

# XXIX International Congress of Psychology, Berlin, Germany July 20-25, 2008



INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF APPLIED PSYCHOLOGY

ASSOCIATION INTERNATIONALE DE PSYCHOLOGIE APPLIQUÉE

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### From the Editor

Happy April! For many of you, some of those New Year's resolutions have probably faded, and you are looking for an opportunity to dust them off and also to make some new ones. Well, you have come to the right place. In this issue of the newsletter we all have the opportunity to

become more inspired and to take action that will do even more good for people all over the world.

Our Secretary General, Janel Gauthier, is leading an international initiative for the development of a Universal Declaration of Ethical Principles for Psychologists. You will find the latest draft in this newsletter. He asks for our help. Please review this draft version and send Janel any comments and/or suggestions that you may have. These will help him and his committee create a document "that can obtain widespread support and be of worldwide value." "It is very important to have as many people as possible involved in the process." (Janel) He and his committee look forward to hearing from you. His email address is: [janel.gauthier@psy.ulaval.ca](mailto:janel.gauthier@psy.ulaval.ca).

Participating in our conferences is another way to contribute to the growth of psychology around the world. We apologize to the organizing committee for the upcoming International Congress of Psychology in Berlin for using a very untypical photo of Berlin on the last cover. In this newsletter you will find an invitation to the congress. You will find lots of information about the congress and registration information at <http://www.icp2008.org/>.

Last, but certainly not least, is an appeal from our president, Mike Knowles in the President's Corner, to "help not only to bring applied psychology to as many people in as many countries as possible but also to foster the development of an international outlook in a world that already is global rather than local." (Mike)

You may know that IAAP is the oldest and largest international psychology organization in the world. For any professional organization to remain viable, it is imperative to bring in new members. Mike asks for everyone in IAAP to help to increase our membership especially in countries in which it is low or nonexistent. Please send the names and contact information of any of your colleagues who are applied psychologists and might like to join IAAP to me at [vchearn@comcast.net](mailto:vchearn@comcast.net). I will pass the information on to Mike who will write a personal invitation to join IAAP to each psychologist. Also, this is one way that we can publicize our upcoming congress in Melbourne in 2010. If your colleague is from a country where wages are low and the cost of membership is relatively high, please note that. We have a

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## The President's Corner

Over the past five President's Corners I have wanted to cover all of IAAP's major areas of activity in order to convey, to those interested in the Association as a whole, just how diverse IAAP is and how far-reaching are its spheres of influence. As described, these have involved its Congresses and Conferences, its publications including *Applied Psychology: An International Review* and the *Newsletter*, its Divisions, Committees and Task Forces and the way all these broad-ranging activities are coordinated through its Executive Committee or Board of Officers. The latter brings us to the other major aspect of operations of the Association which is its governance through the Board of Directors (BOD). Thus it may be helpful at this point in time to discuss the composition and function of the BOD in a little detail.

The second matter that I should like to describe in this present issue of the *Newsletter* is the membership of IAAP and especially the range of countries that it draws upon.

**Finally I want to appeal to everyone in the Association to help in increasing our membership, particularly in those countries in which it is low and in those countries in which we have no members at all.**

### THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The BOD is comprised of three primary groups of members: the Officers, the Divisional Presidents, and the Members-at-Large. The membership of each of these three groups is shown below together with the country in which each member lives.

There are 6 Officers as follows:

- Michael Knowles, Australia, President
- Ray Fowler, USA, President-Elect
- Michael Frese, Germany, Past-President
- Janel Gauthier, Canada, Secretary General
- Elizabeth Nair, Singapore, Treasurer
- José Maria Prieto, Spain, Communication Officer

There are 16 Divisional Presidents as follows:

- Norman Abeles, USA, Applied Gerontology
- Dave Bartram, UK, Psychological Assessment and Evaluation
- Klaus Boehnke, Germany, Political Psychology
- Robert Gifford, Canada, Environmental Psychology
- Ian Glendon, Australia, Traffic Psychology
- Esther Greenglass, Canada, Health Psychology
- Yuri Hanin, Finland, Sport Psychology
- Joachim Hasebrook, Germany, Applied Cognitive Psychology
- Peter Nenninger, Germany, Educational and School Psychology
- James Ogloff, Australia, Psychology and Law
- José M. Peiro, Spain, Organizational Psychology
- Kristina Potocnik, Slovenia, Student Division
- Lynn Rehm, USA, Clinical and Community Psychology
- Tadesz Tyska, Poland, Economic Psychology

- Susumu Yamaguchi, Japan, Psychology and Social Development
- Richard Young, Canada, Counselling Psychology

There are 32 Members-at-Large as follows:

