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The President's Corner

For those living in the Northern Hemisphere this is high summer with all its warmth and brightness, but at the time of writing this communiqué, economically speaking, it is still the winter of discontent. So what we need to enliven our lives is some good news, and I hope this is provided in the following.

IAAP's Journals

What a wonderful way it has been to begin the initial quarter of the year with the publication of the first online Issue of Applied Psychology: Health and Well-Being (AP:HWB). We are indeed grateful to Ralf Schwarzer and Christopher Peterson for seizing the moment to undertake this exciting venture of publicising this journal to cater for the burgeoning interest across the world in this topic. For IAAP to have such a pre-eminent role in providing a major source of information in such a critical area of development is a marvelous achievement.

The first half of the year has also seen the publication of two important Issues of Applied Psychology: An International Review (AP:IR), one being the Special Issue on Social Identity, Health and Well-Being. Sabine Sonnentag is to be congratulated on deciding to publish such an Issue and selecting S. Alexander Haslam to take responsibility for choosing an excellent array of both authors and topics as well as editing the manuscripts. The same can be said for the second Issue of AP:IR this year and its coverage of topics ranging from women's advancement to internet organizational surveys. The quality of the articles and the spread of authors over a wide range of countries and continents are impressive.

IAAP Members' participation in the Melbourne ICAP

In my previous President's Corner I hope that I provided, in a preliminary way, useful information about IAAP Congresses in general and the Melbourne ICAP in particular. Now it is timely for everyone in our Association to focus upon bringing colleagues together and organizing symposia, honing one's research in order to present an individual paper, or planning other activities such as panel discussions and forums. An admirable goal would be for IAAP to achieve the highest rate of participation of its members in any ICAP to date. This is possible because not only is the Congress the most important single event in IAAP's four-yearly calendar but also this particular Congress provides a once in a lifetime opportunity to make the event a family one also by holidaying in a country with its wide variety of unique characteristics and attractions.

In addition, now is a critical phase in terms of publicising the Congress and I ask every member of our Association to think of themselves as ambassadors for the Congress and to help in casting the net of publicity as widely as possible. For this purpose please find below an advertisement for the Congress and do feel free to adapt this in any way you like in making it available in the Newsletters, Bulletins or other publications of your national societies or associations.

2010 International Congress of Applied Psychology, Melbourne

This premier international forum for applied psychology will be held in Melbourne from 11-16 July, 2010. It is the most important single event in the calendar of the International Association of Applied Psychology (IAAP) and will be hosted by the Australian Psychological Society (APS).

It will provide a golden opportunity for psychologists around the world to present the fruits of their own research, hear presentations from distinguished researchers about the latest advances in their fields, attend workshops to update knowledge and skills, meet old and new colleagues and develop collaborative research networks internationally, and above all, to participate in raising the reputation and visibility of applied psychology globally.

The highly creative and imaginative Scientific Program is being prepared under the following five main headings:

Keynote and Invited Addresses: the Keynote Addresses will include the State-of-the-art Keynote Addresses based on the IAAP Handbook which will cover all key areas of applied psychology and the Presidential

Addresses of the Presidents of all IAAP's 17 Divisions, and the Invited Addresses will be presented by other international experts recommended by the Divisions or to the Scientific Program Committee

Symposia: these will include symposia recommended by the 17 Divisions of IAAP, invited symposia, pre-organised symposia by groups of researchers, and symposia of individual papers organised according to common themes

Panel Discussions, Forums and Debates: the panel discussions and forums are being planned around experts, as are the debates about controversies in applied psychology

Individual Papers: these will include streams of individual papers highlighting specific topics of interest (e.g. ethics, social issues, cross-cultural and indigenous psychology, educational and developmental psychology, organisational issues, psychological testing, statistical methods, clinical and counselling psychology, future developments in psychological services, consumers, other health professionals, and their like), rapid oral presentations and electronic posters using state-of-the-art technology

Special Programs: these will include a comprehensive program of full-day and half-day workshops by world-class practitioners, a Student program highlighting the contribution of emerging scholars and practitioners, and a program for psychologists from emerging economies.

The Scientific Program will be given a local flavour by virtue of the fact that the Annual Conference of the APS will be held in conjunction with the Congress, and to reflect the rich research community in psychology and related fields in Melbourne a number of noted research centres and institutes have been identified for site visits. In addition, a range of satellite conferences will be held regionally.

The Scientific Program will also be augmented by a comprehensive Social Program which will include an exciting Opening Ceremony; the Congress Dinner which will be held in the historic Melbourne Town Hall, an elegant sandstone building featuring high ceilings, walls adorned with delicate stencilling and wood-panelling, and a wood-carved Grand Organ; a series of informal social gatherings to facilitate conversations and networking, and generally to support meetings among various delegates; city walking tours and suggestions for museums, art galleries and restaurants; and suggestions for day trips to nearby localities including wine growing valleys, picturesque coastal scenery, and local attractions such as penguin nesting colonies.

Current details, especially about the Call for Papers and Symposia as well as other information, can be accessed through the ICAP website at: www.icap2010.com

An International Conference to have in your Calendar: ICAP, July 2010

If a shorter and more racy version is desired, please use or modify the following:

The International Congress of Applied Psychology (ICAP) is a huge global conference known to attract up to 3,000 delegates from around the world. Next year ICAP will be held in Melbourne, Australia.

Put this global event in your diary now - from 11-16 July, 2010. This is your chance to join with thousands of psychologists just like you...to engage, deliberate, explore, discuss and learn the latest, not only in your own field, but also in any related area of applied psychology.

There will be a robust scientific program with eminent keynote speakers, cutting-edge symposia, and a great range of practical workshops to choose from.

So put your thinking caps on - who from your country do you want to see running a symposium? Encourage them to submit. Do you personally have a paper, and/or a theme for a symposium that you can get some others to join you in, to be part of this global event?

The Call for Paper and Symposia is now open. See www.icap2010.com for more information.

Kind regards,

Mike Knowles

Email: 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/cs/services/address.asp?site=1> and updating the changes.

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

From The Editor

Welcome to the second edition of the IAAP Bulletin for 2009. It is a double issue, the result of technical glitches and pressing family matters, for both Dennis and me, which prevented us from being able to publish the April issue. Therefore, we now have more articles than we would have had otherwise, but unfortunately, some of the news is out of date. For that we sincerely apologize. Because most of the dated items provide information about repeating events, I have included them all.



As I mentioned in my last editorial, we are introducing an exciting new feature in this issue. It is called, "Conversations with International Psychologists." We will publish excerpts from the interviews in the Bulletin, and the complete interviews will be posted on the IAAP website: www.iaapsy.org.

We begin the series with excerpts from an interview that I did with Dr. Philip Zimbardo. The interview was fascinating, and I feel very fortunate to have had the opportunity to talk with Phil. He has been described as the "face of contemporary psychology." His Stanford Prison Experiment is a classic in the literature. (See <http://www.prisonexp.org/>.) He has written many books and articles translating his research into language that non-psychologists can easily understand. To do this he asks himself, "How can I explain this to my mother and father?" The complete interview, which is on the IAAP website, provides answers to the following questions plus many more: What is the connection between Phil and Stanley Milgram? How does the Stanford Prison Experiment relate to Abu Ghraib? How was Phil's wife, Christina, the hero of the Stanford Prison Experiment? How can you help Phil make the world better through psychology?

Would you like to have the 2018 ICAP in your city or country? Our Secretary-General, Janel Gauthier, gives us in this newsletter, everything you need to know to make a bid for the 2018. If you are interested, don't tarry. The first part of the process needs to be completed before next January 1.

In July of next year most of us will be in Melbourne for the next exciting International Congress of Applied Psychology (ICAP). Now is the time for all of us to begin publicizing it in our own local, regional, and national psychology organizations. Our president, Mike Knowles, has provided us advertising materials in his President's Corner. Mike also provides us here with the most charming personal reminiscence of our recently departed colleague, Prof. Jing Qi Cheng, that can possibly be imagined.

In addition, take a look the numerous interesting activities that our Divisions are involved in. You may join two divisions, so if you are among the division-less or only connected to one, peruse the division opportunities and join up! At the end of the President's Corner, Mike tells you how.

Psychology Day at the United Nations has become an annual affair. A summary of the Second Annual Psychology Day appears in this newsletter provided by Mary O'Neill Berry, one of the IAAP representatives to the UN.

Also included here are items from individual IAAP members, some upcoming conferences, the 2009 Ursula Gielen Book Award nomination instructions, and, last but not least the feature, Commentary, as always written by Bob Morgan, intrepid provider of wit and wisdom.

Read on!

Upcoming Conferences

The International Association for Cross-Cultural Psychology will hold its semi-annual regional conference in Cameroon at the University of Buea on 2-6 August 2009. The conference will highlight theoretical and applied topics of particular interest to Africa and African psychologists, including keynote presentations by scholars from all regions of Africa, as well as by international participants from the West and Asia. Details can be found on the conference web site, <http://cameroon2009.iaccp.org>.

The South-East European Regional Conference of Psychology – 2009 will be held in Sofia, Bulgaria from 30 October to 1 November. The conference title is Southeastern Europe Looking Ahead: Paradigms, Schools, Needs and Achievements of Psychology in the Region. For more information, go to the updated website at <http://RCP2009.wordpress.com>.

Call for Bids for Organizing the 2018 ICAP

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

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

Who may submit a bid to host an ICAP?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

How are countries/cities selected?

If you believe your country/city would be appropriate for hosting an ICAP, you may wish to submit an application. It is the IAAP Board of Directors that votes for the selection. Although it is hard to predict just what features of a proposal define the voting outcome, the Board of Directors typically takes the following items into account (the order of the items which are listed here is not necessarily in the order of importance):

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

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

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

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

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

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

	IAAP Members	Non-Members	Developing Countries	Students
Singapore	515 S\$ (324 EUR / 283 US\$) ¹	600 S\$ (378 EUR / 330 US\$) ¹	N/A	130 S\$ (82 EUR / 72 US\$) ¹
Athens	365 EUR (434 US\$) ²	415 EUR (494 US\$) ²	250 EUR (298 US\$) ²	150 EUR (179 US\$) ²

¹ As an indication, 1 S\$ = 0.63 EUR or 0.55 US\$ as at February 2002.

² As an indication, 1 EUR = 1.19 US\$ as at February 2006.

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

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

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

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

So, you have decided to submit a bid:

What do you need to do and when?

Bids for organizing the 2018 ICAP will be considered by the IAAP Board of Directors during a meeting to be held in Melbourne on July 10-11, 2010. The following describes the procedure to follow for submitting a bid for the 2018 ICAP.

