

You'll Never Guess Who Wrote That: 78 Surprising Authors of Psychological Publications

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Abstract

One can find psychological authors in the most unexpected places. We present a capsule summary of scholarly publications of psychological interest authored or coauthored by 78 surprising individuals, most of whom are celebrities or relatives of celebrities, historical figures, or people who have otherwise achieved visibility in academic circles, politics, religion, art, and diverse realms of popular culture. Still other publications are authored by individuals who are far better known for their contributions to popular than to academic psychology. The publications, stretching across more than two centuries, encompass a wide swath of domains of psychological inquiry and highlight the intersection of psychology with fields that fall outside its traditional borders, including public health, economics, law, neurosurgery, and even magic. Many of these scholarly contributions have enriched psychology and its allied disciplines, such as psychiatry, in largely unappreciated ways, and they illustrate the penetration of psychological knowledge into multiple scientific disciplines and everyday life. At the same time, our author list demonstrates that remarkable intellectual accomplishments in one scientific domain, such as physics, do not necessarily translate into success in psychology and underscores the distinction between intelligence, on the one hand, and critical thinking and wisdom, on the other.

Keywords

science, psychology, psychiatry, hub science, foolishness, wisdom, critical thinking

One of the small and nonguilty pleasures of life is to discover tidbits of information that enlighten, intrigue, and amuse as well as provide a bit of the unexpected. We suspect that many readers who share our fascination with psychological trivia will be surprised and delighted to discover that several celebrities, noteworthy historical and political figures, and individuals who otherwise have achieved visibility in one field or another have published scholarly works that have enriched our collective understanding of psychology. For example, many readers may not have supposed that British actor Colin Firth coauthored an article on the structural brain correlates of political orientation or that American writer Gertrude Stein penned articles on attention and motor automatism that eventually drew the attention of B.F. Skinner.

A host of other revelations are in store. In the pages of published journals and books, one can find psychological contributions from politicians such as Ben Carson, scientists such as Albert Einstein, actors such as Natalie Portman, and religious leaders such as his Holiness the Dalai Lama. One can also come upon articles by assorted

controversial individuals, such as Phil McGraw (“Dr. Phil”), Laura Schlessinger (“Dr. Laura”), and Brian Weiss, who populate the media and who—for better or for worse (in our view, often much worse; see Arkowitz & Lilienfeld, 2009)—have parlayed their mental health backgrounds into television shows, advice columns, or overflowing weekend workshops. In still other cases, readers may be surprised to learn of certain individuals with psychological training who have made their mark in other domains, such as fiction writing or acting. In this article, we offer an entertaining and unabashedly subjective sampling of these “findings.”

The 78 authors presented are surprising for several reasons. Some are well known in their own right (e.g., as celebrities, political figures, or scientists) but not widely recognized as authors or coauthors of psychological

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publications; some are psychologists or psychiatrists familiar for their contributions to popular, but not to academic, psychology; and others are related to famous individuals¹ and appear to have influenced or to have been influenced intellectually by their celebrated relatives. Still other authors and coauthors are surprising merely because they are strikingly unconventional in some way, such as being a nonhuman primate (yes, you read that correctly).

The publications offered for readers' consideration span a remarkably wide range of topics and domains of psychology, including linguistic prosody, castration anxiety and penis envy, sex role and ethnic stereotypes, depth discrimination, parenting, aging, humor, sexuality, the causes and prevention of war, narcissism and celebrity, and the genetics of mental illness. In fairness, not all of these publications have advanced the understanding of scientific psychology, and a handful (e.g., Landy, 1967) are downright dubious and almost certainly best consigned to the dustbin of scientific obscurity. Yet, on balance, these scholarly contributions from unexpected authors, some of which are widely cited and influential, have enriched psychology and allied disciplines, such as psychiatry and neurology, in largely unappreciated ways. These publications represent a substantial time interval, stretching from 1784 to 2013, and encompass works authored by several well-known historical figures, including one of America's Founding Fathers and a past Chief Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court. In this respect, our list should be of keen interest to scholars specializing in the history of psychology, not to mention avid collectors of psychological trivia.

The surprises we uncovered may impart some useful lessons for scholars in psychology and allied fields or at least may point to hypotheses worthy of investigation. For example, we have conjectured that familiarity with psychology influenced the creative and professional endeavors of many of the individuals we identified. Consider the creative works of *The New Yorker* cartoonist, Bob Mankoff, whose illustrations are inspired by an insightful grasp of human psychology and often capitalize on psychotherapeutic themes, or the dramatic portrayals by actors for whom an appreciation of nuance of character and circumstance are of paramount importance. In the case of individuals such as famed magicians Teller and James "The Amazing" Randi, the arrow of influence appears to point in the opposite direction: Their expertise in other fields has enhanced psychological knowledge. More broadly, although extensive domain-specific knowledge is essential for creative accomplishments, such knowledge can be stifling if it constrains individuals' capacity to conceptualize problems in novel ways (Sternberg & Lubart, 1999). In this regard, knowledge of other disciplines, including psychology, may sometimes allow individuals to gener-

ate unanticipated connections among previously unrelated ideas.

Several of the publications reviewed here underscore the point that psychology is a hub science (Cacioppo, 2007), forging fruitful connections with such diverse disciplines as genetics, neurosurgery, and pharmacology. As many of these works illustrate, psychology interfaces with fields that fall outside the scope of its traditional borders, including public health, economics, and law. Hence, this amusing collection of publications is a reminder that psychology has the potential to inform a plethora of disciplines.

In other cases, however, the publications highlight some of the often-unappreciated pitfalls inherent in the cross-fertilization of scientific domains. Specifically, several of them offer evidence that exceedingly intelligent individuals from other scientific fields who venture boldly into psychology can go badly astray at times. For example, as we discuss in greater depth (see "Concluding Thoughts"), our list of publications features several Nobel Laureates in physics whose contributions to psychological science are eminently forgettable. The brilliant chemist Linus Pauling received both the Nobel Prize for chemistry and the Nobel Peace Prize, but he veered into questionable science, perhaps even pseudoscience, when he became a fervent advocate of orthomolecular therapy for schizophrenia. Proponents of orthomolecular therapy call for tailoring treatment individually to a patient's presumed physiological deficits and prescribing nutritional and other alternative remedies to alleviate these deficits. Pauling published several influential articles concerning this intervention, which has since been thoroughly discredited (Jarvis, 1983). This same compartmentalization of critical thinking skills appears to hold even for some individuals trained rigorously in academic medicine, as in the striking cases of Dr. Oz and Brian Weiss (discussed later). Hence, our article may offer fertile ground for exploratory research on when, why, and how well-trained and well-educated individuals lose their scientific bearings.

In this article, we present (a) an alphabetical list of 78 individuals (most of them human) who have authored or coauthored scholarly articles, chapters, or books of psychological interest; (b) their biographical information; and (c) a brief summary of each associated publication. To keep our list to a (somewhat) manageable length and to focus on works of potential relevance to research-oriented psychologists, we restricted ourselves to publications of academic interest and omitted publications from the popular ("pop") psychology literature, such as self-help and recovery books, New Age books, biographies, and memoirs. As a consequence, we excluded an enormous pool of largely autobiographical books by well-known figures describing their personal or family struggles with mental illness, such as those by actresses

Brooke Shields (2005) and Patty Duke (2010), authors such as Andrew Solomon (2001) and Pearl Buck (1970), comedian and television host Howie Mandel (2009), and Kitty Dukakis, wife of former U.S. presidential candidate Michael Dukakis (Dukakis & Tye, 2007). Extending the list to include these other, more informal sources would have necessitated a full special issue of *Perspectives on Psychological Science* (PPS); concerted efforts to prevail on (and blackmail) PPS editor Robert Sternberg to allot us up to 150 pages of journal space for this article were spectacularly unsuccessful.

Our search and inclusion criteria were exceedingly exacting and rigorous: Over a few phone calls and a dinner at an Italian restaurant over several glasses of wine, we searched our memory banks for articles with especially surprising authors and looked up other publications that seemed promising or interesting. We also solicited suggestions from knowledgeable academic colleagues. In the case of journal articles, we did not require that the manuscript in question be published in a traditional psychological or psychiatric outlet or be focused exclusively on psychology, only that it contained significant psychological content. Then, using the time-honored and finely honed technique of shamelessly subjective judgment, we retained those we liked and tossed out all of the others. We operationalized the term *surprisingness* as the frequency with which one or both of us exclaimed “Really?” or generated conceptually similar verbal utterances (e.g., “Huh!,” “Wow, I didn’t know that,” or “You’ve got to be kidding”) in response to learning that the individual in question had authored an article, book, or chapter of psychological interest. We meticulously established interrater reliability by consulting with a handful of colleagues, reassuring ourselves that they emitted either comparable verbal behaviors or pronounced facial reactions associated with surprise, such as activation of the frontalis, levator palpebrae superioris, and masseter muscles (Ekman & Rosenberg, 2005).

We also searched for other individuals, not previously identified with our other search strategies, who had majored in psychology (e.g., see http://www.ship.edu/Psychology/Famous_Psychology_Majors/; <http://www.cillinois.edu/programs/psy/famous>), including former White House intern Monica Lewinsky; comedian and talk show host Jon Stewart; Facebook founder Mark Zuckerberg; Playboy magazine founder Hugh Hefner; film producer Jerry Bruckheimer; film director Wes Craven; musicians Yanni, Al Jarreau, Gloria Estefan, and Lil Wayne; illusionists Amazing Kreskin and Doug Henning; actors Katherine Hepburn, Marcia Cross, Barbara Bach, and John Ritter; former Olympic hockey coach Herb Brooks (of 1980 “miracle on ice” fame); Ultimate Fighting Championship winner Terry Martin; and finally, the individual whom all psychology professors surely would prefer to

forget was a psychology major, serial killer Ted Bundy. Nevertheless, a careful search of electronic databases unearthed no evidence that any of them had authored a scholarly publication, although Lewinsky completed an unpublished master’s thesis in social psychology (specifically, on the effects of pretrial publicity on juror verdicts) during her stint at the London School of Economics (Lewinsky, 2006). Also not making our list were celebrity authors of unpublished doctoral dissertations in psychology or allied fields, such as comedian Bill Cosby (since charged with sexual assault), whose thesis for his doctor of education degree focused on the use of cartoons to enhance child learning (Cosby, 1976) and 1994 Playboy Playmate of the Month Victoria Zdrok, whose doctoral thesis in (clinical) psychology examined the impact of judges’ instructions on jurors’ evaluations of defendants’ decisions not to testify in court (Zdrok, 2003).

