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The International Association
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Editorial



—Valerie Hearn, Editor,
IAAP Bulletin

March brought us very sad news about the deaths of two of our beloved senior members, Tom Oakland and Ray Fowler. Tom died on March 4th and Ray on March 17th.

People who knew Tom say he was generous to a fault. Allegedly, he was killed by a recipient of his largess which somehow makes his death seem even more tragic. See the lovely tribute to Tom in this Bulletin. The comments written by some of his international students are especially touching.

Ray played a number of very important roles in IAAP in his own unique style. The last was that of President in 2010. Unfortunately, near the end of 2010, he

had a massive stroke and was no longer able to serve. There will be tributes to him in the next (January, 2016) edition of the Bulletin.

Our President, Janel Gauthier, has given us a call to action. The topic of the President's Corner is "Membership Retention" which, of course, is imperative for IAAP's continuing vitality and survival. In Janel's article, he shares his ideas for retaining members as well as those of the Task Force on Membership. Any ideas that you have would be welcomed by our President. (janel.gauthier@psy.ulaval.ca)

This is a unique issue of the Bulletin because it includes several different (recent and past) histories of Applied Psychology. Closest to our collective IAAP hearts is the meticulously researched and very important article on the history of the founding of the IAAP Divisions contributed by Mike Knowles. Our archives are happily swelled thanks to Mike. In addition, there is an account of the recent developments in psychology in Latin America, the History of Psychology in Latin and Iberoamerica (found in the Division News, Division 18), and the marking of the centenary of the Psychology Department of University of Calcutta.

Also, there are notifications of upcoming conferences scattered throughout this edition in the various articles. For most of them, you have to scour the articles to find them. One is found in a freestanding article, and it introduces the special Golden Jubilee Conference of the Australian Psychological Society.

In addition, there are a number of other interesting and informative articles written by our IAAP colleagues. Many thanks to all of you.

As always, the icing on the cake is Commentary from our always informative and entertaining colleague, Robert Morgan. Much appreciation goes to you, Robert.

Newsflash! I am looking for someone to co-edit the Bulletin with me until 2018, someone who would like to take over as editor. I have a few gray hairs (note photo above), and it seems that it would be good for me to take the time that I now spend on the Bulletin sitting on a sunny beach somewhere or riding my bike in that same warm climate. Anyone out there who can catch my mistakes (or not) I would welcome as a co-editor until 2018 when you will take over this important communications post.

—Valerie Hearn, Editor, IAAP Bulletin

The President's Corner



*–Janel Gauthier,
President of IAAP*

The Membership of IAAP Reaches a New High: Meeting the Challenge of Membership Retention

Dear IAAP Members,

It gives me great pleasure to announce that the membership of IAAP has now reached nearly 4,000 members. It is the largest number ever. This number includes some 1,500 new members who applied for IAAP membership when they registered for the International Congress of Applied Psychology (ICAP) in Paris in order to become eligible for the reduced congress registration fee. It also includes over 1,000 students who joined IAAP through the 2014 ICAP, which is excellent news when one thinks of the rejuvenation and the future of IAAP. In both instances, their membership became effective as of January 1st, 2015. On behalf of IAAP, I would like to extend a warm welcome to them and wish them well as new members of the IAAP community.

Previous ICAPs have demonstrated that the IAAP quadrennial international congresses can be powerful tools for recruiting new members. The ICAP was exceptionally successful this time for at least three reasons. First, IAAP had negotiated special arrangements with the 2014 ICAP Organising Committee to make it easy and attractive for potential delegates to join IAAP when registering for the Congress. Second, the support received from the Organising Committee for recruiting new members was excellent. Third, in terms of attendance, the 2014 ICAP in Paris was the most successful ICAP of all time with 4,223 delegates from 100 countries, not counting the 214 accompanying persons and the 89 exhibitors.

But this is no time to rest on our laurels. IAAP membership trend analyses have shown over the years that the increases in IAAP membership associated with ICAPs are followed by gradual and steady decreases between ICAPs. The total loss in membership over the second and third year after an ICAP is significant and may exceed 50%.

Attempts have been made before to address the issue of IAAP membership retention following an ICAP, but those have been met with very limited success. Actually, a survey conducted by a task force on IAAP membership in early 2014 has shown that only 47% of the IAAP's current members were members who had been in good standing for a period exceeding the four-year ICAP cycle and that only 33% of them were members who had been in good standing for eight years or more.

The IAAP Committee on Membership has been given the mandate to address this issue and put in place strategies to encourage members to renew their membership, using as their main resource the report of the Task Force on IAAP Membership submitted to the Board of Directors in July 2014. They are working closely with the Communications, the Divisions, and the Information & Technology Coordinators because the implementation of some strategies requires close collaboration among them.

In this article, I would like to share with you some of the ideas already put forward by the Task Force on Membership as well as some thoughts of my own. It will give you an overview of what is being discussed and considered for implementation to improve IAAP membership retention.

A Complex Issue

Membership retention is a complex issue. To address it, one has to consider the reasons for which people join IAAP as well as the procedures for joining IAAP and renewing membership.

People join an association such as IAAP and renew or reactivate their membership for a wide range of reasons that can be summarized as follows:

- Self-interest (paying for a particular personal benefit or service).
- Interest in relationships to a group of people (networking, cooperation, image, identity, reputation, visibility).
- Interest in the common good or the general welfare of other people (“the greatest good for the greatest number of people”).

One must also consider the application and renewal procedures. They involve several steps. Furthermore, payment of IAAP membership dues in advance is required. It can be made by credit card, bank transfer or cheque. However, payment by credit card is not possible in some countries. Furthermore, fees for bank transfers can be significantly higher than membership dues and wipe out entirely or much of the benefit of reduced membership dues. Finally, cheques must be drawn on a USA Bank account, which makes US dollar cheque payments inaccessible to a significant number of countries.

I will first consider the application and renewal procedures. A consideration of the reasons for joining IAAP and renewing IAAP membership will follow.

Improving Renewal and Payment Procedures

A survey was conducted by a task force on IAAP membership in 2014. The survey included a question asking lapsed members why they had left IAAP. A large number of them asserted that they had not left IAAP and complained that they did not know that they were no longer members in good standing. As to those who knew that their membership had lapsed, they did not always know what to do to reactivate it. There was a clear and consistent message from them: “IAAP has significant problems with the administration of membership renewal and its fee paying system.” Since the IAAP membership application and renewal process is managed by John Wiley & Sons who acts as agent for IAAP, IAAP has tried to address this issue with Wiley. However, the results of the survey demonstrate clearly that more work is needed to improve the IAAP membership application, renewal and reactivation online procedures. In an effort to address this issue, there is a plan to provide a page on the IAAP website where members can go to check on whether their membership is active or not. The page will also include instructions for renewing it.

For a number of countries, particularly developing ones, it is difficult and sometimes impossible for members to pay their IAAP membership dues by credit card. For those members, alternative methods of payment such as bank transfers or cheques represent expensive or unavailable options. A proposal that will help to improve the situation is in the works. In a nutshell, IAAP is planning to develop a template to draft agreements with national and regional organisations of psychology for providing IAAP membership to their members for a reduced fee. Under these agreements, national and regional organisations will collect the money from their members and will send a cheque or transfer the money through a bank directly to IAAP.

Value for Money

For a fraction of the cost of membership in other professional associations, IAAP members’ low dues payment of 64 USD for a standard membership, or 44 USD for members for whom paying the

standard membership dues would be a hardship, or 20 USD for residents of developing countries as identified by The World Bank, or 39 USD for early career members, or 11 USD for student members provides numerous benefits.

The benefits of IAAP membership include (but are not limited to):

- IAAP Journals (free print subscription to either *Applied Psychology: An International Review* or *Applied Psychology: Health and Well-Being* and free online access to both journals)
- IAAP Bulletin (IAAP's news publication)
- IAAP e-News (IAAP's electronic newsletter)
- IAAP's International Congress (ICAP) with reduced registration fees
- IAAP Awards
- IAAP Discounts on Wiley Publications (books, personal journal subscriptions)
- IAAP Divisions (IAAP members may join, free of charge, up to four divisions)
- Advanced Research Training Seminars
- Regional Conferences of Psychology

IAAP members who join Divisions enjoy additional benefits such as:

- Division Newsletters
- Division Networking Opportunities
- Division Regional Meetings

When one considers the cost and the benefits of IAAP membership, it is reasonable to argue that it pays to be a member of IAAP. Actually, the IAAP Membership Survey conducted in 2014 reveals that 69 % of the respondents rated IAAP as “Good” or “Very Good” value for money. But if one maintains that IAAP membership is a good value for the money, then a question arises as to why so many members do not renew their IAAP membership beyond a four-year ICAP cycle. Is it because the members are not informed well enough about the benefits associated with IAAP membership? Is it because they do not value those benefits highly enough to justify the renewal of their membership? Is it because the benefits associated with IAAP membership are not competitive enough with those offered by other organisations of psychology?

Enhancing the Value of IAAP Membership Benefits

A survey conducted by the IAAP task force on potential strategic goals for IAAP in 2014 has shown that the main attraction of IAAP is its international congress (i.e., the International Congress of Applied Psychology); its international network of scholars, scientists, and practitioners; and its journals (namely, *Applied Psychology: An International Review* and *Applied Psychology: Health and Well-Being*), in that order with the third one being almost on par with the second one and the second one falling far behind the first one. These results suggest that IAAP's journals and networking opportunities, while highly valued by some members, may not be attractive enough to retain many of the members who join IAAP through an ICAP. They also suggest that the other benefits of IAAP membership (e.g., Regional Conferences of Psychology, Advanced Research Training Seminars) play a very limited role in IAAP membership retention.

The ICAP is a quadrennial event. Since an ICAP plays a key role in the recruitment of new members, why not have an ICAP every two years instead of every four years? Alternatively, what about having an ICAP every four years and a regional conference of applied psychology (RCAP) between ICAPs to bridge the international congresses? IAAP is one of the very few international organisations in psychology that holds an international congress only once every four years.

Nowadays, many international organisations have an international conference every two years (e.g., the International Association for Cross-Cultural Psychology, the International Positive Psychology Association, the International Association for Cognitive Education and Psychology, the International Society for Comparative Psychology), which makes sense when one considers how fast scientific psychological knowledge is developing. Some organisations that hold an international congress every two years also hold a regional conference between international congresses. The International Association for Cross-Cultural Psychology is one of them.

