

## International Association of Applied Psychology

The International Association of Applied Psychology (IAAP) is the oldest international psychological association. Established in 1920, it now has individual members in more than 80 countries, and holds an international Congress every four years in different cities of the world.

The major fields of activity within IAAP are reflected in its 16 Divisions.

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|---|--------------------------|
| ■ Organizational Psychology             | ■ Applied Gerontology    |
| ■ Psychological Assessment & Evaluation | ■ Health Psychology      |
| ■ Clinical & Community Psychology       | ■ Economic Psychology    |
| ■ Psychology & National Development     | ■ Psychology and Law     |
| ■ Environmental Psychology              | ■ Sport Psychology       |
| ■ Educational and School Psychology     | ■ Applied Cognitive      |
| ■ Political Psychology                  | ■ Students               |
| ■ Traffic & Transportation Psychology   | ■ Counselling Psychology |

All members receive the quarterly journal *Applied Psychology: An International Review* free of charge (\$150/£99 to non-members in 2006). Members also receive the *IAAP Newsletter* free of charge. Additional Journals are offered to IAAP members at substantially reduced subscription rates (*European Journal of Work and Organizational Psychology, International Journal of Human Resource Management, Human Relations, Journal of Organizational Behaviour*). There are also substantially reduced membership fees for student members and for members from low income countries.

Dues for 2006: there is a graded scale of dues based on self-evaluated yearly income. Student Members will pay \$20/£13 (\$10/£7 for 1st year). For further information visit <http://www.iaapsy.org>

### Application for IAAP Membership

Please write to the Secretary General, José Maria Prieto, Complutense University of Madrid, Faculty of Psychology, Somosaguas, Madrid 28223, Spain, Fax: 34 1 3510091; Tel: 3943236, email: [jmprieto@psi.ucm.es](mailto:jmprieto@psi.ucm.es)

# INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF APPLIED PSYCHOLOGY

## Newsletter

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# ASSOCIATION INTERNATIONALE DE PSYCHOLOGIE APPLIQUÉE



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# EDITORIAL

This is my last issue as IAAP Newsletter editor. This is also the last issue of the IAAP Newsletter that would be in hard copy format. I had undertaken to complete the four year term as Newsletter Editor faithfully and submit copy within the publisher's set deadlines, and have been happy to have fulfilled my set goal of a quarterly Newsletter for IAAP members. In the process, I have learned and benefited greatly, from close readings of the various articles submitted to the Newsletter. It has been a personally enriching experience for me, and one which I shall treasure as a mission accomplished with satisfaction.

In this issue, President Michael Frese presents a comprehensive four year review of his term in office. His call to work towards psychology informing policy makers and decision-makers has been consistent throughout his term of office, and this has successfully moved international psychologists to aim for this at the highest levels. At the Athens July 2006 XXVI ICAP, we can look forward to symposia devoted to presenting papers and work undertaken in this perspective by various workgroups established at the beginning of the four year term.

In this issue also we have a report from President Elect Michael Knowles on the Asian Applied Psychology International-Regional Congress, held in Bangkok in November 2005, with IAAP as major sponsor. There was much enthusiasm and goodwill at this Congress, and the occasion has been followed with the establishment of two Asian regional groupings, one with a individual membership composition with its declared roots in ICP (<http://www.apsya.org>) and another with national psychology associations targeted as member associations (<http://www.arups.org>)

Division I President, Virginia Schein also documents her reflections on her term in office. Terry Hartig, on behalf of the Environmental Psychology Division, updates us with current research related activities in international environmental psychology.

I look forward to passing on the baton to the incoming editors for the next IAAP newsletter issue which would become available around the time of the Athens Congress. Like Virginia, I also look forward with great anticipation to meet old friends and make new ones in Athens, and also to participate in a vigorous and stimulating exchange of professional dialogue, as we push the edge in psychology making a difference.

Elizabeth Nair  
Editor

# THE PRESIDENT SPEAKS

*Michael Frese, President of the International Association of Applied Psychology*

## **PRESIDENTIAL REPORT ON THE LAST FOUR YEARS OF IAAP**

**T**he International Association of Applied Psychology has had a four-year period of high degree of activities, some growth in membership, and a consolidation in finances. During the last four years our association has done a lot to increase its presence internationally, particularly within the United Nations system and to advance important issues, particularly in the area of policy orientation.

My presidency is coming to an end and this makes it useful to take stock and to report what IAAP has done. IAAP would not be where it is today without the activities of the other officers (Mike Knowles, José Maria Prieto, Charles Spielberger, and particularly Ray Fowler, who has shouldered an enormous amount of important activities), the Board of Directors (including the Presidents of the Divisions, formerly the Executive Committee) as well as the members, who have taken up the task to participate in committees.

Let me say how much we all appreciated the enormous work that went into the preparation of the Athens conference that takes place July 16–21, 2006. Thanks are here particularly due to James Georgas, Marina Manthouli, Anastasia Efklides and Thales Papadakis, Elias Besevegis and Vaso Boukouvala, the committee members of Greek psychologists, and the liaison scholars from our IAAP divisions. It is impossible to thank all of the many people, who are participating in this endeavour and who will make the congress in Athens very successful and will make it one of the most significant scientific international events.

In addition, thanks are due to Ubolwanna Pavakanun and her able team of colleagues and students, who have worked tirelessly to make the Asian Applied Psychology International-Regional Conference (AAPI-RC), November 14–16, 2005 in Bangkok, Thailand an enormous success. There will be a report on this conference in this issue of the Newsletter by incoming President Mike Knowles. There were over 400 participants from Sri Lanka, India, Myanmar, Cambodia, Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, Australia, People's Republic of China, Taiwan (Province of China) and of course many people from Thailand. As you know, the regional congresses are done together with IUPsyS and IACCP, who very actively participated in the Bangkok conference. IUPsyS was the organizers of a very successful Middle East and North Africa Regional Conference (MENA) conference in Dubai in

December 13–18, 2003. The incoming president Mike Knowles was the one who worked on the side of IAAP to make this regional conference successful (there was a report by Mike Knowles on this conference in our IAAP Newsletter, Volume 16, Issue 2, Spring 2004). I am also very happy to report that IAAP has a very collegial and positive relationship with IUPsyS (President Bruce Overmier, Treasurer Michel Sabourin, and Secretary-General Pierre Ritchie) and with IACCP (President Shalom Schwartz). This has not always been so and therefore I am very grateful that during my time as president we have had many fruitful and helpful interactions with these two associations.