In all cases, we believe that many of our selections will be surprising even to individuals with extensive psychological training (readers who disagree with our choices are encouraged to send irate emails to the PPS editor at rjs487@cornell.edu). Our list is eclectic and eccentric: It extends to articles authored or coauthored by a computer, a pseudonym of a prominent social psychologist, a set of pygmy chimpanzees (we searched in vain, however, for articles coauthored by nonprimates), a 9-year old child, a well-known presidential candidate, and the parents of famous actors, some of whom may have influenced indirectly their children’s dramatic endeavors.²

May the surprises begin.

Seventy-Seven Surprising Psychological Authors

Richard Alpert, also known as Baba Ram Dass (1931–)

Alpert, R., & Haber, R. N. (1960). Anxiety in academic achievement situations. *Journal of Abnormal and Social Psychology*, 61, 207–215.

Before he became known as a guru of the “psychedelic generation” and later as a spiritual teacher and author of the popular book *Be Here Now* (Ram Dass, 1971), Alpert was a psychology professor at Harvard University along with his colleague, friend, and “partner in crime,” Timothy Leary (see entry on Timothy Leary). His career took a decidedly sharp turn away from psychology following his dismissal from Harvard for allegedly administering the psychedelic drug psilocybin to an undergraduate. Nevertheless, his early research had substantial scholarly impact, as evidenced by this article, which has been cited 1,293 times according to Google Scholar,³ in which he and prominent cognitive psychologist Ralph Haber

distinguished between *debilitating* and *facilitating* test anxiety.

William “Bill” Bennett (1943–)

Bennett, W. J. (1987). The role of the family in the nurture and protection of the young. *American Psychologist*, *42*, 246–250.

William John (“Bill”) Bennett was Secretary of Education under President Ronald Reagan and later served as “Drug Czar” under President George H. W. Bush. He was until recently host of the popular conservative talk radio show *Morning in America*, and he remains a frequent political contributor to CNN and other television stations. In this article, Bennett discussed the role of the family—and parents in particular—in educating and nurturing children and in confronting the festering problems of out-of-wedlock births, declining achievement, and disciplinary problems among teens. He argued that the family should take precedence over the federal government and federal policy in making decisions regarding the well-being of its members.

Mayim Bialik (1975–)

Dapretto, M., Haiti, A., Bialik, M. H., & Bookheimer, S. Y. (1999). Cortical correlates of affective vs. linguistic prosody: An fMRI study. *NeuroImage*, *9*, S1054.

Actress Mayim Bialik, well known for her role in the television show, *Big Bang Theory*, received a doctoral degree in neuroscience from University of California, Los Angeles, in 2007. In this published abstract, she and her coauthors reported on the results of a functional brain imaging study in which brain activation during affective and linguistic prosody conditions were compared. Bialik also is a major proponent of the controversial and scientifically unsupported practice of attachment parenting, which includes sleeping with one’s baby, keeping one’s baby in a sling, and greatly extended breastfeeding (Rochman, 2012).

Marie Bonaparte (1882–1962)

Bonaparte, M. (1940). Time and the unconscious. *The International Journal of Psychoanalysis*, *21*, 427–468.

Princess Marie Bonaparte, the great grand-niece of Napoleon Bonaparte, was a psychoanalyst who became close friends with Sigmund Freud. She was psychoanalyzed by Freud, became a member of his “inner circle,” and later assisted with Freud’s escape from Austria during the ascent of the Nazi regime (Warner, 1990). Bonaparte also authored several books on psychoanalysis, including a psychological

profile of Edgar Allen Poe, for which Freud wrote the preface (Bonaparte, 1933; see also Warner, 1990). In this article, Bonaparte explored the concept of child and adult time from a psychoanalytic perspective, with a focus on the manifestation of time during dreams, daydreams, and mystical states. She contended that as children progress into adulthood, their sense of time becomes increasingly constricted.

Arina K. Bones (N/A)

Bones, A. K. (2012). We knew the future all along: Scientific hypothesizing is much more accurate than other forms of precognition. A satire in one part. *Perspectives on Psychological Science*, *7*, 307–309.

Arina K. Bones, supposedly in the “Department of Experiential Psychology” at the nonexistent “University of Darache” in Monte Carlo, Monaco, authored this satirical commentary on the remarkably high rate of corroborated hypotheses in psychology, a finding that raises questions regarding the prevalence of questionable research practices in our field (see also Bones & Johnson, 2007). For those readers not in on the joke, Arina K. Bones is the alter ego of social psychologist Brian A. Nosek of the University of Virginia (their names are anagrams of each other), who has been a pioneer in the reform of psychological research methodology intended to decrease the risk of false-positive results (Nosek, Spies, & Motyl, 2012).

Dr. Joyce Brothers (1927–2013)

Brothers, J. D., & Warden, C. J. (1950, December 22). An analysis of the enzyme activity of the conditioned salivary response in human subjects. *Science*, *112*, 751.

Famed television personality and advice columnist Dr. Joyce Brothers received her doctoral degree in psychology at Columbia University. Her obituary in the *Washington Post* described her as having become “the face of American psychology” (Weil, 2013). Brothers also has the distinction of having her image displayed prominently (along with Freud, Jung, and other influential psychological thinkers) in Mel Brooks’s 1977 madcap psychiatric comedy, *High Anxiety*. She was lead author on this brief article on amylase differences between the conditioned and unconditioned response in human classical conditioning.

Warren E. Burger (1907–1995)

Burger, W. E. (1964). Psychiatrists, lawyers, and the courts. *Federal Probation*, *28*, 3–10.

The 15th Chief Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court (1969–1986), Warren Burger, was one of the longest serving

justices in the twentieth century. The Burger court passed the landmark and still controversial 1973 *Roe v. Wade* decision, guaranteeing women's constitutional right to abortion, and upheld the 1966 *Miranda* decision, establishing defendants' rights to avoid self-incrimination in police interrogations and to consult with an attorney before and during police questioning. In this article, Burger tackled questions regarding criminal insanity and argued that psychiatry cannot claim true scientific stature in this regard. Burger favored a constrained judicial policy-making role for the court and emphasized a free-will view of criminal responsibility, as opposed to limiting criminal culpability on the basis of mental disease or defect, a concept that he deemed problematic to define.

Benjamin "Ben" Carson (1951-)

Carson, B. S., Javedan, S. P., Freeman, J. M., Vining, E. P., Zuckerberg, A. L., Lauer, J. A., & Guarnieri, M. (1996). Hemispherectomy: A hemidecortication approach and review of 52 cases. *Journal of Neurosurgery*, *84*, 903-911.

In this article, recent Republican presidential candidate and former Johns Hopkins University pediatric neurosurgeon Benjamin ("Ben") Carson and his colleagues examined the effects of hemisphere removal in 52 patients on their psychological status, including levels of independent functioning in everyday life and estimated intellectual ability. Postoperatively, nearly 80% of patients were living either independently or semi-independently. Carson, incidentally, was a psychology major at Yale University in the early 1970s.

Rosalyn Carter (1927-)

Carter, R. (2008). Addressing the caregiving crisis. *Preventing Chronic Disease*, *5*, 402.

Former First Lady Rosalyn Carter, wife of the 39th President James Earl (Jimmy) Carter, authored this brief article on the psychological challenges, including depression risk, confronted by caregivers of loved ones with long-standing physical illnesses, such as dementia. Ms. Carter has been an advocate for mental health reform and for programs designed to reduce the stigma of psychological disorders. She founded the Carter Center Mental Health Task Force at Emory University, and she has been a leading voice for mental health insurance parity.

Deepak Chopra (1947-)

Glaser, J. L., Brind, J. L., Vogelman, J. H., Eisner, M. J., Dillbeck, M. C., Wallace, R. K., . . . Orentreich, N. (1992). Elevated serum dehydroepiandrosterone sulfate levels in

practitioners of the Transcendental Meditation (TM) and TM-Sidhi programs. *Journal of Behavioral Medicine*, *15*, 327-341.

Best-selling author and physician Deepak Chopra is a prominent New Age "guru" and advocate of alternative medicine and spiritual approaches to healing. Scores of scientists have criticized him harshly for his dubious metaphysical assertions; in 1988, he received the satirical Ig Nobel Prize (in physics) for his bizarre claims concerning the implications of quantum mechanics for human well-being. In this article, he and his collaborators examined the serum levels of an adrenal hormone linked to stress among experienced meditators and nonmeditators. They contended that meditation can offset the adverse psychological and physiological effects of aging.

Harry Connick Sr. (1926-)

Mieczkowski, T., Mumm, R., & Connick, H. F. (1995). The use of hair analysis in a pretrial diversion program in New Orleans. *International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology*, *39*, 222-241.

Harry Connick Sr., well-known New Orleans attorney and father of famed singer Harry Connick Jr., was third author on this article, in which the efficacy of hair analysis in monitoring abstinence from drugs was examined. The authors reported that hair analysis was more effective than either urinalysis and self-reported abstinence in detecting illegal drug use. Connick has been an invited speaker at several academic conferences relevant to psychology, including the American Society of Criminology convention.

Sir Francis Crick (1916-2004)

Crick, F., & Koch, C. (1995, May 11). Are we aware of neural activity in primary visual cortex? *Nature*, *375*, 121-123.

Most readers will recognize Sir Francis Crick as the Nobel-prizing winning biologist who codiscovered the structure of DNA along with James D. Watson (see entry on James D. Watson) and Maurice Wilkins. Later in his career, Crick became fascinated by the psychology of consciousness and published numerous influential articles in that area, as well as a widely cited book, which popularized the view that the human consciousness is attributable entirely to the activity of neurons, glial cells, and other lower-order elements of the nervous system (Crick, 1995). In this article, Crick and his frequent collaborator Christof Koch proposed that humans and other primates are not directly aware of neuronal visual activity in the primary visual cortex.

Dalai Lama (1935–)

Lama, D., & Ekman, P. (2008). *Emotional awareness: Overcoming the obstacles to psychological balance and compassion*. New York, NY: Macmillan.

In this book, Tenzin Gyatzo, the 14th Dalai Lama and the preeminent advocate of Tibetan Buddhism, teamed up with esteemed psychologist and emotion researcher Paul Ekman on a series of conversations regarding the linkages between Buddhism and the psychological science of emotion. The authors contended that mindfulness-based approaches have considerable potential for enhancing compassion.

Keith Davis (1936–)

Davis, K. E., & Jones, E. E. (1960). Changes in interpersonal perception as a means of reducing cognitive dissonance. *Journal of Abnormal and Social Psychology*, *61*, 402–410.

