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SUBJECT:- Attached "Orientation Bulletin"
FROM :- Wilson McTeer, Acting Chairman, Psychology
TO :- G. Flint Purdy, Library
DATE :- October 26, 1948

The attached Bulletin was initiated by Sheldon Lachman. It has been reviewed and revised both in a departmental meeting, and by each individual member separately. We are agreed that the information presented on these sheets is an accurate introduction to majoring in our department.

We expect to use this Bulletin extensively with the students in our introductory classes, and to recommend its use by the various junior college counsellors. Later, when any ambiguous phrases have been corrected, we hope to have this material printed in a neater pamphlet.

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APPROVED BY.....

CHARGED TO.....

Department of Psychology
Wayne University
Detroit 2, Michigan

A-8370

AN ORIENTATION BULLETIN FOR STUDENTS

CONSIDERING MAJORING IN PSYCHOLOGY

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A Statement of Purpose: The purpose of this bulletin is to acquaint the student with the general field of psychology, to inform him of the requirements for the bachelor's degree in psychology in the Liberal Arts College at Wayne University and to provide information regarding the professional and vocational qualifications and opportunities in the field.

I. The Field of Psychology

Psychology is the science of mental processes and behavior of the total human organism. At Wayne and many other universities, psychology is classified as a biological science, although at some it is considered a social science, since the emphasis is on the human organism in a social environment. It is intended that the undergraduate major in psychology provide the student with a general introduction to what research has indicated regarding how we perceive, learn and think; the genesis and development of personality; the nature and extent of differences between individuals; factors affecting human social relations; and the application of such data to medicine, education, advertising, business, industry and other human affairs.

The study of psychology is of value to the student since it provides him with knowledge of progress in a relatively new field of scientific endeavor and may be useful in providing him with a better understanding of himself and his relations to others.

It should be pointed out at this time that the study of psychology in the Liberal Arts College is not intended to prepare the student for any specialized vocation. Professional status as a psychologist requires a minimum of from 1 to 4 years of postgraduate study. Emphasis is to be placed upon the fact that the objective of the undergraduate curriculum in psychology is to provide the student with a general introduction to the fundamentals of human mental processes and behavior. All those who study within the field, however, will find material of cultural value, since the field of psychology is an integral branch of contemporary science; they will also find it of practical value insofar as the data of psychology can be applied to a better understanding of one's personal life, and an increased efficiency in everyday living, and in vocational pursuits.

II. Occupational and Professional Opportunities in Psychology

Graduate work in psychology is an essential qualification to employment in the field of psychology. Vocational possibilities are extremely limited with only the bachelor's degree. There are greater opportunities to the possessor of the master's degree, but the doctorate (Ph. D.) is rapidly becoming the minimal academic requirement in many branches of psychology. It is an absolute prerequisite for positions involving direction and supervision (i.e., executive and planning positions in psychology). In general, the title "Psychologist" is correctly applied only to the individual who has been granted an advanced degree.

Psychologists are employed in colleges, secondary schools, clinics, institutions for the mentally deficient, hospitals for the behaviorally disordered, juvenile correctional institutions, penal institutions, courts, general and neurological hospitals, governmental agencies, industry and industrial consulting firms, public-opinion survey services, advertising, marketing research. They are employed as teachers, counselors, educational research directors, clinical psychologists, personnel examiners, rehabilitation training officers, personnel

psychologists, consulting psychologists.

Below are brief descriptions of representative positions in the field of psychology. More extensive information is contained in various psychological periodicals. (See especially, Shartle, Carroll L. Occupations in Psychology. American Psychologist, 1946, 1, 559-582). Please note that salary ranges reported herein are approximations and also that these are subject to variation with economic conditions.

1. The Teaching Psychologist (College or University Level)

A. Duties: Prepares materials and organizes courses for undergraduate, graduate, and special groups of students. Performs classroom instruction by lecture, discussion, demonstration and laboratory methods. Prepares and grades examinations, evaluates papers, consults with students individually. Participates in administration of department and carries out assignments individually or as a member of a committee. Performs research and prepares reports for publication.

B. Qualifications: A minimum of an M.A. but more generally the Ph.D. is required for those holding the rank of instructor or higher. A well-rounded background in all areas of psychology with specialization in the area related to teaching or research is required.

C. Salaries: Range from \$2600 - \$4200 for instructors to \$3500 - \$7500 for full professors (occasionally some beyond this range) depending on the location and caliber of college or university.

2. The Clinical Psychologist

A. Duties: Interviews patients in clinic or mental hospital; attempts to determine nature and source of origin of the difficulty; counsels and administers psychotherapy, generally in collaboration with medical personnel. May administer and interpret psychological measures of intelligence and personality. Prepares case histories and reports; participates in staff discussion in attempt to determine disposition of the case. (Many varieties of specialization are possible within this field).