WHAT TO DO	WHEN
<p>Send a formal letter of intent to the President of IAAP, Professor Michael Knowles, expressing the willingness to organize an ICAP for year 2018:</p> <p>Prof. Michael Knowles, President of IAAP Monash University Faculty of Business and Economics Department of Management P.O. Box 197 Caulfield East Victoria 3145, Australia</p> <p>This letter should be signed by the President or the Secretary-General of the national psychological society/association or network of national psychological societies/associations proposing to organize the 2018 ICAP.</p>	Before January 1, 2010
<p>Fill out the Application Form for Submitting a Bid for an International Congress of Applied Psychology and send it to the Secretary-General of IAAP. The form is available on the IAAP website (http://www.iaapsy.org) and on request from the Secretary-General of IAAP (janel.gauthier@psy.ulaval.ca).</p>	Before February 1, 2010
<p>Submit six hard copies of the complete congress bid pack to the Secretary-General of IAAP: Prof. Janel Gauthier, IAAP Secretary-General, École de psychologie, Pavillon Félix-Antoine-Savard, 2325 rue des Bibliothèques, Université Laval, Québec (Québec) G1V 0A6, CANADA.</p>	Before May 1, 2010
<p>Construct a temporary web page to provide Members of the Board of Directors with on-line access to the full application file and forward the URL address to access the web page to the Secretary-General (janel.gauthier@psy.ulaval.ca) who will pass it on to Board Members.</p>	Before June 1, 2010
<p>Prepare a brief audio-visual presentation to highlight your proposal and be ready to answer questions from Board Members. As a proposer, you will be invited to make a presentation to the Board of Directors on July 10, 2010. Following your presentation, you will be invited to answer questions from the Board. Typically, proposers get 10 minutes to make their presentation and Board Members get 5 minutes to ask questions about the proposal.</p>	Before July 10, 2010
<p>Prepare at least 10 printed copies of the full proposal and 45 printed copies of a handout summarising your proposal. You will be required to make those documents available to the Board of Directors when you make your presentation in Melbourne on July 10, 2010.</p>	Before July 10, 2010
<p>Come to the meeting of the IAAP Board of Directors in Melbourne and bring copies of your bid and handout along with you. The Secretary-General will let you know about the time and place of the meeting in June 2010.</p>	July 10, 2010
<p>The Secretary-General will send a copy of your application file to each IAAP Officer for review.</p>	May 2010

How will your application be processed?

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

The Secretary-General will send a copy of your application file to each IAAP Officer for review.	May 2010
IAAP Officers will review your application and have preliminary discussions before it goes to the Board.	June 2010
Board Members will be invited to visit the web page you have constructed to provide on-line access to your application file.	June 2010
Board Members will listen to your presentation and ask you questions.	July 10, 2010
Board Members will discuss the merits of your proposal.	July 10-11, 2010
The voting, which is final, will follow. If there are many proposals, the Board will vote in two steps: a first vote to reduce the number of applicants to two, followed by a second vote to determine the conference venue outcome.	July 11, 2010
At least four of the current IAAP Officers, at the expense of the applicant, will visit the site where the ICAP is to be held to determine if it is suitable:	As soon as possible after the 2010 ICAP and no later than one year after the Congress held in Melbourne.
If they find that it is, they will provide preliminary advice to the organizers concerning the preparations needed for the successful organization of a Congress.	
If the selected site proves unsuitable, the applicant will be invited to propose an alternate site.	
If no suitable site is found, the bid acceptance will be withdrawn. In that case, the applicant with the next highest number of votes may be selected.	

For further information, please see the Manual for organizing an International Congress of Applied Psychology (ICAP) under the sponsorship of the International Association of Applied Psychology (IAAP), which is available online at the IAAP website: <http://www.iaapsy.org>.

Janel Gauthier, Ph.D., Secretary-General, IAAP

Division News....

Division 1--Work and Organizational Psychology

Work Psychology White Papers Series: Making the best of our knowledge available to global policy makers

What can be done to increase the societal impact of the knowledge accruing from research in work, organizational and industrial psychology? In 2008, the presidents of IAAP Division 1 (Work and Organizational Psychology), EAWOP and SIOP have agreed to take joint action in response to this question. A first initiative is the launch of a Work Psychology White Papers Series, which will offer concise evidence-based statements on important policy issues. The aims of this initiative are (1) to influence policy-making bodies on topics of broad societal importance by promoting the I/O and Work Psychology field as one that has

relevant inputs to public and private organizations; and (2) to translate our research findings from academic and applied settings into a form decision makers can use, thereby rendering a service to society.

The papers will address issues that are of broad interest internationally and have the potential for sufficient evidence-based contributions. The topics will relate to work, employment and organization, and will be high on the political agenda so that the papers can influence policy decisions in a visible way.

The papers will be short (5-20 pages) and written for policy makers in organizations, governments and NGO's. Their titles will be cast in terms relevant to policy makers. For instance: rather than "The Aging Workforce", we think of titles like "Employing Workers As They Age", "Working Past Retirement", or "What Should the Retirement Age Be for Traffic Controllers?". Inputs from policy makers will be obtained early in the process. The papers will be written by both academics and practitioners. They will consist of a single paper or several short papers highlighting different aspects of the issue that are presented in an integrated way.

The White Papers will be endorsed by and published as a joint effort of the three organizations. The members of a newly formed Steering Committee will serve as Action Editors, one from each of the three organizations. The current members of the Steering Committee/ Action Editors are: Virginia Schein (SIOP), Nik Chmiel (EAWOP) and Robert Roe (IAAP Division 1). Virginia acts as interim Chair, succeeding Robert Pritchard who has served as initiating Chair. The Action Editors will select a writing team for each topic and serve as reviewers of their efforts. The writing team will do the actual writing and there will be members from each of the three organizations represented. The writing team members will be knowledgeable about the area, willing to translate research to practice, willing to be inclusive of many points of view and committed to the evidence-based approach. The writing team will be listed as authors, the order determined by the team members, and these names will be used when the article is referenced.

The topic selected for the first Work Psychology White Paper is Employing Workers as They Age. Nik Chmiel will serve as the Action Editor for that topic. The Committee's goal is to have a draft of the first paper and approval by the three organizations by the end of 2009. The paper will be published and distributed in 2010 and plans for one or two more White Paper topics put in place, with publications in 2011. Some suggested future topics include creating inclusive organizations, health and stress, safety, and decent work.

To obtain early inputs from policy makers and experts in our field, the Steering Committee will organize special meetings at our international conferences. SIOP will host a WPWP Series panel discussion -- Evidence-Based White Papers: The Aging Workforce: An International Collaboration Between EAWOP, IAAP, and SIOP -- at its annual conference in New Orleans, April 2009. Next, there will be a Roundtable on the WPWP Series at the EAWOP Conferences in Santiago de Compostela, Spain in May 2009. Another Roundtable will be held at the International Congress of Applied Psychology in Melbourne in 2010. We as the Steering Committee very much welcome your comments and input on the Work Psychology White Papers Series mission and process, as well as on future topics.

Robert A. Roe, Member, Division 1

IAAP Division 1, SIOP, and EAWOP joint activities at SIOP (New Orleans, April 2-4, 2009) and EAWOP (Santiago de Compostela, Spain, May, 13-16, 2009)

As it was announced in the previous IAAP Bulletin, the alliance Division 1 has established with SIOP and EAWOP is producing fruit for our membership and for our discipline and profession, in general. In the cooperative spirit raised by the agreement among these three associations, one joint activity (a special event) was organized during the 24th Annual Conference of SIOP that was held in New Orleans, from April 2-4, 2009. The web site (<http://www.siop.org/conferences/Default.aspx>) is to give visibility to the agreement and to announce and discuss the initiatives that could be raised in the context of this joint venture.

Also, a Joint Round Table, to discuss the opportunity of launching a global alliance of Organizational Psychology, will be organized during the XIVth European Congress of Work and Organizational Psychology that will take place in Santiago de Compostela (Spain) the 13-16th of May, 2009 (<http://www.eawop2009.org/>).

Division 1 of IAAP will be actively engaged in both activities, contributing to the enhancement of the visibility of our International Association and Division and to the increasing importance of our mission in a global context. Moreover, we will cooperate jointly with EAWOP and SIOP to identify global issues in

Organizations and Work where the contribution of our discipline, science and profession may be a valuable asset to make work and organizations more human and effective.

We invite all members of Division 1, and other IAAP members interested in these topics who will attend these Conferences, to participate in these events and to contribute their ideas to the discussion. Moreover, we would like to remind you that you can benefit from your membership in IAAP Division 1 by becoming members of SIOP and EAWOP at a reduced fee and profit then from the extensive services and opportunities of these two important associations in our field.

I look forward meeting you in New Orleans (USA) and Santiago de Compostela (Spain).

Jose M. Peiró, President, Division 1

An International Collaborative Experience for Masters Students in WOP-P and I/O Psychology

San Jose State University's Masters program in Industrial and Organizational (I/O) Psychology has teamed up with the European Union's Erasmus Mundus Masters program in Work, Organisational, and Personnel Psychology (WOP-P) for the WOP-P's virtual team and Winter School program. This program provides students with numerous real-world global experiences, while also implementing an applied study abroad immersion experience.

The aims of the program are:

To develop internationally aware and competent I/O Psychology graduates who are proficient in understanding individual differences in organizational behaviors and attitudes due to cultural differences.

- To engage our graduate students in international coursework that will prepare them for international benchmarking tasks, global survey development and assessment, survey feedback, and other organization development and training programs.
- To hone our graduate students' intercultural competencies so that they can interpret multinational data that are intertwined with vast global complexities.
- To build upon the current, small foundation of intercultural I/O experts, who have the much needed data skills and statistics background from a cultural perspective.
- To expose students to first-hand experiences engaging in global virtual teams, intercultural communication challenges, and competencies in cultural matters that go beyond knowledge they gain in reading important research on culture's impact on organizational life.
- To enhance students' global awareness of state-of-the-art processes that they could utilize in their workplace.

This collaborative effort provides a global experience that one often finds in business schools, with the humanistic background, statistical training and analytical skills that set apart I/O Psychology graduates from MBAs. This program exposes our students to the heightened challenge of communicating across cultures and the challenges global virtual teams face. At the end, we hope to shape our students into globally-aware HR practitioners who could help create strategies, processes, and interventions for the global workforce. While studying the state-of-the-art of I/O-related practices around the world, with students from around the world, our students will get first-hand experience in interpreting their teammates' cultural filters, as well as implications of cultural practices and policies regarding work.

Thus far, my students' reactions are quite positive, and they have agreed that the experience thus far is eye-opening and rewarding. To best understand how students are thinking about the program, I asked them for short comments about some pros and cons of their experience. One student commented that she enjoys the freedom to be creative in writing papers and PowerPoint presentations without excessive instruction. Another student wrote that her teammates are "awesome" and that everyone is "extremely dedicated to getting the project done" though the language barriers and time differences have sometimes been challenging. Another graduate student wrote that "everyone is really good about staying on top of things" or communicating with the team when delays are expected. She further commented on the supportive collaborations for resolving problems. Others have commented on the team coordination required to work around each other's busy

schedules. This was the most negative (if one would even label it as such) comment I have received thus far. A number of my students, in the beginning of the project, clearly noticed their "American-style" of "getting down to business" and remembered that it is important to get to know their partners first. Each of the seven participating graduate students at SJSU has continued to express their enthusiasm for meeting their partners face-to-face during the Winter School portion of the team project experience. The Winter School will be held in Barcelona, Spain, and for many of my graduate students this will be their first overseas experience.

Overall, at this point in the program, we are achieving the goals and aims set forth. We eagerly await the climax of the program at the Winter School.

Sharon Glazer, Ph.D., Associate Professor, San Jose State University
(sharon.glazer@sjsu.edu)

Division 2--Psychological Assessment and Evaluation

Impact of the test development movement in Brazil

Test development and use in Brazil have been growing at a surprising rate during the last 12 years. This growth has occurred since establishing the Brazilian Institute of Psychological Assessment in 1997. This Institute has influenced regulations issued by the Federal Council of Psychology, an institution that regulates psychologists' practice in Brazil, including psychological assessment practices.

