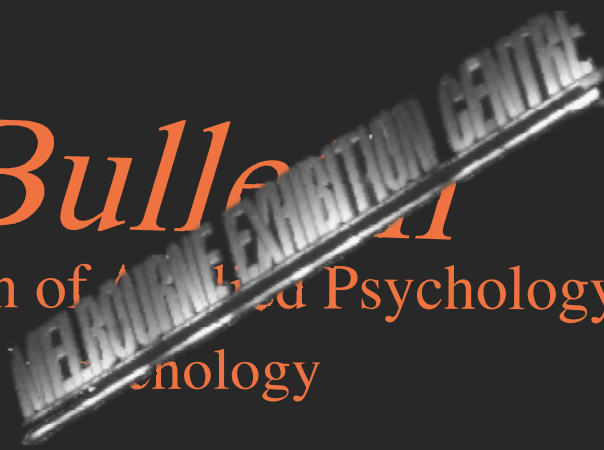


Issue 22: 4 October, 2010

The

# IAAP Bulletin

The International Association of Applied Psychology  
Covering the World of Applied Psychology



## Highlights of Melbourne - 2010

***In This Issue:*** Presidential Reminiscences by  
***PLUS:*** Claude Lévy-Leboyer

VALERIE'S EDITORIAL • THE PRESIDENT'S CORNER • FROM THE PAST PRESIDENT • IAAP AWARDS • A REPORT FROM THE TASK FORCE ON REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT IN ASIA • ELECTION OF IAAP FELLOWS • CALL FOR BIDS FOR ORGANIZING THE 2018 ICAP • THE IAAP PROJECT IN LESOTHO • THE UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF ETHICAL PRINCIPLES FOR PSYCHOLOGISTS • DIVISIONS OF IAAP AND 2010-2014 PRESIDENTS AND PRESIDENTS-ELECT • DIVISION NEWS • ROBERT MORGAN'S COMMENTARY



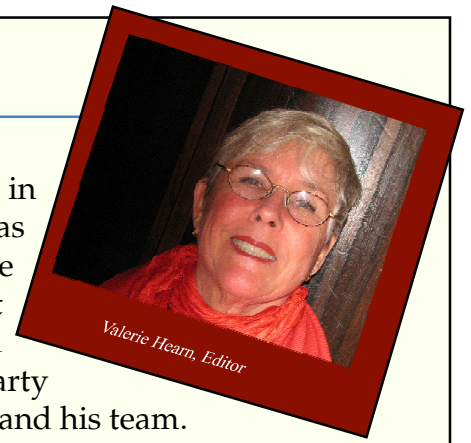
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# From the Editor

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I am freshly returned from the outstanding IAAP Congress in Melbourne. What a wonderful experience! Every prediction that was made came true. The Scientific Program was excellent, the venue first-rate, the food at the venue and in Melbourne was great (not predicted), and, of course, it was a huge treat to see friends and colleagues. Also, the city of Melbourne itself was a delight. Hearty congratulations go to Paul Martin, President of the Melbourne ICAP and his team.



The Board of Directors met in Melbourne, and we welcome our new Officers and Board members and thank the outgoing Officers and Board Members who accomplished so much over the last four years. Mike Knowles, now Past-President, regales us with an account of these accomplishments in this issue. In addition, reading his article will allow you to discover why our membership list is in a bit of a mess. If you are an IAAP member, you may help correct this situation by contacting José Maria Prieto -- jmprieto@psi.ucm.es --with your name and contact information.

In the President's Corner, our new President, Ray Fowler, describes his work in psychology organizations in general, and in IAAP in particular, that led him to the office of President of IAAP. You will see that our Association is in very capable and experienced hands. Welcome Ray!

The Presidential Reminiscences series continues with an account by Claude Lévy-Leboyer of her term as President of IAAP which spanned the years from 1982 to 1990. Claude is our first and only female President to date. She is still active in IAAP, and she is the honorary President for the 2014 ICAP. To watch a video of Claude issuing a personal invitation to the 2014 ICAP, go to <http://www.icap2014.com/> and click on the box to the right that says A Personal Invitation by Claude Lévy-Leboyer.

Because the population of the Division Executive Committees changed at the Melbourne Congress, there has not been time for most of the new executives to gather reports from their division members to contribute to Division News. Therefore, we congratulate the new president of Division 5, Kit-Tai Hau, for sending a report in spite of the obstacles. In addition to news from Division 5, we welcome a division merger discussion from Klaus Boehnke and an article about the creation of Division 18, History of Applied Psychology, by Helio Carpintero. A list of the Divisions and officers is included in the Division News. If you don't already belong to two Divisions, now is your chance. Contact the President of your preferred Divisions and join now.

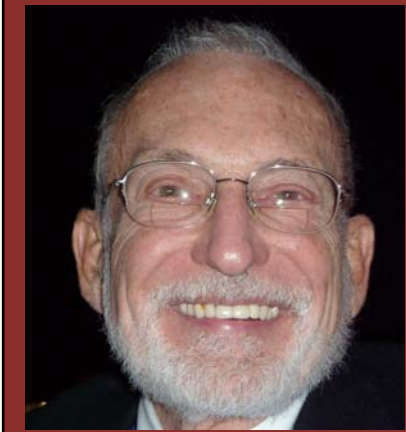
Important events took place at the 2010 ICAP including the Awards Ceremony, the Asian Task Force, Election of IAAP Fellows, and Election of new Board members. All are described in the issue of the Bulletin.

You may have read about projects that our IAAP NGO representatives are conducting at the United Nations. In this issue, Judy Kuriansky describes a different kind of project that was carried out in Lesotho, Africa, with girls who were not in school. It was a wonderful success, as you will see.

Our Secretary General and Chairman of the Ethics Committee, Janel Gauthier, has continued his work with the Universal Declaration of Ethical Principles for Psychologists around the world. He describes it as a "living document." And, so it is. Read on.

Would your organization or country like to host the 2018 ICAP? The BoD is soliciting bids. To find out everything you ever wanted to know about how to do it, all instructions are to be found here.

IAAP is certainly an association of which we can be very proud. It is at the forefront of promoting psychology in the service of human good globally. Our King of Commentary, Bob Morgan, gives us an idea for yet another global project. You have to read all the way through to find it.



# The President's Corner

## My Life in Organized Psychology

My life in organized psychology, well, somewhat organized psychology, began in 1957 when, as a newly minted Pennsylvania State Ph.D. and assistant professor at the University of Alabama, I attended a meeting of the Alabama Psychological Association and volunteered to start a newsletter for the group. I became president of aPA (Alabama Psychological Association--pronounced "little APA") in 1962, and became thoroughly hooked on being involved in psychological organizations. As president, I helped to get a law passed in Alabama to license psychologists, and I served on the licensing board in 1964.

I was elected to the executive committee of the Southeastern Psychological Association (SEPA) and served as president from 1971 to 1972. After I finished my term of office, Charlie Spielberger, my friend and successor as President, asked me to start a continuing education program for SEPA and to be its director for a couple of years. I ended up serving in that role for 19 years and began to get a taste of the excitement of international psychology because in addition to the usual workshops at the annual convention, SEPA also sponsored workshop tours and cruises to other countries where we would involve local psychologists as workshop leaders and as participants in our workshops. Over the years, workshops were held in England, Norway, Egypt, Israel, Jamaica, and Cuba, and three tours were held in China where we held joint meetings with representatives of the Chinese Psychological Society.

Meanwhile, I was getting involved with the American Psychological Association (APA) as well, first as a member of the Council of Representatives for several terms from 1965 to 1978. I was elected to the APA Board of Directors in 1979, served as APA President in 1988, and in 1989, I was elected as the Executive Vice-President and Chief Executive Officer of APA.

Early in my term of office as CEO, APA made a bid to host the 1998 International Congress of Psychology (ICAP), and that is when I began to get deeply involved with the International Association of Applied Psychology. I worked closely with Bernhard Wilpert, who was IAAP President from 1994 to 1998, to plan the 1998 ICAP which was held in San Francisco just before the APA annual convention. By that time, I was familiar with every aspect of IAAP and its leadership which included old friends, Harry Triandis, who preceded Bernhard Wilpert, and Charlie Spielberger who followed Bernhard. I was excited by IAAP's potential to bring world psychologists together, which was an important agenda for me as APA CEO. I was elected to serve as Treasurer of IAAP from 1998 to 2006 and as President-Elect beginning in 2006. In addition to the normal duties of Treasurer and President-Elect, I devoted considerable time and effort to plan and organize IAAP's second journal, *Applied Psychology: Health and Well-Being*. I was concerned that while our first journal, *Applied Psychology: An International Review (AP:IR)*, is highly successful in meeting the needs of many of our members, the growing diversity of the IAAP membership—18 divisions now—was difficult to cover in a single journal. We especially needed a journal to cover the areas of health and human services. *Applied Psychology: Health and Well-Being*, now well into its second year, under the editorship of Ralf Schwarzer and Chris Peterson, has filled this gap very successfully, and now IAAP members have access to two journals that cover the full range of applied psychology. Serving as its principle editorial advisor has been very rewarding.

As a member of the IAAP Board of Officers from 2006 to the present, I have been involved with all IAAP activities over those years, including participating in the oversight of the ICAPs in Singapore (2002), Greece (2006), and Melbourne (2010). It was in Melbourne that I succeeded Mike Knowles, with whom I had worked closely for many years, as IAAP President.

One of the most interesting activities during those years was attending and helping to plan the Regional Conferences of Psychology (RCPs) which are co-sponsored by IAAP, the International Union of Psychological Science (IUPsyS), and the International Association of Cross Cultural Psychology (IACCP) to bring international psychology to psychologists in developing nations who might otherwise not be able, because of travel expenses, to participate in international congresses. The RCPs are held in the odd numbered years when there is not a major world congress held by IAAP or IUPsyS. They are alternately managed by IAAP and IUPsyS. I attended the RCPs held in Guangzhou, China, where I first met Mike Knowles, in Mumbai, India, planned by Charlie Spielberger, in Bangkok, Thailand, planned by Michael Frese, and in Amman, Jordan. The most recent RCP was in Sofia, Bulgaria, in 2009, for which I had the major role in planning.

In future issues of the Bulletin, I will discuss some ideas for IAAP activities and structure, and look for input from the membership.

*Ray Fowler, President, IAAP*

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## Presidential Reminiscences

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My first contact with IAAP took place many years ago. Fresh out of the Sorbonne University with a degree in psychology, I attended the 1951 International Union of Psychological Science (IUPsyS) Congress in Stockholm and the IAAP Congress which followed in Gutenberg. I was impressed by the opening lecture given by Henri Piéron, one of IAAP's founding fathers, and I was amazed to be able to talk to my former professors and to meet scholars whom I knew only through their publications. In addition, Paul Fraise, who had been my Professor at the Sorbonne, told me that my application for a research job at the CNRS (Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique) had been accepted, and he introduced me to Raymond Bonnardel who was to be my boss. Bonnardel was both IAAP general secretary and editor of two journals, *Le Travail Humain* and IAAP's journal, *Applied Psychology: An International Review*. He immediately asked me if I would translate summaries of the papers published by *Le Travail Humain* into English and English written papers to be published in the IAAP Journal into French. I felt that I was in the very heart of international work psychology.

Suzanne Pacaud, who worked with Jean-Marie Lahy when he developed new methods of job analysis and tests for recruitment at the SNCF (French Railways), belonged to Bonnardel's research unit. And, she was also the French member of IAAP Board of Directors. Her office was next door to mine and she took the role of a scientific godmother, teaching me to develop a research programme and to write papers. On top of his duties as IAAP Secretary General and journal editor, Bonnardel was both head of a research laboratory in work psychology at the "Ecole Pratique des Hautes Etudes" and in charge of the Peugeot selection process. I started research in what was then called "industrial psychology" under his leadership.

The next IAAP Congress was to take place in Paris two years later (1953) under Bonnardel's leadership, and he gave me some responsibility in the symposia organization. It was an opportunity for me to meet with applied psychologists working in different countries to learn how a congress was organized, and how to take care of the business and financial issues, as well as of the scientific and international aspects.

In the following years, still very active in Bonnardel research team, I got married and had two children. Trying to be both a mother and a research worker kept me busy, and I missed all the congresses following the London one (1955). However, I still worked for the IAAP Journal, first when Bonnardel was in charge, and later with Leslie Hearnshaw, who became journal editor and IAAP Vice-President. In 1968, just after the student riots in France, Paul Fraise asked me if I would be willing to join the Rouen University as head of the Psychology Department and Professor of

Social Psychology. Even though it meant for me to be away from my family two or three days a week, I accepted this new challenge.

In the meantime, I was elected as a member of the Executive Committee, my application being supported by Leslie Hearnshaw and by Don Super who knew my research activities and publications as he spoke French fluently and he had spent six months as a guest in Bonnardel's laboratory. And, just after my Ph. D. on "ambition professionnelle" was completed, I was elected at Paris-Descartes University as Professor and head of the Work Psychology Department.

Under Bonnardel's direction, my contribution to the Journal was limited to translation, even when I felt that some papers were not really worth being published. My participation with the Journal with Leslie was more active. We thought it necessary to improve the Journal quality and international visibility. The key role of French speaking psychologists, Piéron and Claparède, in IAAP creation, explained the choice, in 1920, to publish every paper in both French and English. The decision to publish only in English was submitted to the Executive Committee and accepted. A second issue was the absence of a clear assessment process for submitted papers. We developed together a list of colleagues known for their expertise in the fields of applied psychology and a method for the assessment of papers submitted. We met several times, either in Paris or in Liverpool where Hearnshaw was a professor at the University, and even in Switzerland during a summer vacation. I must say that I immensely enjoyed working with Leslie who was both competent and hard working, as well as strong willed while always careful not to offend someone when refusing a paper.

In 1974, Hearnshaw told me he was retiring which meant he would stop getting from his University the help needed to deal with the secretarial work involved in the Journal. I thought that another editing team would be chosen. But, much to my surprise, Hearnshaw asked me if I would be willing to succeed him as editor, reminding me that the final decision was to be taken by the Executive Committee. Even if I felt that I was not well known among members of the Executive Committee and I could not expect them to support me, I decided it was time for me to attend the next IAAP Congress. And I made sure that my University would be prepared to give me the secretarial help needed, if I was given the Journal editorship.

