



Division 12

# CLINICAL SCIENCE

Society for the Science of Clinical Psychology  
Section III of the Division of Clinical Psychology of  
the American Psychological Association

*developing clinical psychology as an experimental-behavioral science*



## Newsletter

### Spring 2005 Issue

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#### INSTRUCTIONS FOR AUTHORS

*Clinical Science* is published as a service to the members of Section III of the Division of Clinical Psychology of the American Psychological Association. The purpose is to disseminate current information relevant to the goals of our organization.

**Feature Articles** may be submitted to the editor via e-mail. They should be approximately 16 double-spaced pages and should include an abstract of 75- to 100- words.

**Brief Articles** may also be submitted, and should also include a 75- to 100-word abstract. All articles should be submitted as an attachment to an e-mail and formatted according to the *Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association, 5th edition*.

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## Presidential Perspectives

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It is my great pleasure to serve as President of SSCP. My involvement in this organization began when Tom Oltmanns (SSCP President, 1993) invited me to serve as Editor of SSCP's Internship Directory in 1994. I subsequently served as Secretary-Treasurer in 1995-1997, with ongoing stints as Chair of the Publications Committee and Editor of two updated editions of the Internship Directory. In all of these activities over the last decade, I have been struck by the remarkable camaraderie, shared vision, and passionate commitment to science within SSCP's membership.

Throughout my involvement in SSCP it has been clear to me that the organization offers many benefits and serves a unique role in clinical psychology. However, I was recently asked how SSCP can contribute beyond what is already addressed by Division 12. Are we redundant or unnecessary as an organization? In answering this question, I would first urge all members to visit the SSCP web page and read (or reread) Oltmanns and Krasner's (1993) excellent review of the history of this Section (<http://pantheon.yale.edu/~tat22/history.htm>). It is interesting that back in 1964 the Executive Committee of Division 12 also had questions regarding the need for Section III and actually objected to the formation of the proposed Section. As noted by Oltmanns and Krasner (1993), the Division 12 Executive Committee "did not see the need for a section that would advocate the importance of science since, by virtue of the scientist-practitioner model, all clinical psychologists are committed to the importance of empirical research. If that were true, the section would presumably not be unique, and its existence could not be justified."

Subsequently, in 1965 Len Krasner addressed the Division 12 Executive Committee concern about breadth. Krasner acknowledged the wide adoption of the scientist-practitioner model, but also observed:

Yet despite this apparent wholesale agreement on all sides, only rarely has there been success in training for this goal and carrying it out in the real world outside the graduate school. There is no need to document the fact that there has been controversy between what is seen as the best interests of each side. Considerable bitterness has been engendered

as to whether APA and Division 12 are too academically oriented or too professionally involved. The individual clinical psychologist has been caught in the middle of a sad controversy that is as wasteful as it is unnecessary. A myth has developed to the effect that there is real incompatibility of interests and behavior between the academic and clinical worlds. . . . The creation of this section is an affirmation of the belief that the scientist and the practitioner not only can be reunited but must be in order to continue the profession of clinical psychology as a viable, useful, and unique one in society (in Oltmanns & Krasner, 1993).

It is sobering that 40 years later, many of these same concerns and issues continue to roil clinical psychology. It is clear to me that SSCP's unique role within Division 12 and APA has not been diminished. Instead, our fundamental mission and purpose remains as critical as it ever was. There continue to be a range of controversies wherein SSCP provides a voice for those who are committed to clinical science. A few of these issues include: 1) the promulgation of empirically supported treatments in graduate training, continuing education and practice; 2) accreditation issues including the representation of academic psychology within the process and standards of accreditation; 3) Evidence Based Practice as a policy within APA; and 4) training issues related to prescription privileges. Thus, it appears that controversy regarding the role of science within clinical psychology has not been resolved. The same compelling reasons that served as the foundation for the formation of this Section persist.

In addition to a general rationale for our Section's purpose, I think it is important to articulate just what SSCP does in concrete terms. Below I highlight some of the activities and benefits provided by SSCP.

