

Issue 25: 2 July, 2013

The

IAAP Bulletin

The International Association of Applied Psychology

Covering the World of Applied Psychology



Stockholm, Sweden, home of the 2013 European Federation of Psychologists' Organization Congress

In this issue: Editorial, President's Corner, Division News, Special Election of the Secretary-General, From the President-Elect and the Secretary-General, Member's News, Upcoming Conferences, Robert Morgan's Commentary, and more!



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Editorial



Valerie Hearn, Editor,
IAAP Bulletin

Happy Winter! or Happy Summer! Obviously, depends on which particular hemisphere that you find yourself.

This issue of the Bulletin is especially informative because we have articles and news from so many Divisions, at least one of which has come back from the dead. Don't forget that you may now join as many as four Divisions. If you haven't done so, you can send an email to ssmith2@wiley.com indicating the Divisions that you would like to join. You can take a quick look at a list of Divisions and their Presidents inside the front cover of this Bulletin, or for more information, see <http://www.iaapsy.org/index.php?page=Divisions>.

Our esteemed President, José Maria Peiró, has, as usual, given us a President's Corner that is not to be missed. It's a forward look at the challenges and opportunities of education for Psychologists in a global context. Makes me wish that my education hadn't taken place so many decades ago.

As of March 1, 2013, we have a new Secretary-General and a new President-Elect. Congratulations! In case you weren't following the progression of this extraordinary election, you may follow it after the fact by reading its description (Secretary-General Election) described by Mike Knowles. You will also find out who won, if you don't already know.

Also in this Bulletin, Mike tells us about two elections coming up in 2014, one for President-Elect and the other for Members-at-Large of the BoD. As long as you are an IAAP member in good standing (that means you have paid your dues), you (together with a colleague) have the opportunity to nominate an IAAP member (who has been paid up for two years or more) for the office of President-Elect. The specifics of the nomination procedure are outlined in Mike's article. The election will be held sometime in 2014, and all IAAP members are eligible to vote.

Full members and Fellows are eligible to nominate candidates for BoD Members-at-Large positions. For details, see Mike's article about the 2014 election of Members-at-Large of the IAAP Board of Directors.

Conferences, conferences. How I do love conferences! Here are some that are coming up:

The 13th European Congress of Psychology (ECP, 2013) will be held in Stockholm, Sweden from July 9 to 12. It will be organized by the Swedish Psychological Association under the auspices of the European Federation of Psychologists' Associations (EFPA). Go to <http://www.ecp2013.se/> for everything you ever wanted to know about ECP, 2013. Also, take note of the fact that on the website you can order a free conference poster which shows a view of Stockholm (which is gorgeous). It is similar to the one on the cover of this edition of the Bulletin.

The Eastern Africa Regional Conference of Psychology (EARCP) will be held in Kampala, Uganda from 6 to 8 November, 2013. The theme will be: The Role of Psychology in Addressing Social Challenges. For more information, go to <http://rcp2013ug.org/>.



EARCP Committee

International Congress of Applied Psychology, Paris, 2014

Sing along:

I love Paris in the spring time
I love Paris in the fall
I love Paris in the winter when it drizzles
I love Paris in the summer when it sizzles
I love Paris every moment
Every moment of the year
I love Paris, why, oh why do I love Paris
Because our ICAP will be there

Not too informative but vaguely amusing, right? For some real information go to:

<http://www.icap2014.com/>

There are many other articles (which I am sure that you will love to read) between the President's Corner and this next bit: Commentary. As always, IAAP's peripatetic humorist (humourist), Robert Morgan brings up the tail (as it were) of this issue with his very entertaining Commentary. Much appreciation to you, Bob!

–Valerie Hearn, Editor, IAAP Bulletin

President's Corner



*José Maria Peiró,
President, IAAP*

Psychologists' Education and Training in a Global World: Challenges and Opportunities

Globalization and geo-sociopolitical dynamics as well as technology, socioeconomic, demographic and value changes play key roles in the transformation of current societies. This transformation influences many human and social activities. Psychology is also experiencing important changes in this context: on the one side, new demands and challenges are posed to it as a scientific discipline and as a profession; on the other side, Psychology in itself is experiencing important growth and diversification.

During the last decades, the awareness of differences in Psychology across regions, disciplinary areas and professional fields has increased. At the same time, scientific and professional mobility, international professional markets, scientific communication, world scientific events and international cooperation promote higher visibility and identity of Psychology worldwide. So, the current situation is a complex one that results from a dynamic tension between centrifugal and centripetal forces. In this context, the question about the core elements of the identity of Psychology as a science and a profession is especially critical.

International associations of Psychology have recently tackled these issues. Last year, IUPsyS organized an international workshop on “Psychology Education and Training: A Global Perspective” (Dornburg, Germany, May, 2012), and during the recent years the European Federation of Psychologists’ Associations (EFPA) launched a European Certificate in Psychology (EuropSy). In July, this year, the 5th Conference of the Licensure, Certification and Credentialing of Psychologists, in Stockholm, will analyze the topic of “Competence as a Common Language for Professional Identity and International Recognition”.

IAAP actively promotes, and has promoted for decades, the internationalization of education and training in Psychology through many of its activities such as the International Congresses of Applied Psychology, with platforms for debate, symposia, and roundtables on these issues; publications (e.g. International Handbook of Applied Psychology, and Applied Psychology journals) and also through capacity building activities such as the Advanced Research and Training Seminars (ARTS) or the Regional Conferences of Psychology (the next one will be the Eastern Africa Regional Conference of Psychology (EARCP) to be held in Kampala, 6–8 November, 2013).

In the global context new opportunities are emerging. The information and communication technologies (ICTs) generate new scientific communication systems, facilitate virtual and distributed cooperation and make possible the world-wide delivery of Psychology education programs. The increasing mobility of teaching staffs, researchers, professionals and students is also an opportunity for the internationalization of psychologists’ education. Global and international demands for psychological knowledge and professional practice represent other opportunities. Several policies are being put in place to increase the internationalization of the Universities in many parts of the world, and joint diplomas are new ways of cooperation. Finally, the increasing number of countries where research on Psychology is taking place is also an asset for Psychology. As the scientific evidence comes from more and more countries, meta-analysis should systematically incorporate the country or region as a variable to identify contextual factors relevant to support professional practice. This is especially needed in applied psychology disciplines where practice benefits largely from contextualized research. All these challenges may influence the identity of Psychology.

In this context, there are some strategic issues that international associations should prioritize in cooperation with other relevant actors. Efforts should be made towards the identification of the core features and contents of an international education and training framework and also to identify a model of core professional competencies. Overarching and integrative work should be done to identify and reach consensus on an international model that would inspire and guide the education of Psychologists around the world and establish the principles for professional practice. The Universal Declaration of Ethical Principles for Psychologists is an important element in this process. This model should aim to improve the quality of the psychologists’ education and professional practice. In the long run, the model could provide the basis for the development of accreditation and certification systems.

To reach these long haul goals there is a need for cooperation among relevant partners to analyze different regional models and to develop consensus on innovative and encompassing proposals. At the same time, regional variety and diversity need to be considered. The perspective of applied psychology, and its different disciplines, is an important one, given the necessity of contextualized knowledge to build competent professional practices in the different specialties.

IAAP may provide important contributions to the achievement of these goals together with other significant actors. Our Association and Divisions have important expertise (human and social capital) distributed in most of the world's countries that may provide relevant input to promote the global identity of Psychology and the quality of professional practice. The next ICAP in Paris (July 8–13, 2014) will be an excellent platform for the Divisions to promote debates and roundtables on these issues in their divisional programs. The progress in this endeavor is critical for the identity, the image and the development of our science and profession in the glo-cal (global and local) world in which we live.

José M. Peiró, President, IAAP

From the President-Elect



*Janel Gauthier,
President-Elect, IAAP*

Thank You All

Dear IAAP Members,

It is quite rare for an international organization to have changes among its officers between two elections. Yet, this is what happened recently to IAAP. In 2011, following a sad turn of events, we lost our President, Raymond Fowler, who resigned because he had become unable to act as President. President-Elect, José Maria Peiró, became *ipso facto* the new President of the Association, which created a vacancy in the office of President-Elect. An extraordinary election was conducted in 2012 to elect a new president-elect. In April 2012, I was elected to take on the duties of President-Elect. However, as I was Secretary-General at the time, I did not want to assume my new office until IAAP had found a new secretary-general. An association can operate for a while without a president-elect. However, it cannot do so without a secretary-general. Besides, from an ethical perspective, I did not consider it appropriate as an officer to hold two offices at the same time because a conflict of interest between two offices may arise at any time. As you know, the Board of Directors elected Milton Hakel as Secretary-General of IAAP in January 2013. I am pleased to inform you that Milton took over from me as Secretary-General on the 1st of March, 2013. As for myself, I officially took on the duties of President-Elect on the same day.

As the former Secretary-General of IAAP, I would like to welcome Milton to his new role. I wish him every success as he undertakes his office. I hope he finds the experience as exciting and as rewarding as I did. Glitches sometimes occur in a transition between two officers, and this one is no exception. I can assure you however, that Milton and I are working closely together to ensure a smooth transition from the “old” to the “new” Secretary-General. There is a lot to learn, but Milton is eager to serve. I trust that he will be on top of things very soon.

As the outgoing Secretary-General, I would like to thank all of you who have supported me in my work ever since I became Secretary-General in 2006. This includes the Officers, the Members-at-Large of the Board of Directors, the Division Presidents and Presidents-Elect, and the IAAP members. I wish to thank you all for your help, cooperation, understanding, patience, respect, loyalty, and trust. You have made the experience of serving as Secretary-General of IAAP most enjoyable and memorable for me.

I am honored and pleased to have been elected President-Elect of IAAP, and I am greatly looking forward to serving you in my new role. I would like to express my gratitude to you for giving me the opportunity to make further contributions to the Association and its mission. In the role of President-Elect, I will first and foremost work to support the current President in his competent leadership, which has earned him much deserved respect and admiration. I will also work to continue the illustrious tradition of the outstanding leadership of IAAP over the years.

IAAP has had a long and distinguished line of presidents in its service. It was an honour and a privilege for me to serve as Secretary-General under three of them, namely Michael Knowles (2006–2010), Raymond Fowler (2010–2011), and José Maria Peiró (2011–2014). I want to extend special thanks to them. They have been so gracious, supportive, and inspiring. I have learned a great deal from working with them. I like to think that it will help me to be a good president myself when I take on the duties of President at the end of the International Congress of Applied Psychology in Paris in 2014.

IAAP was created in 1920 to promote the science and practice of applied psychology, with a view to improving people's lives, and to facilitate interaction and communication among applied psychologists around the world. Since IAAP was founded, the pace of transformation of human societies has dramatically increased. Money, technology, raw materials and products move ever more freely and swiftly across national borders. So do people, ideas and cultures. As a result, today's societies are confronted with more and more new challenges. Our continuous existence as a species on this planet now depends on how we act in relationship to ourselves, to other persons and peoples, and to nature. Applied psychology can – and must – play a key role in addressing those issues. With 18 Divisions and 2,000 members from over 80 countries, IAAP is uniquely and ideally positioned to promote applied psychology as a science and profession at the global level, to help resolve societal problems, create just societies, and eliminate global threats to our very existence. This vision of IAAP has inspired me ever since I have become involved with IAAP's affairs, and will continue to energize me as President-Elect. I appreciate the opportunity of working with you on these important issues.

With kind regards,

Prof. Janel Gauthier, President-Elect, IAAP
janel.gauthier@psy.ulaval.ca

Secretary-General Election



*Mike Knowles, Chair,
Elections Committee
and Past-President,
IAAP*

Election of the IAAP Secretary-General

This is the final report of the election of the IAAP Secretary-General (SG) which started in July 2012 and concluded in January 2013. As such it has been the longest in the history of IAAP.

The main reason for this is the critical nature of the position. For example, in a recent statement made by Harry Triandis who is a former President of our Association, “In my opinion this is the most important job of IAAP.” While there is some uncertainty as to whether or not all Presidents would agree with this, it can be safely assumed that all Secretaries-General will.

Thus, before reporting the result of the election as previously communicated briefly via email, it may be helpful to do this in a broader context under the following headings: short historical background, responsibilities of the Secretary-General, the Call for Nominations, and the Voting Process and Result.

Short Historical Background

To date there have been nine SGs as the table below indicates. As may be seen, between 1920 and 1990 there were six Secretaries/Treasurers but as the responsibilities of the former progressively increased the office was redesignated as Secretary-General and the financial duties were separated out under the position of Treasurer.

Secretary/Treasurer

Jean-Marie Lahy, 1920–1943
Franziska Baumgarten-Tramer, 1947–1951
Raymond Bonnardel, 1951–1964
Gunnar Westerlund, 1964–1968
Roger Piret, 1968–1980
Charles J. de Wolff, 1980–1990

Secretary-General

Michael C. Knowles, 1990–1998
José M. Prieto, 1998–2006
Janel Gauthier, 2006–2013

Responsibilities of the Secretary General

Although the post of SG is essentially concerned with the governance of the Association, because of the very nature of this the SG needs to be directly in touch not only with the strategic direction of IAAP but also every nook and cranny of its operations. Hence by and large the broad range of the duties of the office is as follows:

- Supports the President in day-to-day operations of the Association.
- Oversees the official records and historical documents of the Association.
- Provides guidance to the President on dates and deadlines.

- Works with the President to arrange agendas for Board meetings.
- Provides timely minutes of meetings held by the Board of Directors and the Executive Committee.
- Develops and oversees recruiting drives and deals with informing new members of acceptance.
- Develops publicity about the Association.
- Coordinates communication among Divisions.
- Authorizes particular expenditures in accordance with general instructions from the Executive Committee or the Board of Directors with the approval of the President.
- Calls meetings of Officers and prepares and circulates minutes and agenda for Board meetings.
- Arranges the records of the scientific congresses of the Association.
- Performs the customary duties of the office.
- Represents the Association as required by the Executive Officers.

Call for Nominations

The Call for Nominations was made to both the IAAP Board of Directors and the General Membership, and for the record the following were the necessary documents required to support each nomination:

- Two letters of nomination from members of the BOD that describe the qualifications and merits of the nominee;
- Each nominator's name and e-mail address;
- The nominee's name and e-mail address;
- A one-page biography of the candidate (including educational background, present and former positions, research and professional activities, organization membership and involvement, and international congress participation);
- A letter from the nominee indicating that he/she consents to be nominated and that he/she is committed, if elected, to serve for the full term of office until July 2014.

As a consequence of casting the net as wide as possible three excellent candidates received nominations for the position. In alphabetical order these were James Bray, Milton Hakel and Buxin Han.

Voting Process and Result

According to IAAP's Constitution and Rules of Procedure the electorate is the Board of Directors and voting was conducted in accordance with the Runoff Voting System, known also as the *voting system in single seat elections*. In this system, voters select their preferred candidate. If one candidate reaches the election threshold (fifty per cent), this candidate is declared elected. Otherwise, the top two candidates are placed on a secondary ballot. Whoever receives the most votes on the second ballot is declared elected.

As it turned out the results of the first ballot were very close, and so close indeed that no candidate reached the election threshold of 50 per cent. With each candidate gaining considerable support from the electorate this was a huge compliment to all three. What it meant though was that it was necessary to hold a second ballot and this was to be between James Bray and Milton Hakel.

Again the results were very close but with Milton Hakel's vote exceeding the 50 per cent threshold he was the one who has become IAAP's new SG.

Thus I am sure that everyone in our Association will join me on behalf of the Election Committee both in congratulating Milt on his election as well as wishing him every success in the future.

By the same token I am equally sure that everybody will also join me in thanking James Bray and Buxin Han for contesting the election in the way they did. The widespread support that each received from across the Board attests not only to their appreciable merits but also to the vigour of IAAP and the robustness of our membership.

**Michael Knowles, Past-President, IAAP
Chair, Elections Committee**

Brief Biography: Milton D. HakeI

Educational Background: B.A. in Psychology and Philosophy, 1963, and Ph.D. in Industrial Psychology, 1966, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minnesota, USA.

Present and Former Positions: Asst. Prof. 1966–68, University of Minnesota; Asst. Prof., 1968–70, Assoc. Prof., 1970–74, Prof., 1974–1985, Ohio State University; Prof., 1985–91 and Chair, 1987–91, University of Houston; Prof. and Ohio Board of Regents Eminent Scholar, 1991–2009, Bowling Green State University; Prof. and Eminent Scholar Emeritus, Bowling Green State University, 2009-ongoing (all appointments in Departments of Psychology). President, Organizational Research and Development, Inc. (ORD), 1977–2007. Editor, 1974–84, and Publisher, 1984–2004, Personnel Psychology, Inc.

