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The

# *IAAP Bulletin*

The International Association  
of Applied Psychology



**The International Congress of Psychology (ICP2016) will be held  
at Pacifico Yokohama, Japan  
from July 24th (Sunday) to July 29th (Friday) in 2016**



**WILEY  
Blackwell**

Editor: Valerie Hearn, USA

Email for submissions: [vcheam@comcast.net](mailto:vcheam@comcast.net)

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# Editorial



*Valerie Hearn,  
IAAP Bulletin Editor*

Welcome to the January, 2016 Bulletin. We have many wonderful articles and announcements herein for your reading pleasure. First, you have probably already seen the gorgeous photo on the front cover which reminds us of the upcoming International Congress of Psychology (ICP) in Yokohama which will occur in a few months. For more information, see the announcement of the ICP in the Upcoming Conferences section.

As most of you probably know, we lost two IAAP luminaries in 2015, Ray Fowler and Claude Lévy-Leboyer. Both had been Presidents of our association. They both made exceptional contributions to applied psychology. Also, they were both extra special for many reasons, some of which you will discover in the Tributes to them written by some of the people who were close to them and/or had been strongly influenced by them.

Our President, Janel Gautier, has spearheaded a number of innovations over the past year which he describes in his article, “President’s Corner”. Also, there are some changes on the horizon, which will substantially improve the way IAAP functions which you will discover in his article. Our wonderful association is on the way to becoming even more wonderful.

Also included in this issue are two very interesting scholarly articles, one from Mike Knowles and the other from Neville Blampied. Mike’s piece recounts the history of IAAP’s governance, and Neville’s describes the contributions of two Frenchmen to our discipline.

Division News is loaded with accounts of Division activities. So many of our members are contributing so much to the improvement of human health and well-being all around the globe. This page (<http://www.iaapsy.org/divisions1>) on the IAAP website lists the Divisions, describes each of them, and tells you how to join up to four Divisions.

In this edition we also have reports of conferences and workshops and announcements of upcoming conferences and workshops, lots of news from Latin America, a report on the tremendous contributions that our IAAP team to the United Nations has made recently, which end up improving people’s lives around the world, announcements of achievements of individual members, and Bob Morgan’s always edifying and entertaining Commentary.

## **Announcement . . .**

. . .of a great opportunity!!!! Maybe you will be the lucky person who will take advantage of it. In 2018, after 12 years, I will be retiring from the position of IAAP Bulletin Editor. IAAP will need a new one. Ideally, the lucky person will start soon helping me edit the four issues that will be published before July, 2018. You may be wondering why I say it is a great opportunity. So you will know what’s in it for you, here are some of the things that have been in it for me: The best benefit has been the many friends that I have made over the years. Some have become close friends whom I cherish. Conferences are much more fun because I know so many people. Also, I am quite proud of the contribution that I make to IAAP.

—Valerie Hearn, Editor, IAAP Bulletin

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# ***The President's Corner***



*Janel Gauthier,  
President of IAAP*

## **Overview and Highlights of IAAP's Recent Activities**

Dear IAAP Members,

It is hard to believe that one full year has already come to a close since I became President of IAAP. It has been an incredible year, and I am looking forward to the 2016 year to see what it holds for us.

I want you to know that your Executive Committee (EC) and your Board of Directors (BoD) have been working hard on your behalf over the last year to help move IAAP into the future and to further establish us as a strong applied psychology organization with a high profile worldwide.

The purpose of my article for this issue of the IAAP Bulletin is to provide you with a brief description of the most important activities and achievements of IAAP over the last several months and an overview of the main topics discussed and actions taken by the EC and the BoD during that period.

## ***BUSINESS MEETINGS***

The EC had its annual meeting during the European Congress of Psychology in Milan, Italy, last July. It was a highly successful meeting in terms of building team spirit and helping all the new Officers (5 out of 8) to get fully up to speed. It was also highly productive in terms of the business conducted. The EC will hold its next annual meeting at the 31st International Congress of Psychology (ICP) in Yokohama in July 2016.

Prior to this meeting, the EC had met by Skype on two occasions (February and May 2015). Those were the first EC meetings to be held by Skype in the history of IAAP. As the meetings were synchronous (all the IAAP Officers met at the same time), they provided for immediate, spontaneous oral interaction among the Officers, which is impossible when the meetings are held electronically via e-mails. Discussions by e-mail meetings are a good option when reflected input is required rather than instant, spontaneous interaction. Skype meetings can also enhance participation, produce faster decisions, and result in greater satisfaction. However, they can only make up in part for not meeting in person.

The BoD met last at the International Congress of Applied Psychology (ICAP) in Paris in July 2014 and will meet next at the ICP in Yokohama in July 2016. Actually, the BoD meetings are biennial. This is not to say, of course, that the BoD is inactive between meetings. On the contrary, members are sometimes asked to provide comments about a proposal or a draft document. At other times, they are asked to consider a motion for approval. You will find examples of both in this article.

## ***TASK FORCES AND WORKING GROUPS***

***Task Forces.*** The BoD approved the creation and Terms of Reference of three important task forces in July 2014: one on IAAP governance; another one on the IAAP congress; and still another one on IAAP strategic planning. The name of the chair and those of the members of each task force are

**TABLE 1**  
**Name and membership composition of the IAAP Task Forces created in Paris in July 2014.**

Name of Task Force	Chair	Members
Task Force on IAAP Governance – <i>How good is our Governance?</i>	Kurt Geisinger, President-Elect of Division 2	Fanny Cheung Terry Hartig Lyn Littlefield
Task Force on the IAAP Congress – <i>Addressing the Challenges Facing the International Congress of Applied Psychology in the 21st Century</i>	Christine Roland-Lévy, President-Elect of IAAP	Rolando Diaz-Loving Esther Greenglass Pedro Neves José Maria Peiró
Task Force on IAAP Strategic Planning – <i>Where Are we Going?</i>	Gary Latham, President of Division 1	James Bray Lyn Littlefield John Munene Glyn Roberts

presented in Table 1. Further information regarding those task forces can be found on the IAAP website (<http://www.iaapsy.org/about-iaap/committees/taskforces>). These documents can be viewed only by IAAP members. Help for logging in and password retrieval is available on the IAAP website – click the Help link in the upper right corner of any page.

All the Task Forces submitted progress reports last June and those were reviewed by the EC during its meeting in Milan. One of the Task Forces had already made so much progress that it submitted a preliminary draft report for feedback from the EC.

All the Task Forces had business meetings during the European Congress of Psychology in Milan last July. I was able to attend most of them. I am pleased to confirm that those meetings were highly productive and stimulating. The Task Forces are expected to submit their final reports by the 1st of June 2016.

**Working Groups.** The EC approved the creation and Terms of Reference of a Working Group for a review of the Advanced Research Training Seminars (ARTS) in February 2015. The Working Group is chaired by IAAP Past President José Maria Peiró, and the members are Richard Griffith and Jeremy Lemoine. The ARTS are capacity-building workshops. They are designed to promote excellence in research skills and to facilitate exchange and dialogue amongst early career scientists. Each workshop provides specific training in scientific research and scholarship skills. An ARTS programme typically includes two-day workshops. ARTS programmes have been around since the early 1990s.

The Working Group has had several meetings. It has reviewed the three most recent ARTS programme reports. It has also reviewed models used by other associations or institutions to organise and deliver ARTS-like programmes. The main features of ARTS to be aligned with IAAP's strategic goals have also been discussed, using as a resource the report submitted to the BoD by the IAAP Task Force on Potential Strategic Goals in July 2014. The Working Group is currently considering a

number of “models” for future ARTS and also examining the specifications and constraints for the design of possible alternatives to ensure a better fit with IAAP’s strategic goals.

## ***DIVISIONS***

All IAAP Divisions were asked to submit an annual activity report to be reviewed by the EC in Milan. I was very pleased with their response because all of them did submit a report. All of them also used the template that had been provided for the explicit purpose of drafting their report, which made the task of reviewing reports easier for the EC. The template in question requested information about any successful and less successful activities or initiatives held by the Division in the previous year and any activities/initiatives the Division was considering in the coming calendar year. Divisions were also invited to flag problems and make suggestions about how IAAP could better support them in their activities or initiatives.

Our Divisions Coordinator, Lyn Littlefield, analysed those reports and provided written comments to the EC for discussion in Milan. In terms of successful activities or initiatives, her analysis revealed that ICAPs play an important role in galvanising Division activities; the IAAP website is important for communication with members and dissemination of material; emphasis on social media and promotion of Divisions is increasing; fostering of students is a focus of some Divisions and so is undertaking, planning and setting working groups. However, not many Divisions seem to have Newsletters and quite a few of them appear to have a web page that is not active or current in terms of information.

On the basis of the Division reports, the EC discussed ways of encouraging activities and initiatives in each Division. One of them will involve providing financial support to Divisions not only on the basis of the number of members in a Division but also on the basis of the level of activity within Division. Criteria for allocating special funds for rewarding Division activities and initiatives are under development.

Lyn’s analysis has also made it possible to identify why some activities or initiatives were not so successful. The problems in need of solutions or attention included: difficulties with access to the IAAP website; hard to load or alter content on IAAP’s website; difficulties in getting contact information for communicating with members; difficulties in finding members who are willing to establish working groups; member recruitment and global networking; difficulties in getting members or researchers to put papers and materials on the IAAP website; difficulties in establishing collaboration with national and international organisations; and lack of response to emails requesting funding for special projects.

The issues raised by Divisions were discussed at the EC meeting in Milan and some procedures are being revised or developed to provide better support and services to Divisions. For example, there was some confusion among the Officers regarding who is responsible for what when a request for funding for a special request is submitted by a division. The role of each Officer with regard to this matter has been clarified and, hopefully, this will ensure more timely responses from IAAP in the future. Our Information and Technology Coordinator, Milton Hakel, will also take steps to ensure better access to the website and to provide Divisions with the tools needed to communicate with their members. As to the integration of social media into the website, it may not be too far away. Let me explain.

## **Wiley Unveils Its New Membership Management Platform**

In Milan, the EC was shown a video on a new membership management software package that Wiley – IAAP’s Publisher – will shortly be integrating into their society services offering. The software is called “iMIS 20” and is truly revolutionary. It is a cloud-based system with an exciting range of digital tools, and it is fully integrated with social media. In brief, it has been designed specifically to enable organisations such as the IAAP to better engage with its members anytime, anywhere, on any device. Apparently, it has been proven to boost engagement, satisfaction and retention, improving organisational performance along the way. All the IAAP Officers, without exception, have been highly impressed by what they have seen. I trust that you will be as well when you watch the iMIS 20 Quick Tour Video that you will find at: <http://tinyurl.com/pp9ze8r>

In their reports, Division Presidents identified a number of items that they wanted to have to do their work more quickly and effectively. Most of those items centered on information and technology (e.g., good access to IAAP’s website, updated listserv for emails, Facebook and Twitter communication). I am convinced that Wiley’s new membership management platform – iMIS 20 – would meet many of their needs.

### **IAAP AND WILEY PARTNERSHIP**

At the present time, it is not possible to confirm when or whether or not Wiley’s new web-based software package will be adopted and implemented by IAAP because there is a contract between IAAP and Wiley that will expire only in 2016 and a revised contract will be needed to use iMIS 20.

However, Wiley seems to be eager to renew its contract with IAAP. Firstly, it has already submitted a detailed publishing partnership proposal to IAAP for review. Secondly, as part of a revised contract, Wiley is willing to assume full responsibility for the transition of IAAP’s membership management services onto iMIS 20, making it as seamless and hassle-free as possible for IAAP.

Furthermore, it makes sense for IAAP to consider renewing its contract with Wiley. Firstly, Wiley has been able to return a level of revenue to IAAP during the course of its partnership that has consistently outperformed the projections made when the contract was last renewed in 2008. Secondly, its working relationship with Wiley has always been good and strong. Thirdly, the partnership proposal that IAAP has received from Wiley sounds truly exciting and appears to include all the services that would help IAAP to further realise its mission and better serve the evolving needs of its members.

For all those reasons, IAAP is planning to enter into a discussion with Wiley to negotiate the terms of a revised contract as soon as is practical. If an agreement is reached in 2016, it will become effective as soon as it is signed and the 2008 contract will lapse.

### **ACCOUNTING AND BOOKKEEPING**

Our Treasurer Lourdes Munduate, assisted by Milton Hakel and José Maria Peiró, has worked hard and done wonders to update and streamline our accounting and bookkeeping system. Let me explain.

Keeping accurate financial records through proper bookkeeping and accounting is an essential part of running an organisation such as IAAP. It is *crucial* to its growth and survival. Proper accounting and bookkeeping can help an organisation to effectively create and use a budget, provide the information needed to make financial decisions with clarity and perspective, prepare for unexpected

expenses, make timely payments of bills, monitor and manage cash flow, compare its present financial status to previous year records at any point in time, have accurate financial records for preparation and filing of taxes, produce accurate financial statements and meaningful reports, and so on.

Without proper bookkeeping, an organisation runs the risk of crashing into a wall. This risk becomes increasingly higher as the organisation grows and the level of activity increases. IAAP has been keeping financial records for a long time. However, the system used by IAAP has always been a paper-based record keeping system, and it has failed to keep up with the development of good record keeping practices.

To avoid making costly financial mistakes, IAAP has kept expenses to a minimum by making financial decisions as if it were operating on a “shoestring” budget. This approach has allowed IAAP to accumulate a substantial surplus over the years. As a result, IAAP has become well-prepared for unexpected expenses or losses of revenue. However, the “shoestring” approach to financial management was not conducive to investing some of the surplus in new initiatives or services and, consequently, has not helped IAAP to be better able to fulfill its mission and deliver high-quality services. An operating reserve is essential to a viable organisation, and so is investing for impact. IAAP needs strong financial management to identify new and more efficient ways to serve its members, support its Divisions, promote the science and practice of applied psychology, and facilitate interactions and communication among applied psychologists around the world.

**Options.** IAAP has looked at various options before updating and streamlining its accounting and bookkeeping system. Those included, hiring an accountant or bookkeeper, outsourcing the bookkeeping functions, or keeping the books ourselves. After a careful review, a decision was made to maintain our own books and to use accounting software for support.

There are several accounting software programs available on the market and a search was conducted to identify the one that would work for IAAP. In the end, the EC opted for QuickBooks, a product offered by Intuit.

**Implementation.** Over the last nine months or so, Lourdes Munduate and Milton Hakel have been busy implementing the new accounting software. It gives me great pleasure to announce that we now have a computerized accounting and bookkeeping system based on “generally accepted accounting principles” (G.A.A.P.), an international convention of good accounting practices. I have been an officer of IAAP since 2006 and I know for a fact that all the recent Presidents of IAAP (including Mike Knowles, Ray Fowler, José Maria Peiró and myself) have been looking forward to this day. In a way, a dream has turned into reality. Soon, for the first time in the history of IAAP, the EC and the BoD will be considering for approval an annual budget proposal.

## **PUBLICATIONS**

**Farewell.** At the end of July 2015, Professor Vivien Kim Geok Lim (National University of Singapore, Singapore) stepped down from her position as Editor-in-Chief of *Applied Psychology: an Internal Review (AP:IR)*. It is thanks to Vivien’s dedication and skillful editorship that the *AP:IR* has performed so strongly during her term. Vivien commissioned high quality papers and several special issues from across the range of interests in Applied Psychology. She has been a very efficient guardian of this precious journal. *AP:IR* is in a healthy state (Impact factor of 2.098), but its impact goes way beyond the impact formula because it is seen as the premier journal by many applied scientists outside the English speaking world. To give them a voice is extremely important and Vivien has



helped the journal grow and has enhanced its impact. We are extremely grateful to her, and we wish her the best in her future projects.

**Welcome.** At the beginning of August 2015, Professor Ute Stephan (Aston University, United Kingdom) became our new Editor-in-Chief of *AP:IR*. She has served as Member of the Editorial Review Board of international journals (e.g., *Journal of International Business Studies* and *Entrepreneurship Theory & Practice*), and her reviewing skills have been recognized through several awards, namely the Excellence in Reviewing Award of the Journal of Business Venturing, the Distinguished Reviewer Award of the Academy of Management, and the Outstanding Reviewer Award of the journal *Entrepreneurship Theory and Practice*. She was the co-editor of the special issue of *AP:IR* on Advances in the Psychology of Entrepreneurship published in 2014. We warmly welcome her as Editor-in-Chief and wish her well in her new role.

**Online-only option.** The EC had a discussion with Wiley in Milan last July about offering all IAAP members an online-only option for both IAAP journals when they renew their membership. Several of you have requested this option, which has been available to Student Members for some time. I am delighted to inform you that this option will be introduced later this year. This means that you will be offered the possibility to choose between “online-only” and “print + online” when you renew your membership for 2016 and that you will be required to choose the printed journal you want to receive only if you choose the “print + online” option. If you select the “online-only” option, you will have unlimited electronic access to *Applied Psychology: an Internal Review (AP:IR)* and *Applied Psychology: Health and Well-Being (AP:HW)* via the Wiley Online Library.

**IAAP e-News.** *IAAP e-News* was officially launched in June 2015. Our goal is to disseminate news about the current activities of IAAP. We aim to publish e-news about once a month, depending upon the availability of breaking news. E-news is an implementation of one of the recommendations of the Communications Task Force submitted to the BoD in July 2014 to keep IAAP members informed about the ongoing activities of the IAAP. The editor of *IAAP e-News* is our IAAP Communication Coordinator, Christina Sue-Chan. She is assisted by our IAAP Information and Technology Coordinator Milton Hakel who developed and tested the concept of *IAAP e-News* in 2014. It is thanks to them that we are kept informed about the latest news. However, they need your help to keep us constantly informed. If you have any news you wish to share with the general membership of IAAP, please submit it to Christina (csuechan@cityu.edu.hk). She will be pleased to consider it for publication in the *IAAP e-News*.

## **FORMALIZING LINKS BETWEEN IAAP AND OTHER PSYCHOLOGY ORGANISATIONS**

International, regional and national psychology organisations interact with one another primarily through information exchange and discussion of common issues. Sometimes, they formalize some of these contacts through signing a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with individual organisations. Typically, the signed MoU articulates the mutual goals of psychology associations, and it provides an agreement to regularly communicate and consider the development of joint activities. It is not legally binding in the way that a contract is, but it is stronger than a verbal agreement.

In 2015, IAAP has formalized some recent and not so recent links with other psychology organizations. Actually, the International Association of Applied Psychology (IAAP), the European Federation of Psychologists' Associations (EFPA), and the International Union of Psychological Science (IUPsyS) – all of them signatories to a contract on mutual collaboration signed in Singapore

in July 2002 – signed a MoU during the European Congress of Psychology in Milan in July 2015. The IAAP also signed a MoU with the the Colegio Colombiano de Psicólogos (COLPSIC) during the Regional Conference of Psychology in Armenia, Colombia in September 2015. A draft MoU between the IAAP and the Sociedad Interamericana de Psicología (SIP) has been developed and submitted for review to the executives of both organisations.

The IAAP is planning to develop Memoranda of Understanding (MoUs) with other international, regional and national organisations during the coming years. Let me explain why.

MoUs are good ways to start off a formal, recognized partnership with someone. They can contain as little or as much obligation as both parties are willing to agree to, and they can be as specific or general as needed. In the end, even a general and short MoU can be the start of working toward a more meaningful relationship or goal.

Maintaining contact with key psychological associations through MoUs is valuable in promoting the science and the practice of applied psychology and facilitating interaction and communication among applied psychologists around the world. They are also helpful in ensuring input from applied psychology in key international, regional and national forums. We also need to take account of the wider world in our own policy formulation. Isaac Asimov (1920-1992) wrote: “No sensible decision can be made any longer without taking into account not only the world as it is, but the world as it will be.” MoUs are important symbols of shared values, demonstrating a spirit of openness in our work as part of a worldwide community of psychology.

“No sensible decision can be made any longer without taking into account not only the world as it is, but the world as it will be.”

Isaac Asimov (1920-1992)

## **CONGRESSES**

**2018 ICAP.** Montreal’s preparations for the 29th International Congress of Applied Psychology (ICAP), to be held in Montreal, Canada in 2018, are well underway. Six different committees (Visioning, Planning, Scientific Program, Communications, Finance, Sponsorship) are already busily working on the Congress. They meet regularly by teleconference to consider and plan all aspects of the Congress, from the scientific program, accommodation options, social program options, promotional materials and sponsorship packages, press releases and other public statements. A preliminary ICAP 2018 website has been developed and is currently hosted on the website of the Canadian Psychological Association (CPA) (<http://www.cpa.ca/icap2018>); this site includes email addresses and social media links (Twitter, Facebook, LinkedIn). The full 2018 ICAP website is expected to be launched before the end of 2015. You are invited to communicate with the team responsible for the 2018 ICAP via email ([icap2018@cpa.ca](mailto:icap2018@cpa.ca)) and the various social media links currently on the CPA website (and soon to be on the 2018 ICAP website).

**2022 ICAP.** Recently, the BoD approved “in principle” an application from the Chinese Psychological Society (CPS) for hosting the 2022 ICAP in Shanghai, China. This means that a site visit may now be organised to confirm the suitability of the proposed site for hosting the ICAP. This is standard procedure for IAAP. The purposes of a confirmatory congress site visit are to determine “de visu” if the proposed site is suitable for hosting an ICAP, to discuss with the applicant the terms of an agreement for hosting an ICAP, and to provide preliminary advice to the applicant concerning the preparations needed for organising a successful ICAP. This visit is expected to take place in

March or April 2016. The bid from China will be considered for “final approval” by the BoD in Yokohama in July 2016.

### ***INTERNATIONAL DECLARATION ON CORE COMPETENCES***

IAAP and the International Union of Psychological Science (IUPsyS) are co-sponsoring a highly important international initiative on psychology called “International Project on Competence in Psychology” (IPCP). The aim of this project is to develop a global agreement on core competences in psychology that can be used worldwide as a template to develop and review laws and regulations on the practice of psychology, as well as guidelines and standards for the creation and accreditation of training programmes in professional psychology.

A first version of the draft agreement was presented to the international psychology community for broad consultation in December 2014. A revised version of the document was released for further consultation in July 2015. Both your EC and your BoD have been active in providing detailed comments and useful suggestions to improve the first version. Actually, many of the changes made to the initial draft were made on the basis of feedback from IAAP.

Called “International Declaration on Core Competences in Professional Psychology”, the document includes a preamble followed by a presentation of the core competences and a glossary defining some of the terms used in the document. The core competences are presented in three separate sections, each relating to a different area of competence: (a) Knowledge and Skills, (b) Professional Behaviour, and (c) Professional Activities. Each section includes a list of core competences as well as statements defining each one of them.

The “final” version of the proposed “International Declaration on Core Competences in Professional Psychology” will be considered for adoption by IAAP at the International Congress of Psychology in Yokohama in July 2016.

The latest progress report and most recent version of the Draft Declaration are available on the IAAP website (<http://www.iaapsy.org/ipcp-document>). Help for logging in and password retrieval is available on the IAAP website – click the Help link in the upper right corner of any page.

### ***LOOKING FORWARD TO HEARING FROM YOU***

As your President, I am always looking forward to hearing from you. So, if you have any questions or suggestions for me or any concerns you wish to share, please write to me. It will be a pleasure for me to respond.

Kind regards and best wishes,

**Janel Gauthier, Ph.D.**

**President of IAAP**

E-mail: [janel.gauthier@psy.ulaval.ca](mailto:janel.gauthier@psy.ulaval.ca)

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# **TRIBUTES TO RAY FOWLER**

## **Mike Knowles, Former President of IAAP**

It was through IAAP that I first met Ray at a dinner celebrating the end of the Association's Kyoto Congress in 1990. Our host that evening was Harry Triandis, the incoming President of IAAP, and as the guests gathered at the restaurant it became clear that the purposes of the function were both to bring together the members of our newly elected Executive Committee as well as to thank the Japanese Congress organizers for the huge success that the Congress had been. Either in the four years prior to the Congress, if they were on IAAP's Board of Directors, or during the Congress if they were members of the Congress Organizing Committee, I had met everyone before. The one exception was Ray and Sandy Fowler with whom I sat purely by chance. What was also a coincidence, as I found out over the course of the dinner, was they had only relatively recently been married so that the evening for them, in one sense, marked the end of an extended honeymoon, while for me it was the start of a long and rewarding friendship.

For the next eight years Ray's involvement with IAAP continued in a parallel form with mine, as Secretary of the Organizing Committee for the 1998 International Congress of Applied Psychology (ICAP) for which the American Psychological Association (APA) had been appointed to host in San Francisco. It was a perfect fit due to Ray's retirement in 1992 as CEO of APA, and the success of the Congress as well as Ray's part in its organization led virtually automatically to his being elected onto IAAP's Board of Directors (BOD) as Treasurer.

For IAAP it was a boon because of the systematic approach that Ray brought to the position. By revealing that the Association was in a 'delicate financial situation', as it was described, measures were introduced to curtail the increases in overheads, membership subscriptions were increased slightly, and part of the reserves were invested in low risk stocks to provide a further source of income, thus enabling IAAP to operate from a secure financial base for the first time in nearly a decade. These initiatives led to history repeating itself in 2006 at the BOD meeting in Athens. Just as in San Francisco with Ray's transition from Secretary of the 1998 Congress Organizing Committee to IAAP Treasurer, in Athens it was from the latter to IAAP President- Elect. Similarly, on both occasions, the election was uncontested.

Prior to 2006, our relationship was essentially professional, running in parallel during the 1990s, as mentioned above, with Ray as Congress Secretary and me as IAAP Secretary General. The first time that we worked together was from 2002-2006 as the two-person Committee charged with updating IAAP's Constitution. Parenthetically, our closest relationship was forged, not professionally but socially with the inclusion of our wives, Sandy and Angie, when we came to meet annually either at the biennial congresses hosted alternatively by IAAP and the International Union of Psychological Science (IUPsyS) or at the Regional Conferences of Psychology (RCPs), also hosted alternatively by IAAP or IUPsyS. Apart from the dinners and various sight-seeings, perhaps the highlight was on the occasion of the Amman RCP when afterwards we shared a trip for several days together with Bruce and Robyn Overmeier driving to the deserted city of Petra and passing by the Dead Sea on the way.

When we became President-Elect and President respectively in 2006, our working relationship became equally close. Ray's contributions were all substantial: initiating the founding of an additional journal for IAAP, *Applied Psychology: Health and Well-Being* with the wise recommendation of its founding Editors, Ralf Schwarzer and Christopher Peterson; recommending the

appointment of Valerie Hearn and Dennis Trent as joint Editors of the *Newsletter* which led to it being elevated to current status as a *Bulletin*; fostering the establishment of alliance relationships with the International Council of Psychologists (ICP) and the Asian Psychological Association (APsyA); and encouraging the Bulgarian Psychological Society to bid for and host the 2009 RCP in Sofia.

All of the above attest to Ray's commitment to the development of international psychology both within and without IAAP. Thus it was an ill turn of the hand of untimely fate when only five months after he became President, he suffered his major stroke. As we know, for some four and a half years he struggled manfully with this affliction before the final curtain was drawn upon a full and fruitful life. As we know, too, for the best part of the latter, namely some 30 years, he was supported practically, empathetically and lovingly by Sandy right from the moment they first met until the very end, and it is for this that we will remember her as much as we do Ray.

### **Daniel Dodgen, Ph.D.**

When I sat down to write this article, I began—in typical academic style—to outline the ways that Ray Fowler contributed to the field of psychology and served as a leader in the field. These things are true, of course. As psychology continues to grow across disciplinary and national borders, Ray Fowler was one of the few recent psychologists to claim international recognition in organized psychology. But Ray's impact was more than that. He was a colleague, a mentor, a great example of leadership, and a strong advocate for international psychology.