1. The members of SSCP influence the policies and programs of Division 12 and APA. We have a Representative on the Division 12 Executive Committee. This is critical as we continue to encounter training and credentialing issues. A number of our members have served as officers of Division 12 including past presidents of the Division (e.g., David

Barlow, Martin Seligman to name just a few) and Jerry Davison, another SSCP member, is President-Elect of the Division. Other SSCP members have served on the Division 12 Task Force on the Promotion and Dissemination of Psychological Interventions (involved in the identification of empirically supported treatments). Our members' involvement with Division 12 and APA provides opportunities for SSCP's views to be heard within APA. SSCP also sponsors symposia and a student poster session at the annual APA meetings in conjunction with Division 12.

2. SSCP provides representation within the American Psychological Society (APS). No other clinical organization provides a voice across the two major national psychology organizations. Within APS, we typically have at least one member of the Executive Board from SSCP serving on the convention program committee. Ken Sher, Past-President of SSCP, is currently Chair of the full APS Convention Program Committee and I serve (with Varda Shoham, another member of SSCP) on the Clinical Track of the Program Committee. This provides an additional opportunity for science-based clinical presentations by SSCP members at a national psychological conference. Additionally, we offer a student poster session at APS with an annual student poster award. I encourage members to consider attending the APS convention ([www.psychologicalscience.org/convention](http://www.psychologicalscience.org/convention)). In this newsletter we summarize the clinical programming that will be offered at the May APS meeting in Los Angeles. The APS programming is outstanding, with presentations across clinical science and other core areas of psychology (physiology/neuroscience, personality, cognitive, developmental, industrial-organizational, methodology, personality/social). The APS program also provides teaching institutes, workshops on topics such as using web-based experiments, obtaining grants at the graduate student and junior faculty levels, and genetics. Finally, in an interesting blending of our involvement in both APS and APA, Varda Shoham has organized two accreditation workshops at APS: The APA Committee of Accreditation will hold a workshop on preparing a self study and another on the training of APA accreditation site visitors. This demonstrates our unique position within APA and APS and allows us to promote the development of science-oriented site visitors (including generalists) who appreciate the goals of our members' academic training programs.
3. Another substantial activity of SSCP is to recognize and support outstanding achievements in scientific clinical psychology. This includes awards to both established investigators and exceptional graduate

students. We provide an annual Distinguished Scientist Award to individuals who have made major contributions to clinical psychology and who represent the goals of SSCP by demonstrating the integration of science and practice. As noted above, we have sponsored SSCP student poster sessions at both APA and APS. As part of the student poster sessions, the Executive Board meets with each presenter to discuss their research as part of our effort to cultivate and reward student research involvement. Students with outstanding posters at APA and APS receive a \$200 award. We also award annual SSCP Dissertation Grant Awards, which provide support for student research and reward the outstanding science being conducted by our student members (\$2,500 in dissertation grants were awarded in 2004).

4. In addition to providing student awards, we seek to support student training in other ways, including the SSCP Internship Directory. We have developed and published a guide to science-based training and clinical research experiences offered by internship programs that is not available from any other resource. The Directory allows students and faculty to obtain detailed information on training resources, opportunities to receive training in empirically supported treatments, and clinical research opportunities. We have sought to minimize the cost to students and in 2004 published the SSCP Internship Directory online so that students could have free access to this unique resource.
5. SSCP facilitates communication among our members. Our website provides a clearing house of information to our members including links to other sites. The SSCP listserv (SSCPNET) allows members to have ongoing discussions regarding a wide range of issues involving training, science, and APA policy. These discussions often include key figures within unfolding national debates. A recent series of exchanges involved members of the APS Task Force on Evidence Based Practice (including some insightful exchanges from David Barlow and Drew Westin). The SSCP Newsletter *Clinical Science* provides another forum for lively debates and the exchange of ideas.