B. Qualifications: A minimum of an M.A. and more generally the Ph.D. is required. Must have required courses in clinical psychology, testing and measurement, experimental, applied and abnormal psychology. Work in education, biological, medical and social sciences is important. A supervised internship of at least one year is becoming a standard requirement.

C. Salaries: Entering salaries range from \$2400 to \$4000 and experienced clinicians may earn salaries exceeding \$8000.

3. The Personnel and Industrial Psychologist

A. Duties: The analysis of jobs, preparation of job specifications and the development and standardization of selection procedures. May be responsible for the development and supervision of employee training programs. Duties are apt to vary with particular situations but are likely to be concerned with morale, employee attitudes, efficiency techniques and counseling with employees on personal problems. Trains and supervises interviewers, personnel technicians and sometimes job analysts in personnel procedures. Acts as consultant to other departments in the application of psychology to various aspects of personnel programs and problems.

B. Qualifications: An M.A. or more generally a Ph.D. with specialized courses in test development, industrial psychology, industrial management, labor economics and statistics. Previous industrial experience is frequently required.

C. Salaries: Extensive variability from \$3000 to \$9500 or more.

4. The Public Opinion Survey Psychologist

A. Duties: Directs surveys by questionnaire or interview to ascertain public opinion on advertising campaigns, products, broadcasts or governmental activity. Determines objectives, constructs tests and questionnaires, devises sampling and measuring techniques to be used to obtain public opinion; classifies and analyzes the content of printed and broadcast messages; experiments to measure effects of communications and other influences and to improve his techniques. Analyzes public reaction and prepares reports of such analyses.

B. Qualifications: An M.A. and almost always a Ph.D. in psychology with courses in statistics, social, industrial and applied psychology. Background in economics and other social sciences desirable.

C. Salaries: \$2800 to \$8500.

5. The Psychologist as Vocational and Educational Counselor

A. Duties: Interviews clients and administers batteries of psychological examinations. Obtains data from client regarding education, experience and interests. Gives occupational and educational information. Counsels client on basis of test interpretations, personal records, interests, etc., relative to vocational and educational objectives.

B. Qualifications: An M.A. is usually required with courses in clinical, abnormal, social and vocational psychology. Many positions within the school system.

C. Salaries: \$1800 to \$4200.

Occupational and Professional Prospects in Psychology: At the present time the demands for psychologically trained personnel exceeds the supply in all the above fields and in other related vocational areas. This condition appears likely to continue, at least in the immediate future.

III. Academic Requirements for the Bachelor's Degree in Psychology at Wayne University.

1. General Liberal Arts College Requirements

A. Bachelor of Arts Degree:

a. 120 hours plus two (2) hours of health education with a minimum average of C.

b. Group 1. Six (6) hours of English literature in addition to six (6) hours of Freshman Composition.

c. Group 2. Twelve (12) hours of one language. (In certain instances, only eight (8) hours are required).

d. Group 3. Twelve (12) or sixteen (16) hours of natural science with a minimum of one course in the physical science group and one in the biological science group.

e. Group 4. Twelve (12) hours in social science, in which are grouped the departments of economics, geography, history, philosophy, government, sociology.

f. The final year and the last 30 hours must be in residence.

g. Fifteen (15) hours must be in courses numbered 200 to 299.

B. Bachelor of Science Degree:

Requirements for the Bachelor of Science are the same as those for the Bachelor of Arts except that the foreign language is not a requirement for the B.S. in psychology; however, a minimum of 60 hours credit is required in the physical and biological sciences for the B.S. (For more precise information, please consult the most recent edition of the Wayne University Bulletin, College of Liberal Arts Catalog)

2. Specific Requirements for Majors in Psychology

A. Completion of the introductory course in psychology with a minimum grade of C, before acceptance as a major.

B. Twenty (20) hours or more of satisfactory work in Psychology, in addition to the introductory course in Psychology.

C. Of the above mentioned twenty (20) hours, the following courses are required of all students majoring in the department:

a. Psychology 102. Introductory Experimental Psychology. 3 hours. This course is designed to acquaint the student with the experimental method, especially as used in the laboratory. The student performs experiments, collects data, analyzes data, and prepares written reports. Generally he is required to perform before the end of the course, a brief original experiment.

It is desirable that a course in general physics precede election of this course.

b. Psychology 203. Physiological Psychology. 2 hours. The objective of this course is to attempt to relate behavior to its structural basis within the organism. It is especially concerned with sensory-motor mechanisms, the integrative action of the nervous system and neuro-physiological mechanisms involved in emotion and learning.

It is highly desirable that at least one course in zoology or physiology precede the election of this course.

c. Psychology 254. Psychometric Methods. 3 hours. A study of the quantitative aspects of psychological techniques. The course aims to develop within the student fundamental knowledge of the techniques and necessary skills for achieving effective mathematical treatments of psychological data. Prerequisite: Statistics 102.

It is necessary that the student successfully complete Statistics 102 (Elementary Statistics) before he may elect Psychology 254. Occasionally this prerequisite may be waived through permission of the instructor, provided the student has completed a course in calculus, or has demonstrated comparable mathematical competence.