“IAAP is one of the very few international organisations in psychology that holds an international congress only once every four years. Nowadays, many international organisations have an international conference every two years. . .”

Members who join IAAP for reducing their ICAP registration fee are clearly looking for savings. Perhaps membership retention would be improved if members were offered more discounts on products and services they need and use every day. There are quite a few actions that IAAP could take to enhance its member discounts program and make it more attractive. For example, the Association could develop agreements with international hotel chains, international car rental companies, international flight centres so that IAAP members would have access to various discounts codes when booking hotels, flights, cars, and the like. It could also develop agreements with various publishers to obtain special IAAP discount codes from them for its members. Members of IAAP get 20% off many books and personal subscriptions to journals published by Wiley. This is good, but it is not good enough. Why offer discounts only from Wiley? Why settle for a mere 20% discount from Wiley when Wiley – IAAP’s own publisher – offers members of other organisations in psychology much larger discounts. For example, Wiley offers members of the Australian Psychological Society up to 35% discount on their books. Members of the Canadian Psychological Association (CPA) get 30% off all titles on the Wiley website when they use their special CPA discount code. They also save 20% off all titles on the Guilford website. Finally, what about developing agreements with manufacturers that have international distribution networks to obtain special IAAP discount codes from them? For example, perhaps a manufacturer such as Hewlett Packard would be willing to offer IAAP members discounts on a variety of products for their office and home. These products could include desktop computers, laptops, printers, ink/toner supplies and much more. Of course, before developing any new agreement, it would be useful to poll IAAP members to find out what kind of member discount program they want.

While a slight majority of members who have Continuing Professional Development obligations do not use IAAP as their source, the results of a recent membership survey reveal that there is a desire for IAAP to expand its services in this area. Actually, 54% of those who have responded to the survey have rated Continuing Education as “Very Important” or “Important”. Perhaps developing a continuing education program would help with membership retention.

What about offering exclusively to the IAAP community online seminars and Q&A with leading applied psychology scholars and practitioners? The International Positive Psychology Association (IPPA), for example, has a series called *Positive Psychology Leader Series*. It offers IPPA members an opportunity to learn from the leading scholars and practitioners in the field from across the globe in a one hour-long webinar. IPPA membership is required for access. It now has a library of 24 presentations and the number is growing at the rate of three per year.

IAAP has a program called “Advanced Research Training Seminars” (ARTS). The ARTS are capacity-building workshops. They are designed to promote excellence in research skills and to

facilitate exchange and dialogue amongst early career scientists. A proposal to review the program has been recently approved. Access to those seminars has been an ongoing issue. However, if they were offered online, access would be less of an issue. In addition, if IAAP membership were required for access, perhaps ARTS could become a benefit that would help to retain more members.

IAAP sponsors Regional Conferences of Psychology (RCPs) with the International Union of Psychological Science and the Association for Cross-Cultural Psychology. The focus of these conferences is on capacity-building. They are held biennially, in between the International Congress of Applied Psychology and the International Congress of Psychology that occur in even-numbered years. However, IAAP gets to take the lead on the organisation of one those conferences only once every four years, alternating with the Union. Furthermore, the multiple nature of the sponsorship of these conferences makes it impossible for IAAP to focus first and foremost on capacity-building in applied psychology and the recruitment of individual members. While their value in capacity-building is without question, they can hardly be construed as a direct membership benefit for individual IAAP members. However, if IAAP were to have Regional Conferences of Applied Psychology as opposed to the Regional Conferences of Psychology (the current version), perhaps regional conferences would provide a better tool for advancing applied psychology around the world and IAAP's interest in membership retention would be better served.

Enhancing Networking Opportunities

Some members have joined IAAP primarily to become part of a world-wide network of like-minded colleagues with opportunities to develop close cooperation and exchanges in the research, teaching and practice of applied psychology. Many of them are looking explicitly for Division networking opportunities to expand reach and contacts. Actually, some of them value this benefit so highly that they are ready to give up their IAAP membership when the benefit they are looking for does not materialise. It goes without saying that Divisions can play a key role in membership retention and that IAAP has to support its Divisions by providing them with the services they need to be active, stimulating, productive, responsive, and so on.

Psychological research has shown that networking is most important for collaboration and group membership. It helps to build identity, solidarity, trust and trustworthiness. IAAP has nearly 4,000 members from over 95 countries, covering the major sub-fields of applied psychology. There are a few things that IAAP could do to enhance networking opportunities for its members and make it more compelling to renew IAAP membership. For example, IAAP members have exclusive access to an online member directory which provides contact information about members who have given their consent to be listed in the directory. However, it is a directory without a searchable database. Members must type the name of the person they wish to contact. If they do not know the name, they cannot find the e-mail address to contact that person. Networking opportunities would be greatly enhanced if the directory were set up in such a way as to make it possible for members, for example, to identify those working in their field, their country, their region, and so on.

IAAP has student members who will graduate and enter a career. Perhaps the Association could develop a mentoring program that would provide mentoring for early career psychologists. Each IAAP Division could offer mentoring programs to their early career members to aide them in issues related to practice, research, teaching, training, and so on. Mentors and mentees could meet as a group via a web-based video conference. This would help to build positive and supportive relationships between mentees and mentors within each Division and encourage early career psychologists to step into leadership roles in their field.

The popularity of social networking consistently rises. Should IAAP have a website with a blog? Should it have a presence on social networks? If so, which ones? One of the big advantages in posting to social networks is in driving traffic back to IAAP's website and showing that we are the experts in applied psychology. This enhances the visibility of the Association and that of the field of applied psychology. The power of social media for building social relations among people who share interests, activities, backgrounds or real-life connections is well-known. Social networks also connect people at low cost. This can be beneficial for members looking to expand their contact bases. Since IAAP and its Divisions operate globally, social networks can make it easier to keep in touch with contacts around the world. As IAAP is entering the digital age, social media will be gradually integrated into the IAAP website. I predict that IAAP will be more successful in retaining members when social networking services become one of the concrete benefits of IAAP membership.

“The things you share are things that make you look good, things which you are happy to tie into your identity.”

- Hilary Mason, Chief Data Scientist, Bitly (VentureBeat, 2012) (source: <http://venturebeat.com/2012/08/23/bitly-realtime-hilary-mason/>)

Promoting a Sense of Social Responsibility

Some members have joined IAAP because they believed it was the right thing to do. Those members are interested in the common good or the general welfare of other people. IAAP is an association that speaks to them because of its commitment to contribute to a better society. They believe in the value of promoting applied psychology and its impact on the quality of life and the well-being of human beings. They believe in the value of supporting IAAP's activities within the global community, including those designed to influence policies and programs in the United Nations (UN) system, other UN agencies and world international organisations. They believe in the value of collaborating with other organisations of applied psychology to address the needs of world psychology and to improve the standing and contributions of the discipline in world affairs. They believe in the value of organising capacity-building activities to help developing countries to promote applied psychology and its applications for the common good. They believe in the value of international initiatives such as the development of the *Universal Declaration of Ethical Principles for Psychologists* and the *International Declaration on Core Competences in Psychology*.

With 18 Divisions and nearly 4,000 members from over 95 countries, IAAP is uniquely and ideally positioned to promote applied psychology as a science and profession at the global level and to help resolve societal problems, create just societies, and eliminate global threats to our very existence. Given the uniqueness of its position, and taking into consideration its collective knowledge and expertise, IAAP has the moral responsibility to focus on meeting those challenges to achieve freedom, justice and peace in the world. This is a vision that IAAP must put forward and highlight frequently and eloquently to inspire its members. Members inspired by a sense of social responsibility are more likely to become “long-standing” members of IAAP. Of course, to be inspiring, a vision must be supported by actions and IAAP must continue to engage in actions that will reflect its commitment to advancing applied psychology for the betterment of humankind.

Many of us are old enough to remember the most memorable and enduring section of John F. Kennedy's inaugural address which came towards the end when Kennedy called on all citizens of the USA to commit themselves to service and sacrifice: “And so, my fellow Americans: ask not what your country can do for

you – ask what you can do for your country.” He then continued by addressing his international audience: “My fellow citizens of the world: ask not what the USA will do for you, but what together we can do for the freedom of man.” These historic words have helped people around the world to see the importance of civic action and public service and have challenged everyone to contribute in some way to the public good. Perhaps they can inspire us to see the importance of supporting an association such as IAAP, the importance of promoting applied psychology at a global level for the common good.

Final Remarks: Capitalizing on Pride

The results of a membership survey conducted by the Task Force on IAAP Membership in 2014 reveal that 80 % of those who responded to the survey indicated that they were in agreement with the statement “I am proud to belong to IAAP”. This is not only encouraging. It also is something to capitalize on. The report of the Task Force does not say explicitly what makes them proud of being a member of IAAP, but one can guess in the light of the other results of the survey. While the reasons may not be the same for everyone, it is reasonable to say that they include the following:

- IAAP is the oldest and largest international association for applied psychology with individual membership, with members from all over the world;
- IAAP has an exciting network of international leading scholars, scientists and practitioners who are interested in advancing applied psychology, and who want to cooperate with scholars, scientists, and practitioners from around the world;
- IAAP has excellent conferences;
- IAAP has excellent journals;
- IAAP is an organisation that is uniquely positioned to promote applied psychology as a science and profession at the global level;
- IAAP is an organisation that is committed to contribute to a better world.
- IAAP is an organisation that has the status of Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) in the United Nations and the status of Affiliate Member in the International Social Science Council and the World Federation of Mental Health.

Members have many reasons to take pride in being a member of IAAP. Perhaps IAAP membership retention would benefit from cultivating pride. IAAP and its members do many things that can make us all proud to belong to IAAP. There has to be more sharing of such information within IAAP. Modesty may be a virtue, but false modesty is not.

I mentioned at the beginning of this article that I had mandated the IAAP Committee on Membership to put in place strategies aiming to encourage members to renew their IAAP membership. It will be possible to implement some of them this year, but not all of them. Actually, some strategies will require major changes and long-term planning to be implemented. It follows that the effects of the actions taken to meet the challenge of membership retention will be evaluated over a period of several years.

If you have any suggestions to address the issue of IAAP membership retention, please write to me. As your President, I am always looking forward to hearing from you.

Janel Gauthier, Ph.D.

President of IAAP

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From the Secretary General



–Buxin Han, Secretary General, IAAP

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March 22, 2015

Dear Colleagues,

Time flies. Several months ago, you elected me as the Secretary-General of our Association. Now I have experienced that this position demands considerable time and resources. I will dedicate myself whole-heartedly to the task, as promised, because I have your vote and support.