Research and Professional Activities: Winner of the James McKeen Cattell Award from APA's Division of Industrial Psychology, 1965; National Science Foundation Grantee, 1966–73; Fulbright-Hays Senior Research Award, at the University of Bologna, Italy, 1978; Chair of the Scientific Advisory Group for Project A, US Army Research Institute, 1982–1993; member of the United States National Committee for the International Union of Psychological Sciences, 1998–2006 (chair, 2004–06); participation in the US National Academies NRC Board on Testing and Assessment, and on two study committees. Chair of 79 doctoral dissertation committees. Author of 58 research publications, numerous essays, and editor of five books (a full C.V. is available on the Resume page at <http://www.epsilen.com/mhakeI>).

Organization Membership and Involvement: Member (1967) and Fellow (1972), American Psychological Association (until 1990); Member (1968) and Fellow (1972), Division of Industrial Psychology (now the Society for Industrial and Organizational Psychology (SIOP, President, 1983–84, and currently Instruction & Education Officer on SIOP's Board and also President of the SIOP Foundation); Member (1975) and Fellow (2010), IAAP; Founding Board Member and Fellow (1988) of American Psychological Society (now the Association for Psychological Science; served APS as Treasurer, Chair of four Summit meetings, and as a member of the publisher negotiation teams for contracts with Cambridge University Press, Blackwell, and most recently Sage); Member (1967) and Fellow (2003) of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. From Milt: "I am presently the president of the Alliance for Organizational Psychology, a federation of work and organizational psychology associations created by IAAP Division 1, SIOP, and EAWOP; I am presently serving also as its webmaster. Once the Alliance has become incorporated, it will welcome work and organizational psychology associations from all countries and regions. My Alliance presidency ends at the ICAP in Paris, 2014."

International Congress Participation: ICAP: Munich (the highlight was the business meeting to create Division 1), 1978, San Francisco, 1998, Singapore, 2002, Athens, 2006, Melbourne, 2010. ICP: London, 1969, Brussels, 1992, Montreal, 1996, Stockholm, 2000, Beijing, 2004, Berlin, 2008. EAWOP: Lisbon, 2001, Prague, 2003, Istanbul, 2005, Santiago de Compostella, 2009, and Maastricht, 2011.

Additional Qualification: Organizational Research and Development (ORD), operated the Administrative Office of the 7,000-member Society for Industrial and Organizational Psychology from 1996 to 2005. Upon Lee Hakel's retirement, SIOP became the employer of the remaining staff, and still operates its Administrative Office in Bowling Green, Ohio, USA.

–Mike Knowles, Past-President, IAAP

From the Secretary-General



Milt Hakel, Secretary-General, IAAP

Applied psychology is the hardest (most difficult) of the sciences because as applied psychological scientists we not only seek reliable knowledge, but we also strive for its effective and efficient utilization in human affairs.

Any science is hard in the sense that it is a continuing process of testing and refining the best explanations we currently have for observed phenomena. Psychology presents special challenges because the phenomena we study are so complex AND because simple but incomplete and erroneous explanations are so plentiful.

Applying scientific knowledge brings additional challenges because our applications will be implemented in contexts comprising multiple parties with diverse mixes of goals, priorities, experiences, and values.

IAAP members are especially attuned to these many challenges because international pursuits naturally intensify the testing and refinement of our practice.

Since its founding in 1920, IAAP has become an institution that fosters our development as applied psychological scientists, thereby impacting the people we serve. It is, to use Robert Greenleaf's conceptualization, an institution as servant.

IAAP has had a long and distinguished line of officers in its service. The Board of Directors recently elected me to take on the duties of Secretary-General, and I am grateful to have the opportunity to be at your service.

Milton D. Hakel, Secretary-General, IAAP
MHakel@bgsu.edu

2014 Election for President-Elect Of The International Association of Applied Psychology

Call for Nominations

Next year all IAAP members in good standing (membership dues paid) will be invited to elect a new President-Elect. The election will take place by email between **May 5, 2014 and June 5, 2014**.

Call for Nominations

Because it is in the tradition of the IAAP for the Past-President to serve as Chair of the Elections Committee I accordingly have pleasure in asking **all IAAP Full Members and Fellows** to consider submitting names of candidates for the office of President-Elect in keeping with the rules stipulated in our *Constitution and Rules of Procedure*.

The President-Elect normally serves as President-Elect for four years and then proceeds to serve both as President for four years and then Past-President for a further four years.

To be eligible for nomination for President-Elect one must be a member in good standing of IAAP for two years or more. Furthermore, for the forthcoming election, only IAAP members who reside outside of North America may be nominated for President-Elect. This is because, according to our *Rules of Procedure*, nominees for the position of President-Elect cannot be from the same continent as the current President-Elect (Janel Gauthier is from Canada).

Nomination Procedure

Each candidate for President-Elect is to be nominated by two members in good standing of IAAP, and it is desirable that nominations be made by colleagues from different countries. The Board of Directors (BoD) then approves the list of candidates for President-Elect before submitting it to the IAAP general membership for voting, as required by Article 1.2.1 of the *Rules of Procedure*.

The following are the necessary documents for the nomination of a candidate for the position of President-Elect:

- The nominee's name, street address, and e-mail address;
- A letter from the nominee indicating that he/she consents to be nominated and that he/she is committed, if elected, to serve for the full term of office as President-Elect (until July 2018 in the present instance), plus the terms of office as President (4 years) and Past-President (4 years);
- Two letters of nomination from members in good standing of IAAP that describe the qualifications and merits of the nominee;
- Each nominator's name, street address, and e-mail address;
- A one-page biography of the candidate (including educational background, present and former positions, research and professional activities, organization membership and involvement, and international congress participation);
- A brief description of what he/she wishes to achieve as President of IAAP (no more than one page).

Your nominations should reach me by **January 5, 2014**.

You are strongly encouraged to submit your nominations by e-mail to: mike.knowles@monash.edu

[The alternative postal address is: Michael Knowles, Ph.D., Monash University, Faculty of Business and Economics, Department of Management, P.O. Box 197 Caulfield East, Victoria 3145, AUSTRALIA; or Fax (in central office) to: +61-3-9903-1168]

Principal Duties of the Presidential Officers

President. Provides leadership and chairs meetings of Officers and the BoD. Develops and implements plans for major directions and activities of the Association. Serves as the primary liaison of the Association between the Congress organizers and the Congress Chair. Presides at congresses held during the mandate. Calls meetings of the BoD every two years and Officers

meetings at his/her discretion. Represents the Association to other groups, associations, and international bodies. The President shall authorize general expenditures according to the budget adopted by the Officers and BoD, adopt the final agenda of business to be transacted at meetings, and call emergency meetings. The President shall also stimulate, coordinate, and receive reports from the various appointed committees, cooperate with the other Officers in the conduct of the affairs of the Association, and represent the Association as required.

President-Elect. Supports the President, chairs meetings in the President's absence, assists in the development of new programs or in selected activities such the association's journals, and plays a proactive role regarding the ICAP and regional conferences to be held under his or her mandate.

Past-President. Chairs the Election and Awards Committees. Advises the President on long-range planning, parliamentary matters, and matters of precedent. Takes on special assignments from the President, such as the final report of the past ICAP and the follow-up of affiliates associations and societies.

Michael Knowles

Chair, Elections Committee

Past-President, IAAP

July, 2013

2014 Election for Members-at-Large Of The Board of Directors Of The International Association of Applied Psychology

Call for Nominations

At the next meeting of the IAAP Board of Directors (BoD) which will take place before the opening of the International Congress of Applied Psychology (ICAP) in Paris on July 7 and 8, 2014, the present BoD will elect a number of new BoD Members-at-Large and re-elect current BoD Members-at-Large who are eligible and interested in serving a second term. Information about the current status of BoD Members and their eligibility for re-election in 2014 is provided in the Appendix below.

In keeping with the tradition of the IAAP for the Past-President to serve as Chair of the Elections Committee I have pleasure in asking all **IAAP Full Members and Fellows** to submit names of candidates for BoD Members-at-Large positions as required by our *Constitution and Rules of Procedure*.

Election of New Members-at-Large

By way of introduction it may be said that the BoD is the central governing body of our Association. It includes three groups of members. One consists of the Officers who are members of the Executive Committee and are elected separately, and another comprises the Divisional Presidents who also are elected separately.

The third group includes individual BoD members who are the subject of the present election and successful candidates are elected for a term of eight years. They represent not only different

parts of the world and different sub-disciplines of psychology but also provide personal links to psychologists in their region and subfields.

Thus BoD members hold a particular responsibility for the dynamics and viability of our Association's world-wide network. This is why IAAP must be particularly diligent in selecting highly professional, internationally reputed and service-devoted candidates for the BoD. Our growth or decline depends on their giving the right examples and enticing new members to join IAAP, and the vigour they bring to the BoD is reinforced by the *Constitution* which specifies that one third of the Members-at-Large must retire at the quadrennial meetings of the BoD in order to give opportunities for many IAAP members to share in the work. It is because of these two factors that IAAP has become the oldest and largest international psychological association with individual membership.

Nomination Procedure

BoD members may nominate candidates for the Board but nominations are also welcome from all **Full Members and Fellows of IAAP** provided they are seconded by two other **Full Members or Fellows**.

Nominations should be forwarded in writing to the Secretary-General of the Association no later than three months before the IAAP congress at which the election is to take place.

The following are the necessary documents to accompany the nomination:

- A letter of nomination from a member in good standing of IAAP that describes the qualifications and merits of the nominee as well as the position for which the candidate is being nominated – the letter should be addressed to the Chair of the Nominations and Elections Committee;
- A one-page biography of the candidate (including educational background, present and former positions, research and professional activities, organization membership and involvement, experience in international organizations, international congress participation, and other relevant information);
- A letter from the nominee indicating that he/she consents to be nominated and that he/she is committed, if elected, to serve for the full term of office and attend the meetings of the BoD to be held during the International Congresses of Applied Psychology and at the International Congresses of Psychology;
- Two letters of recommendation from members in good standing of IAAP indicating the merits of the nominee as well as the position for which the candidate is being recommended.

It is also in the tradition of the IAAP for the Secretary-General to serve as Secretary of the Nominations and Elections Committee. Accordingly, nominations for new Member-at-Large positions and all supporting documents shall be sent by e-mail to the Secretary-General Milton Hakel by **April 8, 2014** at the following address: **mhakel@bgsu.edu**

Nominations are presented to the BoD which is the voting body. Voting is secret and candidates are elected according to the number of votes obtained and the number of vacancies.

Please note that all nominations must be made and endorsed by Full Members or Fellows of IAAP in good standing (i.e., membership dues paid) and all nominees must be Full Members or Fellows in good standing of the Association.

Michael Knowles
Chair, Elections Committee
Past-President, IAAP

July, 2013

Appendix

Board of Directors (2010–2014)

The following provides information about the current status of BoD Members and their eligibility for re-election in 2014: “OK” means “no need to be considered for re-election because term of office is continuing”, “ER” means “is completing a term and is eligible for re-election”, “NE” means “is completing a term and is not eligible for re-election.” This information is intended to help you in nominating appropriate candidates who truly represent the needs of the Association and its world-wide commitment.

IAAP Board of Directors (2010–2014)

OFFICERS				
Name	Country	Position	In office	Status
José Maria Peiró	Spain	President-Elect Acting President President Past-President	2010 2010–2011 2011–2014 2014–2018	NE NE
Janel Gauthier	Canada	Secretary-General President-Elect President Past-President	2010–2013 2013–2014 2014–2018 2018–2022	NE NE NE
Michael Knowles	Australia	Past-President	2010–2014	NE
Milton Hakel	USA	Secretary-General	2013–2014	ER
Elizabeth Nair	Singapore	Treasurer	2010–2014	NE
José Maria Prieto	Spain	Communication Officer (appointed, not elected)	2010–2014	N/A
MEMBERS-AT-LARGE				
Name	Country	In Office	Status	
Rubén Ardila	Colombia	2006–2014	ER	
John Berry	Canada	1998–2006; 2006–2014	NE	
Marino Bonaiuto	Italy	2010–2018	OK	
Fanny Cheung	Hong Kong	2010–2018	OK	
Martha Givaudan	Mexico	2002–2010; 2010–2018	OK	
Buxin Han	China	2006–2014	ER	
Terry Hartig	Sweden	2006–2014	ER	
Deanne N. den Hartog	The Netherlands	2006–2014	ER	
Silvia Koller	Brazil	2010–2018	OK	
Judy Kuriansky	USA	2006–2014	ER	
Gary Latham	Canada	2010–2018	OK	
Ingrid Lunt	UK	1998–2006; 2006–2014	NE	
Maria Regina Maluf	Brazil	2002–2010; 2010–2018	OK	
Paul Martin	Australia	2010–2018	OK	
Eunice McCarthy	Ireland	1998–2006; 2006–2014	NE	
John C. Munene	Uganda	1998–2006; 2006–2014	NE	
Pedro Neves	Portugal	2010–2018	OK	
Kyoko Noguchi	Japan	2010–2018	OK	

Division News

Division 1—Work and Organizational Psychology

1.

At the request of IAAP President, José María Peiró, Gary Latham (President-Elect, Division 1) is chairing a task force consisting of Michael Frese, Neville Blampied, and Aleksandra Luszczynska to review the IAAP strategy. The results, including recommendations, will be submitted to the IAAP Board at the ICAP in Paris, 2014.

2.

Edwin Locke and Gary Latham (President-Elect, Division 1) have co-edited a book entitled *New Developments in Goal Setting and Task Performance* which will be published by Routledge in 2013.

3.

Under the auspices of Division 1 of the IAAP, the 3rd Ukrainian-Polish Workshop “Innovative Trends in the Development of Work and Organizational Psychology in Poland and Ukraine”, was organized on September 4, 2012 in Katowice, Poland. The Workshop was dedicated to psychological aspects of innovative changes in organizations and organizational development. It was the third meeting of the professionals in the field of work and organizational psychology from Poland and Ukraine. The first Workshop took place in Katowice, Poland in October, 2009 and the second workshop was held in Kyiv in September 2010. The workshop was organized under the auspices of Division 1—Work and Organizational Psychology of the International Association of Applied Psychology (IAAP). The third workshop was organized by the University of Silesia, represented by the Department of Pedagogy and Psychology, Institute of Psychology, the Polish Association of Organizational Psychology, and the Laboratory of Organizational Psychology of the Institute of Psychology (Kiev), as well as the Ukrainian Association of Organizational and Work Psychologists (Kiev).

The *purpose* of the Workshop was to discuss the innovative trends in the development of Work and Organizational psychology in Poland and Ukraine as well as to analyze the achievements and to outline new ways of cooperation between Polish and Ukrainian WO psychologists.

The Workshop covered a wide range of well selected topics in the field of Work and Organizational Psychology. The book of abstracts was prepared by editors, Liudmyla Karamushka and Barbara Kożusznik. – Kyiv-Katowice: 2012. – 112 pages.

We really hope that this Workshop will facilitate more cooperation between the Ukrainian and Polish researchers, lecturers, and practitioners in the field of Work and Organizational Psychology.

4.

A great concern of the members of Division 1 is to be well recognized among other psychologists and other disciplines. We have begun some activities to that end. First of all, we have sent an invitation to our members to become our correspondents by presenting WOP activities. Several people signed up to participate in the project, members of Division 1 from around the world. Using virtual channel (Skype) we have invited them to an active discussion and in the meantime we decided to announce two contests. The first is the “WOP Correspondent Competition” and the second one is entitled “One member – one activity—one success”.

WOP HONORARY CORRESPONDENT COMPETITION

Overview

On behalf of the Division Executive Committee we would like to take this opportunity to welcome you as a member of our Association. We are thrilled to have you with us in Division 1. We pride ourselves on offering our members a responsive, competent, and excellent platform to exchange both practical and academic knowledge in the area of Work and Organizational Psychology. Our mission is to support and advance the science and practice of organizational psychology in the global world and to expand its scope of application and contribution to society in order to improve the quality of working life. Our members are the most important part of this initiative, and we are working tirelessly to ensure your complete satisfaction with being one of us now and as long as you are a member of Division 1.

Objective

We are happy to inform you that we are planning to upgrade the “WOP around the world” section of our IAAP webpage to enrich information about Work and Organizational Psychology all around the world.

Method

We encourage you to send us information about Work and Organizational Psychology in your country including information about WOP’s historical background, trends in research, trends in training, legal regulations of the WOP profession, challenges for our profession, significant national associations, and a general view of the WOP condition in your country.

Result

As a result, after reviewing of all the materials received by Division 1 members, the Award Committee will nominate three WOP Honorary Correspondents for Division 1. The rest of the materials will be put on our website in the section “WOP around the world”.

ONE MEMBER – ONE ACTIVITY – ONE SUCCESS

“Success is simple. Do what’s right, the right way, at the right time.”

(Arnold H. Glasgow)

Aim: the best promotion of WOP Competition

Overview:

With the help of our Surveys we wanted to identify members’ needs as far as IAAP and Division 1 activities were concerned and to identify our members’ interests in the field of organizational psychology. Most important for Division 1 members are to be better recognized among other professionals as specialists with an extensive set of competencies in the field of work and organizational psychology and to use IAAP as the most important international voice they have to create and then to sell our image and gain more publicity for good research and successful consultancy assignments.

