

Issue 28: 2 July, 2016

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**

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Editorial



Valerie Hearn, Editor,
IAAP Bulletin

I hope that you have received this issue of the *Bulletin* so that you can enjoy it during the 31st International Congress of Psychology in Yokohama. The Congress theme is “Diversity in Harmony: Insights from Psychology”. The following was taken from the Congress website (<http://www.icp2016.jp/>): “Today, diversity in our world can be seen as both problematic and beneficial. For example, there is diversity related to ethnicity and culture and to physical attributes and health. There is also diversity among the various domains of the field of psychology. The term harmony is derived from Greek words meaning ‘joint, agreement, concord’ and ‘to fit together, to join’, and is most often used in music to indicate different tones that together make a more pleasing or striking sound. This concept of living together, of many diverse constituent parts coexisting in accord forms the basis of ICP2016.”

In the President’s Corner, our President, Janel Gauthier has written a thoughtful and thought-provoking article that speaks to a vitally important and timely topic. His article is entitled “Violence and Terrorism in Today’s World: Our Role, Our Challenge.” In it he describes the recent history of terrorism, governments’ reactions to it, psychologists’ insights into why people become terrorists, and a description of efforts to combat terrorism. The article concludes with some ideas about what we, IAAP, can do to help combat terrorism and a call to action for IAAP members. A must read!

Sadly, the Past President of the European Federation of Psychologists’ Associations, Robert Roe, has died. He was one of Psychology’s international luminaries. José Maria Peiro has written an informative and touching tribute to him in this *Bulletin*. I remember hearing Prof. Roe speak on many occasions. His presentations were always very interesting and edifying.

News from our Divisions is, as always, interesting and informative. Read about the exciting projects your colleagues are engaged in. Find out about past and future conferences and workshops, some very interesting research results, awards that Division members have won, new publications from colleagues, and educational opportunities, among others. If you aren’t a member of a Division, now is the time to join. You can join up to four. For descriptions of each of the Divisions and how to join see: <http://iaapsy.org/divisions1>.

Other news:

News from Africa: Andrew Mogaji has edited two new books, *the International Handbook of the Discipline of Psychology* and *the International Handbook of Psychological Practices*. News from Latin America: “The Consolidation of Political Psychology in Latin America”. News from Spain: “The Spanish Ministry of Education has established the “ACADEMIA DE PSICOLOGÍA DE ESPAÑA” (SPANISH ACADEMY OF PSYCHOLOGY)”. News from India: “Jitendra Mohan Receives a Life Time Achievement Award” and “Report from India”.

As always, we have the “Report of Activities from the Representatives of IAAP to the United Nations”. The work of the IAAP representatives is extremely important in influencing initiatives and policies around the world as you will see in their article.

You have to read to the end to find “Commentary”, the creation of our endlessly clever colleague, Robert Morgan. There are several places where I laughed out loud. Maybe you will too.

Valerie Hearn, Editor, IAAP Bulletin

The President’s Corner

Violence and Terrorism in Today’s World: Our Role, Our Challenge



*Janel Gauthier,
President, IAAP*

Dear IAAP Members,

Violence and terrorism are profoundly changing the world we live in, affecting our effectiveness, security and well-being. A better understanding of what spurs violence and terrorism in today’s world is needed. Furthermore, better approaches for managing interpersonal, intercultural, and internal affairs must be found to achieve peace, and they will not be found without the direct involvement of psychologists. As members of the leading association of applied psychology in the world, we have a role to play and a challenge to meet.

I have been wanting to talk to you about this topic for quite some time. A few months ago, an event led me to take action. Let me tell you briefly what it was.

On the evening of 13 November 2015, a series of terrorist attacks occurred in Paris. The attackers killed 130 people. Another 368 people were injured, 80–99 seriously. Seven of the attackers also died. The attacks were the deadliest on France since World War II, and the deadliest in the European Union since the Madrid train bombings in 2004 which had resulted in 192 deaths with some 1800 people injured. I was profoundly saddened and shocked to learn of the terrorist attacks in Paris.

Many more terrorist attacks have occurred in different regions of the world since November 2015. They have made me more determined than ever to take action.

In this article, I reflect on our approaches to violence and terrorism and what IAAP and the broader psychology community could and should do in order to realistically engage what has now become a global threat.

A look at how governments respond to terrorist attacks

In response to the 11 September 2001 attacks (also referred to as “9/11” for “September 11”), U.S. President George W. Bush declared “war on terrorism”, with the goal of bringing Osama bin Laden and al-Qaeda to justice and preventing the emergence of other terrorist networks. These goals would be accomplished by means including economic and military sanctions against states perceived as harboring terrorists and increasing global surveillance and intelligence sharing. On 7 October 2001, U.S. and British forces initiated aerial bombing campaigns in Afghanistan targeting Taliban and Al-Qaeda camps, then later invaded Afghanistan with ground troops of the Special Forces. This was the second-largest operation of the U.S. Global War on Terrorism outside of the United States, and the largest directly connected to terrorism, resulting in the overthrow of Taliban rule in Afghanistan.

Immediately after the September 11 attacks, U.S. officials speculated on possible involvement by Saddam Hussein and, in 2003, the U.S. invaded Iraq.

By reacting to the threat of modern terrorism with an attack on Afghanistan and Iraq, the Pentagon greatly overestimated what military force could achieve. In addition, it inflicted cruel suffering on thousands of innocents and was imprudent in the extreme because it was bound to produce much hatred and much burning desire for reprisal. Imagine for a moment how you would have felt if your country had been attacked and bombed by a foreign state, one that is already perceived by you as “evil.”

When it comes to terrorism, the rhetoric and the reactions of governments have not changed much since the 9/11 attacks. For example, on 14 November 2015, the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) claimed that the 13 November 2015 Paris terrorist attacks were retaliation for Opération Chammal – a French military bombing campaign aiming to contain the expansion of ISIL in Iraq and Syria. In response to the Paris attacks, on 15 November 2015, France launched its largest airstrike of Opération Chammal, striking ISIL targets in Al-Raqqa, Syria, the *de facto* capital of ISIL. In addition, a three-month state of emergency was declared across the country in France to help fight terrorism, which involved the banning of public demonstrations, and allowing the police to carry out searches without a warrant, put anyone under house arrest without trial and block websites that encouraged acts of terrorism.

For the purpose of this article, I reviewed several statements and declarations made by government officials following terror attacks between November 2015 and March 2016. I found that that the general focus of their messages was on the following: going after terrorists; beefing up control and security; increasing investments in anti-terror measures; cooperating better in sharing of information and intelligence; taking measures to prevent and stop the financing of terrorism, terrorist organizations and individual terrorists.

Whether or not these responses have yielded any benefits in terms of thwarting terrorism over time is open to debate. This is not to say, of course, that some of these strategies have not helped to catch or kill some terrorists before they inflict harm on innocent people. However, if one goes by what is reported in the media, it is difficult to see that progress has been made in eradicating world violence and terrorism. Let me give you an example.

As I was working on the final draft of this article, terrorist bombings resulting in human casualties happened in three different parts of the world in less than one week. On Tuesday 22 March 2016, a series of terrorist attacks occurred in Brussels. Explosions at the Brussels airport and a subway station in the city centre killed some 34 people, including three suicide bombers, and wounded over 270 people. Just three days after the Brussels attacks, a suicide bomber blew himself up during a soccer match in a small stadium south of Baghdad in Iraq, killing 29 people and wounding 60. On Sunday 27 March, a bomb ripped through a public park packed with families celebrating Easter in the Pakistani city of Lahore, killing at least 70 people and wounding more than 300, most of them women and children. A splinter group of the Pakistani Taliban claimed responsibility for the blast, which it said was aimed at Christians celebrating the Easter holiday. These killings are shocking, to say the least, and they go to show how imperative it has become to acquire a better understanding of terrorism and develop better ways to prevent terrorism.



In April 2015, gunmen stormed the Garissa University College in Kenya, killing 147 people and wounding 79. It was the worst terrorist attack in the country in 17 years. Most of the victims were students.

Understanding what drives people to violence and terrorism

Terrorism is not a new problem. It has been part of the world since the early ages of humanity. However, despite how old terrorism is, scientific research on this topic is fairly new.

Determining what drives people to terrorism is no easy task. For one thing, terrorists are not likely to volunteer as experimental subjects, and examining their activities from afar can lead to erroneous conclusions. What's more, one group's terrorist is another group's freedom fighter.

Given these complexities, the psychology of terrorism is marked more by theory and opinion than by good science. But a number of psychologists have started to study terrorism, and a body of knowledge pointing to various determinants of terrorism is emerging. Here are some examples.

Several important insights have been gleaned through interviews with former terrorists. For example, John Horgan, a psychologist who directs the Pennsylvania State University's International Center for the Study of Terrorism, found that people who are more open to terrorist recruitment and radicalization tend to:

- Feel angry, alienated or disenfranchised.
- Believe that their current political involvement does not give them the power to effect real change.
- Identify with perceived victims of the social injustice they are fighting.
- Feel the need to take action rather than just talking about the problem.
- Believe that engaging in violence against the state is not immoral.
- Have friends or family sympathetic to the cause.
- Believe that joining a movement offers social and psychological rewards such as adventure, camaraderie and a heightened sense of identity.

In his book, *The Psychology of Terrorism*, Randy Borum concurs that perceived injustice, need for identity and need for belonging have been noted as common vulnerabilities among potential terrorists.

Other psychologists believe that too much focus is on terrorist behaviours and their motivations and that terrorism is better viewed through a political lens. For example, Clark McCauley, a psychologist who is director of the Solomon Asch Center for Study of Ethnopolitical Conflict at Bryn Mawr College, has come to see terrorism as “the warfare of the weak” – the means by which groups that lack material or political power fight what they see as oppressive forces. As such, he believes that terrorist actions and government reactions to them represent a dynamic interplay, with the moves of one group influencing those of the other. As one example, if terrorists commit an attack and a state uses extreme force to send a punishing message back, the terrorists may use that action to drum up greater anti-state sentiment among citizens, lending justification to their next actions. Yet, as he contends, research focuses almost solely on terrorist actions and neglects the important other side of the equation.

In a more global sense, it has been suggested by Fathali Moghaddam, an Iranian psychologist who is Professor of Psychology and Director of the Conflict Resolution Program at Georgetown University, that a fear of cultural annihilation may help fuel terrorist sentiments. In his book *How Globalization Spurs Terrorism: The Lopsided Benefits of One World and Why That Fuels Violence*, Moghaddam argues that rapid globalization has forced disparate cultures into contact with one another and is threatening the domination or disappearance of some groups – a cultural version of “survival of the fittest.”

To sum up, researchers now agree that most terrorists are not “pathological” or “psychologically deranged”. They are also finding that it is generally more useful to view terrorism in terms of political and group dynamics and processes, than individual ones.

So, how do we combat terrorism?

There is no magic bullet!

As we have seen since 9/11, sheer force is largely ineffective. Actually, some actions may be counter-productive and make matters worse. However, psychological research suggests that assuaging people’s fear of cultural annihilation, highlighting our common humanity or demonstrating the discrepancy between the dream and reality of terrorist involvement could keep “would-be” terrorists from turning to violence.

In fact, the notion that terrorists could be talked out of committing violence using peaceful dialogue and a helping hand is no longer an idealist’s pipe dream, but actually the aim of a growing number of “de-radicalization” programs worldwide, says social psychologist Arie Kruglanski, co-director of the National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism (START), one of several university-based Centers of Excellence established in the U.S. under the Homeland Security Act of 2002. “While there is still a big need to assess these programs,” says Kruglanski, who is studying some of these programs, “in some cases, there appear to be some authentic successes.” However, “there is no evidence to suggest that disengaging from terrorism necessarily results in de-radicalization,” he contends.

Given his own experience with talking with former terrorists, Horgan is cautious about how much to expect from these programs. Some of these efforts not only lack clear criteria for establishing what constitutes “success”, but also actual de-radicalization is rarely a feature of such programs – former terrorists may rejoin society and keep from engaging in terrorist actions, but retain their radical beliefs.

To sum up, the focus of the psychological approaches to violence and terrorism is primarily on the de-radicalization of terrorist detainees and the prevention of radicalization of the young people who are susceptible to the “poisonous narrative” of extremism and who could be drawn to violence and terrorism in the service of their beliefs and goals.

Looking for a true and lasting response to violence and terrorism

While it is imperative that we have strong short-term counterterrorism strategies that work, and that we “take out” terrorists and foil their plots on a day-to-day basis, it is even more essential that we develop effective long-term approaches to end terrorism. In order for such approaches to emerge, we must first adopt a global, long-term view of the processes underlying violence and terrorism in the world

As President of IAAP, I have been invited to present a keynote address at the International Congress of Psychology to be held in Yokohama, 24-29 July 2016. The title of my presentation is “Globalization and terrorism: Finding more effective approaches to preventing violence and promoting peace around the world.” In my address, I will describe how complex political, economic, social, and psychological factors have combined in the context of globalization to create circumstances in which many communities in both western and non-western countries feel that their culture, beliefs, values, identities, and ways of life are threatened. I will highlight evidence showing that serious threats to basic psychological needs for identity and respect can result in defensive reactions, including violent and destructive ones intended to harm others. I will argue that hopes for a better world for all require not only a better psychological understanding of human nature but also a renewed emphasis on the promotion of respect for persons and peoples as a foundation for peace and harmony. For a true and lasting response to violence and terrorism, we need to connect politics, ethics, and virtue.

IAAP was created in 1920 to promote the science and practice of applied psychology and to facilitate interaction and communication among applied psychologists around the world. With 18 divisions and some 3,500 members from over 80 countries, IAAP is uniquely and ideally positioned to help resolve societal problems, create just societies, and eliminate global threats to human existence. As the leading international organization in the field of applied psychology, IAAP can – and must – play a key role in addressing the problem of violence and terrorism in our contemporary world. It has the collective knowledge and expertise to meet the challenge and help achieve peace for all.

The work of psychologists in trying to understand human behaviour in general and terrorist behaviour in particular needs to be intensified. New approaches based on scientific research and understanding of human nature and politics need to be developed to thwart terrorism.

Our continuous existence as a species on this planet now depends on how we act in relationship to ourselves, to other persons and peoples, and to nature. Better approaches for managing interpersonal, intercultural, and international affairs are needed. Those will not be found without the direct involvement of psychologists.

Taking concrete actions

Concrete actions are needed to move the agenda forward. In 2006, a task force on terrorism was established under the leadership of President Michael Knowles (2006-2010) with Sarlito Sarwono, who was Director of the Institute of Psychological Research at University of Indonesia, its inaugural Chair. The Task Force submitted two reports to the IAAP Board of Directors: one in Berlin in 2008 and one in Melbourne in 2010. It also succeeded in bringing together in two symposia it organized a number of experts who were on top of their field. However, this work did not continue when President Raymond Fowler assumed the IAAP presidency in 2010 and, consequently, the opportunity to keep abreast of what occurs in the world of terrorism and make a substantial contribution to a much better understanding of terrorism and its various aspects were lost. Should IAAP re-create a task force on terrorism? If so, what should its mandate be? These questions will be examined by the IAAP Board of Directors during the International Congress of Psychology in Yokohama this July.

What about inserting in the scientific program a track on violence and terrorism in today's world at the next International Congress of Applied Psychology to be held in Montreal, 26-30 June 2018? It would provide an opportunity for analyzing the existing knowledge and understanding of terrorism and, in doing so, highlight the substantial shortcomings and limitations of the nature and direction of current responses while providing solutions that work, both locally and globally. It would also help to develop international interaction and communication among psychologists interested in violence and terrorism.