When I arrived at Montréal to attend the 1974 IAAP Congress, Leslie Hearnshaw told me that he thought the two jobs, editor of the Journal and IAAP Vice-President had to remain in the same hands and that he would suggest it, if I still agreed to take the editorship responsibilities. Actually, several elections were to take place in the same time. Gunnar Westerlund was at the end of his term as President. According to IAAP bylaws, an American President was to follow a European one. There seemed to be only one American candidate. He invited me for a cup of coffee. And I feared he had little idea about what it meant to lead an international Association. Don Super had the same opinion, and as Ed Fleishman tells in his reminiscence, Don contacted Ed before the congress, asked him if he was ready to try and get the job, and nominated him for IAAP Presidency. Two days later, much to my surprise (and to my French colleagues' amazement), I was elected IAAP Vice-President and Journal editor and Edwin Fleishman was elected President, both of us being supported by Don Super.

Both Ed Fleishman and myself were work psychologists, (or as it was called at this time, "industrial psychologists"). I knew his research activities and I used his publications when teaching. But I published in French and Ed had to trust Don Super and Leslie Hearnshaw on my ... talents. Ed called me on the following day and invited me to have breakfast with him. We soon discovered that we had many common values. In the following years we often met in various places, trying to benefit from other duties, so as not to spend too much money on travels. I asked the "Maison des Sciences de l'Homme" to invite Ed for conferences and meetings with the French research teams active in work psychology. Even to Harry Triandis' (then President-Elect) and Ed's amazement, while my husband was invited to the Harvard Business School, we had a meeting once in an office lent to us by one of his colleagues.

The first problem we had to face was the Journal costs. As Ed told in his Reminiscence, we decided to keep the Journal active, and to look for another publisher. Don Super was, again, very helpful in getting contacts and helping us to make a choice and to negotiate a contract.

Working with Ed was a wonderful experience. I do not remember a single example of conflict, or even misunderstanding, during the years we shared responsibilities for managing IAAP. For eight years (1974-1982), he was President and I was Vice-President. For eight years (1982-1990), I was President and he was Past-President. I was only Past-President for four years because Fleishman, Triandis (then President-Elect) and I proposed a reduction of the length of office. Eight years were too many for such an international responsibility. Actually, when by-laws were written by our founding fathers, the IAAP President had the responsibility to organise two successive Congresses. However, as there was a congress every year, it meant only a two year length of office for the officers. When, after the end of the war, congresses were much larger and organized every four years, the officers' term of duty was 8 years.

Ed was well aware of the activities in applied psychology in the U.S. and in the developing countries, and I was able to bring fresh information on Europe, as well as new contacts. Applying Ed's wise decision to create Divisions meant a busy period with lots of contacts through the world. In Montreal, the Executive Committee had accepted R. Amthauer's proposal to have the 1978 Congress in Munich. This was an opportunity for three psychologists belonging to different cultures to discover the gaps between our working behaviours and understanding of social meetings. I still believe that neither Ed nor myself realized the importance of beer drinking and the nature of dinner activities for a congress in Bavaria...

The Executive Committee accepted G. Randell's proposal to have the 1982 Congress in Edinburgh. As travelling to Scotland took me less time and money than for Ed to fly from Washington, and as I had a research programme involving cooperation with English colleagues and frequent trips to London, I was more involved in the Congress planning. And just to show that my English was (and still is...) not perfect, after a difficult meeting discussing serious issues such as who to invite as lecturers, Geoffrey Randell told me "There is something important for you to know: information is never spelled with an S. You should say: a lot of information". Anyway, the scientific programme was built according to our rules, but we discovered too late, in fact after the congress was finished, that there was a big deficit, including a lot of money spent on wines bought in advance by our Scottish colleagues. And I learned, the hard way, how a clear financial agreement must be prepared before the Congress itself.

My election to the IAAP Presidency took place during the Executive Committee meeting in Edinburgh. My application was strongly supported by Ed Fleishman, who even proposed that all members of the Executive Committee should applaud instead of voting. In 1981, I had been elected Vice-President of my University, in charge of all the social and human sciences departments, psychology, sociology, linguistics and education. It meant less teaching, more administrative work, and also a full time assistant as well as help from the University in order to fulfil my international responsibilities.

The Executive Committee had accepted Y. Amir's proposal to have the 1986 Congress in Jerusalem. The decision was taken while Ed Fleishman was President. It was an opportunity for me to apply the competencies I had built during all these years. I had never been in Israel and I welcomed the opportunity to meet and work with our Israeli colleagues. They were, as I expected, very professional, ready to take care of a Congress's various aspects, and aware that it would be, for many psychologists, the first opportunity to visit their country. To tell the truth, I had to cope with some of our members' anxiety about security. But they finally decided to attend the congress, even came with their families, and enjoyed both the country and the Congress. We were lucky to have the visit of the Israeli President during the opening ceremony. And, I have a vivid recollection of the final event which took place in the Jerusalem Museum. The Congress organizers were kind enough

to tell me the evening before that I did not need to prepare a speech for the Museum visit, as the Jerusalem Mayor would be in charge. However, much to my surprise, Amir asked me to give a few words of conclusion. I do remember how my husband and my daughter looked at me, wondering how I was going to cope with the situation!

Congress preparation keeps officers busy during their four years in office. The Executive Committee accepted the Japanese proposal presented by J. Misumi. The 1990 congress was to take place in the Kyoto Congress hall. Although our Japanese colleagues were perfect hosts and efficient organisers, I still believe that having to deal with a woman President was a problem for the Japanese Society of Psychology. Our first step was to visit the Kyoto facilities. We were impressed by the Congress hall, its style and the possibility of having big meetings as well as small group discussions.

Our next meeting was to take place in the middle of the French academic year. As I was invited to give a lecture and to meet with students at the Beijing Beida University, I decided to have both in one trip and to fly from Beijing to Tokyo, which may look obvious now but was rather unusual, 25 years ago. When I arrived in Tokyo, our Japanese colleagues had booked a double room... they did believe that in such a trip, a woman had to travel with her husband. Reassured by the fact that my son came with me on our next visit, Misumi was kind enough to drive us from Narita to Kyoto.

In spite of the heat, the congress was a real success. I had prepared with great care my opening speech which I wanted to give in English. One of my husband's Japanese students offered to take us on a trip to different places of interest. And his wife who spoke French and English fluently asked me if I would like to have at least part of my opening speech in Japanese. She took care to write the Japanese words in characters which I would be able to read. I still do not know exactly what I said!

For forty years, I have been actively involved in IAAP. It gave me an exceptional opportunity to meet with colleagues, to benefit from early contacts with the development of psychology around the globe and to open fruitful links between psychologists working in France and in other countries. I am happy to see that international cooperation covers the whole world now and is more and more active within our association.

I would like to close my reminiscence by making a wish. There are more and more women working in the various fields of applied psychology. However, I am, so far, the only woman elected as IAAP President in a field where there are many bright and dedicated women, including those having various responsibilities in our association. I do hope that what may be seen as discrimination does not last anymore.

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

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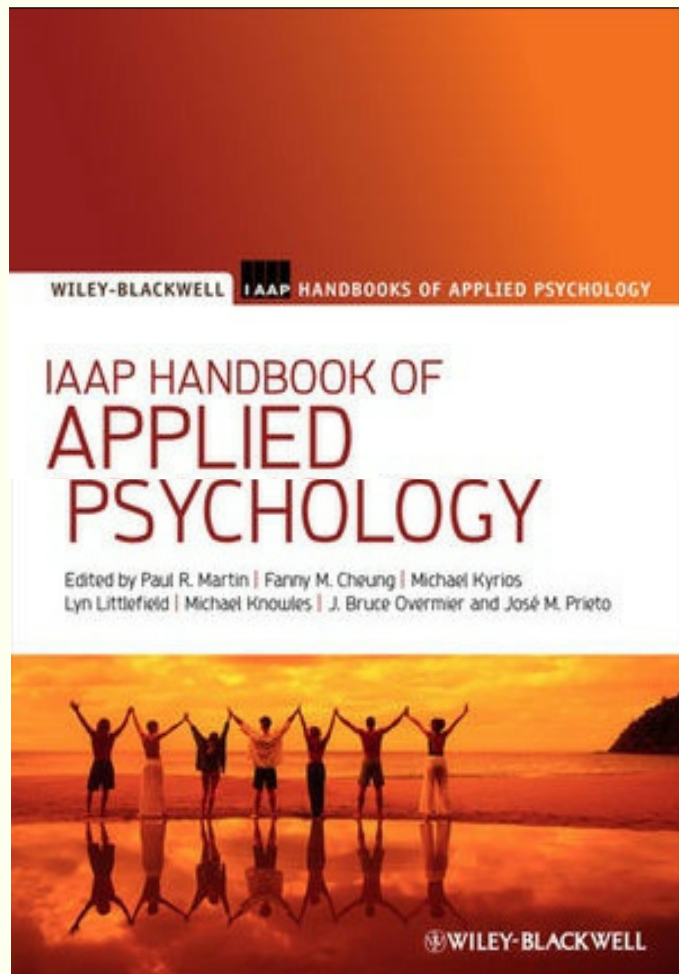
## ***READ THE BULLETIN ON THE IAAP WEBSITE***

To read the IAAP Bulletin (and past Newsletters) on line, go to: <http://www.iaapsy.org/>. On the right you will see a blue rectangle that says Latest Newsletter. Underneath, click on "View all newsletters."

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Published: JUL 2002  
Times Cited: 108
3. Title: [Work motivation and performance: A social identity perspective](#)  
Author(s): van Knippenberg D  
Published: JUL 2000  
Times Cited: 82



# From the Past-President

It is a pleasing novelty to be writing this, my first column for the Bulletin as Past-President, and it is a strange sensation. While I would not have wanted to lose a second out of the past four years, now it is as if the weight of the world has been lifted off one's shoulders, and while the feeling is just as wonderful as before, it is different.

In this article I wish to pay tribute to all those who gave so much of their time, energy and creativity over my Presidential term from 2006-2010 at the heart of which was my hope that the role of IAAP could be expanded both internally and externally. My other desire was that these aims could be achieved essentially by including as many members of the Board of Directors as possible, and it is not only for these contributions but also the spirit in which they have given them that I am profoundly grateful.



The following account summarises the broad range of these initiatives under the headings of governance, finances, publications, Divisions, Committees and Task Forces, the Members-at-Large of the Board of Directors, Congresses and Conferences, regional expansion, and IAAP's general membership. I hope the picture it paints as a whole does justice to the vigour and vitality of IAAP, and confirms that we are all members of an Association of which we can be justifiably proud.

## **Governance**

To begin with, it was desirable to strengthen the governance of IAAP by creating an additional Officer position to adjust to the changing environment in which the Association has come to operate. This was the position of Communication Officer to which José Maria Prieto was appointed, and his knowledge, experience and expertise has enabled IAAP to keep at the forefront and take advantage of the continuing advances in information technology. This he has achieved by redesigning the Association's webpage, creating homepages and listservs for most of the Divisions, and establishing an additional listserv so that it has been possible to contact the whole of IAAP's general membership. José Maria Prieto also worked expertly in conjunction with Michael Frese as Past-President to develop the online voting system by means of which for the first time the new President-Elect has been elected by IAAP's full membership.

What was also urgently needed was the establishment of a Membership Committee to provide a strategic orientation effort which up until now, while being energetically diverse, had not been coordinated. What was required, too, was a line of action which would extend, if need be, from the present four-year Presidential term to the following one so that the perennial challenge of attracting and retaining new members could be tackled on the broadest possible scale. The appointment of President-Elect (now President) Ray Fowler as the Chair of the Membership Committee led to an initial commissioning of a survey of membership recruitment and retention which provided an empirical basis for such future planning. In the 2006-2010 period the Melbourne International Congress of Applied Psychology (ICAP) then became the primary medium for the recruitment drive and the outcome has been that IAAP's membership now stands well above the 2,600 level. This positive result means that the 2010-2014 Presidential term can focus upon membership retention with the possibility of surveying current and past members with a view to further identifying how this perennial challenge may be systematically tackled.

The third major development in IAAP governance has been made possible by the wise appointment of Janel Gauthier as Secretary General (SG). Among many other things, with his knowledge and skill, and under his guidance, the Robert's Rules of Procedure have been introduced to streamline the Board of Directors (BOD) meetings. Augmented by the thorough and exacting preparation of agendas and comprehensive supplementary documents, this has meant that more business has been conducted in the time available with greater clarity of purpose, increased ease of discussion, and improved decision making capability. His diligence has ensured that all the Association's

formal documents, such as the IAAP Constitution and the IAAP Rules of Procedure, for example, as well as many others, have been continuously updated. All this has been in addition to his representative role as SG in many, many other avenues of activity.

### ***Finances***

In contrast to the rashness of indebtedness in some of the world's major economies that has led to the massive global recession, as the Keeper of the Books, Elizabeth Nair's prudence as Treasurer has meant that IAAP's assets have steadily strengthened. The importance of this has to be seen in its historical perspective. Moving from an era in which one Past-President lamented that in his time our Association "was broke", to use his words, IAAP has gradually increased its financial assets, mainly due to the expanding influence of Applied Psychology: An International Review (APIR), traditionally our flagship Journal. The recent launching of Applied Psychology: Health and Well-Being (APHWB) has appreciably broadened our publications portfolio and widened IAAP's readership, and with both journals performing well financially they have established themselves as IAAP's primary source of income.

What this has meant is that this strong financial base could now be used as a launching pad for sponsoring new activities and supporting IAAP's continuous development. This has called for two demands. The first was to re-design the Profit and Loss account so that it would be more user-friendly. Thus the financial statements were re-organized to enable the principal sources of income and expenditure to be seen at a glance, and thus what surplus was available as working capital.

With this figure clearly available it was possible to implement a change of policy in which funds could be allocated to the Divisions on a project basis rather than on a meagre figure related to their respective levels of membership. This policy was announced by Elizabeth Nair in the Bulletin and was taken up immediately and impressively by the Divisions, mainly to finance the development of their webpages. More recently these funds have been used by the Divisions to subsidise their respective Business Meetings and Social Hours at the Melbourne Congress. These functions were a huge success in increasing collegiality and networking, and it is to be hoped that this in turn will help to boost Divisional recruitment and improve membership retention.

### ***Publications***

#### **Applied Psychology: An International Review (APIR)**

Now in its 59th year of publication, APIR has been IAAP's public face where it has earned a scholarly and scientific reputation which is reflected in the esteem in which the Journal is held as evidenced by its high impact factor, its outstanding institutional renewal rate of 99% for 2009, and the ever-increasing number of articles downloaded annually. Of special note is APIR's current impact factor of 1.811, the highest it has been for at least the last five years. This places it in the top 20 journals ranked by impact factor for which its Editor, Sabine Sonnentag, and her dedicated team of reviewers are to be congratulated. Apart from these recent achievements APIR has maintained its tradition of publishing articles of quality while at the same time, by virtue of its international orientation, providing an appealing avenue of publication for researchers from developing countries who face sometimes insurmountable odds in having their work published in journals that focus narrowly upon their impact factor only.