When I first met Ray, I had completed my Ph.D. only two years before and was beginning a year-long fellowship working as a policy fellow in the United States House of Representatives. Although I was very early in my career, Ray always treated me as a colleague. He was genuinely excited about psychologists working in public policy, and, while he had had a long academic career himself, he was incredibly supportive of people taking “non-traditional” career paths. He recognized that psychology should be “given away,” and he encouraged me to do so.

Following my year with the U.S. Congress, I joined the staff at the American Psychological Association (APA) and continued to work at the intersection of psychology and public policy. During that time, Ray was the Chief Executive Officer for APA, and I had the opportunity to work with him on many projects. This included co-authoring chapters, developing presentations for leaders, and handling organizational crises. All large organizations experience challenges, and APA faced some significant ones during Ray's tenure. No matter the obstacles he faced, he always remained the same—thoughtful, respectful of different opinions, and even-tempered. His leadership style—collegial but still decisive—was a model for psychologists who take on significant administrative responsibilities. Furthermore, unlike many people who achieve elevated positions, Ray was quick to share credit. When we co-authored a chapter for a handbook on professional development (“Getting Involved in Professional Organizations: A Gateway to Career Advancement”) he insisted that I take first authorship because “you did more of the writing.” It was as simple as that for him.

The title of our chapter also illustrates how committed Ray was to involvement in professional organizations as a key to professional growth. I think it was this commitment that led to his willingness to greatly expand the role of graduate students within APA, not only including them as members, but including them in leadership and governance. Ray genuinely believed that psychologists acting together could achieve more than they could do acting independently. Toward this end, he led the APA for many years, well past most people's retirement age. He did this because

he believed in the power of organized psychology. It was this commitment, I believe, that led to his increased role in international psychology. Just as he recognized how organized psychology could positively impact the profession and our society in the United States, he recognized that psychology could have a greater impact for good in the world.

While Ray did not have the chance to complete his leadership term with IAAP, he did leave us a legacy. He modelled for us the importance of psychologists working together to enhance the field and the world around us. As a clinical psychologist committed to applying psychological science to social and policy questions, and committed to improving the field through international collaboration, I believe I am applying lessons taught to me by Ray Fowler. And I believe any member of IAAP can do the same.

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## **José M. Peiró**

Ray made amazing and significant contributions to American Psychology for more than five decades. Moreover, his contributions to the growth and development of IAAP for decades was also highly significant. He worked wisely and hard for many years to promote IAAP, to extend its membership, to make it more international by promoting the RCPs in Uganda and Bulgaria, and in strengthening many capacities. In sum, he has largely contributed to enhance IAAP's ability to promote Applied Psychology globally and in this way to serve humanity in front of the new challenges of the XXI century. I think psychology owes Ray a lot, and I have noticed on many occasions the gratitude of the members of IAAP to him.



*The day that Ray passed the torch. Left to right: José M. Peiró and Ray Fowler*

It was a great opportunity for me to work with him under his Presidency, and I felt highly honored by the duty to continue his work as President of IAAP and to carry through several projects that he planned to complete under his Presidency. I will never forget my visit to Sandy and Ray in their home in August, 2011. I appreciated their warm and friendly welcome and the intimate and personal atmosphere which he and Sandy created. Ray presenting to me his resignation from his office as President of IAAP was a unique experience and great lesson that I will always keep in my heart gratefully.

**Fanny M. Cheung, Member of the IAAP Board of Directors**

My friendship with Ray goes back to the days when we were researchers on the MMPI. In 1980, he led a delegation of American psychologists to visit the Chinese Psychological Society and the Institute of Psychology at the Chinese Academy of Science after their work was resumed at the end of the Cultural Revolution in China. He brought my Chinese translation of the MMPI to the psychologists there who were eager to start their research on the MMPI as a demonstration of the scientific studies of psychology. My subsequent collaboration with the Institute of Psychology on the standardization of the Chinese MMPI and MMPI-2 has resulted in their publication by The Chinese University Press. This is just one of the numerous illustrations of Ray's legacy in linking western psychology with the rest of the world and in promoting international psychology.



*Visiting the Fowlers in 2014.  
Left to right: Sandy Fowler, Ray Fowler, Fanny Cheung, Diane Halpern*

I have been meeting with Ray and Sandy throughout the years at international conferences, at APA, The Chinese University of Hong Kong, and at IAAP Board of Directors' meetings. I observed with admiration Ray's leadership, energy and diplomacy in bringing together psychologists from across the world to work toward a better profession. He was generous in sharing his experience and offering guidance. His sensibility and sensitivity provided an anchor for the diversity in these international meetings. He will always be remembered as a role model of leadership in international psychology.

### **James Bray, President, Division 17**

Ray was a great friend and one of the strongest supporters of professional psychology I have ever met. Ray was a member of the APA "Dirty Dozen," a small group of psychologists who helped the APA focus on and advance the practice of psychology. As APA CEO, Ray had a talent for grooming future leaders of APA. As I began getting involved in APA, Ray invited me to meetings and dinners with senior psychologists to help me understand the current issues within psychology. After I was elected APA President, Ray helped me understand the importance of working with international colleagues and organizations, such as the IAAP, to promote psychology across the world. He was a one-of-a-kind man and psychologist and will be missed for his vision, passion, and warmth.

### **Buxin Han, IAAP's Secretary General**

It is really astonishing to know that Ray has left us, even though it was almost one year ago when I got the note. From the IAAP website, especially the video we saw in the opening ceremony last summer in Paris, we knew Ray was recovering well. Sandy has been careful and helpful. It has been tough for her in the past five years; it is no doubt painfully tougher now.

My personal memory of Ray started 20 years ago when we meet in Guangzhou for the first time. I was in charge of the logistic service for overseas delegates during the Asian-Oceania Regional Conference of Psychology in August, 1995.



*Mr. Yi FANG, Former Vice Premier and President of CAS, meets APA Delegates and Chinese psychologists (1980.10.14-19)  
Ray Fowler, second from right, first row.*

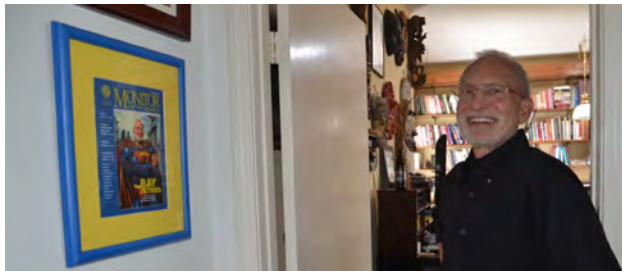


Ray had been friends of Chinese psychologists for a long time. He came to China as a member of the first delegation of US psychologists in 1980, helped in organizing the Sino-American Cognition Symposium (1980, Washington DC), and introduced Chinese psychologists to the international community whenever/wherever possible. The Chinese Psychological Society (CPS) created a special webpage memorializing him. (<http://www.cpsbeijing.org/cn/ztindex.php?zhuantiid=34>)

It was in 2000 that we got to know each other personally when he and Sandy visited Beijing. We had a very good time during his lectures in either the Institute of Psychology, Chinese Academy of Sciences, or at the Department of Psychology, Beijing University.

I have had the honour to visit his home in La Jolla, CA three times. The first visit happened in the summer of 2006, when the International Council of Psychologists (ICP) was held in San Diego. I stayed in his home for four days. Everyday Ray drove me to the conference. We talked about psychology, psychology in China, and psychologists around the world. He shared his observations and wisdom with me and gave me his suggestions about the development of psychology in China. He invited me to join his symposium and introduced me to the board of ICP. I treasured his suggestions on my personal development which are still vivid at this moment, and I have followed his guidance in the past ten years in serving domestic and international communities of psychology.

My wife, our daughter, and I stayed in their fancy house for another three days in the summer of 2007 before we headed back to China after a year of visiting the Fuller Graduate School of Psychology in Pasadena. Ray and Sandy had been so kind and warm to host us. The sparkle in his eyes was there as they showed us pictures, collections, and articles in each room.



*Ray with a picture of him on the Monitor cover*

It was painful when we (the delegation of the Chinese Psychological Society, Professors Yufang Yang, President of CPS, and Xiaolan Fu, Secretary General of CPS at that time) visited back in September, 2011 after his stroke, although we know that he understood everything that we were saying. I am still expecting to talk with him again. Each of us enjoy a blue T-shirt with Ray's picture on it - together with a slogan 'Celebrating Ray!'

Ray provided us a tremendous legacy, not only because of his great contributions to psychology (either in the US, in Asia, or for IAAP), but also because of his vision and passion for individuals and groups. He introduced Chinese psychologists to the International Association of Positive Psychology, The Asian Psychological Association (ApsyA) . . .



*Chinese visitors exercising with Ray and Sandy.*



*Chinese visitors with Ray at the entrance of his home.*

The times we were together, whether in China or anywhere else on the globe, were so warm, joyful, and touching! In Singapore, in Beijing, in Athens, in Berlin, in Melbourne. . . If only we could have him again. . .



*Ray and Sandy Fowler*

My deep condolences have been with Sandy and the family. It is my belief that Ray is still alive – he continues to live in psychology – in the history, in the documents, in pictures and videos, in our memories, and in our hearts. . .

**“Generously brilliant presence”**

**Robert Morgan, PhD**

Time is a place. Ray’s generously brilliant presence, statues in our time, survive in that space.

They live among our better memories for the time we now occupy, bereft of his company.

His equally creative spouse Sandy — what a rough road she has had in this last phase of their life together.

How superbly she has navigated it.

Moving into a new unknown future as an artist in life much as Ray was, may the statues in time she now creates continue to be as beautiful as his were, and as fulfilling as she well deserves.

Sandy Fowler is a living continuing tribute to Ray.

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## **CLAUDE LÉVY-LEBOYER (1928-2015). IN MEMORIAM**



*Claude Lévy-Leboyer, IAAP President, 1982 to 1990*

### **Christine Roland-Lévy, President-Elect of IAAP (2014-2018)**

As we know, in the history of IAAP, there was only one woman President and it was Claude LÉVY-LEBOYER; she was President of IAAP from 1982 to 1990. She started being very involved with IAAP when R. Bonnardel, who was at that time the Secretary General of IAAP, organized the XI ICAP which took place in Paris in 1953. Claude was then, as she reminds us on the short video which is still on the webpage of the last ICAP (<http://www.icap2014.com/a-personal-invitation-by-Claude-Levy-Leboyer/21>), a young researcher working in his lab (“Laboratoire de Psychologie Appliquée” de l’Ecole Pratique des Hautes Etudes) and was already very active in applied psychology.

On a personal note, I met her much later, when she was professor of work and organizational psychology at the same university as the one in which, after being a student, I became a researcher: the University René Descartes-Paris V. When she was Vice President of this very prestigious university, I got to know her well as we were involved in a joint project, which implied creating the actual Institute of Psychology of what became the Paris Descartes University. Later, when I was thinking of moving away from Paris, she persuaded me to join and lead the only remaining French research lab named ‘Laboratory of Applied Psychology’, which I did.

As she retired, we stayed in contact and she encouraged me to prepare a bid in order to hold the XXVIII ICAP, again in Paris. We agreed that if the bid succeeded, she would be the Honorary President of this ICAP. Unfortunately, she could not come in person for the Opening of our ICAP, as it was difficult for her to walk, but her brain was still sharp. . . During the whole preparation of the Congress, she was always available for advice and helped in many ways. She even organized, in 2008, a very nice reception, in her beautiful apartment in the 16<sup>th</sup> arrondissement of Paris, for the IAAP visiting committee.

Throughout the process of preparing the ICAP, she suggested that I should be a candidate for IAAP President ‘to walk in her footsteps’ and become the second woman president of IAAP. When I was elected she really was extremely happy. Some people believe that I am one of Claude’s family, as we both share part of our last name, but no, we are not family related, but we sure share the same attraction to applied psychology.

On August 2nd, 2015, at the age of 87, Claude LÉVY-LEBOYER passed away, less than a year after her husband, Maurice, who died at the age 94, on September 27<sup>th</sup> 2014.

Claude leaves us a solid heritage, and she will be remembered for all that she did for applied psychology in general and for work and organizational psychology in particular.

### **Helio Carpintero, Past President Division 18 and José M. Peiró, Past President of IAAP**

Claude Lévy Leboyer (Paris, 1928 - Paris, 2015), one of the most eminent French organizational psychologists, recently passed away. This is a great loss for European and world psychology, as well as for all her disciples, friends and colleagues that had, in one or another moment, benefited from her wide knowledge and great humanity. A significant handful of well known present day researchers and professors have grown around her and have followed her direction and suggestions.

She had been, for many years, a professor at the Psychological Institute of the Université René Descartes (Paris V) where she taught social and organizational psychology and carried out many

research programs on the environmental influences on behavior. She established a Laboratory of Applied Social Psychology in which many young researchers have been educated.

One of her first publications, that brought her the esteem of her colleagues, was a chapter in the well-known *Handbook of Applied Psychology* (Henri Piéron, 1949) on the topic of psychology applied to industry and trade activities. In this early work, she declared her conviction that the research carried out in the laboratory was a wholly valid means for solving everyday problems, and she positioned herself against quackery and charlatany in the study of human work. In order to obtain the right application of psychology to industry and commerce, three aspects had to be considered: individual differences or personality; man-machine adaptation or the ergonomic factor; and human factors such as motivation, human relations and job satisfaction, among others.

Another of her main interests was personnel evaluation, and the scientific methods used to carry out this evaluation process. She had always advocated for the use of scientific principles and techniques in applied interventions. In 1990, her book on 'Personnel assessment' was published, and it had a great impact in her country and also on psychology in the Spanish and Portuguese languages as it was translated into both languages in 1992. In it she presented some of the main problems of that assessment, and she dealt with other important questions such as the people's right to be evaluated through sound technological procedures instead of being dismissed because of judgments made on the bases of popular and uncontrolled tools and methods. She emphasized the need for making evaluations with proved instruments fully validated in scientific studies, and, here as with other topics, she declared herself in favor of scientific rigor and analysis. As a result, French authorities carried out research to determine the political and legal implications that would be involved in these sorts of interventions.

She had maintained the need for evaluating personnel through the assessment of their competences. These are, in her view, one of the main factors involved in an enterprise's success. Such competences, or types of behavioral repertoires of operations that are needed in each firm or organization to be successful, make the difference between productive and ineffective workers. She stressed the importance of determining the basic profile of competences for an effective and creative executive in different types of enterprises. The total competences in a firm would in the end be equal to the sum of those belonging to its executives.

Abilities and I.Q. were, in her view, some relevant factors in determining competences, and, as she put it in the title of another of her studies, 'personality' might be considered as a clue for success in economic life. She also strongly emphasized the role of motivation in the day-to-day activity of any productive organization. Also, she maintained the value of psychological theories and concepts, empirically proved, in the design and planning of practical interventions. On this ground, she advocated for adequate scientific training for those professionals of psychology who will assume responsibility in the daily productive life in our countries.

The development of an international arena for work problems was propitiated by the growing complexity of the social and economic structure of the European Union, created in 1993 by the Maastricht Treaty, which paved the way for a new historical structure of the Old Continent and a wholly reorganized economic and working field. Lévy-Leboyer felt the importance of a new work culture, and she did some empirical research on the values implicated in the labor sphere. She emphasized that, although there is a similar structure of work activity everywhere, values and ethical appreciation of such activity varies according to social variables like the social class and civil status

of people. She stressed the importance of social education in this field to strengthen human conditions for the working person.

Her approach to industrial and organizational psychology paved her way to the consideration of environmental problems in human life. In her book on this topic (*Psychology and Environment*, 1982), different ways and models for perceiving environment were analyzed, and an emphasis was placed on the tensions and stress felt by people in certain places and spaces. Moreover, an important analysis of the personal space or 'circumstance' was included in its closing chapter.

Her open mind and wide array of interests carried her to the study of certain problems of great importance in our social world, such as the one of 'vandalism' and destructive and aggressive behaviors of certain groups toward their own community, a phenomenon that in her view was rooted in a deep default of involvement and compromise experienced by some people toward their immediate world. On such grounds, she considered some possible ways to increase in individuals a sense of property and belongingness that would compensate for a previous 'alienation'.

As IAAP President (1982-1990), she openly declared in a "Letter from the President", (Newsletter, vol. 32, 1, January 1983) her interest in promoting the diffusion of scientific knowledge, as well as the development of a study on the status of psychologist in the contemporary world that would enhance a strong international network of professionals and a fair position for professional women in it. She prolonged the process of the internal organization of our Association that had been initiated by her predecessor, Ed Fleischman, and that would be continued by her successor, Harry Triandis. They have had great responsibility in the great progress experienced by the Association in the final days of the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

All along her career she published a large number of books. Here we will mention the following ones: *Comportement social et caractéristiques individuelles* (1973), *Psychologie des Organisations*, (1974), *Auto-critique de la science* (1975); *Psychology and Environment* (1982); *Vandalism: Behaviour and motivation* (1984); *La crise des motivations* (1984); *Évaluation du personnel*, (1990); *Gestion des compétences* (2000). She also published many articles and chapters in collective books.

She played a significant role in the establishment of the European Network of Work and Organizational Psychology Professors in 1980 and in its development during its two first decades of existence. This network was instrumental in consolidating cooperation in the discipline across Europe. She also played a role as an expert in several international organizations such as UNESCO, OMS and the OCDE.

During her life she received many distinguished awards and recognitions like the *Légion d'honneur* awarded by the French government. The University of Surrey honored her as Doctor *Honoris Causa*.

Her memory and the fruits of her seminal contributions to Applied Psychology will remain among us and deserve to be acknowledged as great contributions to our discipline. Her strong defence of scientific rigor in all psychological interventions is a still firm and valid lesson for psychologists everywhere.

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# **DIVISION NEWS**

## **Division 1: Work and Organizational Psychology**

### **Report of Division 1 Activities (2014-2015)**

**Barbara Kozusznik**

#### **1. Local Group Support**

Division 1 representatives participated in a series of roundtables to discuss the importance of Local Groups (Philadelphia, SIOP, April 2015). The purpose was to identify local “grass root” communities of W-O psychologists outside the US for the purpose of networking, professional development, and support. Division 1 and SIOP have formed, together with the European Association of Work and Organizational Psychology (EAWOP), the Alliance for Organizational Psychology (AOP). The purpose of AOP is to focus on world-wide societal concerns. In the US, groups such as METRO (NYC), HAIOP (Houston) and MPPAW (St. Paul) have assisted graduate students, faculty, consultants and practitioners alike. In preparation for SIOP, 2014, Alison Eyring, Bill Farmer, Ros Searle, Milt Hakel, and Barbara Kozusznik conducted a survey to identify local communities of work and organizational psychologists outside the US. When asked about key benefits to community members, more than half of the psychologists cited networking, sharing opportunities, and professional development. A smaller number identified bridging science and practice as a benefit. Division 1 will support local group activities by sharing information on its website.

#### **2. Manifesto of Work and Organizational Psychology**

Division 1 members have formulated a *Manifesto* of Work and Organizational Psychologists for the purpose of increasing our visibility in society. The *Manifesto* was developed in cooperation with SIOP, EAWOP, and AOP. The following events have taken place:

- Three surveys have been administered to Division 1 members (2005-2012)
- Roundtable: Nurturing Communities of I-O Psychologists Outside the US
- Session: Increasing the voice of W-O Psychologists on the “Important Problems of the Global World” (ICAP, 2014, Paris) organized by Sharon Glazer and Barbara Kozusznik
- Roundtable Local Groups outside the US – Philadelphia (SIOP, 2015) organized by Alison Eyring
- Session: The Manifesto of WOP Psychology Oslo, EAWOP May 2015

The purpose of the aforementioned events were four-fold:

- Broaden the involvement of W-O psychologists in global issues
- Identify strategies to improve the visibility and voice of W-O psychologists
- Identify problems of the global world, and
- Identify the appropriate language of stakeholders including the media.
- Division 1 will take an active role in strengthening both our global and local roles in society.

#### **3. Participation of Division 1 Delegates in the Alliance for Organizational Psychology (AOP) meetings**

President of Division 1, Gary Latham, President-Elect Barbara Kozusznik and Treasurer, Fredrik Anseel took part in two meetings of the AOP, one in Philadelphia during SIOP, in April 2015 and the second in Oslo during EAWOP in May. AOP wants to play a useful role in enhancing the international efforts to support W-O visibility and relevance around the world. Canada, Japan and

South Africa W-O psychologists will soon be invited to join AOP. Linkages will be made with the Global Humanitarian Psychology group. We discussed the need for a professional PR firm to promote and disseminate W-O information. It was agreed that many universities have press groups that can, in the short term, support press releases. Webinars will also be used.

#### **4. NEIRE II project: Expectations of Employers on Employee Roles, Attitudes and Competencies to Act as Partners in Social Innovation**

Division 1 members (Lourdes Munduate, IAAP Treasurer and Barbara Kozusznik, Division 1 President-Elect) participated in the “New European Industrial Relations (NEIRE II): Expectations of Employers on Employee Roles, Attitudes and Competencies to Act as Partners in Social Innovation” (European Commission’ research project, Martin Euwema and Lourdes Munduate, co-leaders). The EC focuses on cooperative relations between employers and employees. The immediate aims of the project are: (1) to *analyze* European employers’ experiences and expectations on the role of employee representatives at the organizational level and (2) the attitudes and competencies of employee representatives to *improve motivation* of European employers to invest in innovative structures through the data-driven dialogue. The desired results of the project are for management to “*inform well in advance*” so that unions can look for ways to work with managements’ decisions, introduce experiments with dual career for ER, introduce new forms of composition of Workers’ Councils, actively participate in training/education, and to actively engage in teambuilding for Worker’s Councils and between boards and Workers’ Councils. A panel discussion was held on “Who do we want at the table? Innovative Social Dialogue”. The discussion included the Minister of Labor, Monica De Coninck, Belgium.

#### **5. Women at the Top**

On 14 May, 2015 a conference was held at the Centre for Trust, Peace and Social Relations at the Coventry University UK, on “*What happens when women have more power and influence?*” The panel included government participants, and the Past President of IAAP’s Division 1, Prof. Virginia Schein was the keynote speaker. She spearheaded discussion on sex role stereotypes. She examined evidence on the impact of women in top leadership positions in the private and public sectors. Following her keynote, three panels, organized by Prof. Rosalind Searle, Coventry University, discussed the impact and challenges facing women in business and government sectors. The session ended with a discussion on ways to develop and retain top female talent.

#### **6. Joint PhD in Work and Organizational Psychology**

Division 1, IAAP, is supporting the initiative of four universities: The University of Silesia in Katowice, Poland; University of Latvia, Vilnius; Mykols Romeris University, and Tallinn University of Technology (hereinafter referred to as the “Partner Universities”). The four universities declared their willingness to develop a joint PhD programme in Work and Organizational Psychology. These universities have already been successful in developing a Masters programme that is in accordance with EuroPsy academic standards. The Joint Work and Organizational Psychology Master’s Programme was developed as an initiative of the European Association of Work and Organizational Psychology (EAWOP) and EAWOP Baltic Area Alliance (BAA), a project in the Baltic states (Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland) universities.

#### **7. CoCo meetings of Division 1**

Two meetings of CoCo, Division 1, were organized: in Toronto (October 2014), and in Philadelphia (SIOP, April 2015). Gary Latham, President, and Barbara Kozusznik President-Elect discussed current issues facing Division 1: marketing strategy and global promotion of W-O psychologists, development of the Division 1 website, and development and update of



exciting events and ideas. During EAWOP in Oslo (May, 2015), Liudmila Karamushka (Division 1 Secretary) and Barbara Kozusznik discussed the Newsletter of Division 1 and its philosophy.

### **8. José M. Peiró and Barbara Kozusznik visited the University of Baltimore**

April 20-21<sup>st</sup>, 2015 the University of Baltimore College of Arts and Sciences and Division of Applied Behavioral Science hosted Prof. José Maria Peiró from the University of Valencia (Spain), Past President of IAAP and of Division 1, and Prof. Barbara Kozusznik from the University of Silesia (Poland), President-Elect of Division 1. Prof. José Maria Peiró gave a talk on “A Multifaceted Model to Analyze and Manage Change in Organizations”. Prof. Barbara Kozusznik gave a talk on “Work and Organizational Psychology in Poland: Struggling for Identity”. The lectures were organized by the MS in Applied Psychology program and the University of Baltimore Psi Chi National Honors Society Chapter. On April 21<sup>st</sup> both professors met the Dean of the College of Arts and Sciences, Laura Bryan, and the Division of Applied Behavioral Science Chair, Sharon Glazer.

## ***Division 2: Psychological Assessment and Evaluation***

### **The Philippine Educational Measurement and Evaluation Association (PEMEA)**

#### **Ronnel B. King, University of Hong Kong**

The Philippine Educational Measurement and Evaluation Association (PEMEA) is the premier organization dedicated to testing in the Philippines. It was inaugurated in August 2008 during the first National Conference on Educational Measurement (NCEME). It is currently an affiliate member of the International Test Commission.

PEMEA aims to achieve the following goals:

- Promote standards in various areas of education through appropriate and proper assessment
- Provide technical assistance to educational institutions and processes of attaining standards
- Enhance and maintain the proper practice of measurement and evaluation at both the local and international levels
- Enrich the theory, practice and research evaluation and measurement in the Philippines.

### **Publications**

*The Educational Measurement and Evaluation Review (EMER)* (ISSN: 2094-5876) is the official publication of the association. The journal publishes “scholarly reports about contemporary theory and practice in the field of education and social science that highlights measurement, assessment, and evaluation. It welcomes articles that are about test and scale development, quantitative models of a construct, evaluation studies, best practices in evaluation, issues in assessment, contemporary approaches to educational and psychological measurement, and other studies with direct implications for assessment in education, social science, and related fields.” It is published annually and abstracted in the Asian Education Index, Social Science Research Network, Google Scholar, Open-J Gate, and New Jour. Thus far, two issues have been released covering a wide range of topics in measurement and evaluation. The editor-in-chief is Prof. Rose Marie Salazar-Clemaña from De La Salle University, Manila. The executive editor is Dr. Carlo Magno also from De La Salle University, Manila. Associate editors include Dr. Richard Gonzales and Ms. Belen Chu.

Another publication affiliated with the association is the *Assessment Handbook* (ISSN: 2094-1412). This journal is currently abstracted in the Asian Education Index and the Social Science Research Network. The journal publishes articles related to assessment, evaluation, measurement, psychometrics, and psychological testing that have been presented in the National Conference on Educational Measurement and Evaluation. Each issue is usually managed by a guest editor. The managing editors are Dr. Carlo Magno, Laramie Tolentino, Dr. Richard Gonzales, and Belen Chu.

### **Conferences**

The first National Conference on Educational Measurement and Evaluation (NCEME) was held in August 2008 at the De La Salle College of St. Benilde (DLS-CSB). It was organized by the Center for Learning and Performance Assessment of DLS-CSB. The theme of the conference was “Developing a Culture of Assessment in Learning Organizations.” It was a 2-day conference attended by over 300 people. The keynote speaker was Dr. Leticia Asuzano, President of the Asian Psychological Assessment Services Corp. A special session was headed by Mr. Neil Pariñas (Special Assistant to the President of DLS-CSB) who discussed the possibility of establishing a professional organization dedicated to educational measurement and evaluation. The initial draft of the constitution and by-laws was also presented and PEMEA was officially inaugurated. The second NCEME was held in August 2010 at the College of Saint Benilde International Conference Center. The theme was “Educational Assessment in Knowledge Societies.” The keynote speaker was Dr. Anders Jons-son. In August 2012, PEMEA hosted the International Conference on Educational Measurement and Evaluation. The theme was “Educational Assessment in a Multicultural Learning Environment.” ITC Council member Dr. Thomas Oakland was invited as the keynote speaker.

**For more on PEMEA visit <http://www.pemea.org/>**

### ***Division 3: Psychology and Societal Development***

#### **Januk Pandey**

IAAP organized a Symposium on Psychology and Societal Development at The First Latin American Regional Conference of Psychology, Armenia, Columbia held on September 2-5, 2015.

