too late; it's out of print. The second event was being invited in 1984 by Powell Lawton to be his Associate Editor of the new APA journal *Psychology and Aging*. Six exciting years of knowing in advance what was going on in cognitive aging research followed.

My allotted time and your patience are growing short, so I will touch upon **the 1990s** only briefly. Moreover, the 1990s haven't ended yet. Perhaps some landmark studies will appear in the remaining months. The interim winner, however, is Tim Salthouse for his beautifully conceptualized studies of working memory and processing speed as resources accounting for age-related declines in memory performances and other cognitive performances. I strongly suspect that he would remain the permanent winner anyway. I won't name honorable mentions. Write to me in a year or two, and I will give you my choices.

This presentation gives me the opportunity to do something I have long wanted to do, namely to acknowledge the contributions of many people to my career. I will start with the late Charles Lair who was my collaborator at St. Louis University and with John Mueller and Tim Salthouse who were my colleagues and excellent research collaborators for many years at the University of Missouri. I was fortunate to have Jane Rankin, Roger Davis, Joel Freund, and especially Malekeh Hakami as post-doctoral fellows in aging. Then there are the many graduate students who worked so hard with me on aging studies. Included are Joan Erber, Jim Puckett, Ruth Wright, Wemara Lichty, Patricia Phillips, and Judy Wiley. Finally, I would like to express my gratitude to my four children, their spouses, and my ten grandchildren (so far -- another one is due soon) for being such a large part of my life. I won't try to name them all. You would be here for another hour. A special thanks goes to my wonderful wife Marty for putting up with me for all of these years.

I have one final task to perform -- to name my choice for the most outstanding cognitive aging researcher of the century. Wait, I can't do it! I'm too modest.

Thank you.

Division 20 Geropsychology Liaison Report

Kathryn Perez Riley

August 1999

Proficiency in Geropsychology

The report on the Proficiency in Geropsychology has been proceeding through the formal committee processes, with the expectation that the report on the qualifications will be considered by the APA Council of Representatives at the August 1999 meeting. Consideration is being given to the possibility of developing a certification process in gero-psychology, which would eventually involve discussions with the APA College. Discussions are still in the preliminary stages and no decisions have been made.

Networking

The use of the Division 12, Section II e-mail network, and the web pages and newsletters of Sections 20 and 12, reflects increasing levels of communication about clinical geropsychology between the two sections. In addition to job postings and information concerning the APA Committee on Aging, members are obtaining information on research projects, literature reviews, and questions of clinical concern. The network has been especially effective in helping members locate clinical practitioners across the country who can serve special needs of older clients. Any member of Division 20 who would like more information about the Division or its e-mail network may contact me at kriley@aging.coa.uky.edu.

Committee on Aging

The APA Committee on Aging has begun to address topics of particular interest to geropsychologists. Agenda items for the March 1999 meeting included health-care-practice issues, the proficiency in clinical geropsychology, research initiatives at the National Institutes on Aging, and reimbursement to psychologists for Medicare services. This last issue has been a matter of ongoing concern to members of Divisions 20 and 12 who are involved in clinical practices, and it has been reported that the Practice Directorate is collecting data and will be continuing to work on this matter. The Practice Directorate and the Committee on Aging are establishing a system for close linkages between these two groups. For more information on the work of the Committee on Aging (known by the acronym "CONA"), members may contact Weldon Bagwell, APA Aging Issues Officer, via e-mail at wbagwell@apa.org. He can provide copies of the minutes of the CONA meetings when they become final, as well as semi-annual reports of the APA aging activities.

Division 20 Business Meeting

Bob Knight

8-22-99, Boston

Called to order by Tim Salthouse at 4:05 pm.

1. No minutes were available from the preceding meeting.

2. Treasurer's Report – M.A.P. Stephens

Income exceeded expenses by \$12,000 leaving the Division with a balance of about \$48,000. The division remains financially healthy. Financial health is good. However possible future issues due to reduced membership.

M.P. Lawton raised question about why we keep so large a balance

3. Council Report - Anderson Smith.

APA Council took action on three sets of guidelines that have been under consideration for some time: the joint standards on psychological testing, the guidelines for high school teaching of psychology, and the guidelines for doctoral training in Industrial/Organizational Psychology.

There was extensive discussion in Council of the Psych. Bulletin - Dr. Laura controversy. It was emphasized that APA defended the integrity of the peer review process and the editorial independence of the journals. Two actions have been taken: (a) editors have been asked to notify APA office about controversial articles prior to their publication, and, (b) AAAS has been asked to review the meta-analytic procedures used in the article.

Budget issues remain a problem for APA Central Office due to inflation, resignation of members (although new memberships are up, but currently are paying reduced new member rates), and journal subscriptions are down. Electronic publications are up, but the revenue has not made up for other short falls. APA is considering the purchase of warehouse and would expect to realized additional income.

Division 20's nominees for Fellow status were all approved.

4. Elections Report - Judith Sugar.

Roger Dixon was elected President-Elect; Bob Knight,

Business Meeting continued on page 16

Business Meeting continued from page 15

Secretary; Carolyn Aldwin and Bert Hayslip, Members at Large; and Susan Whitbourne, Council Rep.

5. Distinguished Contributions Award goes to David Arenberg, who will present his speech at the 2000 annual meeting.

6. The Mentor Award to an individual who has consistently provided support, guidance, and strong direction to students in adult development and aging was presented to M..A.P. Stephens.

The Master Mentor Award for an established figure in psychology of adult development and aging who has had a significant impact on the careers of students and junior colleagues was presented to Margaret Gatz.

7. Springer Early Career Achievement Award was presented to Cynthia May.

8. Student Awards - Robin West Award recipients are listed on page 7 of the Newsletter.

9. Program Committee Report - Neal Charness

The Division set a record for total program hours including co-sponsored hours. The Division had 36 hours of programming and co-sponsored 28 hours for a total of 64 hours of aging-related programming. Margie Lachman was thanked for organizing the Duck Tour and dinner on Saturday evening. Sue Whitbourne, previous Program Chair, was thanked for her advice and support.

Ron Abeles is Program Chair for the 2000 Annual Meeting.

10. Membership Committee - Tom Hess

There were 197 new student members in 1998-99 and 115 new members for a total of 312. This is down somewhat from previous years (e.g., 351 in 1997-98). New student memberships are stable, but new memberships are down. The first year free policy for students is working. The majority of new members are signing up on line.

11. Newsletter - Harvey Sterns

Submissions are encouraged for the newsletter.

Business continued on page 9

Adult Development and Aging News

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