I am proud of our Association, and of working together with you all for its promotion and development. Under the leadership of the President and in cooperation with other officers, this position will definitely provide me more opportunity to realize the vision of our Association. I remember with appreciation your support and votes in elections of 2012 and 2014. I hold this as a welcoming gesture and trust to me, not only as a young colleague but also as a representative of Asian (and Chinese) psychologists. Your support is very important and appreciated!

My best wishes to you and yours for a peaceful and happy life!

Cordially yours,

Buxin Han, PhD & Professor of Psychology

Institute of Psychology, Chinese Academy of Sciences

The Founding of the Divisions of the International Association of Applied Psychology



*–Mike Knowles,
Former President of
IAAP (2006–2010)*

The fact that IAAP's Divisions are so important to the life of the Association raises the questions of when were they created and who were primarily involved in their establishment. Thus the purpose of this article is to address these two questions and to lay the foundations for a more complete history of the Divisions themselves to be written subsequently which will describe their continuing growths and developments.

The idea to create the Divisions was one of Ed Fleishman's presidential initiatives and was discussed with Claude Lévy-Leboyer "at breakfast the very next morning after he was elected as President of IAAP in 1972, and I was elected as President-Elect" (Lévy-Leboyer, 2012). Support for the suggestion that IAAP ought to have divisions was then gathered from the other Officers and the proposal was put to the Executive Committee at the next meeting in Paris in 1976, "and we agreed" (Harry Triandis, 2012).

The next two years saw the implementation of the proposal, and at the 1978 Executive Committee meeting in Munich two divisions were established, one formally, which was Division 1 – Organizational Psychology with Bernie Bass as its founding President, and the other informally as will be described later. This was Division 2 – Psychological Assessment and Evaluation, with Peter Merenda as its founding President. It was a turning point in the course of development of IAAP because for the first time it gave focus to the highly specialized interests of the Association’s members.

To assist and support the gathering momentum of this initiative, in 1982 Claude Lévy-Leboyer, as the new IAAP President, approached Harry Triandis, the new President-Elect, with a special request described as follows: “After I became President-Elect I was asked to develop instructions for the formation of divisions, and I did develop some guidelines. I received proposals for divisions and processed them for approval by the Executive Committee. By the time I finished as Past President we had most of the divisions that we have now” [1998 at that time] (Triandis, 2012).

It was against this background that the initial thought concerning the present article arose, that was to write a single report for the IAAP *Bulletin* drawing upon files and other archival material. It then occurred that this had a major limitation and this was that any report along these lines would lack the very enthusiasm and flair which would have energised the founding Presidents themselves. Thus the intent changed to develop a collection of stories with all founding Presidents writing their own accounts of the early days of their Divisions with a view, among other things, of capturing something of the spirit of the times of their respective eras.

Methodology

Parenthetically, it may be said that the task of identifying the Division Presidents, especially for the first half dozen or so Divisions, was a pleasant but painstaking one. This was because there were many twists and turns in tracking down names and addresses, not infrequent arrivals in blind alleys when email addresses were no longer active or postal addresses obsolete. Out of interest, a prime example was Division 2 where locating the founding President and gathering the vital information involved 9 people and 26 emails spread over three years.

But in this and indeed every such case the personal reward was appreciable when eventually contact was re-made with those whom one had lost touch with, not for years, but for decades. The ultimate pleasure was that it was possible to re-establish connection with the majority by far of the Divisional Presidents and it was only in five cases where, sadly, the inaugural President had passed away. In these instances or ones like them, information has been sought from relevant meetings of the EC/BOD and their Minutes.

Accounts of the Founding of the Divisions

What now follows are the accounts of the events leading up to the founding of every one of IAAP’s 18 Divisions. When it was possible to contact a founding President, his or her story has been obtained. When, regrettably, a President has died or through advanced age has been unable to recall the events, a report has been provided by the next successor able to do so.

It may be useful to say beforehand for sake clarification that when such an account is quoted, it is cited, for example, as (Lévy-Leboyer, 2012). Where other archival and similar sources are drawn upon, these are cited in the standard way, such as Carpintero, Helio and Herrero, Fania 2002. It may also be helpful to mention that the governance structure of the Association at the time consisted of the “Officers” comprising the President, President-Elect, Past President, Secretary- General and Treasurer, and the “Executive Committee” composed of not less than 24 and not more than 45 members.

In 2002 the terminology was changed to what it is today, namely that the “Officers” became the “Executive Committee” and the previous “Executive Committee” became the “Board of Directors”.

These accounts are now presented in chronological order together with a complete list of every President who subsequently has held these distinguished positions.

Division 1 – Organizational Psychology

Division 1 was established in 1978 with Bernie Bass as its founding President. Regrettably, Bernie died a number of years ago but Pieter Drenth worked closely with him in those early years and has kindly provided the following description of those exciting times.

“Until 1978 there were no official divisions in IAAP. Bernie Bass and a few others, including me, thought that IAAP would be stronger if built upon a division structure with active divisions. We thought it best to start with Organizational Psychology (the majority of IAAP were industrial- work-organisational psychologists, as I seem to remember). So in 1978 at the IAAP München conference we invited I/O psychologists for a meeting to start a Division, which was realised at that meeting. Bernard Bass and I had drawn up some concept statutes and bylaws. These were discussed, a bit amended and then accepted at the same meeting. Bernard was elected as Chairman and I as Secretary. We decided to start a *Newsletter* and to prepare a ‘Divisional Programme’ at each following IAAP conference. The statutes and bylaws were appreciated as a model also by other potential divisions and I remember having been asked to send copies to quite a few interested others.

To strengthen the feelings of identity of the division members, and to define and further the IO psychology sub-discipline itself, Bernard Bass and I decided to publish a book on organizational psychology, and invite outstanding experts (mostly division members) to write chapters on the different topics in this field. Members of the division could get a free copy, and all revenues (royalties) would be put at the disposal of the division. This was realised and turned out to be a successful initiative [B.M. Bass and P.J.D. Drenth, (1987), *Advances in Organizational Psychology; An International Review*, Sage Publications]. After the first 4-year term I replaced Bernie as Chairman and Frank Heller became Secretary” (Pieter Drenth, 2013).

Division 1 Presidents to date are as follows:

Bernard Bass	–1978–1982
Pieter Drenth	–1982–1986
Frank Heller	–1986–1990
Fred Fiedler	–1990–1994
Peter Dachler	–1994–1998
Miriam Erez	–1998–2002
Virginia Schein	–2002–2006
José M. Peiró	–2006–2010
Handan Kepir Sinangil	–2010–2014
Gary Latham	–2014–2018
Barbara Kozusznik (President-Elect)	–2014–2018

Division 2 – Psychological Assessment and Evaluation

Division 2 was established in 1982 with Peter Merenda as its founding President who is still as hale, hearty and active as ever, as his words illustrate:

“In 1978 at the 20th International Congress of Applied Psychology in Munich, a few of us IAAP members specializing in psychological assessment met to propose a new Division – Psychological Assessment.

If my memory serves me correctly, the group included myself, Iraj Ryman, Joe Matarazzo, Roger Piret, Charles De Wolff, Charlie Spielberger and Ype Poortinga. At that meeting it was agreed that if and when Division 2 was to officially be approved as Division 2 in IAAP, our leader in the group – Iraj Ryman – should be nominated as its first President.

What happened in the interim between 1978 and 1982 was the revolution in Iran that overthrew the Shah. The Ayatollahs declared most of the psychologists and professors ‘enemies of the State’. This included Iraj, who was then left with no position in Iran.

At the International Congress in 1982 in Edinburgh, Iraj – who had fled Iran – was not present at the first meeting of the Division to conduct business. Joe nominated me and I was elected President. In 1986 in Jerusalem I nominated my long-term colleague from Portugal, José Ferreira Marques, and so he was elected second President of the Division” (Peter Merenda, 2015).

Division 2 Presidents to date are as follows:

Peter Merenda	– 1982–1986
José Ferreira Marques	– 1986–1990
Charlie Spielberger	– 1990–1994
Rocío Fernández-Ballesteros	– 1994–1998
Ron Hambleton	– 1998–2002
Fons Van de Vijver	– 2002–2006
Dave Bartram	– 2006–2010
Thomas Oakland	– 2010–2014
Jacques Gregoire	– 2014–2018
Kurt Geisinger (President-Elect)	– 2014–2018

Division 3 – Psychology and Societal Development

The idea of forming Division 3 was conceived in combination by Claude Lévy-Leboyer during her term of office as IAAP President and Durganand Sinha who was active on both the IAAP Executive Committee and the Executive Committee of the International Union of Psychological Science (IUPsyS), of which he was the Chairperson of the International Network on Centres of Research on Problems of the Third World. The Division was founded “in 1978 at the Munich Congress where a meeting was held attended by over 50 people. Some prominent among those were Harry Triandis and Durganand Sinha” (Janak Pandey, 2012) and Jai Sinha (Henry Kao, 2013), [Harry Triandis was eminent in the field of cross-cultural psychology] and “Durganand Sinha and Jay Sinha were leaders and pioneers who made the greatest contribution to the fields of cross-cultural psychology and the psychology of the third world” (Henry Kao, 2013).

Jai Sinha was elected as its President and immediately set about encouraging membership by word of mouth although the biggest impetus to recruiting members was achieved when he wrote “a letter of invitation to join Division 3” (Jai Sinha, 2013). This was published in 1981 in IAAP’s flagship journal *Applied Psychology: An International Review*, and is cited in full as follows:

“The *IAAP* has formed a *Division of Psychology and National Development* with a view to:

- developing a network of those applied psychologists who are interested in research which may be used for policy decisions for national development;
- providing a forum for exchange of research ideas and other relevant professional and personal information;
- arranging seminars, workshops, collaborative research, visits and hospitality for the network members;
- cultivating awareness among the policy makers about the role of applied psychology in the planning of a country;
- helping to facilitate the process of generating and storing large amounts of data for macro-level analyses of problems of national importance;
- stimulating formulation of regional and national groups interested in the application of psychology to national development; and
- encouraging the preparation and publication of appropriate literature in the area.

The success of the Division depends on the interest and involvement of the *IAAP* members. **You** are invited to join the *Division* by paying an extra \$2.00 along with your membership subscription.”