Keith E. Davis, adoptive father of actress Kristin Davis of *Sex and the City* fame, has published numerous articles on the psychology of intimate relationships. Perhaps not coincidentally given his daughter's performance in this television series, he has studied public displays of affection in couples and has written influential articles on romantic relationships in young people (e.g., Fraley & Davis, 1997). Davis has also drawn on material from *Sex and the City* in his course at the University of South Carolina, "Marriage and Sexuality" (Ellen, 2002).

In this article, cited 271 times according to Google Scholar and coauthored with social psychologist E. E. Jones, Davis examined the conditions under which individuals shift their attitudes toward an individual whom they feel compelled to evaluate negatively after reading an unflattering statement about that person. Participants experienced greater cognitive dissonance when given a choice to read the statement and when afforded no opportunity to meet the person and rectify matters.

Tom DeLay (1947–)

DeLay, T. (2000). Fighting for children. *American Psychologist*, *55*, 1054–1055.

Former Texas Republican Congressman Tom "The Hammer" DeLay wrote this article for the American Psychological Association's flagship journal on the need to raise awareness of the serious problem of child abuse and to mobilize the private sector to combat it. DeLay and his wife, Christine, have long been advocates for establishing

foster care systems for abused and neglected children. This article appeared in the wake of Delay's Congressional and public condemnation of a controversial meta-analysis (Rind, Tromovitch, & Bauserman, 1998) in *Psychological Bulletin* in which the authors found only a modest association between self-reported child sexual abuse and later psychopathology (see Lilienfeld, 2002, for a review).

Alan Dershowitz (1938–)

Dershowitz, A. (1978). The role of psychiatry in the sentencing process. *International Journal of Law and Psychiatry*, *1*, 63–77.

Noted Harvard University attorney (and defense attorney in the O. J. Simpson criminal trial, the so-called "Trial of the Century") and famed public intellectual Alan Dershowitz authored this review of the history of the contentious role of psychiatric and psychological testimony, including testimony regarding psychiatric diagnosis and judgments of potential dangerousness, in criminal sentencing. Among other points, he discussed the hazards of introducing psychiatric testimony into the sentencing phase of trials, highlighting that (a) the interrater reliability of psychiatric diagnoses is often lower than desired, (b) judges may interpret psychiatric diagnoses very differently than do psychiatrists and other experts, and (c) psychiatrists' capacity to forecast dangerousness among disturbed patients is extremely limited. He concluded that psychiatrists still have a role to play in informing sentencing decisions but that they should refrain from explicit recommendations regarding these sentences per se.

James Dobson (1936–)

Dobson, J. C., Williamson, M. L., Azen, C., & Koch, R. (1977). Intellectual assessment of 111 four-year-old children with phenylketonuria. *Pediatrics*, *60*, 822–827.

Dr. James Dobson, prominent evangelical Christian author and founder of the group Focus on the Family, received his doctorate in psychology in 1967 from the University of Southern California (USC) and served on the faculty of the Department of Pediatrics at USC's Keck School of Medicine. In this article, he and his coauthors examined the intellectual ability (assessed using the Stanford-Binet Intelligence Scale) of children with phenylketonuria [PKU]. Children who received dietary intervention for PKU in the first month of life obtained significantly higher IQ scores than did children who received this intervention in the second or third month of life.

Tim Duncan (1976–)

Leary, M. R., Bednarski, R., Hammon, D., & Duncan, T. (1997). Blowhards, snobs, and narcissists: Interpersonal reactions to excessive egotism. In R. M. Kowalski (Ed.), *Aversive interpersonal behaviors* (pp. 111–131). New York, NY: Plenum.

When (recently retired) San Antonio Spurs basketball superstar Timothy (Tim) Duncan was an undergraduate at Wake Forest University, he coauthored this chapter along with social psychologist Mark Leary and two others on people's reactions to narcissistic behaviors. The authors examined the reasons underlying egotistical individuals' interpersonal displays, as well as the diverse range of people's reactions to these displays. They concluded that egotism is produced and maintained by one or more of three factors: a sincere, but usually mistaken, belief that one is better than others; an attempt to create a positive impression on others; and a concerted effort to defend against deep-seated feelings of inferiority.

Wayne Dyer (1940–2015)

Vriend, J., & Dyer, W. W. (1973). Counseling the reluctant client. *Journal of Counseling Psychology*, 20, 240–246.

Famed motivational speaker and self-help writer Wayne Dyer, who obtained an doctor of education degree from Wayne State University, is best known for his blockbuster bestseller *Your Erroneous Zones* (Dyer, 1976), which has sold approximately 35 million copies. In this book, Dyer helped to bring the principles of rational emotive therapy (RET; Ellis & Ellis, 2011) to the general public, although some have maintained that he did not give adequate credit to the founders of RET, especially Albert Ellis. Along with several other articles on counseling published in peer-reviewed journals, he coauthored this review on the causes, characteristics, and treatment of resistant clients in psychotherapy.

Freeman Dyson (1923–)

Press, W. H., & Dyson, F. J. (2012). Iterated prisoner's dilemma contains strategies that dominate any evolutionary opponent. *PNAS: Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America*, 109, 10409–10413.

Freeman Dyson, perhaps best known for the concept of the hypothetical *Dyson sphere*—a shell or megastructure that encompasses a star and harnesses its power output—is a remarkably influential British-born American physicist and mathematician who has been at Princeton University's Institute for Advanced Study for more than 60

years. In this article, he and his coauthor proposed a novel optimal strategy for the well-known “prisoner's dilemma” game, widely used in psychological research on decision making. The authors emphasized the importance of possessing a theory of mind regarding the game opponent for achieving a rewarding outcome. According to Press and Dyson, selfishness typically pays off.

Albert Einstein (1879–1955)

Einstein, A., Freud, S., & Gilbert, S. (1933). *Why war?* Paris, France: International Institute of Intellectual Cooperation.

The great physicist Albert Einstein and the founder of psychoanalysis, Sigmund Freud, engaged in this little-known published exchange of letters on the causes of war and potential ways of preventing it. In their interchange, both Einstein and Freud touched on psychological topics in a number of places. For example, Einstein discussed the hazards of the unchecked craving for psychological power among the governing classes of countries and the need to transfer this power to a much larger international authority charged with resolving conflicts. In turn, Freud addressed the dangers of the unconscious “destructive instinct” (Thanatos) and the need for civilization to erect cultural barriers (including enhancement of the intellect and sublimation of aggressive impulses) against this instinct.

Shalosh Ekhad (N/A)

Ekhad, S. B., & Zeilberger, D. (2011). *How to gamble if you're in a hurry*. Retrieved from <http://citeseerx.ist.psu.edu/viewdoc/download?doi=10.1.1.409.6730&rep=rep1&type=pdf>

Shalosh Ekhad is the computer of Israeli mathematician Doron Zeilberger, making this almost certainly the only peer-reviewed psychological article first-authored by a computer. In this highly technical article, spiced with humor, the first author, along with Zeilberger, determined the optimal strategies for gambling at differing levels of time constraints and risk aversion using what they term *symbol crunching*, *number crunching*, and *simulation approaches* (no, we don't understand it either).

Ezekiel “Zeke” Emanuel (1957–)

Emanuel, E. J. (2005). Depression, euthanasia, and improving end-of-life care. *Journal of Clinical Oncology*, 23, 6456–6458.

Ezekiel “Zeke” Emanuel is the Diane and Robert Levy University Professor at the University of Pennsylvania. He is best known as a prominent bioethicist and as one of

the principal architects of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (2010), colloquially known as “Obamacare.” He is also well known for his family ties: He is the brother of Rahm Emanuel, the Mayor of Chicago and former White House Chief of Staff, and of talent agent Ari Emanuel, on whom the fictional character of talent agent Ari Gold on the HBO television show *Entourage* was based. In this article, Zeke Emanuel challenged the received belief that pain is the key motivating factor in end-of-life patients’ interest in physician-assisted suicide (PAS). He instead argued that a crucial factor in such requests is psychological distress, including depression, in which case PAS functions as a means to act on suicidal ideation.

Colin Firth (1960–)

Kanai, R., Feilden, T., Firth, C., & Rees, G. (2011). Political orientations are correlated with brain structure in young adults. *Current Biology*, *21*, 677–680.

Colin Firth, a winner of an Academy Award and a British Academy of Film and Television Arts Award, was third author on this article on the structural brain correlates of political orientation. Firth became a coauthor after commissioning this study while serving as guest host of the United Kingdom’s Radio 4’s *Today* show. The authors reported that conservatism was tied to greater right amygdala volume (consistent with findings suggesting that conservatism is tied to greater sensitivity to threat; see Hibbing, Smith, & Alford, 2014), whereas liberalism was tied to greater anterior cingulate volume.

Benjamin Franklin (1705–1790)

Franklin, B., de Bory, G., Lavoisier, A., Bailly, J. S., Majault, Sallin, D’Arcet, J., Guillotin, J. I., & LeRoy, J. B. (1785). *Rapport des Commissaires charges par Le Roi de l’Examen de la Magnétisme animal* [Report of Benjamin Franklin and the other commissioners, charged by the King of France, with the examination of the animal magnetism as now practiced at Paris (W. Godwin, Trans.)].

In this now-classic report (commissioned by French King Louis XVI), then-U.S. ambassador to France Benjamin Franklin and his colleagues—including the great chemist Antoine Lavoisier (1743–1794) and Joseph-Ignace Guillotin (1738–1814), who popularized (but did not invent) the apparatus that later took Lavoisier’s life—investigated the sensational claims of the charismatic physician Frans Anton Mesmer. The Franklin Commission concluded that the effects of “Mesmerism” (now called *hypnosis*) were not legitimate and instead were

attributable to the effects of imagination, belief, and suggestion (see Lynn & Lilienfeld, 2002). Franklin made other excursions into psychology, some of them drawing on his knowledge of electricity. For example, in his letters, he observed that powerful electric shocks to the head could induce temporary amnesia and even called for experimental trials of this “technique” for patients with psychiatric disturbances (Finger & Zaromb, 2006).

Betty Friedan (1921–2006)

Friedan, B. (1987). The mystique of age. *Journal of Geriatric Psychiatry*, *20*, 115–124.

Betty Friedan is best known as one of the founders of the modern feminist movement and as the first president of the National Organization of Women. In 1943, Friedan (then named Bettye Goldstein) spent a year in graduate school at the University of California at Berkeley studying under developmental psychologist and neo-Freudian theorist Erik Erikson (and also underwent psychoanalysis at the time), but she never completed her doctoral degree. In this article, the title of which was an homage to her classic book *The Feminine Mystique* (Friedan, 1963), Friedan addressed the need to confront negative stereotypes of older adults, especially the pernicious view that older individuals cannot serve as productive members of society. She also highlighted the need for society to draw more effectively on the wisdom and accumulated knowledge of its elders.