What about publishing a special issue on violence and terrorism in the IAAP journal *Applied Psychology: An International Review*? A special issue on violence and terrorism would provide an excellent opportunity to review the topic, examine previously unaddressed aspects of it, propose and develop new approaches, exchange perspectives and encourage new lines of research. A world-renowned, qualified Guest Editor could be invited for this issue. The journal enjoys a high impact factor and is seen as the premier journal by many applied scientists outside the English speaking world, which would help with the dissemination of the information.

What about liaising with national, regional and international organizations of psychology that are interested in looking for effective and lasting responses to world violence and terrorism? The synergy between organizations could lead to new insights, collaboration, and better use of everyone's limited resources to address the problem.

I am convinced that you can think of other concrete actions that could be taken in the shorter or longer term. Of course, I would be most obliged if you were to share those ideas with me.

And it is for this reason that I invite you to join forces in finding a lasting solution to one of our world's most pressing problems: violence and terrorism.

LOOKING FORWARD TO HEARING FROM YOU!

As always, I am 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.

IN MEMORIAM ROBERT ROE (1944-2016)



Robert Roe

Prof. Robert Roe passed away in Leipzig on Monday, February 22, 2016. He was a fellow member of IAAP and one of the distinguished members of IAAP Division 1. As President of the European Federation of Psychologists' Associations (EFPA), Robert always promoted the cooperation between EFPA and IAAP and contributed to important initiatives such as the International Declaration on Core Competences in Psychology.

Robert Roe was a significant figure in Psychology during the last half century, especially in Europe. He graduated in Psychology and obtained his PhD in Social Sciences at the University of Amsterdam. During his career he had been a professor at the Technical University of Delft, the University of Tilburg, the University of Nijmegen and the University of Maastricht. He was Director of the Netherlands Aeromedical Institute and Associate Director for studies of *l'Ecole des Hautes Études en Sciences Sociales* of Paris. He was appointed as visiting professor at the Universities of Trento, Michigan, Valencia, British Columbia, Johannesburg, Sophia and the Technical University of Berlin. He was honorary professor at the University of Leipzig where he was also appointed as Leibnitz Professor. Recently, he was distinguished as Doctor Honoris Causa by the University of Valencia.

The contributions of Prof. Roe to the consolidation of European Work and Organizational Psychology (EWOP) during the last few decades was highly significant. Robert was one of the initiators of the biennial European Congresses on Work and Organizational Psychology, and for decades he contributed heavily to converting it into the *European Congress of Work and Organizational Psychology*. He also played an important role in the foundation of the *European Association of Work and Organizational Psychology* and was elected to be its first President. He was also one of the leading members in the development of the *European Certificate of Psychology (Europsy)*, and more recently as President of the *European Federation of Psychologists' Associations* he promoted Psychology at the European level and has made it more visible for European policy makers.

He was one of the initiators of The European Network of Organisational and Work Psychologists (ENOP) in 1980, and he played a significant role in it especially during the first two decades of its existence. He led the work of the task force installed to develop the ENOP Reference Model for the Education of W&O Psychologists in Europe. He was also heavily involved in promoting cooperation between the researchers from Eastern and Western Europe. In fact, his work to create links and cooperation between W&O Psychologists from these regions was highly successful.

His contributions to European Psychology have been enormous. He was also able to envision and contribute to the buildup of Applied Psychology of the XXIst century. He played a crucial role in the institutionalization of Psychology in Europe and the development of its identity. He also made significant contributions to the improvement of the education of professionals, the enhancement of research and scientific communication and to the development of standards to improve professional practice. He contributed to developing networks across Europe and to promoting relations between European scientists and professionals and those from other regions of the world. His bridging function extended across disciplines, cultures and approaches.

He published more than 100 scientific articles, about 80 book chapters and 30 monographs as author or editor. His contributions have been acknowledged by awarding him the EAWOP Life Time Achievement Award, the Fellowship of the International Association of Applied Psychology and the award of the Maastricht Research School of Economics of Technology and Organizations and also a Special Award for Contributions to EAWOP.

The work that Robert Roe undertook during his career can be characterized as original and innovative due to its broad scope and integrative approach. By exploring issues broadly he identified gaps in previous research. His preference for integrative approaches and combining different perspectives has helped to shed new light on known problems and to identify new solutions. One of the most important characteristics of his work was his interest in constantly crossing borders in several respects: Multilevel (individual-societal, individual-group, group-organization) multi-moment (trajectories of behavioral phenomena over time), multi-national (international with strong emphasis on exchange and

collaboration), multilingual (recognition of linguistic influences on theories, importance of using languages other than English) and multidisciplinary (psychology, engineering, sociology, law, economics, business, and aviation). During, his fruitful and intense life, Robert initiated many projects and organized numerous events across disciplines, language borders and countries.

My friendship and personal relations with Robert lead me in this moment to focus also on his “style”, on the way he made all these contributions. That was the facet from which I learned the most important lessons from him, and I got the most precious gifts all along the three decades I cooperated with him, and I also enjoyed his friendship.

He was always eager to promote cooperation and creating the conditions where all the group participants felt valuable and valued. He was always ready to help. In many cases he assumed the preparation of documents, formulation of proposals and other “home activities” to facilitate the progress, success and achievements of the projects. His dedication, engagement and generosity often have been an example and a driving force for the rest of the groups. He was always respectful toward the contributions of others, and he deeply appreciated their work. He showed a flexible and respectful way of leading, inspiring and stimulating the commitment of group members.

Building trust was another of his ‘secrets’ to stimulating really positive and fruitful personal relations. I admired his proactivity and his visionary approaches, his endless curiosity and his creativity and capacity for innovation as well as his challenging attitude as a way to improve and innovate. Entrepreneurship is defined as the capacity to identify seminal ideas and their value for future outcomes. It is also the ability to raise resources and to stimulate the others’ willingness to contribute with their resources and cooperation. In my view, Robert was a social entrepreneur all through his life. For more than four decades he launched a number of important “enterprises” for the development of European Psychology.

I learned a lot from and with Robert. I admired his broad range of interests: scientific cultural, musical, social, and so on. I enjoyed his sense of humor, his enthusiasm, and his deep friendship. His absence is a great loss. Only his memory and the realizations of his contributions, both intellectually and personally, will comfort us in our sadness, and will continue bringing light, hope and optimism to our lives.

—José M. Peiró, Past President of IAAP

DIVISION NEWS

Division 1—Work and Organizational Psychology



*Gary Latham,
President, Division 1*

**Women at the Top. What Happens When Women Have More Power and Influence:
International Conference organized at the University of Silesia, Katowice, Poland 6 October 2015.**

This international conference was organized at the University of Silesia in Katowice on 6 October 2015 under the auspices of Division 1 of the IAAP, University of Silesia, Polish Association of Organizational Psychology and Znanie Ekspertki (Famous Experts) Associations. It was the second of the planned events in a series of international meetings in Europe. The first one took place at Coventry University in Great Britain in May 2015. The conference was organized by the Polish Association of Organizational Psychology (PSPO), the International Association of Applied Psychology (IAAP) Division 1 (Work and Organizational Psychology), the School of Management (University of Silesia) and the Work and Organization Psychology Chair (Institute of Psychology at University of Silesia). The conference had the honorary patronage of the Government Plenipotentiary for Equal Treatment, **Malgorzata Fuszara** and the Rector of the University of Silesia **Wieslaw Banyś**.

Barbara Kożusznik (President of the Polish Association of Organizational Psychology and President-Elect of Division 1) opened the conference. Her speech was followed by three keynote speakers: **Virginia Schein** (Gettysburg College, USA, Past President of IAAP's Division 1, and a world renowned expert in psychology and management who has been involved in research on women working in high managerial positions; **Rosalind Searle** (Coventry University, Great Britain), director of the Centre for Trust, Peace and Social Relations; and **Danuta Pieter**, director of Bernadette Chirac Hôpitaux de Paris - Hôpitaux de France foundation.

First Small Group Meeting of the Alliance for Organizational Psychology--"Fostering Ethical, Rigorous and Relevant Research: The Contribution of Work and Organizational Psychology" at the Eidgenössische Technische Hochschule (ETH) Zurich, 12-13 February 2016.

On the 12th and 13th of February 2016 at the ETH Zurich, Switzerland, the First Small Group Meeting of the Alliance for Organizational Psychology was organized entitled "Fostering Ethical, Rigorous and Relevant Research: The Contribution of Work and Organizational Psychology". **Jose Cortina** (George Mason University) and **Gudela Grote** (ETH Zurich) were the organizers. They invited participants interested in active debates in applied psychology, management, and academia. During the meeting, participants discussed the common roots of ethical scientific conduct as well as balancing academic rigor and relevance. Outcomes of the meeting will be a *Memorandum of Understanding* to be endorsed by associations, journals and university departments in the field of work and organizational psychology and an action plan to promote change in our discipline. The Past President of IAAP and Past President of Division 1, **José Maria Peiró** and President-Elect of Division 1, **Barbara Kożusznik** participated in the small group meeting.

President of Division 1, Gary Latham, pays a visit to Poland

From the 24th to the 31st of October 2015 **Gary Latham**, President of Division 1 of IAAP, visited Poland and the University of Silesia in Katowice. Prof. Latham gave two talks: "The effects of consciously set goals on job performance" and "The effect of priming goals in the subconscious on job performance". The students and academic staff of the Institute of Psychology of the Faculty of Pedagogy and Psychology participated in the lectures and the following discussion.

Professor Latham met the academic staff from the Institute of Psychology and discussed the contemporary problems of Work and Organizational Psychology. During the visit, Prof. Latham, President of Division 1 of IAAP, organized a meeting with Prof. Barbara Kożusznik (President-Elect of Division 1) and they talked about the strategy of Division 1 development.

Division 4—Environmental Psychology

Honours for Division 4 Past President Robert Gifford

This is a banner year for the Past President of the IAAP Division of Environmental Psychology, Prof. Robert Gifford. He will receive two prestigious awards in 2016, each recognizing his outstanding contributions as an environmental psychologist. In June, the Canadian Psychological Association will present him with the CPA Award for Outstanding Contributions to the International Advancement of Psychology. In August, Division 34 of the American Psychological Association (Society for Environmental, Population, and Conservation Psychology) will present him with the Newman-Proshansky Career Achievement Award. Both of these awards recognize him for his sustained contributions not only to knowledge but to the building of the discipline. Under his guidance, the *Journal of Environmental Psychology* has increased its international reach, with authors coming from a broader range of countries, while also quadrupling its Impact Factor. His Census of Environmental Psychologists (<http://web.uvic.ca/psyc/EPCensus/page1.html>) is a valuable resource for finding collaborators. His textbook *Environmental psychology: Principles and practice* has been adopted at 70 institutions in 40 jurisdictions. Most recently, he has been a public champion for behaviour change approaches to addressing the challenges of climate change. His Dragons of Inaction have reached millions, through print, social media, and TV, with the message that psychologists can both understand human behaviour and can help humanity to change its behaviour in environmentally beneficial directions. Those of us who had the good fortune to be his students also know him as an excellent mentor – although these achievements make his a hard act to follow.

–Contribution by Jennifer A. Veitch, Ph.D.

Master’s in Environmental Psychology at the University of Groningen

Students can now enroll for the Master’s programme in Environmental Psychology at the University of Groningen, which starts in September 2016.

Climate change is seen as the greatest threat to our future and that of generations to come (Obama, 2015). In recognition of this threat, almost 200 nations agreed to combat environmental problems. It is widely acknowledged that social sciences have an important role to play in this respect. To combat climate change, it is crucial to understand what motivates people to act pro-environmentally and which strategies are effective and acceptable to encourage pro-environmental actions. In the Master’s programme “Environmental Psychology”, students acquire knowledge and skills that enable them to understand the human dimension of environmental and energy problems. After completing the programme, students are able to develop, test and apply theories in the field of Environmental Psychology and to examine the effects and acceptability of theory-based interventions to enhance environmental quality. Career prospects include, among others, pursuing a PhD in Environmental Psychology, conducting research at an institute for applied sciences, consultancy on environmental issues, environmental communication and education, policy advisor or environmental policy making, and behavioural expert in environmental or energy organisations.

For further information and enrolment, see www.rug.nl/masters/psychology-and-the-environment

Danny Taufik: “Can you feel it?” The role of feelings in explaining pro-environmental behavior

On November 19, 2015 Danny Taufik successfully defended the PhD thesis entitled “*Can you feel it? The role of feelings in explaining pro-environmental behavior*” at the University of Groningen.

People can do something good for the environment in many different ways. Think about recycling used paper, saving energy by taking shorter showers and cycling to work instead of going by car. Many of such behaviors involve some effort or come at the expense of convenience and comfort. So why do many people still decide to act environmentally-friendly?

The findings in this PhD thesis suggest that people are not as calculating in their environmental decision-making as they are often assumed to be. Such decisions appear to be more strongly driven by feelings: people are more likely to act environmentally-friendly, when they anticipate that this will make them feel good about themselves. Feelings more strongly affect people's environmental decision-making than how much people believe they can benefit from pro-environmental actions, for instance in terms of money. These feelings can originate from the implications of pro-environmental actions for people's self-concept: going green signals to people that they are good and moral human beings and elicits positive feelings, a phenomenon that is also known as a 'warm glow'. This 'warm-glow' may manifest itself even rather literally in the form of perceiving higher temperatures when learning one acted pro-environmentally, thus giving people a warm feeling when they act environmentally-friendly because their (moral) self-concept is boosted.

For more information, see www.rug.nl/gmw/organization/actual/promotions-inaugural-lectures/phd-defences?hfid=109804

Passion for outdoor activities and ecological behaviors

Amandine JUNOT, Ph.D., Student at the « Université de la Réunion », France.

Outdoor activities have increased with the multiplication of the number of practitioners, the emergence of new sports, the use of new practice areas, etc. The practice of outdoor activities allows active and sensitive heritage discovery, which promotes feelings of respect, an appropriation of natural environments and ultimately environmental protection. Outdoor activities appear to stimulate eco-citizenship, and they are considered as tools for the environmental cause. However, if outdoor activities can sensitize people to environmental protection, these activities can also involve overcrowding of natural areas and lead to their destruction. Moreover, some practitioners tend to trivialize natural environments; they think in space consumption logic and are not sensitive to natural environments and environmental protection. So, it is necessary to understand the logic behind the practice of outdoor activities to better direct them towards sustainability objectives. My studies focus on passion for outdoor activities and its effects on motivation to practice environmentally friendly behaviors. Passion defined as a loved, valued, and self-defining activity in which people invest considerable time and energy can have significant consequences in life. According to the kind of passion, harmonious or obsessive passion, the activity commitment can be flexible or rigid which means the passionate activity can be in harmony or in conflict with other aspects, and this might affect behavioral regulation. In my studies, it seems that harmonious passion for outdoor activity could allow an opening to nature and an affiliation with it which in turn would promote autonomous regulation of the environmental sphere. Conversely, with obsessive passion, the activity dominates; it is out of control which promotes conflicts between the activity and the environmental sphere. Moreover, in this process, the significant role of emotions and place attachment was emphasized. Such an approach serves to highlight that if outdoor activities can help to develop pro-environmentalism, it is important to ensure that these latter are harmonious passionate activities.

This work was presented at various conferences and is in preparation for publication. Contact <Amandine.junot1@gmail.com> for more information.