#### **Applied Psychology: Health and Well-Being (APHWB)**

The brain-child of Ray Fowler and its founding Editors, Ralf Schwarzer and Christopher Peterson, APHWB, in now its 2nd year of publication, has added a second string to IAAP's strong-bow and thus broadened the Association's horizon and influence immeasurably, in a way that otherwise would have been impossible. The shrewd choice of its inaugural authors has ensured that APHWB could not have got off to a more impressive start, and their success in attracting authors of the highest calibre augers well for a bright and richly deserved future. The fact that in its most difficult of all first two years of publication production ran smoothly and all Issues were published within or before their cover month are also another highly laudable achievements.

## **Bulletin**

Under the imaginative Editorship of Valerie Hearn, the Bulletin has also grown from strength to strength, and in several directions. Perhaps its most impressive success has concerned IAAP's Divisions where the level of contributions has doubled as compared with previous years. Not only this but the focus of the Bulletin has been broadened, too, so that in addition to its Divisional interests, articles have been attracted from IAAP's general membership and vignettes have been obtained as well from selected interviewees, all of which have heightened its appeal and enhanced its readability. In acknowledgement of its evolving role the BOD supported the recommendation that its title be changed accordingly from Newsletter to Bulletin.

## **Presidential Reminiscences**

Another exciting initiative has been the creation of the Presidential Reminiscences. This idea probably had its origins in the first review of an IAAP Congress in 1986 which subsequently led to the formation of the IAAP archives that are now housed at the University of Wurzburg. This present initiative continues in this vein of recording IAAP's impressive history and has taken the form of an attractive new series in the Bulletin in which all previous Presidents of IAAP have been asked to write a brief account of the Association as it was under their respective terms of office. Thus the opportunity has been seized through living memory to strengthen IAAP's history and culture, and as the originator of this present venture, Edwin Fleishman, has fittingly written the lead article in the series which was published in the Bulletin's July Issue. This engaging article, as well as those to follow, will play an invaluable role in preserving IAAP's institutional memory.

## **IAAP's Publisher: Wiley-Blackwell**

Underlying the financial success of APIR and APHBW has been a fundamental change in the business relationship between IAAP and our publisher, Wiley-Blackwell. This resulted in the signing of a new contract in 2008 based upon a profit-share rather than a royalty arrangement. In other words, the Net Revenue resulting from the journal side of IAAP's operations is now split on a 50:50 basis between IAAP and Wiley-Blackwell. There are two important advantages of this. The main one is that, because this ensures that all risks and benefits are shared equally, the relationship has taken on the nature of a joint-venture with the heightened motivation on the part of both parties for the activity to succeed. The other advantage is a financial one in which IAAP has benefitted by the 50:50 agreement to the extent of an extra \$3,500 in 2009 and the expectation that this will rise to \$150,000 over the remaining life of the contract from 2009-2018.

2009 was also the year of the merger between Wiley and Blackwell in which the information system of the former as the dominant partner replaced that of the latter. This has had far-reaching unanticipated consequences for IAAP which for many years had enjoyed a custom-built set of membership records the integrity of which was not preserved under the new system. As we know, this has posed immense difficulties, especially for IAAP's Divisions, and it is only because José Maria Prieto has been continuously updating IAAP's own membership list that the Divisional membership data have been saved. The current position is that there are still discrepancies between the Wiley-Blackwell membership list and the IAAP membership list, and reconciling these differences becomes a critical project for the months ahead.

## **Divisions**

Insofar as they cater to the specialized interests of our members, in many ways the Divisions are the engine-houses of IAAP, and given the competition they face from highly specialized international associations, their success is highly dependent upon how active they are. In this regard what has been achieved is nothing short of laudable and these results have been obtained at two quite different levels. For example, at the individual level Divisional members have published in a vast array of journals, and in APIR alone there have been Special Issues in Economic Psychology, Health Psychology, Organizational Psychology and Political Psychology.

This degree of involvement has been mirrored by the breadth and depth of participation of the Divisions in a wide variety of congresses. These have included broad-based congresses such as our

own ICAP and others like the International Congress of Psychology (ICP) and the European Congress of Psychology, as well as highly specialized conferences such as the International Conference on Traffic and Transportation Psychology, the International Conference on Driver Behaviour and Training, and the Computer Science and Human Computer Interaction Congress. This latter category also includes those congresses organized by highly specialized societies such as the Stress and Anxiety Research Society (STAR), the Society for Industrial and Organizational Psychology (SIOP), the International Association for Research in Economic Psychology (IAREP), the International Network of Psychologists for Social Responsibility (INPSR), the Committee for the International Study of Peace (CISP), the European Health Psychology Society (EHPS), and the European Work and Organizational Psychologists (EWAOP), to cite a few.

There is no place like home, however, and whatever contributions have been made in all these other congresses and conferences, they were outweighed by an appreciable margin in the present Melbourne ICAP in all its forms. These included the Divisional Keynote Addresses, the State-of-the-Art Lectures, Invited and other Symposia, individual Papers, Brief Oral Communications, and Posters. A wide range of Workshops was also available. The ICAP, too, provided the ideal opportunity for the presentation of a variety of Awards including Lifetime Achievement, Early Career and Student Presentations, when outstanding achievements of individual Divisional members were deservedly recognized.

As might be expected, congress participation along these lines has led inevitably to the forging of strengthening relations between IAAP's individual Divisions and the societies and associations mentioned above with an increasing commitment on both sides to formalize the relationship. The Division of Organizational Psychology has taken the impressive lead in this direction with the signing of the Alliance for Organizational Psychology with SIOP and EWAOP. A similar but different initiative is that of the Division of Environmental Psychology with the creation of a list of global consensus of all those with particular interests in environmental psychology. Also of note is the collaboration between the Division of Health Psychology and the European Health Psychology Society (EHPS) in organizing joint symposia for the Melbourne ICAP. Our Student Division, too, has been especially active in building relationships with the European Federation of Psychologists Students' Associations (EFPSA), the American Psychological Association of Graduate Students (APAGS) and the Interamerican Society of *Psychology* (SIP) Student Task Force, their counterparts in the European Federation of Psychologists' Associations (EFPA), the American Psychological Association (APA) and the Interamerican Society of Psychology, respectively.

These activities spanning research, congress participation and institutional developments as well as many other Divisional activities have been regularly published in the Bulletin, and these articles have been hugely important not only in keeping members informed about developments in their fields of interest but also in strengthening their Divisional identities. The level of this activity can be gauged by the fact that the number of such contributions to the Bulletin have doubled over the historic average. This increase in engagement is to be especially applauded. All this has been due to the energetic and productive working relationship between the Divisional Presidents and their Newsletter Editors on the one hand and Valerie Hearn as Bulletin Editor on the other. Another allied development which has also been important has involved the Divisional Newsletters of which the Newsletters of the Division of Organizational Psychology and the Division of Counseling Psychology are outstanding examples.

Given the critical role that Divisions play in giving power to IAAP, a key to organizational growth lies in founding new Divisions in order to cater for even broader areas of interests and to extend IAAP's range of capability. In this context it is highly pleasing to mention that another major advance has been the creation of two new Divisions. The first of these was the Division of Professional Practice which was established in 2008 to expand IAAP's role by providing a forum and support for those engaged in client-based psychology, and the Melbourne Congress afforded the first real opportunity to recruit a substantial number of members into Division 17.

In keeping with what has been described earlier on about the crucial necessity to record and preserve IAAP's impressive past, the decision was also made to form a new Division for the explicit purpose of providing institutional support for this activity. Thus it was moved and approved at the BOD meeting in Melbourne that Division 18, the Division of the History of Applied Psychology, be established with Helio Carpintero as its inaugural President. This was an historic event in its own right and will substantially supplement the work of the IAAP Archivist in Wurzburg. The timing was perfect for this enabled the Division to harness the momentum generated by the symposia and papers presented at the Melbourne ICAP and thus provide continuity of effort for all enthusiasts in this area.

Another hugely exciting development concerning the Divisions has been a change to the Constitution whereby Divisional Presidents-Elect have now become members of the Board of Directors. In essence the problem was this: For decades Divisional Presidents became members of the BOD only after they were elected President by the members of their Divisions. Because this normally occurred during a given IAAP Congress, what this meant was that their first actual opportunity to participate in a BOD meeting came two years later when the BOD convened at the following ICP Congress. Thus, the next ICAP BOD meeting would be at one and the same time their second meeting and their last one. If, as happened in a number of cases, Divisional Presidents attended a congress in their field of specialization in the ICP year, then during the whole of their presidency they attended only one BOD meeting.

Thus the recent change, whereby Presidents-Elect of Divisions become members of the BOD for two terms, is a great leap forward. Its advantage is that as a Presidents-Elect they will have time to become familiar not only with how the BOD functions in particular but also more importantly with IAAP's policies and procedures in general. In this way the Divisions should become more integrated within IAAP as a whole to a degree that has not before been possible.

### ***Committees and Task Forces***

IAAP has a highly developed system of Committees and Task Forces of which there are three kinds. These are the Standing Committees which are concerned with aspects and recurrent matters which affect the Association as a whole, the Special Committees and Task Forces which deal with urgent but time-limited strategic issues in need of action by the Board of Directors or the Officers of IAAP, and the Inter-association Committees which focus upon IAAP's relationships with other international or regional organizations.

### ***Standing Committees***

With regard to the Standing Committees, its two traditional ones, the Publications Committee and Finance Committee were reconstituted, and is a pleasure to acknowledge the excellent work done by their respective Chairs, Miriam Erez and TuomoTikkannen. The principal achievements in both these directions have been substantial.

In addition, as also previously described, a new Standing Committee, the Membership Committee, was established with Ray Fowler as Chair to initiate special projects involving recruitment and retention. This was because IAAP's core membership for over a decade had remained relatively static despite continued efforts to increase it, and thus the idea was to develop a strategic outlook to solving the problem by initially gathering data on the magnitude of membership wastage and then conducting a survey to gather more information about members' needs and interests. It was envisaged that this project would extend over two Presidential terms in order to achieve a more fundamental and lasting solution to what has been a tantalizingly vexed challenge.

The second initiative in expanding the role of the Standing Committees was to establish the Ethics Committee and to appoint Janel Gautier as its inaugural Chair. Given Janel's central role in developing the Universal Declaration of Ethical Principles for Psychologists and having it endorsed by IAAP, IUPsyS and IACCP, the formation of this Committee has ensured that IAAP will remain

at the forefront of supporting and fostering the adoption of ethical standards in the profession of psychology worldwide.

### ***Task Forces and Special Committees***

Likewise, the previously established Special Committees including the Advanced Research Training Seminars (ARTS) Chaired by Ingrid Lunt, the Distinguished Awards Committee Chaired by Michael Frese, and the Fellows Committee Chaired by Miriam Erez, were all reconvened.

**Advanced Research Training Seminars (ARTS):** The aim of the Advanced Research Training Seminars is to facilitate the development of research skills of psychologists working in low income countries. The Seminars are heavily subsidised by IUPsyS, IAAP and IACCP, and are organized at the times of the large international congresses of IUPsyS and IAAP. This year there were three ARTS seminars which were held in conjunction with the Melbourne ICAP, and their topics were Social Cognitive Neuroscience Research (Convener, Shihui Han), Test Development and Adaptation (Convener, Tom Oakland), and Discourse Analysis (Convener, Carolin Demuth). Feedback from participants was hugely positive.

**Distinguished Awards:** IAAP has two such Awards, the Distinguished Professional Contribution Award to recognise 'outstanding contributions to the advancement of the profession of psychology internationally', and the Distinguished Scientific Contribution Award to recognise 'demonstrated scientific impact internationally'. As befitting the distinction of these Awards, they are normally presented at an ICAP's Opening Ceremony. At the Melbourne ICAP the Distinguished Professional Contribution Award was conferred upon Judy Kuriansky and Zhang Kan, and the Distinguished Scientific Contribution Award was conferred upon Nigel Nicholson and Ralf Schwarzer.

**Election of Fellows:** The election of Fellows is announced in a separate part of this Issue of the Bulletin.

In addition to the reconvening of the above Committees, a wide range of new Special Committees and Task Forces (TF) were appointed to include Divisional Governance Chaired by Terry Hartig; the History of Applied Psychology Chaired by Helio Carpintero; Women's Status Chaired by Eunice McCarthy; Regional Development Chaired by Fanny Cheung (Asia), Saths Cooper (Africa), and Regina Maluf (Latin America); Terrorism Chaired by Salito Sarwono; and Visibility and Impact Chaired by Mike Knowles.

**Website Development:** The primary achievement of this TF has to clarify the guidelines for the election of Divisional Officers, taking into account differences in outlook and procedures between the Divisions.

**History of Applied Psychology:** The outstanding outcome of this TF was the formation of Division 18 as previously described.

**Women's Status:** The principle focus of this TF was on core concerns relating to women's status and roles across cultures and major world regions, and to bring coherence to research, theory and practice in this arena. Progress in these and related areas in the United Nations, the International Labour Office and the European Union were also monitored.

**Regional Development:** Because this initiative to deepen IAAP's involvement in regions of the world characterised by developing economies involved three Chairs in complementary ways, the work of these TFs has been described under a separate heading below.

**Terrorism:** In recent years terrorism has become one of the most severe and alarming problems worldwide with a yearly average of over 12,900 terrorist attacks over the past four years resulting in approximately 18,406 deaths, 35,338 injured, and 15,141 hostages each year. In view of this and the massive threat that terrorism poses globally, the role of this TF was to begin the process of involving IAAP in marshalling its resources and help to contribute to the development of a better understanding of the nature of terrorism than exists at the moment and of ways of managing

convicted terrorists. Progress in this direction resulted in the organization of a symposium at the Melbourne ICAP at which a number of these issues were addressed.

### ***Inter-associations Committees***

In similar vein, the extensive range of activities covered by the Inter-associations Committees has also been broadened to embrace the International Union of Psychological Science (IUPsyS), the International Association of Cross-Cultural Psychology (IACCP), the International Council of Psychologists (ICP), the Asian Psychological Association (APsyA), the International Positive Psychology Association (IPPA), the European Federation of Psychologists' Associations (EFPA), the Interamerican Psychological Society (SIP), the United Nations (UN), the International Social Science Council (ISSC), and the World Forum of International Psychology Associations (WFIPA).