Rubén Ardila, Columbia;	Milton D. Hakel, USA;	Gabriel Moser, France;
Bruce J. Avolia, USA;	Buxin Han, China;	John C. Munene, Uganda;
John Berry, Canada;	Terry Hartig, Sweden;	Janak Pandey, India;
Elias Besevegis, Greece;	Deanne E. den Hartog, The Netherlands;	Ubolwannan Pavakanun, Thailand;
Mirilia Bonnes, Italy;	Judy Kuriansky, USA;	Glyn Roberts, Norway;
Heliodoro Carpintero, Spain;	Anna Leonova, Russia;	Christine Roland-Lévy, France;
Fanny Cheung, Hong Kong;	Ingrid Lund, UK;	Tuomo Tikkanen, Finland;
Saths Cooper, South Africa;	Maria Regina Maluf, Brazil;	Wang Zhong Ming, China;
Miriam Erez, Israel;	Paul Martin, Australia;	Robert Wood, Australia.
Machiko Fukuhara, Japan;	Eunice McCarthy, Ireland;	
James Georgas, Greece;	Jitendra Mohan, India;	
Martha Givaudan, Mexico;		

As may be seen, the membership of the BOD is widely distributed with its 54 members coming from 28 different countries. This is a highly desirable state of affairs because it ensures that the kinds of matters that the BOD addresses are relevant to issues of broad significance.

The BOD meets every two years. It will meet next in July this year in Berlin during the International Congress of Psychology. At that time, it will review the strategic direction of the Association and receive progress reports from all Committees, Task Forces and Divisions.

Its main meeting will be at IAAP's own quadrennial Congress which will be in Melbourne in 2010. Reports similar to those presented in Berlin will be presented in Melbourne, and other key items of business will include the presentation of Awards, the Association's elections, and the decision as to which national society or association will host the 2018 International Congress of Applied Psychology (it has already been decided that the 2014 Congress will be held in Paris).

**IAAP'S MEMBERSHIP**

The Association's current membership stands at over 3,300, and while this is a pleasing figure in its own right the more important aspect of it concerns the range of countries from which our membership comes. Initially, it is convenient to think of this question in terms of three large blocks of countries, namely Europe, North America, and the rest of the world including Central and South America and the Caribbean, Asia and the South Pacific, and Africa and the Middle East, but this classification masks the enormous diversity within these groupings. For example, while there may be only two countries within North America, our membership derives from 34 countries within Europe and 47 countries from the remainder of the world. Out of interest these countries are listed below.

**Europe**

Armenia, Belarus, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Croatia, Cyprus, Denmark, Estonia, France, Finland, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russia, Serbia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Ukraine, and the UK.

**North America**

Canada and the USA.

## Central and South America and the Caribbean

Argentina, Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, Brazil, Chile, Columbia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Mexico, Peru, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Uruguay, and Venezuela.

## Asia and the South Pacific

Australia, Brunei Darussalam, China (including Hong Kong and Macau), Fiji, India, Indonesia, Iran, Japan, Malaysia, Maldives, New Zealand, Singapore, South Korea, Sri Lanka, Pakistan, Philippines, Taiwan, Thailand, and Vietnam.

## Africa and the Middle East

Algeria, Botswana, Egypt, Ghana, Israel, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Nigeria, Oman, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Sudan, Uganda, and the United Arab Emirates.

If one was to dwell upon the numbers alone it can safely be said that IAAP is the largest international association of individual psychologists in the world. This is not new; it has been so since its inception in 1920. While this is comforting insofar as it guarantees the economic viability of the Association, **the more important issue is the extent to which IAAP can help not only to bring applied psychology to as many people in as many countries as possible but also to foster the development of an international outlook in a world that already is global rather than local.**

## HOW TO HELP

One of our biggest needs is to publicise the 2010 International Congress of Applied Psychology and take advantage of this opportunity to make this a huge occasion to bring together psychologists from all over the world to network and to discuss the latest advances in our diverse range of fields. Joining IAAP will assist considerably in keeping members informed of all developments as they occur, and in addition it will guarantee a reduced fee when registering for the Congress.

Furthermore, we desperately want to increase our membership from those countries in which our membership is low and those countries from which we have no members at all. Often membership is low or nonexistent in countries with developing economies where wages are low and our cost of membership is large by comparison. For these conditions we have a provision within our statutes to waive the membership fee under what is called the **Action 100 program**. By this program we are permitted to sponsor free of charge up to 100 members from low income countries, and I am keen for everybody in IAAP to know of this possibility.

So my appeal is for everyone to be both an ambassador for our Association and a recruiter to help in the drive to broaden the role that IAAP plays in the development of applied psychology internationally. If and when you have the name and contact details of someone you would like to be helped through our Action program please write to me at the address below.

*Kind regards and best wishes,*

*Mike Knowles*

*Email: [mike.knowles@buseco.monash.edu.au](mailto:mike.knowles@buseco.monash.edu.au)*

P.S.

*To notify a change of address.* Please remember that this can be done by visiting the Blackwell website at <http://www.blackwellpublishing.com/cservices/address.asp?site=1> and updating the changes.

*Division News*

## Division 2— Psychological Assessment and Evaluation

Names of Psychologists Working in Schools are Needed

An international survey of school-based psychological practices is being conducted under the sponsorship of the International School Psychology Association and the International Foundation for Children's Education. Contacts are needed in the countries listed below. We would appreciate your sending email addresses of possible contacts to Dr. Shane Jimerson at jimerson@education.ucsb.edu.

