

wielding clubs, this group charged the police lines, throwing stones and gasoline bombs. The police responded with tear gas grenades and smoke bombs, spreading the violence to the main body of the demonstrators.

The Creys-Malville demonstration was notable on two counts in addition to its violence. It was directed at the world's first commercial fast breeder reactor, and it was international, with

many thousands of Germans, Swiss, and Italians joining the French. Creys-Malville is the site for Super-Phénix, a 1200-megawatt breeder based on France's Phénix prototype and largely paid for by France but with minority German and Italian interests.

Fast breeders are likely to become a priority target for the antinuclear groups both because they are newer—and therefore less familiar to the public—and be-

cause they necessarily involve the recycling of spent nuclear fuel and hence the plutonium economy. There have already been the first stirrings of a campaign in Britain against building a commercial breeder (the decision is likely to be taken next summer) and the German decision to demonstrate at Kalkar indicates the same trend.

The effect of the Creys-Malville battle has not been particularly helpful to the

Psychologists Back Women, Chuck Magazine, Gear up for NHI

The American Psychological Association (APA) has decided to put its meetings where its mouth is and has voted not to hold future conventions in any state that has not passed the Equal Rights Amendment.

Last January the APA's council of representatives endorsed a resolution to that effect. It went further at its annual meeting in San Francisco in August, by voting to cancel existing letters of agreement with three cities—Atlanta, Las Vegas, and New Orleans—if in those states the legislatures have not passed ERA by the spring of 1979. After 3 hours of discussion, the council overwhelmingly supported the action, despite warnings from APA's lawyers that the organization is vulnerable to up to \$21 million in lawsuits from the three cities for breach of contract.

The APA is the first major organization to take such action on behalf of women's rights. It has canceled contracts for principles twice before—with Miami in the early days of the civil rights movement, and with Chicago following police brutality at the Democratic convention there.

Women psychologists, who comprise 27 percent of APA's 27,000 membership, spearheaded this year's action, but it had overwhelming support from the rest of the membership, including Nicholas Cummings, who will assume presidency of APA in January of 1979, the year the Atlanta convention is scheduled.

Cummings, who delivered an eloquent speech at the meeting, told *Science* he hadn't made up his mind until the night before, when a group of women came by asking him to sign a petition to boycott Atlanta. "I agonized all night," he said. "If I signed I would have to resign as president if they held the meeting there. I would not want to go to a state where my colleagues are not considered equal. I might even have to lead a counter-convention." But, he added, "the business interests in Atlanta ought to be able to swing it. Rural legislators may not understand ERA but they understand money."

Current APA president Theodore Blau is optimistic that in Atlanta, at least, ERA will be passed in time for the convention to proceed. "We want to go to Atlanta," he says. "It's a fantastic city. The mayor is a lovely person. We see ourselves as joining Atlanta in attempting to get ERA through the legislature." The bill only failed in Georgia by three votes last time around.

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While the APA was boldly risking its money on contract-breaching, the council surprised many by deciding not to

go ahead with publication of a new magazine, called "Psychology," which was to be a slick quarterly aimed at both professional and lay readership. The organization put a lot of money into a pilot issue that was greeted with enthusiasm last year, but it was decided that the financial risk—the organization stood to lose maybe half a million dollars if the magazine didn't float—was not justified by the potential benefits of spreading more knowledge about psychology to the public.

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Psychology appears to be thriving in any case. Blau characterized this year's meeting, attended by some 14,000 people, as the "best we ever had," although the academic scientists among the membership might disagree with that. In a recent editorial in the *APA Monitor*, Richard Thompson of the University of California at Irvine complained that researchers were being accorded less and less time at the annual meetings and that the association wasn't responsive to their needs.

Although Blau said measures were being taken to rectify the situation, there did appear to be a great deal of emphasis on psychotherapy and related issues at the San Francisco gathering. Partly in anticipation of National Health Insurance, there are many efforts now afoot to evaluate the effects of psychotherapeutic interventions. And professional psychologists have become very aggressive in efforts to alter state laws and licensing procedures to give psychologists parity with psychiatrists.

California psychologist Herbert Dörken reported at one symposium that things were moving right along on many fronts in his state—such as coverage for psychologists under workmens compensation and Medicaid, and the status of psychologists as expert witnesses and in determining mental competency of criminal defendants. Dörken said that the question of hospital privileges for psychologists is now the "last major battlefield." Because of resistance from the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Hospitals and the American Medical Association, psychologists are usually not allowed to commit their patients for psychiatric hospitalization or to treat them as inpatients.

The conflicts between psychologists and psychiatrists over their turf have been fierce in many parts of the country, but Dörken thought the psychologists would eventually achieve their goals—because "we're growing in numbers faster, and we probably have a greater range of relevant skills."—C.H.