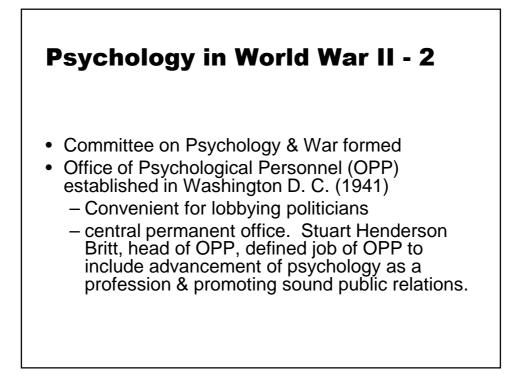
Chapter 14

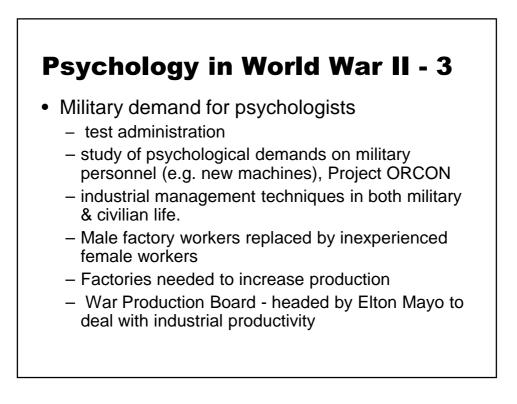
The Psychological Society

Psychology in World War II

Reconciliation in the Crucible of War

- 1930 Association of Consulting Psychologists
- 1938 Clinical psychologists left APA + ACP to form American Association for Applied Psychology
 - Goal: define and impose professional standards
 - Society for the Psychological Study of Social Issues (SPSSI) founded in 1936- political agenda
 - APA devoted mainly to academic research
- 1940 APA set up Emergency Committee to prepare for war.
- Sept 1941 membership requirement for APA changed to five years as associate or publications beyond the dissertation.





Psychology in World War II - 4

- APA reorganized itself autonomous divisions representing different interest groups. Ratified in 1944.
- OPP became office of executive secretary of APA
- New journal American Psychologist
- Goals included advancement of psychology as a science & "the advancement of psychology as a profession as a profession and as a means of promoting human welfare".

New Prospects for Applied Psychology

- Soldiers back from war needed assessment & therapy.
- Psychiatrists could not meet demand.
- Post-traumatic stress syndrome, general adjustment problems, finding jobs or educational programs, coping with injuries and permanent disabilities, marital issues, disturbed sleep etc.
- Psychologists, although not trained, jumped in.

New Prospects for Applied Psychology - 2

- Where did clinical psychologists fit?
- Professional schools usually separate from academic departments
 - E.g. linguistics vs speech pathology, math, physics & chemistry vs engineering
- Psychologists had to distinguish themselves from psychiatrists – both offered psychotherapy
- → scientist-practitioner model Boulder 1949
 - Ph.D. plus internship

New Prospects for Applied Psychology - 2

- Veterans' Administration: veterans received free education
 - VA established (vocational) guidance centers at universities & colleges
- Realized need for clinical psychologists in VA hospitals.
 - established clinical psych programs in universities & determined nature of training.
- Role and nature of clinical psychology determined by VA

Big Science

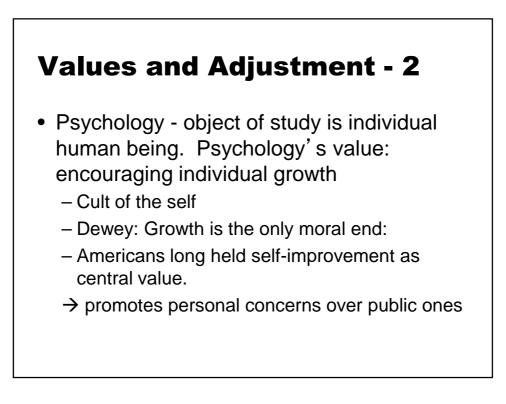
- During WW2, federal spending on science rose from \$48 M to \$500 M in US
- After WW2, national interest required support of scientific research
- In US & Canada research grants nationally competitive
- Money goes to universities with "research institutions"
- In US (not in Canada) scientists supplement income through research grants; US universities get overhead
 SSHRC, NSERC, CIHR do not pay overhead
- Research priorities determined by granting agencies.
- In Canada competitions judged by cmtees of peers