Afghanistan, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brunei, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Democratic Republic, Congo, Republic of the, Cote d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, East Timor, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Gabon, Georgia, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Korea, North, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Laos, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Macedonia, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Moldova, Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar (Burma), Namibia, Nauru, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Oman, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Qatar, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevi, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent, Samoa, San Marino, Sao Tome, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia & Kosovo, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syria, Tajikistan, Tanzania, The Bahamas, The Gambia, Togo, Tonga, Tunisia, Turkmenistan, Tuvalu, Uganda, Ukraine, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Vietnam, Yemen, and Zambia,

Thomas Oakland, President-Elect, Division 2

### On the Need to Secure Psychological Test Materials

Psychologists play a leading role in developing and using psychological tests that serve the public and professions. Psychologists also are committed to maintaining the integrity and security of test materials and other assessment methods, knowing that their unauthorized release to the public jeopardizes test integrity, results in test use by unqualified persons, and thus harms the public.

Many professional associations are committed to this principle as reflected in their ethics codes. In contrast to the need to maintain test security, some psychologists are selling tests through unauthorized sources to the general public. For example, the International Test Commission learned recently that tests are being sold on eBay. Such sales jeopardize test integrity, harm the public, and violate accepted practice.

You are encouraged to become aware of this possible practice in your country and to take steps to stop such unauthorized sales. We encourage national psychological associations to inform their members of this problem and to take preventative measures, including the revision of their ethics codes to help prevent this and similar unauthorized releases of tests to others. National psychological associations also are encouraged to develop standards that promote the safe disposal of outdated tests.

We have written to eBay to urge it to establish and maintain standards that prevent the

unauthorized sale of tests and other professionally protected materials.

*Thomas Oakland*  
*President-elect, Division 2*  
*Jacques Grégoire*  
*President, International Test Commission*

## Division 8—Health Psychology

Dear Colleagues:

As you can see from this report of activities of our members, Division 8 is vibrant and active and our members are participating in a wide range of activities including publishing, presenting papers, and organizing conferences and workshops. Division 8 is also a wonderful forum for our students, so this year let us make every effort to encourage our students to join IAAP and particularly, Division 8, where they can benefit first hand from the information and energy of our Division.

In good health,

*Esther Greenglass, President, Division 8*

**Wolfgang Beiglböck** is ECOSOC- representative of the IAAP at the UN Office in Vienna.

**Petra Buchwald** will facilitate two upcoming workshops:

Buchwald, P. (2008). Conservation of Resources Theory: The Impact on Health and Well Being. Invited Workshop to be given at the BABES-BOLYAI University, Faculty of Psychology and Education Sciences, CLUJ-NAPOCA, Rumania, 14th June 2008.

Buchwald, P & Ringeisen, T. (2008). Coping with Inter-Cultural Conflicts. Workshop to be given at the 29th Stress and Anxiety Research Society Conference, London, UK, 16th July 2008. Registration fee 30 GBP. (<http://www.bbk.ac.uk/psyc/star/programme>)

**Joan Chrisler** was recently presented with the Ann Voda Distinguished Career Award of The Society for Menstrual Cycle Research for her record of scholarly contributions to the field.

**Esther Greenglass** and her colleagues continue their work in the area of attribution of responsibility and affective reactions.

**Stevan Hobfoll** and his colleagues have just completed the first of a 3-way prospective study looking at trauma, health, and mental health among Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza. Also, working with a group of 20 international trauma scholars, Stevan Hobfoll identifies five intervention principles that should be used to inform intervention and prevention efforts during immediate and mid-term post mass trauma phases.

**Aleksandra Luszczynska** became the new editor-in-chief of "Anxiety, Stress, & Coping" in January 2008.

**Christos Mitsakis** will give a talk on "Humour and health: Why we should distinguish between the positive and the negative dimensions of humour" at the 4th International Humour Conference in Liverpool, UK. June 2, 2008.

**Susan Pick** continues working on Agentic Empowerment. The approach presented in Agentic empowerment is formalized in the Framework for Enabling Agentic Empowerment (FENAE), focusing on the role of the individual in human development processes, the basis for both individual and contextual change.

**Ralf Schwarzer** will become the editor-in-chief of the new applied health psychology journal, "Applied Psychology: Health and Well-being".

**Urte Scholz** has been selected for the Young Scientist Program during the International Congress of Psychology (ICP) 2008 in Berlin, Germany.

### Latest publications of members of Division 8

Barnack, J.N., & Chrisler, J.C. (2007). The experience of chronic illness: A comparison of women with endometriosis and women with migraine headaches. *Women & Health*, 46, 115-133.

Beiglböck, W., Feselmayer, S. & Honemann, E. (Eds.) (2007). Handbuch der klinisch-psychologischen Behandlung [Handbook of clinical-psychological treatment]. 2. überarbeitete und ergänzte Auflage, Springer, Wien, New York .

Buchwald, P., Ringeisen, T., & Eysenck, M. (Eds.) (in press). *Stress and Anxiety ? Application to Life Span Development and Health Promotion*. Berlin: Logos. (2007) STAR Proceedings).

Chrisler, J.C. (2008). The menstrual cycle in a biopsychosocial context. In F.L. Denmark & M.A. Paludi (Eds.), *Psychology of women: A handbook of issues and theories* (2nd ed., pp. 400-439). Westport, CT: Praeger.