Allen Funt (1914–1999)

Zimbardo, P. G., & Funt, A. (1985, June). Laugh where we must, be candid where we can. *Psychology Today*, *19*, 42–47.

Allen Funt was creator and prime host of the enormously popular television show *Candid Camera*, which had its major run in the 1960s. In many ways, the show was the prototype for later reality television programs, placing ordinary people in extraordinary, often absurd situations (such as having them walk into elevators in which all passengers suddenly face to the side or the back). The show has been exploited to good effect in many psychology courses, especially those in social psychology (Maas & Toivanen, 1978), where many instructors (including the first author of this article) have used it to illustrate principles of conformity, obedience, and other forms of group influence. In this article for a largely popular audience, Stanford psychologist Philip Zimbardo interviewed Funt regarding the creative inspirations for his television program. As an undergraduate research assistant at Cornell University in the 1930s, Funt worked briefly for Kurt Lewin, regarded by many as one of the founders of social psychology.

George Gallup (1901–1984)

Thorndike, R. L., & Gallup, G. H. (1944). Verbal intelligence of the American adult. *The Journal of General Psychology*, 30, 75–85.

George Gallup, pioneer of political survey methodology and inventor of the Gallup poll, coauthored this article along with American psychologist and psychometrician Robert L. Thorndike (son of pioneering behaviorist Edward L. Thorndike) on the average verbal intelligence of U.S. adults. Using a voting sample derived from the American Institute of Public Opinion, the authors presented normative data on the verbal intelligence of American adults using a 20-item test. They reported an enormous range in scores, with about 0.5% of participants obtaining perfect scores (rare even among advanced graduate students) and 4.0% producing correct answers for only between 0 and 2 words.

Henry Louis “Skip” Gates (1950–)

Gates, H. L., & Steele, C. M. (2009). A conversation with Claude M. Steele. *Du Bois Review: Social Science Research on Race*, 6, 251–271.

Henry Louis Gates Jr. is a chaired professor of English at Harvard University who has been named one of the country’s most prominent African American academicians. He is a famed author, historian, and cultural critic; an Emmy Award winner; and the host of the acclaimed PBS series *Finding Your Roots*. Gates made the national news in 2009 when he was arrested for disorderly conduct by police in Cambridge, Massachusetts. Locked out of his house after returning from a trip abroad, he was confronted by an officer while attempting to enter through his front door. His arrest generated a brouhaha that drew the attention of President Obama, who famously accused the Cambridge police of acting “stupidly” (the prosecutor later dropped all charges against Gates). In this interview-based article, Gates and psychologist Claude Steele, then at Columbia University (now at the University of California at Berkeley), discussed the phenomenon of stereotype threat (in which a negative stereotype regarding someone’s identity, such as race or gender, is activated) and its pernicious implications for the achievement and life functioning of African American youth (see also entry on Shelby Steele).

David Gelernter (1955–)

Gelernter, D. (1997). The logic of dreams. In P. J. Denning & R. M. Metcalfe (Eds.), *Beyond calculation* (pp. 117–126). New York, NY: Springer.

David Gelernter, a professor at Yale University, is a renowned computer scientist, author, and conservative social critic. His expertise in computing and groundbreaking research in parallel processing nearly cost him his life; in 1993, he sustained serious injuries to his face, chest, and hands after opening a package sent to him by Theodore Kaczynski (the “Unabomber”), who targeted prominent individuals at the forefront of developing new technologies. In this chapter, Gelernter explored the challenges of getting artificially intelligent (AI) systems to model forms of thinking other than concrete problem solving, such as associative thought, creativity, and the emergence of unbidden memories. He concluded that this achievement may turn out to be far more difficult than commonly assumed: “AI’s most important discovery over the next century might turn out to be humility” (p. 126; see also Gelernter, 2016).

Donald Glaser (1926–2013)

Kumar, T., & Glaser, D. A. (1992). Depth discrimination of a line is improved by adding other nearby lines. *Vision Research*, 32, 1667–1676.

Donald Glaser was a physicist who earned a Nobel Prize in 1960 for his invention of the bubble chamber, now an essential apparatus in particle physics. Later in his career, Glaser became interested in neuroscience, especially the physiology of vision. Psychologist David Lykken (1991) cited Glaser as an example of how eminent researchers in the “hard sciences” who take up psychology often find it considerably more difficult than they had anticipated: “Donald Glaser, who won a Nobel Prize for inventing the bubble chamber, became a psychologist and sank into obscurity” (p. 14). In this article, Glaser and his coauthor demonstrated that the depth discrimination of a test line is enhanced by adding adjacent reference lines.

Mary Elizabeth “Tipper” Gore (1948–)

Gore, T. (1993, January). Children and mental illness. *Phi Kappa Phi Journal*, 73(1), 16.

Tipper Gore is the wife of former Vice President Al Gore (they are presently separated); she served as “Second Lady” of the United States from 1993 to 2001. She graduated with a bachelor’s degree in psychology from Boston University and a master’s degree in psychology from Vanderbilt University. Gore has been open about her struggles with clinical depression and has been an outspoken advocate for individuals with mental illness. For example, in 1999 she spearheaded the first White House Conference on Mental Health. In this brief commentary,

she outlined the scope and severity of mental disorders among children. She highlighted several prominent political figures, such as Abraham Lincoln and Winston Churchill, who achieved remarkable success despite their struggles with depression, and the emergence of novel methodologies, such as functional brain imaging, that have the potential to shed light on the causes of mental illness (see also A. Gore, 1990, for an article on homelessness).

William Sealy Gosset, also known as “Student” (1876–1937)

Student. (1908). The probable error of a mean. *Biometrika*, 6, 1–25.

We trust that virtually all readers of this article are aware of Student’s *t* test, which they presumably encountered in their first statistics course. However, some may not know the back story of the classic publication that led to the development of the *t* test. “Student” was the pseudonym of William Sealy Gosset, a chemist who was employed by the Guinness brewery in Dublin, Ireland, when he took a leave to study under the statistician Karl Pearson. In an effort to infuse statistical methodologies into the brewing business, Gosset developed now-classic procedures for comparing beer brands that were later put to good use in psychology, biology, medicine, and scores of other fields. Guinness, in an effort to prevent its competitors from acquiring potentially useful inside information, prohibited its researchers from publishing articles. Hence, Gosset adopted the pen name “Student,” in view of his mentee relationship with Pearson. He went on to publish a number of other influential statistical articles under the same pseudonym (Raju, 2005).

Friedrich Hayek (1899–1992)

Hayek, F. A. (1952). *The sensory order: An inquiry into the foundations of theoretical psychology*. Chicago, IL: University of Chicago Press.

Economist Friedrich August von Hayek (F. A. Hayek) shared the Nobel Prize in economics in 1974; he was also one of the most influential social philosophers of the past century. In this book, cited over 1,900 times according to Google Scholar, Hayek addressed the relation between the domains of the mental and physical and confronted what has come to known as the *hard problem* of consciousness—the still unresolved question of how conscious experiences arise from neural processes (Chalmers, 1995).

Arnold Hutschnecker (1898–2000)

Hutschnecker, A. A. (1960). Medicine and psychiatry in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. *Transactions of the New York Academy of Sciences*, 22(8 Series II), 585–588.

Arnold Hutschnecker was former president Richard Nixon’s psychotherapist. He is the only therapist known to have individually treated a U.S. president (Goode, 2001). He began treating Nixon in the 1950s and saw him in the White House at least twice. In this article, Hutschnecker discussed the state of psychiatry in what was then the Soviet Union, which was largely grounded in Pavlovian theory and such treatments as tranquilizers and sleep therapy, while rejecting psychodynamic therapy and conceptions of the unconscious.

Brian Josephson (1940–)

Josephson, B. D., & Rubik, B. A. (1992). The challenge of consciousness research. *Frontier Perspectives*, 3, 15–19.

Welsh physicist Brian Josephson shared the Nobel Prize in 1973 for his work on superconnectivity and quantum mechanics. He since has become interested in the psychology of consciousness, which has led him to pursue such scientifically questionable endeavors as parapsychology, quantum mysticism, cold fusion, and the notion that water “remembers” molecules that are no longer present, a key foundation for homeopathy. In this rather abstract and opaque article, he and Beverly Rubik lobbied for a variety of approaches to the study of human consciousness, including a heightened emphasis on intuition and introspection and the role of quantum mechanics in understanding awareness of the self.

Kanzi (1980–)

Savage-Rumbaugh, S., Wamba, K., Wamba, P., & Wamba, N. (2007). Welfare of apes in captive environments: Comments on, and by, a specific group of apes. *Journal of Applied Animal Welfare Science*, 10, 7–19.

In what may be the only peer-reviewed psychological article coauthored by nonhumans, the famed bonobo (pygmy chimpanzee) Kanzi (Kanzi Wamba), along with his adopted mother Panbanisch Wamba and his stepbrother Nyota Wamba, “wrote” this article along with primate researcher Sue Savage-Rumbaugh. The authors discussed the implications of the science of bonobos’ cognitive and emotional capacities for the design of captive ape environments. Incidentally, this is not the only scientific article coauthored by a nonhuman animal; the second author of an article published in *Physical Review Letters* (Hetherington & Willard, 1975) was a Siamese cat.

Lorraine Kaufman (date of birth unknown–)

Kaufman, L. (1994). The parenting process project: A social experiment. *Dialectical Anthropology*, 19, 367–372.

Lorraine Kaufman is a psychoanalytically oriented psychotherapist who worked for many years at Cedars-Sinai Medical Center in Los Angeles. In a 2006 interview, David Chase, the creator and producer of the HBO hit series *The Sopranos*, revealed that Jennifer Melfi, the psychotherapist on the show, was based on Kaufman, who also contributed substantially to Melfi's character development. In this article, Kaufman described the results of a large-scale parenting project at Cedars-Sinai involving multidisciplinary treatment staff that was designed to allow parents to openly express feelings of conflict and even hostility toward their infants. Although no formal data were collected, Kaufman reported initially promising results.

Jonathan Kellerman (1949–)

Kellerman, J. (1974). Sex role stereotypes and attitudes toward parental blame for the psychological problems of children. *Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology*, *42*, 153–154.

