339.4 The crisis in psychology
Bakan D., York University, North York, Ontario, Canada
The crisis of psychology is not the lack of psychologists or lack of literature being produced. It is in the poor development of our understanding of human life, the science itself, and the relationship of the science to the world. Three senses in which there has been loss, subject matter, method, and mission, are discussed. The loss with respect to subject matter is associated with the systematic denial of the self-evident fact that mentation is essential to human conduct. The recent historical role of psychology in promoting the unfortunate idea that the main purpose of education is to fix responses rather than to enlighten and liberate is indicated.

339.5 Computer-assisted assessment from a normative point of view
Westmeyer H., Free University of Berlin, Germany
To avoid typical errors frequently occurring in the course of diagnostic processes, a normative approach to the diagnostic process is suggested and exemplified by an algorithmic model on the basis of an exact explication of the concepts of diagnosis, prognosis, and decision. Problems of implementing such a strictly normative model are discussed, and a more realistic, moderately normative model of the diagnostic process is proposed. Available software products relevant to this kind of normative approach are mentioned, and a program system which assists the psychological assessor in his or her efforts to implement a moderately normative model of the diagnostic process is outlined.

340 IPS
Psychology of paranormal and pseudoscientific beliefs (C.C. French)

340.1 Believing in luck
Smith M.D., University of Hertfordshire, Hatfield, UK
This paper presents a qualitative analysis of the structure, nature and implications of individuals’ beliefs about luck. Interview and questionnaire data were collected from 59 individuals who considered themselves either very lucky or very unlucky. The data strongly suggested that belief in luck is related to, but significantly different from, belief in the paranormal, fate and superstition. In addition, the beliefs also differed from the assumptions psychologists typically make about the nature of luck, and have implications for people's under-