Of these our closest relations are with IUPsyS, with whom and in cooperation with IACCP, the highly successful Regional Conferences of Psychology (RCPs) were held in Amman in 2007 and Sofia in 2009, with EFPA also supporting the latter. IAAP similarly sponsored the Asian Psychological Association (APsyA) Conferences in Bali in 2006, in Kuala Lumpur in 2008, and in Darwin in 2010. IAAP's participation in the UN is deepening by virtue of the increasing involvement of our representatives in the Department of Public Information in New York. They are Judy Kuriansky and Laura Barbanel and our representatives on the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) with Walter Reichman and Mary O'Neill Berry in New York, Lichia Saner-Yiu and Raymond Saner in Geneva, and Wolfgang Beiglboeck in Vienna. For the first time IAAP had a strong representation in SIP's biennial Convention in Guatemala in 2009 which led to a number of important developments as will be described subsequently.

IAAP and IUPsyS also cooperate in organizing the World Forum of International Psychology Associations. Co-hosted by IAAP and IUPsyS, the World Psychology Forum brings together officers and representatives from the world's international and regional psychology organizations to foster discussion about major advances in psychology of which politicians and the general public are essentially unaware. The 2010 World Forum convened at the Melbourne ICAP and focused upon the topic of well-being and the appreciable expertise based upon research that the discipline of psychology currently possesses.

Representatives from the above international and regional psychology organizations presented a brief review of the major advances that their fields of specialisation have made in contributing to the improvement of well-being. This was either in the more channelled sense of subjective well-being (affective = positive/negative emotions, cognitive = satisfaction with life) or in the broader sense of psychologically relevant aspects of quality of life, as caught in various indices in the political arena of which the human development index would be an example. Issues related to making this expertise available to the public in general or politicians in particular were also addressed. An outstanding presentation was made by Esther Greenglass, the President of IAAP's Division of Health Psychology.

### ***The Members-at-Large of the Board of Directors***

The current Board of Directors owes a lot to its predecessors insofar as it was they who guaranteed that the Board would be broadly based with its Members-at-Large being elected from a wide range of countries around the world. This ensured that IAAP would be gifted with a huge pool of talent to constitute the ultimate decision making body of the Association, and the part which the current Members-at-Large have played over the past four years in this regard has been invaluable.

This has been aided and abetted in particular by the introduction of an electronic voting procedure by means of which motions have been put on the internet for a period of discussion at the conclusion of which they were voted upon. This has had several major advantages. Firstly, it has speeded up the decision-making process by permitting decisions to be made as the need arose rather than biennially when the Board members meet face-to-face as has previously been the case. Secondly, it has enabled issues to be discussed over days rather than minutes, thus allowing ample time for

consideration and reflection. Thirdly, it has permitted points raised in the discussion period to be fully checked and more information provided if requested before the motion was finally put to a vote. Fourthly, and most importantly of all, it has increased the scope of participation of the Members-at-Large by drawing upon their expertise and wisdom and thus strengthening their role in IAAP's governance.

## ***Congresses and Conferences***

### **Congresses**

IAAP's Congress is our Association's biggest single event in our quadrennial cycle, and the 2010 Melbourne ICAP was planned and organized under the highly capable Presidency of Paul Martin. Speaking in rounded figures for convenience, over 3,300 delegates from 74 countries registered for the Congress, and an attendance on this scale meant that over 20 parallel sessions were required to accommodate the wide range of Keynote and Invited Speakers, Symposia and Papers, and Forums and Discussion Groups. These numbers of delegates and the range of presenters guaranteed appreciable diversity in the Scientific Program by both topic and region, and most importantly of all, the Scientific Program Committee reported that it was highly pleased with the quality of the papers.

Now that the Congress has concluded at the time of writing this column, I am delighted to be in a position to provide some immediate feedback on the Congress. This can be best done by quoting the very words of delegates themselves such as - 'The whole Congress was a wonderful success. A stellar event', There was 'An excellent Scientific Program', 'The Congress Centre was Superb', and 'Beside the congress, we fell in love with Melbourne--a wonderful city.'

Given the vital role that Congresses play in boosting our membership, it is also pleasing to be able to report that about 1,400 delegates have become new IAAP members to boost the Association's membership to a new and exciting level.

In addition, planning for the 2014 ICAP Paris under the Presidency of Christine Roland-Lévy is well underway with the formation of the Consortium of Psychology Associations (Association pour l'organisation du 28ème Congrès International de Psychologie Appliquée 2014) to organize the Congress. The Palais des Congrès in Paris, one of Europe's premier convention centres, has been chosen to be the venue for the Congress, and with such a large number of psychologists to draw upon in the European region this event already has handsome prospects.

### **Conferences**

IAAP's involvement in this arena has typically been with Regional Conferences of Psychology (RCPs) which are joint ventures sponsored by IAAP, IUPsyS and IACCP. Their aim is to foster the development of psychology in selected regions of the world by increasing communication between scientific researchers and professionals, disseminating psychological knowledge and expertise, and supporting the organization of psychology within the region. The specific intent is that Regional Conferences organized in this way should respond to needs for particular knowledge and skills with the focus being on both the development of individual competence as well as the systems required to support it.

As such, and as mentioned above, IAAP participated in the conferences of the Asian Psychological Association in Bali in 2006, the Regional Conference of Psychology in Amman in 2007, the Asian Psychological Association in Kuala Lumpur in 2008, the Regional Conference of Psychology in Bulgaria in 2009, and the Asian Psychological Association in Darwin in 2010. The next Regional Conference will be in the Caribbean in 2011.

### ***Regional Expansion***

Historically IAAP's membership has for many decades been relatively evenly divided between Europe, North America and the Rest of the World. The symmetry in these numbers, however, belies the fact that the latter represents a much greater land mass and an even appreciably greater population. In order, therefore, to boost both the development of applied psychology in the Rest of



the World as well as membership from these countries, three Task Forces were formed to focus upon these issues in Africa with Saths Cooper as Chair, in Asia with Fanny Cheung as Chair, and in Latin America with Regina Maluf as Chair. The main role of the three Task Forces was to coordinate IAAP's membership activities throughout their regions, facilitate the expansion of IAAP's involvement there, help to affirm indigenous cultures, organize symposia and other meetings, and be able to advise when asked by decision makers and policy makers about how applied psychology can contribute to national and societal development in their regions.

All three Task Forces have been highly active in different ways. In the Latin American context two IAAP Officers, the President and the Secretary General, were invited as Keynote Speakers to attend the XXXII Interamerican Congress of Psychology in Guatemala in 2009. This provided two opportunities. The first was to meet with members of the Executive Committee of the Interamerican Society of Psychology (SIP, the Sociedad Interamericana de Psicología) to explore ways of strengthening relations between IAAP and SIP. The second was to publicise the Melbourne ICAP. Two concrete outcomes have been the election of the Editor of the Interamerican Journal of Psychology as the Alternate to represent the President of Division 14 at the Melbourne BOD meeting, and the valued participation of delegates from Latin America in the Melbourne ICAP which was much higher than would otherwise have been the case.

In the Asian context the main activity in the first part of the year was the widespread publicity of the Melbourne ICAP which resulted in registrations from practically every country in the region, with impressively high registrations from specific countries such as Japan and China. These unprecedented high levels of registration are a tribute to the work of this Committee which was generously assisted by the efforts of our two BOD members, Machiko Fukuhara and Han Buxin, from Japan and China, respectively. At the Melbourne Congress itself, a Roundtable was organized by Fanny Chung to facilitate the building of collegiality among delegates from participating countries and to discuss research and other issues within the region.

Invitations were sent out to all Asian delegates registered for the Congress and the one-hour meeting was attended by 37 delegates from Asia (including China, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Japan, Korea, Malaysia, Pakistan, Philippines, Singapore, and Taiwan) as well as those interested in Asian Psychology (from Australia, UK and US). The topics and issues that were raised included forming research interest groups and regional subgroups, developing student and faculty exchanges, mentorship, professional qualification and standards issues, and extending the age limit of the ARTS program. Due to the highly successful nature of this event, similar planning is also under way to utilise the next International Congress of Psychology in Capetown in 2012 for like purposes.

Perhaps the most impressive result of these initiatives and the Melbourne ICAP combined is that IAAP's membership from countries coming under the umbrella of the Rest of the World is now greater than that from any other sector.

### ***IAAP's General Membership***

Notwithstanding any of the above, perhaps the biggest single aspect that has affected the Office of President the most has been the creation of the IAAPlistserv which has put me in direct email contact with the whole of IAAP's membership. This person-to-person contact has had an enormous impact by giving voice to members in a way that was not previously possible. It has provided an avenue for their raising issues and concerns that needed immediate attention, and afforded positive reinforcement to initiatives which were successful and appreciated. As widely evidenced in the correspondence, the experience was mutually rewarding.

### ***Summary***

In summary, my Presidential term has been one in which the times have required that IAAP expand its horizons in every direction, create a presence in as many new countries as possible that come

under its global umbrella, and innovate and change wherever practicable while at the same time maintaining the Association's core values and traditions and recording its history.

For everyone involved in these and other activities over the past four years, I do want to say what a thrill it has been to work with you and how much I value the whole time we have spent together. Space does not permit me to mention everybody individually but some groups do stand out in this regard. This includes my fellow Officers with whom I have worked in a climate that has encouraged wide diversity of opinion and robust discussion which has always resulted in optimal decision making. I am indebted, too, to the way the Divisions, Committees and Task Forces, and indeed the whole BOD, have been energised, the impressive results attained by the Editors of APIR, APHWB and the Bulletin, and the spectacular achievement of the Melbourne Organizing Committee.

I hope that all these advances collectively will have helped to facilitate a change in the way we as a BOD have come to perceive not only ourselves but also the role that IAAP is playing in the development and advancement of applied psychology globally. On a personal note, there can be no greater privilege in the whole world than to have been part and parcel of all these exhilarating developments (when Angie read this last sentence her exclamation was - WHAT?).

None of this, of course, would have been possible if we did not stand on the shoulders of the Presidents and BODs of the past, and it is to the incoming President and BOD that we hand on the baton and wish them a journey just as exciting as ours has been.

*Warm regards,  
Mike Knowles, President 2006 – 2010, Past-President 2010-2014  
Email: [mike.knowles@buseco.monash.edu.au](mailto:mike.knowles@buseco.monash.edu.au)*

#### Upcoming Conferences

June 30—July 3, 2011—International Association of Cross Cultural Psychology Regional Conference, Istanbul, Turkey  
<http://www.iaccp.org/drupal/node/29>

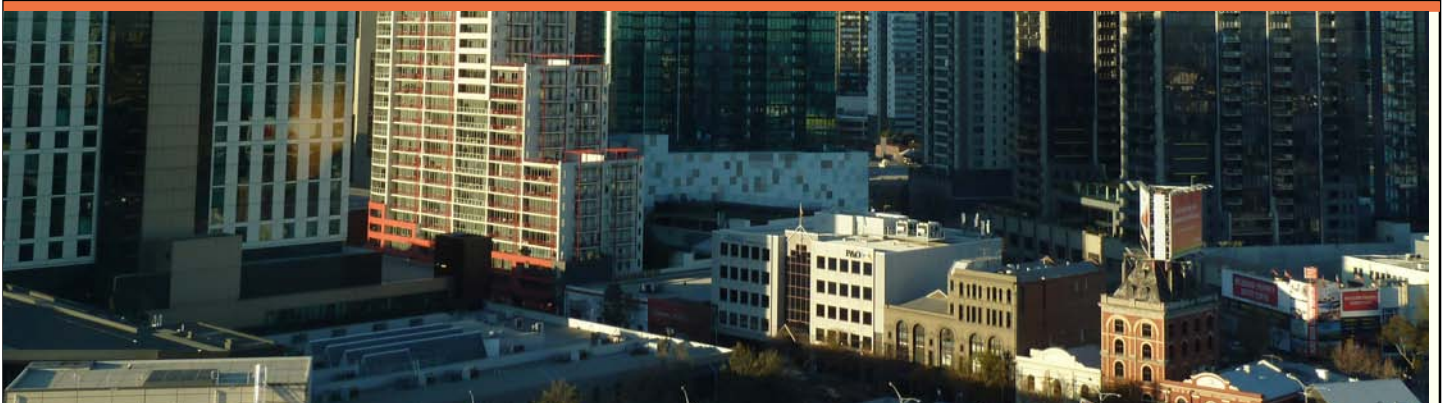
July 4 – 8, 2011—12th European Congress of Psychology, Istanbul, Turkey  
<http://www.ecp2011.org/>

Sometime in 2011—Regional conference in the Caribbean (in the planning stages)

July 22 – 27, 2012—30th International Congress of Psychology, Cape Town, South Africa  
[www.icp2012.com](http://www.icp2012.com)

July 8 – 13, 2014—28th ICAP, Paris, France  
<http://www.icap2014.com/>

Yokohama, Japan was selected as the 2016 site of the International Congress of Psychology.



# IAAP Awards



**Zhang Kan** receives the Award for Distinguished Professional Contributions for his major role of helping to bring about the rapid development of psychology in China and globally. He also chaired the efforts of bringing the first International Conference of Psychology to China.

**Judy Kuriansky** receives the Award for **Distinguished Professional Contributions** for her outstanding contributions as clinical psychologist, radio and television personality, journalist and crisis counselor bringing the benefits of psychology to those who need it most. She also chaired the efforts of IAAP as NGO at the United Nations and had an enormous positive impact within a short time period.



**Ralf Schwarzer** receives the Award for Distinguished Scientific Contributions for his academic leadership in the field of health psychology, his extremely productive career, and his strong contribution to science by founding three new journals – among them Applied Psychology: Health and Well-Being

**Nigel Nicholson** receives the Award for Distinguished Scientific Contributions for his long career of exemplary contributions to applied areas of psychology, such as absence, careers, career transitions, labor union participation, leadership and evolutionary psychology.



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## Task Force on Regional Development in Asia

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### ***Open Meeting Held at ICAP, Melbourne, July 14, 2010***

The Task Force on Regional Development in Asia held an open meeting during the 27th International Congress of Applied Psychology in Melbourne from 1:00-2:00 pm on July 14, 2010. Invitations were sent out to all Asian delegates registered for the Congress. The one-hour meeting was attended by 37 delegates from Asia (including China, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Japan, Korea, Malaysia, Pakistan, Philippines, Singapore, and Taiwan) as well those interested in Asian Psychology (from Australia, UK and US). In addition to a brief introduction to the IAAP and a round of introductions of the participants, there was enthusiastic discussion about the usefulness of the Task Force. The topics/issues that were raised included forming research interest groups and regional subgroups, developing student and faculty exchanges, mentorship, professional qualifications and standards issues, and extending the age limit of the ARTS (Advanced Research Training Seminars) program. The participants appreciated the opportunity to meet one another in the open meeting and were supportive of having similar meetings at future ICAPs. Following the Melbourne meeting, a list of the participants will be compiled and a follow-up survey on research interests and professional issues will be sent to the participants and other IAAP Asian members. We hope to provide a platform for IAAP members from Asia and those interested in applied psychology in Asia to build up connections and collaboration on research and professional exchanges. We look forward to your active response when we send out the survey.