As we look to the future, I believe that SSCP can take on a more prominent role in ongoing debates and provide more services to our members. Although there has been debate regarding our Section's continued involvement within APA (see articles by Kenny Sher and Scott Lilienfeld in the last Newsletter), my orientation is to continue our presence within APA as a voice committed to science in clinical psychology. Several issues can be addressed to achieve this overall aim of advocacy for science. First, I would like to

establish a formal liaison between SSCP and the APA Science Directorate. At the APA annual meeting in 2004, Don Fowles, Kenny Sher and I met with representatives from the APA Science Directorate (including Steven Breckler, Executive Director). In that meeting we discussed the benefits of having a liaison to ensure that SSCP's views are clearly and directly communicated to the Science Directorate. Additionally, the Science Directorate would have a link to SSCP so that we could provide our organizational resources to the Directorate on issues such as federal legislation influencing the funding of clinical science. Second, I would like to continue to strengthen our ties to other like-minded organizations including APS and the Academy of Psychological Clinical Science (APCS). I believe involvement with these other organizations can only serve to strengthen our visibility within APA and allow us access to a broader audience. Additionally, involvement with APS and APCS may allow us to coordinate our efforts aimed at training and accreditation issues.

In addition to enhancing our impact on APA-related issues, I would like us to improve the services provided to our members. For example, in the past, the publication of our Newsletter has been inconsistent. In coordination with the Newsletter's new Editor, Bill Horan, we will aim to revive the Newsletter with more regular publication and broader content so that members will again experience this as an important

source of information. We will be soliciting contributions from members and welcoming unsolicited pieces as well. Relatedly, we will be reviewing the format and content of the SSCP web page and will discuss ways that we may enhance our web presence to better serve members (e.g., providing more content).

Finally, as we enhance our visibility and service, I would like to see SSCP take steps to increase our membership. We have an active and committed membership but our numbers are somewhat off the highs we reached in the mid-1990's. With increased membership we can have a greater impact within APA and greater financial resources would provide more opportunities to support our membership through research grants and awards. We will be developing plans for a coordinated membership drive in the upcoming months. Relatedly, we want to be sure to foster student involvement with SSCP as they are the future of the Section and the field. I hope that current members will encourage their colleagues and students to consider SSCP has an attractive home for those valuing science in clinical psychology

In summary, SSCP continues to be a vibrant organization with a membership that is committed to the role of science in clinical psychology. I look forward to the upcoming year as I serve the organization as President. I encourage members to contact me directly with any feedback and suggestions to continue enhancing SSCP.

## Announcement:

### Antonette Zeiss, President-Elect of SSCP

Congratulations to Antonette Zeiss for being elected as the 2006 President of SSCP. Toni received her Ph.D. from the University of Oregon in 1977. Currently, she is Assistant Chief and Director of Training, Psychology Service, VA Palo Alto Health Care System. She is Past-President of AABT (1996-97) and of APA Division 12, Section II: Clinical Geropsychology (1999). She served as Program Chair for SSCP (1991), for Section II (1998), and for Division 12 for the 2004 APA conference. She is a Fellow of Division 12. Toni has been a member of the APA Committee on Aging (2000-2003) and served as the Committee's Chair in 2002. Her professional interests include clinical geropsychology, interdisciplinary teams for health care delivery, and clinical supervision and training. She has received several awards related to clinical training, including the APPIC Award for Excellence in Internship and Postdoctoral Training (2002).



## Division 12 Update

Sheila Woody, Ph.D.

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The Board of Directors for the Society of Clinical Psychology (Division 12 of the APA) met in Alexandria, VA in conjunction with several other divisions. These are some highlights from the meeting.

Although my last report from the Division indicated dismal financial news, the current Board (with a lot of encouragement from Treasurer Bob Klepac) has managed to turn things around surprisingly quickly. The 2004 expenses, although not yet finalized, look like they were in line with revenues – a pleasant surprise given that the Board had approved a deficit budget. 2005 is projected to be similar.

Membership continues to fall, and this is an issue for many divisions. APA released information on the demographics of the divisions, and it will surprise no one to hear that members of Div 12 are overwhelmingly white (85%), mostly male (62%), and aging (mean age is 56). The Board of Directors is considering different ways of increasing the diversity of our membership as well as the leadership of the Division.