Co-organizers & Co-chairs were: Janak Pandey, President (India), Rolando Diaz-Loving, President-Elect, of Division 3: Psychology & Societal Development, IAAP.

The objective of organizing the symposium was to facilitate dialogue leading to understanding and applications of psychological science for societal development. Recently, the sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), set out in the Rio+20 outcome document, have been adopted as the UN development agenda beyond 2015. The UN aims to achieve SDGs to impact quality changes in present human conditions worldwide. Some of the global goals covering social, economic and environmental pillars of sustainable development which were identified are: eradication of poverty, achieving gender equality, education, health and well-being for all, peaceful societies, and economic prosperity. The symposium was planned to have a dialogue about contributions of psychological science in achieving the SDGs.

Participants and titles of their abstracts were:

1. Contributions of Psychology in Societal Development. Janak Pandey, Allahabad University, India.

Although psychology’s potential in national development was recognized as early as the 1950s (Kleinberg, 1956; Murphy 1953), the progress of the discipline has been such that it has

not yet fully achieved its role. To make psychology useful for societal development the discipline required conceptual and methodological shifts. The discipline has been slow and less productive in socio-cultural appropriate research relevant for applications facilitating societal development. It is well recognized that economic development is a tool and the ultimate goal has to provide at least a minimally acceptable sustainable quality of life in a harmonious and just society with a healthy environment. In the past five decades or so psychology has enhanced its knowledge base enabling our understanding of community development and social change, inter-group relations and resolutions of social conflicts, socio-economic inequalities and social justice, the human-environment relationship, etc. All of these are critically significant in facilitating societal development and nation building.

## 2. The Construction of Gender Identity through Education. Rolando Díaz-Loving, National Autonomous University of Mexico

Socially constructed behaviors, individual characteristics, values, beliefs and attitudes are at the core of gender differences and the diversity between males and females (Rocha & Diaz-Loving, 2011). Thus, although sex is biological, gender is learned and reproduced across the individual's life. There are some critical periods in which the psycho-socio-cultural development of these sexual-specific behaviors, attributes, attitudes and values are emphasized, creating the rules and the social expectations related to their differences through specific socialization and interaction practices. In the present study, 100 males and 100 females from the 5<sup>th</sup> grade, 200 more from the 6<sup>th</sup> grade and equal numbers from grades 7<sup>th</sup> through the first year of college responded to a battery of tests which included masculinity and femininity scales, adherence to socio-cultural premises and achievement and reading skills measures. In the first stage, in order to measure each dimension in a valid, reliable and culturally sensitive form, qualitative studies were followed by the development of several inventories. Mean differences show consistent differences by sex and educational level in which more egalitarian and androgynous orientations appear in females and all subjects with more formal education. The results are discussed in terms of the impact of culture on the definition of gender.

## 3. Measuring the Self-Concept and Self-Esteem of the Mexican, Isabel Reyes Lagunes, National Autonomous University of Mexico

Since the time of the Spanish conquest, in Mexico there exist several documents in which we can find descriptions of the way Mexicans behave. But it is not until the end of the last century that Ezequiel Chávez made serious attempts to describe, recognize and understand the way Mexicans live and behave. The interest in this task has been the concern of philosophers, sociologists, historians, anthropologists, psychoanalysts, psychologists and writers, among others. As it would be too extensive to try to do an exhaustive review of the various perspectives just mentioned, we have chosen only three of them: the philosophical, psychodynamic and the ethno-psychological, as these can be considered among the most relevant for the measurement of personality in Mexico.

The pioneers of this concern to understand Mexicans' behavior were philosophers, and we can find two fundamental perspectives. The first one is represented by Alfonso Reyes and Jose Vasconcelos, among others, whose perspective is based on the idea that all philosophy is determined by the peculiar circumstances in which it occurs.

The second perspective is represented by Leopoldo Zea who thinks that the main problem is attempting to understand the peculiarities of the Mexican in a universal context. The philosophical perspectives share the continuously highlighting of the negative aspects of the Mexican. Samuel Ramos refers to the Mexican as the *inventor of artificial destinations* (1951), as they have a deep feeling of minor value, as Iturriaga declared (1951). Uranga refers to a way of reluctance. It is not clear what kind of Mexicans they are talking about (region, social level, etc.).

When Santiago Ramírez presented his book *The Mexican: the psychology of his motivations*, interest arose in interpreting behavior from a new approach: psychodynamic. For him (1959), most of the perturbations of the Mexican nowadays are due to the clash of two cultures: indigenous and Spanish in which the first is subjugated by the second which is dominant and strong. That can be reflected even today in attitudes (*malinchismo*) as well in verbal expressions (*modisms, jokes, etc.*).

Díaz-Guerrero (1994), through his systematic approach integrating socio-cultural norms and beliefs into the study of the development of personality (a discipline he called *ethno-psychology*), inspired the need to evaluate the self-concept and self-esteem of the Mexicans in valid, reliable and culturally sensitive and relevant conceptualizations and measurements to verify or correct the personality characteristics attributed to them. Based on his work, Reyes Lagunes (1993) and others have developed psychometric measures. In this presentation I'll expand on characteristics of these measures and their theoretical and applied value.

4. Psychology in the Public Sphere: Challenges to the development of sustainable societies (The Case of Colombia), Wilson López López, Pontificia Universidad Javeriana, Columbia

Psychology faces numerous challenges nowadays. Like never before, the discipline is experiencing demands made by communities, branches of states (executive, legislative and judicial), regional and local governments, and society at large, to apply psychological knowledge to their domains of interest. As an example, the Colombian College of Psychologists has been frequently consulted on controversial issues that are critical to social dynamics; these requests have been made by the Constitutional Court (judicial), for instance, when making legal decisions. The different ministries (executive) often request the presence of the College and other entities in situations related to healthcare or education. Congress (legislative) is also increasingly referring to Psychology as a source of perspectives for the law making process. These new dynamics have an effect on the many challenges faced by Psychology as a discipline in terms of generating research and evidence, seeking solutions to diverse social problems, improving societal processes and achieving better communication of Psychological knowledge in order to contribute to the development of sustainable societies. The current work will present specific examples of these dynamics and the challenges faced by the discipline to meet these demands.

### ***Division 5: Educational, Instructional and School Psychology***

In this Division, our interest is the application of psychology to educational settings. We examine how and why humans learn and achieve. We also seek to maximize the effectiveness and quality of educational interventions through the development of scientific models. This encompasses related factors and processes such as motivation and engagement and the measurement and assessment of these. Educational, instructional and school psychologies are scientific and evidence-based disciplines concerned with the development, evaluation, and application of principles and theories of human learning and achievement. As such, our discipline draws on knowledge across educational, medical, psychological, sociological and cognitive science fields.

Work by our members aims to help practitioners to make effective decisions about the best instructional strategies to meet the specific needs of their diverse learners. Researchers and practitioners in our field contribute to a wide variety of specialties, such as instructional and curriculum design, organizational learning, classroom management, psycho-educational counselling,

and educational interventions - all aimed at achieving a better understanding of students and their learning.

Our Division serves as a central and effective platform for educational practitioners, researchers and scholars from different backgrounds and cultures to communicate and exchange their ideas and experiences in various educational, instructional and school psychology studies. It also encourages collaborations with researchers and practitioners in other Divisions of the Association – and beyond.

Currently, members in this division come from Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Botswana, Brazil, Canada, China, Croatia, England, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Macau, Malaysia, Malta, Mexico, Moldova, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Spain, South Africa, Sweden, Switzerland, The Netherlands, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, Uruguay, and the USA.

### **I. DIVISION WEBSITE**

The Division 5 website is now accessible via, <http://www.iaapsy.org/divisions/division5>

Please take a look and do get back to us with any feedback and ideas.

### **II. SHOWCASING MEMBERS' RESEARCH**

On our website we are now showcasing Division 5 Members' recently published research.

Visit: <http://www.iaapsy.org/divisions/division5/memberresearch> and send us details of your latest published research and we will showcase it on our website. It is a great opportunity to further disseminate your research and let others know what exciting work you are doing.

### **III. ADVERTISE EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES WITH US!**

On our website we are now allowing Division 5 Members to post employment opportunities.

Visit: <http://www.iaapsy.org/divisions/division5/employment> and send us details of any employment opportunities you would like to advertise, and we will post it on our website. It is a great opportunity to get a wider reach to potential employees.

### **IV. FUTURE CONFERENCES**

#### **Next International Congress of Psychology (ICP) Conference**

31st International Congress of Psychology 24–29 July, 2016; Pacifico Yokohama, Yokohama, Japan (<http://www.icp2016.jp/index.html>)

#### **International Psychology Conference Alerts**

International Union of Psychological Science: <http://www.iupsys.net/events>

International Psychology Conference Alerts: <http://www.conferencealerts.com/topic-listing?topic=Psychology>

#### **America**

American Educational Research Association (AERA) Annual Meeting, Friday, April 8 – Tuesday, April 12, 2016, Washington DC, USA

<http://www.aera.net/EventsMeetings/AnnualMeeting/2016AnnualMeeting/tabid/15862/Default.aspx>

Biennial Meeting of the Society for Research in Child Development (SRCD), Austin, TX, USA, April 6 - 8, 2017 ([www.srcd.org](http://www.srcd.org))

123rd Annual Convention of the American Psychological Association Aug. 4-7 2016 in Denver, USA (<http://www.apa.org/convention/>)

77th Annual Convention of the Canadian Psychological Association 9–11 June, 2016; Victoria, British Columbia, Canada (<http://www.cpa.ca/convention/>)

### **Europe and UK**

British Psychological Society 2016 Annual Conference 26 to 28 April in Nottingham, UK (<http://www.bps.org.uk/events/conferences/annual-conference-2016>)

### **Australasia**

Australian Psychological Society (APS) Annual Conference, 13-16<sup>TH</sup> September 2016, Melbourne Convention & Exhibition Centre, Victoria, Australia (<http://www.apsconference.com.au/home/>)

International Congress of Behavioural Medicine, 7-10 December 2016, Melbourne, Victoria Australia (<http://www.icbm2016.com/>)

### **V. Education-related United Nations Reports**

UNESCO Publications <http://www.unesco.org/new/en/unesco/resources/publications/>

UNESCO 2015 Report “Girls and Women in Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics in Asia” Link on UNESCO homepage <http://en.unesco.org/>

UNESCO 2015 Report “Empowering Adolescent Girls and Young Women Through Education”. Link on <http://www.unesco.org/library/newbooks/newtitle2.html>

UNESCO 2015 Report “A Guide for Gender Equality in Teacher Education Policy and Practices”. Link on <http://www.unesco.org/library/newbooks/newtitle1.html>

UNESCO 2014 Report “UNESCO Education Strategy 2014-2021”. Link on <http://unesdoc.unesco.org>

### **VI. What Works**

Best Evidence Encyclopaedia: Johns Hopkins University source of reviews for teachers, executives, researchers, policy makers for elementary and middle school: <http://www.bestevidence.org/index.cfm>

Best Evidence Magazine: <http://www.bestevidence.org/better/index.htm>

What Works Clearinghouse Home: <http://ies.ed.gov/ncee/wwc/>

What Works Practice Guides: <http://ies.ed.gov/ncee/wwc/publications/practiceguides/>

Social Programs that Work: <http://evidencebasedprograms.org/wordpress/>

### **VII. PUBLIC DATABASES**

Harvard Graduate School of Education Dataset Links  
<http://gseacademic.harvard.edu/~willetjo/nces.htm>

Johns Hopkins University Database and Dataset Links  
<http://guides.library.jhu.edu/content.php?pid=16418&sid=114587>

American Psychological Association Dataset Links  
<http://www.apa.org/research/responsible/data-links.aspx>

### **VIII. DIVISION 5 BOARD MEMBERS 2014-2018**

#### **PRESIDENT**

Andrew Martin

School of Education, University of New South Wales email: [andrew.martin@unsw.edu.au](mailto:andrew.martin@unsw.edu.au)

#### **PRESIDENT-ELECT**

Fred Guay

**Department des fondements et pratiques en éducation, Laval University, Quebec, Canada**  
email: [Frederic.Guay@fse.ulaval.ca](mailto:Frederic.Guay@fse.ulaval.ca)

#### **PAST PRESIDENT**

Kit-Tai Hau

Department of Educational Psychology, Chinese University of Hong Kong email: [kthau@cuhk.edu.hk](mailto:kthau@cuhk.edu.hk)

### ***Division 6: Clinical & Community Psychology***

#### **Innovations in Collaboration: Joint Conference on Psychosocial Support in Disasters**

**By Daniel Dodgen, Ph.D.**

The “Cursos de Verano,” sponsored by the Universidad Complutense de Madrid, are a tradition in Spain that attract thousands of students, educators, and practitioners from across the country. This year I had the privilege of participating in a course, entitled “Psychological Interventions in



Disasters: Are We Ready?" This course, developed by Division 6 President, Maria Paz Garcia Vera, represented a unique collaboration between the University and Spain's Ministry of Defense, Military Unit for Emergencies (UME). For a full week, participants focused on the science and practice of psychosocial support during disasters. The military, the Red Cross, researchers, and practitioners all offered insights they had learned from terrorist attacks in Spain and humanitarian missions in other nations. Students were actively engaged in the discussion and their research was represented in the talks.

The Spanish Ministry of Defense provided an overview of the resources they have in responding to disasters, including both material assets and trained mental health professionals. A particular focus of the week was on ways to assess needs during disasters and match interventions to the needs in the most appropriate manner. This included a discussion of stress symptoms seen immediately following disasters, as well as the depression, anxiety, and post-traumatic stress disorders that can emerge over time. Dr. James Shultz, for example, described "trauma signature analysis," which examines the relationship between population exposure to a disaster, physical consequences, and psychological consequences. The analysis provides rapid actionable guidance for effective mental health and psychosocial support tailored to the needs from a specific event. Dr. Jesus Sanz provided an overview of the current research on early interventions. He emphasized the many gaps in current research and the inconsistent support for many frequently-used interventions, with special attention to lessons learned from longitudinal research from victims of terrorist attacks in Spain.



To ensure that the audience understood the gravity and intensity of this work, a simulation was developed for disaster mental health response (see photos). This simulation provided participants the opportunity to experience the reality of working in a large-scale transportation disaster with multiple fatalities and injuries, along with psychological trauma. For many students, and some practitioners, this was the first time they had directly observed the chaos and challenges of being on the scene of such a disaster. This simulation brought to life the issues discussed throughout the week in a way that was as instructive as the excellent presentations.

The conference concluded with a discussion of ways that psychologists can contribute to national and international disaster responses. In addition to their clinical roles in providing mental health support, psychologists are needed to conduct research on topics such as the impact of psychological



first aid training and ways to improve all training for emergency responders. Psychologists can also contribute through their understanding of risk communication and working with vulnerable populations.

The conference served as a great reminder that, as clinical and consulting psychologists, Division 6 members have many avenues through which they can improve preparedness for—and responses to—disasters, terrorist attacks, and other crisis events in their own countries and across the globe.

*For more information about this conference, please contact Doctor Maria Paz Garcia Vera at the email address below.*

*For information on the Complutense University projects in psychology and disasters, go to <http://www.ucm.es/catedrasanchezgey>.*

*For information on Spain's Ministry of Defense, Military Unit for Emergencies (UME), go to <http://www.ume.mde.es/>.*

*For information on trauma signature and the work of Dr. Schultz, go to <http://www.deep.med.miami.edu/x7.xml>*

**Learn More About Division 6! Go to <http://www.iaapsy.org/divisions/division6>**

Clinical Psychology focuses on understanding, preventing, diagnosing and treating psychological, cognitive, emotional, developmental, behavioral and family problems in children, adolescents and adults. Community Psychology is concerned with building competencies, behavioral changes and agency in individuals, communities and societies, thereby enhancing the quality of life at all three levels.

Maria Paz Garcia-Vera is the Division 6 President. Email her at [mpgvera@psi.ucm.es](mailto:mpgvera@psi.ucm.es)

Daniel Dodgen is the President-Elect. Email him at [DrDanDodgen@gmail.com](mailto:DrDanDodgen@gmail.com)

The Past President is Neville Blampied.

## ***Division 8: Health Psychology***

### **Barbara Mullan**

Sonia Lippke received a grant from the German Federal Ministry for Education and Research (BMBF) within the prevention network AEQUIPA for healthy aging in the metropolitan region Bremen-Oldenburg. The network aims at fostering physical activity as a foundation for healthy aging. The goal of the project is to find out which physical exercises the age group 65+ engages in and which ones are beneficial to their health. AEQUIPA is funded until 2018 and is coordinated by the Leibniz Institute for Prevention Research and Epidemiology (BIPS). Sonia Lippke is involved in the work package PROMOTE and the Graduate programme. Sonia Lippke was chair of the 'Health and behaviours within social and cultural contexts' interactive poster session, and both chair and discussant of the 'Computer-based health promotion to change health behaviours and to overcome health literacy challenges' symposium of the 29<sup>th</sup> European Health Psychology Conference, Limassol, Cyprus (2015, September 1-5).

The National Science Centre, Poland, awarded Aleksandra Luszczynska a grant for developing interventions aiming at dyadic, collaborative, and individual plans prompting physical activity for people with obesity, diabetes, and cardiovascular diseases. The development of the interventions,

and their evaluation and implementation will be conducted in collaboration with the Applied Social and Health Psychology Group at the University of Zurich (Urte Scholz and Theda Radtke). Aleksandra Luszczynska had varied roles in the 29<sup>th</sup> European Health Psychology Conference, Limassol, Cyprus (2015, September 1-5). Aleksandra was track chair of the ‘interventions in chronic disease II’ track, chair of the ‘conceptualisation and challenges in caregiving research’ roundtable, discussant of the ‘health-related correlates of social support’ symposium, and presenter within ‘the varied roles of self-efficacy in health behaviour change’ symposium.

Ralf Schwarzer received an invitation to speak at the 6th Asian Congress of Health Psychology in Yokohama, Japan, July 2016. Ralf Schwarzer is also presenting on the ‘varied roles of self-efficacy in health behaviour change’ symposium, and he is a discussant in the ‘making sense of behaviour change’ symposium of the 29th European Health Psychology Conference, Limassol, Cyprus (2015, September 1-5). Rik Crutzen is a member of the Executive Committee of the European Health Psychology Society (EHPS) and was track chair of the ‘eHealth and mHealth’ track of the 29th European Health Psychology Society Conference, Limassol, Cyprus (2015, September 1-5). Urte Scholz was co-chair and presenter of the symposium “Social relationships and health outcomes: benefits and challenges” at the 29th European Health Psychology Society Conference, Limassol, Cyprus (2015, September 1-5). Barbara Mullan was one of only 20 invited speakers to present at the first Advances in the Science of Habits Conference, Catalina Island, California July 22-26, 2015. Her presentation was entitled “The Daily Rate of Habit Formation is Not Dependent on Number of Assessments”.

Below are a sample of some of the excellent new publications from our members:

- Berli, C., Ochsner, S., Stadler, G., Knoll, N., Hornung, R., & Scholz, U. (2015). Volitional processes and daily smoking: Examining inter- and intra-individual associations around a quit attempt. *Journal of Behavioral Medicine*, 38, 306–317. doi: 10.1007/s10865-014-9598-x
- Crutzen, R., Viechtbauer, W., Spigt, M., & Kotz, D. (2015). Differential attrition in health behaviour change trials: a systematic review and meta-analysis. *Psychology & Health*, 30, 122–134.
- Crutzen, R. & Ruiter, R.A.C. (2015). Interest in behaviour change interventions: a conceptual model. *The European Health Psychologist*, 17, 6–11.
- De Wit J. B. F., Stok, F. M., de Ridder, D., T. D., de Vet, E., Gaspar, T., Johnson, F., Nureeva, L., & Luszczynska, A. (2015). Food culture in the home environment: Family meal practices and values can support healthy eating and self-regulation in young people in four European countries. *Applied Psychology: Health and Well-Being*, 7, 22–40, doi:10.1111/aphw.12034
- Fleig, L., Kueper, C., Lippke, S., Schwarzer, R., & Wiedemann, A. U. (2015). Cross-behaviour associations and multiple behaviour change: A longitudinal study on physical activity and fruit and vegetable intake. *Journal of Health Psychology*, 20(5), 525–534.
- Lhakang, P., Lippke, S., Knoll, N., & Schwarzer, R. (2015). Evaluating brief motivational and self-regulatory hand hygiene interventions: a cross-over longitudinal design. *BMC Public Health*, 15, 79.
- Lippke, S., Wienert, J., Kuhlmann, T., Fink, S., & Hambrecht, R. (2015). Perceived stress, physical activity and motivation: Findings from an internet study. *Annals of Sports Medicine and Research*, 2(1), 1012.
- Luszczynska, A., Zarychta, K., Horodyska, K., Liszewska, N., Gancarczyk, A., & Czekierda, K. (2015). Functional perfectionism and healthy behaviors: The longitudinal relationships between the dimensions of perfectionism, nutrition behavior, and physical activity moderated by gender. *Current Issues in Personality Psychology*, 3(2), 84–93. doi: 10.5114/cipp.2015.52085

- Mullan, B., Allom, V., Sainsbury, K., & Monds, L. (2015). Examining the predictive utility of an extended theory of planned behaviour model in the context of specific individual safe food-handling behaviours. *Appetite*, 90, 91–98.
- Mullan, B., Smith, L., Allom, V., Sainsbury, K., Paterson, H., & Lopez, A. (2015). Active safety interventions in the construction industry: A systematic review including behaviour change techniques. *Safety Science*, 79, 139–148.
- Norman, P., Boer, H., Seydel, E. R., & Mullan, B. (2015). Protection motivation theory. In M. Conner & P. Norman (Eds.), *Predicting and changing health behaviour: Research and practice with social cognition models* (3rd ed.). Buckingham: Open University Press.
- Ochsner, S., Knoll, N., Stadler, G., Luszczynska, A., Hornug, R., & Scholz, U. (2015). Interacting effects of receiving social control and social support during smoking cessation. *Annals of Behavioral Medicine*, 49, 141–146. Doi: 10.1007/s12160-014-9635-6
- Peters, G.-J.Y., De Bruin, M., & Crutzen, R. (2015). Everything should be as simple as possible, but no simpler: towards a protocol for accumulating evidence regarding the active content of health behaviour change interventions. *Health Psychology Review*, 9, 1–14.
- Stok, M. F., De Vet, E., Wit, J. B. F., Luszczynska, A., Safron, M., de Ridder, D T. D. (2015). The proof is in the eating: Subjective peer norms are associated with adolescents' eating behavior. *Public Health Nutrition*, 18, 1044–1051. Doi: 10.1017/S1368980014001268
- Scholz, U., König, C., Eicher, S. & Martin, M. (2015). Stabilisation of health as the centre point of a health psychology of ageing. *Psychology and Health*, 30, 732–749. Doi: 10.1080/08870446.2014.991733
- Zhou, G., Sun, C., Knoll, N., Hamilton, K., & Schwarzer, R. Self-efficacy, Planning, and Action Control in an Oral Self-Care Intervention. *Health Education Research*. 30 (4), 671–681 <http://her.oxfordjournals.org/content/30/4/671.long>
- Zhou, G., Gan, Y., Ke, Q., Knoll, N., Lonsdale, C., & Schwarzer, R. (2015). Avoiding Exposure to Air Pollution by Using Filtering Facemask Respirators: An Application of the Health Action Process Approach. *Health Psychology*, Aug 10, No Pagination specified. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1037/hea0000264>
- Zhou, G., Gan, Y., Miao, M., Hamilton, K., Knoll, N., & Schwarzer, R. (2015). The role of action control and action planning on fruit and vegetable consumption. *Appetite*, 91(1),

## **Division 9: Economic Psychology**

### **Letter from Division 9 President – David Leiser**

Dear Friends,

I'm writing this note towards the very end of the International Association for Research in Economic Psychology (IAREP) conference in Sibiu, Romania, where many of our members who hold dual, or plural, memberships, convened for several intense days of lectures and exchanges. The conference was a great success and well worth attending.

Looking at the age distribution, I think we can be very satisfied. Many young scholars and students were present, attesting to the healthy state of the discipline. This also convinced me of the importance of nurturing the younger generations, and this is something we intend to pursue. Among other initiatives, we had talks with Christine Roland-Levy and decided to try and organize a joint summer school with IAREP next year. If any of you feels up to the task, please contact me soon and we will try to provide support and help. There are a number of other initiatives that we will try to promote, about which more in the future if all goes well.

Before too long, as these things go, we will have the ICAP meeting in Montreal, Canada. Due to the long lead time required, I invite you even now to think about organizing thematic symposia at this major and very prestigious event. This is important in its own right, of course, and it significantly contributes to the exchange of ideas and the public perception of the theme. In addition, it will increase our membership, and it is good to have a strong visibility at the ICAP as it contributes to improving our standing in the organization, which in turn will facilitate further support from IAAP for our activities. In the same spirit, I urge you to make sure you indicate all the divisions that are relevant to you: economic, organizational, environmental etc.

Wishing all of us who are starting a new academic year a fruitful one,

**David Leiser, Division 9 President**

### **Report from the annual conference of the International Association for Research in Economic Psychology (IAREP)**

In September 2015 the annual IAREP conference was organized in Sibiu, Romania. It was a joint conference with SABE – Society for the Advancement of Behavioral Economics. As usual, many Division 9 members attended this event. Researchers and practitioners who came to Sibiu participated in many sessions and four keynote talks were delivered by Amnon Rapoport from the University of California Riverside (Choice of Routes in Directed Networks with Strategic Uncertainty), Shoshana Grossbard from San Diego State University (Household Economics: a field in motion), Elena Druica from the University of Bucharest (Lost in Transition: The Benefits of Social Cooperation), and Marcel Zeelenberg from Tilburg University (Towards an Economic Psychology of Greed). Sessions organized during the conference were devoted to such topics as, for example, economic behaviors, psychology of money, decision-making, risk perception and risk taking, social norms and economics, heuristics and biases.

A very important part of the conference was, as usual, the best student paper competition. It is organized to award the most original and valuable student papers in different areas of economic psychology and behavioral economics. The committee that consisted of four experienced researchers decided to award three papers:

The best paper: Christian Zankiewicz for the paper entitled “Hidden skewness: On the difficulty of multiplicative compounding under random shocks”.

Second best paper: Jerome Olsen for the paper entitled “Trust in authorities and power of authorities correspond with shadow economy and corruption: A 44 nation study”.

Third best paper: Jérémy Lemoine for the paper entitled “What gamblers have to tell us about risk?”

Some of the discussions that we had at the IAREP members’ meeting were related to future directions of cooperation with other scientific organizations. The Board of IAREP suggested strengthening the cooperation between IAREP and IAAP Division 9. This might be expressed in organizing a joint summer school in economic psychology or joint symposia at different important conferences. As Division 9 President – David Leiser – suggested in the above letter, you are invited to contact us in case you would be interested in organizing such events.

**Tomasz Zaleskiewicz, Division 9 President-Elect**

**Future IAAP Congress in Montreal**

The next International Congress of Applied Psychology will take place in Montreal, Canada in June 2018. One of the ways to make Division 9 more visible within IAAP is to more actively present the work of division members during the congress. Even if much time is still left until the beginning of the 2018 ICAP, we would like to encourage you to start thinking about what kind of work you intend to introduce. If you are interested in organizing a thematic symposium on one of the economic psychology topics, please contact us to discuss all necessary details.