## **1) Working with the United Nations system**

One of the most important accomplishments of IAAP has been to achieve the Non-Governmental (NGO) status with two different sections of the United Nations. The first section of the United Nations is Department of Public Information (DPI), which is the department that is responsible for the communication with the NGOs and which is also the most important starting point for every NGO. It is also the DPI that organizes large conferences of NGOs in which we actively participated. We were fortunate enough to have two very able and active representatives in New York City, who followed through with the United Nations activities: Judy Kuriansky (e-mail: DrJudyK@aol.com), and Laura Barbanel (e-mail: lbarbanel@earthlink.net) as well as Moshe Banai and Walter Reichman during the first years of my presidency. They have all been extremely active and have very quickly become important participants in the United Nations system. IAAP has been active and important contributors to the NGO conferences in 2004 and 2005 and our representatives have been able to make applied psychology more and more a household term in the United Nations. It is due to this work that we received a very positive response from Shashi Tharoor (Under-Secretary-General for Communications and Public Information at DPI) when we invited him to address the Athens congress in July 2006.

We are also fortunate to have very good relations with the United Nations representatives of APA (Division 52), and the Society for the Psychological Study of Social Issues, IUPsyS as well as the International Council of Psychologists. We think it is very important to raise the level of awareness on psychological issues and on psychological knowledge within the United Nations system and we are well aware that we have to do this together with other organizations and NGOs.

In 2005 we also received consultative status with the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) of the United Nations. ECOSOC initiates studies and reports on international economic, social, cultural, educational, health, and related matters. As an NGO with consultative status, as we are now, we can

send observers to meetings of the council and its subsidiary bodies and may submit written statements relevant to the Council's work. In comparison to DPI (for which we have been an NGO since 2003 now), there are much fewer NGOs with ECOSOC and it is very difficult to become an NGO with ECOSOC. The main representatives for IAAP at ECOSOC are Walter Reichman and his deputy Mary O'Neill Berry. Walter Reichman has made inroads into the United Nations systems within an incredibly short period of time. We were also able to appoint representatives in Geneva and in Vienna, representing IAAP at ECOSOC. These are important parts of the United Nations system and we congratulate Lichia Saner-Yiu and Raymond Saner (Geneva) and Wolfgang Beiglboeck (Vienna) to represent us at ECOSOC in these cities. In principle, we could also have representative with regional ECOSOC committees in Addis Ababa (Ethiopia), Geneva, Latin America and Caribbean, as well Beirut and Bangkok. If people are interested to do work in this area, we would be delighted to hear about your interest.

Of course, we continue to be further aligned with the International Social Science Council, which is associated with the UNESCO.

## **2) Make applied psychology more policy-oriented**

Applied psychology is uniquely able to produce good policy recommendations and it is surprising that we do not do this enough. In comparison to economics, medicine, sociology, psychology has lagged behind in giving policy implications, even though the data may actually be better than in some other disciplines.

Fortunately, we are not alone in asking for an increase in policy orientation. Our theme of policy orientation has been taken up by other international associations and it has preceded ours at APA. We have made advances by instituting policy oriented committees: a large number of them will report their ideas at the conference in Athens. It is hard work to be policy-oriented because we have to take a stand even though we might not yet have all the data in. We might have to take a position which we have not studied yet to all of our satisfaction. And we need to become an organization that wants to move things, which may not be the primary objective of many scientists. However, I think we have to take a stand on many issue, and we will make headways within the next 10 years. I am glad that the incoming president, Mike Knowles, agrees to the importance of increasing our policy orientation and will carry this forward in the future.

These are the symposia/workshops planned for the Athens conference on this topic:

General symposium on Policy implications (Frese & Berry)  
Environment (Canter & Bonnes)

Human Capital (Hakel)  
Indigenous (Berry & Sam)  
Unemployment (Kieselbach)  
Active Ageing (Ballesteros)

### **3) Our response to the Tsunami**

A concrete example of our stronger policy orientation and the attempt to make use of psychological science was our response to the Tsunami catastrophe one year ago. IAAP developed a seed fund for local groups doing research on how to deal with the Tsunami victims. We also supported a symposium on the Tsunami, first financed by IUPsyS, with a second one financed by us during the regional conference in Bangkok in November 2005 (very ably organized by Elizabeth Nair and Ubolwanna Pavakanun).

Of course, we also suggested to our members to give money to the Tsunami relief effort and to other efforts to deal with the catastrophes of the last years, like the earthquake in Pakistan, and the hurricane in the United States.

Thanks to the work that has been done by the specialists in the area of psychological catastrophe relief effort, a consensus seems to appear that relief efforts have to be local, continuous, focussed on the future, adequate, and informed about the culture, and that it is most probably more useful to wait with psychological approaches and that the psychological approaches should be future-oriented and based on some cognitive-behavioral intervention and that it should not dwell on the catastrophe itself.

### **4) The Tandem Agreement of IAAP and ICP (International Council of Psychologists)**

IAAP has always had a good relationship with the International Council of Psychologists. As a matter of fact, a number of presidents of IAAP had also been presidents of ICP at some point in time (e.g. Charles Spielberger). However, we have made a big step forward now:

Ray Fowler has been active in negotiating with the leadership of ICP, President Dennis Trent, and liaison person Ann O’Roark, on developing a Tandem Agreement. The Tandem Agreement gives all ICP members an automatic IAAP membership. Because of the special situation of ICP, this can be done without raising the contribution of ICP members to ICP. The Tandem Agreement also includes that IAAP members can become members of ICP for a very small additional fee. In addition, we will coordinate our congresses, so that they happen in the same country and that various other activities are also coordinated. We begin our joint ventures in Greece in July 2006. The ICP conference will be held on the Kos Island just prior to the IAAP congress

in Athens. IAAP has set aside several “invited” program hours to feature ICP presentations. ICP members will be able to attend the IAAP congress with member registration level fees.

We hope that we will be able to speak with one voice very soon in many important matters and that we will continue to increase our relationships for mutual benefits. We think that this Tandem Agreement is a good example of an agreement between two associations that want to work more closely with each other, and we expect that agreements with other associations might also go in the same direction.

## **5) Student Division and Student Activities**

The BOD in 2002 agreed to found a Student Division and Pedro Neves (University of Lisbon, Portugal) agreed to work as president of this division. The first wave of students joined the student division at the conference in Singapore itself and then several waves of students joined so that the student division is now one of the bigger divisions and that we were able to double the number of students in our association. Ray Fowler has organized a highly successful drive with Pedro Neves to increase the number of students from the ranks of the APA Graduate Students Association. Many IAAP members have been enthusiastic of getting their graduate students to join IAAP. We have drastically reduced the price for student members to US\$10. We are very proud of our very fast-growing and very active student division in our midst. You will notice that there is now an active student division in the Athens conference. We expect that the student division will continue to grow and continue to be as active as it has been during the last four years.