Prior to the mid 1990s, psychological tests in Brazil remained almost unchanged for a 30-years period. Tests typically were acquired from other countries, mainly from the U.S., and translated into Portuguese, often with no studies related to their adaptation, validation, and norming in Brazil. As a result, the tests were criticized and discredited for being irrelevant for use in Brazil, including for the diagnosis of psychological disorders.

This situation changed drastically through the efforts of Brazilian scholars from various universities throughout the country. A number of scholars created laboratories for test development at their local universities. Furthermore, they saw the need to create a national associated dedication to the promotion of sound methods for developing, evaluating, and using tests. This vision led to the creation of the Brazilian Institute of Psychological Assessment. Its mission is to promote research and development that promotes sound methods for adapting, developing, evaluating, and using tests in Brazil.

The promotion of better practices of test development increased considerably following the first Institute's sponsored national convention on test development and use in Campinas (São Paulo), held in 2003, and attended by more than 1,000 psychologists, scholars, other professionals, and students. At this time, the Federal Council of Psychologists assumed leadership to address severe problems that characterized psychological assessment.

The International Test Commission's Standards for Test Users formed the basis of new legislation designed to promote higher standards. For example, Brazilian psychologists were restricted to using tests that were evaluated and found to demonstrate suitable validity and reliability and in other ways advanced assessment practices. An expert commission composed of scholars in assessment was organized to carry out this evaluation process. The first test evaluations reported by the expert's commission indicated 50% of the available published tests had to be removed from the market because they did not provide sufficient information on the test's validity, reliability, and currency of norms.

As expected, at first, test companies disapproved of this regulation. They were forced to change their focus from selling traditional and old tests to investing in new and better tests. The test development and use standards promoted by the Federal Council now are better disseminated, understood, and followed. Tests approved for use are published regularly in the web page of the Federal Council of Psychologists (<http://www2.pol.org.br/satepsi/sistema/admin.cfm?lista1=sim>).

Psychologists now see the value of these regulations. Many new and better tests have been developed. Their manuals provide more complete information on the tests' constructions/adaptation process, validity, reliability, and norms. This has led to greater respect for tests by those who administer and use test results. Graduate programs focus more attention on test development and use.

Three national conventions sponsored by the Institute of Psychological Assessment have been held. Participants included professionals from Brazil and other countries. Moreover, the Institute is combining efforts with similar associations in South and Iberian American countries that use Spanish and Portuguese. The fourth Institute-sponsored conference, to be held July 29 through August 1, 2009, will also have an international perspective. Moreover, this event will be co-hosted by the Iberian American Association for Diagnosis and Psychological Assessment (Asociación Iberoamericana for Diagnostico y Evaluación Psicológica) and the Portuguese Psychology Association. An invitation to participate in this global effort is made to all colleagues. Information on the July convention can be found on its web site www.ipabnet.org.br.

The work in Brazil to improve test development and use has impacted neighboring countries as well as collaborators in Europe. Additionally, its work may serve as a model for other countries attempting to develop assessment practices based on scientific and professional standards.

Solange Wechsler
Pontifical Catholic University, Campinas, Brazil

Division 4--Environmental Psychology

Environmental psychology started 2009 with a bang!

Conference Report – X Congresso de Psicologia Ambiental

In late January, Lisbon hosted the 10th Environmental Psychology Congress, the first to take place outside Spain, 20 years after the conference's inception. Participants from several European countries (mostly Portugal, Spain, Italy), and some Latin American Countries (mostly Mexico, Brazil) gathered for three days inspired by the theme of "Human behavior and global changes" (any reference to the financial crises that kept some participants at home is not a mere coincidence, by the way). The conference had two official languages - Portuguese and Spanish - and inspired the creation of the "Asociación de Psicología Ambiental" from which we are looking forward to hearing soon!

New Journal - Ecopsychology

A new, peer reviewed journal to be published by Mary Ann Liebert Publishing (www.liebertpub.com/eco). Ecopsychology will be a quarterly online journal with a first issue in March of 2009. Liebert Publishing is a well-respected independent publisher with 60 journals in print for an international audience including recent start ups of a sustainability journal and an environmental justice journal. They are backing Ecopsychology with a well-designed, online submission and reviewing system and a strong marketing presence.

Work under the heading of ecopsychology is diverse. Generally, what differentiates ecopsychology from other work on the psychology of human-nature relationships is a focus on therapy and psychopathology; an explicitly critical or activist stance; and attention to humanistic, transpersonal, and psychoanalytic perspectives that tend to be underrepresented in academic psychology. The new journal recognizes the unique contributions that an ecopsychology focus can make to the current environmental discourse. We also situate ecopsychology in the context of the research traditions of environmental psychology and conservation psychology and mainstream clinical and counseling psychology. Recognizing a diversity of perspectives, Ecopsychology adopts an explicitly pluralist approach, featuring contributions from multiple theoretical perspectives, qualitative and quantitative research, and examples of therapeutic practices and environmental advocacy. An important goal of the journal is to communicate the rich body of research in environmental and conservation psychology to mental health practitioners, policy makers, and environmental advocates. Thus, we are actively seeking individuals who can contribute to this goal by sharing their research or describing applications of environmental and conservation psychology to human health, environmental conservation, and sustainability.

While it will not be possible to be all things to all people, we are confident that we can create a rigorous, pluralistic venue that helps to develop ecopsychology and provides a forum for sharing environmental and conservation psychology research with a wide, international audience. Please contact editor-in-chief, Thomas Joseph Doherty, Psy.D. for information about joining the editorial board or submitting a manuscript: journal@selfsustain.com.

Bergen Summer Research School - Global Development Challenges: Climate, Environment and Energy

The second edition of the Bergen Summer Research School is held from the 22th of June to the 3rd of July, 2009, in Bergen (Norway). It is dedicated to the theme of Climate, Environment and Energy. The school offers six doctoral/research courses, several plenary lectures, and five plenary roundtable debates structured

around the following concepts: "Mitigation, Adaptation, Responsibilities and Opportunities", with special attention to the current "energy challenges"; innovation coming from the private sector; and opportunities for poor and vulnerable groups. The program aims to promote dialogue across academic disciplines, the private sector, government, and civil society organizations to raise awareness and incentives for all those sectors. It offers truly interdisciplinary approaches. Six Parallel Ph.D. Research Courses are offered: 1) Cooperating on Climate Change (Economics, Environmental economics, NHH); 2) Approaches to Past Climate (Cultural History, Archaeology, Anthropology, Unifob global, UiB); 3) Doing Mixed Methods Research on Climate Interacting with Poverty, Health and Culture (Health promotion, Hemil, UiB); 4) Psychological and Social Science Perspectives on Climate Change (Psychology, Public Policy, Political Science, DICE-Lab, System Dynamics Group, UiB); 5) Impact of Climate Change on Marine and Terrestrial Resources (Natural Sciences: Oceanography, Geophysics, Biology, Meteorology, Climate Research, UiB); 6) Framing Climate Change: Ethics, Vulnerability and Poverty (sociology, human geography, environmental studies, political science, development ethics, and philosophy). Please visit the website www.bsrs.no to find more information about the summer school and application procedure.

Sad news...

We have heard that Rikard Kuller, a pioneer Swedish environmental psychologist, recently died after a long illness. A full obituary will appear in the next issue of the Journal of Environmental Psychology.

Conference Report

23rd Meeting of the Swedish Area Group in Environmental Psychology, Stockholm, November 13-14, 2008: Looking to the Psychology of Sustainability

The pursuit of sustainability requires modifying unsustainable human activity. Discussions of sustainability often address human activity at high levels of aggregation. For example, the term "sustainable development" gives a broad frame for discussion of sustainability; however, it says little about specific activities. Translation into practically meaningful terms proceeds at lower levels of aggregation, as with sustainable agriculture, sustainable energy, "green" construction, and sustainable transport.

Within these domains of activity, some sustainability measures may involve technological innovations that reduce ecological impacts without clashing with human behavior. However, in some domains, the pursuit of sustainability may require getting individuals to change habits or adopt new behaviors, or match new technologies, designs or policies to human behavior that is not easily changed. This implies a need for knowledge from environmental psychology.

In Sweden, the main gathering point for people working on psychological aspects of human-environment relations is the Area Group in Environmental Psychology. The Area Group has met every academic year since 1985, with the aim of helping researchers from psychology and allied professions stay up-to-date on developments in psychological theory and methods. Many Area Group members do research and applied work relevant to sustainability issues.

In their meetings in recent years, Area Group members have discussed more intensively how to link their activities to broader efforts to achieve sustainability. Such a linkage is seen as serving three objectives: (1) to help group members better articulate the practical importance of their research; (2) to help group members better identify partners for cooperation; and (3) to enhance a shared sense of purpose within the group. All of these objectives concern the Area Group's effectiveness as a contributor to sustainability pursuits. The discussion continued at the most recent meeting of the Area Group, held November 13-14, 2008 in Stockholm. Convened by Mats E. Nilsson, Maria Nordström, and Pia Björklid (all of Stockholm University), the meeting drew about 30 senior and junior researchers from universities throughout Sweden, as well as from other countries.

To stimulate the discussion, the meeting incorporated presentations by two widely respected researchers who have done work concerning psychological aspects of sustainability. The first of the invited speakers, Jian Kang (University of Sheffield) is an internationally recognized specialist in environmental acoustics, large scale noise mapping, noise control, and the social and psychological aspects of sound. The title of his presentation was "Sustainable urban environment: from noise reduction to soundscape creation." He spoke of the shift in the emphasis of applied research from preventing noise and its health-damaging effects to creating soundscapes that enhance the livability of cities and promote health. Such a shift in emphasis to urban soundscapes has been apparent in recent years in Swedish research, as exemplified by the "Soundscape for

better health” project involving, among others, Evy Öhrström and Anita Gidlöf Gunnarsson at Göteborg University, and Birgitta Berglund and Mats E. Nilsson at Stockholm University.

The second of the invited speakers, Kaj Noschis (University of Lausanne) has done extensive research in a number of areas of environmental psychology in which the built environment stands in focus. He has, among other well-known initiatives, organized colloquia on “Architecture and Behavior” which have then been documented in a journal of the same name, which he founded. He has collaborated with Swedish colleagues on the experience of children in urban environments. The title of his presentation was “Growing up in the city: an opportunity for becoming aware of urban sustainability issues.” He explained how urban planning that maintains a focus on conditions for child development can, in various ways, support the pursuit of sustainability in that conditions that support healthy child development have other positive implications. Planning that recognizes the rights and needs of urban children has also been in the focus of research by Maria Nordström and Pia Björklid at Stockholm University.