**David Leiser, Division 9 President & Tomasz Zaleskiewicz, Division 9 President-Elect**

## ***Division 10: Psychology and Law***

**Alicia Nortje, Communications Officer and Colin Tredoux, President of Division 10**

### **1. Key goals for this term**

The executive committee of the division in its two meetings thus far (at ICP, in Paris, and by Skype) have decided on some key goals for the next few years. These can briefly be listed as i) biannual meetings of the executive committee by Skype (and more regular contact by email); ii) biannual production of a newsletter; iii) planning for the biennial conferences of IAAP (ICAP and ICP), specifically around the inclusion of a Psychology and Law stream at those conferences; iv) active promotion of contact between researchers and practitioners of psychology and law around the world, by building a database of contacts. Each of these goals will be discussed below.

### **2. Skype meeting of the executive committee**

The executive committee has agreed to biannual Skype meetings (since the members live in different countries). The first meeting for 2015 took place on 2 April 2015 and was attended by four of the committee members. The aim of this meeting was to discuss various tasks that the committee is currently busy with, such as the Psychology and Law theme for the Division newsletter, updating the website, planning a Psychology and Law themed stream at the next ICP that will take place in Japan in 2016, and promoting collaboration among Division 10 members by asking them to complete a survey so that we get a better understanding of their research interests.

The next Skype meeting is scheduled sometime in the second half of this year.

### **3. Appointment of media officer**

In order to expedite the business of the division, we applied for a very small purse from IAAP in order to support the work of a media person, and we are delighted that this was granted, and we have accordingly appointed Alicia Nortje to this portfolio. Alicia is a PhD student in the department of Psychology at the University of Cape Town, in South Africa. Her contact details are [Alicia.nortje@gmail.com](mailto:Alicia.nortje@gmail.com). Please contact her about all membership enquiries.

### **4. Newsletter**

One of the agreed priorities of the division in 2015 has been to produce two newsletters annually. These newsletters will address topics of interest to our members, such as committee activities, conferences, and the website. Each newsletter would, for the foreseeable future, have a key major entry in it devoted to reporting on the nature and history of Psychology and Law around the world. Our first newsletter was sent out in early 2015, and the major entry in it was by Fanny Verkampt, our incoming president, which described some issues concerning Psychology and Law, specifically Investigative Interviewing, in France. We have one more newsletter slated for 2015, and in this one the major entry will be about Psychology and Law in South Africa.

We would like to encourage members to contribute to the newsletter. If you would like to contribute to the Division 10 newsletter, for example by writing a piece about Psychology and Law in your country, or if you would like to post an announcement in the newsletter, then please contact Alicia Nortje at [alicia.nortje@gmail.com](mailto:alicia.nortje@gmail.com).

We aim to have the next Division newsletter sent out by the middle of October at the latest. Additionally, if you did not receive the previous newsletter or if your contact details have changed, then please contact Alicia Nortje.

## **5. Conferences**

5.1 European Association of Psychology and Law (EAPL) 2016 Annual Conference “New Challenges in Psychology and Law: Science into Practice”

The University Toulouse-Jean Jaurès is hosting the 26th Annual Conference of the European Association of Psychology and Law (EAPL) which will be held in Toulouse, France, 5-8 July 2016. With a theme of “New Challenges in Psychology and Law: Science into Practice”, the conference will support exchanges between researchers and practitioners working at the interface of Psychology and Law disciplines. The scientific program will thus address the key issues that arise from forensic and criminological psychology, such as eyewitness testimony, investigative interviews, lie detection and credibility assessment, risk and dangerousness assessment, recidivism, treatment of offenders and victims, among other topics. Researchers and practitioners from Europe and other parts of the world are invited to share their recent scientific work and field experience about new challenges that our society faces, such as human trafficking and other issues of migration, terrorism, and cybercrime. Abstracts for this conference are due on December 15th, 2015 through the official conference website (to be announced soon, but keep an eye on [eapl.eu/conferences](http://eapl.eu/conferences)). Acceptable formats for submission will include posters, oral presentations, symposia, and group discussions. All submissions will be peer-reviewed before an acceptance letter is sent out to applicants.

Au plaisir de vous retrouver à Toulouse!

### **Fanny Verkamp**

On behalf of the Organizing Committee and EAPL

5.2 International Congress of Psychology 2016

The 31<sup>st</sup> International Congress of Psychology will take place on 24–29 July in Yokohama, Japan. The deadline for abstract submissions is **1 December 2015**. Details about the conference can be found here: <http://www.icp2016.jp/abstract.html#guidelines>

Please let us know if you will be submitting an abstract on a Psychology and Law topic, as we would like to organise a Psychology and Law themed day at ICP. Please send these details to Alicia ([alicia.nortje@gmail.com](mailto:alicia.nortje@gmail.com)).

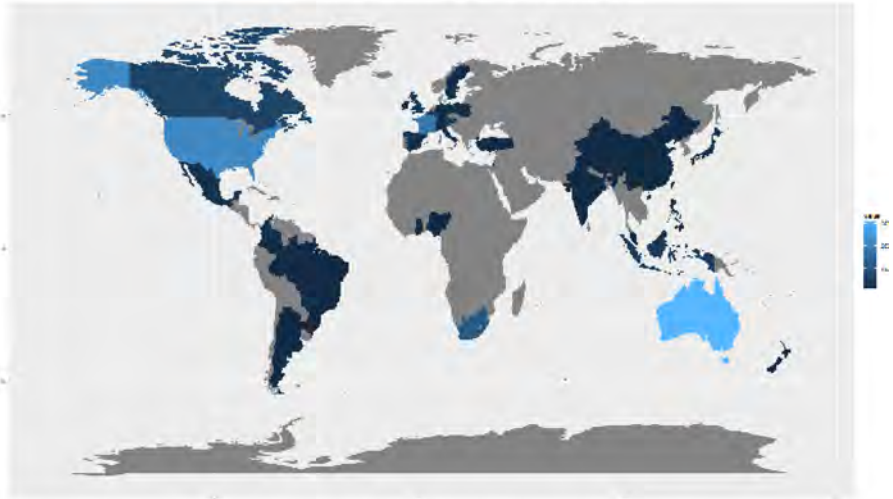
## **6. Website revamped**

In line with the general refurbishment of the Division 10 website, the website was updated with current information about the Division and the committee members. The next step for the website is to upload the newsletter. We are currently not able to do this, and we have contacted Milton Hakel for assistance. Once the website is complete, we will then send out a survey to our members so that we have their current contact information and research interests; we will then make this information and the Division 10 membership list, available on the website so that our members will be able to find potential future collaborators who have similar research interests.

## **7. Membership Statistics of Division 10**

As of April 2015, Division 10 of the IAAP has 145 members from across the globe. Thirty-seven countries are represented among our members, with most of our members residing in Australia, USA, France and South Africa. Please take a look at the graphic below, which illustrates how many members are from each country.

Membership, Division 10, IAAP as of April 2015



Argentina	1	UK	4	Israel	1	Philippines	2	Taiwan	2
Australia	31	France	18	Italy	2	Poland	2	The Netherlands	1
Austria	4	Germany	2	Japan	3	Scotland	1	Turkey	1
Belgium	3	Ghana	1	Lithuania	1	Singapore	1	USA	22
Brazil	1	Hong Kong	1	Malaysia	1	South Africa	12		
Canada	7	India	1	Mexico	3	Spain	3		
China	1	Indonesia	5	New Zealand	1	Sweden	1		
Colombia	2	Ireland	1	Nigeria	1	Switzerland	1		

## ***Division 11: Political Psychology***

### **Peace Psychology: Global Spaces for Engagement and Social Change**

**Wilson López-López**

**Pontificia Universidad Javeriana- Colombia**

**President-Elect, Division 11, Political Psychology**

lopezw@javeriana.edu.co

**Laura K. Taylor,**

**Centre for Identity and Intergroup Relations, School of Psychology, Queen's University Belfast**

Promoting the intersection of academia and practice, the 14<sup>th</sup> annual symposium of the Committee for the Psychological Study of Peace (CPSP) was convened in Johannesburg and Pretoria, South Africa from 29 May to 4 June 2015. Fifty-three delegates from fifteen countries, representing all continents, spent seven days sharing academic papers and also lived experiences with the community partners of the University of South Africa (UNISA). This event, “Engaging Invited and Invented Spaces for Peace” was a unique event that promoted global connections across multiple levels and disciplinary approaches, all rooted in the shared commitment to constructive social change and the importance of evidence-based psychological practice to promote peace.

The panels ranged from global topics about trends in research and scholarship to localized analyses of peace processes and the impact of political violence on individuals and communities. For example, Siew Fang Law & Diane Bretherton presented on the publication trends and research representing diverse regions of the world in their talk on “Reconciling Paradigms from North and South: Toward a More Inclusive Peace Psychology.” The call was for greater inclusion from the global south and in particular, non-English publications. Related to this theme, Nikola Balvin presented on “Structural Approaches to Reshaping Negative Gender Norms during Adolescence: Preliminary Results from a Systematic Review of Evaluated Interventions.” This talk discussed the global trends in UNICEF’s systematic research and evaluation of intervention programs worldwide.

Papers focusing on localized peace initiatives and forms of non-violent political change included Peace Kiguwa’s talk on “Critical Moments in Processes of Social Exclusion and Inclusion: Black Student Narratives” that highlighted the need for greater enrollment, representation, and power among black students in South African universities. Zeina Amro discussed “Transforming an Invited Space to an Invented Space: Reflecting on Palestinian Lives,” and how the power of PhotoVoice methodology and participatory action research was being used among university students and professors in Palestine. Discussing the role of intergroup attitudes and interactions in both violent and social conflicts, Michelle Twali presented on “Peace-building in Post-Genocide Rwanda: The Role of Radio La Benevolencija,” and Reeshma Haji shared inter-faith research from Canada: “If a Close Friend is from Another Religion, Are You More Open to Other Faiths?” These studies were complemented by those who used a broader lens to look at within-country trends in peace and conflict processes, such as Teresa Lorena Jopson’s presentation on “Peace in Gender Justice: Gender as Framed in Peace Negotiations in Southern Philippines” and Zahid Shahab Ahmed, “Terrorism-related Violence and Trauma in Pakistan: Implications for Psychologists and Policy.” Forward-looking papers as to how to reconstruct society in the wake of mass violence were also presented, such as Wilson López-López’s talk on “Forgiveness in Peace Processes in Colombia” and Laura K. Taylor’s piece on “Implications of Community Cohesion and Coping Strategies for Mental Health in Colombia.”

The panels were complemented and enriched, for example, by a day-long event at the Apartheid Museum with the community representatives and members from Thembelihle, followed by a day-long community meeting with local politicians and activists punctuated by not only how far South Africa has advanced since 1994, but also the structural challenges that remain to be addressed to advance sustainable peace and a just society. Moreover, there was digital story-telling produced by the Thembelihle community members and facilitated by the UNISA teams from the UNISA Medical Research Council, Violence, Injury and Peace Research Unit, College for Graduate Studies, and the Institute for Social and Health Sciences. These local narratives resonated with the persistent forms of structural and direct violence in South Africa’s mining industry, which was powerfully depicted in the documentary, *Miners Shot Down*, in 2013. Expanding the academic debate, these multi-media forms were clear reminders of why socially-engaged research is necessary and the potential power that emerges from community/university partnerships.

The fruits of such symposiums are linked directly with the mission and vision of IAAP. For example, the previous CPSP symposium in Malaysia in 2013 led to at least one joint panel at the 2014 IAAP meeting in Paris on “Diverse approaches to identity and peace.” This year, the 2015 CPSP symposium had a strong focus on the ethical conduct of psychologists, in particular, in relation to activities related to torture and enhanced investigation techniques in the U.S. Joining the multiple voices around the world calling for accountability of the American Psychological Association (APA), the CPSP issued two statements to IAAP and IUPsyS calling on them for global



leadership and clear standards of conduct for all participating associations and members. This important step is just one of the public policy positions that resulted from the 2015 CPSP symposium in South Africa. Moreover, the findings from this conference will be shared and disseminated through the Springer Peace Psychology Book Series in 2016. Stayed tuned for future information about this publication!



*Participants in the 14<sup>th</sup> annual symposium of the Committee for the Psychological Study of Peace (CPSP)*



*Participants in the 14<sup>th</sup> annual symposium of the Committee for the Psychological Study of Peace (CPSP)*

## ***Division 12: Sport Psychology***

### **Montse Ruiz, Bulletin Editor, Division 12**

We are pleased to announce that we have already transitioned to our new website <http://www.iaapsy.org/divisions/div-12-sport-psychology>. We will continue updating the website that will allow for sharing information about professional events, forthcoming activities, publications and other initiatives from our colleagues in the sport psychology community.

Below is a brief report about Sport Psychology activities:

The Congress of the European Federation of Sport Psychology (FEPSAC) was organized in Bern Switzerland, 14-19 July 2015 with the theme “Theories and applications for performance, health and humanity”. The congress gathered over 700 attendants from all over the world. Keynote speakers were: Nancy J. Cooke, (Arizona State University) who presented “Interactive team cognition: Focusing on team dynamics”; Panteleimon Ekkekakis (Iowa State University) who delivered “Escape from cognitivism: Exercise as hedonic experience”; Kari Fasting (Norwegian School of Sport Sciences) who presented “Sexual harassment and abuse in sport – Implications for sport psychologists”; Chris Harwood (Loughborough University) who presented the topic “Doing sport psychology? Critical reflections as a scientist-practitioner”; Claudia Voelcker-Rehage, (Jacobs University, Bremen) who presented “Benefits of physical activity and fitness for lifelong motor and cognitive development: Brain and behaviour”; and Sergio Lara-Bercial & Cliff Mallett, (Leeds Beckett University and University of Queensland, respectively) who delivered “Serial winning coaches: Vision, people and environment”.

During the FEPSAC congress the Sport Psychology Council (SPC) was gathered. The SPC is a group of individuals who represent sport psychology organizations around the world. The SPC meets at conferences and congresses to share information and to discuss and implement strategies to promote all organizations and the field of sport psychology. Currently, the SPC provides an interactive map with links and information about sport psychology organizations around the world. Visit: [www.SportPsychologyCouncil.org](http://www.SportPsychologyCouncil.org)

The ICCE Global Coach Conference was held in Vierumäki, Finland 23-25 August, 2015. The theme of the conference was “Coach and athlete empowerment: A winning combination”. Keynote speakers were Baroness Sue Campbell (Chair of the Youth Sport Trust) who delivered the Pat Duffy memorial lecture “Building system excellence”; Erkka Westerlund (Head Coach of the KHL Ice Hockey Team Jokerit) who presented “Coaching the human being”, and Wade Gilbert (California State University) with the presentation entitled “Creating cultures of continuous improvement and competitive excellence in sport”. The congress ended with a surprise keynote by Sami Kalaja (KIHU-Research Institute for Olympic Sports), “Learning motor skills”.

### **Forthcoming Meetings, Conferences, Congresses, and Workshops**

**March, 11, 2016.** University Pablo de Olavide, Seville, Spain. IX International Universidad Pablo Olvaide (UPO) Seminar of Sport Psychology entitled “Sport, Health, Integrity and Quality of Life”. More information: [www.upo.es](http://www.upo.es)/or contact Jose Carlos Jaenes Sanchez (E-mail: [jcjaesan\[at\]upo.es](mailto:jcjaesan[at]upo.es)).

**March, 22-23, 2016.** Bangor University. Student conference of the British Association of Sport and Exercise Sciences (BASES) entitled “From London to Rio and Beyond: The Race for Advancement in Sport and Exercise Sciences”. For more information contact Dr. Stuart Beattie (E-mail: [S.J.Beattie\[at\]bangor.ac.uk](mailto:S.J.Beattie[at]bangor.ac.uk))

**June 15-18, 2016, Montreal, Quebec, Canada.** Annual conference of the North American Society for the Psychology of Sport and Physical Activity (NASPSPA). More information: [naspspa.com/](http://naspspa.com/)

### **New Publications**

***Secrets of Asian Sport Psychology.*** Published under a creative commons license, and free for downloading from <http://peterterry.wix.com/books>. **Summary:** Written and edited by experts in the field of sport psychology, *Secrets of Asian Sport Psychology* includes accounts of how the world's best athletes have used sport psychology techniques to achieve their success and deal with life's challenges. The book links countries in the Asian-South Pacific region to the sports at which they excel. Learn about the sport psychology secrets of Archery in Korea, Gymnastics in China, Boxing in the Philippines, Golf in Taiwan, Triathlon in Australia, Rugby in New Zealand, Judo in Japan, Wrestling in Iran, Shooting in India, and much much more. *Secrets of Asian Sport Psychology* has been produced as an Open Educational Resource under a Creative Commons license, which means that it can be downloaded for free, shared with others, and used for your own purposes. Sponsored by the Asian-South Pacific Association of Sport Psychology and the University of Southern Queensland, *Secrets of Asian Sport Psychology* is the very first text on the subject of applied sport psychology to be published under a creative commons license.

***The Psychology of Passion*** authored by Robert J. Vallerand (2015). Published by Oxford University Press. **Summary:** The concept of passion is one we regularly use to describe our interests, and yet there is no broad theory that can explain the development and consequences of passion for activities across people's lives. In *The Psychology of Passion*, Prof. Robert J. Vallerand presents the first such theory, providing a complete presentation of the Dualistic Model of Passion and the empirical evidence that supports it. Vallerand conceives of two types of passion: harmonious passion, which remains under the person's control, and obsessive passion, which controls the person. While the first typically leads to adaptive behaviors, the obsessive form of passion leads to less adaptive and, at times, maladaptive behaviors. Vallerand highlights the effects of these two types of passion on a number of psychological phenomena such as cognition, emotions, well-being, performance, relationships, intergroup relations, and contributions to society. He also discusses the development of passion and reviews a range of literature on passion for activities.

### **Division 17: Professional Practice**

#### **International Perspective on Psychology Practice**

##### **Dr. James H. Bray and Dr. Robyn Vines**

Psychological science and practice are international professions, and we can learn from advances in other countries to help us be more effective practitioners. One of the most eye-opening experiences I (JHB) had as President of the American Psychological Association was to work with psychologists and psychological associations across the world. Our international colleagues have advanced psychological practice in many exciting ways. The *Mental Health Atlas 2014* (2015) produced by the World Health Organization (WHO) provides baseline data against which progress toward the objectives and targets of the Comprehensive Mental Health Action Plan 2013-2020 is measured.

In July, at the European Congress of Psychology in Milan, Italy, we participated in a symposium with a group of psychologists from Norway, United Kingdom, Australia, Canada, and the United States on primary care psychology across the world. Within each country, there is a growing

recognition of the importance of psychologists working in primary care settings. Research is demonstrating that integrated health care that includes behavioral health care is increasing the recognition and treatment of common mental health problems that often go untreated in primary care settings (WHO, March 2015). Psychologists from these countries presented information about the cost-effectiveness of this work and how their governments are supporting primary care psychology.

Tor Levin Hofgaard, President of the Norwegian Psychological Association (NPA), indicated that the NPA used psychological science to advance the role of psychologists in their health care system. Prior to NPA's advocacy, a person with mild to moderate anxiety or depression had to see their primary care physician and fail treatment (usually medication only) before the person could see a psychologist. The NPA educated their government about psychological research demonstrating that the most effective treatment of mild to moderate anxiety or depression is *psychotherapy and not medication*. Now Norwegians with anxiety or depression receive psychotherapy as their primary, initial treatment. If psychotherapy does not work they are referred to a physician for possible medication treatment. This change also required an increase in the number of psychologists practicing in primary care settings. *Advocacy based on psychological science works*.

The Australian Psychological Society conducted a demonstration project, led by Dr. Vines, to have psychologists work in general healthcare practices throughout Australia. The project demonstrated the need for mental health services and the important role that psychologists play in working with general medical practitioners. They also used these results to help psychologists get reimbursed in their Medicare system. In Australia, Medicare is the national health insurance (single-payer system) for all Australians. They also built evaluation of psychotherapy into the system. Using a credit card like system, the psychologist evaluates a randomly selected sample of their patients—and they are paid extra to do the evaluation. Australia is also a leader in the development of eTherapy. To meet the vast needs for mental health services, Professor Mike Kyrios, Dr Neil Thomas and others at the National eTherapy Centre (NeTC) at Swineburne University are leading the efforts to develop evidence-based treatments via the internet. These are additional examples of using evaluation and research to advance professional practice.

In New Zealand, there is a large shortage of psychologists and psychiatrists. As a result of this shortage the Minister of Health of New Zealand is promoting changes to allow appropriately trained psychologists to prescribe psychotropic medications. Psychologists who have training in psychopharmacology have been safely and effectively prescribing medications for over 20 years (Bray et al, 2014). Psychological services are in high demand throughout the world and our international colleagues are developing innovative technologies, such as e-therapies, group treatment approaches and culturally sensitive adaptations of evidence-based practices to serve their residents.

Let us hear from you—engage—get involved—this is YOUR IAAP. Contact us anytime: James Bray: jbray@bcm.edu or Robyn Vines: robynvines@bigpond.com.

### **References:**

- Bray, J.H., Tilus, M., Vento, C., Greenspan, M., Wilson, G., & Sammons, M. (2014). Prescriptive authority for psychologists: Current status and future directions. *The Behavior Therapist*, 37, 137–143.
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## **Division 18: History of Applied Psychology**

### **IAAP History of Applied Psychology at the Interamerican Congress of Psychology 2015**

The 35<sup>th</sup> Interamerican Congress of Psychology took place in Lima (Perú), July 12-16, 2015, with a large participation of psychologists and related professionals from the United States, Canada, Latin America, Spain and other European countries. Several IAAP leaders attended the Congress and delivered lectures, among them President Janel Gauthier.



Rubén Ardila (President IAAP Division of History of Applied Psychology),  
Merry Bullock (APA Director of International Affairs)



International Group: Andrés Consoli, Ale Vásquez, Merry Bullock, Barry Anton (APA President), Claudia Sanin (ColPsic President), Ezequiel Benito (AACP President), Ángel Elgier, Janel Gauthier (IAAP President), Claudia Zúñiga, Guillermo Bernal, Crishtina Richaud, Hugo Klappenbach (SIP President), Judith Gibbons (SIP Past President), J. M. Peiró (IAAP Past President), Marion Schulmeyer

IAAP Division 18, History of Applied Psychology, organized a symposium entitled “History of psychology: The international perspective “with papers from several countries on varied topics”. IAAP Division 18 sponsored the symposium.

The Interamerican Congress of Psychology takes place bi-annually in different countries of the Americas. Approximately 2,000 people participate in the Congress, which is considered the main forum of psychology in Latin America.

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## ***STEP3 - The Third Summer School on Theories in Environmental Psychology***

**Alghero (Sardinia, Italy) 29 June - 4 July 2015**

**Prof. Marino Bonaiuto, STEP3 Director**

STEP3 - the Third Summer School on Theories in Environmental Psychology - took place on the island of Sardinia in Italy, from the 29<sup>th</sup> June to the 4<sup>th</sup> July, 2015. It had been organized by CIRPA - the Interuniversity Research Centre in Environmental Psychology ([www.cirpa.it](http://www.cirpa.it)), specifically with its branches at Sapienza University and Cagliari University. Co-organizers were the University of Sassari, Faculty of Architecture at Alghero (Italy); and Fondazione IFEIT (Switzerland). The first two STEP editions took place at Groningen University (The Netherlands) and at Aarhus University (Denmark) respectively. Much patronage and support had been received, among which IAAP was one supporter, specifically its Environmental Psychology Division.

STEP3 Director was Prof. Marino Bonaiuto; deputy Director: Prof. Ferdinando Fornara; Honorary President: Mirilia Bonnes. Scientific Secretary: Dr. Stefano De Dominicis. Sponsors' Secretary: Piernario Pattitoni. Communication Secretary: Sara Manca. STEP3 Organization Secretary was managed by Mrs. Valentina Tassone for the application phase and then by CIRPA and by IFEIT. Furthermore, fundamental support and collaboration functions were overseen by Arch. Antonello Monsù Scolaro and by Arch. Gabriele Bonaiuto on many local scientific and organizational issues.

STEP3 had been organized according to the traditional STEP formula: it featured five plenary keynote lectures (one per day), delivered by each workshop scientific leader and five workshops (held in parallel sessions during the second half of each morning and in the afternoons). Each workshop team worked for five days in order to address the topic proposed by its stakeholder (or group of stakeholders). The opening session served the purpose of delivering the stakeholders' presentations as well as allowing each stakeholder to meet its own workshop team. The five workshops and the five related keynote lectures were STEP3's scientific core. Each workshop team featured one leader (one of the keynote speakers), 12 students, one CIRPA representative, one technical expert (from either Sassari or Cagliari University), and one stakeholder or group of stakeholders. 60 students participated in STEP3 after a selection process that started with about 80 participants with 24 nationalities from the five continents, who came from 47 institutions all over the world. The final 60 participants represented 19 nationalities and encompassed 37 institutions worldwide.

The five keynotes were:

1. Prof. Linda Steg on “Encouraging durable pro-environmental actions”

2. Prof. Wesley Schultz on “A social-psychological approach to conservation”
3. Prof. Fabio Babiloni on “To get answers without submitting the questions: the use of cognitive neuroscience in industrial and environmental applications”
4. Dr. Cláudia Campos Andrade on “Healthcare Environments: A Closed Case for Environmental Psychology?”
5. Prof. Marino Bonaiuto on “Environmental psychology for biodiversity conservation and ecology education”

The five related workshops were led respectively by each of the above mentioned keynote speakers, and each workshop aimed at addressing a specific topic or set of topics introduced by the Workshop Stakeholder(s):

1. Workshop A- “Environmental psychology for public sustainable mobility” with Stakeholder CRiMM Research Centre on Mobility Models, represented by Prof. Eng. Italo Meloni, Dr. Eng. Benedetta Sanjust di Teulada and Dr. Eng. Erika Spissu.
2. Workshop B- “Environmental psychology and new information technology” with Stakeholder MODIS, Adecco Group, represented by Dr. Marco Guarna, Dr. Alfredo Babusci, Dr. Filippo Guidera.
3. Workshop C- “Neuroscience for environmental psychology and architecture: the cases of sound in the school environment and design in the residential environment” with Stakeholder Ecophon (Sweden) represented by Prof. Dr. Staffan Hygge, Dr. Carsten Svensson and Dr. Cristina Carrus and Stakeholder CasaClima KlimaHaus (Italy) represented by Arch. Donata Bancher.
4. Workshop D- “Environmental psychology for hospitals and health care design” with Stakeholder TESIS Systems and Technologies for Social and Health Structures represented by Prof. Arch. Romano Del Nord, Prof. Arch. Giuseppe Ridolfi, and Prof. Arch. Francesca Giofré; and Stakeholder DUDA (Dept. of Urban Planning, Design and Architecture of Sassari University) represented by Arch. Antonello Monsù Scolaro.
5. Workshop E- “Environmental psychology for biodiversity conservation and ecology education” with Stakeholder BIOMOT 7FP EU, Stakeholder University of Roma Tre represented by Prof. Dr. Paola Perucchini, University of Roma Tor Vergata represented by Prof. Dr. Caterina Lorenzi.

A plenary closing session offered each workshop team the opportunity to deliver a speech with slides and to receive its stakeholder(s) feedback. Further scientific events comprised a presentation of Alghero’s history by Arch. Giovanni Oliva during the first day; and a round table on the final day about Sardinian main environmental issues. In the final round table Prof. Ferdinando Fornara coordinated the following speakers:

Arch. Mariadonata Bancher – CasaClima KlimaHaus, Bozen  
 Mr. Deputy Mayor Raimondo Cacciotto – Alghero Municipality  
 Prof. Arnaldo Bibo Cecchini – Full Professor Planning, DADU Alghero, Università di Sassari  
 Dr. Eng. Erika Spissu – CRiMM, Università di Cagliari.