## **6) Divisions should be networks of likeminded researchers and scholars**

We have been very lucky with the support from the Divisional Presidents of most divisions. A particularly good example of an active division is Division 1 (Organizational Psychology, with its very able president Virginia Schein). Division 1 had a very specific and very clear plan of action for the period 2002–2006. It has developed a Division 1 Newsletter, produced a membership survey, developed a Leader-Links Program, stimulated scientific discussions, facilitated publishing in scientific journals via workshops, hosted round-table sessions at SIOP and EAWOP conferences and subsidized annual dues for tenure members from developing countries. Other divisions (notably Division 4 – Environmental Psychology, Division 5 – Educational, Instructional and School Psychology, Division 7 – Applied Gerontology, Division 8 – Health Psychology, Division 9 – Economic Psychology, Division 12 – Sport Psychology, and Division 13 – Traffic Psychology) have recruited prominent

members, have held and co-organized conferences with other organizations and produced workshops (notably Division 6 – Clinical and Community Psychology, Division 7 – Applied Gerontology, Division 8 – Health Psychology, Division 11 – Political Psychology, Division 13 – Traffic Psychology). It was just delightful to see the amount of activities. Sadly, we also lost one prominent and active president, due to sudden and unexpected death; Professor Paul Pintrich passed away on July 12, 2003, and we hold him in dear memory.

## **7) Membership Recruitment**

One of the important goals is to increase membership of IAAP. While most general purpose organizations lose members, IAAP is gaining members, albeit not as quickly as we would like it.

We did the following membership drives:

- a) We sent out letters to all non-members who participated at ICAP Singapore.
- b) We sent out letters to lapsed members, who had not renewed their membership in 2000, 2001, 2002 or 2003.
- c) We asked the Divisional Presidents to write to 30 prominent people active in the field and ask them to become members of IAAP.
- d) In my personal letter to all members of IAAP at the end of each year, I have asked the members to recruit an additional member within their faculty.
- e) We sent letters to past authors of *Applied Psychology: An International Review* of the last five years, who are not yet members, asking them to become members.
- f) I personally recruited many members on my meetings and travels with psychologists around the world.
- g) We sent letters to Board Members of APA Division 52.
- h) We sent letters to people in countries with few IAAP members, asking to recruit more members.
- i) We asked IAAP-BOD members to participate in the Action 10+5.
- j) We sent letters to Presidents of National Psychological Associations.

Of course, the most important membership drive will be the members gained as part of the congress in Greece. We expect that we will more or less double our membership in 2007 as a result of the Greek congress. However, the important issue will then be to retain those members.

We have also tried to increase membership from developing countries. However, we were not as successful as we would have liked to be. Membership from developing countries stayed more or less stayed stable. However, in some countries we have had tremendous success, such as in



Indonesia, Nigeria, Uganda, Romania, and the Philippines. In each of these countries the number of members doubled. We also expect that the number of Thai members will increase drastically in 2006, although we do not yet have the data available.

One of the innovations that we have introduced is to be able to pay membership for four years. We expect that in some developing countries, where it is hard to exchange currency, or where credit cards are not generally available, it may be useful to pay once every four years at the time of the congress.

## **8) Publications**

Our flagship journal *Applied Psychology: An International Review* is doing well and Robert Wood has done a great job. In contrast to many other journals, it has a very stable number of library subscriptions. The number of consortia libraries that have access to *Applied Psychology* has more than trebled: 2527 institutions had access to the journal via the Blackwell consortia program, and 753 library consortia offered access in 2003. An additional 1591 institutions are accessing *Applied Psychology*. The total readership of online articles in *Applied Psychology* has increased by 102%, there were 93,723 article downloads in 2004 (it was about half of that in 2003). We received an increase of income from the journal by 20%. Thus, the journal is an healthy enterprise.

To make the journal even more attractive, Robert Wood as editor in cooperation with the officers and Miriam Erez as chair of the publication committee has added a subsection on health psychology. I am glad to tell you that Paul Martin will be the section editor and will help to increase and process the health psychology, community psychology, counselling psychology, and clinical psychology contributions to the journal.

In addition, Charles Spielberger has edited a very successful Encyclopedia for Applied Psychology as IAAP activity (the returns of this Encyclopedia also went to IAAP).

In the same spirit, I have also initiated a series of International Handbooks of Applied Psychology. We have started to appoint editors for the first three handbooks and we envision to have 10+ handbooks within the next 10 years. The handbook series is in cooperation with Blackwell Publishers, but the series belongs to IAAP and thus is an IAAP activity. We hope to make this a definitive series of international handbooks that stand out both in terms of their international approach as well as in terms of their scientific excellence. The members of the general editorial committee are Monique Boekaerts, Shalom H. Schwartz, Jai B.P. Sinha, Stevan E. Hobfoll, Robert Wood, and Michael Frese. There are already editors for three handbooks: Organizational Psychology (editors: Miriam Erez, Robert Wood, Benjamin Schneider),

Health Psychology (editors: Stan Maes, Susan Pick, Howard Leventhal), and Educational Psychology (editors: Monique Boekaerts et al.).

Our IAAP Newsletter is of high importance. We are delighted that Elizabeth Nair has worked so well to keep it up as a quarterly publication, and to make it interesting.

## **9) Additional activities**

There are so many other additional activities. We were given the task by the General Assembly in 2002 to rework the constitution and Ray Fowler and Mike Knowles have done that very effectively. Ray Fowler and Charles Spielberger have developed a set of guidelines for determining the new membership category of Fellows in our association and we have now admitted the first group of fellows to our association.

We have developed relationships with a number of journals, so that our members can get cheaper access to these journals. We have attempted to professionalize our approach, both in terms of homepage as well as in terms of having clearer guidelines for regional conferences and for applications for the international conferences of applied psychology. José Prieto has worked tirelessly to make our association more electronically visible. We will also start to send out the Newsletter electronically and use the money that we save in this way to add more pages to *Applied Psychology: An International Review*.

ARTS (Advanced Research and Training Seminars) – a cooperative endeavour with IUPsyS and IACCP – its purpose being to provide training opportunities for scholars from low-income countries and to promote their attendance at the international congresses of these associations, has been very effective in Beijing and will show its usefulness again in Athens. Thanks to John Adair and Ingrid Lunt for doing this service to psychology of developing countries.

In short, we think that the association is now more agile, more outward-oriented, more financially viable than it has been four years ago.