Big Science - 2

- Congress decided not to fund Division of Social Science in NSF bill.
 - Social Science not seen as scientific
 - After WW2 Ford Foundation did fund social science & set up Centre in California.
- Potential danger government funding agencies can control what research is done.
- NSERC & SSHRC grants for curiositymotivated research, special grant competitions in certain areas

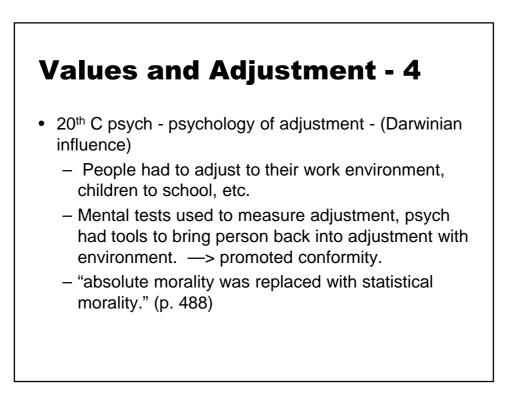
Values and Adjustment

- Scottish common-sense psychology. Reid: We are constructed by God to know His world.
- →training & justification of Christian religious values.
- New Psych. Of 20th C. rejected religious values and became scientific.
- Behaviorists and Progressives saw psychology as tool for social control. had no "ideal society" in mind, only the means to achieve it.



Values and Adjustment - 3

- 19th C "character" "doing one's duty", having integrity, doing good deeds
- Good character = self-discipline & selfsacrifice, living up to moral standard
- "Character" → "personality"; self-sacrifice
 →self-realization
- Note: inconsistency between psychology as tool of social control & psych as promoter of self-actualization.

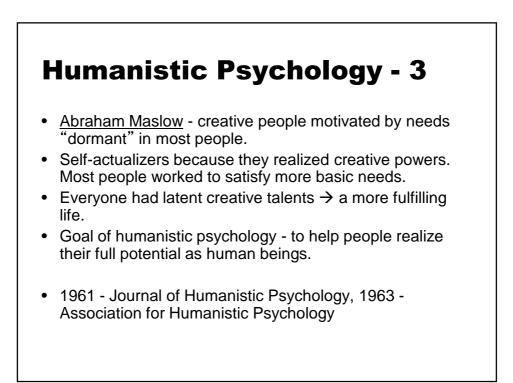


Humanistic Psychology

- Alternative to psychoanalysis & behaviourism
- <u>Carl Rogers</u> client-centered therapy therapist understands world-view of client to see problems & to help client live life he or she desired
- Three modes of Knowledge: (1) <u>objective</u> understand world scientifically
- (2) <u>subjective</u> knowledge of conscious experience
- (3) <u>empathy</u> attempt to understand another person's world

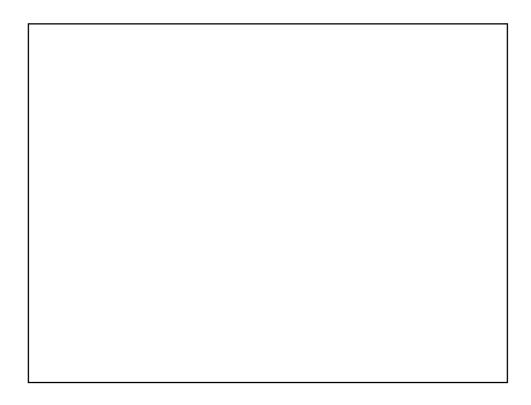
Humanistic Psychology - 2

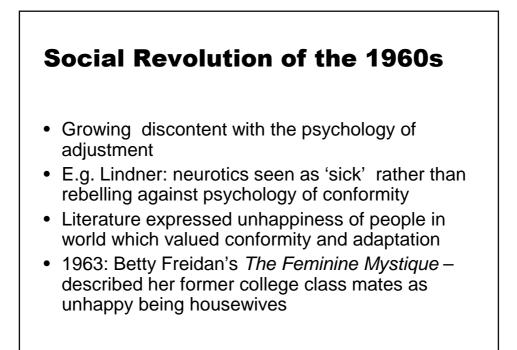
- Behaviourism only objective knowledge of people
 - inadequate for therapy
- Believed in free will & thought it necessary in therapy. Opposed Behaviorists.
- Humanistic psychology → method (empathy)→ distinguished clinical psych. from psychiatry.