Objective:

To undertake some special tasks and activities by the IAAP Division 1 members and with the help of the Division 1 Committee, to be better recognized in a wide society, among professionals, entrepreneurs, students etc. The objective is that each Division 1 member undertakes one activity to promote WOP work, possibilities and offers for a widely understood work and society. The added

value of the project will be creating networking WOP communities concentrated on developing the WOP identity awareness.

Method:

Each Division 1 member selects one proposition from the list of possible activities or invents one activity by themselves. Proposals of activities /to be completed/:

Conventional ones:

organizing a meeting with groups of students, workers, managers or entrepreneurs to present WOP special contributions to people and their work; presenting WOP on public media (TV, radio, in the paper), perhaps organizing it with the help of some friends working in mass-media/; preparing some materials /brochures/ about WOP and offering them during conferences etc.

Unconventional ones:

organizing a flash-mob with the use of the Internet. For example, a group of WOPs has a meeting in the central part of town and is shouting e.g., “WOPs are the best” etc./; exhibition of photos presenting the most well-known WOP contributions; making a video and presenting it to students or the local TV audience; organizing posters and/or graphics exhibitions dedicated to WOP achievements directed to students; promoting the discipline with the use of social media activities e.g. Facebook and other social networking sites; crowdsourcing – voluntary undertaking of a self-designed task connected with promoting WOP; presenting WOP on a billboard.

Results

As a result, we can expect that the EC of Division 1 will receive a number of descriptions of real activities carried out aimed at better recognition for our special work as well as at creating deeper engagements of our members in the process of promoting WOPs ideas.

The Division 1 Award Committee will decide the winner!

Awards are: recommendation for the member who wants to undertake one activity signed by the President of Division 1; presentation of the best ideas during the ICAP in Paris 2014; a letter of recognition from the President; distributing an e-mail informing members about our/the new idea.

Prof. Barbara Kozusznik, Secretary, Division 1

Gary Latham, President-Elect, Division 1

Division 2—Psychological Assessment and Evaluation

Test Translation, Adaptation and Development: The Situation in Pakistan

In Pakistan, in the last few years, the trends have been changing rapidly with regard to test translation, adaptation, and development. Initially there was a lack of empirical research which may stem from the fact that there was a shortage of questionnaires /instruments/tests in the national language (i.e. Urdu). Researchers were using questionnaires that were in the English language and were developed in western cultures/countries.

With the passage of time, researchers have started realizing that tests standardized in one culture cannot be applied or predict anything with same accuracy in another culture. Epidemiological studies have emphasized the significance of using research tools in studies in one’s own native language. Others have also stressed the implications of translations of instruments into one’s own

native language. For instance, Johansone and Malak (2007), have suggested that it is essential that every culture has its own translated or adapted or developed scales in local languages to conduct studies, so that internationally comparable high quality studies can be generated. Likewise, the importance of translation and adaptation studies is also stressed by Milton (2009).

Consequently, the researchers in Pakistan have turned towards the translation, adaptation, and validation processes of the western instruments to make their use possible within our culture. Several research tools were either translated or adapted to assess various areas including psychological, social, behavioral, emotional, etc. Examples of a few of translated and adapted research tools include: Culture Free Self-Esteem Inventories-3 (Imran, 2012), State Self-Esteem Scale (Aslam, 2012), Rosenberg Self-Esteem Scale (Sardar, 2000), Paranoia Scale (Kamrani & Ali, 2010), Perceived Social Self-Efficacy Scale (Riaz, Yasien, & Khanam, 2011), Social Provision Scale (Rizwan & Syed, 2010), Interaction Anxious Scale (Riaz & Bano, 2011), etc.

Even so, epidemiological studies have focused on the cultural relevance and clinical usefulness of translations of western scales into non-western languages. These translations are to be an interim measure until the equivalents of such instruments are developed indigenously (as cited in Khan, 1998). Meaning and understanding of different psychological constructs vary from one culture to another i.e., a construct perceived in one culture may not be perceived in the same manner in another culture. It is a fact that the accurate measurement of any construct depends on the excellence and cultural relevance of the measurement tools. Nevertheless, often in various situations, it is not possible to develop a native scale. The reason may be that test development requires investments of time and money and expertise also. Hence, because of a lack of assets and somehow talent also, the researchers have preferred to translate and adapt western research instruments. Hence, there has been little innovative work done in the field of scale construction.

Another reason to prefer translation and adaptation of tools was that so far there has been no regulatory body and also there was no defined copyright policy within Pakistan. So, copyright violation was very common and some researchers were translating and adapting research instruments without getting permission from authors and publishers. The reason was long procedural requirements to get permission to use scales from foreign publishers and the lack of resources to purchase instruments and questionnaires from foreign publishers; the cost of which was not bearable for everyone.

However, in 2007 the Higher Education Commission (HEC) tried to create awareness among people by introducing the copyright and plagiarism policy following the international guidelines. Initially, the researchers didn't accept this reform but gradually the acceptance among the research community has developed. Now all these policies are part of the curriculum in Higher Education Studies in Pakistan. More recently another positive step was taken to upgrade the fair testing and research situation in Pakistan and to make it equivalent to international standards i.e., the President of Pakistan signed a Copyright Ordinance 2012 which specifies punishments for different types of copyright violations.

These reforms have created positive changes and now construction/development of research tools is also receiving increased research attention. In order to avoid the long procedures to get permission to translate or adapt scales and the unbearable cost to purchase these, researchers in Pakistan prefer to develop research tools within their own cultural context following the American Psychological Association (APA) and International Test Commission (ITC) guidelines. Another positive step taken by the Pakistan Psychological Association (PPA) to strengthen the research and testing situation in Pakistan is the formation of sub-divisions, including, Ethics and Research Development.

Hence, these steps will not help in reducing the rate of plagiarism and copyright violations, but they will strengthen the status of testing and research in Pakistan.

– **Sobia Aftab**

University of Karachi, Pakistan

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Division 4—Environmental Psychology



*Linda Steg, President,
Division 4*

Environmental Psychology Conference

The 10th Biennial conference on Environmental Psychology will be held from 22 to 25 September 2013 in Magdeburg, Germany. The conference aims to bring together people from all over the world interested in the field of environmental psychology to meet, share experiences, present research, and discuss ideas with regard to the state of the art in environment and behavior research. Many active IAAP members will participate in the conference. See <http://www.envpsycon.ovgu.de/EnvPsyCon.html> for more information.



The organizing committee: the Environmental Psychology Division of the Otto-von-Guericke-University

IAAP Division 4 Best Student Paper Award

Last year Linda Steg introduced the Best Student Paper Award of IAAP's Division 4 (Environmental Psychology). The IAAP Best Student Paper Award Committee (consisting of: Christine Kormos, Peter Jacobsson and Ellen van der Werff) selected the winning paper. Helena Jahncke from the University of Gävle, Sweden won the 2011 award with her paper 'Open-plan office noise: Cognitive performance and restoration'. She wrote the paper with Staffan Hygge, Niklas Halin, Anne Marie Green and Kenth Dimberg. The committee particularly praised her paper for the novel research idea, the elegant design of the study and the use of objective measures of physiological markers. The paper was published in the Journal of Environmental Psychology and can be accessed here: <http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0272494411000429>.

We would like to invite all PhD students who published a paper in 2012 to submit their papers for the IAAP Best Student Paper Award of 2012. Please send your submissions to iaapbestpaper@gmail.com. The deadline is September 30th 2013.

The criteria are the following: the (first) author must be a PhD student. Only those who did not yet obtain their PhD by August 1st 2011 may submit their paper, and the paper must be published in a peer reviewed journal. The commission will evaluate the paper on scientific as well as practical importance. The winner will receive an official certificate and a free membership to IAAP for one year, including all the associated benefits of this membership.

We are looking forward to receiving the submissions!

Kind regards,

The IAAP Best Student Paper Committee

Peter Jacobsson (University of Gothenburg, Sweden)

Christine Kormos (University of Victoria, Canada)

Ellen van der Werff (University of Groningen, the Netherlands)



Christine Kormos



Peter Jacobsson



Ellen van der Werff

Finished dissertations

Driving feedback: Psychological factors influencing the effectiveness of feedback

On February 11th, Ebru Burcu Dogan successfully defended her thesis '*Driving feedback: Psychological factors influencing the effectiveness of feedback*' at the University of Groningen, the Netherlands

–Ellen van der Werff, Newsletter Editor, Division 4

Dissertation

Drivers often deviate from safe and sustainable driver behavior. Providing extrinsic feedback has been considered to be a promising strategy to increase drivers' awareness and to promote behavior change. But is providing feedback sufficient? What drives the design of feedback that will be effective in promoting safe and sustainable driver behavior? As yet, little is known about which factors influence the effectiveness of feedback. In three studies, employing the driving simulator, video-based tests, and scenarios, I investigated whether and to what extent cognitive and motivational factors related to the individual, the driving context, and feedback content influence the effectiveness of feedback on driving performance.

The results of my dissertation indicate that the presence of extrinsic feedback, as such, is not always sufficient to motivate and facilitate safe and sustainable driving behavior. Instead, providing clear guidelines directed at specific goals, as well as presenting information on worthwhile (rather than less-worthy) outcomes appear to improve the effectiveness of feedback. Hence, policy makers and engineers should take individual motives and cognitive limitations into account when designing and providing feedback to drivers, as these motives and cognitive limits ultimately drive the effectiveness of feedback.

Full text available: <http://dissertations.ub.rug.nl/faculties/gmw/2013/e.b.dogan/>

Supervisor: Linda Steg

Co-supervisors: Jan Willem Bolderdijk, Patricia Delhomme

–Ebru Dogan

Contact information: e.b.dogan@rug.nl



Ebru Dogan

Division 6—Clinical and Community Psychology

A research project with victims of terrorism, carried out by members of Division 6 of IAAP, with the collaboration of the Spanish Association of Victims of Terrorism (AVT)



The research team on psychological treatment of psychopathological consequences of terrorist attacks at the Complutense University of Madrid (<http://www.ucm.es/estres/victimas>), consisting entirely of members of Division 6 of IAAP, is conducting a long-term follow-up with victims of terrorist attacks in Spain.

This research project has dual objectives: Firstly, to establish the long-term prevalence of PTSD, depressive disorders, and other anxiety disorders in the victims of terrorist attacks, examining their relation to the degree of exposure to the terrorist attacks, the presence of physical consequences, and the time gone by since the attacks occurred. Secondly, to establish the effectiveness or clinical utility of cognitive-behavioral therapy to treat PTSD and the anxiety disorders and depression suffered by victims of terrorist attacks, comparing these outcomes with those obtained in the experimental studies of efficacy.

This research project is being conducted with the collaboration of the most representative Spanish association of victims of terrorist attacks, the Association of Victims of Terrorism (AVT; <http://www.avt.org>), with more than 5,000 acknowledged victims, because one of the AVT's priority objectives is giving psychological treatment to all victims of terrorism who need it. The AVT coordinates the research project nationwide.

The first step of the project was to inform all the victims associated with the AVT about it, so that they were well aware of future phone calls related to its follow-up and treatment programs. The follow-up program began with a phone screening interview conducted by a trained psychologist to detect victims with psychological problems and victims who were well. When a victim had problems or symptoms with a higher degree of severity and involvement in his/her life, or when more information was needed, an individual face-to-face interview with diagnostic instruments was conducted by a trained psychologist.



After this interview, the psychologists offer all the victims who present a diagnosis of PTSD, depressive disorder, or another anxiety disorder, the possibility of participating in an individual psychological treatment program for these disorders. The psychological treatment program is based on treatment efficacy research conducted over the last 20 years, which has placed trauma-focused cognitive-behavioral treatment (with its emphasis on cognitive and exposure techniques) as the therapy of choice for PTSD in the case of victims of terrorism (García-Vera & Sanz, 2011).

Specifically, the treatment protocol is based on the prolonged exposure therapy for PTSD developed by Foa, Hembree, and Rothbaum (2007) and on the trauma-focused cognitive-behavioral therapy applied by Duffy, Gillespie, and Clark (2007), following the cognitive model of persistent PTSD of Ehlers and Clark (2000). However, the treatment protocol includes other techniques or psychological therapies for other psychological disorders frequently present, either isolated or comorbid with other disorders, in victims of terrorism: major depressive disorder, complicated grief, generalized anxiety disorder, panic disorder, agoraphobia, and specific phobia.

To date, 600 victims have been assessed, although so far only data from 324 victims have been analyzed. In this subsample of victims, 36.6% are victims who were injured in a terrorist attack, 31.2% are direct relatives (parents, spouses, children or siblings) of deceased victims, and 32.3%

are direct relatives of injured victims. The terrorist attacks had occurred between 1.1 and 42 years ago (mean = 25.4 years).



Preliminary results show that in the long term (an average of 25 years after the attacks), the levels of anxiety and depression symptomatology in injured victims are significantly higher than those in the Spanish general population. Furthermore, the fact that some victims have more long-term symptoms than others does not depend on the victim's gender, current physical consequences, or the time elapsed since the terrorist attack occurred. Moreover, preliminary findings indicate that, even after nearly thirty years since the attacks occurred, victims are still suffering post-traumatic stress disorder

(PTSD), depression, and other anxiety disorders, in much higher proportions than the general population.

–**Maria Paz Garcia Vera, President-Elect, Division 6**

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Given that all members of the Spanish research team on psychological treatment of psychopathological consequences of terrorist attacks are members of Division 6 of IAAP, they have formed an IAAP work group on terrorism victims. We encourage all IAAP members who are interested in the assessment and treatment of psychological disorders in victims of terrorism to get in touch with this IAAP work group (mpgvera@psi.ucm.es) to share experiences, instruments, data, etc.



Just as this work group has been formed in this area of research and professional interest, other groups are forming. Please fill out the questionnaire found at the URL below, send it to the Division 6 President-Elect (mpgvera@psi.ucm.es), and we will put you in touch with people with similar interests.

http://www.iaapsy.org/division6/uploads/file/Survey_IAAP_distributed.pdf

Division 8—Health Psychology

Esther R. Greenglass will be giving the Distinguished Spielberger Address at the STAR Conference in Faro, Portugal July 1–3, 2013. See website <http://www.star2013.org/>

Aleksandra Luszczynska and her team (Alicja B. Durawa, Anna Januszewicz and Natalia Liszewska) received the Master Award from the Foundation for Polish Science. The award will aid the research program aiming at determining the role of age-related cognitions in the processes of adoption and maintenance of cancer screening.

Rik Crutzen has been awarded The European Health Psychology Society Early Career Award, which aims to recognise outstanding research excellence and contributions to professional practice within 5 years of obtaining the PhD.

Within a European consortium interested in health literacy and productive adult development, Sonia Lippke received funding for the project “Intervention Research on Health Literacy within an Ageing population” (IROHLA). IROHLA focuses on improving health literacy for the ageing population in Europe by improving the competence and empowerment of older adults and providing innovative tools for services. Funding is provided by the European Commission within the FP 7 framework. The kickoff meeting took place in December 2012 in Groningen, Netherlands. The project will run until 2015 with eight different work packages of which one is led by Jacobs University. Moreover, Sonia Lippke is involved in three further work packages and is also a member of the Executive Board of IROHLA.

Recent publications of our EC members:

Crutzen, R., Cyr, D., Larios, H., Ruiter, R.A.C., & De Vries, N.K. (2013-in press). Social presence and use of Internet-delivered interventions: A multi-method approach. *PLOS ONE*.

Crutzen, R., Kuntsche, E., & Schelleman-Offermans, K. (2013-e-pub ahead of print). Drinking motives and drinking behavior over time: a full cross-lagged panel study among adults. *Psychology of Addictive Behaviors*.

Fiksenbaum, L.M., Wickens, C. M., Greenglass, E. R., & Wiesenthal, D. L. (2012). Students’ perceptions of fairness following an academic strike. *Canadian Journal of Higher Education*, 42, (3), 24–44.

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Schwarzer, R., & Satow, L. (2012). Online intervention engagement predicts smoking cessation. *Preventive Medicine*, 56, 233–236. doi: 10.1016/j.ypmed.2012.07.006

Division 9—Economic Psychology

Economic psychology is a field covering various topics from lay theories of economic phenomena to dynamics on consumer markets, labor markets, money issues, financial behavior and wealth and well-being. This autumn there will be two highly interesting workshops organized by the University of Vienna and the Vienna University of Economics on tax behavior and ownership. Members of Division 9 are invited to attend the workshops.