Thus, we think that our association has done quite well, but I think we can do much better and that, given the importance of IAAP, we should also do much better. We should do more to educate society about the function and importance of applied psychology, and we should do more to help deal with societal, educational, and company problems. We should also grow to be able to distribute the load of activities on more shoulders and to be available and significantly present in more countries. We should also lure more scholars into our association so that many more scientists have a more international outlook. We should showcase more best practice examples for good applied psychology. We should be proud of our contributions that we already make

and transmit this pride to our students. We should include ourselves in more significant debates nationally and internationally. We should use our methodological knowledge to produce better and cumulative knowledge for areas of importance. We should do research in applied psychology areas that are of future importance, etc., etc. I hope that you, the members of IAAP, will help the association to shoulder the many things that we in principle can and should be doing.

Michael Frese

President of the International Association of Applied Psychology

## **ASIAN APPLIED PSYCHOLOGY INTERNATIONAL-REGIONAL CONFERENCE**

*Mike Knowles, President-Elect, IAAP*

The Asian Applied Psychology International-Regional Conference (AAPI-RC) held in Bangkok from 14–16th November 2005 was the sixth regional conference of psychology, all of which have been jointly sponsored ventures of the International Association of Applied Psychology (IAAP), the International Union of Psychological Science (IUPsyS) and the International Association of Cross-Cultural Psychology (IACCP). The general idea of these cooperative undertakings is to foster the development of psychology in selected regions of the world and previous conferences along these lines have been every second year starting with Guangzhou in 1995, and followed by Mexico City, Durban, Mumbai, Dubai, and now Bangkok [Knowles (1995), Knowles (1998), Barnes & Knowles (2004), Sabourin & Knowles (2005)].

The current Conference was organized by Thammasat University and the Thai Psychological Association and was coordinated under the conference Presidency of Ubolwanna Pavakanun (Department of Psychology, Thammasat University). Wide personal and institutional support was achieved through a collective conference Vice-Presidency consisting of Wiladlak Chuawanlee (Behavioural Science Research Institute, Srinakharinwirot University), Siriwat Srikreudong (Buddhist Psychology Department, Mahachulalongkornradchawitdhayalai University), Mookda Sriyong (Psychology Department, Ramkhamhang University) and Surin Rannakiert (Thai Psychological Association). In addition to these officers the Organizing Committee consisted of dual Secretaries in Sarun Gorsana (Hua Chiew Chalermprakiet University) and Paneenuch Pussadeesopon (Chaophaya Hospital) and dual Treasurers in Tipawadee Emavardhana (Thammasat University) and Sarintorn Chiewsothorn (Royal Thai Army Nursing College), and was supported by an Active Staff Team and a Translation Team.

## **PARTICIPANTS**

The Conference attracted over 400 participants of whom approximately half came from Thailand, a quarter were Thai students, and the remaining quarter came from a range of near and far neighbouring countries including South Africa, Pakistan, India, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Cambodia, Laos, South Korea, China, Hong Kong, Taiwan, The Philippines, Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia, Australia and New Zealand. Other countries also represented at the Conference from further afield included the United Arab Emirates and Israel from the Middle East, Greece, Germany, The Netherlands and Belgium from Europe, as well as Canada and the United States from North America.

## **OPENING CEREMONY**

The Opening Ceremony was chaired by Ubolwanna Pavakanun who introduced in turn Michael Frese, Bruce Overmier and Shalom Schwartz, the Presidents of IAAP, IUPsyS and IACCP, each of whom welcomed all delegates and briefly described the roles and principal activities of their respective international organizations. The Conference was then formally opened by the founder of psychology in Thailand, Prasop Ratanakorn, who set the tone of the meeting by citing the quotations that “all we know is that we must be good, be just, and be happy” and always, as far as practicable, “aim to do the best we can”. These statements, he emphasised, embody values which form the basis of a healthy society in which psychology contributes in its special way as a neuroscience, a behavioural science and a health science, taking into account both cultural and religious values. Among other things, he said, an indicator of a healthy society is the way it treats its’ elderly where the intent should be “to add life to years rather than years to life”. The declaration that the Conference was open was followed by artistic performances by students from Srinakharinwirot University including a colourful and elegant display of traditional Thai dancing, an accomplished performance of classical Thai music, and a lively routine of regional dancing originating from north-eastern Thailand.

## **SCIENTIFIC PROGRAM**

The Scientific Program was organized mainly into three but sometimes four or more groups of parallel sessions, each including Invited Addresses, Invited Symposia, Paper Presentations and Poster Presentations. One of the leading Invited Addresses was helpful in setting the context of the Conference by painting the ‘big picture’ of the basic science of applied psychology, starting with Kurt Lewin’s famous dictum that “there is nothing as practical as a good theory”. Numerous examples were cited of the contributions that psychology has made to making people’s lives safer, saner and more psychologically healthy across a range of areas such as education, health, work and

advancing age, as well as helping to combat pervasive societal problems such as violence and drug abuse. A model was presented describing how psychology is also contributing by conducting basic research grouped under themes such as mind/brain behaviour, growing up and development, social groups, and education, training and performance. While a major challenge facing psychology is that politicians are oriented towards immediate applications and cures, the fact remains that if policy makers are interested in changing behaviour they need the social sciences. This is because behavioural change is seldom likely to be achieved the first time around, and if it is to occur then it is best approached through the application of a psychosocial technology.

From this basis the rest of the Scientific Program unfolded, and given that Thailand hosted the Conference and thus the majority of the presentations were by Thai psychologists, what emerged was a very positive picture about the vigour of Thai psychology as well as the similarities and differences between it and psychology in the rest of the world. To illustrate this, the Scientific Program will now be reviewed under the following headings: educational psychology and psychological assessment, clinical psychology and behavioural health psychology, organizational psychology, morality and spirituality, psychological rebuilding in the tsunami aftermath, cross-cultural psychology, and the profession of psychology.

### **Educational psychology and psychological assessment**

Because psychology in Thailand developed partly out of educational psychology and vocational guidance, this has remained an active sub-discipline leading to a considerable amount of work being done on the assessment and evaluation of personality, attitudes, values and intelligence. Specific areas research included such topics as the social referencing of infants, numerical ability in three to four year old children, enhancing preschool children's life skills, and the effect of watching beneficial television programs on the development of psychosocial factors. Since language-based intelligence tests have often been criticised for their dependence on school learning and command of the dominant language in which the test is administered, one study reported on the development of a non-verbal test in The Netherlands to assess the cognitive development of children, a test which currently is widely used in European countries.

Given the collectivist nature of Asian cultures it was interesting to discover that emotional intelligence was a popular area of research including, among other things, the Emotional Intelligence Screening Test developed by the Department of Mental Health within the Thai Ministry of Public Health. Programs to enhance the growth of emotional intelligence in Thai youths were also described, as was an especially constructed Oriental-based program

in which emphasis was placed upon the development of both body and mind through physical exercise, crisis management and meditation. Other allied lines of research in Thailand have produced the Emotional Dissonance Scale, the Adult Meta-Emotion Inventory, and the Behaviour-Temperament Inventory, while in Taiwan the Chinese Emotional Intelligence Inventory has also been constructed.