*Report by Fanny M. Cheung, Convener*

# Results of the 2010 Board Elections for Secretary-General, Treasurer and Members-at-Large

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The Board of Directors of the International Association of Applied Psychology (IAAP) met in Melbourne, Australia, on the 10th and 11th of July, 2010. In accordance with the IAAP Constitution, the Board voted on the nominations that had been submitted earlier to the Committee on Elections for the following positions: Secretary-General, Treasurer, and Member-at-Large.

You will find below the results of the Board elections held in Melbourne as well as a list of the Officers and a list of the Members-at-Large for 2010-2014.

## **Secretary-General**

Janel Gauthier (Canada) was re-elected Secretary-General for a second 4-year term.

## **Treasurer**

Elizabeth Nair (Singapore) was re-elected Treasurer for a second 4-year term.

## **Members-at-Large**

Martha Givaudan (Mexico), Regina M. Maluf (Brazil), and Robert Wood (Australia) were re-elected for a second 8-year term.

Marino Bonaiuto (Italy), Fanny Cheung (Hong Kong), Sylvia Koller (Brazil), Gary Latham (Canada), Paul Martin (Australia), Pedro Neves (Portugal), Kyoko Noguchi (Japan), and Christine Roland-Lévy (France) were elected for a first 8-year term, renewable once.

A total of ten Members-at-Large retired from office at the end of the International Congress of Applied Psychology in Melbourne. Those members were: Norman Abeles (USA), Bruce Avolio (USA), Elias Besevegis (Greece), Mirilia Bonnes (Italy), Miriam Erez (Israel), Machiko Fukuhara (Japan), James Georgas (Greece), Milton D. Hakel (USA), Raphael Huguenin (Switzerland), and Anna Leonova (Russia).

## **List of IAAP Officers for 2010-2014**

Fowler, Raymond D. (USA), President  
Knowles, Michael (Australia), Past-President  
Peiró, José M. (Spain), President-Elect  
Gauthier, Janel (Canada), Secretary-General  
Nair, Elizabeth (Singapore), Treasurer  
Prieto, José M. (Spain), Communication Officer

## **List of Members-at-Large for 2010-2014**

Rubén Ardila (Colombia)	Judy Kuriansky (USA)	Janak Pandey (India)
John Berry (Canada)	Gary Latham (Canada)	Ubolwanna Pavakanun (Thailand)
Marino Bonaiuto (Italy)	Ingrid Lunt (United Kingdom)	Glyn Roberts (Norway)
Heliodoro Carpintero (Spain)	María Regina Maluf (Brazil)	Christine Roland-Lévy (France)
Fanny Cheung (Hong Kong)	Paul Martin (Australia)	Tuomo Tikkanen (Finland)
Saths Cooper (South Africa)	Eunice McCarthy (Ireland)	Wang Zhong Ming (China)
Martha Givaudan (Mexico)	Jitendra Mohan (India)	Robert Wood (Australia)
Buxin Han (China)	Gabriel Moser (France)	
Terry Hartig (Sweden)	Jonh C. Munene (Uganda)	
Deanne N. den Hartog (The Netherlands)	Pedro Neves (Portugal)	
	Kyoko Noguchi (Japan)	

*Submitted on behalf of the Chair of the Committee on Elections, Michael Frese.*

# Election of IAAP Fellows

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To be elected as an IAAP Fellow is one of the highest honours that our Association can confer upon its members, and in turn it is an honour for me to announce those elected as such at the Closing Ceremony of the Melbourne Congress.

Our constitution states that a nominee should be: "a distinguished psychologist who has made substantial contributions to applied psychology. Candidates for Fellow status must be qualified for Full Member status in IAAP and must have at least five years of professional experience. A Fellow is also a Full Member, and pays the same dues unless the Board of Directors directs otherwise".

Potential Fellows may be nominated by the IAAP Executive Committee, Presidents of Divisions on behalf of their Division, any Member of the Board of Directors, or any Member of the Association.

Criteria for election may include but are not limited to the following: publications, innovations, professional service, demonstrated leadership at the national or international level, journal editorship and awards.

A call for nominations is normally made during the year preceding an IAAP Congress when Nominators are invited to contact a potential Nominee to determine interest. If the Nominee assents, the Nominee sends his/her CV to the Nominator who writes a letter of nomination and submits the letter of nomination and the Nominee's curriculum vitae to the Chair of the Fellows Committee.

The Executive Committee acts as the Fellows Committee, with the Past-President as Chair, and the President may add additional members to the Committee such as Division members appointed as Divisional Fellows Chairs. Members of the Fellows Committee and the Executive Committee cannot be nominated for the status of Fellow during their term of office.

All nominations approved by the Fellows Committee should be approved by the Board of Directors.

As at the Melbourne Congress it was a pleasure to announce the election of the following IAAP Fellows:

Neil Anderson	Esther Greenglass	Virginia Schein
Bruce Avolio	David Guest	Heikki Summala
David Bartram	Milton Hakel	Robert J. Vallerand
Rabi Bhagat	Ronald Hambleton	Zhongming Wang
David Chan	Juri Hanin	Michael Wessells
Rita Claes	Cigdem Kagitcibasi	Allan Williams
Paul Coetsier	Allen Kraut	
Rocio Fernandez-Ballesteros	Paul Martin	

In closing I wish to thank Miriam Erez heartily who did a sterling job in Chairing the 2006-2010 Fellows Committee but regrettably was unable to attend the Melbourne Congress.

*Mike Knowles*  
Chair, 2006-2010 Fellows Committee  
Email: [mike.knowles@buseco.monash.edu.au](mailto:mike.knowles@buseco.monash.edu.au)

Some people see what is and ask, "why?" He saw what was not and asked, "why not?"

—Robert Kennedy at the funeral of John F. Kennedy—

# Call for Bids for Organizing the 2018 ICAP is Being Extended with New Deadlines

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I am very pleased to inform you that the International Association of Applied Psychology (IAAP) has received bids for organizing the International Congress of Applied Psychology (IACP) in 2018. However, I must also let you know that IAAP has decided to solicit more bids before selecting a host for organizing the 2018 ICAP. In other words, the call for bids for hosting the 2018 ICAP is being extended. So, if you thought earlier about submitting a bid for hosting the 2018 ICAP and did not have the time to do it, here is your chance. You have until the end of summer 2011 to submit an application for hosting the 2018 ICAP. The application form is available on the IAAP website (<http://www.iaapsy.org/index.php?page=Guidelines>) and the procedure to follow is described below.

The decision about deferring the selection of a bid for hosting the 2018 ICAP and extending the call for bids was made at the meeting of the IAAP Board of Directors held in Melbourne on the 10th and 11th of July, 2010. The Board will review, discuss and vote on the bids at the next meeting of the IAAP Board of Directors, which will be held July, 2012 in Cape Town, South Africa.

The International Congress of Applied Psychology (ICAP) is held every four years, alternating every other year with the International Congress of Psychology (ICP) which is also held every four years. The ICAP is organized under the auspices of the International Association of Applied Psychology (IAAP). The ICP is organized under the auspices of the International Union of Psychological Science (IUPsyS).

It takes many years to plan and organize an ICAP. For this reason, the IAAP Board of Directors considers proposals and chooses a host for an ICAP eight years before the event is held. It is then the responsibility of the host (and its scientific community) to organize the Congress – including developing the program, issuing calls for participation, publicizing the Congress, arranging accommodations, arranging special programming, and usually arranging additional funding through grants, sponsorship, and the like.

## ***Who may submit a bid to host an ICAP?***

Any national psychological association/society or network of psychological associations/societies in a given country may submit a proposal for organizing an ICAP.

Any IAAP Full Member, Fellow, Honorary Member, or Student Member may submit a bid for organizing an ICAP in cooperation with a national psychological association/society or network of psychological associations/societies.

Members of the IAAP Board of Directors may encourage a national psychological association/society or a network of psychological associations/societies to submit a bid for organizing an ICAP. However, they may not become actively involved in the submission of a proposal made by a national psychological body or network of national psychological bodies in the country where they work or reside.

## ***How may you determine the feasibility of hosting an ICAP in your country/city?***

To establish the feasibility of hosting an ICAP before submitting an application, you might begin with an overview of your country/city as a Congress venue:

## ***Is there a conference venue to host at least 3000 participants?***

Are there sufficient hotel rooms (approx. 1,200) close to the conference venue that allow a range of rates (or is transportation to the conference venue easy and frequent)?

## ***How are countries/cities selected?***

If you believe your country/city would be appropriate for hosting an ICAP, you may wish to submit an application. It is the IAAP Board of Directors that votes for the selection. Although it is hard to

predict just what features of a proposal define the voting outcome, the Board of Directors typically takes the following items into account (the order of the items which are listed here is not necessarily in the order of importance):

Geographical rotation among continents and countries for the Congress. – In an attempt to guarantee broad geographical coverage, the Board of Directors will be likely to favour applications that enable access across the major regions of the world. An additional factor is the location of large concentrations of psychologists. Therefore, some regions may be chosen more frequently than others. For your information, here follows a list of recent and forthcoming Congress venues:

- 1974 Canada (Montreal)
- 1978 Germany (Munich)
- 1982 Scotland (Edinburgh)
- 1986 Israel (Jerusalem)
- 1990 Japan (Kyoto)
- 1994 Spain (Madrid)
- 1998 U.S.A. (San Francisco)
- 2002 Singapore
- 2006 Greece (Athens)
- 2010 Australia (Melbourne)
- 2014 France (Paris)

The scientific community in the Congress country. – It is responsible for the scientific program: You should provide evidence that the scientific community in your country is willing and sufficiently able to develop a strong and balanced scientific program with broad international representation.

Scientific exchange. – Developing a good program also requires communication with scientists all over the world. Is there a strong tradition of efficient scientific exchange between your country and the scientific world?

Communication. – There is a requirement for intensive and frequent communication between the Congress Organizers and the IAAP Officers. For example, the overall structure of the scientific program and other Congress details need to be discussed. It is therefore important that you can guarantee good communication with the IAAP Officers and particularly with the IAAP President.

Costs for participating in the Congress are another factor. The IAAP Board of Directors will expect that the Congress registration fee will be reasonable, that there is a range of good hotel rates (particularly including inexpensive ones), and that travel costs can be kept as low as possible. For your information, the registration fees for IAAP 2002 (Singapore), 2006 (Athens) and 2010 (Melbourne) using early bird registration as reference were:

	IAAP Members	Non-Members	Developing Countries	Students
Singapore	515 S\$(324 € / 283 US\$) <sup>1</sup>	600 S\$(378 € / 330 US\$) <sup>1</sup>	n/a	130 S\$(82 € / 72 US\$) <sup>1</sup>
Athens	365 €(434 US\$) <sup>2</sup>	415 €(494 US\$) <sup>2</sup>	250 €(298 US\$) <sup>2</sup>	150 €(179 US\$) <sup>2</sup>
Melbourne	890 A\$(570 € / 792 US\$) <sup>3</sup>	975 A\$(624 € / 868 US\$) <sup>3</sup>	560 A\$(358 € / 498 US\$) <sup>3</sup>	350 A\$(224 € / 312 US\$) <sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup>As an indication, 1 S\$ = 0.63 € or 0.55 US\$ as at February 2002.

<sup>2</sup>As an indication, 1 € = 1.19 US\$ as at February 2006.

<sup>3</sup>As an indication, 1 AU\$ = 0.64 € or 0.89 US\$ as at February 2010.

Despite efforts to keep costs low, travel is expensive for young psychologists, and for psychologists from the developing world and transition countries (e.g., India, Namibia, Yemen). It is therefore important to provide a plan that will guarantee special fees, housing, and support for those colleagues. This plan should be clearly outlined in the budget.

A balanced budget needs to be provided in outline. According to the IAAP Rules of Procedure, the local Organising Committee is entirely responsible for covering costs (in case of surplus, the IAAP Rules of Procedure provide information about the procedure to be followed). Thus, it is important to show realistically how the income (registration fees and other) will cover your costs. It may be helpful to consult the preceding organisers of Congresses in drafting the budget.

Remember the budget needs to cover the travel expenses of IAAP Officers Congress site visits. There are three types of site visits. The aim of the first type is to evaluate the appropriateness of holding an ICAP in the country/city selected by the IAAP Board of Directors and includes all the IAAP Officers. It consists of one visit that is typically scheduled within one year from the time the Board has selected the winner's bid. The aim of the second type is to monitor progress of the Congress Organizing Committee and includes up to three visits by one of the Officers. The aim of the third type is to review progress of the Congress Organizing Committee and includes all the IAAP Officers. That visit is typically held some 12 to 18 months ahead of the actual Congress.

The International Congresses of Applied Psychology adheres strictly to the International Council for Science (ICSU) principle of "free circulation of scientists" (ICSU Statute 5). Provide evidence that any scientist, from whatever country, will be allowed to enter your country without special requirements (except for the regular passport and visa). Based on former bids, it is a good idea to include an official letter from your country's government (possibly, the Ministry/Department of Foreign Affairs), stating explicitly that your country adheres to the ICSU principle of free circulation of scientists.

### ***So, you have decided to submit a bid: What do you need to do and when?***

Bids for organizing the 2018 ICAP will be considered by the IAAP Board of Directors during a meeting to be held in July 2012 in Cape Town, South Africa. The following describes the procedure to follow for submitting a bid for the 2018 ICAP.

### **Seafarers Bridge with Melbourne Convention Center in the background**





## WHAT TO DO

## WHEN

Send a formal letter of intent to the President of IAAP, Dr. Raymond D. Fowler, expressing the willingness to organize an ICAP for year 2018: Dr. Raymond D. Fowler 8276 Caminito Maritimo La Jolla, CA 92037 U.S.A. This letter should be signed by the President or the Secretary-General of the national psychological society/association or network of national psychological societies/associations proposing to organize the 2018 ICAP.

Before March 1, 2011

Fill out the Application Form for Submitting a Bid for an International Congress of Applied Psychology and send it to the Secretary-General of IAAP. The form is available on the IAAP website (<http://www.iaapsy.org>) and on request from the Secretary-General of IAAP ([janel.gauthier@psy.ulaval.ca](mailto:janel.gauthier@psy.ulaval.ca)).