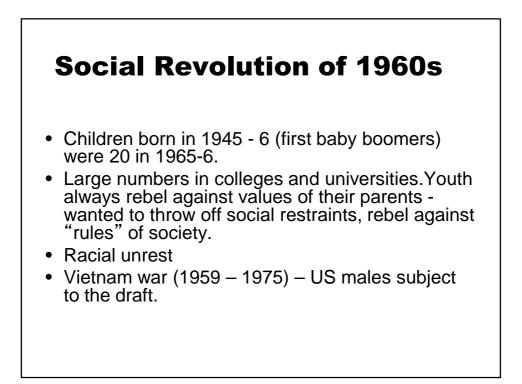


Humanistic Psychology - 4

- Humanistic psychologists did not accept naturalistic values human not machines but had free will
 - Therefore could not be studied scientifically









- 1950s & 60s women stayed home & had children
- Middle-class women unfulfilled, slaves to children & husbands
 - Unhappy & neurotic Freud's influence
- Advertising women as consumers. Many new products (vacuum cleaners, washing machines etc.)

Myth of Mental Illness Thomas Szasz (1961)

- Antipsychiatry movement.
 - psychiatrists against clinical psychologists, opposed registration etc.
- Mental illness bad analogy to physical illness. Mind is "ghost in the machine". No ghost = nothing to be ill.
- Mental illness is something annoying or dangerous that a person does.
- Psychiatric labeling stigmatized people, deprived them of their freedom, was a power trip for psychiatrists.



- Psychiatric patients given drugs, treatments (ECT etc.) against their will
- Concept of mental illness undermined human freedom, moral responsibility & legal notions of guilt and innocence.
 Mentally ill person not responsible for his or her own behaviour
- Most mental illnesses are "problems of living" not true diseases. Mentally ill person needs professional help.
 → pscyhology & psychiatry are legitimate
- Some mental illnesses (e.g. depression, psychoses) are bodily diseases & Szasz did not deny this.
- → resulted in changes to laws for treatment of the mentally ill.

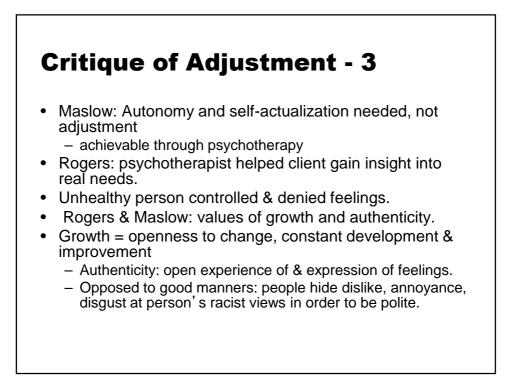
Humanistic Psychology and the Critique of Adjustment

- Antipsychiatry movement included rejection of adjustment ethic. Mental patients not sick; they refused to conform to a sick society.
- Snell & Gall Putney: adjusted Americans conform to culture that deceives them about their real needs

– Role of advertising \rightarrow desire for products ???

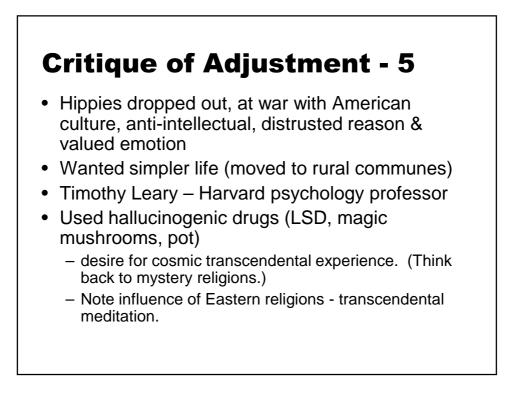
Humanistic Psychology and the Critique of Adjustment - 2

- 1960s American society troubled.
 - black civil rights movement, war in Vietnam, riots and crime in the cities etc.
 - 1963: JFK assassinated; 1968 R Kennedy & M.L. King assassinated.
- Freudian interpretation of neuroses sexual repression & substitution of cultural activities (sublimination).
 - adjusted Americans are ignorant of real desires and needs - trying to satisfy culturally defined needs & trying to conform