### **Clinical psychology and behavioural health psychology**

The other cornerstone in the early development of psychology in Thailand was clinical psychology although, as time has progressed, this has led to burgeoning growth in the area of behavioural health psychology. One keynote address relating to the latter outlined the issue in Western societies as follows. While it is generally recognised that no one should smoke tobacco, males and females should not consume more than four and two standard alcoholic drinks per day respectively, every one should limit their saturated fat as a percentage of total energy intake to 10% and consume at least 300 g of vegetables and 300 g of fruit per day, as well as engage in at least 30 minutes of moderate-intensity physical activity on most days, it is also well established that between 10 and 50% of the population do not meet any of these guidelines and practically no one meets all of them. Thus the challenge for psychologists working in this field is to develop ways of facilitating behavioural change and in this address a model integrating a number of these approaches was outlined.

In Thailand the three issues most actively researched, especially among adolescents, are smoking, sexual behaviour and drug use. With respect to smoking the most vulnerable groups are those who are from families with high incomes but have low future orientations, and have favourable attitudes towards smoking which are influenced by their peer groups. This research is helping to identify those factors upon which remedial programs should concentrate such as future orientation, locus of control, and attitude towards smoking. In the area of sexual behaviour the major problems are inappropriate sexual relationships, unwanted pregnancy and unsafe abortion, and research in this field is focusing upon the role that teachers can play in counselling their students. This is being broadened by increasing the teachers' awareness and understanding of sexual health as well as improving their counselling skills. In connection with drug use the risk factors include the individual's personal condition, the situation with respect to their families and friends, exposure to liquor and cigarettes, and community attitudes to drug use. Programs to combat drug use involved parents, teachers and community members.

One section of the Scientific Program dealt with particular therapeutic methods that are being used to treat specific psychological conditions and

these include Group Reality Therapy to improve academic achievement, Group Rational Emotive Behaviour Therapy to increase students' self-acceptance and deepen their understanding of emotions, Vision Therapy to enhance self-esteem among overt male adolescent gays, Reality Therapy to treat sexually abusive delinquent juveniles, and Satir psychotherapy to treat mass hysteria in teenage girls. All these methods reflect a change in thinking about psychotherapeutic interventions away from the more negative, deficit, pathological approach to a more optimistic, solution-oriented and problem-solving approach which is being adopted not only in Thailand but also in Europe, Australia and North America.

## **Organizational psychology**

Building upon the early establishment in Thailand of educational psychology, vocational guidance and clinical psychology, a more recent growth area has been organizational psychology where leadership is an important topic of research. One study examined the importance of entrepreneurial orientation, planning strategy and the development of human capital in the success of small business entrepreneurs while another major study involving over 1,000 middle managers found that the most important factors affecting effective leadership were power distance, future orientation and organizational culture. Since a good number of Thai publicly-listed companies are controlled by majority shareholders and their families, another study into corporate governance also found that the performance of these companies was highly correlated with authoritative capability and control power which, in turn, were moderated by cultural consensus consisting of trust, cultural values, social norms, social beliefs and ethics.

Two invited addresses dealt with training and development in the workplace. One of these was in the area of action learning and action research, and summarised a broad line of research concerned with strengthening the relationship between knowledge and practice. One of its important findings is the emerging realisation of just how useful making errors is in learning. The second invited address also summarised a major research project into decision making where participants manage virtual employees in a furniture factory. Contrary to the conventional wisdom espoused in a number of textbooks in organizational behaviour which argue for the efficacy of specifically directed feedback, in this continuing line of inquiry it has been repeatedly found that while this benefits performance and satisfaction in the short term, on a longer time scale less structured and less supportive feedback fosters the development of unsystematic exploration and initiative which, in turn, lead to high performance and satisfaction.

Other papers reported on studies into the leader competence model and factors affecting safe working practices, both in Thailand, learning about

emotions in the workplace in Malaysia, and team emotional intelligence and team effectiveness in Taiwan.

### **Morality and spirituality**

Given the centrality of Buddhist traditions in Thai society, and as may have been judged from the remarks of Prasop Ratanakorn in the Opening Ceremony, morality and spirituality are central values to many people in Thailand, and this was reflected also in the Scientific Program. One paper described how the methods of participant observation, interview and documentation were used over a five-month period in a preschool for young children to study how the Buddhist concept was taught emphasising concentration, firmness, humility, sensitivity, gratitude and the ability to handle difficulties. What was also noted was that the teachers themselves developed techniques for calming and controlling their deepest emotions in order to cope with the stresses of teaching. Another study into the applicability of the Buddhist concept in psychological research described a healthy organization as one in which employees did not experience irritation to the six Ayatana perceptions of sight, sound, smell, taste, touch and thought, and developed a six-item physical environment scale to measure employee perceptions of lighting, noises, dust or fume, temperature, and physical and mental stress in the workplace.

In the public sector arena one case study described how a sub-committee was established to improve the values of Civil Servants and the culture of the Civil Service. The set of new creative values to be promoted among officials included moral courage, integrity, transparency and accountability, non-discrimination, and results orientation. Out of a sample of over 2,000 officials altogether, 15 were identified as possessing the highest ratings and these officers were further interviewed about their work and their lives.

The role of religion was also examined in Indonesia in a study of spirituality as a critical success factor among Muslim women entrepreneurs.

### **Psychological rebuilding in the tsunami aftermath**

Following the devastation caused by the tsunami in South Eastern Asia in 2004, a workshop was organized by IUPsyS in May 2005 in which participants were sponsored from Sri Lanka, Indonesia, India and Thailand by financial support from the American Psychological Association, ISSBD, IAAP, CAST, the Australian Psychological Society and UNICEF. Since this was the worst natural disaster in the modern history of these countries, participants from these four most affected areas described the physical and psychological impact of the tsunami in their respective countries. This was followed by focused expert-practitioner presentations and interactive



discussions with a panel of international experts on how best to proceed with psychological rebuilding in the traumatised communities.

Now, six months after the May workshop, a follow-up symposium was jointly organized by IUPsyS and IAAP in the present Conference to establish what had been done by psychological rebuilding programs in the half year between the workshop and the present symposium. Against a background of massive immediate problems including loss of life, loss of homes, and loss of occupations, as well as a range of subsequent problems including child abuse, substance abuse, trafficking, and privacy issues for women, and all accompanied by persistent heat and rain, the symposium described the serious psychological problems resulting from all this including grief and loss, frustration and anger, developing a sense of helplessness and dependency, fear of the sea and another tsunami, and post traumatic stress disorder (PTSD). As if the situation were not bad enough, it was further compounded by the development of anger and distrust due to the fact that very little of the considerable funds collected world-wide in the name of humanitarian aid has actually been received by those at the front line of the tsunami disaster zone.