Energy Visualisation Project Completed

The interdisciplinary eViz project (2012-2016) investigated methods of energy visualisation to communicate energy issues to end users and target behaviour change. We focused on a range of methods, e.g., using thermal imaging to visualise heat loss and virtual reality technology. We found that thermal imaging is a powerful, intuitive way of communicating complex energy issues that results in retrofit actions. We developed a prototype Virtual Reality (VR) Flat that integrated real building and appliance data with innovative visualisation modules such as thermal imagery and heat flows. The VR tool allowed people to try different behaviours and retrofit actions and receive immediate feedback. We also piloted alternative intuitive visualisations (e.g., lighthouse, natural scenes) that could present energy data via smart meter in-home displays, to replace the bar charts, kWh etc. typically used. We applied a tree visualisation in a city council building housing social workers. The eViz project was led by Plymouth University (UK) and funded by the UK's Engineering and Physical Sciences Research under grant EP/K002465/1.

For a brief overview see: Pahl, S., Goodhew, J., Boomsma, C. & Sheppard, S. R. J. (2016). The role of energy visualisation in addressing energy use: Insights from the eViz project. *Frontiers: Personality and Social Psychology*; for more info see <http://www.eviz.org.uk>.

New Publications by our members

(1) *Current Opinion in Psychology* will publish a special issue (August 2016) on 'Consumer Behavior', edited by Jeff Joireman and Kristina M Durante. The articles are already available online: <http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/journal/2352250X/10/supp/C>

(2) A new article just published in *Nature Climate Change* shows that emphasizing the co-benefits of addressing climate change can encourage people to take action: Bain, P. G., Milfont, T. L., Kashima, Y., Bilewicz, M., Doron, G., Garðarsdóttir, R. B., Gouveia, V. V., Guan, Y., Johansson, L., Pasquali, C., Corral-Verdugo, V., Aragones, J. I., Utsugi, A., Demarque, C., Otto, S., Park, J., Soland, M., Steg, L., González, R., Lebedeva, N., Madsen, O. J., Wagner, C., Akotia, C. S., Kurz, T., Saiz, J. L., Schultz, P. W. Einarsdóttir, G. & Saviolidis, N. M. (2016). Co-benefits of addressing climate change can motivate action around the world. *Nature Climate Change*, 6, 154-157.

(3) Hartley, B. L., Thompson, R. C., & Pahl, S. (2015). Marine litter education boosts children's understanding and self-reported actions. *Marine Pollution Bulletin*, 90, 209-217. DOI:10.1016/j.marpolbul.2014.10.049

(4) A new article just published in *Personality and Individual Differences* shows that the observed 'gender effect' on environmentalism (with women tending to display greater pro-environmental attitudes and behaviour) can be partially explained by gender differences in empathy and social dominance orientation: Milfont, T. L., & Sibley, C. G. (2016). Empathic and social dominance orientations help explain gender differences in environmentalism: A one-year Bayesian mediation analysis. *Personality and Individual Differences*, 90, 85-88.

(5) Pittner, M. (2014). Green marketing – A qualitative study on sustainable consumption in Austrian food retailing. *International Journal of Arts & Sciences*, 7(6):607–618.

(6) Pittner, M. (2015). Media coverage of private brands in the ecological segment. *International Journal of Arts & Sciences*, 08(04):441–448.

UN reports our members have contributed to

GESAMP (2014, IMO/FAO/UNESCO-IOC/UNIDO/WMO/IAEA/UN/UNEP Joint Group of Experts on the Scientific Aspects of Marine Environmental Protection), Sources, fate and effects of microplastics in the marine environment - a global assessment. GESAMP Reports & Studies Series. Chapter 5: Social aspects of microplastics in the marine environment.

Division 5—Educational, Instructional and School Psychology



Andrew Martin, President



Fred Guay, President-Elect



Kit-Tai Hau, Past President

In this Division, our interest is the application of psychology in 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 psychology 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 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 accessible via <http://www.iaapsy.org/divisions/division5>.

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

Also, on our website we are now showcasing Division 5 Members' recently published research. 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.

II. SHOWCASING MEMBERS' RESEARCH

International Congress of Psychology

Division 5 Members will be presenting their research at the 31st International Congress of Psychology 24 – 29 July, 2016; Pacifico Yokohama, Yokohama, Japan. Division 5 President (Andrew Martin) will Chair a Divisional Symposium, titled 'International Perspectives on Motivation and Engagement in Education'. The Symposium will showcase research on motivation and engagement from diverse regions of the world, including North America, Asia, and Australia. The contributions traverse academically 'typical' students as well as academically 'at-risk' students. The data that will be presented in the symposium which draws on major and current theoretical frameworks (e.g., self-determination theory) and focuses on motivation and engagement not only as desirable ends in themselves but also as means to desirable ends such as academic achievement.

III. ADVERTISE EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES WITH US!

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

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 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)

123rd Annual Convention of the American Psychological Association Aug. 4-7 2016 in Denver, Colorado, 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, 13-16TH September 2016, Melbourne Convention & Exhibition Centre, Victoria, Australia (<http://www.apsconference.com.au/home/>)

International Congress of Behavioural Medicine, 7-10 December 2016, Melbourne, 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

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Kit-Tai Hau

Department of Educational Psychology, Chinese University of Hong Kong email: kthau@cuhk.edu.hk

Division 6—Clinical and Community Psychology

Division 6 Against Terrorism

In recent years, terrorism has become one of the most riveting and disturbing problems worldwide. In 2014 alone, 13,463 terrorist attacks were committed and, as a result, more than 32,700 people were dead, 34,700, wounded and 9,400, kidnapped [National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism (START), 2015¹].

Even though these “terrorist numbers” are mainly due to the incessant violent activity in geographical areas such as the Middle East and South Asia, terrorism also affects other regions of the world.

In addition, thanks to the emergence of terrorist organizations such as ISIS (*Islamic State of Iraq and Syria*), also called DAESH (*al-Dawla al-Islamiya al-Iraq al-Sham*), the threat of terrorism has become completely transnational, global.

However, terrorism is not only a socio-political concern, but it is also a psychological problem, at least, to the extent that it has psychological consequences too. After a terrorist attack, people can develop psychological disorders as Posttraumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD), depressive and anxiety disorders and, of course, substance dependence and abuse problems.

Thus, it’s no wonder that if terrorism is everyone’s concern, its solution has to be necessarily, shared by everybody. And we, psychologists around the world, have much to say.

¹START (National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism) (2015). Annex of statistical information. Country reports on terrorism 2014. Available at: <http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/239628.pdf>



Division 6 wants to be part of the solution. That is the reason why we would like to share a communiqué expressing our solidarity and support to all the victims of terrorist attacks around the world. It's not much, but only an example of our concern about one of the most relevant ongoing world affairs of today which, disgracefully, affects all of us: the threat and consequences of terrorism.

Division 6 encourages victims of terrorism to remember to:

- Keep calm and remember that experiencing some of the post-traumatic reactions described here is completely normal.
- Ask for help if those reactions continue more than a few weeks or if they interfere with your daily activities.

Division 6 wishes to pay a sincere tribute to the victims of terrorism *in the whole world* and to express its solidarity with their families and friends.

<http://www.iaapsy.org/divisions/division6>

Division 6 encourages governmental and non-governmental organizations and institutions to get information about:

- Addressing psychological needs. Time does not cure all. After a terrorist attack, both the direct and indirect victims need psychological follow-up. These needs may be in the immediate aftermath of an event, or may emerge over time.
- Treatment. Psychological treatments are available and have been shown to be effective in treating many symptoms of post-traumatic stress, and anxiety and depression related to terrorist attacks. Psychological approaches can be provided to victims of terrorism in different ways (for example, individual therapy, group therapy, educational programs, or communications through mass media or social media).



Division 6 encourages mass or social media to:

- Limit media exposure as much as possible. After a terrorist attack there is widespread availability of graphic videos or photographs of terrified people on TV, internet sites or social networks, and this media exposure has great negative impact on victims and the community.



- So mass media must be responsible for repeatedly showing images of terrified people and informing viewers of negative consequences of this repetitive exposure in order to help victims and the community.

Division 6 encourages psychologists to:

Get involved in Division 6 where we are working hard on helping victims of terrorism. Please, tell us about your experience and help us to improve!! **Join us, we are waiting for you.** And remember: *¡Semper Gumby!*

Recommendations for those who are facing the consequences of terrorism

After living through a terrorist attack, it is very common for people to experience a range of



feelings and emotions, which are hard to understand and, frequently, cause discomfort. For instance, it is very common to feel high levels of anxiety for days, weeks and even months following the attack. A terrorist attack is a very stressful event in which the lives and physical safety of ourselves, our neighbors and our loved ones are completely exposed to danger. Anxiety is the primary emotion people feel when they are immersed in a threatening situation like this one. Because of the uncertainty that follows a terrorist attack, it is logical that the feeling of danger goes on and, with it, the anxiety as well. Therefore, it is normal to have high physiological arousal, to be vigilant, to be startled by loud sounds, to be irritable and, for sure, to have sleeping difficulties. (Nightmares are a common occurrence in these cases.)

A terrorist attack, something illogical, cruel and completely unjust, is not an easy event for victims to manage. Until this extraordinary situation is mentally processed, people can regularly experience intrusive thoughts or images about the traumatic event, and even, sometimes feel like they are re-living the event or that it could be happening all over again. All these reactions are completely normal and part of a “facts reconstruction” response that people go through to process the experience properly.



As the feeling of danger continues over time, it is normal for people to try to avoid, at least initially, everything which is related to the attack, including not only situations and people directly involved, but also thoughts and emotions related to it. This also creates stress. Avoidance, in this case, is a double defence mechanism. On one hand, it protects against the potential risk and on the other, it protects victims from further suffering, because it makes it easier to avoid processing the event.

But terrorist attacks are not just a threatening situation which should be mentally processed; they are also the source of serious life crises, often associated with significant losses. These include losing a home, losing other possessions, losing part of the body or physical functioning, and even losing loved ones. All these losses require time to mourn as people adjust to their new situation and try to continue their life again.

Furthermore, after a terrorist attack, people's fundamental beliefs and values like *faith in other people, the sense of a fair world* or even the *feeling of living in a secure environment and the sense of control over their lives* can be lost. (By the way, this is exactly what terrorists want.)

The majority
of the
victims of
terrorist
attacks get
over the
situation by
themselves
naturally
during the
first weeks
or months
after the
attack.

Terrorist attacks
are also the
source of serious
life crises, often
associated with
significant
losses.

Thus, it is normal that, after a terrorist attack, many people suffer from anxiety, sadness, rage, anger, distrust or even shame or guilt. People often experience feelings of guilt and responsibility accompanied by a wish that they could have done something to prevent the incident or its consequences because the alternative is to assume that we have no control over what happens to us or around us. It is completely normal for people to wonder about the causes and consequences of these events and their reactions to the events. This voluntary reflection is part of a process of re-adjustment that involves the most basic personal values and beliefs and that ultimately can help victims move beyond the attack and help them see the future with hope.

Thus, all those reactions, although painful, are not only common after experiencing a terrorist attack but they are entirely normal. They become extraordinary ways of reacting and overcoming extraordinary events.

The good news is that the majority of the victims of terrorist attacks get over the situation by themselves naturally during the first weeks or months after the attack. This does not mean that they feel completely well or that they are totally free from symptomatology, but that they will return to their regular life and will do the same activities they used to do. In this sense, increasingly there is talk of *resiliency* or *positive adaptation* that victims show after those events as a natural process of recovering.



Despite this, we know that time does not solve everything and that some people may show those symptoms chronically, causing problems which challenge victims' daily life even 20 or 30 years after the attack (Gutiérrez, 2016²). Among the people at greatest risk of chronic disorders are the *injured*, the *relatives of the injured or killed*, *people directly exposed to the attack and people who suffered from previous traumatic events*.

Thus, Authorities and National Health Services should monitor all the terrorism victims and, especially, the victims with a higher risk of pathology and chronicity. This monitoring must be done with an understanding that the trajectories of people vary greatly, ranging from the "normal" process of recovery that the majority of people experience to the more extreme and long-term suffering that some victims experience after a traumatic event.

In addition, public institutions have an ethical duty to ensure that the treatments provided are grounded in science and have been proven to be the most effective, such as trauma-focused cognitive-behavioural therapy. The aim of this therapy is to address the emotions, thoughts and situations related to the attacks that usually are avoided and hinder the recovery, as well as the processing and understanding of the event. It does not mean that the attack can be forgotten or that it will not cause discomfort and pain during the victim's life. It should not be forgotten that a terrorist attack is a highly stressing event which causes pain and changes the course of a life. However, we know that victims can learn how to live and deal with their experience in ways that do not provoke continued anxiety and stress. Using these well-established treatments, victims tend to improve. Even when 20-30 years have passed since the terrorist attack, survivors can recreate the narrative of their lives, including the terrorist attack as a key event, but they recognize that the threat belongs to the past.

Consequently, after a terrorist attack, both direct and indirect victims need psychological attention at the short, medium and long term. (See García-Vera-Vera et al., 2015³, for reviews on the psychological treatment of the psychopathological repercussions of terrorist attacks).

Other websites links that could be of interest are the following:

- **Division 6. International Association of Applied Psychology** <http://www.iaapsy.org/divisions/division6>
- **UNHCR'S mental health and psychosocial support for staff:** <http://www.unhcr.org/51f67bdc9.pdf>
- **IASC Guidelines for mental health and psychosocial support in emergency settings.** Available at Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Japanese, Nepalese, Spanish, and Tajik. http://www.who.int/mental_health/emergencies/9781424334445/en/

²Gutiérrez, S. (2016) Prevalencia de trastornos psicológicos en población española víctima de atentados terroristas. Unpublished PhD thesis. Complutense University

³García-Vera, M. P., & Sanz, J. (2016). Psychopathological consequences of terrorism: the prevalence of post-traumatic stress disorder in victims of terrorist attacks. In J. A. del Real Alcalá (Ed.), *Fundamental rights and vulnerable groups*. Sharjah, UAE: Bentham Science Publishers

Some people may show those symptoms chronically, causing problems which challenge victims' daily life. And they need psychological attention at short, medium and long term.



- **Managing traumatic stress: coping with terrorism:** <http://www.apa.org/helpcenter/terrorism.aspx>
- **National Child Traumatic Stress Network.** Terrorism resources for helping children. <http://www.nctsn.org/trauma-types/terrorism>
- **Manual de la OVC para Ayudarle a Superar el Impacto Emocional de Actos Terroristas.**http://www.ovc.gov/publications/infores/cat_hndbk_spanish/welcome.html
- **Guías de ayuda psicológica para víctimas de catástrofes, desastres y atentados terroristas:** <https://www.ucm.es/estres/ayuda-victimas>; <http://www.ucm.es/estres/victimas>

Division 6 makes the difference

Division 6 has two main goals. The first one would be to get the associates closer to its clinical experience and work. This area focuses on understanding, preventing, diagnosing and treating psychological, cognitive, emotional, developmental, behavioural and familial problems in children, teenagers and adults. To achieve that goal, Division 6 edits a newsletter every six months, where assessing instruments, explained clinical cases and relevant news about recent treatments or practice guides are shown.

The second goal pursued would be to gather information and works related to community psychology. It is important to highlight that Community Psychology embraces the development of competences, behavioural changes and agency related to the individual, the community and the society, enhancing the person's life quality at these three levels as a result. Thus, from Division 6 a deep interest rises in connecting its members. That is the reason why each of our newsletters includes an interview with a well-known professional who shares his/her points of view and experiences in the field of either Clinical or Community Psychology.

A few years ago, Division 6 started an innovative program called “*connecting people*”, where Division 6 and IAAP members were encouraged to fill out a questionnaire in order to create a map of psychology professionals around the world which might be used for the benefit of any member.