In addition to the invited speakers, the program included a number of shorter presentations, almost all of which were given by Ph.D. students or by junior researchers who had recently received their Ph.Ds. The topics covered included cognitive and physiological effects of open-plan offices (Helena Jahneke, University of Gävle); the sensitivity of pupils to sounds in classrooms (Patrik Sörqvist, University of Gävle); the perceived restorative qualities of audio-visual environments (Penny Bergman, Chalmers University of Technology); the role of the car for everyday activities and subjective well-being (Cecilia Jakobsson Bergstad, Göteborg University, and Lars E. Olsson, Karlstad University); expected car use reduction in response to structural travel demand management measures (Louise Eriksson, Umeå University); values and threat as determinants of environmental concern (André Hansla, Göteborg University); environmental optimism and pessimism (Eva-Lotta Sundblad, Göteborg University); physical components of small urban parks that predict judgements of the likelihood of restoration (Helena Nordh, Norwegian University of Life Sciences); and potential psychological benefits of elements of nature, especially wood furnishings, in indoor settings (Tina Bringslimark, Norwegian University of Life Sciences). As is characteristic of the Area Group meetings, the junior colleagues received supportive commentary from a number of senior researchers, including Staffan Hygge, Anders Kjellberg, Tommy Gärling, and Birgitta Berglund. The diversity of topics, the number of junior colleagues who presented, and the engagement of senior colleagues provided an indication of the vitality of Swedish environmental psychology.

The plenary discussions of how to reinforce environmental psychology’s role in the pursuit of sustainability were, as in previous years, far-ranging. Some of the topics carried over from discussions in the meetings of the Area Group in 2006 and 2007, including the need to challenge definitions of sustainability that do not recognize the psychological dimension. A particular theme in the present discussion was the need for psychology to look beyond mitigation of harmful environmental conditions to the promotion of beneficial conditions.

By Terry Hartig, Chair, Swedish Area Group in Psychology

New Textbook - Conservation Psychology by Susan Clayton and Gene Myers, due out in May from Wiley.

This textbook introduces the reader to the new and emerging field of Conservation Psychology, which explores connections between the study of human behavior and the achievement of conservation goals. The book first summarizes theory and research on human cognitive, emotional, and behavioral responses to nature and goes on to review research on people’s experience of nature in wild, managed, and urban settings. Finally, it examines ways to encourage conservation-oriented behavior at both individual and societal levels. Throughout, the authors integrate a wide body of published literature to demonstrate how and why psychology is relevant to promoting a more sustainable relationship between humans and nature. More information available at <http://www.wiley.com/WileyCDA/WileyTitle/productCd-1405176784.html>

Two recent publications by Linda Steg:

- Keizer, K., Lindenberg, S., & Steg, L. (2008). The spreading of disorder. *Science*, 322, 1681-1685.
- Steg, L., Buunk, A.P., & Rothengatter, T. (Eds., 2008). *Applied social psychology: Understanding and managing social problems*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Special section in Canadian Psychology by Jennifer Veitch.

The journal Canadian Psychology published a special section on "The Greening of Psychology: Intra and Interdisciplinary Approaches" in its November 2008 issue (Vol. 49, no. 4). The papers in the special section were:

- Psychology's essential role in alleviating the impacts of climate change. Pages 273-280 Gifford, Robert.
- Investigating and influencing how buildings affect health: Interdisciplinary endeavours. Pages 281-288 Veitch, Jennifer A.
- Sustainable happiness: How happiness studies can contribute to a more sustainable future. Pages 289-295 O'Brien, Catherine.
- Can health psychology help the planet? Applying theory and models of health behaviour to environmental actions. Pages 296-303 Nisbet, Elizabeth K. L.; Gick, Mary L.
- Environmental psychology and sustainability: Comments on topics important for our future. Pages 304-308 Pelletier, Luc G.; Lavergne, Karine J.; Sharp, Elizabeth C.

The journal is published by APA and is available at:

<http://www.apa.org/journals/cap/>.

New dissertation - Environment and Mental Health: A transfer and adaptation of design principles for Alzheimer patients' environments to autistic patients' environments.

By Kevin Charras, Laboratory of Environmental Psychology, CNRS UMR 8069, Paris Descartes University, France / Social Studies Program Manager, Fondation M d ric Alzheimer, France.

The aim of this research was to transfer knowledge about environmental design treatment of Alzheimer's disease to autistic disorders. In this perspective contemporary work and theories in this area were analysed and discussed in an integrative bio-psycho-eco-environmental perspective. In a first step, we examined the impact of one of the recommendations for people with Alzheimer's disease, i.e. the personalisation of the private environment. In a controlled randomized trial, the effect of the personalisation of the premises of institutionalised elderly with Alzheimer's disease and associated disorders has been tested. Results showed encouraging behavioural and psychological outcomes and are discussed in terms of well being for the patients. In order to elaborate on an environment-behaviour model specific to autism, a systematic review of the literature was conducted on environmental design outcomes for this specific disorder. In this perspective, a qualitative inquiry was also carried out. This inquiry was elaborated in consideration of Bronfenbrenner's (1979) ecological model as well as Zeisel's (Zeisel, et al, 1994) Environment-Behaviour model for people with Alzheimer's disease, and was conducted with the help of health practitioners. Eleven environmental factors were described to influence treatment of people with autism: (1) Exit control, (2) transitional spaces, (3) private spaces, (4) common spaces, (5) openness to the outside world, (6) residential character, (7) autonomy support, (8) sensory comprehension, (9) consistency of the environment, (10) progressive environment and (11) social environment. Consistency of the environment was explored in an experimental study with autistic participants. According to our model this environmental factor can be defined as the degree to which the environment enables people with autism to sustain their abilities, to feel secure and to implement exploratory behaviours. Results showed improved social interactions, verbal communication and autonomy, as well as decreased fear, self injurious behaviours and gastrointestinal disorders. These outcomes are discussed in terms of openness, sense of security and improvement of quality of life. Theoretical as well as empirical data are discussed in order to refine the perspective of environmental parameters as a clinical tool for healthcare for people with autism. In a general conclusion, environmental considerations for clinical practice are approached as a cycle of interest that is often coupled to a general environmental concern. Transition of environmental approaches from a psychological disorder to another are discussed, as well as "culture dependent" processes of design for a same pathology. Finally, social environment is underlined as a preponderant factor that cannot be dissociated from environmental design features.

Thesis presented in December 2008, at the Laboratory of Environmental Psychology, University of Paris-Descartes. Supervisors: G. Moser and K. Weiss, Laboratory of Environmental Psychology, Paris-Descartes University ; S. Tordjman, Service Hospitalo-Universitaire of child and adolescent Psychiatry, University of

de Rennes 1, France. Examiners: J. Zeisel, University of Salford, UK.; C. Barthélemy, University of Tours, France and M. Morin, University of Aix-Marseille 1, France.

Key words: Environmental psychology; Alzheimer's disease; Autism; Architecture; Care giving; Mental health.
Email: kevineharras@hotmail.fr

New Publication in Science by Stephen Kaplan

Environmental psychologists have made a number of discoveries that could be applied widely but that are relatively little known due to publication in journals that are apparently not widely read outside the environmental psychology community. A bit of a breakthrough occurred recently when Marc Berman, a graduate student in psychology at the University of Michigan, along with two faculty members, got an article published in *Psychological Science*. Evidence that this journal is fairly widely read is the fact that the article was selected as an "Editor's Choice" in the journal, *Science*. Below is the entry in *Science* and the full reference of the article:

Editors' Choice - Science, Volume 322, Number 5908, Issue of 12 December 2008

PSYCHOLOGY: A Walk in the Woods

Spending time in the outdoors is commonly regarded as a wholesome approach to coping with the cacophony of contemporary developed societies. But does immersion in a natural environment lead to more than simply a sense of feeling refreshed--that is, might the metaphorical recharging of one's batteries be real? Berman et al. find that the less obtrusive sensory stimuli provided by a walk through an arboretum enabled people to perform better on a standard working memory task (backward digit span), in comparison to the stimuli of a stroll through a downtown landscape. Subsequent testing revealed a specific effect of scenic as opposed to urban settings on the executive portions (versus the alerting or orienting components) of an attentional network task, suggesting that a brief hiatus from focused application of attention allows for the replenishment and renewal of cognitive control centers. -- GJC

Psychol. Sci. 19, 1207 (2008). [The full reference is: Marc G. Berman, John Jonides, and Stephen Kaplan (2008). Cognitive Benefits of Nature Interaction. *Psychological Science*]

New Book: On Soul and Earth: The Psychic Value of Place by Elena Liotta

On Soul and Earth offers an original perspective on the relationship between the environment and the human psyche. Physical spaces contribute to the building of identity through personal experience and memory. Places evoke emotions and carry their own special meanings. Elena Liotta and her contributors also explore the neglected topics of migration and travel. The author has extensive clinical experience working with patients from a wide variety of national and cultural backgrounds. Globalization is present in the clinical office as well as in the wider world and the transformations currently being wrought in the areas of cultural and national identity also impact clinical work. This book will be of interest to Jungian analysts as well as psychotherapists and mental health professionals, especially those who are addressing transcultural and multicultural issues including voluntary or enforced migration. It will also appeal to urban planners, architects and those interested in environmental issues.

Elena Liotta is a Jungian analyst with an international background. She has a private practice in Italy and works as a consultant for the public sector. She is engaged in teaching, supervising, and creating projects in the fields of education and social policy, including refugee and migrant services.

Contents: Introduction: Beginning with One's Self; Soul, Earth and Migration in Contemporary Society; On Carl Gustav Jung's "Mind and Earth"; The Place of Origins; Space, Genius Loci and Sacrality of Place; Maps and Geography: Reality and Fantasy; The Journey. Exile, Nostalgia, Return; The Foreign Patient. Bibliography.

Contributions: Angelini, "Animated" Places: Rooting and Impermanence; D'Andreamatteo, The Garden, Psychic Landscape ; Buttarini, The Dark Places, or on the Evil of Innocence; Scarpelli, The Earth, The Song, The Symbol; Prameshuber, Exile: An Impossible Return?; Mondo, Places of Healing; Tomasi, Body and Psyche: Penetration of Opposites; Perez, "Every Rose is Telling of the Secrets of the Universal"; Symbols and the Natural World; Peat, "Gentle Action" Environmental Sustainability in Soul and Earth.

Routledge, 2008: 344pp.

Division 4 welcomes newsletter items and website addresses of interest to those working in environmental psychology! If you have not been receiving periodic e-mail messages regarding developments within Division 4, please contact Fabio Iglesias, Newsletter Editor and Webmaster at fglesias@uvic.ca.

Fabio Iglesias, Newsletter Editor and Webmaster, Division 4

Division 7—Applied Gerontology

At the American Psychological Association convention in August 2008, there was a presentation sponsored by Division 52 (International Psychology). The topic of this roundtable discussion was "Ethical issues in treating non-English speaking elders". The session was chaired by Norman Abeles and participants were Florence Denmark, Ph.D. and Richard Velayo, Ph.D., both from Pace University in New York. Rivka Bertisch Meir from the University of New York, Herbert Lehman College, and Artemis Pippinelli, Ph.D. from Walden University were the other participants.

In other international activities, Division 52 of APA has developed a DVD documentary about International Psychology. The purpose of this documentary is to get undergraduate students and students, in general, more involved in international activities. The DVD includes such topics as profiles of international psychologists, where they work and who they work with, descriptions of international projects, student opportunities at the UN and how students have gotten funding for their international projects.

International Psychologists in the video represent all the continents and include such countries as Argentina, Canada, Dubai, Germany, Ireland, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Turkey and the United States. International Psychologists featured include Jim Georgas from Greece, Mike Knowles from Australia, Elizabeth Nair from Singapore, and Bruce Overmier (past president of IUPsyS). APA is featured through representative members and many members of Division 52 like Drs Rivka Bertisch Meir, Florence Denmark, Uwe Gielen, Michael Stevens, Richard Velayo and Danny Wedding. APA's Executive Officer Norman Anderson is seen speaking from the podium at the United Nations and Dr Ray Fowler is seen speaking at the APA's meetings. The DVD was shown at the August meeting of the APA's 2008 convention program in Boston, MA.