Christoph Kogler, Eva Hofmann and Erich Kirchler of the University of Vienna are organizing an IAREP/SABE/ICABEEP co-sponsored workshop entitled “Shedding light on the shadow of economy: A critical assessment of methods in tax research” which will be held on the 26th and 27th of September 2013. The intention of this workshop is to combine forces from different areas of research on tax behavior to discuss and evaluate the multitude of methods used to investigate tax compliance and tax evasion. The different methods applied in this field include experiments in the laboratory, field experiments, surveys and questionnaires, simulations, qualitative approaches (interviews etc.) and neuro-scientific research. The aim is to give an overview, to distinguish advantages as well as disadvantages of specific methods and to discuss how to integrate these different methods in future studies. Invited participants are experts in tax research from relevant fields like economic psychology, behavioral economics and people working at national tax administrations. Invited speakers include Benno Torgler, Friedrich Schneider, Jane Frecknall-Hughes and Luigi Mittone among others. Economic psychologists and students interested in tax behavior are invited to attend the workshop. The fee for participation in the workshop is 80 Euros.

Another workshop dealing with an interesting topic for Division 9 members will be focused on ownership. The Vienna University of Economics is hosting an ICABEEP co-sponsored interdisciplinary workshop entitled “Ownership”. It will be held from 19th to 20th September 2013. Ownership is a ubiquitous concept. As such it has inspired research across a plethora of disciplines. Several streams of literature have investigated the phenomenon, its psychological underpinnings, and its consequences. Topics covered range from endowment effects to psychological ownership in employment contexts and feelings of ownership instigated by marketing measures. What unites these different streams of literature is that they converge on the pivotal role of ownership in shaping a wide range of economic behaviors.

Notably there have been barely any cross links among different groups of researchers and disciplines working on the same fundamental phenomenon. As a result, different researchers operate with different definitions, and there are gaps across disciplines. The workshop aims to bring together researchers with different backgrounds, but who have a common interest in the concepts of ownership or the psychological experience of ownership. The goal is to jointly move towards a much-needed broader understanding of ownership and perhaps a unified theory of ownership.

Experts from the fields of psychology, marketing, economics and organizational studies (including Jon Pierce, Benjamin Scheibehenne, Tehila Kogut, Floyd Rudmin and Joann Peck), who have approached the topic of ownership from different angles, are coming together in the two day workshop. Up to 15 PhD students and postdocs with an interest in the phenomenon are welcome

to join and benefit from the workshop. Participation in the workshop will be free of charge. Informal applications can be addressed to Bernadette.kamleitner@wu.ac.at.

—Erich Kirchler, President, Division 9

Division 10—Psychology and Law



*Alfred Allan, President,
Division 10*

I am happy to announce that Professor Jennifer Robbennolt from the University of Illinois and Professor Colin Tredoux of the University of Cape Town will be keynote speakers at the 2014 International Congress of Applied Psychology (ICAP) in Paris 2014. More information about the titles of their presentations will be published in the next edition of the Bulletin. Meanwhile I invite all of you to consider submitting abstracts to ensure that Division 10 has a strong presence at the Congress.



Colin Tredoux



Jennifer Robbennolt

Another piece of exciting news is that by the time you read this newsletter, the home page of Division 10 will either be active or be in a very advanced stage of development. Thank you very much to Colin Tredoux for his effort in this regard.

Unfortunately I did not receive much response for my invitation to capable and enthusiastic Division members to join the committee. I for the moment co-opted the following three members: Rebekah Doley from Bond University in Queensland Australia
Colin Tredoux from the University of Cape Town in South Africa
Fanny Verkamt from the Université Toulouse in France.

I am very grateful to these three members for assisting me and working with me to try to put the Division back on its feet and turn it into a body that will enhance members' ability to practise and do research in the psychology and law area. There will soon be a formal election of committee members, in particular a President-Elect. I therefore invite those of you who feel they have the time, skills and enthusiasm to reinvigorate Division 10 to consider nominating for the committee.

To repeat what I said in the previous Bulletin, there are wonderful opportunities for Division 10, but to make these opportunities a reality we need an active Committee and active Division members. Please consider nominating for the Committee and organising an activity in Paris. I hope to see all of you in Paris.

–Alfred Allan, President, Division 10

Division 13—Traffic and Transportation Psychology

Recent months have been a comparatively quiet time for the Division. Thanks are due to Mark Sullman for keeping the Division 13 website (<http://www.iaapsy.org/division13/>) up to date. Otherwise, Divisional news concerns forthcoming conferences, featuring especially the 10th anniversary International Conference on Driver Behaviour and Training (ICDBT) in Helsinki which has been one of the major professional meetings sponsored by the Division. As always, contact me at matthegl@ucmail.uc.edu with any items for the next IAAP newsletter.

–Gerald Matthews, President, Division 13

Tenth Anniversary of the International Conference in Driver Behaviour and Training

This year marks the tenth anniversary of the introduction of the International Conference on Driver Behaviour and Training (ICDBT) hosted under the auspices of Division 13 of the IAAP, Traffic and Transportation Psychology. The event will be hosted by Helsinki University, Finland from 19–20th August 2013 and financed by Cranfield University, UK.

Ten years ago, relatively little was known about how educational interventions might reduce crash risk, and some evaluations suggested there may even be a negative outcome. The scope of the ICDBT was to encourage research in this field to investigate how to design and deliver training to influence driver behaviour in a positive direction - especially since the beneficial effects of education had been demonstrated amongst many other health-related behaviours.

In that time, the ICDBT has been accepted by the academic and practitioner community as a must-attend conference with participation from road safety researchers from almost a hundred countries. There has also been a massive upsurge of publications and research activity on driver behaviour and training around the world. Unfortunately, at the same time as the substantial increase in literature on the topic, there has also been a catastrophic failure of governments to use this evidence base on the implementation of policies and legislation to reduce the number of people being killed and injured. As our knowledge increases, so does the global death rate from road traffic collisions, predicted to rise to 2.6 million people killed every year by 2030 if governments fail to take action.

Keynote speakers at the Sixth International Conference in Driver Behaviour and Training are drawn from experts in the field. Professor Heikki Summala is Chair of Traffic Psychology and Head of the Traffic Psychology Unit at Helsinki University. Professor Nils Petter Gregersen is the Senior Research Director of the Swedish National Road and Transport Research Institute. World-renowned experts in visual search, Associate Professors Peter Chapman and David Crundall of Nottingham University, UK, will complete the keynote addresses, and an exciting programme of papers from many high calibre academic institutions and road safety groups will follow. The conference programme includes more than 80 high-quality presentations covering a range of topics on driver behaviour.

We are grateful to the scientific committee, contributors, sponsors, exhibitors and the delegates for continuing to make sure that the ICDBT remains one of the most successful conferences in the field. See www.icdbt.com for further information.

–Lisa Dorn, ICDBT Conference Chair, and President-Elect: Division 13

Other forthcoming conferences on traffic and transportation psychology

1. The 20th International Council on Alcohol, Drugs and Traffic Safety Conference (T2013) will be held in Brisbane, Australia, from 23–25 August 2013. T2013 will provide an exciting global forum for researchers, academics and professionals involved in road safety and injury prevention research and policy, particularly from the fields of drugs and alcohol, to discuss and present on the latest innovative research and programs being undertaken. Further details are at www.t2013.com.
2. The 3rd International Conference on Driver Distraction and Inattention will take place from September 4 to 6, 2013 at the Lindholmen Science Park, Gothenburg, Sweden. (DDI 2013) It aims to bring participants up-to-date on recent developments worldwide and to bring together all stakeholders – researchers, policy makers, vehicle manufacturers and many others. More at <http://www.chalmers.se/hosted/ddi2013-en>.
3. The Annual Meeting of the Human Factors and Ergonomics Society (HFES) will take place in San Diego, California from September 30 to October 4, 2013. HFES has 22 Technical Groups (TGs); most presentations on traffic and transportation issues contribute to the programs of the Surface Transportation, Safety and Aerospace Systems TGs. Further details and the meeting program may be found at <https://www.hfes.org/Web/HFESMeetings/2013annualmeeting.html>.
4. A call for participation has been posted for the Applied Human Factors and Ergonomics International meeting, to be held in Krakow, Poland from 19 to 23 July, 2014 (<http://ahfe2014.org/newsletter.html>). It includes as an affiliated conference, the 2nd International Conference on Human Factors in Transportation (<http://ahfe2014.org/conferenceHFT.html>).

And don't forget that ICAP 2014 is getting closer! See <http://www.icap2014.com/>.

New book on traffic psychology

Ashgate has now published the following volume as part of the series on Human Factors in Road and Rail Safety. It is based in part on expanded and updated papers from The 1st International Conference on Driver Distraction and Inattention, held in Gothenburg, Sweden, September 2009.

Driver Distraction and Inattention – Advances in Research and Countermeasures, Volume 1. Edited by Michael A. Regan, University of New South Wales, Australia, John D. Lee, University of Wisconsin-Madison, USA, and Trent W. Victor, Volvo Technology, Sweden.

A second volume is due for delivery to Ashgate in December, 2014 and will include some expanded and updated papers from both the 2nd and 3rd International Conferences on Driver Distraction and Inattention.

The Ashgate series provides an excellent opportunity for traffic and transportation psychologists to publish in their key areas of interest. If you have a potential book that could become part of this series, then contact one of the series editors: Gerry Matthews (matthegl@ucmail.uc.edu), Lisa Dorn (L.dorn@cranfield.ac.uk), or Ian Glendon (i.glendon@griffith.edu.au).

–Gerald Matthews, President, Division 13

Division 16—Counseling Psychology



Mark Savickas,
President, Division 16

The University of Buenos Aires, upon the recommendation of the Faculty of Psychology, has named Professor Jean Guichard, a Doctor Honoris Causa, in recognition of his excellent research on the construction of the self, social cognition, future time perspective, and career development. In conferring the honorary doctorate, Rector Rubin Eduardo Hallu cited Professor Guichard's exemplary career at the University of Lille and at the Sorbonne in France as well his role as an Invited Professor at the University of Wroclaw in Poland. The Rector particularly highlighted Professor Guichard's outstanding work during his years as Director of the National Institute for the Study of Work and Career Counseling (INETOP) at the National Conservatory of Applied Psychology (CNAM) in Paris, France. Professor Guichard had previously received honorary doctorates from the University of East Finland and the University of Lisbon in Portugal. Professor Guichard currently serves as a Class Exceptional University Professor in Psychology at the National Conservatory of Applied Psychology. He is also Treasurer of the Counseling Psychology Division (16) of IAAP.



Fred Leong

Professor Fred Leong at Michigan State University has been named an Associate Editor of the *American Psychologist*. Professor Leong founded Division 16 and served as its first president.

—Mark Savickas President, Division 16

Division 17—Professional Practice

Overview and Plans for the Future

“The best way to predict the future is to create it.”

It is a great pleasure and honor to be selected as the President of Division 17, Professional Practice, of the International Association of Applied Psychology. For over 30 years, professional practice as a clinical, health, and family psychologist has been a central part of my work life. As the new Division 17 President, I would like to take this opportunity to discuss some ideas and plans for the Division. Many of these ideas were developed while I was President of the American Psychological Association (APA). The theme of my APA presidential year was the Future of Psychology Practice and Science. My overarching goal was to create a new vision and future for our profession and the people we serve (Bray, 2010). I had a task force and summit meeting to develop this new vision that included representatives from a broad spectrum of professional practice: clinical, counseling, school, health, consulting, I/O, applied experimental, and human factors to just name a few. We also had input from business and insurance leaders, politicians, and other related disciplines, such as medicine and nursing. See Bray, Goodheart and Heldring (2009) for a summary of this work.

Professional psychology is in the midst of evolution and change to meet the needs for practice now and in the future. Our current models and practices are often not acceptable in our present environments and need to evolve to keep up with dramatic changes in healthcare, business and a world economy that is no longer limited to individual places or countries. This requires that we generate new and innovative ideas and methods for our practices. With advances in neuroscience, genetics, expansions of translational research, demographic changes and international business opportunities, psychology is more relevant than ever, and there are many new opportunities for our profession (Bray, 2010). We need to take advantage of these opportunities through collaboration with other disciplines and the integration of scientific and technological advances in our work.

Transforming Professional Practice for the Future

Concerns about the future of professional practice are not new. Ian Morrison, a healthcare futurist, stated that whenever there are major shifts in a profession or business, these changes can be understood as a shift from a first curve to a second curve (Morrison, 1996, 2000). The first curve is the established way of doing business—it is where our current activities and profits are derived—however, in the long run it slows and runs its course, for example, the move from print to electronic publishing or from paper to electronic health records.

The second curve represents a new way of doing business—often radically different from the first curve and the source of future growth. You do not want to get out ahead of the curve, as you lose relevant ideas and profits, but organizations that do not recognize the need for change and continue doing more of the same will slide down the curve and some will go out of existence.

Psychologists' strong scientific base distinguishes us from other practitioners. Although there are significant differences in the level of scientific training for professional psychologists (i.e., MA, Ph.D. and PsyD), our scientific foundation and reliance on empirical evidence makes us unique among mental and behavioral health practitioners and consultants (Peterson, 2003). Failure to recognize this in training programs and practice makes us vulnerable to being lumped together as generic mental health providers or business consultants, and we will be less competitive in the marketplace. What is clear is that future forms of psychological practice will require much more multi-disciplinary training as we move forward with more integrated health care models and practice that is based on a biopsychosocial model that integrates neuroscience, genetics and behavior.

Principles of Psychology Practice

When I was the APA President, we developed several principles of professional practice that this Division should address in our global context (Bray, 2010). First, we need to *expand the focus of traditional psychology practice*. If you ask someone on the street, “what is a psychologist?” most people will say that they either do not know or that we are mental health professionals. As our consulting and applied psychologists know, we do much more than provide mental health services. Helping business and industry cope with the global changes in the world economy and uncertainty and helping them maintain a psychologically healthy workplace and workforce are extraordinary opportunities for our profession (Banks & Brannick, 2009). Psychological practice also includes applying our research to improve patient safety, designing better airplane cockpits, and better ways to teach students (Durso & Drews, 2010; Newcombe, Ambady et al., 2009).

In addition, it is important that psychologists become clinical leaders and use their expertise in research and evaluation to develop and implement evidence-based services and programmatic

changes in health service delivery systems and business practices. Consulting, I/O, and applied psychologists are expanding their work into many new areas, including into health service delivery systems. For example, research on airplane pilot safety systems and training is being adapted to improve patient safety and medical team functioning (Carayon, 2006; Durso & Drews, 2010).

There are legal and regulatory barriers to the expansion of these types of practices, as licensure is based on state or country regulatory models and many of these activities require practicing in multiple places with national and multi-national companies and organizations. The lack of national licensure and limitations on the application of technologies across jurisdictional lines are areas that need attention to facilitate this growth for applied psychologists. There are international models for this, as Australia implemented a national licensure process for psychologists in 2009–2010 (Littlefield, 2009).

Second, we psychologists need to broaden our perspectives to be full partners in the health care system and identify as *health care providers, not just mental health providers* (Bray, 1996; Frank et al., 2004). Psychologists are the only health professionals who are not always trained in biomedicine and the lack of understanding can interfere with our participation in these systems of care. We need a psychologist for every medical exam room to help with the behavioral aspects of health and disease. This requires us to practice side by side with our medical colleagues and in medical systems of care.

Across the globe there are shining examples of these changes. During the 2009 European Congress of Psychology, Tor Levin Hofgaard, President of the Norwegian Psychological Association, discussed how evidenced-based research was used to expand psychologists' scope of practice. Norwegian psychologists have treatment rights similar to those of physicians. Norwegian psychologists convinced their government to require psychotherapy for the treatment of mild to moderate anxiety and depression before medications can be used and to fund psychologists to work in primary care to provide psychological services. Similarly, Australian psychologists are funded to provide collaborative care in general medical practice through their Medicare program (Winefield, & Chur-Hansen, 2004).

Third, we need to enhance the *integration of technology into practice*. Providing services via the Internet (e.g. Skype) and other electronic means of telehealth is likely to be part of our future of practice. As one participant at the APA Practice Summit stated, "Imagine Debbie in Mumbai, India providing psychotherapy via the Internet for \$15 a session." Currently, licensure limitations, confidentiality standards and other ethical issues limit this type of practice for U.S. psychologists, but this may not stop providers in other countries from providing psychological services in this manner. Further, most medical systems are moving to use electronic health records (EHRs), yet most psychologists are not yet part of these systems. It is critical that psychologists learn and be part of EHRs to participate in integrated health care practices. In all of these recommendations and changes, psychological science plays an important role and distinguishes psychologists from other professionals.

As I stated in my APA Presidential Address (2010), "In some respects we are in uncharted waters, often unable to see ahead because of the huge economic forces and policy changes at work. Do we remain static and slide down the end of our current curve drifting into oblivion or make the leap to new curves that have the potential to revitalize and transform our profession for the 21st century? In the next few decades we have great opportunities, and psychology is well positioned to take advantage of them, but it will require that we change—and make a leap to second curves. Those second curves are likely to be very different than our work in the first hundred years of our

profession. We need to engage and embrace these changes so that we can influence their processes and outcomes and insure a vital profession. Multiple levels of engagement are necessary (p. 365).”