Pursuing that spirit, and due to Division 6's concern about terrorism and its psychological consequences, we have decided to promote an initiative called “*Make the Difference*”. Remember: Terrorism is everyone's concern; its solution has to be necessarily shared by everybody and we, psychologists around the world, have much to say. If you, a psychologist who is reading this *Bulletin*, have something to say about all of this, or if you are a psychologist who is concerned about the terrorist threat, and you are already working to fight against this kind of violence in your country, please, **HELP US TO MAKE THE DIFFERENCE** and we will help you to spread your idea...

Division 6 encourages its members and all IAAP members to participate by sending ideas about different initiatives that could be used in order to fight against terrorism and help victims to cope with the consequences of it.

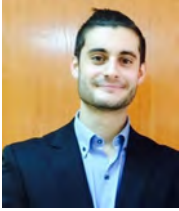
Are you ready to MAKE THE DIFFERENCE?

Take a step forward and tell us...

What could you do in your neighborhood or community to fight against terrorism and help victims to cope with the consequences of it?



Send us an e-mail with your idea to: mpgvera@ucm.es



*Pedro Altungy
Division 6 Editor*



*Rocío Fausor
Division 6 Editor*



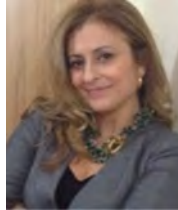
*Clara Gesteira
Division 6 Editor*



*Noelia Morán
Division 6 Editor*



*Daniel Dodgen
Division 6 President-Elect*



*María Paz García-Vera
Division 6 President*

Division 6



Thank you all
for your
participation!!!



Division 8—Health Psychology

Aleksandra Luszczynska became a member of a task group supported by a European Health Psychology Association (EHPS) Networking Grant (2015). The group is investigating caregiver stress issues; the involved researchers are Tracey Revenson (USA), Val Morrison (UK), Noa Vilchinsky (Israel), Mariet Hagedoorn (the Netherlands), Aleksandra Luszczynska (Poland/USA), Efharis Pangopoulou (Greece), and Konstantina Griva (Singapore). So far the result of the task group collaboration is a book (*Caregiving in the Illness Context*) which provides a synthesis of theoretical approaches and research on caregiving. The book was published in 2015 by Palgrave (see <http://www.palgrave.com/us/book/9781137558978>; also available as a PDF or eBook).

Rik Crutzen was an invited contributor to the workshop “Connected Well-being & Health: Focus on Mobile Health Applications” at the University of Manchester, United Kingdom. Urte Scholz received, along with Gertraud Stadler, Nina Knoll, Caterina Gawrilow and Beate Ditzen, a Networking Grant from the European Health Psychology Society (EHPS) for the topic “How Do Individual and Dyadic Regulation Intersect in Behavior Change? – Development of a Dyadic Health Process Model”.

Sonia Lippke received a grant from the German Pension Fund Oldenburg Bremen (DRV Oldenburg-Bremen) for conducting a meta-analysis of behavioral vs. environmental interventions reducing sitting time at work and preventing work ability. Furthermore, she was promoted to Full Professor of Health Psychology and Behavioral Medicine at Jacobs University, Bremen. At Jacobs University, a new Master’s Program will start this fall focusing on different applied fields, such as health, cross-cultural aspects and organizational settings. In times of demographic change and globalization, this bilingual program takes up many actual topics. More information can be found here: <http://jacobs-university.de/study/graduate/programs/psychologic>.



Current and potential future students at Jacobs University with Prof. Sonia Lippke (President-Elect of Division 8 of IAAP, far left), her colleague Prof. Ullrich (far right) and the Bremen Town Musicians (statue in the middle).

Upcoming events:

This year's Synergy meeting will be an expert meeting held the two days before the conference of the European Health Psychology Society (EHPS), 22-23 August 2016 in Aberdeen, on "Social relationships and health: collaborative and dyadic approaches". It will be facilitated by Urte Scholz and Gertraud Stadler. More information can be found here: <http://ehps.net/content/social-relationships-and-health-collaborative-and-dyadic-approaches>.

Below is a sample of new publications from our members:

Crutzen, R., Van't Riet, J., & Short, C.E. (2016). Enjoyment: a conceptual exploration and overview of experimental evidence in the context of games for health. *Games for Health Journal*, 5, 15–20.

Hirata, E., Kühnen, U., Hermans, R.C.J., & Lippke, S. (2015). Modelling of food intake in Brasil and Germany: Examining the effects of self-construals. *Eating Behaviors*, 19, 127–132.

Jander, A., Crutzen, R., Mercken, L., Candel, M., & De Vries, H. (2016). Effects of a Web-based computer-tailored game to reduce binge drinking among Dutch adolescents: a cluster randomized controlled trial. *Journal of Medical Internet Research*, 18, e29.

Horodyska, K., Luszczynska, A., Hayes, C. B., O'Shea, M. P., Langoien, L. J., Roos, G., van den Berg, M., Hendriksen, M., de Bourdeaudhuij, I., & Brug, J. (2015). Implementation conditions for diet and physical activity interventions and policies: An umbrella review. *BMC Public Health*, 15, 1250. Doi:10.1186/s12889-015-2585-5.

Lippke S., Fleig L., Wiedeman A., & Schwarzer R. (2015). A computerized lifestyle application to promote multiple health behaviors at the workplace: Testing its behavioral and psychological effects. *Journal of Medical Internet Research*, 17(10), e225. DOI: 10.2196/jmir.4486; PMID: 26429115; URL: <http://www.jmir.org/2015/10/e225>.

Luescher, J., Stadler, G., Ochsner, S., Rackow, P., Knoll, N., Hornung, R., & Scholz, U. (2015). Daily Negative Affect and Smoking after a Self-Set Quit Attempt: The Role of Invisible Social Support in a Daily Diary Study. *British Journal of Health Psychology*, 20, 708-723. DOI:10.1111/bjhp.12135

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Division 9—Economic Psychology



*Division 9 President
David Leiser
Ben Gurion University
Beer Sheva, Israel*



*Division 9 President-Elect
Tomasz Zaleskiewicz
SWPS University of Social Sciences
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Letter from Division President – David Leiser

Dear Friends,

The conjunction of Psychology and Economics remains in the news. In many countries, complex decisions involving psychological and economic aspects are discussed every day, whether regarding unemployment, pension systems, or labor law. Economics meets Psychology.

IAAP continues to focus on two goals: promoting our discipline, and serving as a resource and catalyst for progress. Members of IAAP have, collectively, significant expertise that can have a significant effect on society and its welfare, and this is becoming increasingly recognized. May I suggest that we consider whether our professional competences could help this process along? In this newsletter, I report on a one-day workshop on Financial Literacy, which might serve as an example of one way of bringing academic expertise to bear on current affairs.

As you know, the 31st International Congress of Psychology is taking place July 24-29 in Yokohama. This will be a memorable Conference, and I hope to see many of you in Yokohama!

With best regards,

David Leiser

President, Division 9

Workshop Report – Financial Literacy (IAAP sponsored workshop)

The International Association of Applied Psychology has a clearly articulated mission: "...to promote the science and practice of applied psychology and to facilitate interaction and communication about applied psychology around the world". The Economic Psychology Division received support of IAAP to help organize an event designed to bring together all the main forces operating in the field of Financial Literacy, to exchange insights and knowledge, and to promote networking among their representatives who typically function independently from one another.

The workshop took place on March 3, 2016 in Israel. Participation was free but advanced registration was required. We aimed for attendance from a broad variety of people, and succeeded. One hundred and five participants joined us, hailing from all major universities, several colleges, several branches of the government, financial houses and NGOs. Prior to the event, several newspaper articles and interviews on financial literacy appeared in the press, as did announcements about the conference.

The workshop was comprised of three sessions: the first was chaired by Prof. David Leiser, the conference convener, and President of the Economic Psychology Division of the IAAP. It consisted of lectures by three leading researchers, who provided a comprehensive and critical perspective on this domain. The invited speakers were:

- Prof. W. Fred van Raaij, Department of Social Psychology, Tilburg University, the Netherlands, and author of *Money Management in an Age of Financial Illiteracy* (2016).
- Prof. Elsa Fornero, the Center for Research on Pension and Welfare Policies at University of Turin, and former Italian Minister of Labor and Social Affairs, who was responsible for major reforms in the pensions regime and Labor law in the technocratic government led by Monti. Her talk, informed by that experience, stressed the importance of economic literacy for a responsible citizenship and to enable needed reforms.
- Prof. Carmela Aprea, Chair of Business and Economic Education at Friedrich Schiller University Jena, Germany, co-Editor of the *International Handbook of Financial Literacy* (2016), discussed methodologies for developing FL educational programs and testing them properly.

The second session presented the work done in this domain by the State (Ministries of Finance and of Education), the financial industry and by NGOs. This session provided a survey of the different definitions and goals co-existing in the field, and the approaches and methods used to deliver and implement financial literacy interventions outside the lab.

The speakers included:

- Hila Gluzman, Head Financial Literacy Department, Ministry of Finance
- Daniela Friedman, Supervisor of Social Sciences Education and Director of Civil Education and Shared Life, Ministry of Education
- Keren Barnea Berger, VP Marketing, Psagot Investment House (the largest investment house in Israel), that has extensive activity in FL education
- Uriel Lederberg, CEO Paamonim, the leading NGO in Financial Literacy intervention
- Ehud Peleg, CEO Israel Consumer Council

This session was organized in a round-table format, with short presentations and extensive discussions between the presenters and members of the public. It was moderated by Prof. Avia Spivak, the Center's Director.

The last session gave young researchers (PhD and Post-doc students) an opportunity to present their work and receive feedback from experienced researchers and practitioners.

- Abigail Hurwitz, The Hebrew University of Jerusalem. Can smoking harm your long term saving decisions?
- Shachar Zemach, Ben-Gurion University of the Negev, Israel's Pension System: The Impact of Demographic And Economic Trends
- Zohar Rusou, IDC Herzliya, Gender Differences in Debt Management
- Noam Brenner, The Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Financial Literacy: Expansion and Translation in the Private, Public and Non-Profit Sectors in Israel
- Eyal Carmel, Ben-Gurion University of the Negev, Short and Long Term impact of Financial Literacy Intervention.

The day was wrapped up by a discussion by Prof. Avia Spivak: Financial Literacy – an economist's analysis.

Division 9 will be present at the International Congress of Psychology in Yokohama, Japan, July 2016

Members of Division 9 will organize the IAAP sponsored symposium at the International Congress of Psychology in Yokohama. The title of the symposium is: “Children in the material world” (chair: Agata Gąsiorowska from SWPS University of Social Sciences and Humanities, Wrocław, Poland).

The symposium presents research conducted in North America and Europe with children aged 3 to 18. It contributes to our understanding of how children think and behave in a world saturated with consumption cues like money and material possessions. Trzcinska et al. studied the impact of parental money attitudes on economic socialization of their children. Zaleskiewicz and Gąsiorowska used lab and field studies to demonstrate that intelligence and economic knowledge predict the likelihood of saving in 7-9 year old children. Pesowski and Friedman show that preschoolers use product ownership to predict people’s behaviors and understand the consequences of ownership on people’s emotions. Chaplin et al. used cross sectional, experimental and longitudinal designs to demonstrate that young children derive more happiness from material goods than from experiences; as they age though, the pattern reverses. Vohs et al. demonstrate that money causes children as young as 3 years-old to switch from communal to market mode.

Symposium talks:

- Parental attitudes towards money and economic socialization of their children (A. Trzcinska, K. Sekscinska, D. Maison)
- Intelligence and economic knowledge predict saving in children at the age from 7 to 9 (T. Zaleskiewicz, A. Gąsiorowska, J. Rudzinska-Wojciechowska)
- What Underlies Retrospective Appreciation of Experiences: Cross-sectional, Longitudinal, and Experimental Investigations with Children (L. Nguyen Chaplin, T. M. Lowrey, A. A. Ruvio, L. J. Shrum, K. D. Vohs)
- Young children use ownership to predict people’s behaviors and emotions (M. L. Pesowski, O. Friedman)

Annual Conference of the International Association for Research in Economic Psychology (IAREP), Wageningen, Netherlands, July 2016

IAREP is a scientific association that closely cooperates with IAAP Division 9. Many members of IAREP are also active in IAAP, Division 9. Every year IAREP members meet for the annual meeting to present their research and exchange ideas. This year the conference will be held in Wageningen, Netherlands. This is going to be a joint conference with SABE – Society for Advancement in Behavioral Economics.

Papers that will be presented at the conference are related to such topics as: the psychology of money, consumer behavior, experimental economics, behavioral economics, decision making, risk perception, the psychology of economic behaviors.

Keynote speakers:

- Eldar Shafir, Princeton University (Daniel Kahneman lecture)
- Cass Sunstein, Harvard University (Herbert Simon lecture)
- Erwin Bulte, Wageningen University
- Catherine Eckel, Texas A&M University

More details are presented at the conference web site:

<https://www.wageningenur.nl/en/activity/Behavioural-Insights-in-Research-and-Policy-Making.htm>

Division 10—Psychology and Law

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

1. Skype Executive Committee Meeting

The executive committee of the Division is planning a meeting for April 2016 to discuss key goals for this term. The aim of this meeting is to discuss various tasks that the committee is currently busy with, such as the Psychology and Law theme for the next Division newsletter, updating the website, planning a Psychology and Law themed stream at the next ICP that will take place in Japan this year and promoting collaboration between Division 10 members by asking them to complete a survey so that we get a better understanding of their research interests.

2. Newsletter

One of the agreed priorities of Division 10 has been to produce a focused article about Psychology and Law around the world. The first piece looked at investigative psychology in France, and the second, the most recent article, traced the history of Psychology and Law in South Africa (SA). This article is briefly summarised below:

- Psychology was first regulated in 1955
- Even though Psychology was practised for at least the last 100 years, all forensic matters in SA that focused on human behaviour fell within the realm of Psychiatry.
- Apartheid led to political, academic and professional isolation, resulting in stunted development of forensic psychology in South Africa.
- Psychologists did appear as expert witnesses, however their input was often dismissed due to lack of court training and experience.
- This has improved over the last few years for a number of reasons: legislation has allowed psychologists to offer expert testimony, training has improved, and more psychologists are working in the area of forensic psychology.
- Forensic psychology became a separate, registrable category of psychology in 2011.
- But it still appears to be a subspecialisation of clinical psychology. The category is poorly defined, and therefore most forensic psychologists are clinical psychologists. It is also not clear how one studies to become a forensic psychologist.
- At this stage, there are very few opportunities to study forensic psychology in South Africa: One either subspecialises as a clinical psychologist, or specialises through research. A list of forensic psychologist experts and courses offered at universities is available in the complete article in the newsletter.

If you would like to contribute to the newsletter, then please contact Alicia Nortje (Alicia.nortje@gmail.com).

3. Conferences

3.1 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). 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 Verkampt

On behalf of the Organizing Committee and EAPL

Find more information here: <http://eapl2016.sciencesconf.org/?lang=en>

3.2 International Congress of Psychology 2016

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

Please let us know if you submitted 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).