Division 52 also presented two awards, one for a US Psychologist and one for a non-US psychologist. The first went to Ronald P. Rohner and the other award went to Ramadan A. Ahmad. The awards committee was chaired by Michael Stevens and included members Joy Rice and Norman Abeles. The newly elected President of Division 52 is Danny Wedding and the new Treasurer is Janet A. Sigal. Senel Poyrazli continues as editor of the International Psychology Bulletin (IPB). There are plans underway to explore the possibility of a full journal for Division 52. This Task force is chaired by Dr. Poyrazli, and Dr. Pickren is co-chair.

Norman Abeles, President, Division 7

Division 8--Health Psychology

Two important special journal issues have appeared recently highlighting original research contributions by Division 8 members. These are described below:

Ziegelmann, J. P., & Lippke, S. (Eds.). (2009). Theory-based approaches to stress and coping: Emerging themes and contemporary research. [Special issue]. *European Psychologist*, 14(1).

This special issue, edited by Division 8 members, Jochen P. Ziegelmann and Sonia Lippke, appeared this year in the *European Psychologist*. The articles deal with theory-based approaches to stress and coping and focus on emerging themes and contemporary research. It includes the Introduction (by the section editors) and 6 papers and a commentary by Susan Folkman. The contributors are the members of the division or researchers contributing to the IACP health division programs, such as, Esther Greenglass, Ralf Schwarzer, Anita DeLongis, Georgia Pomaki, Nina Knoll, Yael Benyamini, Aleksandra Luszczynska, and Charles C. Benight. The papers discuss a variety of stressors (e.g., including in vitro fertilization, major surgeries, collective trauma, women's health) and coping or coping resources (e.g., coping in couples, self-efficacy, resilience).

Lippke, S., & Ziegelmann, J. P. (Eds.). (2008). Theory-based health behavior change [Special issue]. *Applied Psychology: An international Review*, 57(4).

Last year's special issue of Applied Psychology: International Review (Volume 57 Issue 4) was devoted to Theory-Based Health Behavior Change.

The introduction, by the issue editors, Sonia Lippke and Jochen P. Ziegelmann, was followed by nine papers dealing with the theoretical advancement and important and current issues in health behavior research. Research from laboratories of Susan Michie, James O. Prochaska, Wayne F. Velicer, Ronald C. Plotnikoff, Kerry S. Courneya, Falko F. Sniehotta, Gerjo Kok, Marie Johnson, and Aleksandra Luszczynska dealt with developments in Social Cognitive Theory, Transtheoretical Models, Theory of Planned Behavior in the context of chronic diseases, behavior maintenance and motivational moderators.

Upcoming conferences of Interest to Division 8 Members:

The Stress and Anxiety Research Society (STAR)

30th STAR Conference July 16-18, 2009, Budapest, Hungary

<http://www.asszisztencia.hu/star/>

23rd Conference of the European Health Psychology Society

Pisa, Italy, September 23rd to 26th, 2009

<http://mozart.rad.unipi.it/psico/>

Esther Greenglass, President, Division 8

Division 12 – Sport Psychology

A two-week intensive course, part of the European Master's of Sport and Exercise Psychology, was organized at the University of Montpellier 1, France (19- 30 January 2009). Among the invited speakers were Dorothee Alfermann (GER), Glyn Roberts (NOR), Montse Ruiz (FIN), Sidonio Serpa (POR) and Natalia Stambulova (SWE).

The Faculty of Medicine at Lund University, Sweden, is hosting a two-year Master's programme in Sport Sciences starting September 1st 2009. The programme focuses on advanced in-depth study of sports medicine and sport psychology. Contact: Erwin Apitzsch, Erwin.Apitzsch@psychology.lu.se.

Dr. Tatiana Ryba, currently at the University of Jyväskylä, Finland, is the recipient of the International Society of Sport Psychology (ISSP) Developing Scholar Award. The award acknowledges the contribution to excellence in research and scholarly activity.

Dr. Reinhard Steller has been appointed full professor in sport and coaching psychology at the Department of Exercise and Sport Sciences at the University of Copenhagen, Denmark. His main task is to further establish a coaching psychology unit at the department.

Meetings, Conferences, Congresses, Workshops:

June 24 - 27, 2009, Oslo, Norway. 14th Annual Congress of the European College of Sport Science "Sport Sciences: Nature, Nurture and Culture". Visit: www.ecss-congress.eu/OSLO2009.

June 24-26, 2009. Summer course organized at the University of Southern Maine. Invited speakers are Albert Carron, (CAN), Kate F. Hays, (CAN), David Yukeson, (US), Daniel Wann, (US), W. Nell Widmeyer, (CAN). Contact: William Gayton at wgayton@usm.maine.edu.

June 26-27, 2009. The Ohio Center for Sport Psychology, (USA) hosts the 10th Annual Sport Psychology Professional Training Workshop "Developing Your Knowledge, Skills, and Practice in Sport Psychology". Visit: www.SportPsych.org.

July 7-10, 2009, Oslo Norway. 11th European Congress of Psychology "A rapidly changing world: Challenges for Psychology". Visit: www.ecp2009.no.

August 31–September 3, 2009. Ph.D. course "Psychological aspects of talent development" hosted by the University of Copenhagen, Denmark. Invited speakers are K. Anders Ericsson (USA), Jean Côté (Canada), Mette Krogh Christensen (Denmark), Jürgen Beckmann (Germany), Anne-Marie Elbe (Denmark) and Natalia Stambulova (Sweden). Contact: Anne-Marie Elbe at amelbe@ifi.ku.dk.

September, 1-3, 2009. Annual Conference of the British Association of Sport and Exercise Science (BASES) to be hosted by Leeds Metropolitan University. Visit: www.leedsmet.ac.uk/carnegie/16208.htm.

For information on workshops in Sport and Exercise Psychology organized by BASES next spring and summer visit www.bases.org.uk.

New Publications

The following books have been recently published by Human Kinetics:

- Haywood, K.M. & Getchell, N. (2009). Life Span Motor Development, Fifth Edition.
- Richardson, S.O., Andersen, M.B., & Morris, T. (2008). Overtraining Athletes - Personal Journeys in Sport.
- Schinke, R.J. & Hanrahan, S.J. (2009). Cultural Sport Psychology.
- Marcus, B.H. & Forsyth, L.A. (2009). Motivating People to be Physically Active-2nd Edition.

Montse Ruiz, Bulletin Editor, Division 12

Division 13—Traffic Psychology

The Fourth International Conference on Driver Behaviour and Training will be held on 24-25 November 2009 at the Renaissance Hotel in the stunning Koepelkerk church in the centre of old Amsterdam. Abstracts of individual papers, symposia, workshops and poster sessions should be sent as soon as possible to l.dorn@cranfield.ac.uk. The deadline for receipt of full papers for inclusion in the proceedings is 30 April 2009. The overall conference theme is 'Road User Research, Policy and Practice', and submissions are encouraged to show how research relates to practice and policy. Conference themes include; vulnerable road users, driver/rider behaviour, at work road safety, technological solutions to assist drivers, and driver/rider education & training. Selected submissions will be published in the conference proceedings by Ashgate in 2010. Further information from www.dbt2009.com.

The Fourth International Fit to Drive Congress will be held in Tallinn (Estonia), June 4-5, 2009 (conference language: English). For further information, see <http://www.fit-to-drive.com/> or contact Dr Wolf-Dietrich Zuzan (wdzuzan@aon.at).

The Division 13 website has been updated to include details of past events and photos taken at the Fourth International Conference on Traffic and Transport Psychology (ICTTP4) as well as forthcoming events and other useful information. Visit <http://www.iaapsy.org/division13/>.

The ICTTP4 Conference Report has been received from Elsevier, who generously sponsored the Washington conference, at which 344 delegates from 38 countries participated. The report has compiled a volume of useful information, including feedback from many of the participants, which will be of value to those hosting future ICTTP conferences. Bryan Porter, ICTTP 2008 Conference Chair, has posted a number of conference presentations in pdf format. The Internet link is <http://www.icctp.com/presentations>.

The Fifth International Conference of Traffic and Transport Psychology will be held in Groningen in 2012. Further announcements will be made in due course.

We were all greatly saddened to hear of the untimely death of Division 13 inaugural President Talib Rothengatter on February 12, 2009. He was a mentor to many traffic psychologists, and his enthusiasm and hard work within this field of applied psychology was a major force in creating IAAP's Division 13, which has continued to thrive under his legacy. With a number of like-minded traffic psychology researchers, Talib Rothengatter desired to see a specialist journal in the field of traffic psychology and was a prime mover in establishing Transportation Research Part F: Traffic Psychology and Behaviour (TRF) in 1998. Under his expert editorship, the journal has gone from strength to strength and Talib continued as an editor of this journal until his death.

Ian Glendon, President, Division 13

Division 15—Student Division

Student Division at the XXXII Interamerican Congress of Psychology

The Student Division is collaborating with the Student Task Force of the Interamerican Society of Psychology (SIP) and APAGS in organizing student activities at the XXXII Interamerican Congress of Psychology, taking place in Guatemala City from 28th of June to 2nd of July 2009 (www.sip2009.org).

We are organizing the following activities:

1) Invited symposium on "Advances in Psychology Education Around the World"

The aim of this symposium is to provide information about the similarities and differences in psychology education and training in Europe, the United States, and South America. Three presentations will be held at this symposium. The first presentation will provide information about psychology training in Europe and will highlight the discussion and controversy surrounding the common European higher education system. The second presentation will focus on psychology education in the United States, including the recent changes in the licensure sequence that leads to professional practice in the United States that was initiated by a change in policy of the American Psychological Association (APA). Finally, the third presentation will summarize the psychology training process in South America, highlighting its recent advances. Moreover, we will also take advantage of this event to share and disseminate information about our associations. We are planning to share leaflets and other promotional material to attract potential new members to IAAP and the Student Division.

2) Social hour

We will also organize a social hour at the congress in a form of a cocktail reception. This event was already granted 300 USD from APAGS and another 300 USD from IAAP. We would like to host student participants and young psychologists to enforce the bonds among them as well as among APA, IAAP, and SIP members and to give them an opportunity to exchange ideas in a more relaxed atmosphere. If you are planning to attend the congress, please come to our social hour too. The exact time and place will be announced when it is scheduled by the congress organizers.

Hopefully, these activities will result in attracting more members, students as well as professionals and academics to IAAP.

Kristina Potocnik, President, Division 15

Division 16 – Counselling Psychology

Consider membership in Division 16! IAAP members are eligible to be members of two divisions of the Association. Why not consider Division 16 as your first or second division if you are not already a member of the Division? Counseling Psychology is one of the newer IAAP divisions and has wide appeal to psychologists interested in counselling, psychotherapy, health, career development, educational and vocational guidance, diversity, culture, and supervision, among other topics. Because of its inclusivity, Division 16 has the potential of having a significant influence in the coming years, in both IAAP and globally, in researching and practicing applied psychology.

As an incentive, or just because you are interested, the Division would be pleased to put you on our mailing list to receive our twice yearly electronic newsletter. If you would like to receive this newsletter, just send a message to that effect to the editor, Prof. Maria Malikiosi-Loizos mmalik@ecd.uoa.gr.