Jonathan Kellerman, the bestselling author famous for his suspense novels featuring child psychologist Alex Delaware, received his doctorate in clinical psychology from the University of Southern California in 1974. He authored this article on the attribution of the causes of blame for psychopathology. The findings revealed that undergraduates tended to blame fathers primarily for psychological problems deemed to be “masculine” and blamed mothers primarily for psychological problems deemed to be “feminine.”

Antony Kidman (1938–2014)

Kidman, A. D., & Edelman, S. (1997). Developments in psycho-oncology and cognitive behavior therapy in cancer. *Journal of Cognitive Psychotherapy*, *11*, 45–62.

Australian clinical psychologist Antony Kidman was the father of actress Nicole Kidman. In this article, Kidman—who also had a background in biochemistry—and his coauthor reviewed the controversial literature on the relation between psychosocial variables and both the emergence and progression of cancer and described the design of an ongoing study of cognitive behavioral therapy among patients with metastatic breast cancer. The authors acknowledged that the literature on the relation between psychosocial variables and cancer was too preliminary and too methodologically fraught for confident conclusions to be drawn; later researchers have raised further questions concerning the existence and magnitude of this association (McKenna, Zevon, Corn, & Rounds, 1999). Nicole Kidman attributes her interest in

playing DNA pioneer Rosalind Franklin in the recent London play *Photograph* to her father's background in science. An interesting sidenote is that Scientologists have raised concerns that Nicole Kidman's knowledge of psychology may have played a role in her divorce from actor Tom Cruise, a devout Scientologist, given Scientology's deep-seated antagonism toward psychology and psychiatry (Dodge, 2015).

C. Everett Koop (1916–2013)

Koop, C. E. (1987). Report of the Surgeon General's workshop on pornography and public health. *American Psychologist*, *42*, 944–945.

Charles (C.) Everett Koop was a pediatric neurosurgeon and U.S. Surgeon General under President Ronald Reagan; he was probably the best known and most publicly visible Surgeon General in American history. In this brief article, Koop summarized the results of a workshop he commissioned (comprising a number of prominent psychologists, including Albert Bandura, Donn Byrne, Ed Donnerstein, Neil Malamuth, and Dolf Zillman) to examine the impact of pornography on psychological functioning. On the basis of real-world and laboratory research, he concluded that the evidence increasingly pointed to several detrimental effects of pornography on psychological functioning, including punitive attitudes toward women and positive attitudes toward coercive sexuality.

Charles Krauthammer (1950–)

Krauthammer, C., & Klerman, G. L. (1978). Secondary mania: Manic syndromes associated with antecedent physical illness or drugs. *Archives of General Psychiatry*, *35*, 1333–1339.

This article, cited 512 times according to Google Scholar, is one of several on bipolar disorder by Charles Krauthammer. Krauthammer, who majored in political science and economics at McGill University, was then chief psychiatric resident at Massachusetts General Hospital. He is now a prominent conservative commentator and political analyst (on Fox News and other stations), author, and newspaper columnist. In this review, he and psychiatrist Gerald Klerman surveyed the literature on the emergence of manic episodes following metabolic diseases, epilepsy, infections, drugs, cancer, and other medical causes. In a recent interview with Dana Perino, White House press secretary under George W. Bush, Krauthammer quipped:

I do like to joke that there's not much difference in what I do today as a political analyst in Washington

from what I used to do as a psychiatrist in Boston—in both lines of work, I deal every day with people who suffer from paranoia and delusions of grandeur. (Krauthammer & Perino, 2013)

Lisa Kudrow (1963–)

Messinger, H. B., Messinger, M. I., Kudrow, L., & Kudrow, L. V. (1994). Handedness and headache. *Cephalalgia*, *14*, 64–67.

Friends actress Lisa Kudrow served as fourth author on this article with her neurologist father, Lee Kudrow, on the relation between handedness and both cluster and migraine headaches. They reported that the two groups of headache sufferers did not differ significantly from each other or from the expected 10% frequency of left-handedness in males and females. Incidentally, Lisa Kudrow is a frequent migraine sufferer, as is her father.

Eugene Landy (1974–2006)

Landy, E. E. (1967). Sex differences in some aspects of smoking behavior. *Psychological Reports*, *20*, 575–580.

Eugene Landy, nicknamed “Dr. Feelgood,” became infamous for his bizarre and ethically questionable (at best) treatment of Beach Boys cofounder and leader Brian Wilson, whom he medicated heavily and for whom he provided essentially round-the-clock care with a team of assistants (he also treated rock musician Alice Cooper and actor Rod Steiger, among other celebrities). Landy, who was a cowriter of several songs on Wilson’s eponymous solo album, was portrayed by actor Paul Giamatti in the 2015 film *Love & Mercy*. In this decidedly odd article, written during his training at California State University at Los Angeles, Landy purportedly demonstrated that the ways in which men and women open a pack of cigarettes provide support for the psychoanalytic concepts of castration anxiety and penis envy, respectively.

Timothy Leary (1920–1996)

Leary, T. (1955). The theory and measurement methodology of interpersonal communication. *Psychiatry*, *18*, 147–161.

Many readers will recognize the name Timothy Leary as perhaps the foremost 1960s advocate of psychoactive drugs, who popularized such phrases as “turn on, tune in, drop out” and who was named by President Richard Nixon as “the most dangerous man in America (Mansnerus, 1996).” Nevertheless, some readers may not know that prior to his (mis)adventures in “psychopharmacology,”

Leary was a faculty member at the University of California at Berkeley and, later, at Harvard University (see also entry on Richard Alpert [Baba Ram Dass]), where he conducted pioneering theorizing and research on interpersonal psychology, including interpersonal models of personality. Earlier, as a master’s student at Washington State University, Leary studied under famed educational psychologist and psychometrician Lee J. Cronbach. In this article, Leary examined methodologies for studying interpersonal interactions and their implications for personality theory.

Lee Loevinger (1913–2004)

Loevinger, L. (1968). The ambiguous mirror: The reflective-projective theory of broadcasting and mass communications. *Journal of Broadcasting & Electronic Media*, *12*, 97–116.

Lee Loevinger was an esteemed attorney and judge who served on the Minnesota Supreme Court. A member of the Federal Communications Commission, he is considered by many to be the “father of the 911 area code” because he argued forcefully—and successfully—that AT&T should institute a universal number for responding to emergencies. He was also the brother of Washington University psychologist Jane Loevinger, known for her influential writings on ego development (for which she constructed a widely used sentence completion test) and on psychometrics, particularly construct validity. In this article, Loevinger contended that the mass media, including television, radio, and magazines, act as “mirrors,” reflecting the ideas, emotions, views, and other psychological attributes of their audience. Like his sister, he underscored the psychological importance of the ego, emphasizing the individual’s projection of the self when reacting to media broadcasts: The listener, he proposed, “projects his own ego into what he sees or hears and is frequently dissatisfied when he finds the picture unflattering” (p. 111).

Robert “Bob” Mankoff (1944–)

Mickes, L., Walker, D. E., Parris, J. L., Mankoff, R., & Christenfeld, N. J. S. (2011). Who’s funny: Gender stereotypes, humor production, and memory bias. *Psychonomic Bulletin & Review*, *19*, 108–112.

Readers may not recognize him by name, but even a casual reader of *The New Yorker* magazine will surely recognize Bob Mankoff’s cartoons, as their style is distinctive, and they often play on psychological themes (for examples, see <http://www.bobmankoff.com/cartoons>), consistent with his training. Mankoff nearly

received a doctorate in experimental psychology from Queens College before abandoning ship: “I quit when my experimental animal [a pigeon] died. I took it as an omen and became a cartoonist” (Collins, 2004). In this article, Mankoff, the current cartoon editor for *The New Yorker*, and his coauthors used cartoon caption writing to examine the hypothesis that men are funnier than women. Their findings suggested that women view men as funnier than women because they misattribute humorous attributes to them as a result of gender stereotypes.

Philip McGraw, also known as “Dr. Phil” (1950–)

Achterberg, J., McGraw, P., & Lawlis, G. F. (1981). Rheumatoid arthritis: A study of relaxation and temperature biofeedback training as an adjunctive therapy. *Biofeedback and Self-Regulation*, 6, 207–223.

This article appears to be the lone peer-reviewed publication by the well-known pop psychologist, author, and television personality, Dr. Phillip McGraw (“Dr. Phil”). It may be depressing for many readers of this journal to learn that Dr. Phil has been widely described as the best-known mental health professional in the world. In this article, based on his doctoral thesis at North Texas State University (now the University of North Texas), he reported the results of two studies on the efficacy of biofeedback in treating rheumatoid arthritis. The authors noted positive effects of treatment (e.g., pain and tension reduction as well as improved sleep) and an advantage on measures of patients’ physical functioning for both relaxation and temperature-controlled biofeedback compared with physiotherapy.

Tito Mukhopadhyay (1989–)

Mukhopadhyay, T. R., & Biklen, D. (2005). II: Questions and answers. In D. Biklin (Ed.), *Autism and the myth of the person alone* (pp. 1111–1119). New York: New York University Press.

In this chapter, the first author ostensibly responded to questions from Dr. Douglas Biklen of Syracuse University using the discredited technique of facilitated communication (Biklen introduced facilitated communication to the United States in the early 1990s). This method, which continues to be widely used for autism spectrum disorder and other developmental disabilities (Lilienfeld, Marshall, Todd, & Shane, 2014), purportedly allows nonverbal individuals to communicate with the help of an aide who stabilizes their hand and arm movements as they type on a keyboard. Nevertheless, facilitated communication is now known to “work” by means of the ideomotor (Ouija

board) effect, whereby the aide is inadvertently guiding the nonverbal individual’s fingers to the desired letters (see Jacobson, Mulick, & Schwartz, 1995). As a consequence, the words in this chapter almost surely derived from the mind of his facilitator, not of Mukhopadhyay (see Johnson & Stubblefield, 2011, for another example).

John Nash (1928–2015)

Nash, J. (1953). Two-person cooperative games. *Econometrica: Journal of the Econometric Society*, 21, 128–140.

This classic article (cited 3,145 times according to Google Scholar) was penned by mathematician John Forbes Nash, who won the Nobel Prize in Economics in 1994 and who was subject of the 2001 Academy-Award-winning film *A Beautiful Mind*. In this publication, he outlined the mathematics of two-person interpersonal interactions (games) involving an element of threat. Nash noted that his mathematical formulation could be applied to a host of economic situations in which two individuals can cooperate (see Benjamin, 2003, for a brief discussion of Nash’s Nobel Prize and its implications for social science research).