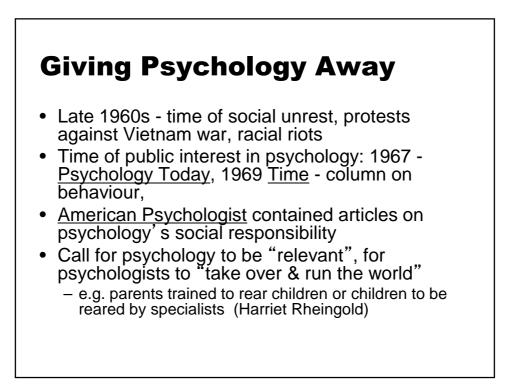
Critique of Adjustment - 4

- Humanistic psychologists: emotional control & deceptive emotional expression wrong.
- Trust in emotions & intuition, questioning the value of reason – characteristic of Romanticism – found in Hellenistic Age of Greece
- Ataraxia withdrawal from the world, achieve self mastery, stoicism – control emotions
- Aporia Socrates' ignorance. Expect nothing & deal with whatever happens
 - "Go with the flow"



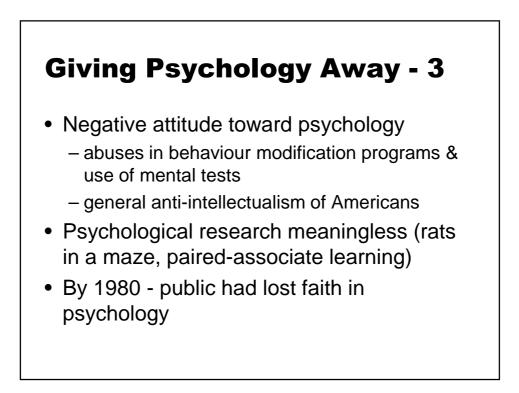
Critique of Adjustment - 3

- <u>Epicureanism</u> withdrawal from the world to live a life of philosophy & friendship; live simply, avoid strong passions.
- <u>Cynicism</u> one should live as naturally as possible, rejecting worldly conventions & opinions of other people;
 Valued self control and independence
- <u>Stoicism</u> determinism (what will be, will be), control of emotions - can't control outer world so must control inner world
- <u>Skepticism</u> Future is unknowable; accept what comes
 -> "Go with the flow"



Giving Psychology Away - 2

- BUT psychologists didn't have the answers
- e.g. controversy over IQ & race. Jensen: race differences in intelligence were innate.
 - 1968 Black Psychological Association demanded moratorium on IQ tests in schools. Tests relegated black children to lower-level curricula.
- APA set up committee, decided that IQ tests were valid (1975).
- –> Psychology unable to resolve social issues through research



Revolt but no Revolution

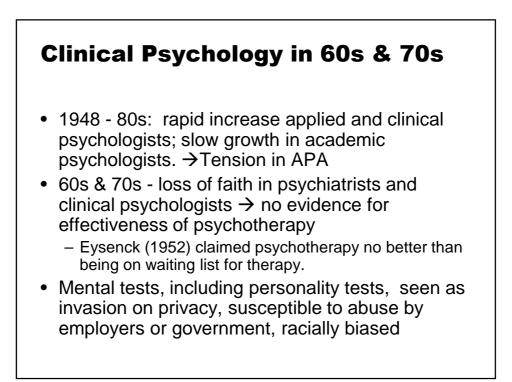
- Leahey points out how humanistic psychology was anti-intellectual & romantic
- Leahey: Humanistic psychology "traded on good name of science" but pushed values that weren't scientific.
 - free choice vs. determinism & natural law
- Hippie culture full of contradictions
 - Valued simple rural lives but lived in cities
 - Focused on drugs, electronic music
 - Demanded conformity to Hippie values, dress, communal living

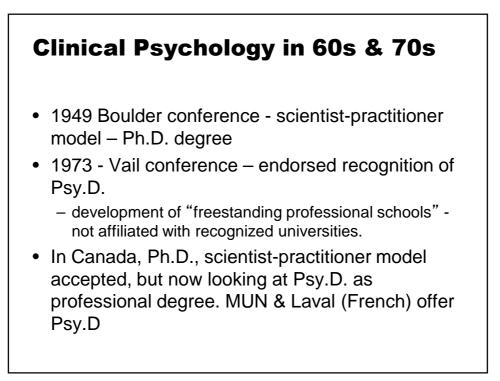


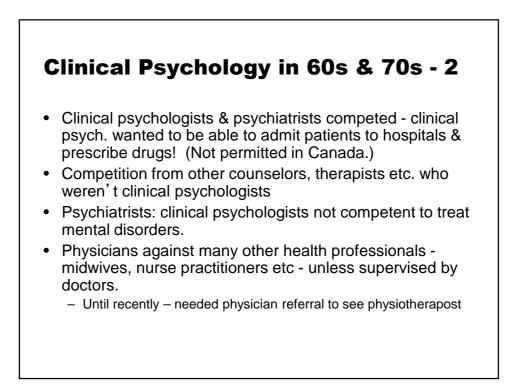
- 1960s US Army & CIA funded social scientists
- <u>Project Camelot (ended 1965)</u> sent social scientists around world to find potential trouble spots & offer solutions (counter insurgency actions)
 - --> image of social scientists tarnished seen as "tools" of military
- By late 60s, congress wanted to fund social sciences to seek solutions for social problems but....