What was recognised from the presentations was that there were many different ways of providing psychological support and therapy which should build upon and utilise two factors noted from the presentations. One was the remarkable degree of resilience shown by many, and the other involved the cultural and community methods of coping that were used in the different areas affected by the tsunami. What was also apparent was that so called help provided by merely enthusiastic people who were untrained in psychology and lacked cultural sensitivity was counter-productive and could actually cause more harm than good by increasing PTSD as well as delaying the process of psychological recovery. Another important outcome was recognition of the need for psychologists to work in cooperation with other non-government organizations (NGOs) as well as local and national government organizations (GOs). For example, this could be in the form of a Mobile Mental Health Team consisting of 2–3 psychologists, 1 social worker, 1 psychiatrist, 2 nurses, 1 pharmacist and 1 driver. Such a team would provide physical first aid, psychological and psychiatric assessment, counseling, mental health care for children and psycho-education.

### **Cross-cultural psychology**

While the presentations in the Scientific Program covered a wide range of topics, a good number of themes cutting across them had several things in common which could best be understood in terms of their underlying values. Two invited addresses provided a useful way of understanding these. One dealt with basic values which characterise people as individuals. 10 such values have been identified, namely, benevolence or kindness, tradition,

conformity, security, power, achievement, hedonism, stimulation, self-direction or autonomy, and universalism or concern for all others. As may be seen from the above discussion of the Scientific Program, a number of these values such as kindness, tradition and conformity surfaced time and time again. The other way of examining culture as described in the second address is from a national perspective in which cultures across the world can be mapped with respect to three dimensions. These are – autonomy vs. embeddedness, egalitarianism vs. hierarchy, and harmony vs. mastery. One of the notable findings of this map is the clustering of countries from the Asian region. For example, the cultures of Indonesia, Malaysia and Singapore are very high on embeddedness and also relatively high on hierarchy, and located close to them are the cultures of Thailand, India and China which are very high on hierarchy and relatively high on embeddedness. As such this map provided a useful and fruitful way of understanding the basis of a lot of the research interests of the presenters in the Scientific Program.

Other topics researched in this section of the program included acculturation and cultural adaptation, childlessness among highly educated women in Germany and the Philippines, a cross-cultural study of self-presentation in Korea and the USA, an international study demonstrating little or no difference in various types of intelligence among children from different cultures, and an examination of how to sample individuals and societies in ways that permit reliable comparative research.

### **The profession of psychology**

Another invited address which presented a global view of events dealt with the development of professional psychology around the world. As was pointed out, the great philosophers of Europe and Asia were concerned with human behaviour and ways of changing it, mostly through instruction, reward and punishment, and this laid the foundation for the development of psychology's scientific basis. It was the second half of the 20th Century, however, that witnessed the expansion and rapid growth of psychology, especially as a profession, so that today it is firmly established in Europe, North America, Australia and Latin America. In fact Brazil has the largest psychological society or association of any country with a membership of some 140,000. Looking to the future, psychology is growing and indeed booming in South East Asia which some day should become the largest region of psychology in the world.

In the meantime, however, a number of challenges face psychology in the developing and albeit it major world. Perhaps the situation in Bangladesh is a useful starting point because of the overwhelming problem of scarcity and inadequacy in the training of psychologists as well as lack of awareness of the relevance of psychology in both the general public and the national

leadership. Thailand is a good example of the situation some way down the track where the academic training and professional practice of psychology is firmly established, and to the level that the licensure of psychologists in clinical practice was recently mandated by the government. What lies ahead is the development and maintenance of curriculum standards, the setting of licensure standards, the establishment and dissemination of ethical guidelines, and provision for continuing professional education.

While the above is a positive picture overall for international psychology in general and regional psychology in particular, in some cases such as South Africa it has gone backwards due to lack of sustained contact with the country's principal decision makers, especially in governmental circles. In this context it should never be forgotten that psychology does not have the same financial resources as some other professions which means that psychology has to 'punch above its weight' as it were to maintain and develop its role.

## **FAREWELL OCCASION**

A Farewell Dinner involving the Conference Organizing Committee and representatives from the three international bodies (IAAP, IUPsyS and IACCP) was held to celebrate the conclusion of the Conference and congratulate the Organizing Committee on its widely acclaimed success. The restaurant was pleasantly located on the banks of the Chao Phraya River, the main river upon which Bangkok is located, which meant that as dinner progressed convivially and those gathered tasted a delicious range of traditional Thai dishes, in the background brightly coloured ferries plied up and down the river in between the busy barges that were still working into the night. The dinner coincided with the Festival of Light (Loy Krathong), a local tradition in which thanks were given to the river for the bounteous gifts it bestowed upon those who depended upon it for their livelihood, and on leaving the restaurant by ferry each person entered into this custom by lowering onto the water a basket of flowers with a lighted candle which floated away on the swiftly flowing river.

## **IMPACT OF THE CONFERENCE**

An important meeting which was held towards the end of the Conference was arranged to discuss what action could be taken to foster the future development of psychology in Thailand, and this preliminary meeting brought together representatives from the Thai Association of Psychology and the three international bodies of IUPsyS, IAAP and IACCP. At the present moment the International Union of Psychological Science (IUPsyS) has a membership of approximately 70 national societies or associations of psychology but no representation from Thailand. Among other things this is due to the fact that currently there are two different psychological associations, the

Thai Association of Psychology and the Thai Clinical Psychology Association, with a large number of psychologically trained professionals also being members of the Association of Vocational Guidance. As was explained by Officers from IUPsyS, if psychology in Thailand was to be represented in the International Union, then it would be desirable for the three Thai associations to form a single committee which would speak with one voice for Thai psychologists and represent them at the Union's General Assembly. In this way Thailand could become a member of the Union and join the vast network of international psychologists that it embodies as well as having access to its considerable experience and the wide range of services that it offers.

Another outcome of the Conference resulted from the networking done by members of the newly formed Asian Association of Psychology in planning its first Convention in Bali, Indonesia, from August 18–20, 2006. The Convention President is Salito Sarwono and the event will be supported by the Indonesian Association of Psychologists, the Faculty of Psychology of the University of Indonesia, and the Faculty of Psychology of the University of Tarumanagara. Information about the Convention can be obtained from its website at: [www.apsya.org](http://www.apsya.org)

In addition to these institutional outcomes, the other consequence of the Conference, and perhaps an unintended one, was the effect that it had upon its participants, especially those who were international visitors to Thailand. What affected everyone was the kindness and hospitality shown towards everybody by every Thai person from the Organising Committee to the willing band of Thai students whose interest and enthusiasm was invaluable in enabling the Conference to run smoothly. Thoughtfulness and attention to detail was shown in many ways on many occasions, right down to the gift presented to every Invited Speaker of a ceramic vase artistically hand-painted in traditional Thai patterns and colours. For those fortunate enough to attend the Conference, it was a richly rewarding experience.