Comunnian, A. L. & Roth R. (Eds.) (2007) *International Perspectives in Psychology*. Aachen-Germany: Shaker Verlag.

Comunnian, A. L. & Ronconi, L. (2007) Cross-Cultural research on Moral Development In A.L. Comunian, R.Roth (Eds.) *International Perspectives in Psychology*. (pp.61-72). Aachen-Germany: Shaker Verlag.

Frydenberg, E. (2007). Coping for Success. ISBN 978-0-7340-2741-2. University of Melbourne's eShowcase web site: <http://eshowcase.unimelb.edu.au/eshowcase/>.

Frydenberg, E. & Brandon, C. (2007). *The Best of Coping: Facilitators Guide, Melbourne: Australian Council for Educational Research*. 68pp ISBN 9780864314864.

Frydenberg, E. & Brandon, C. (2007). *The Best of Coping: Student Workbook*. Melbourne: Australian Council for Educational Research pp 79 ISBN 9780864314949.

Luszczynska, A., Tryburcy, M. & Schwarzer, R. (2007). Improving fruit and vegetable consumption: A self-efficacy intervention compared to a combined self-efficacy and planning intervention. *Health Education Research*, 22, 630-638.

Marjanovic, Z., Greenglass, E. R., Struthers, C. W., & Faye, C. (in press). Helping following natural disasters: A social-motivational analysis. *Journal of Applied Social Psychology*.

Matsumoto D. et al. (Comunian, A., L.), (2008). Mapping Expressive differences around the World: The Relationship between Emotional Display Rules and Individualism v. Collectivism. *International Journal of Cross Cultural Psychology*, 39(1), 55-74.

Pick, S., & Sirkin, J. (in preparation). *A Psychosocial Approach to Health Promotion and Human Development: Enabling Agentic Empowerment*. Oxford University Press.

Renner, B.; Spivak, Y.; Kwon, S.; Schwarzer, R. (2007). Does age make a difference? Predicting physical activity of South Koreans. *Psychology and Aging*, 22, 482-493.

Scholz, U., Sniehotta, F. F., Burkert, S., & Schwarzer, R. (2007). Increasing physical exercise levels: Age-specific benefits of planning. *Journal of Aging and Health*, 19, 851-866.

Scholz, U., Sniehotta, F. F., Schüz, B., & Oeberst, A. (2007). Dynamics in self-regulation: Plan-execution self-efficacy and mastery of action plans. *Journal of Applied Social Psychology*, 37, 2706-2725.

Schwarzer, R., Luszczynska, A., Ziegelmann, J.P., Scholz, U., & Lippke, S. (2008). Social-cognitive predictors of physical exercise adherence: Three longitudinal studies in rehabilitation. *Health Psychology*, 27, (Suppl.), S54-S63.



Ziegelmann, J. P., & Lippke, S. (2007a). Planning and strategy use in health behavior change: A life span view. *International Journal of Behavioral Medicine*, 14, 30-39.

Ziegelmann, J. P., & Lippke, S. (2007b). Use of Selection, Optimization, and Compensation strategies in health self-regulation: Interplay with resources and successful development. *Journal of Aging and Health*, 19, 500-518.

Ziegelmann, J. P., Luszczynska, A., Lippke, S., & Schwarzer, R. (2007). Are goal intentions or implementation intentions better predictors of health behavior? A longitudinal study in orthopedic rehabilitation. *Rehabilitation Psychology*, 52, 97-102.

#### Upcoming conferences:

Joint BPS Division of Health Psychology and European Health Psychology Society Conference. 9th - 12th September 2008, University of Bath, UK. <http://www.bath2008.org.uk/>

29th Stress and Anxiety Research Society Conference

16th -18th July 2008, Birkbeck, University of London, UK. <http://www.bbk.ac.uk/psyc/star/>

### Division 12 – Sport Psychology

#### Member Activities

Glyn Roberts, founding president of Division 12, was an invited speaker in the Intensive Course of the European Master's of Sport and Exercise Psychology organized by the Technical University of Lisbon, Portugal (January 28- February 8). Other speakers included Jaume Cruz, Montse Ruiz, Sidonio Serpa and Natalia Stambulova.

#### Upcoming Conferences, Workshops

March 5-9, 2008, Seville, Spain. XI National, XI Andalusian, and III Iberoamerican Congress of Sport Psychology. Keynotes include "Performance-Related States in Sport" by Yuri Hanin, "Efficacy Belief Research in Sport: Athletes, Teams, and Coaches" by Deborah Feltz, and "Sport Psychology and the Media" by Alex García; workshops on "Emotions in Sport: Current Issues and Perspectives" by Yuri Hanin, and "Optimization of Technique in Olympic-Level Athletes" by Muza Hanina. More information: [www.upo.es/psicologiadeldeporte](http://www.upo.es/psicologiadeldeporte).

April, 24-26 2008, Jyväskylä, Finland. International Multidisciplinary Conference on Motor Behaviour organized by the Motor Behaviour Research Unit. Contact: Jarmo Liukkonen, [jarmo.liukkonen@sport.jyu.fi](mailto:jarmo.liukkonen@sport.jyu.fi).