3.3 International Conference on Memory, 2016

The sixth International Conference on Memory (ICOM) will be hosted in Budapest, Hungary from 17-22 July 2016. Unfortunately, abstract submissions are now closed. However, it is still worth attending this conference as it takes place only once every five years and there are a number of memory experts (for example, Professor Roediger and Professor Andy Yonelinas) who will be keynote speakers. Find more information here: <http://www.icom2016.com/>

3.4 Society for Applied Research in Memory and Cognition, 2016

The twelfth conference of the Society for Applied Research in Memory and Cognition (SARMAC) will be held in Sydney, Australia from 3 – 6 January 2017. This conference is held every two years. Abstract submission for posters, individual papers and symposia closes on 2 May 2016. Invited keynote speakers include Professor Elizabeth Loftus and Professor Neil Brewer. Find more information here: http://www.psych.usyd.edu.au/sarmac2017/?page_id=38

3.5 Forensic Psychology Conference: Psychological Assessment, Ethics and Expert Testimony, 2016

Division 42 of the APA will be hosting a Forensic Psychology symposium in Pasadena, California, United States from 29 April – 1 May, 2016. Find more information here: <https://www.regonline.com/builder/site/Default.aspx?EventID=1809026>

Division 13—Traffic and Transportation Psychology

As a Division, we are very much looking forward to the forthcoming Sixth International Conference on Traffic and Transport Psychology (ICTTP2016). The theme will be the UN Decade of Action for Road Safety: The Half-way Point, to be held in Australia 2-5 August 2016. The draft conference schedule is now available on the conference website: <http://icctp2016.com/>. The ICTTP began 20 years ago with the inaugural ICTTP in 1996, held in Valencia, Spain, with subsequent conferences hosted in Berne, Switzerland (2000), Nottingham, UK (2004), Washington, USA (2008) and Groningen, the Netherlands (2012).

The objective of the ICTTP2016 is to facilitate interaction between all people working in the field of traffic and transport psychology, with a special emphasis on building collaborative links between early and more experienced researchers. The format is a research and practice oriented conference with plenty of opportunity for engagement, networking, communication and learning. For more information please visit <http://icctp2016.com/>.

ICTTP 2016 update

Road safety practitioners, researchers, policy-makers and industry representatives from across the globe will gather together to reflect on the achievements already made towards the decade of action, and re-focus energies. The conference will feature a strong program of keynote speakers, oral and poster presentations, workshops and symposia. Four international keynote speakers have confirmed, and three local keynote speakers will be involved in an interactive plenary session early in the program. The program includes a further interactive session, eleven symposia, and 235 oral presentations. There will also be approximately 130 brief oral (poster) presentations. The program will have 6 parallel sessions, excluding keynote plenary sessions. Each 90-minute session will include 4 papers, leaving a good amount of discussion time in all sessions.

With presenters from around 40 countries, the extremely attractive program will appeal to a wide range of international traffic psychology researchers and practitioners. The current state of the Australian currency and the exceptionally attractive Queensland climate should be a real draw for traffic psychologists planning to bring their families for that once-in-a-lifetime extended visit to this beautiful part of the world.

Some of the symposia include:-

- Understanding the human factors implications of automated vehicles: An overview of current projects in Europe and North America and Australia;
- In-Vehicle Data Recording (IVDR) and feedback technologies: Usefulness in improving road safety research and outcomes;
- Attention and awareness in everyday driving;
- Traffic psychology in low and middle income countries - same but different?
- Safety issues in high and low volume cycling countries;
- Bicycle safety and technology: Opportunities and threats; and
- Driving patterns and behaviours of older drivers: What can we learn from naturalistic driving research?

Early bird registration closes on 30 April 2016. Don't delay – register now! We look forward to seeing you in Brisbane in early August.

To ensure continuity and for ICTTP to remain a permanent feature of our activities, a call to bid for the hosting of ICTTP2017 was widely distributed amongst IAAP members and the closing date for receiving bids is 30th June 2016. Evaluation of bids for ICTTP2017 will be conducted by a joint committee representing Division 13 and the ICTTP2016 Organizing Committee. Bids should be submitted by email to me at l.dorn@cranfield.ac.uk. We hope to announce the winning bid at ICTTP2016 in Australia.

Finally, I hope to hear from members about their views on the contribution that the Division can make to our discipline. However, due to technical issues, we appear to have lost the content from our website at <http://www.iaapsy.org/division13/>. We hope to be able to have our website populated again soon, and volunteers to assist with re-writing and updating content would be very much welcome. However, you can find contact details for our other executive committee members: Kazumi Renge (President-Elect) and regional representatives Rémi Kouabenan (Africa), Bryan Porter (North America), Tony Machin (Australasia), and Mark Sullman (Europe) if you would like to get in touch. As members, we can each encourage our colleagues to join the Division and be part of a growing network of academics in Traffic and Transportation Psychology.



*Lisa Dorn,
President, Division 13*

Division 14—Applied Cognitive Psychology

Our Division organized a Symposium on “Perspectives on Applied Cognition” at the “EuroAsianPacific Joint Conference on Cognitive Science” held in Torino, Italy, from September 25th to the 27th, 2015 (<http://www.eapcogsci2015.it/program/>). This symposium shows how results of cognitive studies could be “eaten” in practice. The goal of basic cognitive research is the elucidation of cognitive-affective processes and their functional architecture at different levels of biological and social organization. From the material from several domains, such as perception, attention, memory and communication, one can demonstrate that every scientifically established fact about cognitive organization has a number of practical consequences. Up to 10 new and emerging directions in the development of cognitive technologies are currently known.

The list starts with attention-sensitive interfaces and ends with applications of recent studies on neuroimaging and molecular psychology. This symposium simultaneously refuted the old opinion on applied research as a kind of “second-hand” science. Real world applications often demand a deeper analysis and a broader synthesis with existing practices than is common in established areas of basic research. Usually, there are also tighter requirements for the reliability of methods in an applied context particularly related to human health and well-being. In other words, one needs better methods as well as more and not less “science” in applied cognitive research which will be demonstrated in several examples provided by the speakers of this symposium.

In his presentation entitled “Embodied cognition: How to design from a phenomenological perspective?”, Matthias Rauterberg (Industrial Design Department, Eindhoven University of Technology, Eindhoven, The Netherlands) addressed three different concepts: cognitive science (in particular embodied cognition), phenomenology, and design. Each of them has their own scientific and historical roots. He argued that the future of design - conscious and responsible design in particular – can only be based on a ‘being in the world’ perspective. Starting with the body as the prime reference in contact with our environment, the notion of embodied cognition is essential. The design of interactive systems, which link users with their environment, has to mediate between the users’ bodies and the intended service. Phenomenology is an alternative position to establish the ontological foundation for interaction design and to overcome the restricted self-view of modern science. Thoroughness in this world is the basic assumption from which any (interaction) design starts from a first person point of view to preserve or if necessary to change our environment in a conscious and responsible manner. The idea of a third person view (also called ‘God’s eye view’) is critiqued as a myth. Taking this position has a strong influence on the process and outcome of any design. Professor Rauterberg tried to resolve the old problem of direct access to nature versus access only through a conceptual layer by providing two main arguments: (1.) humans are social creatures and have to communicate with each other; this communication can only be done through a representational layer; (2.) this representational layer is our only way to capture our environment, and this can only be done through a first person perspective.

José J. Cañas (Cognitive Ergonomics Group, Universidad de Granada, Granada, Spain) talked about “The energetic metaphor of mind functioning reconsidered”. Cognitive Science and the disciplines that have formed it have been dominated by an assumption which is also common to all life sciences: human beings, their physical and mental functions, work thanks to the use of energy. This assumption is derived from the metaphor of the human being as a machine driven by energy. Does anyone today question that many accidents and the human errors that cause them are due to fatigue? And is it not true that fatigue could be explained by the depletion of some sort of mental or physiological energy? Perhaps, the most important example of the importance of this assumption is the enormous relevance that numerous Theories of Resources currently have. However, all the theories are only hypotheses.

It may be a high time to reconsider the traditional assumption about the use of energy as the basis of human performance. The main reason to abandon this assumption is that it has little predictive value. Empirical data show that the physical laws of energy are not always followed by human mind and brain processes. For example, energy should be depleted over time, however, this is not always the case in human behaviour, and sometimes we are forced to add some extra assumptions in order to explain the good task performance when it should worsen by a presumable lack of energy. In this presentation, some empirical evidence was presented that challenges the energy metaphor of human cognitive functioning as if it would be a machine driven by some kind of energy.

Sebastian Pannasch (Applied Cognitive Research Unit, Technische Universität Dresden, Dresden, Germany) talked about “Mechanisms of human eye movements and their significance for applied cognitive research”. He defended the idea that human eye movements are essential for visual perception. During fixations, information is extracted from the environment and internally processed. Since the highest visual acuity is limited to the small foveal region, fast saccadic movements are required to redirect the foveal region from one fixation point to another. Analyzing fixation durations and saccade amplitudes during everyday activities allows understanding what details of the environment receive attention. With a combined analysis of fixations and saccades, it

can be determined how such details were processed. He discussed three recent findings. A direct relation seems to exist between patterns of eye movements and modes of attentional processing. Sudden events profoundly prolong the ongoing fixation. In the case of visual distractions, the strength of this fixation prolongation can be used as a probe to identify the current mode of processing. Furthermore, he also discussed how the knowledge of the mechanisms of eye movement control can be related to areas of application. Using the direction of the eye gaze in virtual environments can improve the quality of interaction. Therefore, it should be considered in the design of attention centered interfaces. In driving, where responses to hazardous events are required, the analysis of eye movements can help to develop attention sensitive assistance systems. Using gaze as input to control communication interfaces can provide essential support for specific groups of patients (e.g. patients suffering from locked-in syndrome). The variety of possible applications makes it necessary to develop new forms of eye tracking devices which are more flexible and less obtrusive.

Thierry Baccino and Simone Benedetto (Cognitions Humaine et Artificielle, Université Paris 8, St. Denis, France) talked about “Reading on screens: Constraints on the visual system”. He discussed how the mass digitization of books is changing the way information is created, disseminated and displayed. The question of interest for psychologists is to know what the effects of digital devices on reading behaviors are. The paper presented two potential sources of disruption in reading: 1) visual fatigue may be induced by backlit displays (television, computer screens, tablets, etc.), 2) comprehension may decrease with some modes of reading (Spritz mode) present on small displays. For visual fatigue, the paper presented two experiments in which participants performed a longitudinal study comparing prolonged reading with two last generation e-readers (LCD, E-ink) and a paper book. Results from both objective (Blinks per second) and subjective (Visual Fatigue Scale) measures suggested that reading on the LCD (Kindle Fire HD) triggers higher visual fatigue compared to both the E-ink (Kindle Paperwhite) and the paper book. The absence of differences between E-ink and paper suggests that, concerning visual fatigue, the E-ink is indeed very similar to the paper. For comprehension, we compared traditional reading (i.e. left-to-right, top-to-bottom) with a rapid serial visual presentation (RSVP) application (named Spritz) that is available on smartphones. This reading mode has received a lot of media attention. RSVP consists of displaying in sequential order one or more words at a time, thus minimizing saccades and eye blinks. According to Spritz’s developers, the elimination of saccades should reduce visual fatigue and improve comprehension. In this study, we had people read on a computer screen a selected part of a book either with Spritz or in the traditional way. Results seem to contradict these claims. The fact that Spritz suppresses parafoveal processing and regressions (i.e. rereadings of words) negatively affected literal comprehension. Furthermore, the important reduction of eye blinks observed for Spritz might contribute to the increase of visual fatigue. Why do (not enough) health care professionals work in hospitals? A cross-method analysis of employee retention and productivity in hospitals.

Joachim P. Hasebrook & Jürgen Hinkelmann (University Hospital Münster, Germany) discussed how almost all European countries suffer from a dramatic shortage of health professionals, now and in the future. The European Commission estimates the gap in the supply of human resources in the public health domain by 2020 to be approximately 1,000,000 health workers. This means that almost 15% of the care for the EU population will not be covered. In order to optimize the organization of work for improved lifetime work perspectives, to provide structured medical specialist training and life-long qualification possibilities for attractive careers, we recently launched the research project “FacharztPlus” in German university hospitals (medical specialist plus; see

www.facharztplus.info). The first step of the project was to find reasons why medical specialists love or leave their work in hospitals. The analyses of the results of online employee surveys conducted by hospitals showed no specific reasons for leave or retention and were not sensitive to HR measures, such as improved absence planning or integration after parental leaves. Consequently, we tested a variety of questioning techniques including free and structured interviews, semantic differentials, Repertory Grids, and instruments from market research, such as Net Promoter Score (NPS). We compared the outcomes of the different techniques with regard to employee retention factors and HR measures. As a result of this project step, we developed a free survey package for hospitals which combines different psychometric techniques as well as hospital specific benchmarks. A special survey package has been launched in order to assess employee satisfaction and retention in all German university hospitals.

Finally, Neil Charness (Department of Psychology, Florida State University, Tallahassee, Florida, USA) summarized the contributions to the symposium by using Pasteur’s quadrant “Basic Research in service of specific and immediate problems”. This quadrant is a two-dimensional space in which one dimension is “Quest for fundamental understanding” (High vs. Low) and another is “Consideration of use” (High vs. Low). The quadrant can be used to frame symposium presentations as shown in Figure 1.

	Low Use-Inspired	High Use-Inspired
High - Fundamental	Rauterberg – Action, Complexity & Cognition Pannasch – Eye Movements and Attention	José J. Cañas – Energy Model for Accidents Baccino & Benedetto – Reading on Screens
Low - Fundamental	(Useless research)	Hasebrook & Hinkelman (health care professional retention)

Figure 1. Pasteur’s quadrant “Basic Research in service of specific and immediate problems”

Division 17 – Professional Practice

–James H. Bray, PhD and Robyn Vines, PhD

The need to provide better services for mental and behavioral health issues is frequently in the news. The presidential elections in the United States and tragedies such as mass shootings and terrorist activities, continue to highlight the importance of addressing mental health, as well as physical health, as top priority issues. In most western countries – e.g., Australia, New Zealand, the USA, UK etc. – coverage of substance abuse particularly amongst youth, and untreated mental health problems reiterate the need for more services to address these interrelated unmet demands.

Prevention and management of chronic diseases are also key priority areas across the globe. Direct health care costs of chronic disease are rising exponentially – for example, in Australia, it has been estimated that these costs (excluding residential care) are more than \$27 billion per annum (2008/9) and rising, with chronic disease accounting for an estimated 90% of all deaths (2011). Comorbid conditions, including mental disorders, are chiefly responsible for these trends and are associated with poorer prognoses, greater frequency of visits to physicians, more hospital admissions and longer stays in hospital. Effective chronic disease prevention and management are therefore crucial

priorities and should include optimal lifestyle interventions frequently not seen as part of our health service delivery models.

Our Division of Professional Practice is in a prime position to help the IAAP develop policies and service models to address these complex health dilemmas. Our psychological models of care must respond accordingly, focusing on early intervention and prevention, meeting patients where they most frequently receive services (i.e. in primary care), and ensuring the provision of evidence-based treatments for them. We believe, as leaders of this Division, that an increasing focus on integrated and primary care settings needs to be a higher priority for our profession and needs more emphasis placed upon it in our psychological training and workforce development models.

Recently, the American Psychological Association supported these objectives by convening an International Summit on Integrated Health Care to discuss goals, successes and barriers to integrated health care across the world (November 3-5, 2015 in Washington, DC). Barry Anton, PhD, 2015 APA President, convened the global meeting to address the challenge of provision of optimal integrated care responsive to chronic disease demands, and to learn from those involved. The Summit brought together 85 world thought leaders representing diverse countries, regions and professional interests such as epidemiology, business, sociology, technology, geography, public health and mental health to find out what we could learn from each other. In addition to the attendees, more than 400 people tuned in from 42 countries via live web streaming. Amongst the Summit presentations was one from Dr. Nav Chana MD, who indicated that in the United Kingdom, the National Association of Primary Care is testing a model of community-based primary-care homes that offer highly coordinated, integrated and personalized care. This approach has been endorsed by the recent release of a policy paper from The King's Fund in London: *"Bringing together physical and mental health: a new frontier for integrated care"* (March, 2016) – in which the close interconnection of physical and mental health is highlighted, as is the need for better integration of services dealing with the rising levels of chronic disease and multi-morbidity.