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# NEWS FROM DIVISIONS

## Division 1: Work and Organizational Psychology

*Richard Ritchie, Newsletter Editor, IAAP Div 1.*

### FROM THE DIVISION PRESIDENT—VIRGINIA E. SCHEIN

**M**y term as president of Division 1 will be ending in July at ICAP06. It has been a great pleasure to work with the members of the Division 1 Executive Committee in carrying out the objectives we set at our first meeting in Singapore in 2002. Over the years we have become a smooth running virtual team. The committee members' hard work, enthusiasm, and cooperation are responsible for the successes of the past four years. I want to thank the members of the Executive Committee: Jose Peiro, Miriam Erez, Filip Lievens, Rene Bouwen, Handan Kepir Sinangil, Barbara Kozusznik and Dick Ritchie.

One of the most enjoyable aspects of this job has been the interaction with Division 1 members around the world. We organized several Roundtables and Symposia around the world, which allowed us to interact with our members. We hosted a Roundtable at the Annual Meeting of the Society for Industrial and Organizational Psychology in Florida, USA, and another Roundtable at the European Congress on Work and Organizational Psychology in Lisbon, Portugal. Division 1 also organized a Symposium for the Annual Meeting of the Division of Occupational Psychology of the British Psychological Society in Warwick, UK. These sessions provided a way for Division 1 members to get together, as well as for prospective members to learn more about our Division. I want to thank the EC members and the Division 1 members who attended.

The Division 1 electronic newsletter facilitated communication among members and the Division's first Membership Survey also provided a vehicle for identifying member needs and interests and provided a vehicle for us to hear from our members about their concerns. Thanks to the Division 1 members who participated in the survey. For those attending ICAP06 in Athens, I urge you to come to attend the Division 1 Business Meeting and share your views about the Division.

Contributing to the mission and endeavors of IAAP has been a very rewarding experience. Participation in Division 1 of IAAP has allowed me to interact with colleagues around the world. I look forward to seeing old friends and meeting new ones at ICAP06 in Athens this summer. Thanks you all for giving me the privilege of serving as the Division's president. I look

forward to seeing old friends and meeting new ones at ICAP06 in Athens this summer.

## **International Learning Opportunities**

### **Scholarships for non European Scholars in the Master in Work, Organizational and Personnel Psychology (WOP-P)**

The European Commission will deliver 3 scholarships for the 2006–2007 academic year to scholars from non-European countries who would like to participate in the Master in Work, Organizational and Personnel Psychology (WOP-P). Scholars apply to carry out teaching and research assignments and scholarly work in the institutions participating in the course. The grant amount for scholars is a fixed amount (1,000 euros a year) and a monthly amount (4,000 euros per month with a total of 3 months per year). The application deadline for the WOP-P Programme is February 1st, 2006.

The WOP-P Master is one of the 57 supported up to now by the Erasmus Mundus Programme and the only one in Psychology. A double degree in WOP-P is offered by two of the five European Universities involved in the programme: Universitat de València (Spain), Universitat de Barcelona (Spain), Université René Descartes Paris 5 (France), Alma Mater Studiorum-Università di Bologna (Italy), and Universidade de Coimbra (Portugal).

More detailed information about application deadlines and procedures can be found in the web page of the programme (HYPERLINK "<http://www.erasmuswop.org>").

Becas para profesores no europeos en el Master en Psicología del Trabajo, las Organizaciones y los Recursos Humanos (WOP-P).

La Comisión Europea ofrece 3 becas para el curso académico 2006–2007 a profesores de países no europeos que deseen participar como docentes en el Master en Psicología del Trabajo, las Organizaciones y los Recursos Humanos (WOP-P). Los profesores que soliciten dichas becas participaran en tareas docentes e investigadoras en alguna de las instituciones que desarrollan el master. La cuantía total de las becas es una cantidad fija de 1.000 euros por año y una cantidad mensual 4.000 euros con un total de 3 meses por año. El plazo límite para solicitar las becas es el 1 de Febrero de 2006. El Master en Psicología del Trabajo, las Organizaciones y los Recursos Humanos (WOP-P) es uno de los 57 masters acreditados por la Unión Europa en el marco del programa Erasmus Mundus y el único existente en esta área académica y profesional. El programa ofrece una doble titulación en WOP-P por dos de las cinco Universidades Europeas que forman parte del consorcio: Universitat de València (España), Universitat de Barcelona (España), Université René

Descartes Paris 5 (Francia), Alma Mater Studiorum-Università di Bologna (Italia), y Universidade de Coimbra (Portugal).

Se puede encontrar información más detallada sobre plazos y procedimientos de solicitud en la página web del master

HYPERLINK "<http://www.erasmuswop.org>"

[www.erasmuswop.org](http://www.erasmuswop.org)

From: Joe Melcher [[joe.melcher@diversity-conference.com](mailto:joe.melcher@diversity-conference.com)]

Subject: Call for Papers – Diversity Conference, New Orleans, 12–15 June 2006

Dear Colleague,

We are writing on behalf of the Organising Committee, to inform you of the call for papers for the:

6th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON DIVERSITY IN ORGANISATIONS,  
COMMUNITIES AND NATIONS

New Orleans, USA, 12–15 June 2006

<http://www.Diversity-Conference.com>

The concerns of this conference – Human Rights, Diversity and Social Justice – loom larger than ever in the light of the terrible events surrounding Hurricane Katrina. In addition to its usual global concern for the dynamics of diversity, the conference will include a specific focus on New Orleans, Hurricane Katrina and its aftermath. Main speakers will include leading thinkers in the field, and these will be supported by paper, workshop and colloquium presentations by researchers and practitioners.

We would particularly like to invite you to respond to the conference call for papers. Presenters may choose to submit written papers for consideration before or after the conference in the fully refereed International Journal of Diversity in Organisations, Communities and Nations. If you are unable to attend the conference in person, virtual registrations are also available which allow you to submit a paper for refereeing and possible publication in the journal, and give you access to the electronic version of the journal.

The deadline for the next round in the call for papers (a title and short abstract) is 15 December 2005. Proposals are reviewed within four weeks of submission.