June, 14, 2008, Springfield, MA, USA. 24th Annual Conference on Counseling Athletes, From the Pee Wees to the Pros: Working with Athletes of All Ages. Contact: Gabe Bernstein, [gabebornstein@gmail.com](mailto:gabebornstein@gmail.com).

July, 9-12 July 2008, Estoril, Portugal. 13th Annual Congress of the European College of Sport Science (ECSS). There will be a symposium on Challenges in Children's Sport with papers addressing violence, bullying and behavior management in youth sport. More information: <http://www.ecss-congress.eu/index.php>.

July, 16-18 July 2008, Birkbeck, London, UK. 29<sup>th</sup> Stress and Anxiety Research Society (STAR) Conference. More information: <http://www.bbk.ac.uk/psyc/star>.

July, 20 – 25, 2008, Berlin, Germany. XXIX International Congress of Psychology (ICP 2008) hosted by the German Federation of Psychological Associations under the auspices of the International Union of Psychological Science (IUPsyS). More information: <http://www.icp2008.org/>; [barbara.schauenburg@psychologie.hu-berlin.de](mailto:barbara.schauenburg@psychologie.hu-berlin.de); [heike.wieters@staff.hu-berlin.de](mailto:heike.wieters@staff.hu-berlin.de).

### New Books

- Brooks, D., Cameon, K. & Clement, D. (2008) *Directory of Funding Sources for Health, Physical Education, Recreation, and Dance*. Morgantown, USA: Fitness Information Technology.
- Feltz, D., Short, S. & Sullivan, P. (2008) *Self-Efficacy in Sport: Research and strategies for working with athletes, teams, and coaches*. Human Kinetics.
- Hemmings, B., Mantle, H. & Ellwood, J. (2008). *Mental Toughness for Golf: The Minds of Winners*: Green Umbrella publishing.

Montse Ruiz, Newsletter Editor, Division 12

### Division 16 Counselling Psychology

I expect that there will be a number of excellent symposia and other presentations at the forthcoming XXIX International Congress of Psychology in Berlin that will be of interest to counselling psychologists. However, I would like to take this opportunity to draw your attention to one symposium that will be of particular interest to members of Division 16. The symposium, "Defining counselling psychology in the global context," will include presentations by Jean Guichard (France), Zhi-jin Hou (People's Republic of China), Maria Malikioso-Loizos (Greece), Ada Sinacore (Canada), and Richard Young (Canada). Raoul Van Esbroeck (Belgium) will be the discussant.

This symposium takes up the question of counselling psychology in the global context. This topic has been of interest to Division 16 since its founding. The everyday problems of living that are the focus of counselling psychology have increased in range and complexity in the context of the economic and political force of globalization. These include problems arising from and associated with migration, poverty, human rights, information technology, work, and substance abuse, among others. These problems have to be understood and addressed in a global context. However, carving out a distinctive domain for counselling psychology from this rather large field of human development remains a challenging task. In addition, counselling psychology is still in its infancy in some countries, and not recognized as such in others. While the domain of practice has to define itself in light of particular national histories and cultural norms, the challenge of defining counselling psychology in this global context remains an unrealized task. Counselling psychology is a recognized field of scientific inquiry and professional practice in many countries. In other countries, similar practices and domains of inquiry are known by other names.

I believe we can expect an excellent symposium to address these issues. I hope to see many of you in Berlin.

Richard A. Young, President, Division 16

*To join a Division:* Please contact Blackwell on [membershipservices@blackwellpublishing.com](mailto:membershipservices@blackwellpublishing.com) or telephone +44 (0)1865 778171.

*The next Congress of the International Union of Psychological Science.* This will be held in Berlin, Germany, from 20-25 July, 2008. Further information about the Congress can be found on: [www.icp2008.de](http://www.icp2008.de).

*The next Conference of the International Council of Psychologists.* This will be in St. Petersburg, Russia, and the venue will be the University of St. Petersburg. The dates are 15-19 July, 2008. The announcement and call for papers in on the ICP website at: <http://web.ICPweb.org>.

*The next Convention of the Asian Psychological Association.* This will be held in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, from 26-30 June, 2008. Further information about the Convention can be found on: <http://umweb.um.edu.my/apsya/index.php>.

### Invitation to Attend the International Congress in Berlin

As most of you already know, the 29th International Congress of Psychology will take place in Berlin, Germany, July 20-25, 2008 under the auspices of the International Union of Psychology (IUPsyS). The community of psychologists in Germany and in Berlin, in particular, is extremely excited to have the opportunity to host this event and is very much looking forward to welcoming many participants from around the world. The congress – the third International Congress to take place in Germany – is shaping up to be the largest International Congress ever and one of the most exciting. To date, there are a total of 8,132 accepted presentations, divided into 4,363 oral presentations and 3,769 posters. These accepted papers are well-balanced across the world, having been submitted by scientists from 101 countries. Very soon, we will add the statistics for the rapid communication posters.

Berlin, the location of the congress, is a capital of the arts, of culture, and of science. The city hosts three universities with psychology departments and, in addition, a major psychology research institution. These are the Humboldt University, the Freie University, the University of Technology, and the Max Planck Institute of Human Development. We hope that all IAAP members will feel inclined to travel to Berlin this year, and we hope that this message may serve as a reminder to sign up for participation. For more information and to register, go to [www.icp2008.org](http://www.icp2008.org).