As President of Division 17, I will gather a group of thought leaders from across the globe to help IAAP develop new models for professional practice that take advantage of these many changes and opportunities for professional psychologists. I plan for us to do this through virtual meetings, online work and at the next IAAP conference in Paris 2014. We will have invited symposia developed for this work. Please contact me if you would like to be involved in these activities and share your ideas with other members of the Division and IAAP. Let me hear from you—Engage, Get Involved, This is your IAAP and Division of Professional Practice.

—James H. Bray, Ph.D., President, Division 17

Address correspondence to: James H. Bray, Ph.D., Department of Family and Community Medicine, Baylor College of Medicine, 3701 Kirby Drive, 6th Floor, Houston, TX 77098, USA. Email: jbray@bcm.edu. 1+ (713) 798–7752.

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Division 18—History of Applied Psychology

The Internationalization of the History of Psychology

The history of psychology has traditionally been the history of the most relevant developments that have taken place in Western Europe and in the United States in psychology as a science and as a profession. It almost always begins with German experimental psychology, with Wundt and his Leipzig University laboratory, and then there is a description of how German experimental psychology spread to the United States, where it grew, bore fruit and transformed into a vibrant and important discipline and a profession with numerous applications and a great impact on society. In some cases the historical description begins with the Greek culture, and then continues to the Middle Ages and the Renaissance to converge in the 19th Century with important contributions in the context of the German culture and then its migration to the United States where it grew by leaps and bounds.

In the last few decades other focal points of development have begun to be emphasized and the history of psychology has been *internationalized*. A description of the advances worldwide, in such diverse nations as China, Australia, Argentina, South Africa, Norway, Egypt and many others, shows that psychology is an international discipline with contributions coming from many regions, with different points of view (or “approaches”) but centered around a core, which is science, research, professionalization and insertion around the world, not only in the “central” countries (like the USA) but also in the “peripheral” ones.

Several recently published books about the history of globalized psychology are evidence of this. Outstanding examples are Brock (2006), Pickren and Rutherford (2010), Shiraev (2011), and above all, Baker (2012). They indicate to us the growth, development and diversification of psychology worldwide, something very different from the scene a few decades ago. It is obvious that the internationalization of psychology begins a lot earlier, with the foundation of the International Association of Applied Psychology (IAAP), the International Union of Psychological Science (IUPsyS), the International Association for Cross-Cultural Psychology (IACCP), the International Council of Psychologists (ICP) and other associations. However, globalization, internationalization and the impact at the world level and communication networks is a fresh scenario.

We benefit significantly by being aware that psychology is an international discipline, not a product of a specific culture or a determined geographic region, but rather a world endeavor. In all the known cultures that have existed, there has been an interest in understanding our own selves, to know what our motivations are, how we think, perceive the world, learn, how we relate with others, what good and bad is, the life cycle from conception until death, the relationships that people have with their society, with other species and with the ecological context. Psychological phenomena have interested the members of human cultures throughout time.

The internationalization of psychology and as a consequence the internationalization of its history has considerably broadened the panorama of psychology as a discipline. I have always considered

that one of the main functions of history is to give *identity*, to know who we are, where we come from, where we are at the moment and where we are heading. History is tremendously important to provide an identity to a discipline, in this case to psychology.

This international identity of the history of psychology implies achieving a balance between what is universal in psychology and what is local and contextual, a complex and difficult balance to find, one that is associated with the terms *etic* and *emic*. Psychology is a science with universal laws, beyond the here and now, but it is also a culturally orientated, contextualized and localized discipline. In the search for this balance between the universal and the particular, between the *etic* and the *emic*, the history of psychology can shed much enlightenment.

The internationalization of the history of psychology is an achievement that will help to strengthen our identity as psychologists, to better understand where we came from, why we are here and where we are heading.

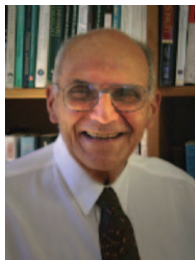
–Ruben Ardila, President-Elect, Division 18
National University of Colombia, Bogotá, Colombia

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Members' News

Harry Triandis Honored by the Federation of Associations of Brain and Behavioral Sciences (FABBS)



Harry Triandis

FABBS is a coalition of scientific associations that are interested in promoting the sciences of mind, brain, and behavior. The FABBS Foundation was created in 2004 to educate lay people about the contributions of these sciences to the well-being of individuals and society.

The “In Honor of ...” program honors eminent, senior scientists who have made important and lasting contributions to the sciences of mind, brain, and behavior.

To learn about FABBS and the FABBS Foundation see: <http://www.fabbs.org/>.

To learn more about Harry, see:

<http://www.fabbs.org/fabbs-foundation/honoring-our-scientists/in-honor-of-harry-c-triandis/>

Professional Activities of Jitendra Mohan



Jitendra Mohan

Professor Emeritus Jitendra Mohan, a member of the IAAP Board of Directors, has been invited by Professor Sidonio Serpa, President of the International Society of Sport Psychology, to chair and organize a Symposium on EXCELLENCE during the World Congress on Sport Psychology to be held from 21st to 25th July 2013 in Beijing, China. Professor Mohan, a renowned psychologist, has been invited as the President of the International Society of Mental Training for Excellence.

Professor Mohan, the founder President of the Sport Psychology Association of India, delivered a keynote address during the 6th World Congress of Excellence in Kosovo in 2011, conducted a workshop on excellence during the International Conference of Applied psychology in Lahore, Pakistan in December 2012, and delivered a special lecture on the Pursuit of Excellence at the University of Bombay and SNDT University in Mumbai in February 2013.

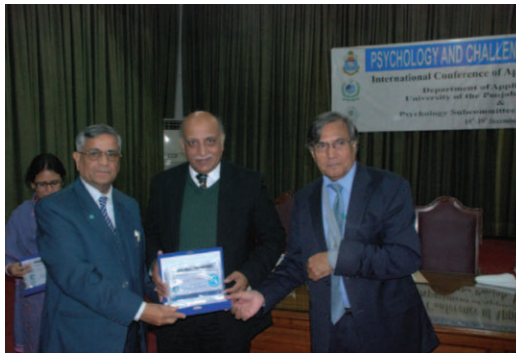
According to Professor Mohan, excellence is a highly personal and area specific concept. It is not a gimmick or a statement but a life-long commitment and a way of life. Certainly, it depends on the inherent talent, correct training, standard equipment, networking, dedicated inputs and a flourishing environment.

There has to be an individual-institutional fit to create excellence. Professor Mohan has guided more than 75 doctoral theses, completed twenty sponsored projects and published twenty five books and more than 250 research papers. He enjoys conducting training programs for executives, researchers, teachers and adolescents.

Professor Lars-Eric Unestahl from Sweden, Dr. Michel Gagne from Canada, Professor Meena Sehgal from India and Professor Richard Gordin from the U.S.A. are the experts on the Symposium on Excellence to be held in Beijing.

Professor Mohan fondly remembers his two week professional visit to China in 1989 sponsored by the Governments of India and China. The mantra of excellence is in terms of collaboration, consistency, commitment and a positive climate enhancing creativity.

Professor Emeritus Mohan organized a special workshop on the Pursuit of Excellence held during the International Conference of Applied Psychology which took place in Lahore, Pakistan from 15 to 19 December 2012. About 500 delegates from about a dozen countries celebrated the Golden Jubilee of the Department of Applied Psychology at the University of the Punjab, Lahore. (Jitendra Mohan visited his birthplace in Lahore and works at Panjab University, Chandigarh, India).



Professor Mohan was the chief guest and inaugural speaker at the national conference on Positive Psychology held in Varanasi, India from 24 to 26 December 2012.

He conducted a special workshop for the INSPIRE program of the Department of Science and Technology (DST) of India for about 200 school students, on seeking excellence in the field of science and delivered a series of lectures on Excellence, the Endless Pursuit to the faculty and researchers in the University of Bombay, Mumbai and Panjab University, Chandigarh, India.

Indian Journal of Psychology, established in 1926, has come out with a special issue–

SALUTING THE SPIRIT OF NIBHAYA! MAY HER SACRIFICE AWAKEN INDIAN CONSCIOUSNESS AND CONSCIENCE

The Journal is the official organ of the Indian Psychological Association. Professor Meena Sehgal, Department of Psychology, Panjab University, Chandigarh, was the guest editor of this issue which includes twenty three papers by women researchers. The learned contributors include: Professor Rukhsana Kauser (Lahore), Professors Nilanjana Sanyal and Swaha Bhattacharya (Kolkata), Professor Jayanti Basu, Professor Vijay LaXMI Chouhan (Udaipur), Professor Archana Singh (Chandigarh), Dr.Puja Kakkar (U.S.A.), Dr. Tarika Sandhu (Patiala), and also many young researchers. The areas covered include Cancer and Religious Belief, Motherhood, Stress Management, Rights of Vulnerable Children, Ethics in Testing and Problems of Media Persons.

According to Professor Tarnijee, the President of the Indian Psychological Association, this issue is a trend setter and a right step in empowering women researchers. It has greater meaning on International Woman's Day (March 8th).

–**Jitendra Mohan, Editor-in-Chief, Indian Journal of Psychology**
Professor Emeritus of Psychology, Panjab University, Chandigarh, India

ICP 2013 Jakarta and APA Honolulu Conferences



Joy Rice, ICP International Association Liaison Chair



Ann Marie O'Rourke, ICP-IAAP Liaison

The International Council of Psychologists (ICP) promotes global scientific exchange. We conduct annual international conventions to facilitate accessibility for professionals around the world to participate, learn and contribute to the wellness of our global communities. This year's ICP 71st annual convention in Jakarta, Indonesia will include members and organizations from around the world especially Asia, South Pacific, United States, UK, Europe & Africa. It will be held at Persada Indonesia University, Jakarta, Indonesia, July 4 to 7, 2013. Registration information for the Jakarta conference is at <http://icpweb.org/jakarta-registration-july-4-7-2013>. Registration questions can be directed to Mr. Adi Kristawan <adicapri@yahoo.com>. For more Jakarta information, contact the conference organizer, Dr. Salito Sarwano <sarlito.sarwono@gmail.com>, <sarlito_sarwono@ymail.com>.

ICP is also sponsoring a conference-within-a-conference at APA in Honolulu, Hawaii August 1–4, 2013 at the Ala Moana Hotel which is 3 minutes from the Honolulu Convention Center <http://www.alamoanahotelhonolulu.com/index.asp>. Sessions will be held at times that do not conflict with APA programming. International professionals from different disciplines in the health, mental health and forensic domains are invited to submit research/study projects, novel ideas about teaching direct skills and application of theory.

The conference themes for both Jakarta and Honolulu are *Moving Towards Peaceful Intergroup Relationships* and *Reducing Stigma & Discrimination: A Worldview*. Formats include paper and poster presentations, symposia, round table and conversation hours, skill building sessions and CE workshops. Submission forms for both conferences may be accessed at <http://icpweb.org>. Please send your submission by April 1, 2013 to the Scientific Program Chair, Dr. Tara Pir <drtarapir@imces.com>.

–**Joy Rice, ICP International Association Liaison Chair**

Upcoming Conference

Event name: 2013 Obedience to Authority Conference. Milgram's experiments 50 years on.

Location: Bracebridge, Ontario, Canada (near Toronto)

Host organisation: Nipissing University

Contact person for event: Gina Perry

Event enquiries email address: gperry@unimelb.edu.au

Website address: <http://www.obediencetoauthority.com>

Event start date: 2013-08-06

Last day of event: 2013-08-08

Deadline for abstracts/proposals: 2013-05-15

Short description of event: An international gathering of researchers from a range of disciplines will present on the value, meaning and implications of Stanley Milgram's obedience research. This world-first event is attracting an exciting line-up.

–Gina Perry, Co-convenor

Obedience to Authority Conference.

Milgram's experiments 50 years on.

August 6–8, 2013

Bracebridge, Toronto, CANADA.

www.obediencetoauthority.com

The Advanced Research Training Seminars (ARTS):

Opportunities for Early Career Psychologists from Low-income Countries

The Advanced Research Training Seminars (ARTS) provide capacity-building workshops every two years in conjunction with major international congresses of psychology.

ARTS Goals

ARTS are designed to promote excellence in research skills and to facilitate exchange and dialogue amongst early career scientists. ARTS are organized jointly by the International Association of Applied Psychology and the International Union of Psychological Science, with support from other sponsors.

Who is ARTS for?

ARTS are intended for psychologists from low income countries, countries in transition or where psychology is not well developed, psychologists near the start of their careers developing research or scholarship that will benefit from their attendance at an ARTS seminar, and psychologists who are or will be in a position to influence the development of research or scholarship within their home countries.

The 2012 ARTS

The 2012 ARTS were held in South Africa prior to the start of the International Congress of Psychology. The International Association of Applied Psychology assumed leadership for one of

three workshops, namely the one on Analyses of Psychological Data with R. Professor Reinhold Kliegl, from Potsdam University, Germany, led this two-day workshop. Everyone agreed he is an outstanding teacher and the content of this seminar will enable the participants to freely access and use advanced statistical methods. Most ARTS attendees also attended and presented papers at the International Congress of Psychology.

Further information on the ARTS 2012 can be found at <http://www.iaapsy.org/uploads/file/News/ARTS2012-report-Partners.pdf>

The 2014 ARTS

The next ARTS will occur in 2014 in France in conjunction with the International Association of Applied Psychology's International Congress of Applied Psychology. Psychologists who meet the criteria identified above under Who Is ARTS for? are advised to be alert to further announcements.

–Thomas Oakland, President, Division 2

The Cape Town Declaration



I'm including below some information on the Cape Town Declaration (initiating the Pan-African Psychology Union), which was signed by psychology representatives from 11 African countries at the start of ICP 2012 and which was acclaimed by delegates at the Official Opening Ceremony where it was announced. The first workshop to develop the statutes and organizational direction of the Pan-African Psychology Union (PAPU) will be held in Accra, Ghana from 26 to 28 April, 2013, to which all psychology formations, university departments and key psychologists from West and North Africa have been invited. The next workshop, catering to Southern African formations and psychologists, will be held in Johannesburg on 23 and 24 September. The last workshop, catering to East and Central African formations and psychologists, will occur on 5 and 6 November, preceding the East African Regional Conference of Psychology in Kampala, Uganda (6 to 8 November, 2013). It is anticipated that PAPU will be formally launched in 2014. PAPU will cater to both psychological associations and individual psychologists, to obviate the need for separate organizations to cater to the needs of psychology and psychologists in the African continent. This will create a unity of purpose and enable the participation of a wide and inclusive membership base, reducing competition and enhancing psychology's ability to underpin the human condition.

Vision

A collaborative union of psychological societies in Africa committed to scholarship and human development in our communities, countries, Africa and the World

Whereas psychology has the potential to serve as a key driver in human development in our communities, countries, Africa and the World

Recognizing the critical role of psychology in policy development, advocacy, continuing professional development, teaching, research, publication, outreach services and other forms of intervention

Recognizing the strength of psychology as an agent for change, development and empowerment of individuals and communities

Recognizing the value of mutual collaboration towards the achievement of these goals

Therefore:

We the undersigned, having attended the 30th International Congress of Psychology (ICP 2012) in Cape Town, 22–27 July 2012,

Commit to the establishment of a Pan-African Psychology Union to promote the development of psychology as a science and practice in our countries, Africa and the World.

Signatories (22 July 2012)

Cameroon:	Bame Nsamenang, Therese Tchombe
Egypt:	Fawzy Ezzat Aly Abd Alazim Daw
Ethiopia:	Asefah Haileselassie
Kenya:	Solomon Mumah
Liberia:	Elizabeth Davis-Russell
Malawi:	Chiwoza Bandawe
Mozambique:	Efraime Boia
Namibia:	Janke Cunningham
Nigeria:	Yuwanna Mivanyi, Andrew Mogaji
South Africa:	Brett Bowman, Emmanuel Tlou
Zimbabwe:	Javangwe Gwaterira, Elias Mpofu

Witnesses/Facilitators:

Pam Maras (UK)
Chee Leong Goh (Malaysia)
Ava Thompson (Bahamas)
Siphiwe Ngcobo (South Africa)

–**Saths Cooper, President, ICP 2012**

Jason Li Receives IAAP Scholarship to SIETAR conference



IAAP was a Bronze Sponsor for the 12th annual conference of The Society for Intercultural Education, Training, and Research in the USA (SIETAR USA). This small, membership organization is concerned with the challenges and rewards of intercultural relations. Many of its members are psychologists who work within a variety of environments and professions—business and industry, academia, consulting, training, counseling, all aspects of the media and arts to name a few. SIETAR members work toward effective and peaceful relations among the peoples of the world—not despite differences but because of them. It is a collective work that requires the professional efforts of many caring and concerned individuals who support each other in moving purposefully toward this common goal. The theme of the conference was *Navigating Cultural Complexity in an Intercultural World*, and it featured a special track called *Eye on Ethics*.