3. Cognate Courses: Useful cognate courses are to be found in such fields as physics, mathematics, sociology, anthropology, philosophy, zoology, physiology, psychiatry, economics, education, personnel administration. Such courses will be chosen in consultation with departmental major advisers who will plan for the students' particular needs.

IV. Suggested Undergraduate Programs in Psychology

Although, as stated previously (Section I), it is the purpose of the undergraduate courses to provide primarily a general introduction to psychological fundamentals (facts, methods, and principles), it is possible to provide a limited degree of specialized orientation. To this end, the following programs are tentatively suggested. (Please note that the required courses are not repeated here)

1. The General Psychology Program

a. Highly recommended psychology courses:

Psychology 200, 201, 212, 214, 215

b. Suggested psychology electives:

Psychology 109, 111, 125, 126, 250, 251, 259

c. Useful cognate courses:

Chemistry 1 & 2; Physics 125 & 126; Sociology 100 or 200, 110, 207, 220 or 221, 230; Mathematics 144, 145; Philosophy 201, 220, 223; Zoology 1, 111, 151, 271; Biology 113 or 217

(Depending on the direction of the student's interests, related courses may be selected from many other departments, e.g., economics, government, business administration, education, speech, etc.)

2. The Pre-Industrial and Personnel Psychology Program
 - a. Highly recommended psychology courses:
Psychology 109, 245, 250, 251, 252, 259
 - b. Suggested psychology electives:
Psychology 111, 125, 126, 212, 214, 215; Sociology 230
 - c. Useful cognate courses:
Economics 101, 102, 241, 242; Sociology 100 or 200, 201, 204, 227, 235; Mathematics 144, 145; Personnel Methods 100, 103, 106, 201, 202; Philosophy 201, 220, 223, 224; Education 271.

3. The Pre-Clinical Psychology Program
 - a. Highly recommended psychology courses:
Psychology 109, 111, 125, 126, 214
 - b. Other suggested psychology electives:
Psychology 200, 201, 212, 213, 215, 219, 250
 - c. Useful cognate courses:
Chemistry 1 & 2; Educational Psychology 227, 239, 249, 250, 251, 252; Sociology 110, 120, 207, 220, 221, 225, 230, 238, 256, 259; Zoology 1, 111, 151, 271; Biology 213; Speech 131, 231, 234, 238.

Departmental major advisers will adjust programs to suit individual needs.

V. Graduate Work in Psychology

Curricula leading to advanced degrees in psychology (generally the M.A. and the Ph.D.) are offered by many graduate schools throughout the country. Admission to graduate school for professional study in psychology is highly dependent upon a superior undergraduate academic record and, at the present time, in many instances upon certain non-academic personal qualifications.

VI. Miscellaneous Information

Applicants for admission to concentration (major) in the department of psychology must consult with the department chairman. They must have with them at the time of consultation a complete transcript of their academic record.

For further information and appointments, please contact the Psychology Department Secretary, 436 Putnam; telephone extension 294.

VII. Reference Material

For the student interested in additional or more detailed information regarding psychology as a profession, qualifications for positions, opportunities within the field and like data, the following articles are recommended. There is no attempt to provide an exhaustive survey of such material, but merely to present a sample of the pertinent literature which may be useful in orienting the introductory student.

1. Bryan, A. I. and Boring, E. G. Women in American Psychology: Factors Affecting Their Professional Careers. Amer. Psychologist, 1947, 2, 3-20.
2. Coxo, W. W. Professional Problems of Applied Psychology. J. Consult. Psych., 1940, 4, 96-103.
3. Dexter, E. S. and Omwake, K. T. An Introduction to the Fields of Psychology. New York: Prentice-Hall, 1938.
4. Darley, J. G. and Berdic, R. The Fields of Applied Psychology. J. Consult. Psych., 1940, 4, 41-52.
5. Edgeron, Harold A. Ohio State and Occupations. Columbus: Ohio State University Press, 1945.
6. Finch, F. H. and Odoroff, M. E. Employment Trends in Applied Psychology. J. Consult. Psych., 1939, 3, 118-122.
7. Gray, J. S. (Ed.) Psychology in Use. New York: American Book Company, 1941.
8. Gray, J. S. (Ed.) Psychology in Human Affairs. New York: McGraw-Hill Book Company, Inc., 1946.
9. Guilford, J. P. Fields of Psychology. New York: D. Van Nostrand Company, Inc., 1940.
10. Paterson, D. G. Applied Psychology Comes of Age. J. Consult. Psych., 1949, 4, 2-9.
11. Shartle, Carroll L. Occupations in Psychology. Amer. Psychologist, 1946, 1, 559-582.
12. Skinner, C. E. Readings in Psychology. New York: Farrar and Finchart, 1935.
13. Uhrbrock, R. S. Qualifications of Industrial Psychologists. Occupations, 1937, 15, 488-492.