There are many barriers to optimal care of patients under current fragmented health care systems, competing provider groups and high cost of services. APA Summit participants discussed the use of digital care, hand held devices and telehealth as some of the ways in which more access to care can be facilitated.

Tor Levin Hofgaard, PhD, President of the Norwegian Psychological Association stated:

"In Norway, having psychologists in primary-care teams will now be mandated by law, and will lead to more psychologists on staff throughout the country's public health system and in more schools and communities. . . . You need to be where people are. I often joke that we should have psychologists at IKEA."

The global forum indicated that reform of funding and payment models is crucial in achieving optimal outcomes of higher care quality, better patient experience, reduced cost and greater provider satisfaction. The major addresses of the Summit are available for viewing on the APA website: <http://apa.org/about/governance/president/summit.aspx>.

The IAAP Division is continuing to present international symposia to facilitate the support and growth of integrated psychological service delivery. We are presenting *"Primary Care Psychology – Latest developments in integrated care: An International Perspective"* with a group of practitioners from the USA, Canada, Norway, the UK and Australia at the International Congress of Psychology

in Yokohama, Japan in July, 2016. The aim is to enhance ways of thinking about optimal models of service delivery and how we can play a central role in this.

We welcome all those IAAP members who want to pursue and assist with this goal. If you are interested in joining our Primary Care Psychology Interest Group focused on facilitating this work internationally, please send your EOIs (Expression of Interest) to either of the email addresses below.



James H. Bray

James H. Bray, Ph.D. President: Division of Professional Practice (Div. 17)

Former President, American Psychological Association

Baylor College of Medicine, Houston, Texas USA

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Robyn Vines

Robyn Vines, President-Elect: Division of Professional Practice (Div. 17)

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Two New Books Edited by Andrew Mogaji



Prof. Andrew Mogaji

INTERNATIONAL HANDBOOK OF THE DISCIPLINE OF PSYCHOLOGY

This handbook is the first in the book series of two volumes. It contains 16 chapters. Each chapter gives an overview of the fundamentals that reflect the state of knowledge, current significance, future trends and applications in a sub-discipline of psychology. The consistent structural arrangement makes it easy for laymen, beginners and professionals to understand. Overall, the text is an

invaluable resource for practitioners, researchers, students and faculty, showing to them how psychology is relevant to all spheres of life.

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INTERNATIONAL HANDBOOK OF PSYCHOLOGICAL PRACTICES

This handbook is the second in the book series of two volumes. It contains 21 chapters. Each chapter gives an overview of the fundamentals that reflect the state of knowledge, current significance, future trends and applications in a particular area of psychology. The consistent structural arrangement makes it easy for laymen, beginners and professionals to understand. Overall, the text is an invaluable resource for practitioners, researchers, students and faculty, showing them how psychology is relevant to all spheres of life.

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ABOUT THE EDITOR

Andrew A. Mogaji is the Managing Director and the Chief Executive Officer of the Centre for Applied Psychology and Socio-Economic Research in Africa (CAPSERIA). He studied Psychology at the University of Lagos where he earned a B.Sc. (Hons.) degree in 1988 and successfully

completed the M.Sc. and Ph.D. degree programmes in 1990 and 1997 respectively. His areas of specialization are: Industrial/Organizational Psychology, Organizational Behaviour, Human Resource Management, Psychometrics, Gender Studies and Cross Cultural Psychology. He started lecturing at the University of Lagos in 1991 before moving to the Benue State University, Makurdi in 2007. He has been a Visiting Professor to the Department of Business Administration in Kogi State University, Anyigba since 2008 and to the Department of Psychology in Nasarawa State University, Keffi since 2012.

Dr. Mogaji is a distinguished and an accomplished international scholar and researcher. For more than 20 years now, he has been involved in international psychology. His membership in the General Assembly of the International Union of Psychological Science (IUPsyS) has placed the Nigerian Psychological Association (NPA) of which he is an active member, in a good position as an active national association since the year 2000. He was elected as the African Regional Representative of the International Association for Cross Cultural Psychology (IACCP) from 2004-2008. He was elected to become a member of the Board of Directors of the International Association of Applied Psychology (IAAP) in July, 2014.

In addition to his regular participation in international meetings including that of IAAP, IACCP and IUPsyS to present his work at workshops, seminars, symposia and congresses, he has collaborated with some of the best psychologists in the world and publishes regularly in quality international journals. He has also attended advanced trainings (like the Advanced Research and Training Seminar (ARTS) at Stockholm University, Sweden in 2000 and Jacobs University, Bremen, Germany in 2008), and he volunteers to take on duties for organizations and journals. Andrew Mogaji is a mature scholar who has arrived on the international scene. And, he has not ignored his own region and country. He is active there as a teacher, researcher, government consultant, university community member, presenter at national conferences in Nigeria and regional conferences in Africa (beyond those large international ones mentioned above).

He has attended conferences in places and countries like Pultusk, Poland (2000); Stockholm, Sweden (2000); Mississippi, U.S.A (2001); Prague, Czech Republic (2001); London, United Kingdom (2001); Winchester, United Kingdom (2001); Yogyakarta, Indonesia (2002); Singapore (2002); Xian, China (2004); Beijing, China (2004); San Sebastian, Spain (2005); Spetses, Greece (2006), Brussels, Belgium (2006); Bremen, Germany (2008); Berlin, Germany (2008); Buea, Cameroon (2009); Durban, South Africa (2010); Melbourne, Australia (2010); Abuja, Nigeria (2012); Stellenbosch, South Africa (2012); Cape Town, South Africa (2012); Los Angeles, USA (2013); Kampala Uganda (2013); Paris, France (2014); Reims, France (2014) and Nairobi, Kenya (2015).

He served as a Consultant to the Institute of International Education, U.S.A. and the Ford Foundation for West Africa in 2001. He got an award from the British Academy, United Kingdom in 2001. He also got an award from the International Testing Commission (ITC), Brussels, Belgium in 2006. He served as a Consultant/Resource Person at the 2012 International Association for Educational Assessment (IAEA) Scholarship Training on Educational Measurement and Evaluation hosted by the Joint Admissions and Matriculation Board at the National Commission for Colleges of Education in Abuja, Nigeria in 2012.

CONSOLIDATION OF POLITICAL PSYCHOLOGY IN LATIN AMERICA

Nelson Molina Valencia

Universidad del Valle (Colombia)

Wilson López López

Universidad Javeriana- IAAP Division 11

Political Psychology in Latin America had its origins in the work of a group of psychologists in the 1980s. The political situation on the continent at the time, with dictatorships, poverty, exclusion, violence and totalitarianism, was an incentive for pioneers such as José Miguel Salazar, Maritza Montero, Ignacio Martín-Baró, Elizabeth Lira, Miguel Salas, among others. Academic exchanges, the first journals and thematic development increased from that point onwards, which enabled the consolidation of collectives devoted to Political Psychology on the continent. Three of these groups visibly pushed the development of Political Psychology forward: (1) the one at the National University of Córdoba, Argentina, led by Silvina Brusino; (2) the National University of San Luis in Argentina, led by Rodolfo Parisí; and (3) the University of Sao Paulo in Brazil, led by Alessandro Soares. But the role of certain individuals who also contributed to the development of Political Psychology, either because of their specific training in the field or because of the promotion of events such as the International Political Psychology Conference in Cuernavaca, Mexico, in 2001, is also recognized. This event, for instance, was carried out by Graciela Mota, Maritza Montero, José Manuel Sabucedo, Betty Sanders and Lidia Ferreira.

Three decades of efforts reached an important organizational milestone in 2011, when the first Ibero-Latinamerican Political Psychology research groups meeting was carried out. This meeting, called by Silvia Brusino at the University of Córdoba in Argentina, was supported by the aforementioned teams from the Universities at Sao Paulo and San Luis. 110 professionals from Mexico, Costa Rica, Colombia, Venezuela, Peru, Brazil, Uruguay, Chile, Argentina, Portugal and Spain attended. They gave 86 presentations. In the meeting, the biannual Ibero-Latinamerican Congress of Political Psychology was created, as well as the Ibero-Latinamerican Association of Political Psychology (www.aillpp.org).

The first Congress was held in Lima, Peru, between July 31st and August 3rd of 2012 in the Pontifical Catholic University of Peru. 209 participants from Peru, Brazil, Chile, Argentina, Mexico, Colombia, Ecuador and Mozambique. The main topics of the event, which are still maintained in the current Congresses, were: collective memory and representations of the past; identity processes and inter-group relationships; power, social movements, and social change; social conflict and violence; interfacing Political and Community Psychology; subjectivities and contemporary social processes; citizenship and political and social participation; political ideology; electoral processes; and other topics (corruption, social exclusion, poverty, etc.).

The second Congress took place in Mexico City between the 20th and the 22nd of August of 2014. Over 200 participants from Peru, Brazil, Chile, Argentina, Mexico, Colombia, Ecuador, Spain, and the United States attended. Professor Graciela Mota from the National Autonomous University of Mexico edited the proceedings of the event, which are publicly available and of great interest due to

the broad spectrum of topics (https://drive.google.com/file/d/0BxgH_BDCJoHzSW5sWFM4NF12RG8/view).

The third Congress will be held in Cali, Colombia, between the 15th and the 17th of June of 2016. At the moment, more than 30 symposia have been submitted, 111 presentations, 3 book presentations and 20 posters. The main conceptual spaces, as mentioned before, will be the same as in the Lima Congress, and every submission will deal with one or more of them (www.congresopsicopolitica2016.org). The following researchers will attend the Congress as invited speakers: (1) Fabricio Balcázar, from Chicago University, who will talk about political and community psychology; (2) Isabel Piper, from the University of Chile, who will present her research on collective memory; (3) Alessandro Soares, from the University of Sao Paulo, who will present his recent work on the origins of Political Psychology; (4) Pablo Fernández Christlieb from the National Autonomous University of Mexico; (5) Lupicinio Íñiguez from the Autonomous University of Barcelona, presenting his work on critical perspectives in Psychology and Social Psychology; (6) Olga Lucía Obando from the Valle University in Colombia, who will share her work on the trajectories of Political Psychology in Latin America; and (7) Wilson López, from the Javeriana University in Bogotá, Colombia, who will present his work on Contributions of Psychology to Peace.

THE SPANISH MINISTRY OF EDUCATION HAS ESTABLISHED THE “ACADEMIA DE PSICOLOGÍA DE ESPAÑA” (SPANISH ACADEMY OF PSYCHOLOGY)

During the last few months the ACADEMIA DE PSICOLOGIA DE ESPAÑA has been launched after its creation by a Royal Decree of the Spanish Ministry of Education on the 14th of May, 2015.

The mission of the Spanish Academy of Psychology is “the achievement, promotion and sustainability of the highest scientific, cultural and social level of Psychology as well as the promotion of its practice for the sake and benefit of individuals and society”.

The application for the creation of the Academy has been supported by The Spanish Federation of “Colegios de Psicólogos” and also by the IAAP, IUPsyS and EFPA as well as other institutions, such as the Real Academia de Ciencias Morales y Políticas.

Currently the Academy is composed of 24 members. Professor Helio Carpintero has been elected as President and Prof. Rocío Fernandez-Ballesteros as Vice President of this scientific institution. Other IAAP members have been appointed as full members such as José M. Prieto, José M. Peiró and Alicia Salvador.

The creation of this institution is an important achievement for Psychology in Spain as it will gather up to 50 highly prestigious researchers and professionals in a body that will promote research, practice and social visibility of Psychology in Spain. It will also provide advice to the authorities and other institutions, upon request, on topics related to the discipline and its application and will carry on regular activities for the development of our science, discipline and profession such as scientific meetings, publications, recognitions and awards, etc. The Academy will develop cooperation with

other national and international institutions and Academies to better achieve its goals and to contribute to the development of Psychology at an international level.



The Academy Medal with the butterfly as symbol of the "psyche"



Prof. Helio Carpentero, President of the Spanish Academy of Psychology

Jitendra Mohan Receives a Life Time Achievement Award



Prof. Jitendra Mohan receiving the Life Time Achievement Award

Professor Emeritus Jitendra Mohan was awarded the LIFE TIME ACHIEVEMENT AWARD by the Readers and Writers Society of India (RWSI) on the 12th of March 2016. The citation reads: "RWSI takes Pride in presenting the Life Time Achievement Award to Dr. Jitendra Mohan for his remarkable and distinguished contribution to the field of psychology".

The Society celebrated INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S DAY at Bahai House. Professor Mohan, in his keynote address "Excellence and Woman", said the life of a woman is synonymous with excellence, in terms of her contributions to the family, profession and society by her dedication, sacrifice, compassion and creativity. Playing multiple roles, she is equal to men in human achievement in spite of various inequalities faced by her.

The lecture was illustrated by the examples of Mary Wollstonecraft, Neerja, Kalpana Chawla, Mary Curie and Mother Teresa. The Indian living legends are Sehna Nehwal, Sania Mirza, and Mary Kom. A number of young girls and senior achievers in the fields of literature, arts, and media were also honoured.

Report from India

Under the unparalleled directorship of Professor Emeritus Jitendra Mohan (President: International Society of Mental Training for Excellence), the 3rd World Congress on Excellence (WCE) was held from 19th to 21st October, 2015 and it was immediately followed by three workshops from 22nd to 23rd October, 2015. Overall it was attended by about 100 Foreign and 700 Indian delegates. With 100 International stars and as many Indian stalwarts, the **3rd World Congress on Excellence**, became a mega event and an example of excellent administrative patronage, willing participation of

scholars and enthusiastic support of young volunteers. A tremendous response from the global community of psychologists, mental trainers, educators, managers, artists and seekers of excellence was witnessed here to be a part of the 3rd World Congress on Excellence! More than one hundred experts from abroad and about seven hundred delegates from India were present in an Olympics of sharing, discussing, sharpening and enhancing skills which will be essential for any major human endeavour.

The traditionalists from Greece, scientists from Germany, discoverers from the U.S.A., pioneers from Canada, academicians from Russia, thinkers from Europe, enthusiastic Indians, healers from Asia and above all the global citizens from Sweden were at the congress to form a great confluence under the benign blessings of the great Governor Professor Kaptan Singh Solanki, who set the standard with his presence and released the book on Excellence. Also attending were the inspiring Vice-Chancellor, Professor Arun Kumar Grover, and the dynamic Dean University Instructors, Professor Ashwani Kumar Bhandari, Professor Meena Sehgal (Secretary General) and an unparalleled team of academicians and young scholars from Panjab University. They created an event which was surpassed only by Creativity of Le Corbusier and innovation of Nek Chand!

The 3rd World Congress carried the past heritage, modified its skills and management through the dedication of a present leading to a future of hope, creativity, joy and peace! It witnessed the signing of one memorandum of understanding (MOU) with a University in the U.S.A. and another to be signed with a University in Thailand and there were offers from Russia and Greece. There was an Inaugural address, 5 training workshops, 20 keynotes, 120 papers and 180 posters, and an atmosphere of positive sharing of the latest in Excellence. In the 3rd WCE, active sponsorship was received from the Asia Pacific Association of Psychology for the training workshops given by Professor Terry Orlick, Professor Michel Gagne, Professor Lars Eric Unestahl, Dr. Annette Furst, Professor Guy Joseph Ale, Professor Bernd Schmid and Dr. Beate West-Leuer. The medals given to the winners of poster presentations were sponsored by the Indian Psychological Association. Professor Arun Kumar



Presenters and participants at the 3rd World Congress on Excellence



Special mementos were given at the 3rd World Congress on Excellence

Grover, Vice-Chancellor, Panjab University Chandigarh INDIA presented special mementoes to seven distinguished delegates in honour of the Panjab University Foundation day Celebration on the the19th of October 2015 during the 3rd WCE 2015.