A free registration to the conference in Minneapolis was included in the Bronze Sponsorship package, which was designated for IAAP President-Elect Janel Gauthier who intended to participate but at the last minute was unable to attend. IAAP decided to donate the registration as a scholarship to a psychologist who merited their support. Jason Li, PhD, a serious scholar, and a caring professor was selected from several candidates. IAAP can be proud of its support of this fine individual. This scholarship will also benefit Dr. Li's students for years to come.

Dr. Li earned his Doctoral Degree in Clinical Psychology in 1985, at Michigan State University. He is a Licensed Psychologist specializing in adult individual psychotherapy with experience

working with anxiety, depression, grief, shame, abuse, dysfunctional relationships, identity issues, family-of-origin issues and spiritual concerns. Special interests include co-dependency, multicultural counseling, counselor training and clinical supervision.

Dr. Li is currently teaching at Bethel University in Minneapolis, MN, USA. His teaching background includes undergraduate courses on the principles of counseling, abnormal psychology, personality theory, group dynamics, and the psychology of adjustment. At the graduate level, he helped develop the curriculum and program for an M.Ed. program in Special Education: Emotionally and Behaviorally Disordered. In addition, he developed and taught a Counseling Microskills and Ethics course and taught an Integration Seminar for M.A. Counseling Psychology program. His special teaching and research interests include multicultural counseling, counselor training, racial reconciliation, anti-racism training, and integration of psychology and theology.

Regarding the IAAP scholarship, Dr. Li wrote: "I appreciate very much receiving IAAP's scholarship to attend the 12th Annual SIETAR USA Conference. It came at a very beneficial time in my own professional journey. For the past couple years I have taught a graduate level multicultural counseling course and have been conducting some course-related research at the same time. Just within this past year I have had opportunities to attend some intercultural conferences and training seminars that have stimulated a growing interest and appreciation for the intercultural field. As a psychologist involved in multicultural education and diversity training, I am particularly interested in exploring how intercultural developmental approaches can be integrated into diversity training. I am in the process of trying to do this in my multicultural counseling course and interested to see what impact a stronger emphasis on intercultural developmental perspectives will have on student learning. Being able to attend SIETAR-USA helped me to continue to explore the intercultural field, become more familiar with helpful resources and, most importantly, network with intercultural professionals. Having attended diversity conferences and intercultural conferences like SIETAR-USA, I was struck by some of the differences between the topics of presentations and the backgrounds of conferees. The impression I got comparing my experiences attending diversity and intercultural conferences is that they are like overlapping circles, each with a different center but with some definite areas of overlap. I was glad to meet some conferees at SIETAR-USA who shared a similar interest in both the diversity and intercultural fields. I would like to continue to explore how to integrate the intercultural and diversity fields in my professional work and research. I found attending SIETAR-USA a helpful step in my journey."

—Sandy Fowler, Member of the SIETAR Advisory Council

The 2013 Winner of Division 52's Ursula Gielen Global Psychology Book Award

Division 52's Ursula Gielen Global Psychology Book Award was established in 2007 to recognize the author(s) or editor(s) of a recent book that makes the greatest contribution to psychology as an international discipline and profession.

The recipient of this year's 2013 Award is Ervin Staub for his book *Overcoming Evil: Genocide, Violent Conflict, and Terrorism*. This book provides a broad overview of Dr. Staub's seminal

life-work on the origins and prevention of genocide and violent conflict, and how to promote peace.

–Renée Goodstein and Uwe Gielen

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The series has published books on relationships, psychology and health, and a broad range of other topics. *All topics are welcome for consideration.*

Contact information: Email your idea or proposal to DrJudyK@aol.com

The Series Editor is Judy Kuriansky, Ph.D. respected clinical psychologist who teaches at Columbia University Teachers College and is a visiting professor at Peking Health Science Center. The United Nations NGO representative for the International Association of Applied Psychology, she is also a Fellow of the American Psychological Association and public policy liaison for the APA International Division, and she is on the Global Advisory Board of the Human Dignity Studies network. Also a journalist, she is a blogger for the Huffington Post and a reporter for HUMNEWS. She can vouch for the excellent job that ABC-CLIO/Praeger does in publishing books, as her own books published by them include the recently published “*Living in an Environmentally Traumatized World: Healing Ourselves and Our Planet,*” as well as the 4-volume set on “*Sexuality Education: Past, Present and Future*” and two books on the Middle East including “*Beyond Bullets and Bombs: Grassroots Peacebuilding between Israelis and Palestinians.*”

REPORT from IAAP Team of NGO Representatives to the United Nations

–Edited by Judy Kuriansky, IAAP Main NGO Representative to the United Nations

IAAP Advancing Psychology in Global Issues at the United Nations

IAAP continues to make impressive steps towards advancing the organization's mission at the United Nations. The team members of NGO representatives to the United Nations have ongoing active roles as chairs of committees, members of boards of important committees, speakers on panels, participants in briefings, and advocates at high level commissions concerning the role of psychology in global issues and in achieving the UN Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). They are also involved in strategizing about the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) that will follow the 2015 conclusion of the MDGs. The activities and field projects continue to be presented widely at professional conferences in regard to issues like poverty, HIV/AIDS, empowerment and entrepreneurship training, among other topics, that attract interest from high level executives and international stakeholders, as well as from various media. Videos produced about these projects are useful tools in generating understanding and interest in collaboration and partnerships (e.g. evident in a presentation at UNESCO). The team continues to be actively involved in the annual Psychology Day at the UN, with IAAP team members on committees and serving as co-chair, and participating in the activities and leadership of the newly formed Psychology Coalition at the United Nations. These are described in more detail in articles in this special section. The IAAP UN teams in NY, Geneva, and Vienna welcome participation, contributions, and cooperation with IAAP divisions, members and other professionals.

ECOSOC High-Level Ministerial Review: Side Event on “Leveraging Psychology to Eradicate Poverty by Promoting Decent Work”

IAAP and other members of the Psychology Coalition at the UN presented a Side Event at the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) High- Level Segment of the Annual Ministerial Review in July 2012 at United Nations Headquarters in New York City. The title of the Side Event, held on July 9th, was “Leveraging Psychology to Eradicate Poverty by Promoting Decent Work.”

The content of the event stemmed from the International Labor Organization's (ILO) Decent Work Agenda that offers a blueprint for promoting inclusive economic growth and fair globalization. Psychological research has supported the contention that decent work is a major factor impacting the ability of individuals to climb out, and stay out, of poverty. Six panelists focused on how the science and practice of psychology can be leveraged to help eradicate poverty – Millennium Development Goal #1 – by promoting decent work and well-being. Panelists explored the role of psychology in breaking the cycle of poverty, creating sustainable livelihoods, empowering at-risk individuals and translating the ILO's agenda into actionable development strategies.



Panel at ECOSOC Ministerial Review on Leveraging Psychology to Eradicate Poverty by Promoting Decent Work

Walter Reichman, IAAP main representative to ECOSOC, served as moderator and also discussed after each presentation.

The first speaker, Lori Foster Thompson, UN NGO representative for the Society for Industrial and Organizational Psychology (SIOP), described the activities of organizational psychology and how they have been used, and could be further used, to help reduce world poverty. She specified how organizational psychology secured pay equity among aid workers who were from outside the country they were serving (expats) with those who were native to the country. This equity led to greater effectiveness in bringing aid to impoverished communities. Dr. Thompson's presentation was particularly appropriate since few in the United Nations know about the work of organizational psychologists.

IAAP UN NGO representative Mary O'Neill Berry, also an organizational psychologist, described the activities of an organizational psychologist working in countries where poverty and HIV/AIDS infection rates are both high. She described a unique program whereby she and IAAP's Judy Kuriansky collaborated with other stakeholders, including local organizations on the ground, to design, administer, and evaluate a camp for at-risk girls in the Kingdom of Lesotho, Africa. An important part of the program was to teach the girls entrepreneurship skills to break out of the cycle of poverty and disease. She described how the camp facilitated empowerment of the girls, increasing their self-esteem and knowledge about HIV/AIDS, and promoting a work ethic and ideas for creating small businesses. Data was presented to demonstrate the success of the camp. The presentation also demonstrated that the activities of organizational psychologists expand beyond traditional business organizations to have worldwide humanitarian applications.

IAAP professional affiliate Janice Bloch, an expert on autism spectrum disorders (ASD), described how many of these individuals have abilities and motivation to work but encounter serious problems in finding decent work and as a result, often face poverty. Some persons with ASD, she said, are bright, responsible, detail- and task-oriented men and women who excel in visual skills, music, math and art, and have higher than average IQs, but lack feelings of self-respect, well-being and dignity—aspects shown by psychology to be related to decent work. Her analysis of over 500 replies to a twitter survey confirmed that the lack of decent work opportunities coupled with employers lack of knowledge about the strengths and challenges of individuals with ASD directly correlated with feelings of depression and low self-esteem for the respondents. With 1 in 88 children being diagnosed with ASD today, she concluded that educating teachers and employers would lead to an understanding of the special needs of this group that would financially benefit both employers, and employees with ASD who can contribute valuably to the workforce.

Panelist Michael O’Conner, the Commissioner for Victim’s Rights in Southern Australia, described how crime exacerbates poverty by further diminishing the wealth of the least developed and developing countries, thus leaving less money to help citizens rise out of poverty. In addition, the victims of crime are often thrown into poverty as a consequence of the crimes against them. He called for the UN development goals to include aid to victims of crime.

IAAP’s Judy Kuriansky reviewed the relationship between psychological factors and poverty, tracing research findings about work satisfaction and productivity, and presented exciting new efforts by United Nations agencies, governments, civil society, and other stakeholders to measure development progress well-being other than just by Gross Domestic Product (GDP). These efforts challenge the assumption that the higher the GDP, the happier citizens will be. She presented examples of indices and measures being used, and the latest research and applications worldwide by both governments, economists and psychologists that support a new paradigm of measuring development, taking into account not just economic growth but wellbeing.

Jeffrey Saltzman, CEO of OrgVitality, a management consulting firm, reported about his research project which looked at the job satisfaction of 800,000 employees in 61 companies worldwide. The results showed that satisfaction was highest among people who considered their workload to be about right, while those who say they are under-worked are even less happy than those who say they are overworked. The evidence supports the importance of decent work and that the social safety net will not lead to an unmotivated citizenry.

– submitted by **Walter Reichman, Ed.D. IAAP UN NGO representative**

Trafficking in Persons: Update of Action at the United Nations

On 16 September 2012, a presentation on trafficking in persons was hosted by the United States Mission to the UN in New York. The speaker, Nan Kennelly, Principal Deputy in the Office to Monitor & Combat Trafficking in Persons of the United States Department of State (DOS), discussed topics from the June 2012 Trafficking in Persons (TIP) Report.

The TIP report identifies annually how well, or poorly, countries are dealing with human trafficking. For the US government, trafficking involves all conduct that compels servitude for forced sex or labor. Exploitation is the key component, not movement of people.

IAAP UN representative Martin Butler attended the meeting, in the course of his ongoing involvement in this issue being addressed at the UN.

A brief history of anti-trafficking efforts was provided, starting with the Palermo Protocol and the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000. The US held other governments responsible for controlling trafficking in their countries. Three years ago, Secretary of State Hillary Clinton stated that the USA was to be included as a ranked country, implemented for the first time in the 2012 TIP Report. The issue is not just where is trafficking the worst; as a tier system is utilized to evaluate countries. Each country is looked at individually to see if minimum standards are met consistent with that country’s capacity; in this way, each country is ranked against itself. If minimum standards are met, a country is ranked as Tier 1. Tier 2 countries are those that are working on the issue, and have met some, but not all, minimum standards. These countries, including most of Africa, are put on a watch list. An action a Tier 2 country might take to meet standards is to refer a victim of trafficking to an NGO, consistent with that country’s capacity. Countries that are Tier 3 have the lowest ranking and are subject to sanctions. Many governments

do not like the ranking system but do not state that the TIP report is wildly wrong, and most countries provide the data on which to base the rankings.

The bad news is that no country is doing enough. The International Labor Organization estimates that approximately 20 million people are held in a trafficked situation worldwide. The U.S. Department of State thinks that this estimate is low.

Every US embassy has personnel who follow trafficking, resulting in a 30 percent increase in identification of victims of trafficking and a 10 percent increase in the number of trafficking convictions worldwide.

Remediation efforts need to be focus on victim protection and be victim-centered. Victim-led response should drive policy responses. A legal and regulatory framework is required for restitution to victims. Laws need to recognize victims as people and as victims of a crime. Every category of person can experience trafficking: male, female, adult, child, immigrants, and citizens of the country. The US has all types of trafficking, with the exception of child soldiers, and possibly inherited debt-servitude.

There is a unique American commitment to make trafficking victims whole. Immigrant victims should be given a choice of returning to their home country or remaining, without forcing these decisions. Some survivors of trafficking might be charged as criminals, for example, if a visa is overstayed. Sometimes this happens when there has been a violation of a sponsorship agreement and the victim is forced into debt bondage with the victim's passport held. New York State has very good laws.

No records are kept if a person becomes a criminal due to trafficking. Many countries have a fear that this attitude will lead to people faking trafficking histories, especially in seeking citizenship and possibly asylum. The US has not been overwhelmed with such cases.

Other issues are that adult victims should never be detained. There is an issue as to whether or not prostituted minors should be confined.

Governments must not sit around waiting for victims to appear, said Ms. Kennelly; instead, affirmative efforts are needed to find victims. Governments had a reverse incentive to find victims, to guarantee a ranking in the TIP report. As a result, in 2008 there was a change: If more than one trafficking victim was identified, a country would be in the TIP report.

Risks for those working with survivors of trafficking were noted. To become involved with anti-trafficking efforts, USA individuals can write their congressperson to express a concern, or can work with a faith-based community.

Wanting to conclude her presentation on an optimistic note, Ms. Kennelly noted greater sophistication now in understanding the dynamics of trafficking than years ago. Since much trafficking occurs in the context of legal migration, more work is needed on this. Yet, the international community has a greater understanding about coercion; for example, work is intensifying on certain sectors such as domestic workers, including concern about how to address trafficking and involuntary servitude by diplomats, and concern about people enslaved in circumstances that receive little attention, for example, fishermen victims on fishing boats for years who might be thrown overboard if he complains.

Another optimistic note is that there is growing corporate interest in trafficking, as companies do not want their brand or reputation sullied by trafficking issues.

Social media can be effective in spreading knowledge about trafficking.

The USA is always eager to work with those involved in eliminating trafficking.

The question and answer session produced several noteworthy comments and concerns. One participant queried the extent of the demand that drives trafficking, especially regarding commercial sex; vigorous law enforcement is seen as the response.

There also needs to be recognition of how slavery is frequently used in everyday products, calling for consideration of one's "slavery footprint." Do you purchase commercial sex? If so, your slavery footprint increases dramatically. Creative ways are needed to get young people to think about these issues. In conversations with youth, consider that not only are pregnancies and sexually transmitted diseases risks, but commercial sex is wrong.

Another audience member questioned the gender breakdown of victims. Ms. Kennelly responded that while sex trafficking victims are mostly women, labor trafficking victims are both men and women. Data questions can flummox the issue, since both forced labor and commercial sex/forced prostitution are terrible crimes. The DOS no longer has the breakdown while individual US states might.

Another question involved the reliability of responses, especially if names are not asked for from victims. Ms. Kennelly said she thinks the data are very reliable as the concern is the elements of the crime and the relevant statute.

—submitted by Martin Butler, IAAP UN representative

Thematic Debate on Drugs and Crime as Threats to Development

On 26 June 2012, the United Nations Office of Drugs and Crime (UNODC) hosted a Thematic Debate Drugs and Crime as Threats to Development. Established in 1997 through a merger between the United Nations Drug Control Programme and the Centre for International Crime Prevention, UNODC operates in all regions of the world through an extensive network of field offices (see www.unodc.org).

The UNODC focuses on three main issues: (1) Field-based technical cooperation projects to enhance the capacity of Member States to counteract illicit drugs, crime and terrorism; (2) Research and analytical work to increase knowledge and understanding of drugs and crime issues and expand the evidence base for policy and operational decisions; and (3) Normative work to assist United Nations member states in the ratification and implementation of the relevant international treaties, the development of domestic legislation on drugs, crime and terrorism, and the provision of secretariat and substantive services to the treaty-based and governing bodies.

This debate, convened on International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking, was one of the first of its kind to address Crime and Drugs, two issues that threaten to destabilize the rule of law and political security in developing nations that are not included in the Millennium Development Goals. There was unanimity among the voices present that Drugs and Crime need to be included in all post-2015 development plans.

Two important themes highlighted during the Thematic Debate on Drugs and Crime were: (1) the central role NGOs can play in addressing issues related to drugs and organized crime, and (2) the need for evidence-based psychological support systems for users of drugs.

These two issues are pertinent to many members of IAAP, as psychologists are often at the frontlines in the treatment of criminal populations as well as drug treatment and prevention efforts.