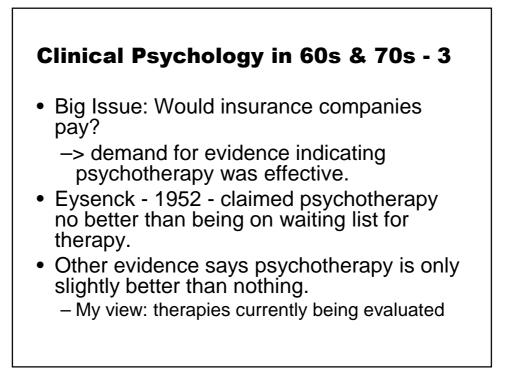
Funding Social Science - 2

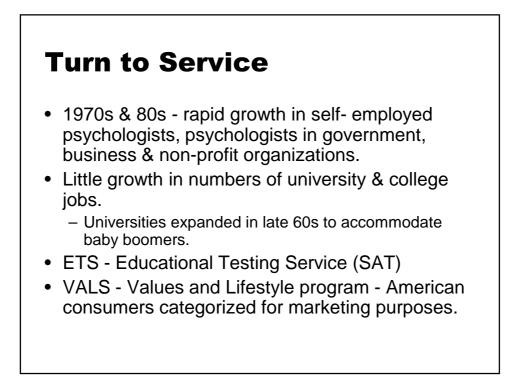
- Controversy fund social sciences within NSF or set up new NSSF (National Social Science Foundation)? NSF charter revised to include social sciences (1968).
- 1966 1976: Spending on social sciences increased by 138%, but spending on psychology actually decreased by 12%.
- In Canada, NRC (later NSERC) funded expt. psych. research in late 1960s & maybe earlier











Turn to Service - 2

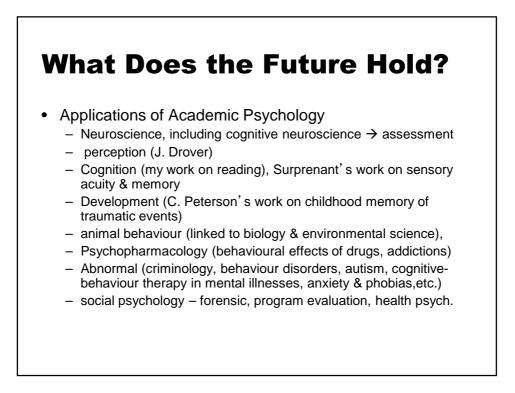
- Radio call-in shows; television shows based on psychotherapist (Bob Newhart, Frazier).
- 1986: APA Media Psychology Division
- Self help books, psychologists is smokingcessation programs, weight-loss programs etc.

Break between Applied and Experimental Psychology in APA

- By 1985 only 33% of APA members employed in academic settings
- after 1965, pressure to restructure APA.
 Repeated failures to restructure
- Feb 1987 GOR Group on Restructuring approved restructuring plan for APA Dec 87
- Last APA reorganization approx 1944
- GOR plan rejected 1988
- American Psychological Society set up shortly thereafter.

Break between Applied and Experimental Psychology in APA

- Psychonomic Society set up late 60s or early 70s. group of experimental psychologists → Journals: *Memory & Cognition, Perception & Psychophysics.*
- Association for Psychological Science lobbying & public awareness of experimental psychology
- Canadian Psychological Association established mid 1940s
- First issue of Canadian Journal of Psychology approximately 1946.
- Canadian Society for Brain, Behaviour and Cognitive Science late 80s???



What Does the Future Hold? - 2

- Applied Psychology
 - Educational Psych: testing, special education, instructional media
 - Clinical: assessment & research-based therapy
 - Forensic: rehabilitation, eye-witness testimony, jury selection
 - Social: program evaluation, understanding racism, health psychology
 - Industrial: Ergonomics, advertising, personnel selection & training, effects of IT
- Greater connection between applied and theoretical psychology