The proposed by-laws amendment, which would have created a dedicated slate of minority members for the Division 12 delegates to the APA Council of Representatives, failed to pass in the membership vote. The Board of Directors considered reasons why the amendment did not pass, and is actively generating other ideas for how to increase diversity of Board members. Several people involved in the Nominations and Elections Committee noted difficulty recruiting volunteers to stand for election to Division offices. In order to generate opportunities for more members to become active in Division leadership, the Board is proposing another by-laws amendment that limits the terms of members of the Board of Directors. Voting on that amendment will occur soon.

The Division 12 Public Policy Workgroup is looking for new members who are interested in learning more about advocacy and public policy. The current chair is Donna Rasin-Waters. Don Fowles went to a meeting of the Workgroup at the APA convention last year in his role as SSCP President, and there are representatives from most of the other sections of Division 12. If you are interested in participating in this workgroup, or learning more about it, contact Dr. Rasin-Waters. Congratulations to the Division 12 Award recipients for 2005: Marty Seligman for Distinguished Scientific

Contributions to Clinical Psychology, Ed Craighead for Distinguished Professional Contributions to Clinical

Psychology, Kelly Klump for the David Shakow Award for Early Career Contributions to the Science and Practice of Clinical Psychology, Marty Antony for the Theodore H. Blau Award for Outstanding Early Career Contributions to the Profession of Psychology, Beverly Greene for the Stanley Sue Award for Distinguished Contributions to Diversity. The 2005 Theodore Millon Award has two recipients: Paul Duberstein and Robert Bornstein.

Gerry Koocher, APA President-Elect, visited to tell us about his planned agenda for his term. He aims to focus on three areas: families, early career psychologists, and diversity. Along the issues of families, APA has recently adopted new resolutions supporting gay and lesbian marriage and adoption rights. In the arena of early career psychologists, Dr. Koocher wants to develop a national mentoring program. (The Division is also taking action related to young psychologists, as we are actively facilitating the creation of a section for students and new professionals.) Finally, related to diversity, Dr. Koocher plans to push APA to host a multicultural theme conference in 2006 focusing on immigration. The idea would be to hold a mid-winter meeting, hopefully in conjunction with Divisions and other groups meeting at the same time, to facilitate sharing of knowledge and networking among those interested in multicultural and immigration issues. The Division strongly supports this idea.

Several child-focused divisions also met in Alexandria, so time was reserved for interdivisional discussion on topics like publications, science and practice, and public policy and advocacy. Members of the Science and Practice group met with Russ Newman and others from APA. Division members argued that the APA continues to be remiss in failing to provide leadership about development of treatment guidelines and standards for those areas in which solid empirical data exist. The APA representatives countered that procedures for developing and promoting official APA guidelines do exist, although some of them acknowledged that the procedure is "byzantine". The child divisions plan to move forward with at least one effort to establish guidelines or standards.

The next meeting of the Division 12 Board of Directors will be 25-26 June 2005 in Portland, OR.

## Awards and Recognition

### **2005 Distinguished Scientist Award**

**Richard J. McNally, Ph.D.**

Richard J. McNally is best known for his extensive work on cognitive aspects of anxiety disorders—especially panic, trauma, and phobias. He is perhaps most famous for his major contributions to cognitive approaches to PTSD. These include:

- Automatic processing of threat, attentional biases for threat, implicit memory biases, and misinterpretations in PTSD
- Development of the Anxiety Sensitivity Index combined with findings that anxiety sensitivity (a) is a risk factor for PTSD, (b) affects the panic response to “biological challenges,” and (c) differentiates PTSD patients from generalized anxiety disorder patients
- Low intelligence as a risk factor for PTSD.

Additionally, among his more than 200 publications are important papers on the preparedness hypothesis of phobias, the nosological boundaries for specific phobias, and cognitive and emotional differences between those with never-forgotten memories of childhood sexual abuse and those with “recovered” memories of childhood sexual abuse (and similarities between the latter and those with recovered memories of being abducted by space aliens).