Applied psychologists everywhere are witnessing and feeling the effects of an unprecedented economic event – the current global economic recession. The global nature of this recession provides another basis for focusing on the international aspects of our work while keeping these in tension with national and local needs, conditions and cultures. The popular media have identified negative psychology as at least part of the cause of the recession. That is, we have lost confidence in markets, financial institutions, and trading partners. At a more psychological level one may speculate that we have lost confidence in each other. While there are significant other economic forces at play in this recession, such as the deregulation of financial institutions, there is cause for us as psychologists to pay attention again to the primacy of relationships in human affairs. Familial relationships are often the first fatality when economic stress and hardship occur. But, families also provide a basis for increased support, caring, and love in the face of these conditions. The challenge for applied psychologists is to unpack the parallels between relationships within families and close relationships and those we have with people we don't have face-to-face contact with but whose lives are intertwined with ours in this global economy.

Finally and sadly, applied psychologists throughout the world, and counseling and vocational psychologists in particular, were saddened by the news of the death of John Holland in November 2008. Professor Holland's pioneering work in the field of vocational personality and work environment was the basis for a whole generation of research and interventions in counseling and psychology. His innovative and popular Self-

directed Search is published in at least 16 languages and identified by its publisher as the most widely used career interest test. In 1994, Professor Holland received the Award for the Distinguished Contribution to Professional Knowledge in Psychology from the American Psychological Association. I am sure that on behalf of Division 16 of IAAP, you will join me in acknowledging his enormous contribution to our field and sending our condolences to his family and colleagues.

Professor JING Qi Cheng: a Personal Tribute

In the last Issue of the *Bulletin* I had the honour of writing an obituary for Professor Jing Qi Cheng on behalf of IAAP. Now I should like to follow this up with a personal tribute to this outstanding person.

The privilege of meeting Jing for the first time occurred on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the founding of the Chinese Psychological Society (CPS). This was at the second Conference of the CPS after the collapse of the Cultural Revolution during which psychologists had been vigorously persecuted, families had been split up by sending the men to work on farms and women to work in factories, children had been left in the care of neighbours, and the building housing the Institute of Psychology had been razed to the ground brick by brick.

While the main purpose of the 1978 Conference was to begin the long process of re-establishing psychology in China, one of the objectives of the 1981 Conference was to renew contact, albeit in a limited way, with psychology internationally through representatives from the International Union of Psychological Science, the International Association of Applied Psychology, psychology in India, and the Australian Psychological Society. In this vein six 'foreign friends' were invited to Beijing and I was lucky enough to be one of these, the others being Wayne Holtzman, Ed Fleishman, Kurt Pawlik, Durganand Sinha and Henry Kao.

The two Chinese psychologists I had most to do with were Jing Qicheng and Xu Liangeang, and although they were a generation older than me I guess I came to know them best because they were young by Chinese standards and I was young by Western standards. Right from the start I was vastly impressed by their knowledge, wisdom and wit, and as was inevitable in hindsight, both became leading figures in the development of psychology in China with, among many other things, Jing becoming President of the Chinese Psychological Society and Xu becoming Director of the Institute of Psychology. Jing's other triumph was to gain support from the International Union of Psychological Science for the CPS to host the 2004 International Congress of Psychology which was an outstanding success not only scientifically but also in being the largest congress of psychology ever held up to that time.

It is against this background that I come to Jing's visit to Melbourne when in the late 1980s he was invited to spend several months on sabbatical leave at one of the local universities as a distinguished scholar. About six months prior to this he had written to tell me of his impending visit and it is hard to describe just how thrilled I was at the news. So in the weeks that followed I came back time and time again to the same question, what could I do for him that was something special, something out of the ordinary by which he would remember this visit as against the many that he had made to other countries of the world. Then, one morning I woke up with the answer – I would teach our pet budgerigar to say 'hello' in Chinese.

As all those with a knowledge of birds know, a budgerigar is a type of parrot, and as far as I am aware, all parrots can be taught to talk. In any event, budgerigars certainly can, and in Australia for those who keep birds as family pets, it is for this reason that they are a favourite. Our budgerigar had a vocabulary of some 50 words including the name of every member of the family, his own name, his address, the house phone number, and many other expressions such as 'he's a pretty boy' and its like.

By the time the idea surfaced to teach the bird how to say 'Ni hǎo', there were four months to go before Jing's visit. This was a comfortable period of time because, although it took about three months of constant repetition before a budgerigar learns a phrase, this still left one month as a safe margin of error.

The only problem that occurred was that demands from work meant that sometimes a day or two of the repetitive ritual of repeating 'Ni hǎo' over and over again would be missed, and as a result, after the normal period of three months had elapsed, the budgerigar's vocabulary was still the same. Under a declared state of emergency I appealed for help from every other member of our family, and thus it was an immense relief just

one week before Jing was due to arrive that the budgerigar one day came out quite audibly with 'Ni hǎo'. Given that Chinese is a tonal language he even had the correct falling and rising intonation. What a marvellous sound it was.

The other point that weighed upon my mind, however, was that there was no way to influence which phrase a budgerigar would say on any particular occasion. What was uttered was always at random. Nevertheless, the idea was to invite Jing to dinner with the hope that during the course of the evening the bird would repeat 'Ni hǎo' at one time or another.

On the night in question I drove to the university where Jing was staying and on the way home we had much to talk about. When the time was appropriate, and knowing of Jing's interest in all things new, I mentioned some of the distinctive characteristics about the country's indigenous plants and animals, and took the opportunity to mention that not only were budgerigars Australia's smallest parrot but also they could be taught to speak. Evidently Jing had never heard of this before and to my inward pleasure he was fascinated by it, at which point I mentioned that incidentally we had a budgerigar at home so that Jing would be able to hear it talk at first hand.

Our conversation moved onto other topics which we discussed until we finally arrived at home. Luckily, as it turned out, no one else from school or work was there, so the house was quiet as we made our way through it to the sun-room at the back. As we entered it Jing's face lit up when he saw the budgerigar at the other end of the room. Then, as he stopped in front of the cage and took in the beautiful colouring of the bird, the budgerigar said 'Ni hǎo'.

Mike Knowles

Member News

New book by Harry Triandis

Harry Triandis' book, *Fooling Ourselves: Self-Deception in Politics, Religion and Terrorism* (2009, Westport, CT: Praeger), was just published. He started it after 9/11 when he read that Atta, the leader of the terrorists, had in his luggage a "manual for the raid" that defined the action as "doing God's work." That prompted a study of the role of religion in human affairs. Based on 700 references from experimental psychology to Ancient Greek, Indian and Chinese philosophy, with a close look at Islam, the book argues that humans universally let their needs, hopes, and desires shape their beliefs. That phenomenon he defines as self-deception. A recent example is the financial meltdown, which reflects the self-deception that the price of housing will continue going up forever.

Numerous examples are provided from politics ("we will be greeted as liberators in Iraq"), religion (Mohammed was a great poet but the Qu'ran was his self-deception that it was given to him by God), and terrorism (bin Laden's self-deception that he will be the Caliph when the whole world becomes Moslem). Self-deceptions are often linked to megalomania. He presents a worldview that is universal: the purpose of life is to help as many people as possible be healthy (both physically and mentally), happy, live a long time, without destroying the environment. Actions that are inconsistent with these four criteria are "immoral." That makes much of what people do immoral, and he presents evidence that materialism (shop till you drop), the population explosion, the role of television in democracies create problems that need solving. He stresses the principle of "nothing in excess" which requires modest living which is going to be a necessity if we are to save the earth. That suggests that serious thinking is needed about how to redesign our lifestyles to make them compatible with saving the planet. We can now be hopeful that we can change our society because Obama has the intelligence of Clinton, the toughness of Putin, and the communication skills of Reagan. Obviously, the book will be controversial, but hopefully it will stimulate some thought.

Jitendra Mohan

Professor Jitendra Mohan and Professor Meena Sehgal of Panjab University, Chandigarh, India participated in the international seminar on psychotherapy in Iran from 2 to 6 March, 2009. Professor Mohan delivered a keynote speech on Eastern and Western views on counseling, and Professor Sehgal spoke on the counseling needs of the aged. More than 300 delegates from more than ten countries attended the seminar.

Professor Mohan delivered an invited lecture on cross-cultural conceptions of well-being at the Second Applied Positive Psychology Conference that was held at Warwick University in the U.K. from 1 to 3 April, 2009. Psychologists, Public Health workers, counselors and other professionals participated in this conference. It was led by Professor Robert Biswas-Diener, Professor Barbara Frederickson, Sue Langley (Emotional Intelligence Worldwide Ltd., Australia), Professor Alex Linley and others. The conference was organized by the Centre for Applied Positive Psychology (CAPP), Warwick University, U.K. in which artists, film makers, school teachers, mental health experts, government and NGO representatives from Europe, Asia and the U.S. participated.

Professor Mohan is a Professor Emeritus and a Member of the Governing Council of IAAP. He has been nominated by the Oxford University Press, New York, to write about the history of psychology in India for the Oxford History of Psychology series.

Summary of Second Annual Psychology Day at the United Nations

"The important role of psychologists in world events at the United Nations is confirmed today for the second time," said UN Main Representative for the American Psychological Association, Florence Denmark, in her opening remarks to the assembled 150 psychologists and other guests gathered at the Dag Hammarskjöld Auditorium in honor of the Second Annual Psychology Day at the UN.

The theme for the afternoon's events held November 19, 2008, was "Psychology and Social Justice Related to the UN Global Agenda." APA's Merry Bullock read welcome remarks from APA CEO, Norman Anderson, and APA President, Allan Kazdin.

Keynote Speaker, Herbert Kelman, Emeritus Professor from Harvard University, spoke on "A One-Country/Two-State Solution to the Israeli-Palestinian Conflict." In his address, he described how over the years, each side has had no confidence that the other side is a credible negotiator in the conflict, and that essential steps towards peace negotiations require allaying fears and fostering hope. "We need to move towards a situation where the mutual benefits outweigh the risks to either side," he said. "It is important to have a mutual recognition of others' national identity and roots in and attachment to the land. We need a positive vision of a common future and of a future of shared land itself. This would offset the sacrifices which will need to be made. The goal is a united country with a divided sovereignty, involving a range of cooperative activities that treats the land as a shared unit. In the end, sharing land does not mean losing land -- for either side."

Three panels followed, to address three important themes the Planning Committee determined were crucial to social justice: climate change, poverty reduction, and abuse of power.

The first panel, on "Human Behavior and Climate Change: A Social Justice Issue" was chaired by Pete Walker, the Society for the Psychological Study of Social Issues (SPSSI) UN representative and co-coordinator of the Planning Committee. Speaker David Uzzell, Professor of Environmental Psychology from the University of Surrey (UK), emphasized the impact of climate change on social issues such as food security and migration. For example, migration due to climate change can result in a lack of integration of the migrant people into their new social environment. Behavior change is complex, he noted, and will be most successful if people are seen as active agents of change and understand the benefits of the changes required, not only in behavior, but in the conditions in which behavior takes place. Uzzell also reported recent research on the relationship between heat and aggression and the impact of heat stress on cognitive performance. Psychologists were encouraged to take a more proactive stance in dealing with climate change issues.