Before September 1, 2011

Submit six hard copies of the complete congress bid pack to the Secretary-General of IAAP: Prof. Janel Gauthier, IAAP Secretary-General, École de psychologie, Pavillon Félix-Antoine-Savard, 2325 rue des Bibliothèques, Université Laval, Québec (Québec) G1V 0A6, CANADA.

Before October 1, 2011

Construct a temporary web page to provide Members of the Board of Directors with on-line access to the full application file and forward the URL address to access the web page to the Secretary-General ([janel.gauthier@psy.ulaval.ca](mailto:janel.gauthier@psy.ulaval.ca)) who will pass it on to Board Members.

Before November 1, 2011

Prepare a brief audio-visual presentation to highlight your proposal and be ready to answer questions from Board Members. As a proposer, you will be invited to make a presentation to the Board of Directors on July 26, 2012 (date and time to be confirmed) Following your presentation, you will be invited to answer questions from the Board. Typically, proposers get 10 minutes to make their presentation and Board Members get 5 minutes to ask questions about the proposal.

Before July 26, 2012

Prepare at least 10 printed copies of the full proposal and 45 printed copies of a handout summarising your proposal. You will be required to make those documents available to the Board of Directors when you make your presentation in Cape Town on July 26, 2012 (date to be confirmed).

Before July 26, 2012

Come to the meeting of the IAAP Board of Directors in Cape Town and bring copies of your bid and handout along with you. The Secretary-General will let you know about the time and place of the meeting in July 2012.

July 26, 2010



## ***How will your application be processed?***

Bids for hosting the 2018 ICAP will be carefully reviewed by the IAAP Officers and the Board of Directors as follows:

The Secretary-General will send a copy of your application file to each IAAP Officer for review. October 2011

IAAP Officers will review your application and have preliminary discussions before it goes to the Board. November 2011

Board Members will be invited to visit the web page you have constructed to provide on-line access to your application file. November 2011

Board Members will listen to your presentation and ask you questions. July 26, 2012

Board Members will discuss the merits of your proposal. July 26, 2012

The voting, which is final, will follow. If there are many proposals, the Board will vote in two steps: a first vote to reduce the number of applicants to two, followed by a second vote to determine the conference venue outcome. July 26, 2012

At least four of the current IAAP Officers, at the expense of the applicant, will visit the site where the ICAP is to be held to determine if it is suitable: If they find that it is, they will provide preliminary advice to the organizers concerning the preparations needed for a successful organization of a Congress. If the selected site proves unsuitable, the applicant will be invited to propose an alternate site. If no suitable site is found, the bid acceptance will be withdrawn. In that case, the applicant with the next highest number of votes may be selected. As soon as possible after the meeting of the Board of Directors in Cape Town (i.e., no later than one year after the Board meeting).

A document entitled Manual for Organizing an International Congress of Applied Psychology (ICAP) under the sponsorship of the International Association of Applied Psychology (IAAP) is available online at the IAAP website: <http://www.iaapsy.org>. You will find in it useful information about what you will need to do to as host of an ICAP.

*Submitted by Janel Gauthier, Ph.D., Secretary-General*



# Executive Summary of IAAP Project in Lesotho, Africa--February-April, 2010: Girls' Empowerment Programme

One of the special projects undertaken by the United Nations NGO representatives for IAAP includes the development and evaluation of a camp for out-of-school girls in Lesotho, Africa. This project started when IAAP UN NGO representative, Dr. Judy Kuriansky, who is also on the Board of US Doctors for Africa and director of their psychosocial programming, was invited as one of the selected experts at a special forum held by United States Doctors for Africa in Los Angeles, California for First Ladies of Africa to exchange information about their health projects. Dr. Judy connected with the First Lady of Lesotho, Mrs. Mathato Mosisili, wife of the Prime Minister of Lesotho,



who asked her to help further develop their Psycho-Social Camp for OVCs (Orphans and Vulnerable Children) and to include a formal evaluation component. The team of IAAP reps met with the Lesothan mission and began planning the project. Members each took a role, under the leadership of Dr. Kuriansky with Dr. Berry. Dr. Butler headed the evaluation team and Dr. Simon led a nutrition component, with Dr. Reichman and Dr. Walker handling logistics, budgeting and coordination.

On behalf of IAAP, at the First Lady's invitation, Dr. Kuriansky, in her role as an internationally noted clinical psychologist and faculty member of Columbia University Teachers College in New York City, undertook the clinical aspects of the project and connected with various other NGOs and partnerships. Dr. Mary O'Neill Berry, with her skills as an organizational psychologist, oversaw the evaluation package and helped with coordination and connection with NGOs. She also traveled to Lesotho for planning sessions in February, 2010 and for the implementation of the new camp design in April, 2010.

The camp process evolved in an exceptionally interesting way as the project proceeded with more partnerships being brought on board, consistent with the multi-stakeholder approach at the United Nations. Drs. Kuriansky and Berry met on the ground with innumerable NGOs, government officials, UN officers and others, including the Clinton Foundation, The U.S. President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), and the United Nation's Children's Fund (UNICEF), in order to plan the project. The process evolved into an outstanding model of program intervention development, collaboration, and sustainable development.

The attendees at the 2010 Camp were 40 girls, the majority aged 18-22 years who were dropouts from secondary school (primarily for economic reasons, since secondary school is fee-based in Lesotho). The focus of the 2010 Camp was on HIV/AIDS prevention and risk reduction, with components on Nutrition and on Income Generating Activities ("...crucial to resist being seduced into 'transactional sex' for money for food, clothes, or school," notes Dr. Kuriansky). In addition, a component was

included, with lectures and handouts, on a law passed in 2006 in Lesotho which was a major step toward Gender Equality. The Legal Capacity of Married Persons Act assured that married women are no longer legally categorized as “children” and no longer need their husbands’ permission to apply for a loan, get medical insurance, or purchase property.

### ***Multiple Stakeholder Involvement***

A major step in the development of the 2010 Camp was the involvement of multiple stakeholders. The final group of partners in the conduct of the April 2010 Camp were The International Association for Applied Psychology (IAAP) taking the lead to connect others with The Office of the First Lady of Lesotho; the Lesotho Ministry for Gender, Youth, Sports and Recreation; the Lesotho Girl Guides Association; Global Camps Africa (GCA); U.S. Doctors for Africa; and others. The staff from the Lesotho team went for training in South Africa at Global Camps Africa, at the introduction of Drs. Berry and Kuriansky. This turned out to be an exceptional model for the camp implementation. Besides program development, funding opportunities were explored through meetings in South Africa and Lesotho. Some financial support was secured from the Irish Embassy in Lesotho and from IAAP. This partnership represents a unique collaboration between multiple NGOs and multiple government departments, representing a model of a “public-public partnership.”

### ***Evaluation of the Office of the First Lady’s Camp, April 2010: Girls’ Empowerment Programme***

The overall evaluation of the IAAP team was that the Camp was a significant success: the formatting (of life skills, theatre and adventure modules) was exceptional and the presentation of the modules was engaging for the girls and the coaches (counselors). The processes went smoothly, the team worked exceptionally well together, the facilities were excellent, and the girls were observed to enjoy the camp, benefit greatly, bond well, and be enthusiastic about their future. It was most outstanding to note desired but unexpected outcomes: (1) that the girls spontaneously mentioned that they would like to be Camp coaches (e.g. counselors); (2) that the girls



spontaneously said that they would like to spread their lessons learned to peers in their villages; and (3) that the girls were receptive to testing for HIV/AIDS.

Overview: It had been determined through extensive literature review that few programs in Africa of this nature had been formally evaluated. One evaluation conducted collaboratively by members of Harvard School of Public Health in partnership with a South Africa group had just been administered but not yet analyzed. Surprisingly, many other PEPFAR-funded programs had not been scientifically evaluated with questionnaires that were validated for the local culture. In this case, for the Lesotho project, an evaluation protocol, including quantitative and qualitative items, was administered to the camp participants before and after the camp, in order to determine the impact of the camp and changes in key variables over the time of the experience. The instruments used were selected on the basis of the following criteria: (1) related to the camp activities and intentions (e.g. HIV risk reduction, skill building, and assessment of income generating activities); (2) developed by reliable institutions (e.g. the United States National Institute of Mental Health); (3) included questions from other instruments used in similar settings with similar interventions that could potentially show change and that could serve as comparison data (e.g. risk reduction peer education camps run by the aforementioned South African Peer Education Center in collaboration with Harvard School of Public Health, and teen peer sexuality education groups run by Dr. Judy

Kuriansky in conjunction with Planned Parenthood in America); (4) broadly used in other research projects to serve as comparison data (e.g. the Rosenberg Self-Esteem Scale); (5) other questions devised by the team that appeared relevant to the intervention material; (6) discussions with, and recommendations by experts in the field who have worked in Africa settings with youth.

## **Procedure**

Evaluation instruments were administered in group settings, with coaches offering assistance where needed. Some questionnaires were in Sesotho, others in English only, and some in both languages. In cases where questionnaires were in English only, coaches translated the questions aloud in Sesotho.

## ***Selected Specific Outcomes Based on the Evaluation.***

### **Self-Esteem Ratings (Rosenberg Scale)**

The majority of the respondents (63%) showed pre-post improvement in self-esteem, with the respondents who scored "Low" on the scale at the beginning of the Camp, all showing improvement.

### ***Overall Satisfaction with the Camp***

Over 80% of the respondents responded that they were "Very Satisfied" overall with their experience in the camp, with a further 13% saying "Satisfied." No respondent rated herself as "Dissatisfied" with the Camp overall.

### ***The Assessment of Income-Generating Activities***

The girls reported a desire to return to school and continue their education, mentioning long-term goals which all referred to a profession (e.g. nurse, teacher, accountant or lawyer). Nearly all the girls (e.g. about 95%) do not presently work but have ideas about what they can do to earn money to reach their goals. A quarter of the girls reported that they can plant and sell vegetables; another quarter thought about starting a business (e.g. handicrafts); others said they can rear pigs or poultry (layers). A few said they could sew and sell clothes. The most popular ideas about how they could make money short-term was to plant and sell vegetables (potatoes, fruits), and to rear poultry (to sell eggs and use the money from selling the eggs to buy more layers). A few also mentioned that they could make money by rearing pigs. The vast majority – eight out of ten – were optimistic (i.e. rated themselves as "very confident") that they would achieve their dream.

## **Documentation**

The camp activities and interviews with participants and staff were videotaped, including questions about expectations and experiences. Some responses are in English while others are in Sesotho. A 3 ½ minute new story is currently available. A longer version is in the process of being edited, based on discussions between the team members. These will be used for (1) presentations by the First Lady, the American partners or other OFLA staff members; (2) fundraising for the camp; and (3) promotion of the model.

### ***Immediately Following the Camp***

Almost half of the Camp attendees attended a subsequent two-week workshop on Income Generating Activities conducted by the Lesotho Ministry for Gender, Youth, Sports and Recreation (the same Ministry whose staff provided an introduction to such activities as part of the Camp program). On the last day of that Workshop, the girls were given the opportunity to be voluntarily tested for HIV/AIDS (confidential testing and counseling were provided by PSI, a prominent testing company in Lesotho); of the 19 attendees, a high proportion (e.g. 17) agreed to be tested. This result is a vote of confidence in the efficacy of the Camp, suggesting that the girls felt sufficiently empowered to get tested and know their HIV/AIDS status, constituting critical information for their future health and well-being.

The IAAP welcomes input from other IAAP members about their similar work. For example, it was identified at the recent ICAP meeting that another IAAP board member was doing some similar work in Africa. Such connections are valuable in the mission of IAAP to bring its members and projects together.

# The Universal Declaration of Ethical Principles for Psychologists: A Truly Living Document

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As Chair of the Committee on Ethics, I had the opportunity to highlight some of the latest developments concerning the Universal Declaration of Ethical Principles for Psychologists in a written report submitted to the Board of Directors of the International Association of Applied Psychology (IAAP) for the meeting held in Melbourne on the 10th and 11th of July, 2010. Being also the former Chair of the Ad Hoc Joint Committee for the Development of the Universal Declaration of Ethical Principles for Psychologists, it was a privilege and an honor for me to tell the Board about those developments. The following is a summary of my report on the Universal Declaration to the Board.

The Universal Declaration of Ethical Principles for Psychologists (2008) was developed over a period of six years by an international Ad Hoc Joint Committee, working under the auspices of the International Union of Psychological Science (IUPsyS), the International Association of Applied Psychology (IAAP) and the International Association for Cross-Cultural Psychology (IACCP). It was unanimously adopted by the IAAP Board of Directors and the IUPsyS General Assembly at their own respective meetings in Berlin in 2008. I am delighted to announce that it was also adopted by the Executive Council of the International Association for Cross-Cultural Psychology in Melbourne in July 2010. To understand why IACCP adopted the Universal Declaration two years after IAAP and IUPsyS, it is important to remember that this international project was already under way when IACCP was invited to join in. As a matter of fact, an invitation to co-sponsor the project was extended to IACCP in 2004, i.e., two years after the proposal to develop a universal declaration had been approved by IUPsyS and IAAP. Inputs and guidance from cross-cultural psychology have been invaluable in the drafting the Universal Declaration.

The Universal Declaration was the focus of a presentation at the 61st Annual United Nations DPI/NGO Conference on "Reaffirming Human Rights", UNESCO, Paris, 3-5 September, 2008. For further details, see the following articles:

Gauthier, J. (2008, September). The Universal Declaration of Ethical Principles for Psychologists. Presented at the United Nations DPI/NGO Conference in Paris. *Psychology International*, 19(4). October 2008. (Published by APA International Affairs). Available at <http://www.apa.org/international/pi/1008gauthier.html>

Gauthier, J. (2009). Universal Ethical Principles and Human Rights: Building a Better World Globally. *Journal of Counselling Psychology*. 22(1), 25-32.

Kuriansky, J., Gauthier, J., & Wetzel, J.W. (2009, January). IAAP and the United Nation's Meeting on Human Rights. *IAAP Bulletin: The International Association of Applied Psychology*, 21(1), 4 pages.

Psychology organizations have begun to endorse, ratify or adopt the Universal Declaration. In 2008, for example, it was adopted by the Psychological Society of South Africa, and ratified by the Canadian Psychological Association. It was also adopted in 2008 by the Interamerican Society of Psychology, which went one step further than any other psychology organization: in 2009, it approved an amendment to its Constitution to require compliance from its membership with the Universal Declaration. For further information regarding this latest development, see the following article: Ferrero, A., & Gauthier, J. (2009). Desarrollo y adopción de la Declaración Universal de principios Éticos para Psicólogas y Psicólogos [The development and adoption of the Universal Declaration of Ethical Principles for Psychologists]. *Boletín SIP*, 90(March).