- **Professor Jitendra Mohan**, Professor Emeritus of Psychology, was conferred the Life Time Achievement Award by the Indian Association of Positive Psychology for his distinguished, remarkable and exemplary contribution to the discipline of Psychology. He was awarded for being a living legend in Psychology for his exceptional dedication and commitment to the field.
- **Professor Jitendra Mohan** delivered an Invited Lecture on ‘Calcutta and Pursuit of Excellence’, at the National Seminar on History of Psychology in India, Centenary Celebrations of Psychology in India: A Curtain Raiser, held at Calcutta University, Calcutta, in March (2015).
- **Professor Jitendra Mohan** delivered an Invited Lecture on ‘*Mindfulness and Counseling*’ at Antioch University, USA, in May (2015).
- **Professor Jitendra Mohan** was awarded the ISSP 50th Anniversary Medal by the International Society of Sports Psychology, at the 50th International Society of Sport Psychology (ISSP) Anniversary Seminar “A Bridge from the Past to Future” at ROME, ITALY from April 19 to 20, 2015.
- **Professor Jitendra Mohan** chaired the Valedictory function at the 50th International Society of Sport Psychology (ISSP) Anniversary Seminar “A Bridge from the Past to Future” at ROME, ITALY from April 19 to 20, 2015.
- **Professor Jitendra Mohan** delivered a Keynote Address on ‘Stress, Work and Health’ at the International Conference on Work, Stress and Health: Recent perspectives, held in Shimla, in October (2015).
- **Professor Jitendra Mohan** chaired a Symposium and delivered a Special Lecture on ‘Mindfulness: Pathway to Excellence’ on the 103rd Session of the Indian Science Congress, held at Mysore from 3rd to 7th January, 2016.



Two keynote speakers of the 103rd Session of the Indian Science Congress: Alena Slezackova (Czech Republic) "HOPE" and Jitendra Mohan (India) "MINDFULNESS: PATH TO EXCELLENCE"

- **Professor Jitendra Mohan** delivered the Professor S. M. Mohsin Memorial lecture on Excellence at A. N. Sinha Institute of Social Sciences, Patna on 28th July, 2015.
- **Professor Jitendra Mohan** delivered a Keynote Address on 'Innovation and Creativity' during the International Conference on Innovative and Inclusive management held at VRU University, Thailand, from 24th to 25th November, 2015.

Report of Activities from the Representatives of IAAP to the United Nations

By Dr. Judy Kuriansky

Main Representative of IAAP to the UN

Now that the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) have been adopted by the governments, many meetings at the UN have emphasized that the realization of these goals and targets requires the

efforts of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) because it is the NGOs who always do so many important projects on the ground.

The Psychology Coalition of NGOs accredited at the UN, of which IAAP is a very active member, is currently preparing a campaign to promote the SDGs and to create a network of members whose work is addressing the goals and targets. The major thrusts of the UN's work now are identifying indicators, means of implementation, and financing for development.

Update on the Statistical Commission

It is the mandate of the Statistical Commission of the United Nations to identify a group of indicators to measure the progress in achieving the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). With 169 targets in all, the number of indicators had to be selective and also as cross-cutting as possible. The Statistical Commission met in New York from March 8 to 11 to discuss the indicators. The indicators were devised by the Inter-Agency Expert Group and Sustainable Goal Indicators (IAEG-SDG). The measurement of these indicators will determine the success of the implementation of the SDGs. The Commission decided to subject the indicators to further development through the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC). This has the effect of putting the decision within the political sphere rather than just in the hands of technical experts. While the Commission wants global indicators, it also wants to include local indicators and alternate indicators other than the usual statistical ones, provided they are transparent. The Commission recognizes the necessity for national ownership of the goals if they are to be successful; in other words, the success of the SDGs depends in part on the voluntary acceptance of them by the nations. The Commission also approved the disaggregation of the goals by gender, race, age, etc. in order to give a more complete picture of the success of the implementation. Many NGO groups advocated very strongly for this disaggregation of data during the negotiation process for the SDGs; thus, this decision is considered a success of such advocacy.

–Submitted by Walter Reichman, Main ECOSOC NGO Representative to the United Nations for the International Association of Applied Psychology

Meetings with United Nations Missions

Two of the most important activities of the IAAP team, working with the Psychology Coalition at the United Nations (PCUN), are making connections and forging relationships with missions at the UN, in order to share our expertise relevant to their goals, and to create multi-stakeholder partnerships. Many of these meetings took place during the negotiations of the SDGs, and these are continuing.

Most recently, meetings were set up with the Missions of India and of the Commonwealth of the Bahamas to the UN which took advantage of the visit of two members of the International Union of Psychological Science (IUPsyS) who were in New York to attend the PACE University lecture of Dr. Saths Cooper, President of IUPsyS. The two were Saths himself, and Dr. Ava Thompson, IUPsyS UN representative who lives in the Bahamas. The meeting with Ambassador Syed Akbaruddin, Permanent Representative of the Mission of India to the UN, was particularly important to the American Psychological Association (APA) UN rep Rashmi Jaipal, since her late father was the Ambassador from India to the UN years ago. The Ambassador was most interested in the discussion of our commitment to do research in his country, particularly since Rashmi and Sonia Suchday (an IUPsyS UN

representative) had both just returned from India where they attended a major convention of Indian psychology organizations.



From left to right: Ava Thompson, Judy Kuriansky, Rashmi Jaipal, Sonia Suchday, H.E. Ambassador Syed Akbaruddin, Saths Cooper, and Oscar Barbarin.

The meeting at the mission of the Commonwealth of Bahamas to the UN with Craig Powell, organized by IAAP's Judy Kuriansky, was exceptionally successful in that the mission organized a side event on "Gender-based Violence in the Caribbean: A Cause for Concern and Time for Action". They saw the value of including a psychologist on the panel. With the help of Ava Thompson, who is from the Bahamas, counseling Psychologist Barrington H. Brennan, M.A., also from the Bahamas, was identified as an ideal speaker, and was invited to participate on the panel to present psychological perspectives and recommendations. Coincidentally, Brennan was well-known to members of the mission, including the Ambassador, H.E. Dr. Elliston Rahming, who invited him to stay at his residence during his visit. Plans were made for further contact with the mission to develop further collaborative projects.



From left to right: Sonia Suchday, Ava Thompson, Saths Cooper, Craig Powell of the Bahamas Mission to the UN, Oscar Barbarin, Judy Kuriansky, Rashmi Jaipal.

Humanitarian Work Psychology and the Global Development Agenda: A New Collection of Case Studies and Interventions Illustrating the Role of Psychology in Promoting Humanitarian Aid and Decent Work

Humanitarian work psychology (HWP) is a growing subset of industrial-organizational (I-O) or work psychology with a focus on the application of work psychology theories, tools, and expertise to

strengthen efforts to enhance human welfare. On the one hand, it brings work psychology principles to humanitarian efforts, referred to as the psychology of humanitarian work. This covers activities traditionally associated with humanitarian assistance and global development. On the other hand, it brings humanitarian principles to I-O psychology – issues such as fairness and justice, bringing a more humanistic emphasis to the workplace. This covers the concept of decent work in both low- and higher-income contexts, addressing forms of work, marginalized and vulnerable workers such as migrants and the poor.

There is now an international community of HWP professionals and students who interact through the Global Organisation for Humanitarian Work Psychology, founded in 2012, with a membership of over 300 in more than 30 countries (www.gohwp.com).

As the United Nations concluded its 2000-2015 agenda for global development, called the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), and moved into the extension and expansion of that agenda, now the 2016-2030 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), a group of humanitarian work psychologists seized the opportunity to showcase how HWP has supported the implementation of the MDGs. This resulted in a book (*Humanitarian Work Psychology and the Global Development Agenda*) that is a collection of case studies of HWP in action. It serves as a blueprint for the role of HWP in the accomplishment of the SDGs – the new post-2015 global development agenda (www.routledge.com/9781848723689).

The case studies cover a wide range of topics and global locations, including:

- * The effect of motivation on the retention of community health workers in Sierra Leone;
- * A Corporate Social Responsibility program that assisted in implementing humanitarian initiatives in Nigeria;
- * A goal-setting intervention for frontline health workers in India;
- * The impact of emotional exhaustion among humanitarian and development workers;
- * The role of inter-organizational networks in a partnership initiative among institutions of higher education in Europe, the US and Africa;
- * A mentor-based initiative to reduce inter-generational poverty in Hong Kong.

On 26 January 2016, a Book Launch was held as part of the Library Talks Series at the United Nations Office at Geneva (UNOG), Switzerland, for the recently-published book, *Humanitarian Work Psychology and the Global Development Agenda: Case Studies and Interventions*, edited by Drs. Ishbel McWha-Hermann, Douglas C. Maynard, and Mary O'Neill Berry. Attendees were welcomed by Mr. Francesco Pisano, Chief, UNOG Library, and Introductory Remarks were delivered on behalf of Mr. Michael Moller, Under-Secretary-General, Director-General, UNOG, by Mr. David A. Chikvaidze, Chef de Cabinet.

The meeting was moderated by Ms. Telma Viale, Director, Organizational Development, SRI. Presenters were Mr. Chakib Belhassan, Senior Officer, UNOPS Europe and Central Asia Regional Office, Geneva; Dr. Lichia Yiu, President, Centre for Socio-Eco-Nomic Development (CSEND), Geneva; and Dr. Raymond Saner, Professor Emeritus, International Relations & International Management, University of Basel, and Co-Founder of CSEND. Ms. Viale, Dr. Yiu, and Dr. Saner are all authors of chapters in the book, *Humanitarian Work Psychology and the Global Development Agenda*. Drs. Yiu and Saner are representatives of IAAP to the UN in Geneva.



At the podium, Mr. David A. Chikvaidze, Chef de Cabinet, reading Introductory Remarks on behalf of Mr. Michael Moeller, Director-General, of the United Nations Office at Geneva (UNOG). Seated left to right: Mr. Chakib Belhassan, Senior Officer, UNOPS Europe and Central Asia Regional Office, Geneva; Ms. Telma Viale, Director, Organizational Development, SRI (Moderator); Dr. Lichia Yü, IAAP UN-Geneva Representative and President, Centre for Socio-Eco-Nomic Development (CSEND), Geneva; Dr. Raymond Saner, IAAP UN-Geneva Representative, and Professor Emeritus in International Relations & International Management (University of Basel), Co-Founder of CSEND.

The text of the Director-General's Opening Remarks may be read here:

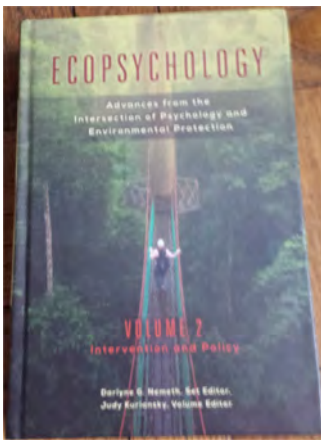
http://www.unog.ch/unog/website/dg.nsf/%28httpSpeechesByYear_en%29/163A604259E48BDCC1257F46004EDDBA?OpenDocument&year=2016&navuid=DA1302D9298CEF1E80256EF700760B0B. Further meetings and presentations are being planned to take place in 2016.

– Submitted by Mary O'Neill Berry, PhD, NGO Representative to the United Nations ECOSOC for the International Association of Applied Psychology

Ecopsychology: A growing field in Applied Psychology

Ecopsychology and environmental psychology is an emerging field, which has an increasing amount of research and applications. IAAP Division 4, Environmental Psychology, with its affiliated Journal of Environmental Psychology is of growing interest. A new two-book anthology, *Ecopsychology: The Intersection between Psychology and Environmental Protection* focuses on our relationship with the Earth, examining the crossover between psychology and environmental studies.

Volume 1 which is about the Science and Theory, includes a chapter by Florian Kaiser on Using Psychology to Advance Environmental Conservation. Volume II, edited by Judy Kuriansky, on Interventions and Policy, includes compelling chapters about issues like workshops in the biodiverse environment of Belize; training volunteers in Haiti in ongoing post-earthquake recovery; a review of interventions post-disaster in China; and United Nations actions preserving nature. Contributors offer diverse perspectives from various fields, from scientists to interventionists, conquerors to caretakers, political leaders to grassroots activists and policymakers—all of whom effect change.



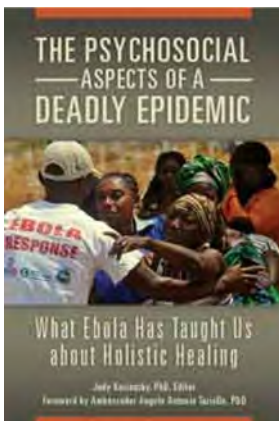
In a summary chapter, Kuriansky reviews research from IAAP Division 4 presentations from the ICAP in Paris. For example, causes of pro-environment behavior (PEB) are covered, including a meta-analysis of social influence theory – that behavior is affected by what others do and think – revealing that behavior to save energy was more encouraged by following others than by providing information (co-authored by IAAP Division 4 Past President Linda Steg); that parents influenced their children’s travel mode choice and the purchase of organic products and food; and that visual messages influenced PEB more than text; and that “place attachment” – a person’s affective link to a specific place – affects sustainable behavior. Factors that affected greater physical and mental health include walkable neighborhoods, housing quality development (e.g., crowding, noise, poor air quality, access to natural light, gardens, and community spaces). The positive effects of volunteering are being docu-

mented, including encouraging helping behavior after disasters. Other fascinating newer concepts include “ecological resilience”; “cosmopolitan identity” which cultivate socially responsible values and behavior (e.g., recycling, purchasing biodegradable products), including their four dimensions of global altruism: openness to foreign cultures, support for open economies, and support for equal human rights. The chapter encourages corporations to implement policies and practices that address climate change, including encouraging greater employee pro-environmental behavior. Research in areas like these, and projects presented in this volume, are greatly promising given the inclusion of well-being in the UN global agenda.

Ongoing Awareness about the Ebola Epidemic

With the promotion of mental health and well-being as target 3.4 in the SDGs, the IAAP team and PCUN are committed to continue awareness of the psychosocial aspects of disasters. IAAP contributions to this effort, with PCUN, were described in the previous *Bulletin* with regard to Ebola. Specifically, a major forum was held (with the sponsorship of many missions and participation by WHO <

UNCIFE UN WOMEN and NGOs) about Psychosocial Contributions to Policies and Practices in Eradicating the Ebola Epidemic. IAAP’s Judy Kuriansky was invited to Sierra Leone to help develop psychosocial trainings and workshops. The outcome of this work is documented in a newly published book, *The Psychosocial Aspects of a Deadly Epidemic: What Ebola Has Taught Us about Holistic Healing*, Santa Barbara, California: ABC-CLIO/Praeger. The volume is a comprehensive collection of 25 chapters by stakeholders from varied perspectives, many of whom are directly involved in the recovery effort. They address models of psychosocial interventions: issues faced by children, survivors, burial teams, health care workers, helpline operators, community members, responders, and other groups and also public education programs and policy recommendations. Gripping personal stories bring the issues to life. Several chapters by Kuriansky describe her own collaborative interventions during the height of the epidemic,



perspectives of United Nations forums she attended, and also a follow-up from a visit when the region was declared Ebola free. It covered the status of many groups she worked with, as well as proceedings of a conference about mental health that was held on the topic of “Build Back Better” – an increasingly popular theme for this and other disasters. The issues outline a holistic approach that is relevant to other disease outbreaks, like HIV/AIDs and many others from the past and sadly, more that may appear in the future.