The scientific programme for the participants had been complimented by perks which included: morning coffee-breaks held at Aquatica, an open air location on Alghero marina waterfront; dinners served at the restaurant Movida on Alghero walls facing the seaside and the port; accommodations at either Hotel San Francesco or Hotel Catalunya; and a farewell dinner at Aquatica. Keynote speakers and organizers enjoyed the hospitality of Hotel Villa Mosca Charming House and a dinner tour across some of Alghero best restaurants. Further events comprised a daily beach session and a final

afternoon boat trip across Alghero gulf to Capo Caccia cliffs where a group swim took place. And of course, during the week, a lot of wonderful swimming near crystal clear sandy beaches, or in the rocky deep blue sea water; excursions to natural reserves and to the nearby coastline sites; night life spots. Finally, in the following week a summary of STEP3 workshops' results were presented at a round table in Milan in the afternoon of 8<sup>th</sup> July 2015, during one EXPO related event held at the IULM University, with an audience of about 50 attendees.

Both scientific and social feedback from STEP3 was enthusiastic, from all sides: participants, stakeholders, keynote speakers, staff. A quantitative survey was given in order to measure that feedback in detail, and its results will be shortly reported on the STEP3 website. All STEP3 information and details (including a summary video and final slide presentations from all five workshops) are available at: <https://sites.google.com/a/uniroma1.it/step3/>. Just a brief summary is offered here. For any further info please refer to STEP3 website or contact [info@cirpa.it](mailto:info@cirpa.it).

Due to the increasing success of STEP events, from the next STEP4, the summer school will take place every two rather than every three years. STEP4 will be organized in Dublin, at the University College (UCD), by Geertje Schuitema in 2017!



## Workshops' Stakeholders

Workshop A  
Sustainable Mobility



Workshop B  
Environmental Information Technology

MODIS

Workshop C  
Neuroscience and Architecture



Ecophon  
SAINT-GOBAIN  
A SOUND EFFECT ON PEOPLE

Workshop D  
Healthcare Environments



Workshop E  
Biodiversity and Ecology



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# **IAAP's MEANS OF GOVERNANCE**

***Mike Knowles, IAAP President, 2006 to 2010***

It is probably safe to say that the central interests of most of IAAP's members revolve around its Congresses, its Divisions and its Journals. But in the background are the Association itself, its ways of working, and the means by which it is governed to enable the latter to be effective. This raises the questions, then, of what are the current means of governance of IAAP, and how have these changed over the years from the inception of the Association in 1920 until now?

Thus the purpose of this present article is to try to answer both questions. At first blush this may seem to be a somewhat dry endeavour, but please be assured that the more one goes into it the more there is of interest, fascination, challenge, and potentially, even drama.

So in terms of context, and as defined by IAAP's Constitution, the administrative and executive powers of the Association are vested in two bodies, the Executive Committee (EC) and the Board of Directors (BOD). The EC or Board of Officers serves as the executive arm of the Board of Directors and administers the operations of the Association under the oversight of the BOD. The latter is broadly representative of IAAP's General Membership and determines Association policies as well as having final authority over the affairs of the Association. (Further details of the Constitution and Rules of Procedure can be reached or downloaded if required from the website at <http://www.iaapsy.org/about-iaap/governance>).

The current EC comprises elected Officers including the President, President-Elect, Past President, Secretary General, and Treasurer, as well as appointed Officers such as the Communications Coordinator, the Divisions Coordinator and the Information Technology Coordinator. Election to the office of President-Elect is by IAAP's General Membership, and to the offices of Secretary General and Treasurer by the Board of Directors. The Communications Coordinator, the Divisions Coordinator and the Information Technology Coordinator are appointed by the BOD to fulfil specific functions on the recommendations of the President.

The present BOD consists of the above Officers plus two other categories of members, the Members-at-Large which are not less than 24 and not more than 45, and the Presidents and Presidents-Elect of IAAP's 18 Divisions. The Members-at-Large are chosen from among Full Members and Fellows of the Association in good standing and are elected by the BOD, and the Division Presidents-Elect are elected by the members of their respective Divisions. The composition and membership of the present BOD is shown in Appendix 1 below.

As may be seen, the Board is sizeable by any standards with members coming from approximately 30 different countries. These are: Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, China, Columbia, France, Germany, Greece, Hong Kong, Indonesia, India, Israel, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Nigeria, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Singapore, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, Uganda, the UK and the US. To boot, members of previous Boards have come also from the Netherlands and Russia, among others.

Yet the composition of the BOD has not always been like this but has adapted and altered according to changing circumstances. Accordingly, this review will now provide a brief description of how IAAP's means of governance have developed from its founding in 1920 to the present. This will be done by dividing the account into three phases, initial, intermediate and recent, followed by a short comment upon some of the major themes constituting this course of development.

## **Methodology**

Current knowledge of IAAP and its means of governance in the decades prior to 1990 is scant and, much of it has been lost in the mists of time or disappeared like water into the sands of the desert. What does remain rests largely upon institutional memory which has been tapped into wherever possible and includes information provided personally by Ed Fleishman, Claude Lévy-Leboyer, Harry Triandis and Robert Morgan which has been invaluable in this regard. This has been supplemented, fortunately, by the Presidential Reminiscences of Ed, Claude and Harry published in the *IAAP Bulletin* and, especially in the next section of this report, by drawing upon sections of a scholarly article written by Helio Carpintero and Fania Herrero.

Another important document was the ‘Blue Booklet’ in which Peter Merenda collated information central to the governance of IAAP such as its Constitution and the names of its past Officers. The most important sources of information, however, comprise the Minutes of the Executive (as it was called in those days) and its successor, the current BOD.

These documents, mercifully, are preserved right back to 1990 and provide the bulk of the material upon which the following account depends.

### **Initial – 1920 to 1970**

To start at the beginning, what is known is that IAAP was founded in 1920 on the occasion of the first ever International Congress of Applied Psychology. The background to its formation is succinctly described by Carpintero and Herrero (2002) who identify Edouard Claparède (Switzerland), Jean-Marie Lahy (France), Charles Myers (England), Walther Moede (Germany), Emilio Mira (Spain) and Arthur Christiaens (Belgium) as being those who had begun to meet to discuss different topics in applied psychology, and it was out of these meetings that a feeling for joint action started to emerge.

Of these influential figures it was Claparède “who was the soul and inspiration of the first international society of applied psychology” (Carpintero & Herrero, 2002) and became both the President of IAAP’s first Congress and the first President of the Association. As reported by Gundlach (1998) approximately 60 people attended the meeting including Arthur G. Christiaens, Ovide Decroly, and V. Brabant (Belgium); Jean M. Lahy and Jules Fontègne (France); Gerard van Wayenburg (The Netherlands); E. Claparède and Pierre Bovet (Switzerland); Emilio Mira and José Ruiz Castellá (Spain); and Giulio C. Ferrari (Italy).

Thus IAAP was a child of Europe and the European influence extended for another four decades. For example, as noted by Fleishman (2010), even by the time of the 13<sup>th</sup> ICAP in Rome in 1958 “the Congress was mainly attended by psychologists from European countries, with perhaps fewer than 40 from the US and Canada”. That also applied especially to its leadership as may be seen in Appendix 2 which lists the past and present Officers of the Association dating back to its inception. As indicated, all Presidents until the 1950s and all Secretary/Treasurers until 1990 were from Europe. This only changed when Morris Viteles from the US became the Association’s first non-European President and, as also commented upon by Carpintero and Herrero (2002), this too reflected the increasing participation of North American psychologists in IAAP’s congresses. From there the presidency returned to Europe to Gunnar Westerlund before swinging back to North America to Edwin Fleishman to continue the alternating trend which with one exception has continued right to the present.

Hence, for the whole of the first 50 years of its existence, IAAP was administered by an Executive, the President and Secretary/Treasurer, with varying years of tenure for each office. In addition, it included other members without portfolio, and these were progressively added to until its Members-at-Large, as they came to be called, numbered what they are today, 'not less than 24 and not more than 45'. These democratic ideals were enshrined in the Constitution which also provided that any Full Member of the Association could nominate a qualified person for election to the Executive and it was the Executive which elected the Members-at-Large and appointed the Officers.

In addition to Full Member, the Constitution contained four other categories of membership such as Student Member, Honorary Member, Associate Member (non-psychologists working in fields of applied psychology) and Affiliate International Organization Member (international psychological societies or associations in a sub-field of applied psychology). At the same time the Constitution provided for the calling of a General Meeting which would be convened at every IAAP Congress. In addition to giving the Association's general membership a say in IAAP's governance, the General Meetings approved the Association's financial affairs and budget and could appoint members to the Executive. Furthermore, it had ultimate authority in the event of the winding up of the Association.

So, by way of summary, it could be said that by the time IAAP celebrated its Golden Jubilee, its governance was based upon a rock-solid foundation that was a credit to all those involved in its formation. On the other hand, ideas for change were waiting in the wings, as will now be related.

### ***Intermediate – 1970 to 2000***

Coincidentally, at the commencement of the next 50 years in the growth and development of IAAP, the appointment of a President (Edward Fleishman) from a different continent in 1974 permitted the Executive to benefit from a different perspective. While his contributions to IAAP were many, in terms of the present account three initiatives are of primary importance. The first was to standardize the terms of office of the President and Vice President to 4 years. In effect, as described by Lévy-Leboyer (2010), this initiative was a collaborative one between Ed Fleishman as President and herself as Vice-President, partly because of their highly collaborative way of working, and Harry Triandis as the incoming President-Elect partly, one assumes, since it was Harry's term of office as President which would be reduced from eight years to four.

It was a major advance for several reasons – it simplified the planning and administration of the Association, it gave the incoming President-Elect a period of initiation in which they could fully plan and prepare for the role they were to assume as President, it increased the democratization of IAAP by making for a more rapid turnover of Officers, and through the latter it guarded against the Achilles heel of all organizations, that all power corrupts and absolute power corrupts absolutely. As a corollary to the latter, it also minimised the risk that an office-bearer's prejudices (insofar as they are possessed by everyone) could become blind-spots in the outlook of the Association.

The second initiative was to move IAAP towards a committee structure. As described by Fleishman (2010) the initial six committees formed for this purpose in 1976 were as follows: the Scientific Affairs Committee chaired by Durganand Sinha (India), the Professional Affairs Committee chaired by Charles De Wolff (Netherlands), the Membership Committee chaired by Ali Landauer (Australia), the Finance Committee chaired by Donald Super (USA), the Psychological Test

Committee chaired by Iraj Ayman (Iran) and the Publications and Communication Committee chaired by Harry Triandis (USA). The impact of this has been enormous, partly because it is the first recorded instance in which committees have been systematically employed to enhance the Association's means of governance, and mostly on account of the fact that committees have been used in this way ever since.

The third initiative also concerned changing the structure of IAAP, and this was the founding of the Association's first Division. While this event was in itself also momentous, it will not be commented on any further now, however, since it is a topic in its own right and has been discussed as such more fully elsewhere. Rather, it is its effect upon how the Executive handled its introduction that is of relevance, and this is because this new policy was not without repercussions. On the one hand, since the creation of the first Division in 1978 was followed over the next decade by the formation of a further nine Divisions, and thus in many ways the venture could be considered as a highly fruitful initiative, it had its misgivings as the following shows.

Because Claude Lévy-Leboyer became the incoming President in 1980, much of the responsibility for handling the implementation of this policy and the manner in which it was done lay with her. Her approach was twofold. The first involved providing institutional support for those wishing to be part of the venture and in so doing, as described by Triandis (2011), she asked Harry to develop guidelines to simplify and facilitate the process. The second concerned how the latter was to be managed, and to illustrate exactly what this involved it is best to draw upon her own words, retrospectively, as follows:

“My concern has to do with IAAP structure. It has been a topic for discussion in the Executive Committee (as it had come to be called) on several occasions. Contradictory views were expressed, with good arguments, so that no clear conclusion could be reached. Let's say, in order to simplify a complex problem, that there are two possibilities. Either we stop creating new Divisions because we feel there is a real danger for IAAP to be atomised into too many small groups with less and less centralised activities. . . . Or we keep creating new Divisions, thus trying to follow the development of new fields of applications in Psychology. In that case the problem of collective membership to IAAP is reactivated” Lévy-Leboyer (1989). Thus, it may be said that to steer a path between these widely differing views and to prevent them becoming polarised required “deft statesmanship” (Morgan, 2015).

Inherent in this comment was a second unresolved question – if and when to give the Division Presidents voting rights on the Executive (as it was then called). The origins of this aspect of the problem date back to 1982 when Peter Merenda became the founding President of the Division of Psychological Assessment and was appointed as an Associate Member of the Executive until his election as a Full Member in 1986 (Merenda, 2015). While a neat solution at the time, it led to unforeseen consequences in the future when the number of Division Presidents and their proportion of the Executive Committee increased. Yet they found themselves virtually removed from every agenda item not involving their particular Division.

Thus, up to this point in time, the matter of the Divisions was a thorn in the side of the EC, although it was not the only one. Hence, as the succeeding President, Harry Triandis created a number of Task Forces for the purpose of addressing a number of these specific issues. So as not to mix the metaphor, in order to grasp the nettle a Divisional Structure Task Force chaired by John Adair was appointed, first and foremost in 1990, to direct institutional resources to grapple with the persistent issue of the Divisions.

This Task Force duly reported to the next meeting of the EC and recommended “that Divisional Presidents be represented on the Executive Committee of IAAP for a four year term coterminous with the period of their presidency”, Adair (1992). After being discussed at some length the recommendation was not accepted on the grounds that “it was felt that the current structure of the EC was working satisfactorily. ... and with considerable flexibility...., and the adoption (of the recommendation) would require substantial changes to the constitution” (Executive Committee Minutes, 2002).

In addition, however, the Task Force was asked to reconsider the wording of the recommendation, and at the next meeting of the EC it was recommended that a new Task Force called the Functioning of the Executive Committee be appointed “to develop a position description for EC Members and to consider the issue of adding Divisional Presidents to the EC”, Adair (1994). Accordingly this new Task Force was appointed with Glyn Roberts as Chair.

It made a preliminary report two years later at the 1996 EC meeting, and as described by Tétreau (1996) who reported on behalf of the Task Force, the latter also recommended that Divisional Presidents be fully integrated into the EC. This proposal was accepted in principle pending the provision of the required constitutional amendments, and when these were submitted and discussed at the EC meeting in 1998, the motion that “the Divisional Presidents shall be members of the Executive Committee while in Office” was accepted not only unanimously but also by acclamation, Roberts (1998).

The above course of events is notable for two reasons. The first is the long period of time taken for attitudes to the introduction of Divisions to change from being regarded initially as somewhat in the mould of an adventurous experiment to being viewed eventually as an integral part of the way IAAP needed to function. The other is the ambivalence within the EC to this issue and the painstaking measures taken, initially by Claude Lévy-Leboyer and subsequently by the two Task Forces of John Adair and Glyn Roberts to work through the wide differences of opinion until they were resolved warmly and with wide acceptance. The applause to which this resolution was greeted is a vindication of the work done by all involved and a tribute to their collective patience in pursuing the self-same goal to its conclusion.

### ***Recent – 2000 to the Present***

With the principle and practice of divisional admission firmly supported, attention turned to reviewing and updating the Constitution, and at the conclusion of the Executive Committee meeting in 1998, a Task Force on ‘Constitutional Revision’ was appointed and recommendations for change were made at the 2002 meeting of the EC (Executive Committee, 2002). The first was that the governance terminology be altered to what it currently is, namely that the “Officers” become the “Executive Committee” and the previous “Executive Committee” become the “Board of Directors”. This recommendation was made on two grounds, one that the Officers were operationally an Executive Committee (EC), and the other that the size to which the Board of Directors (BOD) had grown had outstripped the literal meaning of the term “Executive Committee” which normally connoted a group of the officers whose function was oriented towards policy formulation and implementation.

A second recommendation, and one that was more significant because of its political implications, was that the General Meeting (GM) be abolished and its powers assumed by the BOD. The reason behind this proposal was that these meetings were poorly attended and the holding of them had become a ritual only. On the other hand, reservations were raised about the disappearance of the General Meeting and these were based upon two concerns. The first was that this change would

deprive the general membership of having a voice in the governance of the very organization of which they were a member. The second was that the lack of attendance could well be due to the fact that the GMs tended to be poorly publicised. As a result it was agreed that all recommendations would run provisionally with the proviso that they be resubmitted to the next GM in 2006 when, if no objections were received in the meantime, they would be formally adopted. This they were, but again with some reservations as will be discussed later.

Another major change in the composition of the BOD was taken at the end of the EC meeting in 2006, and this was to broaden the scope of responsibility of the EC by adding a Communication Officer to it as an appointed Officer (Board of Directors, 2006). This was done specifically to increase the Association's capacity to meet the rising demands of the electronic age. The outcome could not have been more rewarding; appointing a Communication Officer enabled IAAP to be placed at the forefront of the development of web communication and enabled any and every member at any time to access information about the Association in a way never before possible.

Subsequently, to anticipate the increasing need for adaptability and flexibility, the role of appointed Officers was further expanded in 2014. This occurred with the addition of two newly created offices, those of Information Technology Coordinator and Divisions Coordinator. At the same time the role of Communication Officer was retained and its title changed to Communications Coordinator.

Meanwhile, two similar initiatives which commenced in 2012 should also be noted. One was to introduce elections for Division Presidents-Elect and grant them an automatic seat on the BOD. This was done to strengthen divisional succession and permit the Divisions to benefit from the same kind of continuity of governance that the Association itself enjoyed. The other was to enable all IAAP members to become members of four divisions rather than two as part of their annual membership fee. This was introduced to enable IAAP's general membership to broaden the scope of their professional interests and deepen their connection with the Association as a whole.

### **Comment**

In summary, the life of IAAP in what will soon be its first centennial has been fired by drive and enthusiasm and marked by continuity and change. Overall, and in keeping with its widening role in organizing ever extensive international congresses and catering for an ever increasing membership, its means of governance has become progressively more highly developed. These developments have occurred in two principal directions, one involving the Association's divisions and the other its committees. Each will be commented upon briefly as well as IAAP's international relations. This will be followed by a further comment about the BOD as a whole, and lastly there is mention of possible unfinished business.

**Divisional development.** As may be seen, for the first five decades IAAP's focus of governance was upon two primary interests, initially the organization of the Association's major congresses commencing in 1920 and then, in addition, from 1952 onwards the publication of its flagship journal, *Applied Psychology: An International Review*.

In the first part of the sixth decade, however, no one could foresee that IAAP was at the threshold of a tectonic change in the composition of its committee of governance. As described, this momentous shift in the way the Association was structured had six years of gestation before the advent of IAAP's first Division, and this was followed by two decades of continuous support and patient persistence before a full accommodation without ruction or rupture was achieved, and a final acceptance was fully and enthusiastically embraced.

The benefits were immense. Apart from catering for individual needs encompassing interest, motivation and satisfaction as well as global trends for professional specialization, it cast the net of potential membership far wider than ever before. This had enormous consequences for the content of the International Congresses of Applied Psychology (ICAPs) Scientific Programs which diversified into streams that increased in number with each addition of a new Division. Because both personal interest and institutional growth fed upon each other it created a situation which was self-reinforcing and self-perpetuating.

On the other hand the vexed question which was at the heart of the debate that began in the late 70's and continued for another twenty years, that is, the risk of admitting functional areas of specialization into the Association without splitting it into merely a collection of members following narrowly focused pursuits, still lay quietly latent. This danger was averted, probably for a long time to come at least, when a new policy was introduced in 2011 which provided the opportunity for IAAP members to enrol in four divisions rather than two at the point of joining the Association or renewing their annual membership. At the same time more attention was paid to the practice of sending out follow-up reminder notices in cases where membership had not been refreshed.

The results are presented in Appendix 3 and reveal a number of noteworthy outcomes. Firstly, the majority of IAAP's membership (72%) joined one or more Divisions, attesting to the success of the initiative as a whole. Secondly, the most favoured category was membership of four Divisions (28%). Thirdly, the majority of members (66%) elected either to belong to three or more Divisions or to no Division at all.

These last two results indicate a preference for disciplinary breadth rather than professional specialization and suggest that the apprehensions and fears underlying the prolonged debate of the 1980s and 1990s have not materialized. In fact they indicate the opposite. Whether this is due, however, to chance or the expert administration of the BOD and the Officers is a question for which there is no answer at this stage.

In addition to the above, the other important finding brought to the surface by Appendix 3 is that 21% of members opted to belong to only one Division. This percentage is substantial and its implications critical. What it indicates is the duality of IAAP's membership and the simultaneous existence of two strong sub-cultures, and hence the need for governance to cater for both is something that should never be lost sight of and forgotten.

***Committee development.*** While the winds of change which started to blow in the sixth decade heralded in a fundamental alteration in the composition of the committee of governance in the seventh, the eighth witnessed a further major modification, and this was to the committee's means of governance and the way it functioned. It occurred through the formation of Task Forces and Special Committees which built upon the use of the sub-committees that preceded them.

This enabled the committee of governance to move appreciably from planning and monitoring what may be called its traditional activities such as organizing international congresses and publishing its leading scientific journal to appointing small high-powered groups with time-limited missions to resolve specific issues and problems. In other words the shift was action-oriented to address the emerging challenges facing an organization of the size to which IAAP had grown and the increasing complexity of the international environment in which it was operating. Just what these issues were and how they varied may be gauged by comparing and contrasting them over the course of the three decades to come.



For example, in addition to the traditional appointment of a Finance Committee (to confirm the auditing of the accounts and review the financial position of the Association) and a Publications Committee (to report on *Applied Psychology: An International Review* and the *Newsletter*), the eighth decade began with the establishment of Task Forces in the following areas – Divisional Structure, International Links, International Visibility, the IAAP Chronicle, Revising the Constitution, and Dues.

By the end of the decade a Recruiting Committee had been appointed and the Task Forces existing at that time included the Functioning of the Executive Committee, Electronic Communication, IAAP History, Psychology in Low Income Countries, Advanced Research Training Seminars (ARTS), Training and Education, Evaluation of the 1998 IAAP Congress, IAAP Needs Assessment Survey, Innovative Research Methodologies, and Fostering Cross-Cultural Research (Executive Committee, 1998). In other words even over the space of ten years the number of Task Forces had increased substantially, as had the type of issues which they had been formed to address.

In the next decade it became the practice to distinguish between the Standing Committees and the Task Forces and Special Committees, and this was accompanied by a further expansion of both. Thus, by the end of the ninth decade the Standing Committees included the Membership Committee, Publications Committee (now also reporting on IAAP's second journal, *Applied Psychology: Health and Well-Being*, the *Encyclopedia of Applied Psychology* edited by Charles Spielberger, and the *IAAP Handbook of Applied Psychology* edited by Paul Martin), Finance Committee, Ethics Committee, and Constitution Rules of Procedure Committee. The Task Forces and Special Committees included International and Regional Associations, Website Development, Divisional Governance, Women's Status, International Well-Being, Regional Development (Africa, Asia, Latin America), Terrorism, Advanced Research Training Seminars (ARTS), IAAP Archives (History of applied psychology) and Visibility and Impact (Board of Directors, 2010).

As the above comparisons indicate, what has been of central concern to the BOD has waxed and waned according to circumstance, and this capacity of IAAP to preserve what is good from the past and to continue to adapt to both internal and external changing conditions has been enhanced even further in the present decade. This is especially true with this aspect of the governance of the BOD now being divided four ways to include Committees, Task Forces, Coordinators and Liaisons (Board of Directors, 2014), as follows:

*Committees* – Awards, Constitution and Rules of Procedure, Elections, Ethics, Fellows, Finance, Membership, and Publications;

*Task Forces* – Archives Special Project, Advanced Research Training Seminars (ARTS), Centennial Special Project, Congresses, Governance, and Strategic Planning;

*Coordinators* – Communications, Divisions, and Information Technology; and *International Liaisons*.

In summary, the committee organization of IAAP has expanded as it has developed, just as has the order of governance itself. This was most marked from 2000-2010 when the distinction between Standing Committees and Task Forces/Special Committees became policy, and from 2010 onwards when the present format of Committees, Task Forces, Coordinators and Liaisons came into effect. The current personnel appointed as their Chairs or Officers are shown in Appendix 4, and are also listed for convenience at <http://www.iaapsy.org/committees>. Also included are the Liaisons for the International and Regional Associations with whom IAAP maintains close relationships, as discussed next.

***IAAP's International Relations.*** As the BOD moved in the early 1990s to come to terms with its increasing complex internal environment, so too did it change its disposition towards accommodating to an external environment which itself was becoming increasingly complex. The first profound initiative in this direction began in 1994 when a Joint Committee of the Officers of IAAP and the International Union of Psychological Science (IUPsyS) was formed. Before this the only relationship between IAAP and IUPsyS that was in any way institutional, was an informal agreement which came into effect in 1972. This ensured that the congress calendars of both associations were standardized at four years, and were coordinated and interlocked so as to guarantee that the global psychological community would be provided with a major international congress every two years.

Further developments both personally and institutionally occurred during the Presidencies of both Ed Fleishman and Claude Lévy-Leboyer when relations between both associations were cordial and open at the personal level and cooperative at the institutional level with the introduction of IAAP-and IUPsyS-sponsored symposia at each other's congresses (Pawlik, 2015). These developing relationships changed to an even higher level with Harry Triandis' assumption of the IAAP Presidency in 1990 and Kurt Pawlik's election to the IUPsyS Presidency in 1992, the latter coinciding around the time they both were entering into a research project (Triandis, 2015). The outcome was the formation in 1994 of a Joint Committee of the Officers of IAAP and IUPsyS which ushered in a new era in the relationship between the two associations that was of historic proportions.

It spawned many benefits, as follows. Early consultation between Officers about possible future congress venues helped in avoiding undue geographic overlaps. The allocation by the hosting organization to the other organization of complimentary rooms at the congress site for its Executive Committee and Officer meetings and a free promotional booth in the congress exhibition area have been mutually beneficial both administratively and financially. The provision of program time in the congress' Scientific Program for symposia sponsored by the other organization has substantially increased the presence and participation of both associations in the other's congresses.

Perhaps the most prominent outcome of the inaugural Joint Committee meeting in 1994 was the IUPsyS-sponsored decision to hold Regional Conferences of Psychology (RCPs) in which IAAP and IUPsyS would alternate as Sponsor and Co-Sponsor, Pawlik (1997). Their purpose was to review the current state of psychology in a particular region and foster its development by increasing communication between scientific researchers and professionals, disseminating psychological knowledge and expertise, and supporting the organization of psychology within the region.

It was agreed that the first RCP would be held in Guangzhou in 1995 and would be hosted by the Chinese Psychological Society with JING Qi Cheng as its President. It was an unqualified success, as have been the ten RCPs to date that have followed. Because IAAP's and IUPsyS' large congresses are held in the even years (02, 04, 06, 08 and 10), and the RCPs are held in between these in the uneven years (01, 03, 05, 07 and 09), another appreciable benefit of the agreement of 1994 is that it has ensured that in every year there would be one or the other, an international congress or an international conference.

By the end of the 1990s IAAP's working relations had also been established with the International Association of Cross Cultural Psychology (IACCP) as well as with major regional associations of psychology such as the European Federation of Psychologists Associations (EFPA) and the Inter-American Society of Psychology (Sociedad Interamericana de Psicología (SIP). Members of the

BOD who had roles in these associations' governing bodies were appointed as Liaisons to create a network of interlocking directorates which cemented the relationships between IAAP and each of the associations and enhanced the exchange of information with them.

In the following two decades these kinds of international relations have been further developed in two directions. One is with IAAP obtaining Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) status within the United Nations (UN) and accreditation in both the Division of Public Information (DPI) and the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC). The other has been by broadening the international network to include the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the World Health Organization (WHO), the International Social Science Council (ISSC), the International Council of Psychology (ICP), the Asian Psychology Association (APsyA), and most recently of all, the Pan-African Psychological Union (PAPU).

***The BOD as a whole.*** While it can be seen that the BOD has expanded along three major paths of growth which have all developed in parallel, there is also a fourth aspect of the manner in which it functions, and this is the climate of governance within it. Like the others this has changed over time too. Prior to 1974, BOD meetings (to use current parlance) were formal, very formal by today's standards. As specified in the Constitution, IAAP has two official languages, English and French, and all meetings up until then were conducted by the President, first in one language and then in the other. In addition, the Chair was always addressed as Mr. President (Fleishman, 2001).