Also instrumental in the fledgling years of the Division was a meeting held “in 1988 in Sydney during the International Union of Psychological Science that was attended by Durganand Sinha, K.S. Yang, Uichol Kim, Chi Cheng Qing and me, as well as other colleagues from China and other SE Asian countries” (Henry Kao, 2013).

Division 3 Presidents to date are as follows:

Jai P. Sinha	– 1980–1982
Alfredo Lagmay	– 1982–1986
Henry Kao	– 1986–1990
Henry Kao	– 1990–1994
Henry Kao	– 1994–1998
Elizabeth Nair	– 1998–2002
Uichol Kim	– 2002–2006
Susumu Yamaguchi	– 2006–2010
Çiğdem Kağıtçıbaşı	– 2010–2014
Janak Pandey	– 2014–2018
Rolando Diaz Loving (President-Elect)	– 2014–2018

Division 4 – Environmental Psychology

Division 4 was founded at the Edinburgh Congress in 1982 with Alan Hedge as its founding President who reports as follows:

“I served as the first President of this new Division from 1982–1986, followed by Arza Churchman. Ken Craik played a pivotal and enthusiastically persuasive role in founding the Division along with others, but the founding was also a result of the enthusiasm of Claude Lévy-Leboyer who was *IAAP*’s President at the time” (Alan Hedge, 2013).

What followed were growth years between 1982 and 1990 when the Division had 126 members. “Since 1982 we have published a Divisional *Newsletter* that has appeared in both English and French due to the efforts of Jacqueline Visiher, our Newsletter editor”, (Churchman, 1990).

Division 4 Presidents to date are as follows:

Alan Hedge	– 1982–1986
Arza Churchman	– 1986–1990
Robert Bechtel	– 1990–1994
Gary Evans	– 1994–1998
Tommy Gärling	– 1998–2002
David Canter	– 2002–2006
Robert Gifford	– 2006–2010
Linda Steg	– 2010–2014
Paul Wesley Schultz	– 2014–2018
Terry Hartig (President-Elect)	– 2014–2018

Division 5 – Educational and School Psychology

Bill McKeachie was responsible for the founding of Division 5 in 1982 and was its initial President. He was followed by Gabi Salomon to whom we are indebted for providing the first memories of the early years of the Division:

“I was elected as President of Division 5 in 1986 in Jerusalem and one of the first major meetings was during the International Congress of Psychology in 1988 when we met with the Japanese Organizers of the 1990 International Congress of Applied Psychology to discuss the divisional program for Kyoto. We were not too clear as to how to incorporate school psychology as we thought of focusing more on research. But then there was the American Psychological Association Convention and we were thinking on what distinguishes IAAP. “Applied” was not unique to the IAAP, nor was School Psychology. We left without a resolution. Another issue concerned “applied”: what were the limits of this? Should case studies be included? Should descriptions of intervention projects? Etc. No firm conclusion was reached. Preparations for the Kyoto meeting also included the question of language. Some representatives from European countries insisted on their language to be another formal language of the next conference. This sounded close to impossible as so many others thought that if so, their language should be included as well. Given the many languages, the idea was dropped” (Gabi Salomon, 2014).

Division 5 Presidents to date are as follows:

Bill McKeachie	– 1982–1986
Gabi Salomon	– 1986–1990
Takashi Sakamoto	– 1990–1994
Erik de Corte	– 1994–1998
Monique Boekaert	– 1998–2002
Paul Pintrich	– 2002–2003
Simone Volet	– 2003–2006
Peter Nenniger	– 2006–2010
Kit-Tai Hau	– 2010–2014
Andrew Martin	– 2014–2018
Frederic Guay (President-Elect)	– 2014–2018

Division 6 – Clinical and Community Psychology

Division 6 was founded in 1982 in Edinburgh at the International Congress of Applied Psychology with Sheldon Korchin its founding President. Unfortunately Shelly passed away many years ago and “all that I know is that he felt that clinical and community issues were important at the international level” (Stanley Sue, 2014).

Division 6 Presidents to date are as follows:

Sheldon Korchin	– 1982–1986
Stanley Sue	– 1986–1990
Fanny Cheung	– 1990–1994
Victoria del Barrio	– 1994–1998
Donald Routh	– 1998–2002
Juan Jose Sánchez Sosa	– 2002–2006
Lynn Rehm	– 2006–2010
Neville Blampied	– 2010–2014
Maria Paz Garcia-Vera	– 2014–2018
Daniel Dodgen (President-Elect)	– 2014–2018

Division 7 – Applied Gerontology

Division 7 was established in 1982 with Robert Morgan as its founding President. As Robert graphically describes it:

“Division 7 was begun by a small group of Canadians (I was in Canada then) and Americans but soon picked up support from psychologists in a dozen other countries. I had done two texts on Applied Gerontology and so used that title. One on the Board preferred the division be called Applied Geropsychology to emphasize its focus as exclusively for psychologists. The rest of the EC felt interdisciplinary attractiveness for this subject was just fine and that being a division of an international association of psychologists clarified the psychologist focus sufficiently. So it became the Division of Applied Gerontology. Frances Culbertson, Norm Abeles, Charles Spielberger, Leonard Elkind, and key geropsychologists from Europe and Australia worked very hard on the new division with great help from other IAAP leaders from other divisions. Bruce Avolio brought a blend of organizational psychology and applied gerontology to his presidency of the Division. Peter Merenda and Henry Triandis always provided a sense of history. In its more recent years, particularly under Fran Culbertson’s guidance, we have added strong contributions from psychologists beyond the continuing good efforts of North America and European psychologists (Israel, Japan and Pacific countries come to mind as does one geropsychologist from Mali in Africa). All of this, of course, stems from the vision of Ed Fleishman who pioneered the concept of divisions in his IAAP Presidency and was perpetually supportive and patient with us during our birth and formative years.

Finally, I have been delighted with the synergy of cross-conceptualization between divisions. One example was the willingness at our World Congresses in Singapore to try a new format, one paying respect to a key application of geropsychology: ‘The Forum of Senior Psychologists’. The participants are defined not by chronological age but rather by the completion of at least 30 years of distinguished service as applied psychologists. The first time I chaired such a group we

had brief 3 minute introductions and ideas on future direction in psychology from a fairly large group, with all the remaining time being a free-flowing discussion. Such groups can discourse on any topic in any division but the format itself shows respect and acknowledgement for the elders in an organization already consisting of leaders in psychology throughout the world. Some of our divisional leaders no longer share this planet with us: Peter Weissenberg comes to mind certainly, a great friend and a major source of unbounded enthusiasm. Those who still survive know that all IAAP members, whether they join Division 7 or not, will share in its issues by virtue of daily encountering aging in themselves and in their clients. Psychologists often have long careers with long lives to contain them. Gerontologists believe in adding life to years as well as years to life: many if not most of our colleagues at IAAP illustrate this every day” (Robert Morgan, 2012).

Division 7 Presidents to date are as follows:

Robert Morgan	– 1982–1986
Robert Morgan	– 1986–1990
Bruce Avolio	– 1990–1994
Peter Weissenberg	– 1994–1998
Frances Culbertson	– 1998–2002
Rocío Fernández-Ballesteros	– 2002–2006
Norman Abeles	– 2006–2010
Florence Denmark	– 2010–2014
Constanca Paul	– 2014–2018
Despina Moraitou (President-Elect)	– 2014–2018

Division 8 – Health Psychology

The Division of Health Psychology was established in 1986 with Richard Evans as its founding President. At the time of going to press, and after an extensive search, Richard could not be contacted, but as luck would have it the following submission which gives something of a flavour of the times was located in the the *Newsletter* of 1990:

“Although Health Psychology is one of the youngest Divisions of IAAP, it has achieved significant growth since its formation. This is despite the fact that Health Psychology represents several disciplines, and thus its lack of a clear identity may represent for some a barrier to joining the Division.

The Scientific Program at the Kyoto Congress offered a rich diversity of invited speakers, seminars and poster presentations, and reflected wide national differences in theory, research and practice in Health Psychology.

The Division strongly supports the introduction of a category of student affiliate, and will explore ways of helping students apply for financial support in attending Congresses. The possibility of convening regional meetings in Health Psychology will also be investigated.

Another major issue discussed within the Division concerned publications, and two lines of action were considered. One was to increase the representation of Health Psychology in the Journal, and the other was to look for opportunities for cooperative publications with other Divisions, such as Applied Gerontology and Environmental Psychology, for example” (Evans, 1990).

Division 8 Presidents to date are as follows:

Richard Evans	– 1986–1990
Stan Maes	– 1990–1994
Brian Oldenberg	– 1994–1998
Stevan Hobfoll	– 1998–2002
Ralf Schwarzer	– 2002–2006
Esther Greenglass	– 2006–2010
Aleksandra Luszczynska	– 2010–2014
Urte Scholz	– 2014–2018
Sonia Lippke (President-Elect)	– 2014–2018

Division 9 – Economic Psychology

Division 9 was established in 1986 and the lead-up to it is amply described by its founding President Karl-Erik Wärneryd, as follows:

“In the early 1980s I was asked by IAAP President Claude Lévy-Leboyer and President-Elect Harry Triandis to find out the interest among psychologists for establishing an IAAP Division 9, Economic Psychology. I had then had a chair in Economic Psychology at the Stockholm School of Economics since 1963 and been a member of the Executive Committee of the IAAP since 1968. Earlier IAAP meetings had had a few sessions devoted to consumer psychology, but had rarely had any papers or lectures related to other areas of economic psychology as I defined the subject matter.

At the time, consumer psychology was a rapidly expanding area with a focus on marketing applications. My colleague Folke Ölander and I were also interested in macroeconomic applications such as saving behavior research in the George Katona tradition. In the 1980s, many economists, mainly thanks to Herbert Simon, Daniel Kahneman and Amos Tversky and some financial economists like Richard Thaler, Hersh Shefrin, and Werner de Bondt, became involved in applying cognitive psychology in the study of economic behavior. IAREP, the International Association for Research in Economic Psychology, was founded by a group of psychologists with the help of a few economists. A group of economists supported by a few psychologists formed SABE, the Society for the Advancement of Behavioral Economics.

It was obvious that much happened in consumer psychology outside of the IAAP. In my view, the congresses arranged by the IAAP represented unique opportunities for those who wanted to partake of the latest developments in their own field as well as learn about new achievements in other areas and in basic psychological research. The 1982 IAAP Congress in Edinburgh was preceded by the annual meeting of the new International Association for Research in Economic Psychology, IAREP. Many of the participating psychologists also used the opportunity to attend the IAAP Congress.

