A perspective on judgment and choice: Mapping bounded rationality.
By Kahneman, Daniel
American Psychologist. 2003 Sep Vol 58(9) 697-720

Early studies of intuitive judgment and decision making conducted with the late Amos Tversky are reviewed in the context of two related concepts: an analysis of accessibility, the ease with which thoughts come to mind; a distinction between effortless intuition and deliberate reasoning. Intuitive thoughts, like percepts, are highly accessible. Determinants and consequences of accessibility help explain the central results of prospect theory, framing effects, the heuristic process of attribute substitution, and the characteristic biases that result from the substitution of nonextensional for extensional attributes. Variations in the accessibility of rules explain the occasional corrections of intuitive judgments. The study of biases is compatible with a view of intuitive thinking and decision making as generally skilled and successful. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

An elusive honor: Psychology, behavior, and the Nobel Prize.
By Pickren, Wade E.
American Psychologist. 2003 Sep Vol 58(9) 721-722

Apart from economics, the human sciences have not generally been rewarded with high honors from the world community. Psychology has been awarded the distinction of a Nobel Prize only when it has served a role in explicating human behavior in relation to economics. Yet psychological science has played no small part in the work of a number of Nobel Prize winners. This section addresses a selection of that work. Some of the winners of the Nobel Prize in the field of psychology are briefly reviewed. In addition, this selection introduces the papers in this issue. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

Experiences of collaborative research.
By Kahneman, Daniel
American Psychologist. 2003 Sep Vol 58(9) 723-730

The author's personal history of the research that led to his recognition in economics is described, focusing on the process of collaboration and on the experience of controversy. The author's collaboration with Amos Tversky dealt with 3 major topics: judgment under uncertainty, decision making, and framing effects. A subsequent collaboration, with the economist Richard Thaler, played a role in the development of behavioral economics. Procedures to make controversies more productive and constructive are suggested. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

Behavioral science and the Nobel Prize: A history.
By Benjamin, Ludy T.
American Psychologist. 2003 Sep Vol 58(9) 731-741

The Nobel Prizes began a little over a century ago, established by the last will and testament of Alfred Nobel to recognize those individuals "who ... shall have conferred the greatest benefits on mankind" (R. M. Friedman, 2001, p. 13). No social science prizes were established among the original five categories, consequently behavioral research has received little recognition. Using archival records from several locations, particularly the Nobel committee records from the Karolinska Institute in Stockholm, which selects the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine, this article provides a history of the scientists whose work was related to psychology and who won or lost the attempt for Nobel fame. It concludes with a discussion of the importance of behavioral science in the 21st century in the context of the subject domains of the Nobel Prizes. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)
Georg von Békésy: Visualization of hearing.
By Evans, Rand B.
American Psychologist. 2003 Sep Vol 58(9) 742-746

Georg von Békésy received the Nobel Prize in 1961 for his research on the functioning of the auditory system. In psychoacoustics, Békésy both extended and perfected the lines of research begun by von Helmholtz in the 19th century. First in his native Hungary and later at Harvard, Békésy used novel and imaginative devices and methods to observe and model the functioning of the inner ear. He also explored the nature of sensory inhibition by which the nervous system sharpens sensory transitions. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

The 1973 Nobel Prize for Physiology or Medicine: Recognition for behavioral science?
By Dewsbury, Donald A.
American Psychologist. 2003 Sep Vol 58(9) 747-752

The Nobel Prize for Physiology or Medicine for 1973 was awarded to 3 ethologists: Karl von Frisch, Konrad Lorenz, and Nikolaas Tinbergen. This was a landmark event in the history of the field of ethology and potentially for the behavioral sciences more broadly. For the first time, the prize was awarded for research of a purely behavioral nature. The language used in making the award emphasized the implications of ethological work for human health and appeared to suggest that more such awards might be forthcoming; few were. The author provides an overview of the 3 men, their work, the events surrounding the award, the controversy that arose, and the significance of the award as viewed in contemporary perspective. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

By Leahey, Thomas H.
American Psychologist. 2003 Sep Vol 58(9) 753-755

In 1978, Herbert A. Simon won the Nobel Prize in Economic Sciences, the same Nobel won by Daniel Kahneman in 2002. Simon's work in fact paved the way for Kahneman's Nobel. Although trained in political science and economics rather than psychology, Simon applied psychological ideas to economic theorizing. Classical and neoclassical economic theories assume that people are perfectly rational and strive to optimize economic outcomes. Simon argued that human rationality is constrained, not perfect, and that people seek satisfactory rather than ideal outcomes. Despite his Nobel, Simon felt isolated in economics and ultimately moved into psychology. Nevertheless, his ideas percolated through the economic community, so that Kahneman, whose research advanced Simon's broad perspective, could be the psychologist who won the Nobel in economics. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

By Ekman, Paul; Campos, Joseph
American Psychologist. 2003 Sep Vol 58(9) 756-757

Obituary for Richard Stanley Lazarus, 1922-2002. Lazarus' work in the field of stress, stress appraisals, and coping is described. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

Dael Wolfle (1906-2002).
By Pickren, Wade E.; McKeachie, W. J.
American Psychologist. 2003 Sep Vol 58(9) 758-759

Obituary of Dael Wolfle (1906-2002). In the early part of his career, he contributed to mainstream experimental psychology in the learning tradition of his time. Wolfle then spent the middle years of his career as a science administrator, both in psychology and in the larger scientific community. At the end of his career, he returned to academia, where he fostered a sense of public service as a professor of public administration. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

James Grier Miller (1916-2002).
By Pickren, Wade
American Psychologist. 2003 Sep Vol 58(9) 760
Obituary for James Grier Miller (1916-2002). A psychologist, psychiatrist, and educator, his work had a profound impact in several disciplines. He left a legacy of multidisciplinary achievements, including involvement with the clinical psychology section of the Veterans Administration, coining the term 'behavioral science' to describe an integrative multidisciplinary approach for the development of a broad theoretical framework for the biological and social sciences, leadership in several mental health centers, and publishing many scholarly publications. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

M. Powell Lawton (1923-2001).
By Storandt, Martha
American Psychologist. 2003 Sep Vol 58(9) 761

Obituary for M. Powell Lawton (1923-2001). Lawton was known for his work in the fields of the clinical psychology of aging, environmental psychology, and emotion. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

On the cover.
By Fowler, Sandra M.
American Psychologist. 2003 Sep Vol 58(9) 762

Discusses the relation of graphic design and imagery to the topic of this issue, that of Nobel Prize winners. The significance of the cover is explained. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

Calendar.
By No authorship indicated
American Psychologist. 2003 Sep Vol 58(9) 765-766

A calendar of national and international meetings. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)