It is also clear that collaboration among applied psychologists, UN Member States, civil society, and the private sector, was broadly encouraged. UNODC chair Dr. Yuri Fedetov made sure that the voices of NGOs were heard at the debate, praised the work of NGOs, and allotted enough time so that every NGO that was scheduled to speak had the chance to do so. Further, then-President of the General Assembly, Qatar Ambassador Nassir Abdulaziz Al-Nasser, graciously allowed extra time in the debate for NGOs to speak and donated about ten minutes of the time allotted to him for NGOs to make concluding remarks so that the voices of civil society could be expressed.

In further support of the participation on NGOs, in a statement given before the panel at the afternoon session, an Austrian government representative stated that “NGOs provide the links to those that have to be at the center of our very efforts – those who are affected by crime and drug trafficking,” and that, “our work can only benefit from their contributions and we support their participation on all levels.”

This impressively humanistic, client-focused tone of statements was echoed by several governments. The Finnish government representative added that the victims of organized crime and the drug trade, those addicted to drugs, and the farmers who grow drugs to support their livelihoods, should not be the focus of UN debates; instead, that efforts should target the “big players” in the on drug trade. Finland recommended medical interventions as the preferred approach for addressing drug users and addicts. Francisco De Antueno, Secretary of the Permanent Mission of Argentina to the United Nations, concurred, saying that, “Criminal law should not confuse addicts with the other [more significant] players.”

Those parties advocating for the medical rights of individuals struggling with addictive issues were tempered by calls to combat drugs from the demand side rather than focusing on the criminals on the supply side. Ambassador H. E. Dr. Palitha T.B. Kohona, Permanent Representative of Sri Lanka to the United Nations, said that, “Poor farmers, encouraged by drug lords, will continue to rely on this source of income as long as there is a demand and there is no alternative source of income.” Mr. Will Nankervis, Counsellor at the Australian Mission to the United Nations, supported the Sri Lankan statement, adding that the drug problem needs to be addressed from the demand, saying that “Perhaps the best prevention begins with destination or ‘user’ countries.” The concept of “shared responsibility” between the developed and developing worlds was a major theme in the morning debates.

Throughout the thematic debates, staggering facts and figures on both drugs and crime were presented in order to illustrate the real effect that drugs and organized crime have on development. The New Zealand’s Permanent Representative to the United Nations, H.E. Jim McLay, reported that organized crime is estimated to be larger than the economy of Mexico and if it were to represent a country it would be the world’s fourteenth largest economy. Dr. Stewart Patrick, Senior Fellow and Director of the International Institutions and Global Governance Program at the Council on Foreign Relations, illustrated the severe economic impact corruption can have on developing countries with a report that last year Afghans paid 2.5 billion dollars in bribes, that is equal to twenty percent of their total economy. The point that crime and drugs are major roadblocks to development was echoed by many speakers throughout the debates.

The debate on crime was broad-reaching and included statements on illegal practices as human trafficking, the arms trade, and specific regional issues like rhinoceros-poaching in Africa,

highlighted by a South African Ambassador present at the debate. Dr. Otaviano Canuto, World Bank Vice President for the Poverty Reduction and Economic Management (PREM) Network, made it clear that among all the forms of organized crime, the drug trade represented the largest dollar amounts and was therefore the most insidious.

Japan's Deputy Permanent Representative to the United Nations, H.E. Kazuo Kodama, supported Dr. Canuto's statement, noting that the global drug trade is worth about \$1.3 trillion a year, which is ten times the size of Official Development Aid (ODA). The representative from Colombia added that not only does the drug trade dwarf international aid but that all of the resources spent fighting drugs in his country could have gone to development.

Sri Lankan Ambassador Kohona referenced a US government document, "Narco-Terrorism: International Drug Trafficking and Terrorism – a Dangerous Mix," as a resource for understanding the connection between drugs and terrorism. This 2003 document from the United States Senate judiciary committee highlights the connections between the drug trade and various terrorist groups as evidenced by intelligence operations, among other sources (<http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/CHRG-108shrg90052/pdf/CHRG-108shrg90052.pdf>).

Given the limited resources for development when compared with the large amount of illicit funds circulating throughout the world, several representatives stated the need "to confiscate the money that comes from the proceeds of crime." The Australian counselor, Mr. Will Nankervis talked about his country's efforts in establishing local transnational crime coordination centers to support governments in both developing and developed countries in maintaining the rule of law. Evidence-based best practices not only in law enforcement and drug treatment were also highlighted. Her Royal Highness Princess Bajarakitiyabha Mahidol of Thailand demonstrated how Sustainable Alternative Development projects in Thailand have been successful in driving opium production down to very low levels. Sustainable Alternative Development projects coordinated by the UNODC are focused "on helping small rural farmers with licit income generation activities to reduce their dependency on income from opium poppy and coca bush." (<http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/alternative-development/making-a-difference-through-alternative-development.html>)

The Thai example was presented alongside other responses to crime and drugs developed at the regional level. Among the programs highlighted, and praised by several member states, was the Central American Integration Center (SICA), created by Central American countries themselves, with ancillary international support, rather than being imposed by other countries or international aid organizations. Mr. Nankervis also highlighted a program in South America, PREVENIR, that its government was working on with Germany.

The importance of evidence-based approaches to drug and crime issues was stressed by many speakers. Austria's representative reported on the International Anti-corruption Academy (IACA) in Laxenburg, as a resource for research and training of criminal justice and law enforcement professionals.

A Costa Rican representative was one of the few representatives of countries that called on the need for social inclusion of youth and the promotion of drug education and prevention programs. Towards the end of the debate, a young man from Uganda, Mr. Mwandari Bennett Alinda, addressed the panel by saying that, "We refuse to believe that people addicted to drugs cannot have a normal life [and that we need to] appeal to psychological support systems to give addicts a sense of hope." Mr. Alinda, the sole voice of youth represented at the debates, added that "Most youth

lack a sense of identity, because so many have come from broken families and have been orphaned, and therefore identify with drugs.”

The question remains: What can we do as professionals who apply the science of psychology to real world problems? First, we can be in touch with those governments that support the work of the UNODC. In this regard, this author contacted the Permanent Mission of Austria to the United Nations and found that mission staff member Julia Thallinger expressed great interest in IAAP representatives’ reactions to the debate and encouraged us to be active in future work at the United Nations. Ms. Thallinger explained that Austria is a member of “Friends of the UNODC” which was partly responsible for recruiting high level speakers and members of the UN Secretariat to attend this high level meeting.

In addition, psychologists can bring their knowledge of evidence-based approaches to treatment and prevention of addictive disorders and evaluation of evidence-based approaches applied to diverse cultures and regions.

Further, another significant area of participation would be for experts in forensic psychology, behavioral economics, and other areas of applied psychology, to interface with governments and UN organizations.

IAAP members who are interested in working on this issue are encouraged to email (1) wolfgang.beiglboeck@api.or.at (Dr. Wolfgang Beiglboeck) and (2) wakanyc@yahoo.com (Neil Walsh)

– Submitted by Neil Ryan Walsh, MA, CASACT, IAAP special assignment professional affiliate and Wolfgang Beiglboeck, IAAP UN NGO representative in Vienna

The Working Session of the Open-Ended Working Group on Ageing at the UN



Committee Chairman Mateo Estreme during “Opening Session” of the Working Group.

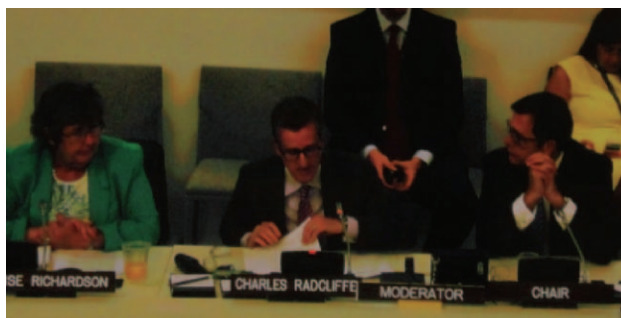
Day 1. Opening Session

The newly elected chairman Mr. Mateo Estreme from the Permanent Mission of Argentina to the UN called to order the 3rd Working Session of the Open-Ended Working Group on Ageing which took place on 21 and 22 August 2012. He noted that the working group had been endorsed by seventy-six organizations and gave an overview and brief history of the NGO Committee on Ageing. Founded in 1977, the Committee participated in the UN’s First World Assembly on Ageing which occurred in Vienna in 1982, and the First UN International Day of Older Persons in 1991. The UN’s Second World Assembly on Ageing took place in 2002. A member of the Conference of

NGOs (CoNGO), the Committee works to raise global awareness to the issues and challenges of ageing, and works within the UN community to integrate the issue of ageing into UN policies and programs. He reminded the audience that the goal of the committee is to further the UN mission of creating a society for all ages.

One of the goals of the committee is to promote a new Convention for the Human Rights of Older Persons. This needs to be preceded by an implementation of the outcomes from the International Plan of Action on Ageing that was held in Madrid in 2005. The Working Group was established in 2010.

Day 1. Panel on “Age Discrimination”



Panelists during “Panel 1: Age Discrimination”, from left to right: Louise Richardson, Charles Radcliffe, and Mateo Estreme.

The first panel of the Working Group dealt with the issue of age discrimination. The moderator was Charles Radcliffe. The first speaker, Alejandro Morlachetti, has worked with organizations including UNICEF, UNDP, PAHO/WHO, UNFPA, ILO, and the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights. He spoke about how the prohibition of discrimination is one of the founding principles of the international human rights law and applies to every person. He cited Article 7 of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and members of their families which explicitly prohibits age-based discrimination. Even though international human rights laws that already exist do apply to older persons, he asked the audience if these laws adequately protect age as a forbidden ground of discrimination. He concluded by saying that the UN must reaffirm the basic principles of equality and non-discrimination on the basis of age, and explained that responsibilities regarding the issue of ageing must be clarified to each state in order to create an effective framework for policymaking.

The next speaker was Louise Richardson, Vice President of AGE Platform Europe, which is an umbrella organization that brings together NGOs from across Europe that work on the rights and welfare of older persons. She argued that the best place to start for improving the way the world sees and treats older persons is by actively engaging with older people and asking them to voice their concerns. It is important to consult NGOs who are working on the ground, she said, in order to understand how fundamental rights are perceived and experienced by citizens in their everyday lives.

The final speaker of the day was the Honorable Susan Ryan, Australia’s Age Discrimination Commissioner and also a former member of the Australian Senate. She said that areas like online education and financial literacy should be addressed in order to help older people survive in the modern world. She outlined some interesting emerging education initiatives, e.g. one which

matches school students with seniors to assist older people to be proficient online. With regard to finances, she said that planning for retirement is essential the minute someone enters the working world. Battling stereotypes is also essential, to improve perceptions of older persons. Her website where people can advocate for older people online is at: <http://www.hreoc.gov.au/age-positive/index.html>.

Day 2. Panel on “Autonomy, Independent Living and Healthcare”



Panelists during “Panel 2: Autonomy, Independent Living and Healthcare”, from left to right: Nena Georgantzi, Amanda McRae, and Najat Makkaoui.

Najat Makkaoui, moderator of this panel, serves on the National Council of Human Rights in Morocco. Panelist Amanda McRae, a disability rights researcher and former Western Balkans researcher and Finberg Fellow at Human Rights Watch, raised the theme of restrictive drug regulations. She said that even though international law requires states to make narcotic drugs like morphine available for the treatment of pain while also preventing abuse, many countries have not struck an appropriate balance. The other issue she raised was the inadequate training of healthcare workers who provide palliative care to seniors; palliative care reforms must be made in order to make a difference in the lives of older people.

The second panelist was Horst Krumbach, Founder and CEO of the German nonprofit organization “Generationsbruecke Deutschland,” which translates into “Generation’s Bridge Germany.” The organization brings generations together in assisted living facilities and nursing homes through volunteer opportunities. He proposed that the rest of the European Union implement the core ideas of his organization in hospitals around the world, insuring that older people be treated with dignity and respect. One way to help older people is by creating a partnership between schools and hospitals and nursing homes, whereby students would be required to volunteer in those settings, and get academic credit. He noted that, “Inside every old person is a young person, wondering what the hell happened?”

The third panelist was Nena Georgantzi, legal and research officer at AGE Platform Europe, a European network of organizations that represent over 30 million older people in the continent. Economic crises in the European Union have forced many families to remove older relatives from nursing homes, which in turn puts them at risk for inadequate care, abuse, and limited autonomy because this is done without prior assessment of their needs. She suggested that the intersection between age and disability be taken into account for future policy-making because many older people do not consider themselves disabled.

Day 2. Panel on “Life in Dignity, Social Security and Access to Resources”

The Moderator of the panel was Louise Richardson. Panelist Anne-Mette Kjaer Hesselager, Head of the Section at the Division of Law and International at the Ministry of Social Affairs and Integration in Denmark, advocated for the importance of allocating resources such as health care to the ever-growing elderly population in the European Union.

Alejandro Morlacchetti stated that although social security is recognized throughout the international human rights framework, the UN should still consider the need to have clear standards. He suggested that a “binding instrument” be constructed in order to “advance the understanding of the implications of the right to social security for older persons.” The UN must also define clear standards in regards to age. He said the policies in place need to clarify what can be justified “by a legitimate aim and if the means of achieving that aim are appropriate, necessary and proportionate.”

Najat Mekkaoui discussed how several social security plans in the MENA (Middle East and North Africa) region face challenges in terms of “effectiveness, sustainability and governance”. She expressed dismay at how many people are left out of the social security system, yet in her native Morocco, there has been a new trend to expand pension and health coverage to reduce poverty and inequalities. Morocco has also initiated a new public strategy to help older persons. Such policy shifts need to be made to allow access to basic pension for older people. She agreed with other panelists that health services and education are crucial to the well-being of older persons.

— Submitted by **Lauren M. Berrill, IAAP UN Intern**

United for a Culture of Peace Through Interfaith Harmony: A special event at the UN



H.E. Mr. Vuk Jeremić (President of the 67th Session of the United Nations General Assembly), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and The Committee of Religious NGOs to the United Nations, held a special event titled “United for a Culture of Peace Through Interfaith Harmony” at the General Assembly Hall on 14 February 2013.

The speakers included Mr. Philippe Kridelka, Director of the UNESCO Liaison Office in New York, H.E. Ambassador Byrganym Aitimova of the Republic of Kazakhstan, H.E. Ambassador Hamid Al-Bayati of the Mission of Iraq, and Dr. Patrick Ho from China Energy Fund Committee, who commented on the Role of Interfaith Harmony in the Peaceful Settlement of Disputes.

The event included a moving *Symphony of Peace Prayers*, with prayers by religious leaders from the Indigenous, Bahai, Buddhist, Christian, Hindu, Humanist, Jain, Jewish, Muslim, Sikh, and Zoroastrian traditions. In addition, the Junior Four Chorus of the United Nations International School sang three songs: “*Shalom*,” “*Assalam Alaykum Wa Alayna/May I Be an Instrument of Peace*,” and “*Bwana Awabariki*.”



Symphony of Peace Prayers read by religious leaders

To close the three hour event, the elaborate World Peace Flag Ceremony was introduced by Mr. Hiroo Saionji, President of the Goi Peace Foundation and the World Peace Prayer Society. When each flag bearer came on stage, the audience joined together in saying “May peace be in (the country),” while also holding up the paper flag they received in their program. The final flag bearer was Mrs. Ban, wife of UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon, who held the flag of the UN. Her respectable presence in the Hall was felt by all, and I had the opportunity to take a picture with her after the event.



Students and UN staff line up for the World Peace Flag Ceremony

Manhattan Multicultural Counseling (MMC), directed by IAAP Professional Affiliate Mahroo Moshari, was part of the Religious NGOs Planning Team. High school and college age students were recruited to attend this special event dedicated to peace between religions. Additionally, I and one of the MMC interns coordinated the flag bearers for the Flag Ceremony.



General Assembly Hall

Having the General Assembly full of guests from different cultures and religions—all dedicated to promoting a culture of peace in each country and religious communities—was inspiring and generated a feeling of hope. Flag bearers expressed appreciation for the honor of holding their

nation's flag in an important space. An MMC intern aptly described the addresses and the musical pieces in the program as "very memorable." Another intern, Zunaira, said that "being a part of the Interfaith Harmony event quite easily made me realize that I was part of a phenomenal project. The weeks of recruiting flag bearers for the World Peace Flag Ceremony was all worth it when I saw the several college students and UN staff members carry the flags of their respective countries on the stage of the UN GA. I was honored to be a part of this esteemed event and grateful for the opportunity to represent my country, Pakistan, at the Interfaith event at the United Nations." MMC director Moshari said that this gathering should be included in school assemblies and public gatherings among religious communities.

The event was streamed live on UN Web TV and is viewable at <http://webtv.un.org/meetings-events/watch/united-for-a-culture-of-peace-through-interfaith-harmony/2165451739001>. For the full program, see: www.unitedforacultureofpeace.info.