Also addressing the impact of climate change on mental health, Inka Weissbecker, NGO UN representative for IUPsyS, noted that by 2010, there will be 50 million refugees due to climate change. The MPH candidate at Harvard University School of Public Health pointed out that poorer nations suffer more, with fewer mental health resources. Recommendations include capacity building; implementing mental health systems, infrastructure and training; research and evidence-based practices; assessment, monitoring and evaluation; communications; and protecting vulnerable groups by developing and building on their resilience.

Discussant Ani Kalayjian from Fordham University spoke of the need to focus on the feminine and the spiritual, urging the group to transform their addictions to material possessions.

The second panel addressed the topic of "Poverty Reduction and Social Justice: The Role of Psychology." It was organized and chaired by the two IAAP representatives to the Economic and Social Council of the UN, Mary O'Neill Berry and Walter Reichman.

Social psychologist, Anthony Lemieux, from the School of Natural and Social Sciences at the State University of New York's Purchase College spoke on "Poverty as a Product of Human Social Relationships: The Impact of Power, Prejudice, and Dominance." Poverty is an ongoing worldwide problem despite the unprecedented growth in the global economy, Lemieux pointed out. Not just an economic issue, poverty is caused by two social psychological problems: prejudice and power. Prejudice against the poor ensures that this group will continually be disadvantaged and unable to establish egalitarian relationships which would open the door to opportunities. Further, poverty is both caused and sustained by power inequalities whereby socially dominant groups control value and keep advantages for their own groups. Four sources of power are: Freedom from need; Freedom not to enter relationships; Freedom to set the price for exchange; and Freedom to exit relationships. Those who lack these freedoms are doomed to poverty. Lemieux pointed out that prejudice can be reduced through intergroup contact, and re-categorization. He concluded that poverty can be alleviated through sustainable development and by meeting the basic needs of all people, recognizing these needs -- including access to healthcare -- as fundamental rights, and by delivering foreign aid based on local needs and priorities.

Psychologist and human rights activist, Anthony Marsella, Emeritus Professor at the University of Hawaii, spoke on "Global Poverty, Human Rights, and Psychology: Challenges, Opportunities, Responsibilities." He described poverty in a global perspective, outlining its definitions, global statistics, and ecology. Some positive changes are evident in the inclusion of poverty alleviation in the UN Millennium Development Goals and in efforts of the Borgen Project to prioritize poverty in the agenda of US leaders. But major obstacles persist including insufficient political will, national interests, and corporate profit. The causes and consequences of poverty must be understood through a series of complex contexts: geo-political, financial, socio-political, bio-psycho-social, and moral. Psychology can contribute to the understanding and amelioration of global poverty, by linking poverty to human rights, actions by the APA, and innovations by Departments of Psychology regarding their philosophy, curricula, and extra-curricular matters. Marsella offered seven recommendations which involve Moving Toward World Citizenship, Values for a Global Era, Global Leadership, the Concept of "Other," The New Psychologist as a Global Citizen, Quick Wins for the Millennium Development Goals, and Fission and Fusion (a spiritual dimension which is the fundamental foundation of our human identity, meaning, and purpose).

The third panel addressed "Psychological Perspectives on the Abuse of Power," chaired by APA UN representative Deanna Chitayat. Social and organizational psychologist, Susan Opatow, Professor at John Jay College of Criminal Justice in New York and President of SPSSI, spoke on the scope of justice and effects of moral exclusion -- seeing others as eligible targets of discrimination, exploitation, hate, or violence. The period following the US Civil War serves as a prime example of a time in which it was necessary to establish a culture of human rights. The quiet but persistent work of African-American women deserves credit in unraveling the bonds which had kept their people apart from the rest of society. Progress in this vein was not linear but on a sine curve -- a phenomenon which can be seen in many other instances of establishing human rights for downtrodden groups.

Social psychologist, Stacey Sinclair, Associate Professor at Princeton University, described her research on reducing implicit prejudice. Her findings conclude that although people cannot consciously control their level of implicit prejudice, this form of prejudice can shift as a function of even fleeting interpersonal interactions. Some prejudice, therefore, may be amenable to reduction or even removal with surprisingly simple interventions.

Rita Chi-Ying Chung, Professor in the Counseling and Human Development Program at George Mason University and former Project Director for the National Research Center on Asian American Mental Health at UCLA, spoke about the chilling abuse of power in trafficking in Asia. Many children become involved in this underworld out of economic necessity, to support their families financially. When these children return to their villages, they are often shunned, raising the urgent need for community-based re-integration programs. Spiritual healing can involve local rituals which "cleanse" these victims. While current prevention efforts

focus on the victims, they should also focus on the traffickers, with current laws shifting from being punitive to being protective. Psychology should play a major activist role in this arena.

IAAP's entire team of United Nations representatives -- Mary O'Neill Berry, Walter Reichman, Judy Kuriansky and Norma Simon -- served on the Planning Committee for this year's -- as well as last year's -- Psychology Day.

"We are really glad for the opportunity to feature the importance of psychology on the world stage at this UN event," said Kuriansky. "It's another major way that IAAP represents its membership by putting psychology and mental health on the global government agenda."

Mary O'Neill Berry, IAAP Representative to the United Nations

2009 URSULA GIELEN BOOK AWARD

The Ursula Gielen Global Psychology Book Award is presented to the author(s) or editor(s) of a recent book that makes the greatest contribution to psychology as an international discipline and profession, or more specifically, the degree to which the book adds to our understanding of global phenomena and problems from a psychological point of view. Examples include psychological interventions at the micro- and macro-levels, multinational organizations, questions of mental health, pedagogy, peace and war, gender roles, contributions of indigenous psychologies to global psychology, textbooks that integrate theory, research and practice from around the globe, edited volumes integrating contributions from scholars around the world, and overviews of international and global psychology.

Inclusions and Exclusions:

Nominations may include authored or edited volumes in any language. All submissions must be accompanied by a 2-page letter in English making a case for the book's potential contribution to global psychology. Copyright must be 2008. Nominations may not include fiction and biographies.

Specifics of the Award :

Winners will be announced in early 2010, presented with a certificate, and invited to give an address at the August APA 2010 Convention in San Diego, CA. They will receive full payment of the convention fee and a stipend of \$500 to help fund their attendance at the convention.

Procedures:

All nominations, accompanied by the 2-page letter, and three copies of the book, must be made by September 1, 2009, and sent to:

Renée Goodstein, Ph.D.
Chair, Ursula Gielen Global Psychology Book Award
Psychology Department
St. Francis College
180 Remsen Street
Brooklyn, NY 11201
USA
(718) 489-5437
e-mail: rgoodstein@stfranciscollege.edu

Criteria:

In judging the contribution of each book, the following set of guidelines may be considered:

- How creative and novel are the ideas expressed in the book?
- How large and significant a contribution does the book make to psychology as a global discipline and profession?
- Are the book's contents international or global in nature?
- Is the book scientifically rigorous and logically sound?
- Are its theoretical bases well supported and translatable into sound and ethical practice?

- What is the literary quality of the work?
- Is it interestingly and well written?
- Is the audience for whom it is written explicitly stated and does it reach that audience?
- Does the book maintain a clear focus on psychology as a science and practice?

About Ursula Gielen...

Ursula Gielen (1916-1997, Germany) was vitally interested in the well-being of indigenous, persecuted, and poor people around the world, with a special emphasis on women and children. Her legacy and commitment to international concerns and human welfare continues through her children: Ute Seibold, a former foreign language secretary in Switzerland; Uwe Gielen, an international psychologist in the United States; Odina Diephaus, a former interpreter with the European Parliament in Belgium and France; and Anka Gielen, a counseling psychologist in Germany.

An Interview with Philip Zimbardo

INT: You have made, obviously, an enormous contribution to contemporary psychology in many ways, and you have contributed on many different issues by teaching at Yale and Stanford and your research – most notably the Stanford Prison Experiment – and you’ve done work among other areas in shyness and madness and how time perspective influences people’s lives. You’ve written many books and articles, the latest book being *The Lucifer Effect*.

ZIMBARDO: The latest is *The Time Paradox*.

INT: Oh, is it really?

ZIMBARDO: Yes, it came out a couple months ago. It’s *The Time Paradox: The New Psychology of Time That Will Change Your Life*.

INT: And also the Heroes Project.

ZIMBARDO: Yes, that’s the newest thing.

INT: Anyway, obviously, you’ve had an enormous international influence on contemporary psychology and probably you’re the most well known contemporary psychologist in the world.

ZIMBARDO: Well, me and Bandura, I think.

INT: [chuckle] Okay. You want to share that.

ZIMBARDO: Yes. Well, he’s actually the most cited psychologist I think now. I don’t know if he’s passed Freud but he’s the most cited living psychologist for sure.

INT: Okay. So from your point of view, why do you think that people are so interested in your work?

ZIMBARDO: Well, I think most of my work starts with trying to understand – it begins with trying to understand people’s personal, social, political problems. So I almost always start from real world situations, events, experiences and then try to re-conceptualize them in ways that lead to research, experimental research ideally. Then what I always try to do is go back to pointing out how what we learn from research can be applied in various real world situations. So essentially the ideas come from real world situations then I apply it – psychological analysis then experimental analysis and then try to feed back the findings to make the world better in some way or make people’s lives better in some way.



INT: So I'm curious, how did you get interested in evil?

ZIMBARDO: Oh, it's simple. I grew up in the South Bronx New York ghetto and if you grow up in the ghetto you're surrounded by evil, meaning people do really bad things to other people – stealing, cheating, lying, beating up other kids, gangs getting into fights and then later drugs coming in and turf wars and people killing and getting killed. So as a kid I always wondered why other kids I knew that I thought were good kids at some point went bad – got involved in gangs, got involved in selling drugs or went to prison, got abused or abused other kids. So I was just always curious in a general sense of why do good kids go bad. See, now, what's interesting is if you grow up poor you are an intuitive situationist; that is, when you look around you see failure. "My father's not working, my friend's father's abandoned him, the other friend's sister's a prostitute, this one's pushing drugs." So you want to believe that if the situation was changed things would be better. If you grow up rich then you're surrounded with success and you want to take credit for it, you want it to be in your genes.

I think people who focus more on inner determinants of behavior tend to come from more privileged backgrounds, tend to want to see human behavior as a kind of an unfolding of things within people. Social psychologists like me say, "Yes, the person is important and people bring different things into any situation but we have underestimated how powerful situations are to transform human behavior." So my interest in evil comes from more general interest in understanding how ordinary people are influenced by the situations around them.

The Lucifer Effect is understanding behavior as being influenced by social forces. It's to emphasize the power of the social situation to transform ordinary, even good people, into perpetrators of evil. But once I got involved in the Abu Ghraib prison case as an expert witness for one of the guards I began to realize that the bigger question and the third part of the Lucifer Effect is understanding how systems create and maintain those situations. Ultimately the Lucifer Effect is understanding complex behavior as the interplay between what individuals bring into a situation, what situations bring out of people, and what are the systems that have the power to create and maintain those situations. So systems are the legal, cultural, political, economic foundation in every society that create the situations that we live in. They create the institutions of war, of schools, of corrections, etc., of the military, and that's where the power is. Psychologists have ignored that totally. With the exception of family therapy we don't really have systems analysis very much. Maybe with some organizational behavior but we stop mostly at the individual level and the social psychologists say, "No, let's add the situational level." I'm now saying, "No, you need all three. You have to understand the individual, the situation, and the system."