Mehmet Oz, also known as “Dr. Oz” (1960–)

Hermele, S., Olivo, E. L., Namerow, P., & Oz, M. C. (2007). Illness representations and psychological distress in patients undergoing coronary artery bypass graft surgery. *Psychology, Health & Medicine*, 12, 580–591.

Dr. Mehmet Oz, the best-selling author and medical popularizer better known to his hordes of television fans as “Dr. Oz,” is a professor of surgery at Columbia University. He has been widely criticized by many scientists for his uncritical promotion of a host of unsupported complementary and alternative medical treatments. In this article, he and his collaborators reported that patients’ perceptions of their heart disease as chronic were related to several negative outcomes, including diminished perceived control over their illness, efficacy of treatment, and quality-of-life functioning.

Wolfgang Pauli (1900–1958)

Jung, C. J., & Pauli, W. (1957). The interpretation of nature and psyche. *British Journal for the Philosophy of Science*, 8, 29–57.

Nobel-Prize-winning physicist Wolfgang Pauli, who was one of the pioneers of quantum mechanics, participated in

this conversation with famed Swiss psychiatrist Carl Gustav Jung on the nature of synchronicity (coincidental events with no actual causal relation that are connected by meaning), a purportedly mystical phenomenon that both scholars found to be plausible. Following his divorce, Pauli was psychoanalyzed by Jung's assistant, Erna Rosenbaum, and later by Jung himself. Pauli corresponded with Jung frequently and influenced Jung's belief in a deeper order of reality, which Jung came to believe could account for psychic phenomena, as well as Jung's observations of commonalities between synchronicity and quantum theory.

Linus Pauling (1901–1944)

Pauling, L. (1968, April 19). Orthomolecular psychiatry: Varying the concentrations of substances normally present in the human body may control mental disease. *Science*, *160*, 265–271.

Linus Pauling is the only person to have won two unshared Nobel Prizes. He was named one of the 20 greatest scientists of all time by *New Scientist* magazine. Later in his career, he became fascinated by the prospects that orthomolecular psychiatry, including the massive ingestion of megavitamins (e.g., Vitamin C), could be used to treat schizophrenia and other severe mental afflictions. Nevertheless, research has offered no support for Pauling's claims or for orthomolecular psychiatry more broadly. In this article, which was published in the journal *Science* and has been cited 437 times according to Google Scholar, Pauling explored the since-discredited claim that the genetic susceptibility to schizophrenia contributes to a deficiency in the levels of certain vitamins in the brain.

Drew Pinsky, also known as “Dr. Drew” (1958–)

Young, S. M., & Pinsky, D. (2006). Narcissism and celebrity. *Journal of Research in Personality*, *40*, 463–471.

Drew Pinsky, better known as “Dr. Drew” to viewers of his regular HLN program *Dr. Drew on Call*, is an addiction medicine specialist who has treated a number of celebrities with chemical dependency. In this article, Pinsky and his coauthor demonstrated that (breaking news!) celebrities obtained higher scores on a self-reported narcissism measure than did noncelebrities. Reality show stars (more breaking news) were the most narcissistic of all.

Natalie Portman (1981–)

Baird, A. A., Kagan, J., Gaudette, T., Walz, K. A., Hershlag, N., & Boas, D. A. (2002). Frontal lobe activation during

object permanence: Data from near-infrared spectroscopy. *NeuroImage*, *16*, 1120–1126.

Academy-Award-winning American actress Natalie Hershlag, who later adopted the stage name of Natalie Portman, was a psychology major at Harvard University when she coauthored this article with several prominent researchers, including psychologist Jerome Kagan, on brain imaging correlates of the development of object permanence in humans. The authors reported that prefrontal cortical activity is related to the emergence of object permanence.

Joseph Ransohoff (1915–2001)

Hoch, P. H., Pool, J. L., Ransohoff, J., Cattell, J. P., & Pennes, H. H. (1955). The psychosurgical treatment of pseudoneurotic schizophrenia. *American Journal of Psychiatry*, *111*, 653–658.

Many readers are probably unfamiliar with the name Joseph Ransohoff; however, those with more than a few gray hairs, like the authors of this article, may recall the immensely popular 1960s television show *Ben Casey*, which featured the medical and romantic adventures of a handsome young surgeon. Ransohoff, a prominent neurosurgeon, was a consultant to the show and was believed to have been a prime inspiration behind Casey's character. In this article, Ransohoff and his colleagues examined the effects of psychosurgery, including topectomy (removal of portions of the prefrontal cortex), on “pseudoneurotic schizophrenia,” then believed by some to be a subtype of the disorder. The authors reported promising results for the procedure, a conclusion that has not stood the test of time (Valenstein, 1986).

Peter Mark Roget (1779–1869)

Roget, P. M. (1825). Explanation of an optical deception in the appearance of the spokes of a wheel seen through vertical apertures. *Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences*, *65*, 131–140.

London-born physician Peter Mark Roget would probably have approved of our detailed list of entries, as he was a dedicated list maker from the time he was a child. Roget's *Thesaurus*, first published in 1852 when Roget was 73 years old, continues to be a valuable resource for writers of all ages, and has been called the third most important book after the Bible and *Webster's Dictionary*. Less well known is the fact that Roget also made important contributions to physiology and visual perception, including the study of visual illusions. He also became an outspoken critic of the then-popular discipline of phrenology (Kruger & Finger, 2012). In this article, Roget

described the illusion of curvature of spokes on a rolling carriage wheel when viewed through a series of vertical bars. His focus on illusions arising from the persistence of images on the retina paved the way for devices, such as the Zoetrope, which was crucial to the creation of early motion pictures.

Emily Rosa (1987–)

Rosa, L., Rosa, E., Sarner, L., & Barrett, S. (1998). A close look at therapeutic touch. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 279, 1005–1010.

With this publication, 9-year old Emily Rosa became the youngest person to author a peer-reviewed medical article; it was coauthored with her mother Linda Rosa (a registered nurse) and others. The study described in the article was based on Emily's fourth-grade science project and soon became a media sensation. It tested the ability of practitioners of "therapeutic touch," a widely used but entirely unsupported intervention for physical and psychological disorders, to detect invisible energy fields, a capacity that these practitioners purportedly possess. In fact, practitioners of therapeutic touch performed nonsignificantly worse than chance on this task, undermining one of the core presuppositions of the technique. Emily Rosa went on to graduate from the University of Colorado at Denver with a major in psychology.

Bertrand Russell (1872–1970)

Russell, B. (1938). The relevance of psychology to logic. *Aristotelian Society Supplementary*, 17, 42–53.

The great British philosopher, skeptic, and mathematician Bertrand Russell made several largely unappreciated forays into psychology. In this article, a summary of a presentation in a symposium, Russell discussed the contribution of psychology to understanding how people ascribe meaning to words. He challenged coparticipant R. B. Braithwait's claim to certain knowledge of the meaning of words. Russell wrote extensively about psychology in other venues, including his book, *Analysis of Mind* (1921/2005), in which he explored consciousness, perception, emotions, and memory, among other topics.

Carl Sagan (1934–1996)

Sagan, C. (1986). Night walkers and mystery mongers: Sense and nonsense at the edge of science. *Skeptical Inquirer*, 10, 218–222.

In this entertaining and enlightening article, adapted from his book, *Broca's Brain* (Sagan, 1979), Cornell University astronomer and science writer Carl Sagan confronted the psychological reasons for uncritical belief in paranormal claims, including the human tendencies to weight hits more than misses, rely on anecdotal evidence, and be unduly guided by emotion when evaluating evidence. Much of Sagan's writing on critical thinking has influenced psychology educators concerned with encouraging students to distinguish scientific from pseudoscientific claims (e.g., Smith, 2011).

Lee Salk (1926–1992)

Salk, L. (1962). Mother's heartbeat as an imprinting stimulus. *Transactions of the New York Academy of Sciences*, 24, 753–763.

Lee Salk was a child psychologist and professor at Cornell University Medical Center. Like his older brother Jonas Salk, virologist and inventor of the polio vaccine, Lee Salk was keenly interested in the intersection between medicine and public health. Lee Salk was an expert in parenting and played a key role in the formation of the field of pediatric psychology (Mesibov, 1984); he also appeared on numerous television shows to discuss psychological research on parenting. In this article, Salk contended that human fetuses imprint on the heartbeat of their mothers, akin to the imprinting of newborn birds on their mothers or other moving objects. He further argued that the sensory experience of the fetus should become a prime focus of further investigation.

Arthur Schawlow (1921–1999)

Schawlow, A. T., & Schawlow, A. L. (1985). The endless search for help. In M. F. Brady & P. Gunther (Eds.), *Integrating moderately and severely handicapped learners: Strategies that work* (pp. 5–15). Springfield, IL: Charles Thomas.

Arthur Schawlow shared the 1981 Nobel Prize in physics for his seminal work on lasers. He also had a son, Arthur Jr., who suffered from severe autism spectrum disorder. Late in his life, Schawlow became a major advocate of the now debunked technique of facilitated communication (see entry on Tito Mukhopadhyay), and was featured in the classic *Frontline* video "Prisoners of Silence" (Palfreman, 1993), which presented forceful arguments against the effectiveness of this method. In this chapter, he and his wife discussed the history of facilitated communication and their ostensibly positive experiences with it.

Barry Scheck (1949–)

Scheck, B. C. (2005). Barry Scheck lectures on wrongful convictions. *Drake Law Review*, 54, 597–601.

Famed criminal attorney Barry Scheck was thrust into the public eye in 1995 when he served as counsel on the O. J. Simpson criminal defense team (see also entry on Alan Dershowitz). Today, Scheck serves as codirector of the Innocence Project at Yeshiva University's Benjamin N. Cardozo School of Law, an organization responsible for freeing more than 340 wrongfully convicted people on the basis of DNA testing or retesting. In this article, Scheck discussed the role of DNA evidence in postconviction exonerations, problems with mistaken eyewitness identification, and needed reforms in eyewitness identification and crime laboratory procedures.

Laura Schlessinger, also known as “Dr. Laura” (1947–)

Schlessinger, L. C. (1982). Counseling families with homosexual children. *Journal of Sex Education and Therapy*, 8, 25–28.

Dr. Laura Schlessinger, better known as “Dr. Laura” to her legions of loyal fans, is a controversial talk radio “therapist” and conservative commentator well known for her tough love approach to her call-in listeners. Although she refers to herself as Dr. Laura, her doctoral degree is actually in physiology, but she earned a certificate in marriage and family counseling from the University of Southern California. In this little-known article (cited only once according to Google Scholar), written while she served on the faculty of Pepperdine University (California), she described approaches to counseling families with gay youths and to addressing the fears and concerns of these families, as well as of gay children themselves. Consistent with her socially conservative perspective, she recommended that parents express unconditional acceptance of children who “come out as gay” while not necessarily approving of their sexual orientation.