Apart from anything else this would have made communication a one-way rather than a two-way exchange which would have posed increasing pressures as the size of the BOD became increasingly large. Thus the change in climate proceeded from 1972 onwards to one that was more relaxed and informal with emphasis placed more fully upon participation and involvement would have been both timely and fortunate considering the way IAAP developed from that point onwards.

This is because, with the addition first of all of the Division Presidents and then the Division Presidents-Elect, it permitted an already large BOD to be even larger, and thus to become one of IAAP's greatest assets. This is for several reasons. Firstly, it enables its membership to be truly representative of its international mission and ensures that all members from every corner of the earth have a voice in determining what the Association does and what its priorities are. Secondly, it allows for decision making to be extensive and consultative, thus increasing the quality of the decision as well as generating feelings of inclusion and identification. Thirdly, it enables the resulting executive action taken by the Officers to be quick and efficient. Fourthly, it provides a rich pool of expertise to be drawn upon when the Committees and Task Forces are constituted, the Coordinators are elected, and the international Liaisons are appointed. Fifthly, because the BOD is the public face of IAAP, it displays the scale and scope of its activities.

Despite its generally pervasive climate of tolerance and goodwill, this can change temporarily when two items appear on the BOD's Agenda. The first is the choice of Congress Site when selection of the hosting country can evoke heated discussion with one school of thought favouring a venue likely to attract maximum attendance and the other advocating a country where growing applied psychology could benefit from such international visibility (Morgan, 2015). The three Congresses held in Edinburgh (1982), Israel (1986) and Japan (1990) are examples from this era. This particular challenge to the normal, however, has tended to be somewhat superseded with the rise in the 1990s of the RCPs which now cater for regional needs.

Be this as it may, other reasons exist to ensure that competition to host an ICAP remains as before to test the collective skill of the BOD. These revolve around the benefits that accrue to the hosting

national society or association of psychology and range from the impetus the ICAPs give to the development of psychology in that country to simple motives of status and prestige. For whatever the reason, voting can be intense. The second item concerns the election of the two Officer positions of Secretary General and Treasurer where, again, preferences can be personal and attitudes deeply held.

Notwithstanding these two exceptions which, given the relative infrequency of their appearance and the large number of items tabled for consideration in between them, it can be safely said that, commencing in 1972 and continuing onwards, the style of governance of IAAP has swung from being highly centralized to being very much decentralized. As described above, the latter has resulted in an appreciable increase in involvement of the members of the BOD in its principal decision making processes, of which there are many. In particular they include the expansion of its Committees, Task Forces, Coordinators and Liaisons; the admission of Division Presidents and Presidents-Elect onto the BOD; and the manner in which BOD meetings are conducted, as recently described. With respect to the latter, and to consolidate these advances, in 2008 'parliamentary procedure' or 'rules of order' that governed the conduct of BOD meetings were introduced to facilitate participation and ensure fairness and consistency in discussions and deliberations (Parliamentary Procedure, 2008).

***A gradient of governance.*** If this account of the course of things were to be summarized in a single sentence it would be that it traces how the governance of IAAP has diversified over its first centennial as the Association has grown, developed, broadened its sphere of activity, and expanded its membership from regional, international to global. While the formation of a Board of Officers and a Board of Directors may be a universal imperative, what is advantageous about IAAP is the size of the BOD which has enabled its means of governance to develop in a way that has been highly beneficial. As discussed, it has facilitated a second layer of governance to be established, first of all to include Committees and Task Forces on the one hand and a range of Divisions on the other.

With respect to the former, through their Chairs and supporting sub-committees, the Standing Committees have given continuity of function and the Task Forces and Special Committees have provided resilience of response to changing circumstances and challenges. With regard to the latter, the Divisions have created their own governing committees which include their Presidents and Presidents-Elect and, as the case may be, Secretaries and Newsletter editors.

The BOD forms a third layer of governance which, as also discussed previously, is both a reservoir of talent for constituting the Committees and Task Forces as well as a major contributor in the making of decisions at BOD meetings. What these three tiers taken together have created is a gradient of governance which, over a long period of time, has had the effect of transforming a typically hierarchical organization characterised by centralised decision making into an organization with multiple layers of decision making.

What is distinctive about IAAP is that all these are part and parcel of the one BOD, and this could only be achieved because of its size.

In summary there have been two strings in IAAP's bow. The gradient of governance is one which has provided the framework with which IAAP has worked. The climate of governance is the other which has determined how it has gone about its business. In combination they have enable IAAP it to be the Association it has become.

**Unfinished business.** Perhaps the one issue, however, which may warrant reconsideration is the abolition of the General Meeting in 2002. As referred to above, serious reservations were expressed when the proposal to delist the General Meeting was first put to and discussed in the BOD meeting. These concerns were even more evident when the recommendation was further discussed at the General Meeting itself later that same week when, in some quarters of IAAP's general membership, the proposal was greeted with disbelief.

So in closing it may be said that, while there has been widespread support for the way the governance of IAAP has evolved over its long history, the jury is still out on the issue of the General Meeting and it is a moot point as to whether what is at present the status quo will prevail or whether sometime in the future there is a movement to have the question re-examined. This is especially so in light of the following contradiction.

In 2002 final authority over the affairs and funds of the Association were transferred from IAAP's general membership to the BOD. In 2008 new procedures for the election of the President-Elect were adopted whereby, rather than being elected by the BOD, the President-Elect was to be elected by IAAP's general membership (Board of Directors, 2010). In other words the power to choose the President-Elect was transferred from the BOD to IAAP's general membership. So again, perhaps the time has come for this inconsistency to be revisited.

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## **Appendix 1: Current Members of the Board of Directors**

### ***Board of Officers (also known as the Executive Committee)***

- Janel Gauthier**, President, Canada  
**Christine Roland-Levy**, President-Elect, France  
**José M. Peiró**, Past President, Spain  
**Buxin Han**, Secretary General, China  
**Lourdes Munduate**, Treasurer, Spain  
**Milton D. Hakel**, Information Technology Coordinator, United States  
**Lyn Littlefield**, Divisions Coordinator, Australia  
**Christina Sue-Chan**, Communications Coordinator, Hong Kong

### ***Board of Directors***

- Alfred Allan**, Australia, Co-opted Director (Chair of Ethics)  
**Ruben Ardila**, Colombia, President, Division 18: History of Applied Psychology  
**Thierry Baccino**, France, President-Elect, Division 14: Applied Cognitive Psychology  
**Marino Bonaiuto**, Italy, Member-at-Large  
**Jairo E. Borges-Andrade**, Brazil, Member-at-Large  
**James H. Bray**, USA, President, Division 17: Professional Psychology  
**José J. Cañas**, Spain, President, Division 14: Applied Cognitive Psychology  
**Fanny Cheung**, Hong Kong, Member-at-Large  
**Daniel Dodgen**, USA, President-Elect, Division 6: Clinical and Community Psychology  
**Lisa Dorn**, UK, President Division 13: Traffic Psychology  
**David Dozois**, Canada, ICAP 2018 Co-opted Director  
**Maria Eduarda Duarte**, Portugal, President, Division 16: Counseling Psychology  
**Joan L. Duda**, UK, President, Division 12: Sport Psychology  
**Michael Frese**, Singapore, Co-opted Director (Chair of Publications)  
**Maria Paz García-Vera**, Spain, President, Division 6: Clinical and Community Psychology  
**Kurt Geisinger**, USA, President-Elect, Division 2: Psychological Assessment and Evaluation  
**Martha Givaudan**, Mexico, Member-at-Large  
**Peter Graf**, Canada, ICAP 2018 Co-opted Director  
**Jacques Gregoire**, Belgium, President, Division 2: Psychological Assessment and Evaluation  
**Frederic Guay**, Canada, President-Elect, Division 5: Education, Instructional and School Psychology  
**Terry Hartig**, Sweden, Member-at-Large and President-Elect, Division 4: Environmental Psychology  
**Paul Hartung**, USA, President-Elect, Division 16: Counseling Psychology

**Valerie Hearn**, USA, *IAAP Bulletin* co-opted Director  
**Ana Maria Jaco**, Brazil, President-Elect, Division 18: History of Applied Psychology  
**James Kagaari**, Uganda, Member-at-Large  
**Joana Katter**, Canada, Member-at-Large  
**Silvia Koller**, Brazil, Member-at-Large  
**Barbara Kozusznik**, Poland, President-Elect, Division 1: Work and Organizational Psychology  
**Judy Kuriansky**, USA, Member-at-Large  
**Gary Latham**, Canada, Member-at-Large and President, Division 1: Work and Organizational Psychology  
**David Leiser**, Israel, President, Division 9: Economic Psychology  
**Sonia Lippke**, Germany, President-Elect, Division 8, Health Psychology  
**Wilson Lopez Lopez**, Colombia, Member-at-Large  
**Rolando Diaz Loving**, Mexico, President-Elect, Division 3, Psychology and Societal Development  
**María Regina Maluf**, Brazil, Member-at-Large  
**Andrew Martin**, Australia, President, Division 5: Educational and School Psychology  
**Paul Martin**, Australia, Member-at-Large  
**Andrew A. Mogaji**, Nigeria, Member-at-Large  
**Despina Moriatou**, Greece, President-Elect, Division 7: Applied Geropsychology  
**Hamdi Muluk**, Indonesia, President, Division 11: Political Psychology  
**Pedro Neves**, Portugal, Member-at-Large  
**Kyoko Noguchi**, Japan, Member-at-Large  
**Janak Pandey**, India, President, Division 3: Psychology and Societal Development  
**Luminita Patras**, Romania, President, Division 15: Psychology Students  
**Constança Paul**, Portugal, President, Division 7: Applied Geropsychology  
**Ubolwanna Pavakanun**, Thailand, Member-at-Large  
**Marie-Hélène Pelletier**, Canada, Member-at-Large (Chair of Membership)  
**Kazumi Renge**, Japan, President-Elect, Division 13: Traffic and Transportation Psychology  
**Glyn Roberts**, Norway, Member-at-Large  
**Elisabeth Rosnet**, France, President-Elect, Division 12: Sport Psychology  
**Urte Scholz**, Germany, President, Division 8: Health Psychology  
**Wesley Schultz**, USA, President, Division 4: Environmental Psychology  
**Tholene Sodi**, South Africa, Member-at-Large  
**Colin Tredoux**, South Africa, President, Division 10: Psychology and Law  
**Ole Tunold**, Norway, Member-at-Large  
**Fanny Verkampt**, France, President-Elect, Division 10: Psychology and Law  
**Robyn Vines**, Australia, President-Elect, Division 17: Professional Psychology  
**Zhong-Ming Wang**, China, Member-at-Large  
**Tomasz Zaleskiewicz**, Poland, President-Elect, Division 9: Economic Psychology

## **Appendix 2: Past and Present Officers of IAAP from 1920 to 2018**

### ***President***

Edouard Claparède, 1920–1941

Henri Piéron, 1947–1953

Clifford B. Frisby, 1953–1958  
 Morris S. Viteles, 1958–1968  
 Gunnar Westerlund, 1968–1974  
 Edwin A. Fleishman, 1974–1982  
 Claude Lévy-Leboyer, 1982–1990  
 Harry C. Triandis, 1990–1994  
 Bernhard Wilpert, 1994 – 1998  
 Charles Spielberg, 1998–2002  
 Michael Frese, 2002–2006  
 Michael C. Knowles, 2006–2010  
 Raymond Fowler, 2010  
 José Maria Peiró, 2010–2014  
 Janel Gauthier, 2014–2018  
 Christine Roland-Lévy (President Elect), 2014–2018

### ***Secretary/Treasurer***

Jean-Marie Lahy, 1920–1943  
 Franziska Baumgarten-Tramer, 1947–1951  
 Raymond Bonnardel, 1951–1964  
 Gunnar Westerlund, 1964–1968  
 Roger Piret, 1968–1980  
 Charles J. de Wolff, 1980–1990

### ***Secretary General***

Michael C. Knowles, 1990–1998  
 José M. Prieto, 1998–2006  
 Janel Gauthier, 2006–2013  
 Milton D. Hakel, 2013–2014  
 Buxin Han, 2014–2018

### ***Treasurer***

Rita Claes, 1990–1998  
 Ray Fowler, 1998–2006  
 Elizabeth Nair, 2006–2014  
 Lourdes Munduate, 2014–2018

### ***Appointed Officers***

Communication Officer: José M. Prieto, 2006–2014  
 Information Technology Coordinator: Milton Hakel, 2014–2018  
 Divisions Coordinator: Lyn Littlefield, 2014–2018  
 Christina Sue-Chan: Communications Coordinator, 2014–2018

## **Appendix 3: Divisional membership 2011**

<b>Choosing a Division</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>%</b>
1 Division	21			
2 Divisions	<u>14</u>	35		
3 Divisions	9			
4 Divisions	<u>28</u>	<u>37</u>	72	
No Divisions			<u>28</u>	100



## **Appendix 4: IAAP's Committees, Task Forces, Coordinators, Liaisons**

### ***Committees***

- Awards Committee, chaired by **José M. Peiró**
- Constitution and Rules of Procedure Committee, chaired by - open
- Elections Committee, chaired by **José M. Peiró**
- Ethics Committee, chaired by **Alfred Allan**
- Fellows Committee, chaired by **José M. Peiró**
- Finance Committee, chaired by **James Bray**
- Membership Committee, chaired by **Marie-Hélène Pelletier**
- Publications Committee, chaired by **Michael Frese**

### ***Task Forces***

- Archives Special Project, **Helio Carpintero**
- Advanced Research Training Seminars (ARTS), chaired by **Richard Griffith**
- Centennial Special Project, **Helio Carpintero**
- Congresses Task Force, chaired by **Christine Roland-Lévy**
- Governance Task Force, chaired by **Kurt Geisinger**
- Strategic Planning Task Force, chaired by **Gary Latham**

### ***Coordinators***

- Communications Coordinator, **Christina Sue-Chan**
- Divisions Coordinator, **Lyn Littlefield**
- Information Technology Coordinator, **Milton Hakel**

### ***Liaisons***

- Asian Psychological Association (APsyA) liaison, **Buxin Han**
  - European Federation of Psychologists Associations (EFPA) liaison, **José M. Peiró**
  - Inter-American Psychological Society (SIP) liaison, **Maria Regina Maluf**
  - International Association of Cross-Cultural Psychology (IACCP) liaison, **Rolando Diaz Loving**
  - International Council of Psychologists (ICP) liaison, **Janel Gauthier**
  - International Congress of Applied Psychology 2018 (ICAP) liaison, **Janel Gauthier**
  - International Social Sciences Council (ISSC) liaison, **Christine Roland-Lévy**
  - International Union of Psychological Science (IUPsyS) liaison, **Janel Gauthier**
  - Pan-African Psychological Union (PAPU) liaison, open
  - Regional Conference of Psychology 2015 (RCP) liaison, **José M. Peiró**
  - United Nations Geneva and Vienna Offices liaison, **José M. Peiró**
  - United Nations New York Offices liaison, **Janel Gauthier**
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# **Winner of the Aristotle Prize 2015, Prof. Dr. José Maria Peiró**



*José Maria Peiró,  
Past President of IAAP*

<http://www.efpa.eu/news/winner-of-the-aristotle-prize-2015profdjrjose-maria-peiro>

**The Executive Council of the European Federation of Psychologists' Associations (EFPA) would like to congratulate Dr. José Maria Peiró from the University of Valencia (Spain) for being elected to be the winner of the Aristotle Prize 2015.**

The Aristotle Prize was given to EFPA by the President of the IV<sup>th</sup> European Congress of Psychology in 1995 in Athens, Greece, to be awarded to a psychologist from Europe who has made a distinguished contribution to psychology.

The Aristotle Prize Selection Committee stated that:

- Prof. José Maria Peiró is an internationally reputed scholar, known for many original and inspiring contributions to Work and Organizational Psychology, particularly in the domains of quality of work, occupational health, well-being and work stress.
- One of Prof. Peiró's many scientific contributions lies in the development of psychological climate theory, which bridges the gap between collective and individual behavior. His research has shown that people's shared ideas and practices shape the actions and responses of individuals over and beyond individual level determinants. These findings are not only of theoretical but also of practical significance: assessing climate helps to better understand people's responses in terms of role stress, tension, satisfaction, leadership perception and performance.
- The scientific oeuvre of Prof. Peiró and his team comprises over 500 publications which are widely read and cited in Europe and North America, and in other English and Spanish speaking countries of the world. He has given numerous presentations at national and international conferences.
- Prof. Peiró is a highly productive and entrepreneurial academic who has established the Center for Research in Organizational and Work Psychology at the University of Valencia which has become one of the leading centers in the world. He also leads the IDOCAL applied research institute at the University of Valencia.
- Prof. Peiró's effectiveness in establishing and strengthening links between psychological scholars from Europe and other continents has resulted in highly successful research projects in education. One example is the EU-funded Erasmus Mundus Master Program in WOP, which involves teaching staff from all over Europe and has delivered a European Master's to hundreds of students from dozens of countries in the world.
- Prof. Peiró is an inspiring leader and teacher of many colleagues and students, in Europe and abroad. He has supervised more than 50 PhD theses.



*José Maria Peiró, Past President of IAAP receiving the Aristotle Prize from Robert Roe, President of the European Federation of Psychologists' Associations*

The Prize was awarded during the Opening Ceremony of the European Congress of Psychology in Milan on Tuesday, July 7, 2015 at 17.00 o'clock.

More information about the Aristotle Prize can be found here:

<http://www.efpa.eu/awards/aristotle-prize>.

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## ***New E-Book by Harry Triandis: A CROSS-CULTURAL LIFE***

Harry C. Triandis, who was President of our Association (1990-1994), has published his autobiography as an e-book. It is of primary interest to members of the International Association of Cross-Cultural Psychology (IACCP) because it discusses the emergence and development of that association. However, it also discusses his role in our association.

Harry has been an explorer, going around the world four times, to see what happens in many cultures and to link with colleagues in diverse cultures. He describes many of these voyages. He also summarizes his 2009 book, *Fooling Ourselves*, which presents a point of view that should be acceptable in every culture but also a view about religion that will be unpalatable to many people around the world. On the other hand, those whose worldview is science-based will find the point of view most acceptable.

The autobiography is long (293 pp) and it takes time to download (Not much. Ed.). Many psychologists and other scholars (especially sociologists of science) may like to see it.

To get to it, start on Google and enter “International Association of Cross-Cultural Psychology,” and you will see the icon of the association. Then go to the left side under “Publications,” and click on “On Line Resources.”

Then scroll down and you will see the tile: *A Cross-Cultural Life*. To the right of the title is a PDF. Click on the PDF. There will be an automatic zoom. If the image is too large, go to “Open with different viewer” on the upper right.

Gabrenya, the editor, did a superb job. He has included some videos of interviews, talks Harry gave, and the like. Some of them are long (40 min). The sound is not very good, but maybe of interest to historians of the association.

**Harry Triandis**

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## ***IMPLICATIONS FOR 21ST CENTURY SCIENCE & PRACTICE: PSYCHOLOGY'S FRENCH CONNECTION***

Neville M. Blampied  
University of Canterbury  
Christchurch 8140  
New Zealand

Address for correspondence:

Department of Psychology

University of Canterbury

PB 4800

Christchurch 8140.

New Zealand

DDI: 03 3642199

Fax; 03 3642181

Neville.blampied@canterbury.ac.nz

In July 2014, during the International Congress of Applied Psychology (ICAP), I attended a reception in Paris, France as the guest of the International Union of Psychological Science (IUPsyS). The reception was held in the Salon Gustav Eiffel, on the second level of the Eiffel Tower, and commemorated the 125<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the dinner, held in the same salon, which ended the first

ever International Congress of Psychology in 1889. I thus shared the same view of Paris as had been enjoyed by illustrious predecessors such as Francis Galton, William James, Herman Helmholtz, and Wilhelm Wundt<sup>1</sup>. This event served to remind us Anglophone psychologists of the important contributions made by French scholars to our discipline<sup>2</sup>. In this article, I want to consider the enduring influence of two of these great French contributors and show how they are relevant to the contemporary issue of evidence-based practice.

Both of my protagonists came to Paris from provincial centres as young men; both had life- and career-changing experiences in the city; both went on to distinguished professional scientific careers in the 19<sup>th</sup> C; and both have had an enduring influence on psychology, especially on our research methods, although neither are well known to psychologists, and one has had a more central influence than the other. The two men were Adolphe Quetelet (1796–1874) and Claude Bernard (1813–1878)<sup>3</sup>.

### ***The life and accomplishments of Quetelet***

Quetelet was born into a middle-class French family in Ghent. While in his youth he was interested in poetry and music, he graduated with a doctorate in geometry from the University of Ghent, in 1819. For a few years he tutored in mathematics, but then amazingly, given his youth and inexperience, he persuaded the Belgian government to appoint him as the country's first Astronomer Royal, and to fund a sojourn in Paris to learn practical astronomy. He arrived in Paris in December 1823 and was able to meet with and learn from many of the luminaries of French astronomy, science and mathematics. So equipped, he returned to Brussels in 1824 and carried out the duties of Astronomer Royal with distinction until the end of his life (Steigler, 1986a,b). It is not, however, for that work that he is famous.

Serendipitously, while in Paris, he became aware that the French government was leading the world in its collection of what we would now call demographic data – the numbers of births, deaths, illnesses, criminal charges and convictions, etc. in each year. Quetelet (as had others) became intrigued by the orderliness of some of this data, which was counter-intuitive given the prevailing religious doctrine of free will, – if committing murder was a matter of free choice, why a seemingly constant annual number of murders? As an astronomer he was familiar with the use of mathematics and physics to bring orderliness to observations of celestial bodies and so, on his return home and as a supplementary career to his official astronomical activities, he began to collect social data from sources throughout Europe. In 1835 he published a major 2-volume work *Sur l'homme et la développement de ses facultés – Essai de physique sociale* [English translation published in 1842 as *A treatise on man and the development of his faculties*, omitting any reference in the title to *social physics*<sup>4</sup>]. In this book and subsequent writings Quetelet introduced three key ideas which both greatly impressed his contemporaries (especially in England) and have resonated to this day (Porter, 1986; Steigler, 1986a, b).

The first idea was his introduction of *l'homme moyen* – the average man. This began as a convenient way of summarising observations, but quickly took on a more metaphysical aspect – *if an individual possessed all the qualities of the average man he would represent all that is great, good, or beautiful* (Quetelet, 1842, p 100). The group average thus became a potent prototype of some aspect of human life and society, and this idea meshed with the zeitgeist of mid-19<sup>th</sup> C Europe to become an enduring cultural meme (Porter, 1986). Quetelet's second idea was closely related to his first. In examining some of his data – such as the heights of soldiers – he noticed that the frequency distribution of heights resembled the Gaussian distribution. This distribution was very familiar to astronomers when describing errors of observation around the true value of some attribute of a celestial object (e.g., a star's brightness) and is familiar to us by Galton's term – *the normal curve*. This reinforced the notion

of the average as being the ideal, with variance about the mean being due to error, so he could write *all our qualities, in their greatest deviation from the mean, produce only vices* (Quetelet, 1853, p 49). Contemporary psychology still retains the concept of “error variance” as deviations from the mean.

Quetelet’s third idea of relevance to psychology has also had enduring influence. It was he who first suggested that, in studying human development over time, it would be more efficient to gather groups of people of different ages and measure some aspect of them, with the means of each group then used to represent the trajectory of developmental change over time, rather than laboriously follow individuals and repeatedly measure them over successive ages. Thus cross-sectional rather than longitudinal developmental research strategies were born (Johnson & Pennypacker, 1993) and continue to be widely employed to this day even though the limitations of the cross-sectional method are clearly recognised (Lerner, Agans, DeSouza, & Gasca, 2013).

Quetelet played a major role in the 19<sup>th</sup> C in advancing the field of social statistics and criminology, in influencing the development of mathematical statistics, and in promoting the founding of statistical societies (Steigler, 1986a, b). The list of those he influenced is long, ranging from Albert, Prince Consort to Wundt, and included such scientific luminaries as Charles Darwin and James Clark Maxwell, and extended across the Atlantic to influence the American school of pragmatic philosophy, including William James (Porter, 1986; Steigler, 1986a). Critically, for his importance to psychology, he directly influenced Galton. Galton was much taken by the notion of *l’homme moyen*<sup>5</sup> and was, in turn, a profoundly important influence on the development of mathematical statistics in the latter part of the 19<sup>th</sup> C, especially in the work of Karl Pearson (Porter, 1986; Steigler, 1986a).

### **Quetelet’s legacy for modern psychology**

As noted, Galton inspired (and funded) the development of an important school of mathematical statistics which led to major developments early in the 20<sup>th</sup> C. Two important figures are W.S. Gosset, who developed the *t*-test, and R.A. Fisher, who developed the analysis of variance and covariance (ANOVA, ANCOVA), collectively called Null-hypothesis statistical testing (NHST). Fisher also made major contributions to research design through the development of control groups and factorial designs (Wright, 2009). All these developments were based on group averages.

Fisher published major works on research design and statistical analysis between 1925 and 1935 (Rucci & Tweney, 1980; Wright, 2009). By 1935 – a remarkably rapid adoption – psychology researchers were using ANOVA (Rucci & Tweney, 1980). By the 1950’s 80% or more of quantitative research published in psychology was using NHST (Hubbard, Parsa, & Luthy, 1997) and ever since these methods have been *taught in methods courses, written about in the methods textbooks, practiced in the laboratory, required by editors, published in the journals, and imitated by other researchers* (Blampied, 2013, p 178).

These statistical methods also came rapidly to dominate applied research, especially clinical research (Dar, Serlin, & Omer, 1994) reflecting the fact that, with the adoption of the scientist-practitioner model of professional practice by the rapidly growing profession of clinical psychology immediately after World War II (Raimy, 1950), clinical and applied researchers had also wholeheartedly adopted Fisherian NHST methods and analyses as the key element of ‘science’ (Blampied, 2013). Unfortunately, as Dar et al. 1994 clearly showed, clinical researchers, along with many others, made many egregious errors in their use and interpretation of these statistical methods, a state of affairs that continues to the present (Fidler, et al., 2005).

Thus for the past 60+ years both basic and applied research in psychology has pursued what Gordon Allport termed the *nomothetic* (inter-individual) approach (Allport). This is an expression of the direct legacy of Quetelet and his promotion of *l'homme moyen* as an ideal representation of a group or population. This approach seeks to understand psychological phenomena at the level of general laws operating at all times within populations - *l'homme moyen* regnant. Because this tradition has been so dominant in psychology since the mid-20th C, few applied/clinical researchers have questioned its utility and appropriateness as the basis for the scientific, evidence-based practice of clinical and applied psychology.

Nevertheless, there has been a little-recognised current of criticism. Allport, for instance, noted that applied psychology must always deal with the single case (Allport, 1942), and Bergin and Strup 1972, in a study of the success of the (then) new scientist-practitioner ideal, noted that there were widespread doubts that group statistical methods were suitable for the study of psychotherapeutic change. Such doubts have never been sufficient, however, to deflect psychology from its nomothetic course. Even the recent re-affirmation of the scientist-practitioner model of clinical practice via the adoption of the ideal of evidence-based practice from medicine (Sackett, Rosenberg, Gray, Haynes, & Richardson, 1996) has not changed this, although the APA Taskforce on Evidence-based Practice 2006 noted that evidence-based practice *starts with the patient* (p 273) rather than claiming a foundation in nomothetically-derived general principles.

A key question can thus be put as *Is there any alternative way of doing science?* If there is not, then the nomothetic approach, for all its possible limitations, is the only foundation for the scientist-practitioner and her/his evidence-based practice (Blampied, 2013). As it happens, though, there is an alternative approach, one that can be traced back to France in the work of Claude Bernard.