### **2005 SSCP Dissertation Grant Awards**

**Stephanie Cassin**

University of Calgary

Title: The Effects of Brief Motivational Enhancement Intervention on Binge Eating

*Advisor: Kirstin von Ranson, Ph.D.*

**Lindsay M. Collins**

University of Maryland

Title: Behavioral Indicators of Schizotypy in the Biological Parents of Social Anhedonics

*Advisor: Jack J. Blanchard, Ph.D.*

**Susan C. South**

University of Virginia

Title: Personality Disorders and Marital Adjustment

*Advisor: Eric Turkheimer, Ph.D.*

# American Psychological Society Convention (Los Angeles, CA, May 26-29, 2005):

## Clinical Track and Related Presentations

### **Invited Address: Interpersonal Stress and Depression**

*Constance L. Hammen, University of California, Los Angeles*

Adolescent depression is a significant concern, and raises both practical and empirical issues. Clinical features will be discussed, along with research on risk factors—including family and interpersonal predictors. A key question to be explored is why depression emerges so strikingly in early adolescence, especially among girls.

### **Invited Address: Believing Your Data: How Motivational Interviewing Emerged From 30 Years of Unexpected Findings**

*William R. Miller, University of New Mexico*

The impetus for the clinical method of motivational interviewing was a series of puzzling experimental findings. The data led in unexpected directions, yielding an intervention with good generalizability across problem areas. More recent studies clarify its mechanisms of action, and thereby inform how best to teach this method to practitioners.

### **Invited Talks**

#### **Is 'Brainfingerprinting' Ready for Prime Time: Psychological Science and the Detection of Deception**

*John J. B. Allen, University of Arizona*

Conventional deception detection approaches like the polygraph test incriminate innocent individuals unacceptably often. An alternative class of procedures that assesses memory for crime details has been available for over 40 years, with recent variant using brain activity as a measure of recognition memory. Are such techniques ready for prime time?

#### **Marital Violence: Collateral Effects for Children and Families**

*Gayla Margolin, University of Southern California*

Marital violence poses serious risks for development yet the impact of violence exposure varies considerably across children. My research identifies variables that render children more or less vulnerable to the effects of violence. Attention is directed to ways that violence disrupts families' general communication patterns and permeates children's everyday lives.

### **Invited Symposia**

#### **Special Symposium: Intervention Science: Promises, Misconceptions, Challenges**

*Varda Shoham (Moderator and Discussant), University of Arizona*

This symposium provides a clinical-science perspective on growing tensions between scientists and practitioners about the nature and virtues of evidence-based practice. Three leading intervention scientists respond to criticisms of the empirically-supported treatment (EST) movement and demonstrate the applicability of ESTs to diverse populations and practice settings.

#### **Promoting Empirically Supported Treatments: What Could Be Bad?**

*Dianne L. Chambless, University of Pennsylvania*

That evidence-based psychological interventions should be identified and disseminated might seem like an uncontroversial extension of the scientist-practitioner model of clinical psychology. Yet this notion has triggered a firestorm of objections on scientific and not-so-scientific grounds. The EST movement will be briefly described, as will some of the major objections.

#### **Bringing Evidence-Based Mental Health Care to Disadvantaged Communities: What Do We Know and Where Should We Go?**

*Jeanne Miranda, University of California, Los Angeles*

The major randomized efficacy studies for treatment of disorders such as depression have generally left out ethnic minorities and the poor. New research suggests that evidence-based care is beneficial to disadvantaged and minority community members. Unfortunately, most poor and minority individuals are unlikely to seek care in typical psychiatric settings. Interventions should be embedded in important community settings and should help to address the broader needs and concerns voiced by these communities.

## 2005 APS Convention Presentations (Con't.)

### **EST Implementation in Usual Care: What Does it Take?**

*Sonja K. Schoenwald, Medical University of South Carolina*

Intervention science must be concerned with the quality and outcome of ESTs implemented by the mental health work force. A systematic approach to implementing Multisystemic Therapy illustrates how work-force training, clinical supervision, fidelity monitoring, and feedback to therapists can be fruitfully studied in community settings.