– submitted by Ya'arah Pinhas, IAAP UN DPI Youth Representative

Update from IAAP European UN Representatives: in Geneva and Vienna

Geneva: IAAP NGO Representatives Lichia Yiu and Raymond Saner participated in the 2012 Board Meeting of the United Nations Committee of Non-Governmental Organizations (CoNGO), where IAAP is a Board Member. CoNGO is a potential conduit for bringing IAAP's collective expertise and behavior/science dimension and know-how to the international development processes. Yiu and Saner have participated many activities involving monitoring the field of trade and development with an emphasis on international trade negotiations, aid effectiveness, supply chain analysis and human capital investment through lifelong learning.

These include:

- (1) Many recent published policy papers, e.g., "Plurilateral Agreements: Key to solving impasse of WTO/Doha Round and basis for future trade agreements within the WTO context"(CSEND Policy Brief Nr. 7, April 2012); "Inclusion of Aid for Trade in Trade Policy Reviews: Strengthening Value of Development Instruments for LDCs (and Developing Countries)" (GREAT Insights, Vol. 1 (6), August 2012); "Food Security in Africa: Trade Theory, Modern Realities and Provocative Considerations for Policymakers" (GREAT Insights, Vol. 1 (7), September 2012); and others accessible at <http://www.csend.org/csend-policy-briefs/item/310-csend-policy-briefs>.
- (2) In 2012, they organized two side events at UNCTAD XIII, held 21–26 April 2012 in Doha, Qatar, on "Linking human capital development with employability, competitiveness for sustainable trade, economic growth and social inclusion." The second side event was organized jointly with the Qatar Foundation. The focus was on ways to promote more efficient and effective use of education and training resources by linking education to employability as a means to alleviate youth unemployment. Both side events were very well attended by officials from Developing Countries, particularly from Africa, and some international organisations such as African Union and UNECA. A summary of the event is accessible at <http://www.csend.org/conferences/conferences/item/311-csend-side-events-at-unctad-xiii-21-2-april-2012-doha-qatar>
- (3) A roundtable organized on "Humanitarian Work Psychology: Emerging New Domain Knowledge", 4th May, 2012, Geneva, to explore the relevance and primacy in future research of this new topic, in conjunction with the book launch of "Humanitarian Work Psychology:

Alignment, Harmonisation and Cultural Competence” for which they contributed a chapter. In addition to their presentation on their chapter, others presenters included two editors from New Zealand and Ireland, on the purpose and objective of the book, to shed light on: how organizations like the United Nations, the World Bank, the World Health Organization, and the Red Cross can become more effective in their vital and laudable mission; how multinational corporations can contribute meaningfully to global issues like climate change, poverty reduction and equitable economic growth; and, what enables enterprises to grow and develop in challenging settings like the aftermath of a devastating Tsunami. A summary of the event is accessible at <http://www.csend.org/conferences/csend-dialogue-forum/item/312-humanitarian-work-psychology>

- (4) Collaboration in developing negotiation simulation for the Global Health Programme of the Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies, 20–22 June. The simulation is a multi-party negotiations which focused on the elaboration of guidelines for implementation of Article 13 of the Convention based on the WHO framework convention for tobacco control (2003).
- (5) Contact with an inter-governmental institution, the Global Forum on Migration & Development (GFMD), which will hold a High-Level Meeting in New York in 2013. Their evaluation of the GFMD process suggests including labor market issues, e.g., the effect of an aging society in Europe. This is an excellent potential avenue for inter-disciplinary scientific alliances between psychology, development economics, politics, sociology, and other stakeholders.

In addition, Raymond Saner organised a panel at the WTO Open Forum on 24–26 September 2012. The panel, on “Plurilateralism Against Multilateralism: A Multistakeholder Perspective” featured H.E. Mr Yonov Frederick Agah, Ambassador of Nigeria; Mr Peter Draper, Senior Research Fellow, South African Institute of International Affairs (SAIIA); Mr Stuart Harbinson, Former Permanent Representative of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of China to the WTO and former Chef du Cabinet for the WTO DG; Mr Lu Xiankun, Counsellor, Head of Division, Permanent Mission of China to the WTO; Mr Nicholas Niggli, Former Chairman, WTO Committee on Government Procurement and Counsellor, Deputy Head of the WTO Division at the Permanent Mission of Switzerland to the WTO and the European Free Trade Association (EFTA); Dr Luzius Wasescha, Former Ambassador and Permanent Representative of Switzerland to the WTO and EFTA; and Professor Robert Wolfe, School of Policy Studies, Queen’s University, Canada.

Vienna: Dr. Wolfgang Beiglboeck was elected Vice President of CoNGO, and has met with the Chairpersons of the CoNGO Committees to discuss how CoNGO can enhance and support the work of NGOs in Vienna. In March 2013, he will represent IAAP at the next Commission on Narcotic Drugs, the central drug policy-making body of the UN and one of the functional commissions of ECOSOC, which will be reported in a future IAAP Bulletin.

– submitted by **Raymond Saner, Ph.D. and Lichia Yiu, IAAP NGO representatives to the UN, Geneva**

Other Activities of IAAP UN Team Members in NY

Mary O’Neill Berry, PhD, was a presenter at the 2013 annual conference of the British Psychological Society’s Division of Occupational Psychology, the equivalent of the American Psychological Association’s Division 14, Society of Industrial & Organizational Psychology (SIOP). At the conference, themed “Connecting and Contributing to Make a Difference,” Dr. Berry presented at a Roundtable called “Incentivising Inter-organisational Collaboration for a Safer, More Prosperous

World,” on the topic of the multi-stakeholder Girls’ Empowerment Programme in Lesotho, Africa, which focused on HIV/AIDS risk reduction and prevention as well as entrepreneurial training.

Judy Kuriansky, PhD, co-edited a special issue of the Journal of Ecopsychology, on Disaster and Change, in which she authored several articles, including “Gender and Natural Disaster: The Case of Men after the 2004 Asian Tsunami”; “Superstorm Sandy 2012: A Psychologist’s Personal Account and Experience of the Impact on Ecology and Emotions”; “A Model for Post-disaster Wellness Workshops: Preparing Individuals and Communities for Anniversary Reactions after Hurricane Katrina”; “Psychology at the United Nations: Advocacy and Contributions to Policy and Programming on the Global Agenda”; and “Can the Private Sector Help Heal the Planet?” co-authored with Daniel W. Bena, Senior Director of Sustainable Development, PepsiCo. She volunteered doing psychosocial first aid after Superstorm Sandy in the USA, and presented a talk about this at the Eastern Psychological Association meeting in NYC in March, 2013, as well as on experiences helping after other natural disasters, e.g. the earthquake in Haiti, tsunami/earthquake in Japan, and others. She also presented at EPA about International Psychology and student involvement at the United Nations which featured the DVD she co-produced. It includes profiles of many IAAP members and is available from co-producer Dr. Uwe Gielen at ugielen@sfc.edu. She was selected to be on the panel organized by the United Nations Academic Impact in association with the Permanent Mission of Bhutan to the UN to commemorate the International Day of Happiness on March 20th at UN headquarters in NY, along with other civil society members and UN Ambassadors, a report about which will be in the next Bulletin.

A report about the WHO Quality Rights Campaign, important for IAAP members to know about, can be accessed at: <http://www.humnews.com/humnews/2012/8/6/saving-the-world-from-madness-report.html>

– submitted by IAAP UN team members

Introduction of new IAAP UN representatives



Mahroo Moshari, newly appointed IAAP UN team Professional Affiliate

Newly appointed IAAP Professional Affiliate Mahroo Moshari is a Consultant on Education and Multicultural Mental Health Issues for the multicultural population in the New York City area. A psychotherapist, teacher, counselor, social worker, supervisor, and Senior Project Director at leading New York hospitals, mental health clinics, schools, universities, and social service agencies, she currently directs a unique summer youth program for ages 16–21 at the United Nations and in Manhattan. She has a degree in Psychology and Clinical Social Work from NYU and training in cross-cultural psychology at Columbia University Teachers College. A member of the UN NGO Committee on Human Rights and an executive board member of the NGO Committee on Mental Health, she was selected by the NYC Commission on Women’s Issues as one of 31 women who made a difference. She can be reached at mahrooo@yahoo.com.



Newly appointed IAAP UN DPI Youth Representative Ya'arah Pinhas

Newly appointed Youth Representative to the Department of Public Information, Ya’arah Pinhas, is a graduate of Columbia University and the Jewish Theological Seminary and the Project Coordinator for Manhattan Multicultural Counseling’s Youth Programs.

The Manhattan Multicultural Summer Youth Program

The Manhattan Multicultural Summer Youth Program, directed by IAAP Professional Affiliate Mahroo Moshari, brings together teens of different cultures, ethnicities, and faiths from around New York City providing opportunities to engage with one another and create an environment where people can share, respect and value cultural differences. The youths gain exposure to activities at venues like the Museum of Tolerance and at the United Nations which helps them to become more globally minded. Students experience a shift in perspective from one of unawareness or preconceived notions to one marked by an understanding, appreciation, and enjoyment of the rich diversity that different backgrounds bring to the world.



The Summer Youth Program, celebrating its 10th anniversary this year at the Metropolitan Museum of Art in NYC, increases intercultural awareness that creates lifelong respect for other cultures, thereby reducing racial, religious, and intercultural tension. Through exposure to people of a diverse range of backgrounds, teen participants gain a greater appreciation and understanding of one another's differences and similarities, and experience the multi-cultural world on multiple levels: see, feel, think, talk, and share. For more information, contact mahrooo@yahoo.com.



– submitted by Mahroo Moshari, IAAP UN Professional Affiliate

Commentary



Robert Morgan, Commentary Author

The International Rise of **Balloon Therapy**

When the American Psychological Association (APA) first developed an electronic access to journal articles, PSYCHLIT, it began with psychology publications only from the 1970s forward.

This concerned me, knowing of the substantial international contributions since the birth of psychology in 1879. Also, I had published a lot in the 1960s: my narcissistic impulse objected to it being lost from access. Then too, I have been and continue to be concerned with a student and

publisher zeitgeist that assumes that only work with the most recent publication date is of value—the notion that all worthwhile knowledge begins with the reader's existence, not before. I agree with author Alex Haley who was quoted as saying that the death of a single elder is like the burning of a library. The death of a library's earliest collections, or in this case a large portion thereof, is like the burning of memory.

So I set out at every annual national annual APA convention to visit the booth demonstrating PSYCHLIT. Once there, I argued that extending the beginning of its journal purview earlier in time would become exponentially easier since the number of journals and articles would decrease as they added in past years, eventually reaching the founding of our young discipline. I was listened to politely. There was agreement that discovery and data are not necessarily linear over time; in fact pockets of important studies might be lost to new research if the electronic access failed to go back far enough to find it. But for many years, the start date remained locked into the 1970s.

Eventually, with or without my argument, APA did extend back to the beginning of psychology's history, even adding books to journal articles. During the first annual convention after this new access began, the demonstration booth ran my name to show me how effective it had become with the newest psychology publication lifespan.

The staffer snatched up the printout before I could see it, gathering up all the rest of the APA brethren available. "Look!" she said, "It's the **Balloon Therapy** piece!" Turned out that my Canadian article had been a favorite back in Washington DC and had been posted on APA office bulletin boards.

I had mixed feelings about this. I really appreciated the accolades this brief satirical piece was getting, but with a body of work then spanning decades, it seemed I was known to APA only for an imaginary therapy. I once had a graduate student sum up all of Sigmund Freud's contributions as "introducing Cocaine". Not being Freud, nor an advocate of Cocaine, I finally decided to thank the staff for their kind applause and move on.

In a subsequent decade, I was a Dean at the California School of Professional Psychology (now Alliant International University) in California's Fresno. There the campus staff honored the unique cultural holiday of April Fools' Day (April 1st) each year by arriving at work early and filling the offices of all administrators with toilet paper. An earned vicarious release, it was tolerated glumly by my administrative colleagues. For my part, I had no complaint. This was because they chose to

fill only my office full of balloons instead of toilet paper. This time I gladly appreciated the notoriety of my article in psychology circles.

The original article in *Canadian Psychology* (Morgan, 1982) was reprinted in a Canadian/American text used by clinical students: *The Iatrogenics Handbook* (Morgan, 2005). In very recent years, my students and colleagues at an Australian university in Singapore, James Cook University, apparently took notice of this.

(Note: The books of clinical psychotherapies originally satirized are naturally now outdated. Corsini and Wedding (2010) do a more modern review, despite a paperback cost rivaling a home mortgage, but the multiplicity and redundancy of approaches persist, disputes on what is evidence-based notwithstanding.)

Singapore is a rich blend of four cultures originating from China, India, Malaysia, and Everywhere Else. On my campus, this was then set in the British education version filtered through Australia.

Many of my best students, most multilingual, initially tried to understand **Balloon Therapy** as a genuine clinical intervention, albeit from the seemingly bizarre USA perspective. Humor (Humour) was not an expected element in the psychological literature they were accustomed to. Once this was understood, these highly disciplined and impressively well-educated students took to the modality with energy and zest. The very next food-oriented celebration, of which multi-cultural Singapore has abundance, I was drenched in balloons. All colorful (colourful) and with welcome laughter. A tradition that may have outlasted the end of my Visiting Professorship in Singapore with, hopefully, some influence on applied psychology in the United States, Canada, Australia, China, India, and Malaysia. You never know.

Not sure if it made it to Great Britain as well, but if you see international psychologists being drenched in balloons anywhere, it may possibly be traced to the article that follows (modified excerpt reprinted with permission):

“Balloon Therapy”

The balloon therapy technique described in the following chapter should only be done under medical supervision. **R.F.M**

There have been some excellent paperback guides available to catalogue the many therapeutic techniques available to a growth-oriented public. Among the earliest, Chris Popenoe’s *Wellness* (me-ness, you-ness, we-ness), (1977) includes hundreds of pages of brief descriptions of healing techniques from “Flower Remedies” to “Cold Sheet Treatments,” from “Psychodietetics” to “Tibetan Medicine.” Richie Herink not much later edited *The Psychotherapy Handbook* (1980) which lists and describes over 250 psychotherapeutic systems and techniques from “Creative Aggression” to “Vector” therapies, with an introductory caution that the list was likely far from complete.

Now, many of these techniques may well be quite effective, particularly when applied systematically, with ongoing feedback, to disorders that have been scientifically determined to best fit the approach. Further, careful reading shows that the general approaches (with the underlying theories) may be distilled down to but a very few unifying perspectives. Most of these fit well, in turn, into recognizable views giving differential priority to thoughts or feelings or choice or eclectic blend. Why then, such variety of title, such smorgasbords of technique?

One must realize that often a professional career rests on such personalized labeling of generalized phenomena. To attempt to unify and integrate a system is to risk de-individuation of one's reputational self-actualization (i.e., the big bucks follow they who stand out from the crowd). Since everyone must individualize their own system, I have evolved a hypothetical technique neither Popenoe nor Herink have catalogued yet: **Balloon Therapy**.

Method

Client has two large helium-filled balloons fastened on, one to each ear (in the event of only one ear, use only one balloon). The shape, filling, color and design of balloon will vary with the judgment of the therapist (messages of client scripts might conceivably be purchased from transactional analysts or psycho-dramatists; the message must be securely fastened to the balloon and should not exceed the vocabulary of the people likely to be encountered). Client wears these fastened balloons twenty-four hours per day for an entire week. At the end of the week, the client returns to the therapist and the balloons are removed.

Benefits

1. Relief of depression: client feels elation at no longer having balloons on the ears.
2. Bolstering of self-confidence: client, having survived this, can survive anything.
3. Advertising: few clients completing this procedure will fail to rationalize it as extremely beneficial (the alternative to be defended against is that they are, to some infinite extent, gullible) and the technique itself draws notice.
4. Reducing social isolation and withdrawal: not only are balloons a conversation piece but there would be immediate identity with anyone else undergoing this therapy (without breaching confidentiality, clients would be able to recognize each other anywhere).
5. Relieves anxiety neuroses: everything relieves anxiety neuroses.
6. Particularly suited to autistic and catatonic disorders: these clients immediately adjust to the unusual balloon presence, never once objecting or complaining. In several years, only one catatonic asked us to get the balloons the hell off his ears and we responded by certifying him cured.
7. Sexual dysfunction: relieves obsessional performance orientation or, in fact, performance.
8. Alcohol abuse and dependence: clients are refused service.
9. Significantly reduces discomfort from any disorder reimbursable by insurance or directly payable by client.

Points of Therapeutic Expertise

1. Deciding on characteristics of balloon (see Method).
2. Choosing between glue, clip, tape, magnetic or natural honey fastenings.
3. Selecting the best point of attachment for the balloons – using body parts other than the ears may be appropriate with several types of client.
4. Matching length of strings to client characteristics.
5. Fee structure.

Contra-indications:

This technique is not recommended when the client:

1. Has poor sense of humor, combat experience or an attorney.
2. Is financially insolvent.
3. Can spell "iatrogenic."

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