### ***The life and accomplishments of Bernard***

Bernard was born into a winemaking family from Lyon, in the Beaujolais region of France. His high school education did not last long, and he became an assistant apothecary while pursuing ambitions as a playwright. In 1834 he travelled to Paris with the hope of pursuing a theatrical career, but was advised by a mentor to seek another profession. He chose medicine, and upon graduation continued as a physiological researcher rather than a practitioner. He became, in time, one of the great physiologists of the mid-19<sup>th</sup> C, being responsible for the concept we now call homeostasis, recognising the role of the blood in transporting oxygen, and laying the foundations for our understanding of diabetes, among other accomplishments. From 1854 he held a government sponsored professorship at the Sorbonne and on his death was given a state funeral, the first such French scientist to be so honoured (Fields, 2006; Holmes, 1974).

In 1865 he published *Introduction 'a l'étude de la médecine expérimentale* (Bernard, 1985; translated into English as *An Introduction to the study of experimental medicine* in 1927; Dover edition 1957) which became in time a greatly esteemed statement of the principles of inductive, experimental science (Conti, 2001; Thompson, 1984). Notably, Bernard dissented strongly from the ideas of Quetelet on the supremacy of the average. Bernard was against the practice of averaging across data taken from different cases, saying *The use of averages leads necessarily to error* (p 134) and *the true relations of phenomena disappear in the average* (p 135). In a statement fully consistent with the APA's current definition of evidence-based practice he wrote *A physician, in fact, is by no means physician to living beings in general, not even physician to the human race, but rather, physician to a human individual* (p 92). Biologists and physiologists working in the later part of the 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> C were influenced by Bernard to eschew the averaging of their data (Steigler, 1986a).

## ***Bernard's legacy for modern psychology***

Claude Bernard's influence on psychology is much less direct and less easily discerned than that of Quetelet, and perhaps yet to be fully developed. Bernard's eminence as a physiologist influenced several generations of physiological researchers, some of whom had influence on the development of psychology, among whom we can list Pavlov, Loeb, and Crozier. Pavlov and Crozier were the physiologists who most directly influenced B.F. Skinner as he developed the field of behavioural science known as the analysis of behaviour (Skinner, 1938; 1976). Notably, Skinner, like Bernard, was sceptical about the utility of group averages, and in a passage eerily reminiscent of one in the *Introduction to Experimental Medicine* (although Skinner at the time had not read it; Thompson, 1984) he wrote *The physician who is trying to determine whether his (sic) patient will die before morning can make little use of actuarial tables. ... Individual prediction is of tremendous importance so long as the organism is to be treated scientifically* (Skinner, 1938 p 443–444).

Skinner and his students proceeded to demonstrate the utility of a science directed at achieving prediction of individuals' behaviour, initially in the experimental laboratory using non-human subjects, but he was the first to coin the term *behavior therapy* (Kazdin, 1978) for the application of such a science to individuals with psychological difficulties, and he recognised that *Concepts and laws derived from such data are immediately applicable to the behaviour of the individual, and they should permit us to move on to the interpretation of behavior in the world at large with the greatest possible speed* (Skinner, 1953, p 78). Formal exposition of Skinnerian research principles came with Sidman's 1960 *Tactics of Scientific Research*, and the rapid development of an applied science – applied behaviour analysis, behaviour therapy, and later, cognitive-behaviour therapy – was assisted by the subsequent development of applied single-case research designs (e.g., Hersen & Barlow, 1976; Barlow, Hayes, & Nelson, 1984; see Blampied, 2013 for a fuller description of this history).

The Skinnerian single-case research tradition resonates with the *idiographic* perspective (Allport, 1937) which is concerned with understanding human uniqueness and focusses on the study of individuals – *whether it is a laboratory rat or a patient in the clinic with a psychological disorder, it is the individual organism that is the principal unit of analysis in the science of psychology* (Barlow & Nock, 2009, p 19). Although the idiographic position was dominant in early psychology, especially in clinical and personality research, it has been completely subservient to the mainstream nomothetic approach (with the exception of applied behaviour analysis and related areas) since the hegemony of NHST was established in the 1950's. There are, however, contemporary calls for the revival of idiographic science in psychology, not in opposition to nomothetic approaches but in integrative and complimentary ways (Barlow & Nock, 2009; Mollenaar, 2004). This is particularly pertinent in the context of any consideration of the contemporary relevance of the scientist-practitioner/evidence-based practice ideal to contemporary clinical psychology (Blampied, 2013).

## ***An interim conclusion***

Although we may not appreciate it, our professional work as psychologists, whether as scientists or as practitioners, takes place in the long shadow of Quetelet. Psychology has developed almost exclusively as a science committed to understanding the phenomena of behaviour, cognition, emotion, development, social interaction, psychopathology, personality, therapy, etc., solely in terms of *l'homme moyen*, permitting abstractions and idealizations at the general or population level. At least until recent times, however, criticism of this nomothetic approach (Meehl, 1978) has been muted and largely ineffectual.



Times are, perhaps, changing; the legacy of Claude Bernard for psychology is no longer completely overshadowed and ignored. In addition to the persistent disquiet about the goodness of fit between group research and statistics, and psychotherapy research, and calls for psychology to be more idiographic, other concerns have grown. Not least among these are questions about the fundamental validity of the Fisherian NHST approach itself (e.g., Lambdin, 2012; Nickerson, 2000; Wilkinson & Task Force on Statistical Inference, 1999). Further, both psychological and health researchers have become concerned recently about a “replication crisis” – the perceived failure of much mainstream research in psychology and psychopharmacology to replicate (Ioannidis, 2005, 2012; Pashler & Waggenmakers, 2012). On a more positive note there have emerged champions of new statistical methods, collectively called *the new statistics*<sup>6</sup> (Cumming, 2012, 2013; Klein, 2013), which are being strongly promoted and officially endorsed as alternatives to Fisherian NHST (American Psychological Association, 2010; Eich, 2014). These developments have converged in recent times to give new impetus to a claim made more than 30 years ago by Barlow, et al. (1984),

*Unanswered questions about individuals . . . will continue to puzzle the . . . practitioner as he or she works with whomever happens to appear. . . . This . . . requires substantial alterations in . . . the way we do science. . . . [We need] a methodology that highlights the individual and, at the same time, maintains the integrity of an empirical and scientific approach to the study of behavior.* (pp 52–53, emphasis added).

Is such a scientific approach, a blend of the nomothetic and the idiographic, possible? As I indicated in my Division 6 Presidential Address (Blampied, 2014), I think the clear answer is “yes”. A full exposition of the answer, however, requires another paper.

## NOTES

<sup>1</sup>See <http://resources.iupsys.net/iupsys/index.php/iupsysresources/292-world-conferences-and-meetings/26856-1889-first-international-congress-of-psychology> for more information about the 1889 Congress.

<sup>2</sup>I will focus on contributions from the 19<sup>th</sup> C, making no reference to the major role played in the second half of the 20<sup>th</sup> C by French philosophers to the development of postmodernism and social constructionism (Rose-nau, 1992), important though that has been to psychology.

<sup>3</sup>There are several modern biographies of Bernard in English (e.g., Fields, 2006; Holmes, 1974) that cover his contributions to physiology and to the philosophy of science. They do not say much about his implicit influence on psychology (Thompson, 1984). Regrettably, there does not seem to be a modern biography of Quetelet in either English or French. Given the scope of his influences on the development of criminology, demography, psychology, sociology, and social statistics, not to mention his career in astronomy and meteorology, this is a significant lack. Quetelet is also famous for introducing the Quetelet Index, which we now know as the Body Mass Index (BMI).

<sup>4</sup>Quetelet’s use of the term *social physics* pre-empted Comte’s use of the same term for the discipline he then called and we now know as sociology (Steigler, 1986a).

<sup>5</sup>To do Galton justice, he also recognised (as Quetelet did not) the profound importance of variation, especially in living creatures.

<sup>6</sup>This is not in any way new to professional statisticians; indeed one of the remarkable things about the main-stream nomothetic tradition in psychology is how old-fashioned its statistical methods are from the perspective of modern statistics.

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# ***Latin American Regional Conference of Psychology, (Armenia, Columbia, 2-5 September 2015)***

The Latin American Regional Conference of Psychology (LARCP) and the Colombian Congress of Psychology were held in the city of Armenia, Colombia. They were organized by the Colombian College of Psychologists (Colpsic) and the Colombian Association of Schools of Psychology (ACOFAPSI). The Regional Conference was held under the auspices of the International Union of Psychological Science (IUPsyS) with the collaboration of the International Association of Applied Psychology (IAAP) and the International Association of Cross-Cultural Psychology (IACCP).

2,300 psychologists and students (60% of the delegates) attended the meeting. These delegates came from 23 countries, most of them from the region: Argentina, Bahamas, Bolivia, Brasil, Cuba, Colombia, Costa Rica, Chile, Ecuador, Guatemala, Mexico, Peru, Salvador, and Venezuela. Other countries were also represented as Germany, Canada, China, Spain, USA, India, United Kingdom, South Africa and Turkey.

Current President of IAAP, Janel Gauthier, Past-President, José María Peiró, the Secretary-General, Buxin Han, and several BOD members (Ruben Ardila, Rolando Diaz Loving, Silvia Koller, Janak Pandey and Wilson López) participated in the meeting and offered Invited Lectures and Symposia.

The academic program included over 1,000 presentations including 60 invited lectures, 70 symposia, 50 paper sessions (with 452 papers), workshops (27), debates (15), book presentations (19) and digital posters (335) covering most of the topics in the discipline.

During the event about 10 Forums and Meetings, consisting of representatives from different academic and professional bodies, were held showing the vitality and richness of Psychology in Colombia and in the región. We will mention here the International meeting of Editors of Psychology Journals and the meeting of Deans and Directors of Psychology Faculties and Schools in Colombia.

*Report prepared by José M. Peiró, Germán Gutierrez and Wilson López-López.*

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## ***IAAP Past President, José M. Peiró's Interview with Claudia María Sanín Velásquez, President of the Colegio Colombiano de Psicología and Wilson López-López, International Relations***

**José M. Peiró, IAAP Past President**

During the 1<sup>st</sup> Latin American Regional Conference of Psychology (LARCP 2015) the President of the Colegio Colombiano de Psicología, Claudia Sanín Velásquez, and the President of the International Association of Applied Psychology, Janel Gautier, signed a Memorandum of Understanding aiming to

promote cooperation between the two Associations for the betterment of psychology and the public interest. On this occasion, José M. Peiró (Past President of IAAP, and liaison for the LARCP 2015), interviewed the President of the Colegio, Claudia María Sanín Velásquez and Wilson López-López head of international relations.

***José M. Peiró: The first Regional Conference of Latin American Psychology is being held right now. Could you briefly describe the main features of this event and the participation of both psychologists and psychological institutions in the area?***

*Claudia Sanín:* Our meeting was attended by representatives from 14 Latin American countries: Mexico, Guatemala, Costa Rica, Cuba, Venezuela, Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, Chile, Salvador, Paraguay, Brazil, Argentina, and Colombia. The Iberoamerican Federation of Psychology Associations (FIAP) Assembly was also attended by representatives from Spain, and thanks to the agreement between Colpsic and APA, delegates from the USA also attended. Finally, we also had delegations from IUPsyS, IAAP and the International Association for Cross-Cultural Psychology. As for the regional organisations, we hosted chairs or delegates from the Mexican Council for Teaching and Research in Psychology, the Mexican Society of Psychology, the Cuban Society of Psychology, the Guatemalan College of Psychologists, the Costa Rican College of Psychologists, the Venezuelan Federation of Psychologists, the Ecuadorean Association of Psychologists, the Peruvian College of Psychologists, the Peruvian Society of Psychological Measurement, the Interamerican Society of Psychology (SIP) representative in Bolivia, the SIP representative in Paraguay, the Chilean Society of Clinical Psychology, the Chilean Society of Scientific Psychology, the Argentinean Federation of Psychologists, the Argentinean Association for the Advancement of Psychological Science, the Brazilian Federative Council of Psychology and the Brazilian Society of Psychology. We also had the participation of the General Council of Psychologists of Spain and of representatives from APA. All in all, I think this has been one of the meetings with the largest representations of both national and international organisations in the region. The conference received over 2300 delegates.

*Wilson López-López:* Well, initially the most relevant thing was to respectfully find dialogues with leaders and representatives of regional organisations. We then asked about their interests, tried to identify ideas that could bring us all closer and strengthen the development of psychological science in the region, and finally we tried to propose and develop a methodology that could provide the necessary synergies in order to foster a productive dialogue in this and future meetings. It was very relevant to have the participation of regional organisations such as the Interamerican Society of Psychology (SIP in Spanish) and the Iberoamerican Federation of Psychology Associations (FIAP in Spanish). We were able to find several themes that seem to be transversal to all regional organisations, and we organised four workgroups: 1) Organisations, which has the goal of creating actions directed towards strengthening professional and academic associations; 2) Presence of Latin American Psychology in the international context, with the goal of promoting the participation of Latin American Psychology in international organisations and conducting actions that allow the ever-growing regional psychological output to be more visible in the world; 3) Quality of Training, with the double goal of promoting quality in training in Psychology and of working on professional certification processes; and finally 4) Social impact, with the goal of discussing ideas that help strengthen the presence of psychology in the public sphere, meaning public policy dynamics and other public scenarios where the important role of Psychology in critical social issues can be shown.

**Jose M. Peiró. Within this First Regional Conference in Latin American Psychology, a series of capacity building activities was carried out. Could you briefly describe these activities and their importance for the development of Psychology in the region?**

*Wilson López-López:* As I said before, we set up workgroups following the methodology proposed by the United Nations to strengthen capacities. The steps involved are the identification of problems, the acknowledgement of capacities, and the definition of goals. I think the groups were very productive, and even though the final declaration is a synthesis, every group posited several ideas that we hope to put in motion. I think it is good to clarify that in order to strengthen our regional Psychology we need to promote and take advantage of the different activities organised by entities such as SIP and FIAP, in order to continue strengthening capacities and promoting more local meetings. Well, many great ideas came up that will guide the activities of our regional psychology. This final declaration, a product of our discussions and our sharing of experiences and ideas, is an interesting indication that we can build things together, regionally.

**José M. Peiró. Finally, during this First Conference, the Memorandum of Understanding between COLPSIC and IAAP has been signed. Could you briefly discuss what this agreement means to COLPSIC and what collaborative aspects can be developed based on this agreement?**

*Wilson López López:* When we first considered the possibility of this agreement, we knew that the next step would be to translate it into concrete actions, and that is our challenge now. I must confess that as President-Elect of Division 11 (Political Psychology) of IAAP, to be able to accompany Colpsic in these processes of internationalisation is a source of great joy to me. I think we need to reach agreements that allow our members to get affiliations at a discounted price, get access to IAAP's publications, and also for our Colombian psychology to become more visible in the world through IAAP. As you saw in the capacity building meetings, our region wants more presence and symmetry in our relations with the world, and we hope that this will be the start of a productive relationship and, maybe a few years down the line, an IAAP Conference in Colombia.

*Claudia Sanín:* As I said upon signing, this is a landmark event for Psychology in Colombia and we hope that it will help to deliver more benefits to Colombian psychologists, especially to our members. You were able to confirm that our psychology is growing exponentially, and I think we can contribute, through this growth, to consolidating Psychology in our country and in the region. I wish to thank IUPsyS and IAAP for their trust and collaboration, which were essential for the success of this Conference.

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## ***IAAP Signs a Memorandum of Understanding with the Colegio Colombiano de Psicólogos***

During the First Regional Conference of Psychology in Latin America (Armenia, Colombia, 3-5 September 2015), IAAP and the Colegio Colombiano de Psicólogos (COLPSIC), an association with more than 16,000 psychologists, signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) aiming to affirm and reaffirm their working relationship. Pursuant to this MoU, the executives of both associations will maintain regular communication to discuss matters of common concern and seek to identify projects and activities in which they may work together, assist or support each other or otherwise cooperate for the betterment of psychology and the public interest.



*Signing of the MoU between IAAP and the Colegio Colombiano de Psicólogos  
From right: IAAP President Janel Gauthier and COLPSIC President Claudia Maria Sanin Velasquez*

Here some excerpts from the speech that IAAP President Janel Gauthier delivered following the signing of the MoU:

*“IAAP has a long tradition of cooperation with international and regional organisations of psychology. However, this MoU with the Colegio constitutes a first for IAAP because it involves a national body. It sends out a signal to the international psychology community.”*

*“The globalization of the world has brought global issues and challenges requiring global approaches to address them. Decisions critical to the health and well-being of entire populations depend upon an understanding and appreciation of scientific complexity on a global scale. A high level of collaboration and coordination between international and national*



*From right: COLPSIC President Claudia Maria Sanin Velasquez and Jose M. Peiro, Past President of IAAP*

*organisations of psychology is needed to marshal more effectively the resources available for developing and promoting the relevant applied psychological science.”*

*“In signing this agreement, IAAP recognises the interconnectedness of global and local issues. The consequences of today’s challenges reach well beyond afflicted regions, and regardless of the challenge, there is nearly always a local example or action that can inspire the greater good.”*

*“The Colegio Colombiano de Psicólogos is a strong organisation and IAAP is proud to have a MoU with the Colegio. Occasions for joint consultation and cooperation will present themselves in the years to come and IAAP is looking forward to them.”*

The mission of IAAP, as described in Article 1 of its Constitution, is to promote the science and practice of applied Psychology, and to facilitate interaction and communication among applied psychologists around the world. The cooperation of IAAP with national associations of Psychology is essential to further its mission in a world that is becoming ever more global. There are increasingly complex issues and numerous challenges because the local and national realities must be taken into consideration to effectively promote Psychology in different parts of the world.

IAAP, as the largest international association of Psychology with individual membership, in collaboration with other international associations, develops and promotes the science and practice of Psychology on the international scene. The function of advocacy in different international institutions and organizations, the contribution to communication and networking among psychologists around the world, the promotion of shared views and joint declarations such as the *Universal Declaration of Ethical Principles for Psychologists* and the forthcoming *International Declaration on Core Competences in Psychology* are important initiatives.

In addition to that, and in order to fulfill its international mission, it is important that IAAP cooperates with national and regional organizations of psychology all around the world. Joint efforts with the national associations will contribute to make this internationalization of Psychology better grounded in the local realities, and it will incorporate the richness of diversity and the wisdom and experience of the developments and progress of psychology in different contexts. The cooperation with national associations may enhance the participation of psychologists from different countries in the world in the international arena. The main assets of IAAP are its membership and its wide international composition and also their activities and leadership in research, academic and professional psychology in their national and regional contexts.

Many national associations are looking for ways to strengthen their international profile and networking with other national, regional and international associations, with the aim of promoting exchange and cooperation at both the organizational and the individual levels for those members who seek to be informed and active beyond their national boundaries. This is why it is highly likely that the MoU between IAAP and the Colegio Colombiano de Psicólogos will be followed by others with other Psychological associations from different parts of the world. It is our hope that these agreements will produce fruitful cooperation in the development and promotion of Psychology in its global and local (glo-cal) contexts for the benefit of humanity.

**José M. Peiró**

**Past President of IAAP and IAAP Liaison to the 1<sup>st</sup> RCP in Latin America.**

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# ***The Editorial Work of Chilean Psychologists for Psychology Journals***

**Roberto Polanco-Carrasco, Editor, Panamerican Journal of Neuropsychology**

In Chile, after training psychologists for 20 years, the School of Psychology at the University of Chile founded the first journal of psychology. The first issue came out in mid-1972, with the title “Cuadernos de Psicología”. After being published for only a couple of years, it became the first in a non-short list of journal attempts by various schools and psychology organizations in the country.

In all of them, we find attempts to establish a level of communication that allows reporting on progress and achievements in the psychology field. However, improvisation and/or ignorance of the complex and demanding editorial work emerge as the main causes of the lack of continuity of these publication attempts in psychology. Currently less than half continue with some kind of regularity.

Within this context, a group of Chilean psychology journal editors attended a meeting on October 13, 2010 that was led by Silvia Koller, editor of the American Journal of Psychology, one of the oldest and most important magazines in Latin America, and Piotr Trzesniak, partner and founder of the Brazilian Association of Science Editors of Psychology (ABECIP). The idea of this meeting was to share experiences, to unify criteria as a discipline and to generate support networks.

However, initial expectations were exceeded; from the imperative necessity to articulate experiences, needs and frustrations of that group of editors gathered in the halls of the University of Santiago, Chile, arose the Chilean Psychology Association of Scientific Journals. The signatories on that occasion were convinced of the need for collaborative work among publishers, of sharing best practices and links to better and fluid editorial work, forming a support network among Chilean psychology journal editors, and improving management experiences towards the goal of being included in more and better databases.

After 6 pm that day, the nine psychologists attending the meeting put their signatures to a document that began the Chilean Psychology Association of Scientific Journals.

The work done by the association since then, can be summarized in two main areas: The training of editors and their teams on issues such as the editorial chain and the OJS platform, and inviting renowned national and international experts to hold workshops for publishers and their teams. The association works on dissemination of national psychology journals, the use of social networks and participating in conferences. The association maintains a website ([www.revistaspsi.cl](http://www.revistaspsi.cl)) and a twitter account **@revistaspsi** which contain and share information of the related journals and documents of interest to reviewers, authors or publishers who are just starting in this field.

As a regular practice, the association organizes an annual meeting to plan activities for the following year and a workshop open to graduate students and authors, where the topics of interest are updated for all who have an interest in the field of scientific publications (reviewers, authors, editors, and collaborators).

Among the activities completed by the first Executive Committee of the Association (2011-2012) we can mention the review of the history of psychology journals in Chile which was carried out as a way to know the state of the art in the field. It is from this initiative that we have a real idea of the number of publications developed in the last 40 years and their permanence in time.

Currently the association has a second Executive Committee which continues the work aiming to increase visibility, presence and improving the quality of Psychology journals in Chile. This progress represent an important contribution, specifically in the development of psychological science in Latin America.

As members of the Chilean Psychology Journals Association, we hope to collaborate in promoting macro-political editorials for even more visibility of the development of this discipline in Latin America. Beyond the informal agreement with editors from different countries, we expect to cement alliances, to promote the development of applied psychology and of drawing conclusions from evidence and not just from tradition. We also expect to improve the scientific literacy of psychologists.

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## ***Report of the IAAP United Nations Team: Success in the New Global Agenda Advocacy***

**By Judy Kuriansky**

The future is bright for applied psychology at the United Nations and in the world over the next 15 years as the newly adopted Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) go into effect in January 2016 until the year 2030. The 17 goals and 169 targets set the global agenda on three dimensions – economic growth, social inclusion and environmental protection – including ending poverty and hunger, ensuring quality education, health, gender equality, decent work, reliable energy, peaceful societies, and protecting the environment including taking urgent action about climate change (see: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/post2015/transformingourworld>). Built on the theme “leave no one behind” and on 5 P’s – people, planet, prosperity, peace and partnership – these replace the 8 Millennium Development Goals which specified health issues like maternal and child health but not mental health and well-being.

An intensive advocacy campaign to include psychological issues on the agenda that I helmed included IAAP team members and interns, and the Psychology Coalition of NGOs accredited at the UN (PCUN) led to a major success. Mental health and well-being (MHWB) was included in 3 places for the first time ever in such a UN document. These include target 3.4 to “promote mental health and well-being” and two mentions in the introduction, namely, in the Vision for a World “where physical, mental and social well-being are assured,” and in paragraph 26 of the section called “The New Agenda” that similarly calls for promoting “physical and mental health and well-being.”

This result is consistent with the oft-repeated intention to be “transformative” and “visionary” which was emphasized by the co-facilitators of the government negotiations, Kenya’s UN Ambassador Macharia Kamau and Ireland’s UN Ambassador David Donoghue. These chairs earned exceptional high praise for their leadership as they skillfully balanced the needs and recommendations of the 193 countries of the UN. This success means that applied psychologists, and all mental health practitioners and researchers, can point to this document to support their work.

Additionally, advocacy to insure human rights without distinction to race was spearheaded by IAAP member, Corann Okorodudu. It is reflected in paragraph 19 of the agenda’s introduction.

Two other advocacy issues of importance were: specifying psychosocial resilience distinct from structural resilience, especially after disasters – an emphasis consistent with the agenda’s focus on

the “people” – and using measures of development beyond GDP, for example, well-being (see <http://www.iaapsy.org/Portals/1/Archive/Publications/newsletters/July2012.pdf>). The latter is target 17.19 in the document.

The issue of sustainable development had been on the IAAP UN team’s radar for years, but urgency to define a new agenda escalated during Rio+20, the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development held in Brazil in June 2012.

Further, the importance of NGO involvement was emphasized during meetings of CoNGO (the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations) by CIVICUS UN rep and civil society leader Jeffery Huffines. I attended since IAAP is an elected member.

During the course of the government negotiations, the IAAP/PCUN advocacy went into high gear, with hundreds of contacts made through emails and in-person meetings with delegates of UN missions and UN agencies and representatives of other civil society groups and stakeholders.

An intensive 23-page concept paper was drafted by Corann Okorodudu, Mary O’Neill Berry, and me. It outlines psychological contributions to the post-2015 agenda by highlighting research documentation and commentary emphasizing the cross-cutting nature of MHWB, e.g., its relevance to poverty, education, decent work, and even sustainable consumption. These connections were not always immediately evident to some delegates, but explanation made the relationships clear. For example, extensive research is available from IAAP members of Division 4 (Environmental Psychology) on pro-social environmental behavior, as presented at ICAP2104 and in a new anthology on *Ecopsychology: Advances in the Intersection of Psychology and Environmental Protection*. Innumerable shorter versions were drafted to coincide with the ongoing status of the process, targeted to needs described by the government negotiation co-facilitators. This evolved from welcoming theoretical background papers to requiring recommendations with very specific wordings. Frequent late-announced deadlines necessitated many all-day and late-night sessions with Corann and IAAP UN youth representative, Joel Zinsou, who generously sacrificed sleeping and eating and offered much appreciated devotion and wise judgment. These statements formed the basis of some valuable oral interventions that we were able to make when we were fortunate to be called on at IGN sessions (See: <http://bit.ly/1O7sa5U>).

Additionally, comprehensive packets were produced (which one Ambassador referred to as the best he had ever seen) consisting of written materials and videos produced with Joel, for example, about Youth and Mental Health. They feature voices of youth and UN ambassadors (see: [www.youtube.com/watch?v=rtkvLSMILmE](http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rtkvLSMILmE)). Government negotiation sessions were attended and closely monitored for “friendly” statements about MHWB during two series of sessions. The first series of the Open Working Group (OWG) was held monthly from March 2013 to July 2014 to outline the SDGs. The second series from January to July 2015, referred to as the Intergovernmental Negotiations (IGN), refined and adopted the document. A corollary meeting, Financing for Development (referred to as the FfD, “AAAA” for Addis Ababa Action Agenda, or just “Addis”) was held in Addis Ababa, the capital of Ethiopia and African Union headquarters. The agenda was then formally approved by the UN General Assembly in September.

Various PCUN members attended the sessions, including PCUN member and APA UN representative Rashmi Jaipal, SIOP UN representative Mathian Osiki, and IAAP interns. The IAAP interns played significant supportive roles (e.g., preparing materials and background reports targeted for specific countries, sending waves of emails, and organizing meetings), and they developed skills to boldly approach high-level delegates. Joel Zinsou, a psychology student at Hunter College (and son of Ambassador Zinsou of Benin) was my right arm, available 24/7, brilliantly overseeing the

2014 summer team of students from my alma mater Smith College, led by the diversely capable Quyen Nguyen. The next stellar summer team consisted of Smith student Monica Kim and Paul Harrington, a recent Psychology graduate from Dublin Business School who enhanced the IAAP UN social media (@IAAPUN). As reported in a previous IAAP Bulletin issue, IAAP UN representatives in Geneva, Raymond Saner and Lichia Yiu, participated in related High Level Political Forum deliberations in June 2014.