### **Symposium: Neural Mechanisms of Emotion-Cognition Interactions: Translation From Basic to Clinical Science**

*Deanna Barch (Chair), Washington University*

A growing body of affective neuroscience research has begun to identify the neural mechanisms that support human emotional processing. This symposium will present examples of groundbreaking translational research that use advances in basic science to elucidate the neural mechanisms associated with disturbances in emotional processing in a variety of psychopathological conditions.

### **Emotion Regulation, Emotional Memory, and Clinical Disorders: Insights From Neuroimaging**

*Stephen Hamann, Emory University*

Neuroimaging studies of emotion regulation and emotional memory in healthy populations are yielding new insights into the basic processes that are impaired in clinical disorders, particularly affective disorders. Recent studies exploring how emotion regulation and stress influence affect and emotional memory will be discussed together with their clinical implications.

### **Toward an Objective Characterization of Depressive Phenotypes: Insight From Translational Research**

*Diego A. Pizzagalli, Harvard University*

Translational research on emotion-cognition interactions and the underlying brain mechanisms promises to shed light on the etiology and pathophysiology of depression. Behavioral and neuroimaging studies of hedonic capacity and abnormal response to perceived failures (errors) will be reviewed. When applied to clinical populations, these approaches are expected to improve the phenotypic characterization of depression.

### **Developmental Sensitivity to Stress and the Prodrome of Psychosis in Adolescence**

*Elaine F. Walker, Emory University*

Adolescence is a critical period for the onset of the prodrome of schizophrenia. This fact has led investigators to examine neurodevelopmental aspects of adolescence, with the goal of identifying factors that might play a role in triggering the emergence of psychosis. There is evidence that post-pubertal hormonal changes may be linked with increased biological sensitivity to stress. This presentation will review evidence to support the notion that post-pubertal neuromaturation is associated with an increase in activity of the hypothalamic pituitary-adrenal axis that is reflected in cortisol secretion, and has the potential to trigger the expression of latent vulnerabilities to psychopathology via effects on neural circuitry.

### **Emotion and Cognition in Schizophrenia**

*Ann Kring, University of California, Berkeley*

A common misconception about schizophrenia patients is that they cannot access and report on their own emotional experiences given the severity of their cognitive disturbances. I will argue that this idea is wrong because (a) the data do not support it, and (b) it unnecessarily separates emotion and cognition. Data from four different studies will be presented to make this argument.

### **Symposium: Gene-Environment Interactions: Human and Animal Models to Study the Effect of Genes and the Environment on Alcohol-Related Behaviors**

*Ellen D. Witt (Chair), National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism*

*Kenneth J. Sher, University of Missouri*

This symposium will highlight modern approaches to the study of gene-environment interactions using examples from alcohol research, and illustrate how genetically informative designs can be used increase the power of research on various psychological topics. Four leading scientists will describe diverse methodologies for studying the interplay of genetic and environmental factors on a range of alcohol-related behaviors in humans and animals. Generalization of these and other approaches to a range of behaviors studied by social, developmental, cognitive, and clinical psychologists will be discussed. This symposium is sponsored by the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism.



## 2005 APS Convention Presentations (Con't.)

### **Introduction**

*Doug Wahlsten, University of Windsor, Ontario*

### **Alcohol Effects are Genotype Dependent and Interactive, Whereas Additivity Is Biologically Naive**

*J.D. Higley, National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism*

### **A Nonhuman Primate Developmental Model of Alcohol Abuse and Its Associated Psychobiology: Gene X Environment Interactions**

*Kent Hutchinson, University of Colorado*

### **The Etiology and Treatment of Alcohol Dependence: An Integrative Behavioral and Pharmacogenomic Approach**

*Andrew Heath, Washington University School of Medicine*

### **Gene-Environment Interaction in Alcohol Dependence and Comorbid Disorders: A Twin Study Approach**

*Robert Plomin, Institute of Psychiatry, United Kingdom*

## American Psychological Association Convention (Washington, DC, August 18-21, 2005):

### SSCP Events

SSCP will have several events at the annual meeting of the American Psychological Association in Washington, D.C. The two major public events are a Presidential Address by Jack Blanchard and an invited symposium on advances in empirically supported treatments for schizophrenia. For graduate students there will be a two-hour student poster session (to be held in conjunction with Div 12 cocktail hour). Finally, there will be a one-hour business meeting.