William Shockley (1910–1989)

Shockley, W. (1987). Jensen's data on Spearman's hypothesis: No artifact [Commentary]. *Behavioral and Brain Sciences*, 10, 512.

Nobel Prize Laureate in physics William Shockley earned his reputation as a brilliant researcher and inventor for his pioneering work on developing the transistor. Nevertheless, he also earned his reputation as a shockingly (pardon the bad pun) eccentric scientist by advocating

for the voluntary sterilization of individuals with IQs of less than 100 and for donating his sperm to the Repository for Germinal Choice, a sperm bank dedicated to producing children with high IQs. In this brief commentary, Shockley defended educational psychologist Arthur Jensen's claim that the statistical analyses Jensen conducted support a genetic basis for racial differences in intelligence (see also Shockley, 1971). The arguments of Shockley and Jensen have been challenged forcefully by many prominent scholars in the intelligence literature (e.g., Nisbett et al., 2012; Sternberg, 2007).

Alan Sokal (1955–)

Brown, N. J., Sokal, A. D., & Friedman, H. L. (2013). The complex dynamics of wishful thinking: The critical positivity ratio. *American Psychologist*, 68, 801–813.

New York University physicist Alan Sokal is best known to the general public for his expose of postmodernism, often dubbed the “Sokal hoax” (see Sokal, 1996), in which he duped the journal *Social Text* into accepting an entirely nonsensical article replete with pseudo-profound assertions (“the infinitedimensional invariance group erodes the distinction between observer and observed; the pi of Euclid and the G of Newton, formerly thought to be constant and universal, are now perceived in their ineluctable historicity”; Sokal, 1996, p. 222). In this widely discussed article, he and his collaborators debunked the mathematics underpinning the much-hyped *positivity ratio* of positive psychology (Fredrickson & Losada, 2005), which posits that a ratio of 2.903 positive emotions to each negative emotion is associated with optimal adjustment.

Shelby Steele (1946–)

Steele, S. (1989). Being black and feeling blue: Black hesitation on the brink. *American Scholar*, 58, 497–508.

Shelby Steele, a self-described “Black conservative,” is the Marion E. Oster Senior Fellow at Stanford University's Hoover Institution. As a highly visible columnist, author, and documentary filmmaker, he has expressed strong opposition to affirmative action and governmental policies that he contends have hindered personal responsibility and the development of a culture of achievement among African Americans. His views contrast sharply with those of his identical twin brother, Claude Steele (see entry on Henry Louis “Skip” Gates), who has identified contextual influences (e.g., stereotype threat and racial discrimination) as fundamental to racial achievement gaps in education and the workplace. In this article, Shelby Steele provided anecdotes from his personal

experiences in a segregated school to bolster his analysis of how ambition and achievement among blacks are stifled by the myth of black inferiority. He asserted that these traits also are impeded by a self-fulfilling doubt and hesitancy that renders taking advantage of new opportunities for success in mainstream society intimidating.

Gertrude Stein (1874–1946)

Stein, G. (1898). Cultivated motor automatism; a study of character in its relation to attention. *Psychological Review*, 5, 295–306.

The famed American writer Gertrude Stein was a student of William James at Harvard University. In this investigation, she examined individual differences in susceptibility to the ideomotor (Ouija board) effect. Later, Harvard psychologist B. F. Skinner (1934) described Stein's work on the ideomotor effect and automatic writing in a popular magazine article. She identified two types of responders to the ideomotor effect: Type 1 (imaginative, nervous, and in good physical condition) and Type 2 (inattentive, suggestible, less vigorous, and having poor circulation). Under the mentorship of James, Stein had coauthored another article on the ideomotor effect (Solomons & Stein, 1896).

Chelsey B. “Sully” Sullenberger (1951–)

Wagoner, J. H., & Sullenberger, C. B. (1978). Pupillary size as an indicator of preference in humor. *Perceptual and Motor Skills*, 47, 779–782.

The previously unknown pilot Sully Sullenberger became an overnight hero on January 15, 2009, when he guided U.S. Airways Flight 1949, with 155 people on board, to a safe landing on the Hudson River after both of the airplane's engines were disabled by a flock of geese shortly after takeoff from New York's LaGuardia Airport. In 1973, Sullenberger graduated from the United States Air Force Academy in Colorado Springs with a psychology major; he later earned a master's degree in industrial and organizational psychology from Purdue University.

In the study reported in this article (based on work completed while Sullenberger was an undergraduate), the authors found that in a sample of 11 participants, pupillary size was correlated positively with the rated humor of cartoons. It is interesting that a decade before the “miracle on the Hudson,” Sullenberger coauthored a technical paper with scientists from the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) on identifying and responding to decision errors in aviation (Martin, Davison, Orasanu, & Sullenberger, 1999).⁴

Teller (1948–)

Macknik, S. L., King, M., Randi, J., Robbins, A., Teller, Thompson, J., & Martinez-Conde, S. (2008). Attention and awareness in stage magic: Turning tricks into research. *Nature Reviews Neuroscience*, 9, 871–879.

Magician Teller, of Penn and Teller fame, collaborated on this article on how knowledge of magic can inform the psychological study of perception, attention, and memory. Also coming on board was legendary skeptic and renowned magician James “The Amazing” Randi (1928–). This article is merely one illustration among several of how magicians, who are experts in misdirection, have begun to inform psychologists' understanding of cognitive processes and phenomena, including inattentional blindness and change blindness (see Stone, 2012).

Mark Vonnegut (1947–)

Vonnegut, M. (2010). Personal reflections on diagnosis. *Journal of Mental Health*, 19, 373–375.

Mark Vonnegut is a Massachusetts physician who was once named the Number 1 pediatrician in Boston by *Boston Magazine* (Wanucha, 2011). He is also the son of famed novelist Kurt Vonnegut. Mark Vonnegut became known in his own right for his powerful book *The Eden Express* (Vonnegut, 1975), an autobiographical account of his psychosis (which was initially diagnosed as schizophrenia but later diagnosed as bipolar disorder) following his graduation from college and his recovery from it. In this article, Mark Vonnegut used his experiences with mental illness as a backdrop for exploring present-day limitations in the understanding and treatment of psychosis, including the failure of successive versions of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* to markedly enhance patient outcomes.

Elizabeth Warren (1949–)

Himmelstein, D. U., Warren, E., Thorne, D., & Woolhandler, S. J. (2005, February 8). Illness and injury as contributors to bankruptcy. *Health Affairs*. Retrieved from <http://ssrn.com/abstract=664565>

In this article, Massachusetts Senator, prominent Democratic party leader, and former Harvard law professor Elizabeth Warren and her colleagues examined medical problems as influences on bankruptcy, along with the impact of bankruptcy on physical health. The authors touched on mental illnesses and behavioral problems, including gambling, as contributors to bankruptcy. They found that about half of the 1,771 personal bankruptcy

filers they surveyed cited medical causes, including psychological causes, for their legal action.

Neil Clark Warren (1934–)

Bock, D. C., & Warren, N. C. (1972). Religious belief as a factor in obedience to destructive commands. *Review of Religious Research*, 13, 185–191.

Neil Clark Warren, developer of the religiously inspired Internet dating website eHarmony.com and a regular fixture on television commercials for the company, coauthored this article while on the faculty of Fuller Theological Seminary. In the study reported, Warren and his collaborator found that both extreme religious believers and extreme religious nonbelievers were most likely to disobey the experimenter's orders in a Milgram-type obedience paradigm (Milgram, 1963); moderate believers were the most likely to comply. Another intriguing piece of trivia is the fact that Warren received his doctoral degree from the University of Chicago under the mentorship of Carl Rogers, the founder of client-centered therapy.

James D. Watson (1928–)

Akil, H., Brenner, S., Kandel, E., Kendler, K. S., King, M. C., Scolnick, E., . . . Zoghbi, H. Y. (2010, March 26). The future of psychiatric research: Genomes and neural circuits. *Science*, 327, 1580–1581.

In this article, cowritten with numerous eminent geneticists, biologist James D. Watson, the codiscoverer of the structure of DNA (see entry on Sir Francis Crick), discussed how the integration of research on human genomics and neural circuitry is needed to unlock the mysteries of schizophrenia, bipolar disorder, autism spectrum disorder, and other serious mental illnesses. They called for large-scale collaborative research linking data on personal genomes to data on dysfunctions in neural systems relevant to psychopathology.

Andrew Weil (1942–)

Weil, A. T., Zinberg, N. E., & Nelsen, J. M. (1968, December 13). Clinical and psychological effects of marijuana in man. *Science*, 162, 1234–1242.

Physician Andrew Weil—who has been described as a “guru for holistic health”—has championed the integration of complementary and alternative therapies (e.g., meditation, yoga, dietary, and spiritual approaches) into conventional medical treatment in numerous popular books. He has also promoted vitamins, skin care, and other products under his trademarked brand. While a

student at Harvard, he interacted with Richard Alpert and Timothy Leary (see entries on Richard Alpert [Baba Ram Dass] and Timothy Leary), among others. Weil's apparent rejection, in some cases, of evidence-based approaches to medical problems and his commercial activities have attracted a fair amount of criticism from established medical scientists. In this article, Andrew Weil and his colleagues were among the first researchers to describe the physical and psychological effects of marijuana. They reported that the physiological changes induced by marijuana were negligible and included reddening of the eyes and moderate increases in heart rate. Impairments on simple intellectual and psychomotor tests among regular users were not evident; there was somewhat more impairment found among naïve users unaccustomed to the effects of the drug.

Michael Alan Weiner, also known as “Michael Savage” (1942–)

Weiner, M. A. (1994). Herbal antioxidants in clinical practice. *Journal of Orthomolecular Medicine*, 9, 167–176.

Michael Alan Weiner, better known by the pseudonym Michael Savage, is a prominent and controversial conservative radio talk show host infamous for his confrontational approach to call-in listeners. In this article, based on a conference presentation, he surveyed the literature on the use of herbal antioxidants in the treatment of physical and psychological ailments, including the use of ginkgo for memory loss and schisandra for depression. Subsequent research findings have not been kind to Weiner's sanguine conclusions regarding these herbal remedies. For example, findings from most controlled studies indicate that ginkgo exerts negligible or, at best, modest effects on cognitive functions (Gold, Cahill, & Wenk, 2002).