*Ralf Schwarzer, Freie Universität Berlin, Germany  
International Congress of Psychology Executive Committee*

### Members' News

#### Awards and Activities of Prof. Jitendra Mohan, Member, IAAP Board of Directors and President, Asian Association of Applied Psychology

I was awarded an emeritus fellowship by the University Grants Commission, New Delhi, India for research on stress and burnout among Informational Technology professionals. It is the highest academic award given to only one Indian in the field of psychology.

Panjab University in Chandigarh, India has honoured me by awarding me the title of Professor Emeritus in Psychology for Conspicuous Contributions to the University. It is a lifetime award allowing me to work as a professor until the end!

I led a delegation of three psychologists to Iran to an International Conference on Psychology and Society held on 3-4 January 2008.

#### Global Promise: Quality Assurance and Accountability in Professional Psychology

*Judy Hall, National Register of Health Service Providers in Psychology, Washington, DC, and Elizabeth Altmaier, University of Iowa*

Psychology has become a global profession. Professionals are now readily able to practice in geographic areas far from where they were trained. In practice, psychology has a social contract with the public to promote human and societal welfare, all the while responsible for the constant upkeep of systems that promote, maintain, and demand quality from health

# THE DRAFT UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF ETHICAL PRINCIPLES FOR PSYCHOLOGISTS: A REVISED VERSION

Janel Gauthier, Secretary-General of the International Association of Applied Psychology and Chair of the Ad Hoc Joint Committee for the Development of a Universal Declaration of Ethical Principles for Psychologists

Since 2002, I have had the honor and the privilege to lead an international initiative involving the development of a universal declaration of ethical principles for psychologists. This project is 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). The Ad Hoc Joint Committee created to draft the declaration includes representatives from all five continents. The members are (in alphabetical order): Rubén Ardila (Colombia), Lutz Eckensberger (Germany), Janel Gauthier, Chair (Canada), Nasrin Jazani (Iran), Hassan Kassim Khan (Yemen), Catherine Love (New Zealand), Elizabeth Nair (Singapore), Kwadzi Nyanungo (Zimbabwe), Paul B. Pederson (United States), Tuomo Tikkanen (Finland), Ann Watts (South Africa), and Kan Zhang (China).

On behalf of the Ad Hoc Joint Committee I am pleased to present a revised version of the draft *Universal Declaration of Ethical Principles for Psychologists* that was released for international consultation in 2005. This new draft, which has become the focus of a new series of consultations over the last few months, is the result of a multi-year process involving careful research and broad international consultation (Gauthier, 2004, 2005, 2006):

Comparisons were made among existing codes of ethics for psychologists from around the world to identify commonalities in ethical principles and values;

Ethical principles and values espoused by other international disciplines and communities were examined and compared to those most commonly found in codes of ethics for psychologists;

Internationally accepted documents, such as the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights* and the *Universal Declaration of a Global Ethic*, were reviewed to delineate the underlying moral principles and to compare them to the principles most frequently used to develop codes of ethics in psychology;

Historical documents from China, Egypt, Greece, India, Japan, and Persia, were explored to identify the roots of the ethical principles most commonly found in modern codes of ethics in psychology;

Focus groups of psychologists were held at international meetings in Asia, Europe, India, the Middle East, North America and South America;

International symposia were organized in Singapore, Vienna, Beijing, Granada, Athens, and Prague.

In its current form, the *Universal Declaration of Ethical Principles for Psychologists* has a preamble followed by four sections, each relating to a different ethical principle. Each section includes a statement defining the principle and outlining the fundamental ethical values contained in the principle. The structure of the document mirrors the framework developed through research and consultation (Gauthier, 2005).

# Universal Declaration of Ethical Principles for Psychologists

## Preamble

Ethics is at the core of every discipline. The *Universal Declaration of Ethical Principles for Psychologists* speaks to the common moral framework that guides and inspires psychologists worldwide toward the highest ethical ideals in their professional and scientific work. Psychologists recognize that they carry out their activities within a larger social context. They recognize that the lives and identities of human beings both individually and collectively are connected across generations, and that there is a reciprocal relationship between human beings and their natural and social environments. Psychologists are committed to placing the welfare of society and its members above the welfare of the discipline and its members. They recognize that adherence to ethical principles in the context of their work contributes to a stable society that enhances the quality of life for all human beings.

The objectives of the *Universal Declaration* are to provide: (a) a generic set of moral principles to be used as a template by psychology organizations worldwide to develop and revise their country-specific or region-specific ethical codes and standards; (b) a universal standard against which the psychology community worldwide can assess progress in the ethical and moral relevancy of its codes of ethics; (c) a shared moral framework for representatives of the psychology community to speak with a collective voice on matters of ethical concern; and (d) a common basis for psychology as a discipline to evaluate alleged unethical behavior by its members.

The *Universal Declaration* describes those ethical principles that are based on shared human values. It reaffirms the commitment of the psychology community to help build a better world where peace, freedom, responsibility, justice, humanity, and morality prevail. Subsumed under each principle are a number of values that stem from it. These values should not be understood to exhaust the implications of the associated principles.