Using the membership list of IAREP I sent a brief questionnaire to a number of psychologists, most of whom I knew personally. Most reactions were positive: there was certainly room for a Division of Economic Psychology. Many respondents stressed the value of cooperation between IAAP and IAREP. An important comment from many respondents was that the Division meetings should welcome participation from economists, and other non-psychologists.

At the IUPS Congress in Acapulco in 1984 I reported to the IAAP Executive Committee on my explorations and considerations. I recommended that a Division 9 of Economic Psychology be founded and such a decision was made. Interestingly, the growing understanding of economic problems among psychologists had led to the invitation of a leading behavioral economist, Richard Thaler, to the IUPS Congress. The next step was for me to contact the conveners of the next IAAP Congress, to be held in Jerusalem in 1986. It took some time before the Division could begin functioning and IAAP members were given a chance to indicate their divisional preference for Division 9. It became too late to prepare a full-fledged divisional program for the next IAAP Congress. The early prospectus of the IAAP Congress in Jerusalem 1986, dated fall 1984, for the first time, however, mentioned economic psychology as an area of potential interest.

In 1985, IAREP decided to arrange the 1986 annual meeting in Israel and coordinate it in time with the IAAP meeting in Jerusalem. SABE and IAREP decided to convene a joint meeting at Kibbutz Shefayim outside Tel Aviv just before the IAAP Congress. The Jerusalem meeting of the Division offered one symposium ‘Values and Economic Behavior’, chaired by W. Fred van Raaij. It comprised seven papers, including one by an economist, Hugh Schwartz. Except for that, nothing much happened before the preparations for the 1990 Kyoto Congress began in 1989 and rapidly accelerated.

The Kyoto Congress was a great success. It was extremely well organized and offered an impressive array of papers in important fields of psychology. For economic psychology it meant the first real Congress in which we were entitled to a full divisional program. There were six symposia and a keynote address, held by myself - ‘The Study of Economic Behavior: A New Role for Psychology’. The symposia presented a wide variety of topics, all fitting nicely under the umbrella of economic psychology. The papers and the lively discussions clearly illustrated the importance of international exchanges of ideas and collaboration over borders. The first Executive Committee was elected with W.Fred van Raaij as President” (Karl-Erik Wärneryd, 2013).

Division 9 Presidents to date are as follows:

Karl-Erik Wärneryd	– 1986–1990
Fred van Raaij	– 1990–1994
Fred van Raaij	– 1994–1998
Fred van Raaij	– 1998–2002
Christine Roland-Lévy	– 2002–2006
Tadeusz Tyska	– 2006–2010
Erich Kirchler	– 2010–2014
David Leiser	– 2014–2018
Tomasz Zaleskiewicz (President-Elect)	– 2014–2018

Division 10 – Psychology and Law

Division 10 was established at the Executive Committee meeting at the International Congress of Psychology in Sydney in 1988 with Roy Malpass as its founding President. The memorandum critical to the establishment of the Division was titled “The Formation of a Division of Psychology and Law /Forensic Psychology within the International Association for Applied Psychology (IAAP)” and was written by Roy to Graham Davies (Scotland), Guenter Koehnken (Germany), Max

Steller (Germany), John Yuille (Canada) and Harmon Hosch (USA) who were leading lights in the psychology and law field. It reads as follows:

“I am writing to ask that we formally establish ourselves as an organizing committee for the purpose of proposing a new division of IAAP. It seemed a good idea to include in this initial group all of those who were party to the discussions on this matter that took place in Jerusalem. Therefore, if there are individuals who are not recipients of this memo who should have been, please let me know.

It might be useful for me to recount the events leading up to this, as far as I know them, and to summarize some of the discussions I had with various people about the possibility of a new IAAP division. The idea was first mentioned to me in a conversation I had with Guenter and Max at the Israel Museum evening. We agreed that it would be a good idea to approach Harry Triandis and some others on the IAAP Executive Committee, and also that we should leave that business until the next day. The only other point we discussed that evening, as I recall, was that the definition of the group should be broad, so as to include the Psychology and Law experimentalists as well as the clinical and assessment (Forensic Psychology) people.

On the following day I spoke with two people about the idea. The first was Charles De Wolff, the IAAP Secretary General. He seemed very positive about the whole thing. He said there were some procedures to follow, but that these were not very involved. There is a draft (model) constitution for new division organizing committees to review and modify for their own purposes. He said that he would send me a copy of all the materials we would need when he returned to his office in August. He pointed out that there were really two major functions of a division. The first is to participate in the construction of the program for the conferences every four years. This involves a liaison with the scientific program committee. The second is to publish a newsletter. Beyond that there is liaison with the executive committee. De Wolff felt that it should be possible for us to get the preliminaries done by the meeting of the executive committee at the 1988 IUPsyS congress in Sydney and to be part of the scientific program for the 1990 IAAP meeting in Kyoto.

Following my talk with De Wolff, I spoke briefly with Harry Triandis, IAAP President-Elect, who had, it turns out, drafted the model constitutions for prospective divisions. He said that he would send me a copy of that and other materials when he returned home. He, too, was very encouraging, especially since the organizing group is already multinational, and echoed De Wolff's anticipations about the timing and the strong possibility that we could be officially recognized in Sydney, and be part of the program for Kyoto. All this sounds very encouraging, and it seems to be a really good idea.

One of the things we can do, even before the various 'official' materials are forwarded to us, is to prepare a list of persons who might be interested in joining such a division. This list should start with all those persons who participated in the two symposia in Jerusalem. Beyond that, we all have our lists of colleagues. Perhaps it would be a good idea if you would each send to me a list of people you think might be interested, along with their addresses. Then at some appropriate time we can let these people know what our plans are, and ask them if they would like to become members of the division. If the list is long, it would be helpful if it could be forwarded on a disk (in ASCII) readable through MS-DOS. Alternatively, my college is supposed to be on BITNET in September. I will let you know my BITNET address as soon as I know it.

The above notes are only small pieces of the history of the idea, and it might be nice to know more (if there is more) about how the idea came along. The above results are only from my own limited participation in this process. Others may have their own ideas about how things should proceed, how the division should be defined, etc. Please feel free to contribute these. I am in the position of writing this memo and reporting these conversations mostly by accident of who was touring and who was where and when. If it is felt that the organizational process should be handled differently, or elsewhere, we should discuss it” (Roy Malpass, 2013).

Division 10 Presidents to date are as follows:

Roy Malpass	– 1988–1990
Roy Malpass	– 1990–1994
Roy Malpass	– 1994–1998
Ray Bull	– 1998–2002
Guenter Koehnken	– 2002–2006
James Ogloff	– 2006–2010
Alfred Allan	– 2012–2014
Colin Tredoux	– 2014–2018
Fanny Verkampt (President-Elect)	– 2014–2018

Division 11 – Political Psychology

Division 11 was established by a motion moved in 1990 by Secretary General Charles de Wolff and seconded by Charlie Spielberger at the Executive Committee meeting in Kyoto, and Herb Kelman was appointed as its founding President. Sadly, neither Herb nor Carmi Harari who followed him as Division President for the next two successive terms are with us, and this would have left a huge hole in this series of accounts were it not for the fact that Carmi wrote an article for the IAAP *Newsletter* at the time (now the *Bulletin*) in which he aptly captures the Division’s initial formation and its founding activities, as follows:

“The new Division of Political Psychology developed over a period of almost ten years from initiatives in relation to psychology’s role in international peacemaking. Division status was sought in order to encompass psychological research and applications in the areas of conflict resolution, negotiation and a wide spectrum of problems in which psychology and political matters converge. The broader title of Political Psychology provides an opportunity for our petitioners and initial members to access information and develop joint projects.

Our President is Dr. Herbert Kelman of Harvard and Secretary-Treasurer is Dr. Carmi Harari, Humanistic Psychology Centre of New York. Our Executive Board members and Regional Representatives include Drs. Ruben Ardila, Columbia; Klaus Boehnke, Germany; Daniel Bar-Tal, Israel; Toshio Iritani, Japan; Rosalind Lorwin, USA; M. Brewster Smith, USA; and Philip E. Tetlock, USA.

All IAAP members are invite to join our new Division and may do so by writing to Dr. Carmi Harari, Secretary-Treasurer, Division of Political Psychology, 10 Wyndham Lane, New York City, New York 10956.

Aside from our organisation meeting in Kyoto, a significant program, which was well received, was organised by Drs. T. Iritani, Tokai University, Japan, and Dr. Carmi Harari, Humanistic Psychology

Centre of New York. The symposium was titled ‘Development of an International Psychology of Peacemaking’ and included the following presentations:

M. Brewster Smith, USA, ‘Dependable Motives for Peacemaking’; N. Roof, USA, ‘A Trans-personal Perspective on Peacemaking’; T. Ito, Japan, ‘Peace and Japanese Psychologists: The Past, The Present and the Future’; A.V. Brushlinsky, USSR, ‘Development of Soviet Psychology of Peacemaking’; K. Boehnke, Germany, ‘Changing Views of West German Adolescents and Questions of War and Peace’; plus presentations by K.M.J. Lagerspetz, Finland, and colleagues. The discussants were K. Helkama, Finland and T. Iritani, Japan. A luncheon meeting of our symposium participants was generously hosted by Dr. Iritani.

Programs of peace psychology within the broad purview of our new Division were present at the International Congress of Psychology meeting in Tokyo and included the ‘Promotion of Peace Psychology in Global Perspective’. Dr. T. Iritani served as Chair and participants included C. Harari, N. Roof, T. Ito and K. Boehnke. Another major symposium was entitled ‘The Psychology of Kibakusha: Their Status and Significance in Global Perspective (Atom Bomb Sufferers in Hiroshima and Nagasaki)’. Organisers were Drs. T. Ito and T. Iritani with the participation of Drs. S. Nakagawa, Josei University; T. Ishida, Hitotsubashi University; and Professor Konishi, Tokyo Metropolitan University, a Hiroshima survivor. C. Harari served as discussant.

This significant symposium reported 210,000 killed by A-bombs with nearly 370,000 survivors (Kibakushas). The survivors had experienced death, their own physical deterioration and severe psychological stress and pain.

At the Congress of the International Association of Cross-Cultural Psychology, held in Nara, a third peace symposium prepared by our group was favourably received. Participants included Drs. K. Boehnke, C. Harari, K. Helkama, T. Ito and N. Roof.