Following the devastating effects of Hurricane Katrina on the city of New Orleans, we have had to change the venue of the conference to the Sheraton Hotel, the first hotel to become fully operational in New Orleans after the hurricane. The conference was originally going to be held at Xavier University, an historically black institution and seriously damaged by the hurricane. Although the university plans to reopen in January 2006, we could not be certain that it would be available for the conference by June.

We would also like to remind you of the Diversity Symposium to be held in Melbourne this coming 7–8 December 2005 which will focus on “inter-sectional” issues of gender and culture. A limited number of presentation and registration opportunities are still available at this symposium.

Details of both the New Orleans conference and the Melbourne Symposium, including an online call for papers form, are to be found at the above website.

Yours Sincerely,

Dr. Joe Melcher  
Xavier University of New Orleans, New Orleans, Louisiana, USA

Dr Denise Egea-Kuehne  
Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, USA

Prof. Paul James  
Director, Globalism Institute  
RMIT University, Melbourne, Australia

From: members-request@siop.org on behalf of SIOP Leaetta Hough  
[siop@siop.org]  
Subject: New SIOP journal

To: SIOP Membership

At its September 23–25 meeting, the SIOP Executive Committee received a report from the Journal Task Force. The report contained a description of a new journal, to be sponsored by SIOP, that focuses on interactive exchanges on topics of importance to science and practice in our field. The journal would take a focal article-peer commentary-response format. The focal article would take a position on an important issue for science, practice, or public policy, and individuals with a variety of perspectives would respond. Finally, the author of the focal paper would provide an integrative response.

At its meeting, the SIOP Executive Committee voted unanimously to move forward with this journal. At this time, nominations (including self-nominations) for founding journal editor are being sought. Nominations should be sent to dnershi@siop.org and should include the vita of the nominee. The deadline for nominations is October 15, 2005.

Leaetta Hough,  
SIOP President



## Division 4: Environmental Psychology

Terry Hartig, *Secretary and Newsletter Editor, IAAP Division 4*

### REPORT ON THE 6TH BIENNIAL CONFERENCE ON ENVIRONMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY AT THE RUHR-UNIVERSITY BOCHUM, GERMANY, SEPTEMBER 19–21, 2005

*Drs. Ellen Matthies and Rainer Guski, Workgroup of Cognition and Environmental Psychology, Ruhr-University Bochum*

In September, 2005, the 6th Biennial Conference on Environmental Psychology was held at the Ruhr-University in Bochum, Germany. More than 100 presentations were given during the three-day meeting. The 20 workgroups and pre-organized symposia covered a wide range of areas within environmental psychology. Specific conservation issues like travel behavior (session organized by Linda Steg), sustainable energy (Patrick Devine-Wright), and waste reduction (Hansi Mosler) were represented, as were more classical topics like housing (Susanne Bruppacher), wayfinding (Katrin Dziekan), and noise annoyance (Rainer Guski).

Focal points of discussions were the daily keynote lectures. The first was given by Tommy Gärling on “The Role of Spatial Cognition in Travel Behavior.” In his talk, he integrated a classical environmental psychologist’s focus on physical environment with a conservation perspective (sustainable travel mode choice). On the second day of the conference, Liisa Horelli confronted the audience with the “Complexities of Public Participation.” She argued that the understanding and appreciation of the complexities of public participation is a necessary skill for environmental psychologists. The last keynote lecture, “Psychological Research and Sustainability Science,” was given by Paul Stern. He reviewed the ways in which psychological research can contribute to a “transition to sustainability,” and he outlined the potential roles of psychological research as well as its restrictions.

More than 150 participants attended the conference, which was convened by the two of us. It was the second time that the *Fachgruppe Umweltpsychologie* (Environmental Psychology Division of the German Association of Psychology) connected the meeting of the division members with an international conference (the first international meeting was 2003 in Eindhoven, The Netherlands). Attendees came from 20 countries, predominantly from Western Europe (e.g., United Kingdom, the Netherlands, Germany), but also from Poland and Spain, and some even from overseas countries like the USA, Japan, and Brazil. A third of them were doctoral students, who made use of the opportunity to meet with international colleagues and peers in the field of environmental psychology. The German Environmental Psychology

Division had sponsored their attendance with low fees and a supply of inexpensive accommodations.

A cultural highlight was an excursion to the Zollverein coal mine and colliery on the last day of the meeting. For some untiring participants, an exploration of this masterpiece of industrial architecture constituted the conclusion of the 6th Biennial Conference on Environmental Psychology.

People interested in obtaining more information about the conference may consult the web page [eco.psy.ruhr-uni-bochum.de/conference](http://eco.psy.ruhr-uni-bochum.de/conference) or write to [ellen.matthies@rub.de](mailto:ellen.matthies@rub.de).

(Editor's note: The conference was co-sponsored by the Environmental Psychology Division of the IAAP.)

## Book Release

Lawrence Erlbaum Associates (LEA) is pleased to announce the early January, 2006, availability of *Environmental Psychology, Fifth Edition* by Paul A. Bell, Thomas Greene, Jeffrey Fisher, and Andrew S. Baum (previously published by Wadsworth/ITP). For more information, <https://www.erlbaum.com/shop/tek9.asp?pg=products&specific=0-8058-6088-6>.

## Upcoming Conferences

- Persuasive 06: 1st International Conference on Persuasive Technology for Human Well-being, 18–19 May, 2006, Eindhoven University of Technology, the Netherlands. For more information, please visit <http://www.persuasivetechology.org>, or mail to Yvonne de Kort ([y.a.w.d.kort@tue.nl](mailto:y.a.w.d.kort@tue.nl)) or Wijnand Ijsselsteijn ([w.a.ijsselsteijn@tue.nl](mailto:w.a.ijsselsteijn@tue.nl)).
- HB 2006: Healthy Buildings, 4–8 June, 2006, Lisboa, Portugal. HB 2006 is the 8th in a series of Healthy Buildings Conferences. The issues addressed relate to indoor air quality and its impact on health. For more information, see [www.hb2006.org](http://www.hb2006.org).
- Housing in an Expanding Europe: Theory, Policy, Implementation and Participation. A conference of the European Network for Housing Research, organized in cooperation with the Urban Planning Institute of the Republic of Slovenia, Ljubljana, Slovenia, 2–5 July 2006. For more information, see <http://enhr2006-ljubljana.urs.si/>.
- IX National Congress of Environmental Psychology, Madrid, Spain, November 21–24, 2006. For more information, please contact [congreso.psi\\_ambiental@uam.es](mailto:congreso.psi_ambiental@uam.es). A website for the Conference was under construction at the time this announcement was submitted to the Newsletter.

## **Notes**

If you have not been receiving periodic e-mail messages regarding developments within the Division, please send your e-mail address to Terry.Hartig@ibf.uu.se. We welcome newsletter items and website addresses of interest to those working in environmental psychology.

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