The *Universal Declaration* articulates principles and associated values that are general and aspirational rather than specific and prescriptive. Application of the principles and values to the development of specific standards of conduct will vary across cultures, and must occur locally or regionally in order to ensure their relevance to local or regional culture, customs, beliefs, and laws.

The significance of the contribution of the *Universal Declaration* depends on its recognition and promotion by psychology organizations at national, regional, and international levels. Every psychology organization is asked to keep this *Declaration* constantly in mind and, through teaching and education, promote respect for these principles, and, through national and international measures, secure their universal recognition and observance.

## Principle I

### Respect for the Dignity of Persons and Peoples

Respect for the dignity of persons is the most fundamental and universal ethical principle across geographical and cultural boundaries, and across professional disciplines. It provides the philosophical foundation for many of the other ethical principles put forward by professions. Respect for dignity recognizes the inherent worth of all human beings, regardless of perceived or real differences in social status, ethnic origin, gender, capacities, or other such characteristics. This inherent worth means that all human beings are worthy of equal

moral consideration.

All human beings, as well as being individuals, are interdependent social beings that are born into, live in, and contribute to the ongoing evolution of their peoples. The different culture, ethnicity, religion, social structures and other such characteristics of peoples are integral to the identity of their members and give meaning to their lives. The continuity of lives and cultures over time connects the peoples of today with the peoples of past generations and the need to nurture future generations. As such, respect for the dignity of persons includes moral consideration of and respect for the dignity of peoples.

Respect for the dignity and worth of human beings is expressed in different ways in different communities and cultures. It is important to acknowledge and respect such differences. On the other hand, it also is important that all communities and cultures adhere to moral values that respect and protect their members both individually and collectively.

THEREFORE, psychologists accept as fundamental the Principle of Respect for the Dignity of Persons and Peoples. In so doing, they accept the following related values:

- a) Respect for the unique worth and inherent dignity of all human beings;
- b) Respect for the diversity among persons and peoples;
- c) Respect for the customs and beliefs of cultures, limited only when a custom or a belief seriously contravenes the principle of respect for the dignity of persons or peoples or causes serious harm to their well-being;
- d) Free and informed consent;
- e) Privacy for individuals, families, groups, and communities;
- f) Protection of confidentiality of personal information;
- g) Fairness and justice in the treatment of others.

## Principle II

### Competent Caring for the Well-Being of Others

Competent caring for the well-being of others involves working for their benefit and, above all, trying to do no harm. It includes maximizing benefits, minimizing potential harm, and offsetting or correcting harm. Competent caring requires the application of knowledge and skills that are appropriate for the nature, and the social and cultural context, of a situation. It also requires the ability to establish interpersonal relationships that enhance potential benefits and reduce potential harms. Another requirement is adequate self-knowledge of how one's values, experiences, culture, and social context might influence one's actions and interpretations.

THEREFORE, psychologists accept as fundamental the Principle of Competent Caring for the Well-Being of Others. In so doing, they accept the following related values:

- a) Active concern for the well-being of individuals, families, groups, and communities;
- b) Taking care to do no harm to individuals, families, groups, and communities;
- c) Maximizing benefits and minimizing potential harms to individuals, families, groups, and communities;
- d) Correcting or offsetting harmful effects that have occurred as a result of their activities;
- e) Developing and maintaining competence;
- f) Self-knowledge regarding how their own values, attitudes, experiences, and social

context influence their actions, interpretations, choices, and recommendations;

- g) Respect for the ability of individuals, families, groups, and communities to make decisions for themselves and to care for themselves and each other.

## Principle III

### Integrity

Integrity is vital to the advancement of scientific knowledge and its application, and to the maintenance of public confidence in psychologists. Integrity is based on honest, open, and accurate communications. It includes recognizing, monitoring, and managing potential biases, multiple relationships, and other conflicts of interest that could result in harm to or exploitation of others.

Complete openness and disclosure of information must be balanced with other ethical considerations, including the need to protect the safety or confidentiality of others and to respect cultural expectations.

Cultural differences exist regarding appropriate professional boundaries, multiple relationships, and conflicts of interest. However, regardless of such differences, continual monitoring and management are needed to ensure that self-interest does not interfere with acting in the best interests of others.

THEREFORE, psychologists accept as fundamental the Principle of Integrity. In so doing, they accept the following related values:

- a) Truthfulness and honest, accurate, and open communications,
- b) Avoiding incomplete disclosure of information unless complete disclosure is culturally inappropriate, or violates the confidentiality of others, or carries the potential to do serious harm to individuals, families, groups, or communities;
- c) Maximizing impartiality and minimizing biases;
- d) Not exploiting others for personal, professional, or financial gain;
- e) Avoiding conflicts of interest and declare them when such situations cannot be avoided or are inappropriate to avoid.

## Principle IV

### Professional and Scientific Responsibilities to Society

Psychology functions as a discipline within the context of human society. As a science and a profession, it has responsibilities to society. These responsibilities include contributing to the knowledge about human behavior and to people’s understanding of themselves and others, and using such knowledge to improve the condition of individuals, families, groups, communities, and society. They also include conducting its affairs within society in accordance with the highest ethical standards, and encouraging the development of social structures and policies that benefit all persons and peoples.