A "culture-sensitive" model has been developed to assist psychologists in applying the Universal Declaration of Ethical Principles for Psychologists in creating or reviewing a code of ethics. For further details, see the following article: Gauthier, J., Pettifor, J., & Ferrero, A. (2010). The universal declaration of ethical principles for psychologists: A culture-sensitive model for creating and reviewing a code of ethics. *Ethics and Behavior*, 20(3&4), 1-18.

In 2009, the first workshop on how to use the Universal Declaration of Ethical Principles for Psychologists to develop or revise a code of ethics was presented at the First South-Eastern European regional Conference of Psychology in Sofia, Bulgaria. The workshop leaders were: Janel Gauthier (IAAP), Geoff Lindsay (European Federation of Psychologists' Associations), Yesim Korkut (Turkish Psychological Association), and Steve Behnke (American Psychological Association).

The Universal Declaration is being used by national psychology organizations to develop or revise codes of ethics. For example, the Guatemalan Psychological College is using the Universal Declaration as a template to develop its first code of ethics. The Chair of the Ethics Working Group for the Interamerican Psychological Society, Andrea Ferrero, and I had a working session with the members of their Committee on Ethics during the Congress of the Interamerican Psychological Society in Guatemala in 2009. Andrea is responsible for the follow-up.

New applications of the Universal Declaration of Ethical Principles (2008) are emerging. Indeed, researchers and practitioners have begun to use the Universal Declaration as a framework for discussing ethical issues from an international perspective and to offer recommendations of global value. One fine example of such an application can be found in a recent article by Fitzgerald, Hunter, Hadjistavropoulos, and Koocher (2010). In their article, the authors examine ethical issues relating to the growing practice of internet-based psychotherapy through the lens of the Universal Declaration of Ethical Principles for Psychologists. On the basis of their findings, they also make recommendations intended to guide mental health practitioners who are considering involvement in the provision of internet-based services. For more details, see Fitzgerald, T.D., Hunter, P.V., Hadjistavropoulos, T., & Koocher, G.P. (2010). Ethical and legal considerations for internet-based psychotherapy. *Cognitive Behaviour Therapy*, 34, 1-15.

All of those examples are encouraging as they are showing that the Universal Declaration of Ethical Principles for Psychologists is truly a living document.

As the former Chair of the Ad Hoc Joint Committee for the Development of the Universal Declaration of Ethical Principles for Psychologists, I also had the opportunity to discuss the Universal Declaration of Ethical Principles for Psychologists at regional and international conferences:

Gauthier, J. (Chair) (2009, June-July). The New Universal Declaration of Ethical Principles for Psychologists: What Does It Mean to Psychology, Societies and Humanity? Invited symposium at the 32nd Congress of the Society of Interamerican Psychology, Guatemala, Central America.

Gauthier, J. (Chair) (2009, June-July). Relevance of the Newly Adopted Universal Declaration of Ethical Principles for Psychologists for Peace and Democracy in Today's Changing World. Invited keynote address presented at the 32nd Congress of the Society of Interamerican Psychology, Guatemala, Central America.

Gauthier, J. (2009, July). Relevance of the Universal Declaration of Ethical Principles for Psychologists in the Building of a Better World. Invited keynote address presented at the 11th European Congress of Psychology, Oslo, Norway.

Gauthier, J. (Chair) & Lindsay, G. (Co-Chair) (2009, July). The Adoption of the Universal Declaration of Ethical Principles for Psychologists: Significance to Psychology and Anticipated Impact. Invited symposium at the 11th European Congress of Psychology, Oslo, Norway.

Gauthier, J. (2010, July). The evolution of ethics in psychology: Going international and global. State-of-the-art address presented at the 27th International Congress of Applied Psychology, Melbourne, Australia.

Gauthier, J. (2010, July). The evolution of ethics documents in psychology: Going international. In J. Gauthier (Chair), *Internationalizing ethics in psychology*. Symposium conducted at the 27th International Congress of Applied Psychology, Melbourne, Australia.

In addition, I had the opportunity to discuss the Universal Declaration of Ethical Principles for Psychologists in a number of book chapters:

Gauthier, J., & Pettifor, J. (in press). The evolution of ethics in psychology: Going international and global. In P. R. Martin, F. Cheung, M. Kyrios, L. Littlefield, M. Knowles, B. Overmier, & J. M. Prieto (Eds.), *The IAAP handbook of applied psychology*. Oxford, UK: Wiley Blackwell Publishing.

Gauthier, J., & Pettifor, J. (in press). The tale of two universal declarations: Ethics and human rights. In M.J. Stevens, M.M. Leach, A. Ferrero, Y. Korkut, G. Lindsay (Eds.), *International Handbook of Psychological Ethics*. London: Oxford Press.

Leach, M. M., & Gauthier, J. (in press). Internationalizing the professional ethics curriculum. In F. T. L. Leong, A. Marsella, M. M. Leach, & W. Pickren (Eds.), *Internationalizing the psychology curriculum in the United States: Meeting the challenges of globalization*. New York: Springer.

A number of activities are in the planning stage to promote the Universal Declaration and facilitate its dissemination. Here are some examples:

A call for inviting national psychology organizations to endorse, ratify or adopt the Universal Declaration was made to the General Assembly of the International Union of Psychological Science during the International Congress of Applied Psychology in Melbourne. Targets were set for 2012 and 2014. Furthermore, a similar call will be addressed to regional and international psychology organizations.

A methodology to validate and “certify” translations of the Universal Declaration of Ethical Principles to Psychologists in other languages is under development.

The Universal Declaration of Ethical Principles for Psychologists (2008) is very new. It holds promise for extending psychological practice globally in ways that maintain the highest level of ethical practice, and that incorporate advocacy to eliminate misuse and abuse. The process of developing declarations and guidelines requires much listening and discussion that in itself supports integration and cooperation across national and cultural boundaries. Such processes on an international level make it easier to recognize what we have in common and to recognize what is culture-specific.

The significance of the Universal Declaration of Ethical Principles for Psychologists depends on its recognition and promotion by psychology organizations at national, regional and international levels. All of you hold memberships in several psychology organizations. As a result, you are well positioned to kindly ask them to consider the Universal Declaration for adoption, endorsement or ratification. I encourage you to take an active role in promoting and disseminating the ethical principles that we all stand for in psychology. Let me know if I can be of assistance. I will be happy to help.

#### Reference

Universal Declaration of Ethical Principles for Psychologists (2008). Retrieved April 30, 2010, from the International Union of Psychological Science Web site: <http://www.iupsys.net/index.php/resources/ethics/177-universal-declaration-of-ethical-principles-for-psychologists->

Janel Gauthier  
Chair, Ethics Committee

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## *Applied Psychology: International Review* reaches new heights in Impact Factor ranking!

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We are delighted to announce that the IAAP’s journal *Applied Psychology: International Review* is now ranked in the top 20 journals by impact factor. Its impact factor now stands at 1.811 – this is the highest impact factor in at least the last five years.

This is a result of the hard work and dedication of its editor, Sabine Sonnentag, and the reviewers for AP:IR. We congratulate Sabine on her achievements as editor.



Interested to know which articles contributed towards this year's impact factor? Here are the **Top 10 most cited articles**:

Title: [Refining our understanding of traumatic growth in the face of terrorism: Moving from meaning cognitions to doing what is meaningful](#)

Author(s): Hobfoll SE, Hall BJ, Canetti-Nisim D, et al.

Source: APPLIED PSYCHOLOGY-AN INTERNATIONAL REVIEW-PSYCHOLOGIE APPLIQUEE-REVUE INTERNATIONALE Volume: 56 Issue: 3 Pages: 345-366 Published: JUL 2007

Times Cited: [26](#)

Title: [From theory to intervention: Mapping theoretically derived behavioural determinants to behaviour change techniques](#)

Author(s): Michie S, Johnston M, Francis J, et al.

Source: APPLIED PSYCHOLOGY-AN INTERNATIONAL REVIEW-PSYCHOLOGIE APPLIQUEE-REVUE INTERNATIONALE Volume: 57 Issue: 4 Pages: 660-680 Published: OCT 2008

Times Cited: [19](#)

Title: [Workaholism, burnout, and work engagement: Three of a kind or three different kinds of employee well-being?](#)

Author(s): Schaufeli WB, Taris TW, Van Rhenen W

Source: APPLIED PSYCHOLOGY-AN INTERNATIONAL REVIEW-PSYCHOLOGIE APPLIQUEE-REVUE INTERNATIONALE Volume: 57 Issue: 2 Pages: 173-203 Published: APR 2008

Times Cited: [19](#)

Title: [Modeling health behavior change: How to predict and modify the adoption and maintenance of health behaviors](#)

Author(s): Schwarzer R

Source: APPLIED PSYCHOLOGY-AN INTERNATIONAL REVIEW-PSYCHOLOGIE APPLIQUEE-REVUE INTERNATIONALE Volume: 57 Issue: 1 Pages: 1-29 Published: JAN 2008

Times Cited: [19](#)

Title: [Posttraumatic growth and resilience to trauma: Different sides of the same coin or different coins?](#)

Author(s): Westphal M, Bonanno GA

Source: APPLIED PSYCHOLOGY-AN INTERNATIONAL REVIEW-PSYCHOLOGIE APPLIQUEE-REVUE INTERNATIONALE Volume: 56 Issue: 3 Pages: 417-427 Published: JUL 2007

Times Cited: [14](#)

Title: [Who suffers more from job insecurity? A meta-analytic review](#)

Author(s): Cheng GHL, Chan DKS

Source: APPLIED PSYCHOLOGY-AN INTERNATIONAL REVIEW-PSYCHOLOGIE APPLIQUEE-REVUE INTERNATIONALE Volume: 57 Issue: 2 Pages: 272-303 Published: APR 2008

Times Cited: [12](#)

Title: [Dietary planning as a mediator of the intention-behavior relation: An experimental-causal-chain design](#)

Author(s): Reuter T, Ziegelmann JP, Wiedemann AU, et al.

Source: APPLIED PSYCHOLOGY-AN INTERNATIONAL REVIEW-PSYCHOLOGIE APPLIQUEE-REVUE INTERNATIONALE Volume: 57 Pages: 194-207 Supplement: **Suppl. S** Published: JUL 2008

Times Cited: [11](#)

Title: [Evaluating resource gain: Understanding and Misunderstanding posttraumatic growth](#)

Author(s): Tedeschi RG, Calhoun LG, Cann A

Source: APPLIED PSYCHOLOGY-AN INTERNATIONAL REVIEW-PSYCHOLOGIE APPLIQUEE-REVUE INTERNATIONALE Volume: 56 Issue: 3 Pages: 396-406 Published: JUL 2007 Times Cited: [9](#)

Title: [Positive health](#)

Author(s): Seligman MEP

Source: APPLIED PSYCHOLOGY-AN INTERNATIONAL REVIEW-PSYCHOLOGIE APPLIQUEE-REVUE INTERNATIONALE Volume: 57 Pages: 3-18 Supplement: **Suppl. S** Published: JUL 2008

Times Cited: [8](#)

Title: [Growing pains: Commentary on the field of posttraumatic growth and hobfoll and colleagues' recent contributions to it](#)

Author(s): Butler LD

Source: APPLIED PSYCHOLOGY-AN INTERNATIONAL REVIEW-PSYCHOLOGIE APPLIQUEE-REVUE INTERNATIONALE Volume: 56 Issue: 3 Pages: 367-378 Published: JUL 2007

Times Cited: [8](#)

# Divisions of IAAP and 2010-2014 Presidents and Presidents-Elect

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Division 1—Work and Organizational Psychology.

President, Handan Kepir Sinangil, Turkey. [sinangil@boun.edu.tr](mailto:sinangil@boun.edu.tr)

President-Elect, Gary Latham, Canada. [latham@rotman.utoronto.ca](mailto:latham@rotman.utoronto.ca)

Division 2—Psychological Assessment and Evaluation.

President, Tom Oakland, USA. [oakland@coe.ufl.edu](mailto:oakland@coe.ufl.edu)

President-Elect, Jacques Grégoire, Belgium. [jacques.gregoire@uclouvain.be](mailto:jacques.gregoire@uclouvain.be)

Division 3—Psychology and Societal Development.

President, Cigdem Kagitcibasi, Turkey. [ckagit@ku.edu.tr](mailto:ckagit@ku.edu.tr)

President-Elect, Janak Pandey, India. [pandeyjanak@gmail.com](mailto:pandeyjanak@gmail.com)

Division 4—Environmental Psychology.

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President-Elect, P. Wesley Schultz, USA. [wschultz@csusm.edu](mailto:weschultz@csusm.edu)

Division 5—Educational and School Psychology.

President, Kit-Tai Hau, Hong Kong. [kthau@cuhk.edu.hk](mailto:kthau@cuhk.edu.hk)

President-Elect Unknown

Division 6—Clinical and Community Psychology.

President Unknown

President-Elect Unknown

Division 7—Applied Gerontology.

President, Christine Schwarzer, Germany. [schwarzer@phil-fak.uni-duesseldorf.de](mailto:schwarzer@phil-fak.uni-duesseldorf.de)

President-Elect, Florence Denmark, USA. [fdenmark@aol.com](mailto:fdenmark@aol.com)

Division 8—Health Psychology.

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President-Elect, Urte Scholz, Switzerland. [urte.scholz@psychologie.unizh.ch](mailto:urte.scholz@psychologie.unizh.ch)

Division 9—Economic Psychology.

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Division 10—Psychology and Law.

President Unknown.

President-Elect Unknown.

Division 11—Political Psychology.

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President-Elect, Hamdi Muluk, Indonesia. [hammuluk@yahoo.com](mailto:hammuluk@yahoo.com)

Division 12—Sport Psychology.

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President-Elect, Joan Duda, United Kingdom. [J.L.duda@bham.ac.uk](mailto:J.L.duda@bham.ac.uk)

Division 13—Traffic Psychology.