*Program Chair: Don Fowles, University of Iowa*

#### **One-hour Presidential Address**

##### **Anhedonia Revisited: What can hedonic capacity tell us about schizophrenia?**

*Jack J. Blanchard, University of Maryland.*

#### **Two-Hour Invited Symposium**

##### **Advances in Empirically Supported Treatments for Schizophrenia: What Can Clinical Psychology Offer?**

*Organizer and Chair: Jack J. Blanchard, University of Maryland*

##### **Behavioral Treatment for Drug Abuse in People with Severe and Persistent Mental Illness**

*Alan S. Bellack, University of Maryland*

##### **Cognitive Behavioral Group Therapy for Older Patients With Schizophrenia**

*Eric Granholm, UC San Diego*

##### **Environmental Supports to Improve Outcomes in Schizophrenia**

*Dawn I. Velligan, University of Texas Health Science Center at San Antonio*

##### **Family Interventions for Persons with Serious Psychiatric Illnesses: Rationale, Evidence, Challenges, and New Directions**

*Shirley M. Glynn, David Geffen School of Medicine, UCLA*

## Call for Posters:

# SSCP Student Poster Session at the 2005 APA Convention

SSCP is pleased to announce a Call for Posters for the SSCP annual student poster session to be held at the upcoming American Psychological Association convention in Washington D.C. (Aug 18 – Aug 21). As in the past few years, SSCP will be holding the poster session in conjunction with the Division 12 social hour. In addition, there will be a \$200 cash award for the best poster at this session.

Here are some very important specifics if you are interested in submitting a poster to this session:

- 1) The deadline for submissions to the SSCP graduate poster session is Friday, May 20, 2005.
- 2) The eligibility rules for poster submissions are as follows: **(a)** the first author of the poster must be a graduate student **AND** **(b)** the graduate student must be a member of SSCP at the time of submission.
- 3) The poster submission can deal with any area within scientific clinical psychology (e.g., the etiology or correlates of psychopathology, assessment/diagnosis, clinical judgment, psychiatric classification, psychotherapy process or outcome, prevention, psychopharmacology).
- 4) The research and analyses presented in the poster submission must be completed (i.e., submissions containing such language as “Findings will be presented....” will not be considered).
- 5) The submission must differ from accepted SSCP student poster session submissions to be held at APS this coming May.
- 6) **To submit a poster to this session, please be sure to send all of the following materials:**
  - (a)** Names, institutional or work affiliations, addresses, and contact information (phone, FAX, and - very important - e-mail addresses) of all authors on the poster;
  - (b)** a 50 word (maximum) Abstract.
  - (c)** a 300 word (maximum) description and summary of the study, including its theoretical rationale, methodology, analyses, and implications. This description and summary will be used by reviewers (who will be SSCP members) to evaluate the quality of your poster submission. Please be sure to provide enough relevant detail that so reviewers can adequately judge the originality of the study, the soundness of the theoretical rationale and design, the quality of the analyses, the appropriateness of the conclusions, and so on.
- 7) To facilitate the evaluation of poster submissions within our time frame, please submit all poster materials to Denise Sloan electronically at [dsloan@temple.edu](mailto:dsloan@temple.edu). Poster submissions should be in a standard word processing format, preferably Microsoft Word. We will then send these submissions electronically to reviewers. Please be sure to keep an electronic back-up copy of your poster submission in the event of loss.
- 8) If your poster submission is accepted, we will send you additional information regarding the preparation of posters for the APA convention. All poster presentations must fit within a 4' X 8' area.