Brian Weiss (1944–)

Kupfer, D. J., Weiss, B. L., Foster, F. G., Detre, T. P., Delgado, J., & McPartland, R. (1974). Psychomotor activity in affective states. *Archives of General Psychiatry*, 30, 765–768.

Psychiatrist Brian Weiss is author of the blockbuster best-seller *Many Lives, Many Masters* (Weiss, 1988), which has sold over 1.5 million copies (as of this writing, it is still listed by Amazon.com as the Number 1 book in its extrasensory perception category). He is a major proponent of the use of past-life regression therapy and an avowed believer in reincarnation. He appeared on the *Oprah Winfrey Show* to discuss his interests in reincarnation and frequently gives popular workshops on the use of

past-life hypnotic regression therapy, a technique for which there is a resounding absence of scientific support (e.g., Nash, 1987). Surprisingly, prior to his hypnotic endeavors, he was a respected academic; for example, he was chair of the Department of Psychiatry at Mount Sinai Medical Center in Miami and has numerous peer-reviewed publications to his name. In this article, written earlier in his career while he was on the psychiatry faculty of the University of Pittsburgh, he and his coauthors (including David Kupfer, who later became cochair of the task force responsible for producing the fifth edition of the *DSM-5*; (American Psychiatric Association, 2013) found that patients with unipolar disorder exhibited higher levels of motoric activity than did those with bipolar disorder. These differences diminished following effective treatment.

Ruth Westheimer, also known as “Dr. Ruth” (1928–)

Westheimer, R. K. (2000). Partner and relationship issues in the treatment of erectile dysfunction. *The American Journal of Managed Care*, 6(12, Suppl.), S639–S640.

Dr. Ruth Westheimer, affectionately known as Dr. Ruth, is a prominent sex therapist and author who became an instantly recognizable television personality during the 1980s. She studied psychology at the Sorbonne in Paris before receiving her doctorate in education from Columbia University in 1970. Dr. Ruth became famous for her unmistakable German accent and her advocacy of greater openness regarding sexuality. In this brief article, based on a symposium presentation, she hailed the development of medications (specifically Viagra, which came on the market in 1998) for erectile dysfunction. At the same time, she cautioned that without a thoughtful consideration of psychological factors, couples in which the male newly experiences regular erections may encounter new challenges, including the potential for infidelity and changes in their sexual power hierarchy. She concluded by reminding readers that “the most significant factors affecting sexual performance are not physical but psychological” (p. S640).

Concluding Thoughts

We hope that our far-ranging “listicle” has succeeded in activating the collective P300s of readers and in providing a rich feast for lovers of psychological trivia and historians of psychology. Just as important, we hope that it has underscored the penetration of psychological knowledge into academic circles and the more encompassing cultural milieu. Perhaps more than almost any scientific discipline, the sweep of psychology is remarkably broad.

Furthermore, we believe that our article has illustrated amply some of the rewards and risks inherent in crossing traditional disciplinary boundaries. With respect to rewards, we have highlighted just a few of the myriad ways in which individuals outside traditional academic circles within psychology have added to psychological knowledge. With respect to risks, it is noteworthy that although several Nobel Laureates in physics ventured into psychology late in their careers, none to our knowledge has made any enduring substantive contributions to this field. In fact, at least two of them, Josephson and Shockley, have been invoked as exemplars of how brilliant individuals in one scientific field can fall disastrously flat in a different field (Randi, 2003; Shurkin, 2006). Writing of Shockley and his unabashed advocacy of the position that extant data strongly support a genetic basis for racial differences in intelligence, a biographer noted that “many scientists have stretched beyond their field and made fools of themselves, or harmed their good name. Few have gone to the lengths Bill Shockley did to earn the opprobrium of his peers or the public” (Shurkin, 2006, viii). Chemist Linus Pauling’s misadventures in orthomolecular therapy have similarly been held up by some as a case study in the perils of scientific hubris (e.g., Barrett, 1995).

These failures are hardly unique; the histories of science and literature are replete with examples of brilliant thinkers in one domain of study committing whopping blunders in a new one (Hyman, 2002; Shermer, 2002; see also Willingham, 2007, for evidence that critical thinking in one field rarely translates into critical thinking in others). Take Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, the creator of Sherlock Holmes, in many ways the fictional prototype of the quintessential critical thinker (Konnikova, 2013). The brilliant Doyle was taken in by a preposterous hoax, the infamous Cottingley Fairies photographs of 1917 and 1920, becoming convinced that the two young girls in these images were interacting with impish, winged characters from a spirit world (Hines, 2003; for these photographs, see http://hoaxes.org/photo_database/image/the_cottingley_fairies/). Even after the photographs were exposed as amateurish fakes—they were cutouts from a children’s fantasy book—Doyle continued to insist that they constituted proof of paranormal phenomena.

Of course, one must be circumspect in drawing sweeping conclusions from a handful of eminent scientists and authors. Bearing this caveat in mind, we provisionally offer two complementary conjectures for what we dub the *Conan Doyle effect*. First, we suspect that some highly intelligent scientists in other domains underestimate the formidable conceptual and methodological challenges of psychological research (Lykken, 1991). Biologist E. O. Wilson (1998) suggested that psychology and other social sciences are the genuine “hard sciences,” because their

foci of study are frequently resistant to straightforward answers (see also Lilienfeld, 2012). Indeed, Meehl (1978) offered an admittedly selective list of 20 factors that make psychology intrinsically difficult, such as nuisance variables, individual differences, cultural influences, unknown critical events over the course of every person's development, highly probabilistic associations among variables, and the vast number of variables impinging on virtually every psychological phenomenon. Many scientists hailing from the natural sciences may not fully grasp the nature or magnitude of these complexities. Fueling this blind spot may be a more pervasive propensity to regard psychological questions as inherently easier than those in the natural sciences, such as physics and chemistry. This tendency emerges early in childhood and dissipates over time, but it seems to persist in subtle form in adulthood (Keil, Lockhart, & Schlegel, 2010).

Our second hypothesis stems from findings that measures of intelligence and critical thinking, the latter as operationalized by an ability to overcome or compensate for biases (e.g., confirmation bias), tend to display only modest intercorrelations (Stanovich & West, 2008). One potential explanation for this striking divergence comes from the writings of Sternberg (2002, 2004), who argued that foolishness, which he defined as the inverse of wisdom, often derives from the tendency of some intelligent people to erroneously believe themselves to be immune to foolish behavior. Two cognitive fallacies delineated by Sternberg seem particularly apropos in this context: *unrealistic optimism*, whereby smart people believe that their intellectual endeavors all will turn out fine in the end, and *omniscience*, whereby smart people believe that they know far more than they do. Both fallacies can predispose to unwise scholarly exploits among highly intelligent individuals.

We conjecture that the intrinsic difficulty of the subject matter of psychology, along with some scientists' failure to adequately appreciate this difficulty, interacts with their unrealistic optimism and omniscience to foster the Conan Doyle effect. Some scientists who have achieved remarkable breakthroughs in physics and chemistry, for instance, may assume that their considerable intellect will allow them to vanquish unresolved psychological problems with equal facility. Yet they may discover to their surprise that psychology may not be quite as simple or self-evident as it appears (Lilienfeld, Lynn, Ruscio, & Beyerstein, 2009). Alternatively, they may plow ahead with utmost confidence, largely oblivious to serious shortcomings in their reasoning.

In closing, we encourage further research, both qualitative and quantitative, on the variables that predict when and why nonpsychologists who waded into psychology succeed in some cases, yet fail miserably in others. We also encourage further historical investigation of the

intellectual contributions of nonpsychologists to psychology and allied disciplines. In this vein, we look forward to suggestions from readers for publications that we have unforgivably and inexplicably overlooked and indulge their patience in awaiting our forthcoming publication, "You'll Never Guess Who Wrote That: The Sequel," perhaps to be written with a surprising coauthor or two.

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The authors declared that they had no conflicts of interest with respect to their authorship or the publication of this article.

Notes

1. Several psychological authors who are relatives of prominent individuals did not make our list because they are extremely well known as psychological scholars to academicians and hence did not fulfill our admittedly subjective criterion of surprisingness. They include autism spectrum disorder researcher Simon Baron Cohen, who is cousin of comedian Sacha Baron Cohen of *Borat* fame (Baron Cohen, Leslie, & Smith, 1985); Denise Kandel, psychiatric epidemiologist and wife of neuropsychiatrist and Nobel Laureate Eric Kandel (Kandel, 1984); Kenneth Gergen, social psychologist and brother of four-time presidential advisor and political analyst David Gergen (Gergen, 1985); and Nora Volkow, psychiatrist and director of the National Institute on Drug Abuse, who is great-granddaughter of Marxist revolutionary and Soviet political leader Leon Trotsky (Volkow & Koob, 2015).

2. Some other noteworthy and potentially surprising individuals who did not make our "cut" but may nonetheless be of interest to readers: Andrea Dotti, psychiatrist and husband of actress Audrey Hepburn (Dotti et al., 1981); Loren Grey, psychologist and son of Western novel writer Zane Grey (Grey, 1954); A. Ronald Sorvino, psychiatrist and brother of actor Paul Sorvino and uncle of actress Mina Sorvino (Sorvino, 1973); Lise van Susteren, psychiatrist and sister of television political show host Greta van Susteren (van Susteren, 2002); William Henry Grier, psychiatrist and father of comedian David Alan Grier (Grier, 1967); Alan P. Bell, former psychologist at the Kinsey Institute at Indiana University and father of violinist Joshua Bell (Bailey & Bell, 1993); J. Steven Snow, clinical psychologist and brother of former White House press secretary under George W. Bush, Tony Snow (Snow & Paternito, 1986); Stephen Joseph Bergman, psychiatrist and real name of novelist Samuel Shem (Bergman & Surrey, 2000); Reuben Fine, psychoanalyst and U.S. chess grandmaster (Fine, 1955); and psychiatrist and Fox News television analyst Keith Ablow (e.g., Nadelson, Belitsky, Seeman, & Ablow, 1994). Also ending up on the cutting room floor were several politicians who have penned articles on the need for mental health parity and mental reform more broadly, such as former New Mexico governor Pete Domenici (Domenici, 1993), former Rhode Island

Congressman and son of former Senator Edward “Ted” Kennedy, Patrick Kennedy (Kennedy, 2004), and the late Minnesota Senator Paul Wellstone (Shaffer, Cutler, & Wellstone, 1994).

3. This and other Google Scholar searches in the article were conducted on June 25, 2016.

4. We thank Captain Sullenberger and his assistants Carie Ferreira McGrane and Andrea Sanchez for confirming that he was the coauthor of this article and to alerting us to the technical paper he coauthored with NASA scientists.

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