### ***Meetings with Missions and Colleagues***

Special opportunities to request meetings and forge relationships with countries were offered by visits of colleagues to New York from other countries. When President Telmo Baptista and Vice



*From right, IAAP President Janel Gauthier, Canada Ambassador Michael Grant, and IAAP UN reps Judy Kuriansky, Walter Reichman and Mary O'Neill Berry*



*IUPsyS President Saths Cooper and IAAP UN rep Kuriansky with South Africa UN Ambassador Kingsley Mamabolo*



*From left: IAAP member Corann Okorodudu, OPP VP Samuel Antunes, IAAP UN rep Kuriansky, OPP President Telmo Baptista, Spanish UN mission delegate Mr. Martinez Montes and IAAP rep Russell Daisey*

President Samuel Antunes of the Portuguese Order of Psychologists (OPP) were en route to an international meeting in Mexico, I contacted Portuguese and Spanish-speaking missions to set up as many meetings as possible on their one available day – ultimately held with missions of Brazil, Mexico, El Salvador, Chile and Portugal.

The short stay in NY of a Greek psychologist from the University of Ioannina, Sophie Leontopoulou, in April 2014, facilitated a meeting and a valuable connection with the Greek mission delegate.

Coincident with the visit by IUPsyS President Saths Cooper to UN headquarters in New York for his panel presentation at Psychology Day at the UN on the topic of “Psychology’s Contributions to Sustainable Development,” I contacted African nations and set up meetings with South Africa, Kenya, Zambia, Uganda, Angola, Zimbabwe, and Rwanda. The discussions were valuable as they also addressed the founding of the new Pan African Psychology Union (PAPU).

Similarly, when IAAP President, Janel Gauthier, came to Psychology Day in April 2015, a fruitful meeting for his only available time slot was set up with the Deputy Permanent Representative to the UN mission of Canada, Ambassador Michael Grant, and mission advisor Anar Mamdani. They were joined by IAAP UN representatives Walter Reichman and Mary O’Neill Berry. The Ambassador remarked about how interesting the meeting was.

### **ICAP 2014**

Advocacy efforts were advanced at the ICAP2014 meeting in Paris, when a declaration of the importance of MHWB in the SDGs was announced by Congress President Christine Roland-Lévy and passed unanimously by over 4,500 attendees at the closing session (see [www.icap2014.com](http://www.icap2014.com)). The declaration was drafted by a team I convened including the president of the Norwegian Psychological Association, Tor Levin Hofgaard (who was very active in the campaign in his country), and delegates from Britain and Australia. It was refined at a town hall meeting chaired by IAAP UN rep Walter Reichman, with valuable input from attendees including IAAP Past President Michael Frese and IAAP UN rep Raymond Saner.

Letters of support for the campaign were written by President Robert Roe on behalf of EFPA (the European Federation of Psychologists' Associations) and by Permanent Secretariat, Francisco Santolaya Ochando, on behalf of FIAP, with the help of the then-IAAP President José Piero. IUPsyS' Saths Cooper also expressed support, resulting in a large constituency of psychologists worldwide.

### ***Collaboration with government***

Since government delegates from UN missions and country capitals hold ultimate decision-making power, connecting with UN missions was my initiative when taking over the chairship of PCUN, a project that was prescient of the SDG campaign. Through the process of monitoring the government sessions for delegates' statements that sounded synchronistic with our advocacy and following up referrals, a game-changing meeting was held with Ambassador Caleb Otto from the mission of Palau to the UN. As a public health physician with first-hand experience with mental health issues, Ambassador Otto agreed to partner in a campaign to get MHWB and psychosocial resilience (PSR) in the SDG document (<http://bit.ly/1JNk5Qy>). Exceptionally well-respected, diplomatic, and kind-hearted, he gave much precious time, energy and effort to championing these causes through many meetings, contacting colleagues and drafting statements. This was even more significant in light of the many issues he was representing, including protection of the oceans, maternal health, and reproductive rights. With an endearing sense of humor, he ended his interventions with "best wishes for your good mental health and well-being" which coupled with Ambassador Kamau's response in his similar good humor, elicited audible chuckles in the room and provided relief from the intense seriousness of the proceedings.

A group called "Friends of Mental Health and Well-Being" was formed to engage missions in support and strategizing. Particularly active and helpful countries were Cyprus, Greece, Vietnam, Angola and Burkina Faso. Also attending the three meetings were delegates from missions in all regions of the world, including Spain, Germany, Japan, Philippines, Costa Rica, Jordan, Israel,



*2015 planning meeting with Ambassador Otto, IAAP UN representative Judy Kuriansky and IAAP interns*



*A meeting of the “Friends of Mental Health and Well-being”*

Afghanistan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Sao Tome, Timor-Leste, Trinidad and Tobago. The meetings were chaired by Ambassador Otto, myself, Corann Okorodudu and Rashmi Jaipal.

Delegates consistently commented that the importance of MHWB to the global agenda makes total sense, but that they just had not thought of it before. Some even shared about knowing people who suffer.

In a major turning point during the OWG 11 in May 2014, an impressive number of oral statements were made (to the surprise of many, since MHWB had not been previously mentioned in such proceedings), with our suggested language, by countries in diverse regions of the world from Romania and Slovenia to Jordan, Costa Rica and Peru, and across Africa. Exceptionally significant was the consistent support by Ambassador Jean-Francis Zinsou of Benin, a highly respected and extremely articulate ambassador who also represented the LDCs (Least Developed Countries). Ambassador Angelo Toriello of the UN mission of Sao Tome and Principe’s supportive statement was consistent with his “Humanity” campaign about the human dimension of diplomacy.

### ***Partnerships with other civil society groups***

Forming alliances with other civil society groups and stakeholders is also important. This was facilitated by DESA (the UN’s Department of Social and Economic Affairs) and NGLS (the United Nations Non-Governmental Liaison Service) which offered a designated website for information and posting statements and organized regular meetings of civil society representatives (almost all of which I attended to keep abreast of ever-changing and last-minute developments), and briefings (e.g., with missions, the Secretariat and others). During the OWG, relationships were formed with the NCD Alliance and health groups (target 3.4 is about NCDs and MHWB), and during the IGN, close collaboration was established with veteran health advocate Marianne Haslegrave representing the Post-2015 Health Coalition who made important interventions about MHWB.

Also, active participation in the UN NGO conference held in August 2014 led to inclusion of the right to mental health and well-being in the final declaration of the SDGs of this major civil society meeting.

### ***Corollary events***

Other meetings and side events supported the campaign. These included a side event about “Women’s Mental Health and Well-Being in the Post 2015 Agenda,” that I organized for the UN Commission on the Status of Women (CSW) in March 2015. It was moderated by Okorodudu, and included presentations by IAAP Division 7 Past President Florence Denmark and other PCUN

members (see: <http://bit.ly/1JL1qCY>). Side events at the February UN Commission on Social Development addressed “The Impact of Climate Change on Children’s Health and Well-Being” organized by Rachel Ravich, and they also addressed Education and ICTs (Information and Communication Technology) which are considered important issues for the SDGs, organized by Joseph DeMeyer. They are both members of PCUN and the Society for the Psychological Study of Social Issues.

### ***The World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction***

Major advocacy for “psychosocial resilience” was continued at the World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction, held in Sendai, Japan in March 2015. During the four-day pre-conference of the Major Group on Children and Youth, I made several presentations and included IAAP youth rep Joel Zinsou who came with me from NY, Father Wismick Jean-Charles, IAAP UN rep who co-developed post-earthquake workshops with me and came from Haiti, and Yotam Polizer, Coordinator of IsraAID’s Aid & Development projects who was a panelist in the PCUN Ebola conference at the UN in December and with whom I co-developed resilience workshops during the Ebola epidemic in Sierra Leone.

Additionally, at the main conference, a presentation was made during the “Ignite Stage” (meant to stimulate new ideas) about a model programme promoting youth resilience using psychosocial techniques, music and art that has been implemented in Japan, Haiti and Africa. A performance by Japanese pop star Shinji Harada preceded a description of the relevance of the technique as a means of implementation of the post-2015 agenda, as well as research outcomes summarized by Joel and youth participation described by Quyen Nguyen, who came from her semester abroad studies in Tokyo (see: <http://bit.ly/1Xz5fEs>).

Several propitious events occurred to allow our point about the importance of psychosocial resilience to be formally presented in sessions. First, while NGOs had precious few opportunities to make public statements, two chances were: (1) in the collective NGO statement – the final draft for which I collaborated with two members of Peace Boat – and (2) in very fortunately being called upon by the chair after submitting my name (see: <http://bit.ly/1EL5TZs>).

Given the crucial voice of government, fortunately the Ambassador of Palau to Japan, Francis Matsutaro, came from Tokyo to the final government session – just in the nick of time to deliver a statement drafted by Ambassador Otto (back in NY) about psychosocial resilience, protecting the oceans and insuring maternal and child health (e.g., through breast feeding).

### ***Next Steps***

With the adoption of the SDGs, the two next steps involve establishing indicators and means of implementation (MoIs). While identifying indicators is the responsibility of statistical commissions (SC) of select countries, civil society has a role. Advocacy to include representatives of civil society organizations in the inter-agency expert group was coordinated by Huffines with a petition that I drafted with input from Ed Barry of the Population Institute. It was endorsed by over 150 NGOs and presented to the co-facilitators. In addition, IAAP ECOSOC main rep Reichman followed up my connections made with the SC co-chairs during NGO briefings, especially regarding psychology’s expertise in poverty and employment, consistent with I/O Psychology and IAAP Division 1. Suggestions were posted by Reichman, Okorodudu and me on a designated website, the Online Open Consultation of Civil Society, Academia and the Private Sector on the Global Indicator Framework for the Goals and Targets of the SDGs.





*Jeff Huffines and Judy Kuriansky delivering a petition to the government co-facilitators, Ireland Ambassador Donoghue and Kenya Ambassador Kamau*

Ongoing meetings are being planned. The first round of these took place two days after the adoption of the SDGs on August 2, spurred on by another visit of OPP VP Samuel Antunes and newly elected President of EFPA, Telmo Baptista (from Lisbon, before going to APA in Toronto). This offered an opportunity to meet with European missions (Ireland, Germany, the Netherlands), as well as with Brazil, given the Portuguese-speaking connection and also Brazil's continual support of civil society partnership (see the IAAP UN team website for a fuller report). Discussions centered on the role of psychologists in measurement and also SDG#17 about creating multi-stakeholder partnerships (e.g., with IAAP members and governments) and scaling up already existing NGO projects on-the-ground. For example, Piet Jansen had approached me at the EFPA conference the previous month in Milan, Italy, to request my assistance in introducing his work to the UN; thus I purposefully arranged a meeting with the Netherlands mission, to present his "Yes We Can" youth clinics. The reception was very positive. Also, a meeting held with the Irish mission Deputy Ambassador and advisor acquainted them with a new project of Foróige, the largest youth development organization in Ireland that trains youth in conducting research.

IAAP members are invited to send ideas with regard to the above advances and opportunities, to the IAAP UN team coordinator with divisions, to: [walterreichman@gmail.com](mailto:walterreichman@gmail.com).

Many important relationships and friendships were formed throughout this campaign that will be fruitful for IAAP, psychology, and the world.

The agenda campaign was hard work but had tremendous "heart." The spirit of the agenda came alive in realizing "the world we want" and the "future we want" that is safe and provides well-being for all. Ambassadors, mission and country delegates became good friends as well as professional colleagues. It was also fulfilling to see the team interns grow and to give them an opportunity to be part of defining what will ultimately be their future. As the co-chairs always emphasized, youths are the ones who will benefit from what has been decided. All this is for them and the generations to come. During the process, we became "Team Palau"- in appreciation and closeness to Ambassador Otto of Palau. His office

and the UN conference room of the deliberations became our “home” – as we settled into the same seats- with comfort, eagerness and excitement day after day – having a seat to history in the making.

We trust that the five words we worked so hard for – promote mental health and well-being – now have a chance to change the world for so many people for the better.

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## UPCOMING CONFERENCES



**The International Congress of Psychology (ICP2016) will be held at Pacifico Yokohama, Japan from July 24<sup>th</sup> (Sunday) to July 29<sup>th</sup> (Friday) in 2016.**

**The website of ICP2016 is:** <http://www.icp2016.jp/>. **You can also find us on Facebook:** <https://www.facebook.com/ICP2016> **and on Twitter:** <https://twitter.com/ICP2016tw>. **These sites will be updated frequently with new information.**

**On our website, you can find 63 categories of psychological fields, which cover almost all fields of psychology. Keynote speeches, invited addresses, and invited symposia will represent various regions of the world and many fields of psychology.**

**Abstract submission and congress registration will open on July 1<sup>st</sup>, 2015.**

### ***ICAP 2018: Double, double, toil and trouble; Fire burn and cauldron bubble***

**David J. A. Dozois & Peter Graf, ICAP 2018 Co-Presidents**

The title is borrowed from Shakespeare’s “Macbeth”; more recently famous from the 2004 movie “Harry Potter and the prisoner of Azkaban.” We use the title to emphasize that making a congress that is successful and somewhat magical requires many people, long days and nights, and lots of toil and trouble.



The team responsible for organizing the 29th ICAP has started the magical brew, collected some of the basic ingredients, and the cauldron is on the fire. But most of the critical ingredients (e.g., keynote speakers) required for making a successful congress are still missing. Our purpose in writing this article is to ask your help in collecting those ingredients,

and also to give you an update on where we are today and on what we hope to achieve in the next few months.

The overall theme of the 2018 ICAP is “Psychology: Connecting Science to Solutions.” The Congress is intended for showcasing innovative science-based answers to questions that provide solutions to concerns at all levels, from helping to understand and improve the lives of individuals to enhancing the functioning of society locally and globally.

**What’s New?** We ask your help with gathering information about breakthroughs that ought to be highlighted at the Congress, including discoveries and advances in understanding, in research and theory, in methodologies and practice, in short, anything considered a critical contribution to the improvement and betterment of the lives of individuals, organizations, communities and nations. Please write to us (email addresses later in this article).



By the time you read this article, we will have issued a first call for Keynote speakers and invited symposia. The initial call for submissions is posted on the temporary ICAP 2018 web (<http://www.cpa.ca/icap2018>). Please take advantage of this call and respond to it while there is still time.

The full ICAP 2018 website is expected to be launched late in 2015. The current website includes email addresses and social media links (Twitter, Facebook, Linked-In). We will use the web and social media links to reach out to you for suggestions and specific recommendations on keynote speakers, invited symposia and debates and topics that ought to be covered at the 2018 ICAP. We also welcome your suggestions about Congress-appropriate social events, workshops you would like to attend, and so on. Please share your ideas and help to ensure that the Congress addresses your needs and meets your expectations.

Several committees have been busily working on the Congress. They meet regularly by teleconference to consider and plan all aspects of the Congress, from the scientific program, accommodation options, social program options, promotional materials and sponsorship packages, press releases and other public statements. All committees can be found on the web. Here we list two committees that seem most directly relevant to IAAP members from around the world:

- **Visioning:** This committee provides oversight and guidance to all other committees, ensures that all stakeholders and concerns are considered, and identifies options and alternatives that make the 2018 event the most successful Congress ever. Contact this committee with your ideas about best practices, things to avoid, etc. **Chair: Dr. David J. A. Dozois, [ddozois@uwo.ca](mailto:ddozois@uwo.ca)**
- **Scientific Program:** This committee is responsible for ensuring that contributions are cutting-edge, innovative, inspiring and inclusive; it selects keynote addresses and invited symposia and debates that focus on advances, discoveries and controversies in the science and practice from all domains of psychology and from all corners of the world. Contact this committee about breakthroughs in science and practice, and respond to calls for submissions. **Chair: Dr. Peter Graf, [pgraf@psych.ubc.ca](mailto:pgraf@psych.ubc.ca)**

**A final note:** When you are trying to connect with us on the web, beware of fake websites and criminal organizations interested in stealing your money and personal information. There exists at least one website that advertises a 2018 ICAP for Paris. This site is in no way connected with the IAAP. The real 2018 ICAP is scheduled for Montreal, from June 26 to 30, 2018. Mark your calendar.

### ***Regional Congress of the Interamerican Society of Psychology (SIP) "Promoting Diversity in Psychology"***

Dear colleagues and in-training colleagues:

We would like to invite you to participate in the next Regional Congress of the Interamerican Society of Psychology (SIP) "*Promoting Diversity in Psychology*" to be held in the city of Rosario, Argentina from June 14th to 17th of 2016.

Abstract submissions open until February 19, 2016.

If you have any question, please contact us at: [siprosario2016@gmail.com](mailto:siprosario2016@gmail.com)

We are looking forward to see you in Rosario next year.

Sincerely,

The Organizing Committee

### ***International Congress of Cognitive-Behavior Therapies Melbourne Australia, next year - 22-25 June, 2016.***

<http://www.wcbct2016.com.au/>

### ***European Association of Psychology and Law (EAPL) 2016 Annual Conference "New Challenges in Psychology and Law: Science into Practice"***

The University Toulouse-Jean Jaurès is hosting the 26th Annual Conference of the European Association of Psychology and Law (EAPL) which will be held in Toulouse, France, 5-8 July 2016.

### ***International Psychology Conference Alerts***

International Union of Psychological Science: <http://www.iupsys.net/events>

International Psychology Conference Alerts: <http://www.conferencealerts.com/topic-listing?topic=Psychology>

### ***America***

American Educational Research Association (AERA) Annual Meeting, Friday, April 8 – Tuesday, April 12, 2016, Washington DC, USA <http://www.aera.net/EventsMeetings/AnnualMeeting/2016AnnualMeeting/tabid/15862/Default.aspx>

Biennial Meeting of the Society for Research in Child Development (SRCD), Austin, TX, USA, April 6 - 8, 2017 ([www.srcd.org](http://www.srcd.org))

123rd Annual Convention of the American Psychological Association Aug. 4-7 2016 in Denver, USA (<http://www.apa.org/convention/>)



**The 10th Conference of  
The International Test Commission**  
*Second Announcement*

**IMPROVING POLICY AND PRACTICE**  
Opportunities and Challenges in an International Context

**JULY 1-4, 2016**  
Vancouver | Canada

Vancouver Marriott Pinnacle Downtown &  
Pinnacle Vancouver Harbourfront Hotel

**WELCOME TO VANCOUVER**

Vancouver is honored to invite you to the next conference of the International Test Commission. The 10th Conference promises to be an unforgettable professional and scientific experience in a unique cultural setting.

Under the theme of Improving Policy and Practice: Opportunities and Challenges in an International Context, ITC 2016 will showcase new frontiers of assessment as a means for improving and developing psychological and educational tests and test uses.

The ITC 2016 Conference venue is centrally located in Vancouver's Coal Harbour, offering spectacular views and close proximity to the *Burrard Inlet*, the *North Shore Mountains* and the 1,001-acre *Stanley Park*, surrounded by the waters of the *Pacific Ocean*.

**KEYNOTE SPEAKERS**

*The following distinguished scientists are confirmed to present at the 2016 Conference in Vancouver:*

**ANNA BROWN**  
*University of Kent*

**FANNY CHEUNG**  
*University of Hong Kong*

**KURT GEISINGER**  
*University of Nebraska-Lincoln*

**RONALD K. HAMBLETON**  
*University of Massachusetts*

**DIRK HASTEDT**  
*International Association for the Evaluation of Educational Achievement*

**ANDREW DEAN HO**  
*Harvard Graduate School of Education, USA*

**DENIZ S. ONES**  
*University of Minnesota*

**MARIA ARACELI RUIZ-PRIMO**  
*University of Colorado Denver*

**THEME**

**IMPROVING POLICY AND PRACTICE: Opportunities and Challenges in an International Context**

**SUB-THEMES**

- Educational Testing and Assessment
- Psychological Testing and Assessment
- Testing in Employment and Credentialing
- Testing in Program Evaluation and Public Policy

**THE PROGRAM**

July 1, 2016	Conference Workshops
July 1, 2016	Welcome Reception and Fireworks
July 2, 2016	Opening Ceremony/Cultural Event
July 2-4, 2016	Lectures, Symposia, Oral Presentations & Poster Presentations
July 3, 2016	Gala Dinner
July 4, 2016	Closing Ceremony

**IMPORTANT DATES**

July 20, 2015	Call for Proposals and Reviewers
November 1, 2015	Conference Registration Opens
December 21, 2015	Call for Proposals Closes
February 28, 2016	Authors Notified
April 30, 2016	Early Registration Ends

**CONTACT**

**Kadriye Ercikan, Professor**  
*Measurement, Evaluation & Research Methodology*  
*University of British Columbia, Faculty of Education*  
itc.2016@ubc.ca

**ITC2016.EDUC.UBC.CA**

**July 1-4, 2016**

77th Annual Convention of the Canadian Psychological Association 9–11 June, 2016; Victoria, British Columbia, Canada (<http://www.cpa.ca/convention/>)

### **Europe and UK**

British Psychological Society 2016 Annual Conference 26 to 28 April in Nottingham, UK (<http://www.bps.org.uk/events/conferences/annual-conference-2016>)

### **Australasia**

Australian Psychological Society (APS) Annual Conference, 13-16<sup>TH</sup> September 2016, Melbourne Convention & Exhibition Centre, Victoria, Australia (<http://www.apsconference.com.au/home/>)

International Congress of Behavioural Medicine, 7-10 December 2016, Melbourne, Victoria Australia (<http://www.icbm2016.com/>)

### **Sport Psychology**

**March, 11, 2016.** University Pablo de Olavide, Seville, Spain. IX International Universidad Pablo Olvaide (UPO) Seminar of Sport Psychology entitled “Sport, Health, Integrity and Quality of Life”. More information: [www.upo.es](http://www.upo.es)/or contact Jose Carlos Jaenes Sanchez (E-mail: [jcjaenes \[at\] upo.es](mailto:jcjaenes@upo.es)).

**March, 22-23, 2016.** Bangor University. Student conference of the British Association of Sport and Exercise Sciences (BASES) entitled “From London to Rio and Beyond: The Race for Advancement in Sport and Exercise Sciences”. For more information contact Dr. Stuart Beattie (E-mail: [S.J.Beattie \[at\] bangor.ac.uk](mailto:S.J.Beattie@bangor.ac.uk))

**June 15-18, 2016, Montreal, Quebec, Canada.** Annual conference of the North American Society for the Psychology of Sport and Physical Activity (NASPSPA). More information: [naspspa.com/](http://naspspa.com/)

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## **COMMENTARY: Climate change has fingerprints**



*Robert F. Morgan*

It's all a matter of proportion. I try to solve more problems than I create.

The following is an excerpt from something I wrote as a 2015 editorial for the Cambridge University Press online *Journal of Tropical Psychology*. It might be of interest to some of our colleagues.

### **“Climate Change in a Multinomial World”**

“This is a new day, fresh and untouched. What will we do with it?”

-Morning welcome, Native American Church ceremony.

“These days my own mornings do not begin untouched. They come with fingerprints.

On our planet's north and south hemispheres, outside of what we have thought of as our planet's tropical zones, half the year is growing warmer in an accelerating manner. The other half of the year is marked with extreme changes: sometimes even colder with heavier snowfall. Climate change has

put more moisture in the air, leading to a redistribution of water on a global scale. Millennial floods in some places, severe drought in others. Insect species should thrive under these new conditions while other species (note the current devastation in our oceans), may find the new conditions more than they can survive.

The tropical zone is increasingly impacted year round. Without the great seasonal changes elsewhere, the heat raises ocean levels to the point where many communities are threatened. Floods and droughts are found here as well. Our tropical boundaries are expanding with each passing year. The increasing heat and humidity adds ever more countries to what may be considered a torrid or tropical zone, eventually one that may cover the planet with very few exceptions.

This makes our successful human adaptations to a more tropical world more essential to learn and share. We must do our part to track the psychology being done in these expanding territories of heat and light. Some of it may address behavioral strategies focused on coping or taking advantage of climate change challenges. Most will likely be the continuing progress of findings from psychologists in tropical regions that may be applied to enhancing human progress everywhere.

We usually think of our world as binomial. A forced choice between yes or no. Our computer code, so far, is binomial. Our statistics are largely based on this model of the world. We anticipate normal distributions. How often will the tossed coin land on one side or the other? Only two clear choices.

In life, our coin sometimes lands on its edge. Neither heads nor tails.

Therein lies our advantage. Our human family has survived this long by not accepting a choice between two bad alternatives. Instead, we can seek a better third. Psychologists often assist our clients to do this. We know how to generate fresh alternatives for coping with challenges. This is the basis for realistic hope.

Hope. Rollo May corrected me once when I said I was mostly an optimist (Morgan, 2012). Optimists outlive pessimists: they each fulfill their expectations (Morgan and Wilson, 2005). Rollo then said that optimism and pessimism are classic mistakes. He thought that the best we can do is be hopeful. But I am sure that he did not mean a passive hope. We can choose an active one, full of actions that can lead to hope fulfilled. From an existential point of view, we are fortunate to the extent that climate change is being caused by us, by our corporations, by our countries, or by us as individuals. If we are the cause of it, we have the best hope of creating changes to our advantage. Problems not caused by us are more difficult. If we are the problem, we are the solution.

Luckily we do not really live in a binomial world. We live in a world full of new possibilities. It is in fact a new day, fresh and untouched, except for the fingerprints that can turn out to be our own.” (Morgan, 2015)

On a sunnier note:

#### A Sunny Day in New Mexico

Indigenous people lived here for many centuries before Europeans came along. Then New Mexico was owned by the Imperial Spanish viceroyalty of New Spain. It then became part of the newly formed nation of Mexico before eventually becoming a U.S. territory and now a U.S. state.

New Mexico’s sunny blazing hot summers qualify it as a Torrid Zone vicinity. Tropical minus the water. It often happens that people who live there are assumed to be residents of the country Mexico. This holds true even more the farther away on the earth New Mexico residents travel.

Such a hot sunny day here in Albuquerque was April 13<sup>th</sup> 2015.

I walked the mile down Central to the bank, interrupted only briefly by various sad faced panhandlers, although on this day they seemed to be college students searching for just some “spare change”. Not having a supply of *Watch Tower* Jehovah’s Witness “Good News” pamphlets to contribute (the pamphlets work like garlic to vampires), I just wished them good luck and moved on. The people I saw on this passage today were generally self-absorbed and unsmiling. Not the usual friendly bunch I am used to here.

At the bank I cashed a check. Next to me at another cashier’s station, an older man in faded jeans and a torn work shirt brought out a well-worn check book.

“I’m closing out my account” he declared. “I know there’s only 84 cents in it. But I have big plans for that money!”

I didn’t hear the cashier’s words but the customer responded with:

“You’re kidding! I have to write myself a check so I can get my money? Hmm. Never wrote a check for 84 cents before. Sure you all will cash it? Okay.” And then:

“Can I have a little help with this? Haven’t written a check to myself for a long time. And now this special moment is for 84 cents.” And then:

“Aren’t you going to ask me how I want the money?”

I was enjoying this new memory as I walked back home down Central.

Coming toward me was a young crew cut man on a skateboard. Lots of college kids use skate boards to travel here. My favorite on this route was a man pulled on his skateboard by a German Shepherd. The one racing toward me on my sidewalk this time though was balancing on one hand a tray half full of Dreyer’s vanilla ice cream pints.

As he came to a stop next to me, I declined to buy one. No: he said they were free and handed me one. They did not look tampered with. I put my still cold pint of vanilla in my shoulder bag and continued on.

As I walked the blocks I passed the same panhandlers and college kids I had seen before, each eating their own free pint of ice cream. But now street after street they were all smiling, content, fulfilled. Central Avenue had become a sunnier place.

I like New Mexico.

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