The book is an important tool to continue awareness of this deadly disease, which has been abetted for now, as the three most-affected countries have been declared Ebola-free. Tragically, the Zika virus subsequently is plaguing Brazil and other countries, and other such diseases may break out in the future. Continuing to heighten awareness of the value of psychological contributions to prevention and recovery is important in the team’s work at the UN.



Training workshop in Hastings, outside Freetown, Sierra Leon. Dr. Judy is teaching the connecting activity.



Children doing empowerment activity in Hastings, outside Freetown during the Ebola epidemic.



The Sierra Leone Association of Ebola Survivors, in Freetown, with Dr. Judy Kuriansky.



The 4th annual Mental Health Conference in Freetown: "Build Back Better".



Burial team in a workshop with Dr. Judy Kuriansky during the Ebola epidemic.



Reunion workshop with the Burial Team, with Dr. Judy Kuriansky, wearing t-shirts of their chosen team name "Clinical Marines".

Psychology Day at the UN

The 9th Annual Psychology Day 2016 is planned for 28 April, at UN NYC headquarters, on the topic, "From Vulnerability to Resilience: Using Psychology to Address the Global Migration Crisis." IAAP members continue to be active on committees for Psychology Day, and IAAP President Janel Gauthier will attend and be acknowledged. All are invited.

IAAPUN team Social Media

Follow the UN team on Facebook at "IAAP UN" and follow us on twitter @IAAPUN.

COMMENTARY: Applying the Paradigm Shift Epiphany (PSE)



Since the 1962 publication of Thomas Kuhn's *Structure of Scientific Revolutions*, his term "paradigm shift" has been widely used, hotly debated, and substantially modified. The fundamental meaning is that of a radical or sudden change in underlying beliefs or theory, normally applied to scientific research and its theoretical basis (Kuhn, 1996). In more modern times it has been applied to massive change in education or business. Today though, given an emphasis of applied psychology on the individual, this term might well be adequately descriptive of a person's ability to create an unexpected sudden paradigm shift in others. One might consider it as a way of creating a healing or amusing epiphany (McKay-Riddell, 2014), to secure a fortunate outcome, possibly an applied tool fitting within positive psychology.

Used in a challenging or potentially traumatic circumstance, one might consider it a very useful tool for safety or defense. Not so much a mechanism of defense as described by Anna Freud (1936, 1979), where even the best defense still failed to resolve the original conflict, the Paradigm Shift

Epiphany (PSE) is used to secure a satisfying and favorable outcome. With PSE, when people fall, they land higher.

We can see examples of paradigm shifts for individuals in disparate phases of psychology and contemporary life. In the clinical and transformational realm, we see neurolinguistic programming use the reframing of content and context (Bandler & Grinder, 1982; McMullin, 2005) and in Ericksonian hypnosis (Erickson *et al*, 1984). Yet, these are highly specialized skills for clinical issues. Archer (2013) has more recently brought this perspective into a verbal application of the martial art of Aikido. You can find this in literature: Australian James Clavell's classic 1986 historical novel "*Shogun*" reframed the entire 1152 page book by reading the very last page.

Outside psychology, this PSE experience may be similar to the Hindu "*bodhodaya*" or the Zen "*kensho*", a sudden twist revealing a surprising new improved perspective on a previously challenging context. (I realized the answer to the "*What is the sound of one hand clapping?*" challenge can simply be answered by bending a flexible hand to clap with itself: although this can be experienced as passive aggressive and has not yet been shown to create any healing or amusement.) (Sigh.)

Charles Tart (2001) advised the rest of us faculty colleagues to approach a challenging event by shifting our physical posture, to literally see a puzzling circumstance in a new way, one often leading to insight. (I tried it to see into an illusion by magician/psychologist Arthur Hastings, and it worked). Arthur Conan Doyle based his Sherlock Homes character on his former medical supervisor, Joseph Bell: Bell, a forensic science innovator, developed great techniques for reframing context through perception and deduction (Edwards, 2013). The bent-over or sideways glances of Holmes and modern variations (e.g. the current Sherlock Holmes television show "*Elementary*") exemplify Tart's suggestion for obtaining your own paradigm shift, at least on an individual level. Nor would much of humor work without the unexpected epiphany twists we count on for laughter.

A key psychotherapy phase, sometimes overlooked, goes beyond the intra-psyche understanding found in the occasional Freudian Association Round Table Society to move into an action phase, the goal being an external real-life resolution of challenges now better understood. In the 1970s this might have been called "Radical Therapy" but now it is a very important option for therapist and client. Rollo May's existential psychotherapy used the same key listening skills as Sigmund Freud and the same regard as Carl Rogers but, once the insights were fully available, Rollo might typically ask "*Now what will you do about it?*" In my own work, my version of this question might go: "*Now what will we do about it?*" Either way, the PSE becomes a very useful tool.

So how can an individual apply this outer-directed PSE tool for that satisfying and favorable outcomes? Possibly some illustrations and vignettes could be helpful.

*

It was a quiet day in the Kasbah.

Devastated and almost without hope, she turned into a small storefront shop for a palm reading.

The fortune teller held her hand gently and peered carefully at the creases, delicately ignoring the flecks of food and sediment as her gaze drifted past them.

Finally she spoke in her authoritative but reassuring Gypsy voice:

"You can find happiness but there are four things you must know and remember when seeking a man.

First, find one who makes you happy and has a great sense of humor.

Second, find one who has much wealth and can see to your welfare for the rest of your days.

Third, be sure to find one who is handsome and satisfies all your sexual needs.”

They palm reader paused to see if her customer was following. She was, and impatiently said:

“Tell me the fourth part, the last thing I need to do!”

The palm reader smiled slyly and said:

“You must never let these three different men meet.”

She left the palm reader laughing and renewed without knowing why.

*

Some signs, taken literally, can be misleading. At the Australian James Cook University in Singapore, my wife’s title on her library door was **“Head of Librarian”**. The **“No Eating”** sign there might have better added **“in the library”**. Taken literally it could lead to fast anorexia. Practically speaking only the CEO there might take it that way. My favorites are huge signs in many countries that say **“Child Abuse Week”** or **“Teen Pregnancy Week”** or **“Cancer Week”**. The addition of the words **‘Prevention of’** might be more helpful. Working with children (as well as hypnotists, logicians, and existentialists) helps you look through their eyes at the literal meaning of words. This approach may qualify as a useful PSE or, at times, just annoying.

In a recent Commentary I submitted to this *Bulletin*, I found an excellent example of a PSE that can be used as to enhance discussion with elders or their spouses and caretakers for a productive context reframing . . . or satisfying cathartic ventilation:

The Job Interview

Potential supervisor: “Tell me your worst quality.” Elder: “Honesty.”

Supervisor: “I don’t think honesty is a bad quality.” Elder: “I don’t give a damn what you think.”

*

This is a true story:

At 16, Tom was a new recruit to his country’s Coast Guard. The older sailors spoke a different dialect, enjoyed very different music, and found it amusing to give young Tom the worst details available. This was particularly true of the Captain of the ship. Although he occasionally worried that they were going too far with the bullying and might traumatize their recruit, he gained much amusement to push Tom to the limit of his youthful endurance.

Eventually, the Captain assigned Tom to permanent latrine duty. Here, day after day, he cleaned the well-used toilets, only to be berated when the Captain conducted a white-glove inspection of his work at the close of each shift. With another month at sea to go, Tom found himself increasingly angry, depressed, and withdrawn. Yet, one day, he awoke with an idea. A PSE that might create the empathy he needed from his shipmates.

Tom secreted a small portion of peanut butter from breakfast, wrapped it carefully in Saran Wrap, and headed to his shift. There he carefully cleaned and re-cleaned every porcelain fixture as needed until all sinks, floors, and toilets shown with maximum possible cleanliness. As his day there ended, the Captain and senior officers all entered for their regularly humiliating white-glove inspection.

Despite himself, the Captain was impressed. As Tom stood at rigid attention, everything in the latrine proved to be spotless and sparkling. Until the Captain came to the last wooden toilet seat and spotted the ball of peanut butter Tom had placed there.

“Tom!” the Captain bellowed. “*Get over here! Look what you missed, you*”

Tom ran over to the seat, picked up the peanut butter and swallowed it.

“*Sorry Sir! Won’t happen again!*” he said, and stood at attention.

He was sent to sick bay to recover. Tom spent the rest of the trip in the relaxed supportive care of a worried but chastened Captain and Crew, their reframed perspective intact.

*

Here is another example adapted from a case history published a few years ago in this Bulletin (Morgan, 2011) and its subsequent application to grief therapy techniques (Morgan, 2012; Neimeyer, 2012). View it here as an illustration of the Paradigm Shift Epiphany.

“*Now that my husband has shot him, I don’t know what to do with the body.*”

A Paradigm Shift Defense intervention for factitious grief in a Maidu Murder Mystery

Clients: At the International Congress of Applied Psychology in San Francisco in 1998 (Morgan, 2008), our organization introduced presentations from “nations-within-nations” recognized by the United Nations. These are often indigenous people such as the Maori in New Zealand, the Senoi in Malaysia, the Aboriginal People of Australia, and the original tribes of the Native Americans, Canadians, and Mexicans. A sense of humor can be found in these varying world views, often used as a test of trust. For them and for those clients from any culture where humor and irony are to be found, the initial rapport so essential to psychotherapy can be enhanced as a treatment for either genuine or factitious grief. Contraindications: not to be used when the timing or client well-being would be compromised or the sense of humor is absent.

Method: When an apparently spontaneous or unrelated intervention occurs to a psychotherapist, it is important to do an immediate triage of barriers to use: Is it legal? Ethical? In the client’s best interest? From Hippocrates on we know we must above all “do no harm”. The entire field of prevention of iatrogenic practice rests on violations to this standard (Morgan, 2004). Yet, if none of the triage barriers apply, it is often very useful to go ahead with the intervention. Intuitive humor or irony certainly falls into this category and can be an effective treatment, particularly in reframing seemingly overwhelming grief. This is one of my favorites (Morgan, 1982). On the other hand, a client may present factitious or pseudo-grief as a test for safety and as a cover for more genuine grieving to be accessed later in treatment. This is not unknown as a client-produced method from native peoples and the therapist’s response needs to be congruent. Intuitive humor can be one such response.

In the mountains of Northern California, in counties where only one or two psychologists may be found at best, live the Maidu Indian people, side by side with scatterings of settlers from European cultures. The nearest town is Reno, Nevada, about a two hour drive from there. I moved to Greenville, California, in the heart of Maidu country because my wife was promised a job as the sole librarian for the town's tiny library. Being an American Indian herself (Cherokee-Choctaw plus some Irish) and with an accredited graduate library degree from the University of Washington, she was assured that the other 18 applicants, holding no such credentials or experience, would not be hired. She was needed. We moved there. Only to learn that, while she was the only strong candidate, the job had been given to the non-American Indian county library director's non-American Indian girlfriend, a nice person with no experience in libraries of any kind. As I recall, she was the dentist's wife.

So there we were, moved into a small community and completely unemployed. Not an unusual situation for many, sadly. Knowing that there were absolutely no psychologists in the area, I walked in to the tribal health center, one covering the needs of the residents of that remote but beautiful half of the county. Did they need a psychologist to help out? Yes, they did. Desperately. And a substantial amount of money was promised for every hour of service. A good cause and a way to pay the rent. I agreed immediately and was given an empty office just off the waiting room.

A day went by. No clients. No hours, no stipend, no rent. I asked the Director if she would be willing to run an announcement in the local paper to let potential patients know I was there. No need, she said, they know you are here. Interesting. No patients the next day either. By the morning of the third day, I was walking to work with some real concern. I was prepared to be the psychology equivalent of the country doctor, a real need there, but the clients were not apparent.

And then, within sight of the health center, a woman in her forties walked up to me and asked if I was Dr. Morgan. I was. She asked if she could ask me a question.

I said yes- did you have another question? Clearly this was an out-of-the-office free consultation coming up, but it beat having no clients at all. She cleared her throat.

"My husband shot our dog today."

"Why?"

"Well, the dog is a loving dog and walks the children to their school bus every morning. But our neighbor hates children. So when they come by his house he yells at them and throws things. Once the children are safe away and on the way to school, our dog goes on this neighbor's porch and relieves himself in front of his door. Then the neighbor keeps calling my husband and complaining. Says his front porch is not a bathroom for puppies. My husband got one telephone call too many and so he took the dog out in the back yard and shot him to death."

As she said this, her nonverbal behavior was completely incongruent. She was smiling, almost seeming to hold back laughter, and her "tells" suggested less than an honest description. Of course, this can be a trap. If you smile back in the midst of a sad story, your client might feel you are not taking them seriously. The normal response for a clinician is just to point out that the smile doesn't match the story and is that how they feel? But I wasn't sure about this culture. Maidu and many other tribal people have a rough sense of

humor, somewhat akin to that of the inhabitants of Manhattan or Auckland. So I asked a question instead.

“Well, that is very sad. What do you want to know?”

“Now that my husband has shot him, I don’t know what to do with the body.”

Humor can be a very powerful way to help clients in trauma (Morgan, 2012) and even as a grief therapy (Nemeyer, 2012). Or, badly timed or thought through, it can create both trauma and grief. For both of us. But, after internal triage, I took a chance that the story was a complete fabrication.

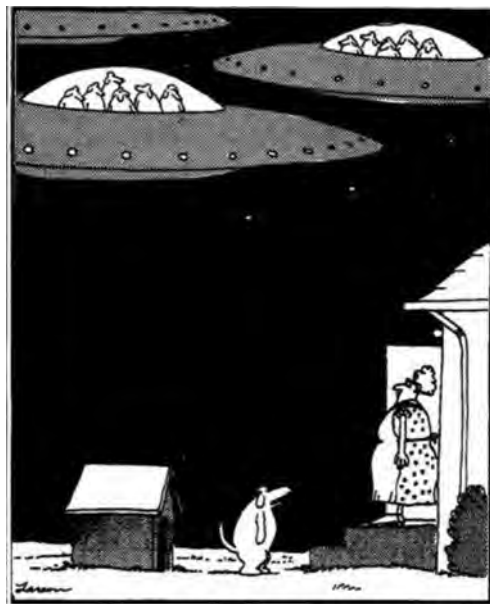
I said: *“Well my advice is to take the dog’s body and leave it on your neighbor’s porch with a suicide note. Sign it with a paw print.”*

She studied me for a minute and then said *“You’re not from around here, are you?”*

She turned and walked away slowly. Just before turning the corner, she started laughing.

That afternoon, the waiting room was full and I never had a shortage of clients thereafter.

(Note: For herself, she soon came to terms with her genuine loss and anticipated loss. These were both true and overwhelming. It took a year for her to surmount them but that she did. In a five year follow-up she was still doing quite well. It is crucial to have some understanding of the client’s culture and values, particularly when different from your own. Then there will often be a test for safety and trust, occasionally with fictitious information, even pseudo-grieving. Humor and un-defensive patience can move you quickly past that point and into useful therapeutic work with the genuine grief.)



“Well, they finally came . . . But before I go, let’s see you roll over a couple times.”

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