We invite members and friends of IAAP to join our new Division. Members may join up to two divisions without additional cost beyond the basic membership fee. A third division may be added at an additional cost of \$3.00 (US)”, (Harari, 1991).

Division 11 Presidents to date are as follows:

Herb Kelman	– 1990–1994
Carmi Harari	– 1994–1998
Carmi Harari	– 1998–2002
Di Bretherton	– 2002–2004
Klaus Boehnke	– 2004–2006
Klaus Boehnke	– 2006–2010
Takehito Ito	– 2010–2014
Hamdi Muluk	– 2014–2018
Wilson Lopez Lopez (President-Elect)	– 2014–2018

Division 12 – Sport Psychology

From Glyn Roberts: “Division 12, Sport Psychology, became part of the IAAP list of divisions in 1992, having been proposed to the Executive Committee in 1990. Hence in 1992, the Division was founded, and in 1994 held its first formal elections to elect an Executive Committee to oversee the running of the Division. Having been the proposer of the motion to form the Division, I was

appointed as the interim President from 1992 to 1994. Then, in 1994, in Madrid, Spain, formal elections were held and I became the first elected President of the Division with Gloria Balague elected as the President-Elect. Thus at this time Sport psychology became a formal Division of IAAP.

In an historical sense it may be said that, as a discipline, sport psychology has a rich history with the first sport psychology experiment being conducted in 1897 by Triplett who investigated the effect present others had on competitive performance (bicycle races), and ran an experiment to determine that the present others facilitated performance. The discipline grew and in the 1920's several sport laboratories were formed, and the first book devoted to applied sport psychology was published in 1926 by Griffith (*The Psychology of Coaching*). Sport psychology "came of age" in the 1920s and became a worldwide phenomenon.

It was in the 1960's that sport psychology demonstrated its maturity with the founding of many sport psychology societies. The first sport psychology society, the International Society of Sport Psychology (ISSP), was formed mainly by European scientists and held its first meeting in 1965 in Rome, Italy. Delegates attended the meeting from many countries. The consequence was that in short order the North American (NASPSA: 1967) and the European (FEPSAC: 1969) societies were formed. The second ISSP Congress was held in Washington, DC in 1968, where I had my first ever psychology presentation. The first journal of sport psychology began its publication cycle in 1970 (International Journal of Sport Psychology).

The 1970's and 1980's saw the rise of large international congresses and the formation of national and regional sport psychology societies. There is now a continental society on every continent (except Antarctica!). And the 80's saw the emergence of many journals dedicated to sport psychology, some national, most international.

It was against this background and in this decade that I was elected to the Executive Committee in 1986. Ema Geron from Israel, a retiring BOD member, proposed my name and suggested to me that I should propose a division of sport psychology. As she said: "IAAP is the premier organization for applied psychology, sport psychology should be a Division in IAAP". In formulating our proposal I recruited several colleagues (Juri Hanin, Joan Duda, Marit Sorensen, and Gloria Balague) and with strong support from Harry Triandis and Charlie Spielberger, we submitted a well-documented proposal.

To our delight, our application was warmly received and accepted. We met formally in Madrid for the first time as a Division, and at that congress we instituted a format that continues to this day. We have 3 "keynote" addresses, but only one is financed by IAAP. We have an address on applied sport psychology, one on exercise psychology (a rapidly expanding field) and one on motor learning and control. We recruit local colleagues to fill out the program wherever it is we meet. Over the years, Division 12 has become a strong, albeit a relatively small division, but it has successfully held well-attended conferences during the quadrennial meetings of IAAP in the subsequent years" (Glyn Roberts, 2015).

Division 12 Presidents to date are as follows:

Glyn Roberts (Interim President)	– 1992–1994
Glyn Roberts	– 1994–1998
Gloria Balague	– 1998–2002
Marit Sorensen	– 2002–2004
Yuri Hannan	– 2006–2010
Howard Hall	– 2010–2014
Joan Duda	– 2014–2018
Elisabeth Rosnet (President-Elect)	– 2014–2018

Division 13 – Traffic and Transportation Psychology

Division 13 was established at the IAAP's Executive Committee meeting in 1994 in Madrid, under its first President, Talib Rothengatter.

Sadly, with Talib's going on ahead as some people say, his own account of the founding of the Division will never be known, but in lieu of this an ideal description of its formation and the background to it has been provided by Denis Huguenin who was Division 13 President from 2002–2006, as follows:

“In 1994 Talib Rothengatter was already a member of IAAP and came up with the idea of founding an IAAP Division for traffic psychology. During the IAAP Conference in Madrid 1994, he invited those psychologists who attended the Conference and were interested in traffic psychology. About 30 persons who wanted to be closer in touch with colleagues met with Talib. Most of them wanted to exchange results and promote traffic psychology in the context of an association. This was the very first step in becoming officially an international association for traffic psychology. Some attendants of the meeting in Madrid were already representatives of national associations for traffic psychology.

The goal of the new division was not restricted to the exchange of knowledge. Another important aim was to enhance the quality of work and research in traffic psychology. Before the new Division was founded, psychologists had contact when meeting each other for OECD, WHO, UN or similar conferences and projects. Most of these researchers and practitioners have worked, and this is still the case, in the field of road safety. According to their specialized field some were focused on testing, others on driver improvement methods or influencing road users by means of education or campaigns. Talib Rothengatter's concern was to establish scientific bases for these operations by promoting solid research, theory and evidence-based results. Having had this motive in mind for a long time, he had already organized, in the late eighties, with colleagues of “his” University of Groningen (NL), an international conference for traffic psychologists in this town. In fact, he was not only the first president of Division 13 (1994–1998) but also the first who had organized a conference that later officially was called ICTTP, International Conference for Traffic and Transport Psychology.

Unfortunately, almost in parallel of Division's 13 foundation, a French colleague established a European traffic psychologist's association. This lead partly to duplication and competition. The latter was lost by EUROPSYT which was dissolved during the ICTTP 2000 in Bern.

One of the most successful achievements of Division 13 was the concept of conferences. Between the four year period of the IAAP Conferences, Division 13 invited traffic psychologists and other colleagues who were interested in transport, to the ICTTPs. The first of these official Conferences took place in Valencia (Spain, 1996) and the second in Bern (Switzerland, 2000). In 2004 traffic psychologists from all over the world met in Nottingham (United Kingdom), and four years later the US colleagues invited us to come to Washington D.C. In 2012 the ICTTP was again organized in Groningen, unfortunately without Talib Rothengatter who passed away some years ago. The results of each Conference were assembled in books edited by ELSEVIER.

Another achievement of Division 13 is the *Journal of Traffic Psychology* which was heavily influenced by the activities of Division 13. Talib Rothengatter and John Groeger, also one of

the Division 13 Presidents, were mainly involved in its launching and promotion (Raphael Denis Huguenin, 2015).

Division 13 Presidents to date are as follows:

Talib Rothengatter	– 1994–1998
John Groeger	– 1998–2002
Raphael Huguenin	– 2002–2006
Ian Glendon	– 2006–2010
Gerald Matthews	– 2010–2014
Lisa Dorn	– 2014–2018
Kazumi Renge (President-Elect)	– 2014–2018

Division 14 – Applied Cognitive Psychology

Owing to the bursting onto the scene of cognitive psychology in the 1990s, when the opportunity arose for a new Division of this nature to be established within IAAP, the Executive Committee took the unprecedented step of accepting its formation “in principle, contingent upon the receipt of a constitution and a petition signed by 50 members of the Association”. This was the core of the Motion moved by Charlie Spielberger and seconded by Pieter Peter Dachler at the Executive Committee meeting in San Francisco in 1998. Upon satisfaction of this requirement the creation of the Division of Cognitive Psychology was ratified and Boris Velichkovsky was confirmed as the Division’s founding President.

The breaking news is that Boris has recently been appointed to the post of Director of the new Cognitive and Neuroscience Research Centre in Moscow that is organized under the well-known Kurchatov Institute, one of the most famous and prestigious Russian scientific institutions. Regrettably the broad range of duties that the position entails, coupled with the recency of the promotion, has meant that it has been impossible for Boris to relate his version of the founding of the Division. Fortunately, Alan Lesgold who was the Division’s second President and hence centrally involved in its early years, has kindly provided the following about the Division’s formation:

“Boris carried the ball on trying to start the division. I agreed to take on the task as the Division’s second President because I believed it important that there be a strong international body that is not as narrow as the various topic-specific groups in human engineering, collaborative learning, and their like. Subsequently it was intersection of brain science with machine intelligence that allowed the international talent base in applied cognitive psychology to grow and thus provide potential IAAP members. Today the Division is flourishing” (Alan Lesgold, 2015).

Division 14 Presidents to date are as follows:

Boris M. Velichkovsky	– 1998–2002
Alan Lesgold	– 2002–2006
Joachim Hasebrook	– 2006–2010
Boris M. Velichkovsky	– 2010–2014
José J Canas Delgado	– 2014–2018
Thierry Baccino (President-Elect)	– 2014–2018

Division 15 – Student Division

The IAAP Student Division (IAAP-SD) was officially created in 2002 at the IAAP Congress in Singapore. As Pedro Neves and Michael Frese relate:

“For quite some time Michael Frese and Ray Fowler, and prior to that Bernhard Wilpert and Michael Frese, had talked about the need to make IAAP younger (Wilpert was president of IAAP during the years 1994–1998; Michael Frese was then President-Elect and his presidential cycle was 2002–2006; Ray Fowler was Treasurer and later also became IAAP President in 2010). In the year 2000, Michael Frese informed the Board of Directors (then they were called the Executive Committee) at its meeting in Stockholm of the initiative to start a student division. Finally, in 2002 at the occasion of the Congress in Singapore, President Charles Spielberger informed the Board of Directors about the initiative of 2000 to create a student division. This was formally approved by the Board of Directors with the motion carrying the recommendation that Pedro Neves be invited to start this initiative as the inaugural President of the Division.

The idea of creating a student division was first shared by Michael and Ray with Pedro Neves during the European Congress of Psychology that was held in London in 2001. At the time Pedro Neves was about to finish his degree in Psychology and had just been elected President of the European Federation of Psychology Students’ Associations (EFPSA). Pedro remembers that he immediately thought that creating a global division aimed at graduate students was quite an exciting challenge, and it did not take him long to accept the invitation and start preparing an action plan for the following years.