President, Gerald Matthews, USA. [gerald.matthews@uc.edu](mailto:gerald.matthews@uc.edu)

President-Elect, Lisa Dorn, United Kingdom. [l.dorn@cranfield.ac.uk](mailto:l.dorn@cranfield.ac.uk)

Division 14—Applied Cognitive Psychology.  
President, Boris Velichkovsky, Germany. velich@psychologie.tu-dresden.de  
President-Elect Unknown

Division 15—Student Division.  
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President-Elect Unknown

Division 16—Counselling Psychology.  
President, Mark Savickas, USA. ms@neucom.edu  
President-Elect, Maria Eduarda Duarte, Portugal. mecduarte@netcabo.pt

Division 17—Professional Practice.  
President, Amanda Gordon, Australia. msagordon@gmail.com  
President-Elect Unknown

Division 18—History of Applied Psychology.  
President, Heliodoro Carpintero, Spain. h\_carpintero@yahoo.com  
President-Elect Unknown

## Report from Division 5 – Educational, Instructional and School Psychology

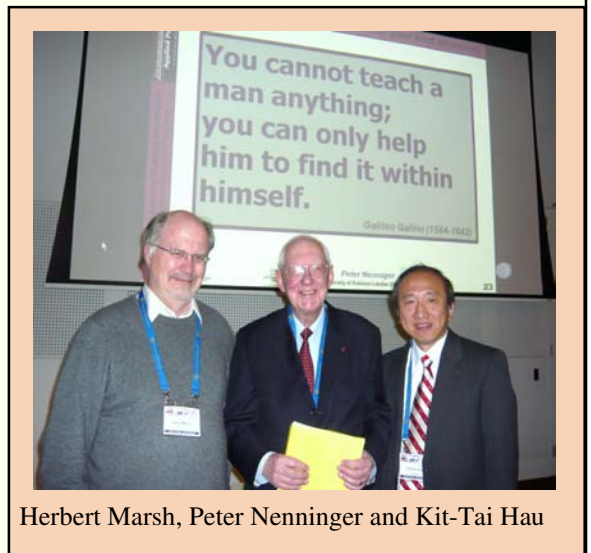
### Division 5 participation in the Melbourne ICAP consisted of:

- State-of-the-Art Address by Peter Nenniger (University of Koblenz-Landau, Germany) and Divisional Invited Addresses by Herbert W. Marsh (Oxford University), Robert Burden (University of Exeter), and Kit-Tai Hau (Chinese University of Hong Kong)
- 15 oral presentation sessions
- 17 symposium and panel discussion/forum sessions

### Divisional business meeting

It was a pleasant surprise to see over 70 participants in our early morning (8:30am) Invited Forum to discuss “The future definition of educational, instructional and school psychology: 2020 and beyond”. The panelists were

Robert Burden, Lyn Littlefield, Herbert W. Marsh, Peter Nenniger, and Thomas Oakland.



Herbert Marsh, Peter Nenniger and Kit-Tai Hau



At ICAP Melbourne Invited Forum, from Left to Right: Herbert Marsh, Peter Nenniger, Robert Burden, Thomas Oakland and Lyn Littlefield

Based on analyses of an incomplete member data set, Peter Nenniger, our Past-President has estimated that among our current divisional members, about 40% are from Europe and 20% from Asia. With respect to the research areas of our division, school (45%) appears as the most highly represented field, followed by education (31%) and instruction (24%). As many members of the division have been heavily engaged in various government consultancies and academic research, we will perhaps aim to build a platform to promote interaction and collaboration among members.

The new Division Board Members (2010-2014) are:

President: Kit-Tai Hau (Chinese University of Hong Kong)

Past-President: Peter Nenniger (University of Koblenz-Landau, Germany)  
President-Elect: Andrew Martin (University of Sydney, Australia)  
Secretary: Marold Woznitza (RWTH Aachen University, Germany)

Here is some brief background on our two newly elected board members:

Andrew Martin, BA (Hons), MEd (Hons), PhD, is Professorial Research Fellow and Australian Research Council Future Fellow at the University of Sydney specializing in motivation, engagement, achievement, and quantitative research methods. He is Associate Editor of the *Journal of Educational Psychology* and the *British Journal of Educational Psychology*.

Marold Woznitza, PhD, is Professor of Education at RWTH Aachen University in Germany specializing in learning and assessment, research methods, and motivational and emotional processes. He is editorial board member of the German journal "Empirische Pädagogik" and advisory board member of the Book Series "New Perspectives on Learning and Instruction" of the European Association for Research on Learning and Instruction (EARLI).

*Submitted by Kit-Tai Hau, President, Division 5*

### ***Psychology of Societal Development, Peace, and Good Governance: Towards a Platform for a Merger of Divisions 3 and 11***

Several divisions of IAAP focus on fields of applied psychology that relate to political processes. Environmental Psychology or Economic Psychology would presumably be mentioned, but most prominently Division 3, the 'Division of Psychology and Societal Development,' and Division 11, the 'Division of Political Psychology.' Division 3 is one of the older divisions of IAAP. Its founding name, changed only recently, was 'Psychology and National Development,' which was meant to stand for a focus on the development of psychology in and for the so-called developing nations. An anti-colonial thrust was part of the agenda of Division 3 from its inception onward. Then came the 1980s with their culmination of the Cold War. In both IAAP and its sister organization, IUPsyS, it became obvious that questions of psychology and peace had too little a place in the program of both organizations. In IUPsyS, after a long struggle, prominently fought by the late Toshio Iritani from Japan, and Ruben Ardila from Columbia, a Committee on the Psychological Study of Peace (CPSP) was inaugurated at that organization's congress in Sydney in 1988. It initially had Adolf Kossakowski at its helm, then the president of the psychological society of the German Democratic Republic. Some three years ago its status as an ad hoc committee of IUPsyS was, however, terminated, for reasons that appear dubious in the eyes of the present author.

In IAAP, US humanistic psychologist Carmi Harari pressed hard for a Division of Peace Psychology without clear-cut success. At the 22nd ICAP at Kyoto, however, a Division 11 was founded as the 'Division of Political Psychology.' Brewster Smith was named its inaugural President. Guided by its subsequent divisional presidents, Michael Wessells, the late Carmi Harari, Di Bretherton, and the author of this opinion piece, the Division of Political Psychology did keep its heart and soul topic, peace psychology, in the program of ICAPs ever since. Never, though, was it able to live up to its nominal agenda in a genuine way; it maybe was not even motivated to vigorously attempt that. Internationally, political psychology is well-housed in the International Society for Political Psychology (ISPP), which hosts large international congresses every year. There, however, peace psychology is a peripheral topic, and a North-America/Europe focus is difficult to overlook.

Neither Division 3 nor Division 11 can, at the present moment, be called thriving divisions. Not just accidentally, both divisions are among those few divisions that do not have a divisional website. The need for an overhaul of the divisional structure of IAAP in the sphere of "Psychology and Policy Making" furthermore became obvious through a peculiarity of the scientific program of the 27th ICAP in Melbourne: In the program quite a number of congress contributions sailed under the rubric of "Division 20—Social and Cultural Issues." Neither Division 3 nor Division 11 was involved in the selection process for the slots of this "division," not the least, because such a division does not exist

in IAAP. Obviously, there is a high demand for dealing with topics of social, cultural, and political relevance that seemingly could not be ascribed easily to Divisions 3 and 11. Quite evidently there, thus, is a great need for what the French call a revirement in the divisional structure of IAAP.

It is this author's strong conviction that such a restructuring can be undertaken most efficiently by merging Divisions 3 and 11 under a name that retains the identity of both divisions, which in my eyes is that of global social justice and peace. What is at stake is essentially a "positive peace" as described in the work of Johan Galtung, and the role of psychology in attaining positive peace. The question of a merger was discussed in the Melbourne business meetings of both divisions, and it should not be all that difficult to unite applied psychologists in IAAP on such a platform, but questions of naming a newly-to be-established unit always bear a multitude of identity-related questions.

The current article is meant to push forward discussions that commenced in Melbourne. The title of it makes a suggestion for naming a merged division dealing with issues that seem to be close to the heart (and to the research agendas) of members of both divisions. I hereby submit it for further discussions among officers and members of the two divisions, and, eventually, of the Board of Directors of IAAP. At the same time I make the suggestion to offer the above mentioned CPSP to become a part of the new division and conduct its bi-annual (odd-year) symposia under the auspices of it and of IAAP.

*Submitted by Klaus Boehnke, Past-President, Division 11, Political Psychology  
Jacobs University Bremen, Germany*

### **Creation of Division 18--History of Applied Psychology**

Submitted by Helio Carpintero, President, Division 18

At the recent IAAP International Congress in Melbourne (July 2010), the Executive Committee of the Association has approved the creation of a new division dedicated to the study of the History of Applied Psychology. It will be the Eighteenth Division of the International Association of Applied Psychology (IAAP).

The History of Psychology has gradually become a field of expertise in psychology over the last decades. Five decades ago, a well known US pioneer in this field, Robert I. Watson, considered it as a neglected area, worthy to be cultivated as the 'new' psychology was then approaching its first centennial. Since then, many positive steps have been taken: important collections of reprinted classical works have been gathered and also proceedings of early international congresses, the creation of a first rate institution dedicated to the specialty (the Archives of the History of Psychology at Akron, Ohio (USA)), and the appearance of journals and associations fully oriented to the research in historical topics are quite a few indicators of the new sensibility of the psychologists toward their own past.

IAAP, our association, was established in 1920, in Paris, as an instrument that could provide for unity and strength to the growing body of applied psychologists that began to work on the various fields in which individual and social demands of a psychological nature began to rise. School children's difficulties, clinical demands for diagnosis and therapy, forensic problems, selection and orientation for working people, and an endless chain of questions and hopes were raised around the new science that simply could not turn its back on them.

Since then, the lines and topics through which applied psychology has evolved are countless. Theories and models have multiplied in all its fields. Now approaching its first centennial in 2020, applied psychology needs to strengthen its feeling of unity and identity. A clearer image of itself should emerge from the past. Historians could help in that mission.

While the schools and 'founders' in the field of general and experimental psychology are now clarified and well known, those pertaining to the world of practical intervention are not in an equivalent position. Kurt Lewin has been quoted many times saying that nothing is more practical than a good theory. But, on the other hand, it is also true that in many cases good practice has

brought a new theoretical view as a result. The story of Binet's mental test may serve us as a stimulus and a model.

History of psychology is too important to be left to historians. People working in the various fields of present-day psychological expertise may have something of interest to say in connection with their own specialties. But, collaboration of other people fully dedicated to historical and archival research is needed, in order to combine the structural and the general with the more idiosyncratic and peculiar.

The proof of the cake is in the eating. The proof of the new division will be in its members, in how many and how active they decide to become. If we are all convinced that the knowledge of our past and of our masters and ingenious professionals is worth studying and clarifying, we will promote the consolidation of the division, through our affiliation to it.

We should keep in mind the fact that ten years from now, we will be celebrating the centennial feast. In the two coming congresses, 2014 (Paris), and 2018, efforts should

be made to pave the way for that celebration. Special emphasis should be put on working on a large variety of topics that will help to create a more precise idea of our science and our achievements. The knowledge of our roots would give us new strength to face the future.

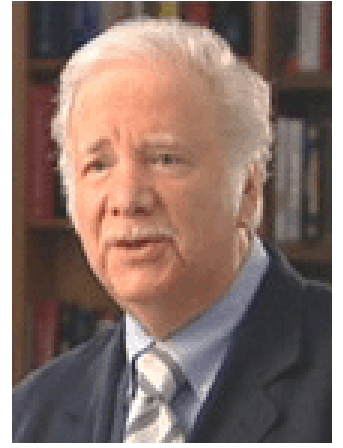
Historical approaches could serve to reinforce the institutional identity of our Association, as well as that of specific lines of thought and intervention. Division 18 will promote these studies and will help its members and other researchers to develop research and new knowledge, largely based on cooperative work and common interests of all members.

As an old IAAP member, always dedicated to historical research, and as the promoter of the new division, and its first president, let me invite all of you who are interested in our common past to become members and to consolidate the new group.



**At ICAP Melbourne early morning Invited Forum**

# COMMENTARY: An International University of Applied Psychology



From Albert Einstein to Kurt Vonnegut, we are told that time is a place. If that is so, then everything that we do, moment by moment, remains a statue in time, a monument to our best and worst moments. Statues that will always exist in that time and that place. Creating the best sculpture we can in the moments of life now and to come: this then is our art.

Free standing schools of professional psychology, analogous to private non-university Law Schools or Medical Schools, began with the California School of Professional Psychology (CSPP) which was chartered in 1969. With campuses in Los Angeles and San Francisco, it hired its first paid core faculty in 1971, where I had the unusual luck to be a very young Dean. The year prior to opening with paid faculty, the first students were taught by volunteer faculty from the applied psychology community. Why such unsalaried altruism? The state psychology association, an organization of several thousand members, had chosen to develop its own graduate school, with the association as the Board, outside existing universities. At that time only very few students were being educated for licensed practice in California universities and these were often poorly trained. The volunteer year plus some donor seed money set the professional school model on a very successful road. Within two decades, they could be found throughout the United States and with parallel efforts in other countries. These were exciting times, with psychology in charge of its own program. Where professional schools flourished, their graduates soon became the majority of licensed psychologists.

Professionally accredited degree programs became fairly evenly divided between university and professional schools. And the division did not end there. There was concern that professional schools did not have the opportunity that university graduate students had to take courses in other disciplines, providing a richer education. Yet, university students rarely did so (Morgan, 1988). Even so, over the last two decades, professional schools have increasingly moved back into universities, or formed their own universities with multiple disciplines in addition to psychology (although in the latter case, typically, it is psychology that remains the largest applied program and the fiscal bedrock for all others). While this has been a substantial benefit in many cases, it is also true that the faculty and professional psychology in general, have often lost control of their own program. Key decisions, fiscal and program, are made by others. Morale and program quality can suffer.

What's next? How can we preserve the value of a multi-disciplinary university with the autonomy and creativity of a free standing Professional School? How can we incorporate the truly international scope of applied psychology? Well, we can begin with a model program, one run by a longstanding and respected international psychology organization. IAAP has a divisional structure reflecting many disciplines within the field of applied psychology. Each of these divisions reflects its own specialization and, in the setting of an international university of applied psychology, the many divisions could be seeds for a variety of programs. The founding Board would be IAAP. The location would be in the most hospitable country or countries where seed money and welcome might be found. Applied psychology has clearly matured, in this 21st century, enough to warrant its own university, one with international perspective. Globally the human family now faces many dangerous challenges. In such a context, there is great opportunity for community change (Morgan 2008). Let's begin with ourselves.

From Albert Einstein to Kurt Vonnegut, we are told that time is a place. If that is so, then everything that we do, moment by moment, remains a statue in time, a monument to our best and worst moments. Statues that will always exist in that time and that place. Creating the best sculpture we can in the moments of life now and to come: this is our art. IAAP, an organization of world leaders in applied psychology, has no shortage of such artists. This is our moment.

## **References**

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Morgan, R. F. (1988) Cognate and context: university-based doctoral programs in professional psychology and the use of non-psychological diversity. *Psychological Reports*, 63, 871-874.



**The Opening Ceremonies at the ICAP 2010  
Conference in Melbourne, Australia**