Because it's only by appreciating the power of situations that you can prevent it. You can say, "Okay, I'm not going to go into that situation. I'm going to avoid that situation," or "We've got to change that situation," rather than we have to change the individual. So the outcome of the Lucifer Effect is – I mean understanding that all of our efforts at change have focused on changing the individual – re-education, rehabilitation, therapy, socialization, imprisonment, segregation, and execution, the Inquisition. They're all focused on one thing, changing an individual who has done something that is not acceptable to society. My sense is none of those have worked. Even if they worked, if therapy was 100% effective, you're only treating a fraction of all the people who are shy, who are anxious, who have obsessive-compulsive disorders. By finding out is there a situational component, if we can modify the situation then you're affecting – you're having a much bigger impact in reducing the problem. What I outlined in my Lucifer Effect book is what is the slippery slope of evil?

INT: How do you define a hero?

ZIMBARDO: What I'm trying to do – in the Lucifer Effect there's fifteen chapters of grim, grimmer, and grimmest. I was overwhelmed – immersed in evil writing that for two years, and I needed some personal salvation so the last chapter is "Resisting Unwanted Influence and Celebrating Heroism." The first part of the chapter is in all these experiments, in all these situations there's always someone who resists or some minority who resist. How do they do it? So I summarize. "Here are Dr. Z's ten principles for resisting influence that is unwanted, influence that could push you in the wrong direction." In fact, parenthetically, I have wonderful Website, www.LuciferEffect.com. In there I not only have lots of stuff about Lucifer and about the book but I have a whole section where I expanded on how to resist influence and I summarize all the psychological research on group influence that leads to conformity, influence by a persuader, influence by cults, media

influence, propaganda and I say, "Here are the tactics of resistance," and then "Here's the data," here's the research based on that. So I hope some of the members will look at that.

INT: Yes. If you wouldn't mind going back to your definition of a hero...

ZIMBARDO: For me heroes – I'm trying to democratize and demystify heroes. I'm trying to say heroes are not special people. Heroes are ordinary people whose act of heroism is extraordinary. It's the action that really re-defines the person. The person who does the heroic thing doesn't have to be more religious, altruistic, or compassionate, more anything. All they have to do is take action when other people don't. Heroes are people who somehow are able to transform intention into action, civic attitudes into civic action. We don't know – "we" meaning no one knows what is the catalyst for that transformation. That's my next project, trying to understand what is the trigger for transforming good intentions – "I'd like to help, I should be involved, it's really terrible" – into the phrase "I will take action." Heroes are ordinary people who take action when most people are passive – I call that guilty upheaval of inaction – while other people are doing evil and they take that action on behalf of other people or moral principle knowing that there's a high probability that it will have personal cost to them and doing it without expecting material gain. You don't do it to become a hero. You don't do it for some monetary reward. Heroism differs from altruism in the cost benefit factor. An altruistic deed is I'm going to give money to a charity, I'm going to help an old lady cross the street – all the Boy Scout stuff, I'm going to sign a petition to help somebody. But typically in altruism you don't do it saying, "Oh, my god, what's the cost to me?" I'm going to take money out of the bank but it's a cost of I'm giving my last dollar. But heroism there's always a cost. lose your job, you're seen as a seen as the enemy of the people in Heroes are ordinary people who take to people, to help individuals or cost of doing so.



The interesting thing about heroes is can't be a hero unless either there's can't be a whistle-blower unless embezzlement. You couldn't be a going well. You couldn't be a hero experiment was just running as an heroes need evil in order to show situation, people are trapped. Like in China, in Sichuan Province where there was that huge earthquake before the Olympic Games there's the story of this 9-year-old boy that the school building collapsed and most of his classmates were killed. He survived and as soon as he did he went back and rescued two other kids. They said, "Why did you do it?" He said, "I was the hall monitor. It was my job to help my classmates." So here's training in heroism that most kids or hall monitors never in their life get a chance to put that civic value into action. The whole point of what I'm calling heroes in waiting is that there could be a time in your life when you have to transform good intentions or good practice in to action and you will be ready.

If you're a whistle-blower very often you maverick, you're seen as a fanatic, you're some way and you do it nevertheless. an extraordinary action on behalf – to help groups or a moral cause fully aware of the

heroes flourish when there's evil. You evil or some emergency situation. You somebody's committing fraud or hero at Abu Ghraib if everything was in the Stanford Prison Study if the ordinary experiment. Paradoxically their stuff or they need an emergency

I think that heroes are the antidote to evil. That is to the extent that we have many, many heroes in our culture, in our society, in our nation, in the world, I think that's the main antidote to evil. When you're talking about evil you're talking about bullying, you're talking about corruption, you're talking about prejudice, discrimination, all of those, everyday evils. What makes the media is the Abu Ghraib thing. What makes psychological media is the prisoners, the Milgram, some dramatic event. I'm saying most of the evil is undramatic because it happens day in and day out. Bullying is – almost every class, every middle school, every high school, every camp has bullies who make the world terrible for not only the kid who's bullied but everybody – all the other people who know it's happening and look the other way and you know you always feel guilty about that, and all the people who allow prejudice to go on and discrimination to go and corruption. According to the U.N. corruption is one of the ten major worldwide problems that needs to be resolved. In some countries it now goes from senior administration people through the military. It's happening now in Mexico where prison superintendents, prison guards, judges, jurors, politicians are all on the payroll of these big drug cartels so it's corrupting the whole nation. To the extent that you have corruption it breeds cynicism because people say, "It doesn't matter what you know, it only matters who you know." I come from a Sicilian

background where the Mafia is the source of corruption and it produces a kind of fatalism, a kind of cynicism, which is the counter to what heroes do. Heroes bring hope and corruption brings cynicism. What my Hero Project is trying to scale up this general notion of everybody should be a hero-in-waiting, everybody should take a personal vow and say, "I am a hero-in-waiting who will act when the heroic situation arises, when I am in a heroic situation." That's a personal statement. Then we want that to be transformed into a public commitment. We're going to be developing Websites where people go on and say, "Hey, I'm Valerie Hearn and I'm a hero-in-waiting and I want people to know that." Now you're putting it out publicly. We know when you make a public commitment it increases the likelihood of taking action.

We should really separate out role models and celebrities who do admirable things to people who make someone else's life better or ultimately makes the nation better. I'm saying anybody could do that. In fact, what I'm saying is not only can anybody but we want more and more people to do it. Again, it's not waiting for Abu Ghraib to come or the Stanford Prison Study, it's what are the micro actions you could take, what are the small things you could do in your family, in your neighborhood. I'm saying step one is what can you do to make someone else feel special? The cost is going out of your way to give a compliment, going out of your way to bring a single mother across the street some fresh berries that you got from the farmer's market that she might not have been able to afford or have the time to. So it's little things that are making people's lives better.

INT: So how can IAAP members get involved in the Heroes Project?

ZIMBARDO: Oh, god, I don't know. That's a really important question. Right now I have no funding. In fact, I have no nothing – I have no secretary, I have no assistant. I'm retired from Stanford. I'm teaching at the Pacific Graduate School of Psychology, exploring human nature with the clinical psychology students, and I'm teaching at the Navy Postgraduate School, of course, the psychology of terrorism. But I have no secretary, no – I'm doing it all myself. My hands are numb from answering hundreds of e-mails every day.

At this point I think what I'm trying to do is on the Lucifer Effect Website we just have a volunteer signup. "I'd like to get involved," and give your name and e-mail and something about yourself. I think also we want to know how you think you could be involved.

INT: Could IAAP members go to that Website?

ZIMBARDO: Yes. It's www.LuciferEffect.com. I think on the first page it says, "Sign up to volunteer." Also what's important is for IAAP members – I gave a talk at the TED Conference in February. Technology, Entertainment, and Design, it's one of the most important conferences in America. It's where Al Gore got the idea for his movie at this conference literally. I gave a talk – 18 minutes, 20 minutes, it was really tight – on the Lucifer Effect and heroism. They've just launched the talk. Members really should look at that. (www.TED.com)

INT: This has been absolutely fantastic, a wonderful experience for me and I'm sure all the IAAP members will greatly appreciate it.

ZIMBARDO: I hope so.

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Commentary: Eagles, Dogs, and Turtles



Some years ago, my graduate psychology classroom in Nova Scotia, Canada, was fully decorated with the art of second graders. The young artists had been separated two years earlier into 3 class groups. This division was primarily based on IQ test scores and, although the children were not told their own scores or which group was high or low, they could guess. The groups were named after animals: Eagles, Dogs, and Turtles. There were a few exceptions to the IQ as a basis for this assignment: some of the children from wealthier or more influential families, despite modest IQ scores, were assigned to the Eagles, while some of the High IQ score children who had challenging behavior were assigned to the Turtles.

Two years later, a new Grade 2 art teacher was working with these children. She saw herself as quite progressive in that past art teachers had taught all children from the same formula while she had adapted her methods to the perceived differences of the ability of the three groups. She was eager to share her results with my university students and the results sat on our wall. The Eagles had been given a wide variety of art supplies and had been asked to do a Winter scene. She then consulted with each child artist as requested until all the young artists had finished their work. The wall in my classroom set aside for the resulting artwork of Eagles was ablaze with color and talent, reflecting the creative atmosphere the artists had enjoyed. The Dogs, on the other hand, were not asked to create a Winter scene, but more specifically to copy a snowman the teacher drew for them on the board. Each young artist was given a piece of black paper and white chalk. The teacher circulated while this art was done to assist the Dogs in making the most accurate copies possible. The resulting artwork occupied another wall in my classroom: row after row of identical white chalk snowmen on black paper, differing only by the name of the child artist at the bottom. The Turtles were given the same assignment as the Dogs but the art teacher didn't expect much of them and just patrolled to keep order. Many of their pieces of black paper became thrown airplanes while many pieces of chalk became missiles to shoot them down. The wall in my classroom set aside for the Turtles had a variety of crumpled pieces of black paper with varying chalk scribbles; few looked much like snowmen. The teacher was accepting of this for the Turtles as she assumed their abilities were limited, eschewing a "one size fits all" mainstream approach to teaching art. She was of course badly mistaken. We knew by then that the IQ scores assessed a very narrow range of ability and was often biased. We knew by then that IQ test scores were not independent of education but rather reflected its quality. I had been fortunate to work with Robert L. Green and colleagues on testing the thousands of children displaced from Virginia schools for 4 years to avoid desegregation: intelligence and, its measures clearly depended on schooling (Green & Morgan 1969). We shared this perspective with our friendly art teacher but she was not convinced. She pointed out that these three groups were treated differently in all subject areas by all their teachers and did not feel it was her place to make policy changes. Her Principal was very firm about this.

The graduate students and I made a private prediction. This was the only public school in a very small rural university town. It seemed to us that these children were being socialized for community roles as adults. The Eagles were trained to think for themselves and would become adaptive business or professional leaders. The Dogs were being trained to conform and follow orders exactly, and would become the uninspiring but reliable employees of the Eagles. The Turtles were being trained to fail and would become the clients of the various community institutions serving misfits, including the jail. Twenty-five years later I participated in an international psychology congress in Canada and took some travel time to re-visit this rural university town. Many of my former graduate students still lived there. Sadly, our predictions for the Eagles, Dogs, and Turtles had come true. (Morgan, 2005).

IAAP is composed of applied psychology's Eagles. That is both a global opportunity and an uncompleted responsibility.