The Division’s main goal in its initial years was to create awareness in the international psychology student community. For that, a number of activities were developed. First, the Division tried to establish bridges between the student communities in North America (APAGS: American Psychological Association of Graduate Students), Europe (EFPSA: European Federation of Psychology Students’ Associations) and South America (SIP: Sociedade Interamericana de Psicologia). While each of these communities was active in its own region, there were few interconnections between them and the Division President thought IAAP-SD would be the perfect vehicle to establish long-term relationships between them.

Besides meeting with the student representatives from these regions, the Division also actively promoted the division to students themselves. It participated in several conferences (ICAP 2002 and 2006, APA 2003, EAWOP 2003, EFPSA 2003–2006, ECP 2003 and 2005, ICP 2004, SIP 2005, ECP 2005,) promoting symposiums, presenting talks and organizing workshops. These activities covered not only the role of IAAP-SD (e.g., ‘*Psychology around the world: the importance of international networks*’, communication presented at SIP, 2005; ‘*Transforming international into global psychology: helping student from emerging nations*’, roundtable at the ICAP, 2006), but also themes proposed by members themselves (e.g., ‘*Building a productive research career*’, invited talk by Robert Wood at the ICAP 2006). We also developed our own logo (which you can still find today in all IAAP-SD materials), created a website and mailing list for the division members, and published what became our most important flagship, the division newsletter with four issues per year.

A bit later, IAAP helped the Student Division to decrease the costs for the students to join IAAP to something very cheap (about 10.00 \$) and IAAP developed several initiatives to

actually reduce the students' membership fees to zero. One of the positive effects was that at each of the congresses had a special program in collaboration with the Student Division (e.g., at the congress in Athens and then later on). Student participation in IAAP has become institutionalized via the Student Division and IAAP has rejuvenated itself. To our knowledge, all Presidents of this Division continued to be active at IAAP later on. Their careers were very much oriented towards developing applied psychology in science" (Pedro Neves and Michael Frese, 2015).

Division 15 Presidents to date are as follows:

Pedro Nevis	– 2002–2006
Kristina Potocnik	– 2006–2010
Anna Sagana	– 2010–2014
Luminita Patras	– 2014–2018

Division 16 – Counseling Psychology

As described by Fred Leong, Division 16's founding President:

“The Division of Counseling Psychology was officially founded in 2002 at the International Congress of Applied Psychology in Singapore. It involved getting the required number of signatures on a petition to the IAAP Board for the formation of the new Division. The petition was presented to the Board at the ICAP in Singapore and the new Division was approved with the Division tasked with organizing their first program at the 2006 ICAP in Athens. The new Division was able to organize a very successful program at the 2006 ICAP and every ICAP since.

In actuality, there was considerable activity before the approval of the Division in 2002. For the previous decade a small group of counseling psychologists (e.g. Paul Pedersen, Mark Savickas, Itamar Gati, Richard Young, and Frederick Leong) had been participating in both the ICAP as well as the ICP (International Congress of Psychology). Within the ICAP, this group had submitted program proposals either through IAAP Division 1 (Organizational) or Division 6 (Clinical/Community). At the 1998 ICAP in San Francisco, I had come to the decision that we should launch a division of our own within IAAP. I decided to approach Charlie Spielberger who was tremendously supportive of the idea. He was the incoming President of IAAP and invited me to the Board meeting at the next ICAP to present my proposal for the new Division. Thanks to Charlie's support and help in shepherding the process, the Board was very receptive but required a petition with over 60 signatures (which was completed by the end of the ICAP in Singapore).

With the founding of the new division, my executive committee and I went about forming the division. The executive committee consisted of Frederick Leong as President, Mark Savickas as President-Elect, Itamar Gati as Secretary, Richard Young as Treasurer, and Mark Leach as Newsletter Editor during much of those 4 years from 2002–2006. However, as we were planning for the transition to the new executive committee, I was informed the IAAP Bylaws prohibit the succeeding President to be from the same country as the current President and therefore, we re-ran elections and Richard Young was elected to be the second President with Mark Savickas elected to succeed him.

To increase membership and representation, we identified counseling psychologists in over a dozen countries to serve as national liaisons to our Division. We established a website and a

newsletter as well as a Distinguished Contributions Award. In order to provide a state-of-the-art review of the field, I also guest edited (with Mark Savickas) a special issue of *Applied Psychology: An International Review* (January 2007) which assessed strengths and weaknesses, opportunities and threats for counseling psychology in 12 countries. At that time, we (Leong, Savickas, and Leach) also contributed a chapter on Counseling Psychology to the *IAAP Handbook of Applied Psychology* (Wiley-Blackwell) published in 2011. We also established a regular research network meeting comprised of Division 16 members at both the ICP and ICAP meetings beginning with the International Career Adaptability Project in Berlin in 2008 (see June 2012 issue of the *Journal of Vocational Behavior*). The work of the Division has continued successfully under the Presidency of Richard Young (2006–2010), Mark Savickas (2010–2014), and Maria Eduarda Duarte (2014–2018) with 5 members of the Division being inducted as Fellows of IAAP at the 2014 ICAP in Paris (Fred Leong, 2015).

Division 16 Presidents to date are as follows:

Fred Leong	– 2002–2006
Richard Young	– 2006–2010
Mark Savickas	– 2010–2014
Maria Eduard Duarte	– 2014–2018
Paul Hartung (President-Elect)	– 2014–2018

Division 17 – Professional Psychology

The Division of Professional Practice was established in 2008 at the Berlin meeting of the Board of Directors. Seen in an historical context, it so happens that professional societies or associations of psychology are invariably founded by psychologists with strong scientific and research backgrounds, and the initial orientation of these organizations largely reflects this.

As time goes by, however, societies or associations increase in size, and as their ranks swell the growth in membership of those basically with scientific and research interests tends to become outweighed by those who work essentially as practitioners. In due course the danger is that a divergence of interests forms which has to be accommodated to prevent a split arising with both groups going their separate ways, as has occurred with a number of national associations or societies over the past several decades.

Thus the principal purpose for establishing a Division of Professional Practice within the framework of IAAP was for the mutual benefit of both. In other words, in creating a forum at the international level where both had the potential to be enriched by the presence of the other, this would provide an alternative to offset what was tending to happen from time to time nationally.

Accordingly, the Division of Professional Practice became Division 17 of IAAP in Berlin and Amanda Gordon was appointed as its first President. Her own words describe its foundation:

“Division 17 came about as the initiative of Mike Knowles and myself in discussions in 2007. At the time I was both in my final year of Presidency of the Australian Psychological Society and a member of the Organizing Committee for the Melbourne 2010 ICAP, and we could see the value of establishing a stream in the program to address the particular interests of Professional Practitioners – especially around ethics, managing practice issues, and building identity as Psychology Practitioners.

The Division was formally approved at the BOD meeting in Berlin in 2008, and I was, at that time, appointed as inaugural President. I used my role on the ICAP organizing committee to ensure a stream of Professional Practice papers, lectures and debates during the ICAP. It was important to make the conference attractive to those in Professional Practice, as there was a risk that they would not see the benefits of the conference if content areas were the only focus, and the applied nature of the research could not be established. There is no doubt that the debates around issues such as Prescribing Rights for Psychologists were very well received by the attendees.

During that ICAP we invited membership of the Division, and it was clear there was an interest and work began in developing an informal committee structure to put forward ideas for the Paris ICAP” (Amanda Gordon, 2015).

These initiatives were taken up in 2012 by the Division’s incoming President, James Bray, and President-Elect, Robyn Vines (appointed December, 2013), with two major outcomes. One was the strengthening of the governance structure of the Division and the other was organizing symposia on “*Primary Care Psychology: An International Perspective*” at key international congresses. The latter was achieved by gathering together experts from the USA, Norway, Canada, the UK and Australia, to date, to provide information about research and best practice in this area. Symposia were presented on the topic at the International Congress of Psychology in Cape Town in 2012, the European Congress of Psychology in Stockholm in 2013, the International Congress of Applied Psychology in Paris in 2014, and the European Congress of Psychology in Milan in 2015.

The enthusiastic reception of these symposia and the encouraging number of current members of the Division are evidence of its success and viability.

Division 17 Presidents to date are as follows:

Amanda Gordon	– 2008–2012
James Bray	– 2012–2018
Robyn Vines (President-Elect)	– 2014–2018

Division 18 – History of Applied Psychology

As described by Helio Carpintero, Division 18’s founding President:

“Division 18 was established in 2010, and its formation was not the work of a single day. But it was an event that fitted very well with a professional and scientific association that is now approaching its first centennial.

The reprint edition, in 1998, of the proceedings of the first thirteen IAAP Congresses, and the creation of the Historical Archives of the society, now at Würzburg University, under the auspices of Dr. Bernhard Wilpert (1936–2007), IAAP President from 1994 to 1998, reinforce the attention of the IAAP BOD toward the Archives and historical questions, through my successive reports presented in those meetings.

Then, some friends and historian colleagues – among them, Dr. Mike Knowles, Dr. Jose M. Peiró, and Dr. W. Pickren, – asked me to initiate the creation of a new ‘Division 18 that would take care of the history of applied psychology.

It was needed that at least fifty IAAP members would support our project, and in 2009 we got the required harvest of signatures. Names like those of J. Matarazzo, Claude Lévy Leboyer, Rocío Fz. Ballesteros, or those of Jose M. Peiró, J. Gauthier, Mike Knowles, R. Silbereisen, Saths Cooper and Peter Drenth, among others, gave a solid basis to the work.

The proposal was presented, discussed and approved at the IAAP 27th International Congress in Melbourne, in July, 2010. The meeting was chaired by the President, Dr. Michael Knowles. Finishing his governance period he was to be followed by Dr. Ray Fowler. Also elected in the same Congress as the next President-Elect was Dr. Jose M. Peiró, a very distinguished organizational psychologist and a deep expert in historical matters, and also a long term collaborator at my Department at the University of Valencia (Spain). In fact, he moved my designation as the first President of the new Division that was accepted unanimously. We might not have desired a better beginning for our enterprise.

Then, as its first President, I was charged with the task of creating the needed structure of the Division. Basic information was spread out to other divisions and to colleagues working on the history of psychology outside our association.

Two main objectives were to be reached. The first was gaining enough room and creating a strong presence in the programs of approaching congresses in order to make the history of applied psychology more visible in the world of international Congresses. The second was the establishment and circulation of our own Divisional Newsletter that would give us more self-awareness among ourselves and would become an important avenue of diffusion and publicity toward neighbouring Divisions. Both goals were reached.