THEREFORE, psychologists accept as fundamental the Principle of Professional and Scientific Responsibilities to Society. In so doing, they accept the following related values:

- a) The discipline’s responsibility to increase scientific and professional knowledge in ways that promote the well-being of society and all its members

- b) The discipline's responsibility to ensure that psychological knowledge is used for beneficial purposes and to protect such knowledge from being misused, used incompetently, or made useless by others;
- c) The discipline's responsibility to conduct its affairs in ways that promote the well-being of society and all its members;
- d) The discipline's responsibility to promote the highest ethical standards in the scientific, professional and educational activities of its members;
- e) The discipline's responsibility to adequately train its members in their ethical responsibilities and required competencies;
- f) The discipline's responsibility to develop its ethical awareness and sensitivity and to be as self-correcting as possible.

The current version of the draft *Universal Declaration* is a work in progress. It will be revised in 2008, in response to the latest consultations to determine the cultural appropriateness of the definitions, concepts, and language used in the document. The newly revised draft will be submitted for discussion/approval to the three sponsoring organizations at their respective meetings in Germany next July. You are kindly invited to review the present version of the draft *Universal Declaration* and to send to me any comments or suggestions you may have, which would help us to arrive at a document that can obtain widespread support and be of worldwide value. The development of a universal declaration that is relevant to local communities and indigenous values and sensitive to natural and cultural differences is an ambitious goal. It also is a challenging process. It is very important to have as many people as possible involved in the process. The members of my working group and I look forward to hearing from you. My e-mail address is: [janel.gauthier@psy.ulaval.ca](mailto:janel.gauthier@psy.ulaval.ca).

For more information regarding the development of the *Universal Declaration*, you are encouraged to visit the IUPsyS web site (<http://www.iupsys.org>) where you will find background papers, progress reports and discussions of important issues.

Best wishes to you all,

Janel Gauthier, Ph.D.  
 Chair of the Ad Hoc Joint Committee (IUPsyS/IAAP/IACCP)  
 Secretary-General (IAAP)  
 Professor of Psychology (Laval University)

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 program called Action 100 which allows us to waive the membership fee for 100 people from poor countries. You may send these names to me ([vchearn@comcast.net](mailto:vchearn@comcast.net)) or Mike ([mike.knowles@buseco.monash.edu.au](mailto:mike.knowles@buseco.monash.edu.au)). Many thanks in advance for your help.

Valerie Hearn, Ph.D.  
 Co-Editor, IAAP Newsletter



## COMMENTARY: A Little Bit More

Robert F. Morgan, University of Alaska, Fairbanks

A few years ago, a Safeway grocery chain store in San Diego made the national news. Somebody left an extortion note claiming that jars of pickles and other products had been poisoned. When the marked jar specified in the note was checked, this turned out to be true. No money was paid and there was no way to know what if anything else on the shelves had been poisoned. Faced with the large cost of restocking everything, the manager decided to leave the stock on the shelves just as it was. He re-opened the store with only a disclaimer sign posted on the doors. Amazingly, ignoring this danger completely, customers went right back that very day to purchase the stock. Safeway's motto at the time was "*ALL YOU COULD WANT IN A STORE... AND A LITTLE BIT MORE*".



Applied psychologists often find "a little bit more" than was bargained for. Here's a favorite example of mine:

When I was a graduate student, my instructor presented a case history of a behavioral intervention in stimulus-competition he attributed to Ulrich. It was felt this could well illustrate, for both couples and entire communities, the power of context, a dimension essential for the transformation of communities under stress. In the case history, a married couple living in a university housing complained of insomnia, marital conflict, sexual disinterest, and concentration difficulty when studying. It turned out they lived in a tiny studio apartment where the bed was the main and only major piece of furniture. It was on this bed that they studied, slept, argued, and made love. The practitioner told them these activities all in the same setting were competing with each other. To differentiate them, it was advised that they purchase a lamp with three different color light bulbs: white for study, green for argument, and red for sex, lights out would do for sleep. The couple carefully followed this plan and reported care-free sleep, more effective study, less argument, and happier sex. There ends Ulrich's case history, the conditioning a clear success. The problem was 'then', the resolution 'now'. Yet, here too there was a little bit more: I'm fairly sure many of my international colleagues would share my wonder about the 'next': If the learning were really effective, what would they do at traffic lights?

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care professionals. In *Global Promise: Quality Assurance and Accountability in Professional Psychology*, editors Judy E. Hall and Elizabeth M. Altmaier examine the tools needed for evaluating the crucial components of quality assurance- education, training, accreditation and designation, licensing and credentialing, ethics, mobility, and continuing professional development- from an international perspective, with a specific focus on practices in the United States, Canada, the European Union, Latin America, Australia, and The Netherlands and vignettes on the United Kingdom, China and South Africa. An international team of contributors synthesizes the progress made in implementing quality assurance mechanisms across the globe and offers diverse perspectives as to how the wider international community can promote quality and mobility. With an eye toward the future of psychology as well as on the systems that will support it, *Global Promise* is required reading for universities, regulatory bodies, professional associations, professionals and students.

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