Related to the former question, several symposia took place in Capetown at the IUPsyS Congress of 2012, and many others in the International Congress of Applied Psychology held at Paris in 2014. Some recommendations made by us in order to strengthen the historical topics in symposia, key-notes and cultural activities of the congresses have been viewed with very positive interest by organizers, and our effort has been very fruitful in the end.

The other outstanding contribution of our Division in terms of its following has been the *Newsletter*, appearing periodically since 2011 till the present.

The birth of a division, in a complex Association, is not an easy task. But I must confess that the actual project in its resulting implementation seemed to me much more difficult than originally imagined. Many friends and colleagues welcomed the idea and helped with their work and advice. Moreover, people so well prepared and with such great experience as Dr. Rubén Ardila from Colombia and Dr. Ana Jaco Vilela from Brazil have recently accepted to assume the responsibilities of President and President-Elect of the Division for the coming time.

Institutions are created to keep alive the projects that are important well beyond the persons that initiated them. It makes me happy to see now how well the ship of our group keeps itself afloat. I wish a long life to the new Division” (Helio Carpintero, 2015).

The Division 18 Presidents to date are as follows:

Helio Carpintero	– 2010–2014
Rubén Ardila	– 2014–2018
Ana Maria Jaco Vilela (President-Elect)	– 2014–2018

Comment

In summary, the aim of the present article is twofold. The first is concrete, which is to provide an engaging account of the founding of every Division as told by the person most responsible for it. The second is anticipatory, and involves the hope that this will be followed in due course by a series of articles in which each Division proceeds to describe its subsequent growth and development. Then, all of our members will have the opportunity to be infinitely more informed than they are at present about the scope of IAAP's divisional activities and be in a strong position to benefit from the depth and perspective that these articles will provide.

As may be seen from the above, that one discussion between Ed Fleishman and Claude Lévy-Leboyer the morning after he was elected as IAAP President was the little acorn that grew into the huge oak tree of the Association with its Divisional branches. As these accounts illustrate they have much in common – by and large an exciting original idea of an enthusiastic prime-mover, a canvassing of outlook and a building of a congeries of like-minded colleagues to champion the idea, the provision of institutional support from the IAAP Executive Committee, steering the proposal through the Board of Directors, and then garnering support from inside and outside IAAP to build the Division's membership and involve the members in the Division's activities.

On the other hand, as the accounts also show, the courses of divisional history could scarcely be more different. Some adopted a pragmatic approach with the focus upon defining their goals and developing their rules and procedures. Others responded enthusiastically to the autonomy given to them by developing their own internal means of governance to enhance their Division's mode of operation by establishing their own Executive Committee, appointing their own Newsletter Editor, and devising their own home page web sites. Others, too, grappled with the question 'what is applied' and how widely to cast the net in defining their membership. Others, again, placed a premium upon reaching out and building a network of relations with regional and international associations with the same interest and similar objectives as themselves. This variability was a tribute to the Association itself and indicated not only its understanding of the diversity of sub-cultures between the Divisions but also its willingness and capacity to sponsor and accommodate major differences of this kind in values and modes of operation.

Every initiative has been appreciable in terms of time and effort, the accumulative results have been outstanding, and over time the Divisions have gone from strength to strength numerically. This has contributed to an ever increasing participation in IAAP's congresses as well as an ever growing proliferation of the congress' Scientific Programs. This is attested to by their multiple parallel sessions embracing each Division's own stream of keynote speakers, invited speakers, invited symposia, general symposia, individual papers, brief oral presentations, panels, discussion groups, workshops, and their like.

To put this in context, registrations at IAAP's congresses over the first two decades of the Association averaged 87 (Carpintero and Fania, 2002) compared with 4,525 at the Paris ICAP. While, naturally, all the increase cannot be attributed to IAAP's divisionalization alone the fact remains that the divisional streams within the Scientific Program account for the majority of papers by far.

The Divisions also contribute in another indispensable way to the working of IAAP. This is to their contributions to IAAP's *Bulletin* and through their individual *Newsletters* and webpages. In all three together the Divisions are a major source of communication in between congresses and hence play a

critical role in maintaining the Association's membership from one year to the next. In summary, today the Divisions are functioning powerfully not only regarding both membership and congress programs but also their impact upon the life and style of IAAP.

Acknowledgement

This article would not have been possible without the help of many. First are those who enabled the chronological lists of Division Presidents to be completed. Next are those who provided the series of leads so that the founding Division Presidents or their alternates could be contacted in the first place. Then, above all, are the latter whose stories form the bulk of this article and made an invaluable contribution to preserving an important aspect of IAAP's history and thus helping to define its distinctive culture. So too are we indebted to all those who worked assiduously with the founding Presidents in assisting in the creation of the Divisions who constitute the pantheon who were the leaders in their respective fields of specialised endeavour. All together they have given us a document for the ages.

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Postscript

To cap off this review it may be of interest to add a brief description of the most important advances in the development of the Divisions other than those referred to above, and this concerns their representation on the BOD. As mentioned, the establishment of the Divisions gave considerable impetus to the way IAAP functioned, not only in terms of the structure and content of the ICAP's Scientific Programs but also the manner by which members identified with the Association. On the other hand, the method and timing of the appointment of the Divisional Presidents posed appreciable problems for the incoming Presidents.

This was because, for many, many, years they were appointed by election at the Divisional business meetings convened during the week of the congress. Hence, unless their election was uncontested, they had little or no lead-time in which to prepare for the assumption of their office or take advantage of the proximity of colleagues to form the committee or committees upon which the smooth governance of their Divisions depended.

This also meant that, unless the newly elected Presidents were already a Board member, which was in a minority of cases, they did not attend their first BOD meeting until the next congress to be held two years later, during which time they were expected to perform their role without having any experience of the BOD and its manner of operation. If for whatever reason a President could not attend that meeting, the next occasion would be another two years away when, in this instance, their first BOD meeting would be their last.

Thus it was that in the lead-up to the 2010 Divisional Presidential elections a different approach was introduced. The intention was twofold. Firstly, the elections would be held prior to the congress. Secondly, to enable this to happen, they would be conducted electronically. In this way the newly elected Presidents would benefit from attending the whole BOD meeting at which they assumed their presidency. As a result they would have two full days to become acquainted with the operation and activities of the BOD, plus a full week in which to consolidate the organization of their leadership and governance group. In other words, it would create an appreciably stronger platform than ever before from which they could launch their presidencies and establish their business agendas.

This advance was built upon yet again during the 2010–2014 terms of office of José M. Peiró as President and Milt Hakel as Secretary-General when elections were then held to appoint a whole new round of Presidents-Elect, as shown in their respective divisional tables above. This further increased divisional stability and paved the way for the Divisions to develop a strategic outlook and implement long term planning.

This gathering momentum was also added to by Janel Gauthier as a threefold Presidential initiative in the current quadrennium. One was to introduce the position of Divisions Coordinator to the Executive Committee in order to provide additional institutional support for the Divisions and appoint Lyn Littlefield to the post. Another was to appoint Milt Hakel to the position of Information Technology Coordinator, who has, in keeping with the needs and expectation of the electronic age, along with José M. Peiró and Janel Gauthier, already created the IAAP eNews as a vehicle for instantaneous and low-cost communication. The other was to appoint Christina Sue-Chan as Communications Officer to reinforce the latter gains. Thus there are now four strings to the Divisions' communication bow; the IAAP *Bulletin*, the Divisions' *Newsletters*, the Divisions' web-pages, and now IAAP e-news.

All of the above raises the possibility that, by 2018, the vast potential of the Divisions may at last be fully realised, just in time to celebrate the fortieth anniversary of their founding.

Division News

Division 1—Work and Organizational Psychology



—Gary Latham, P
resident, Division 1

Division 1's new officers include Drs. Gary Latham (Canada) President, Barbara Kozusznik (Poland) President-Elect, Liudmyla Karamushka (Ukraine) Secretary, and Oksana Kredentser (Ukraine) Newsletter Editor.

The Division 1 Newsletter was distributed to Division 1 members in February. Many thanks are due to our editorial team: Drs. Karamushka and Kredentser, who are in the Laboratory of Organizational Psychology, Institute of Psychology of the Academy of Pedagogical Science of Ukraine, as well as Dr. Brol who is at the Institute of Psychology at the University of Silesia.

Please contact Dr. Kredentser if you wish to have a copy (okred@mail.ru).

Fellows:

The following Division 1 members were awarded the status of Fellow at the 28th International Congress of Psychology held in Paris:

Art Brief
Michael Burke
John Campbell
David Day
Franco Fraccaroli
Gary Johns
Tim Judge
Kevin Kelloway
Avraham Kluger
Barbara Kozusznik
Edwin Locke

Robert Lord
John Meyer
Ed Salas
Norbert Semmer
Paul Spector
Donald Truxillo
Simca Ronen
Annelies van Vianen
Evert Van de Vliert
Sheldon Zedec.

Franco Fraccaroli (Italy) is the new President of The Alliance for Organizational Psychology (AOP), an international federation of Work, Industrial, and Organizational Psychology societies. The Alliance (AOP) was established in 2009 by us, Division 1, the European Association for Work and Organizational Psychology (EAWOP), and the Society for Industrial and Organizational Psychology (SIOP). The aim of these three societies is to create an international alliance that increases the visibility and relevance of organizational psychology for society and to be mutually beneficial to each of the three societies. Thus AOP does not seek to duplicate goals already being pursued by the three founding Associations, but instead to enhance, extend and facilitate exchanges among the three Associations and their members.

In light of this, the specific distal goals of the Alliance are as follows:

- a) Influence policies and practices related to the quality of work life and the effectiveness of individuals and organizations globally.
- b) Advocate for the science and practice of organizational psychology internationally.
- c) Enhance communication and collaboration among our three societies and the individuals who are members of these societies.

At a meeting in Verona, Italy (December 2014) the officers of the Alliance (in addition to Franco, Rosalind Searle, and Donald Truxillo) agreed to set three proximal goals to be attained within the next three years:

1. Congress initiatives will be promoted by the AOP at the congresses of the three founding Associations. At the SIOP (Philadelphia, April 2015) and EAWOP (Oslo, May 2015) conferences, there were specific workshops organized with the support of AOP (see <http://www.allianceorgpsych.org/> for details).
2. Produce white papers on specific emerging topics that are of wide interest for the scientific community of organizational psychology. An example is the recent paper jointly released by SIOP and AOP on youth employment – (see <http://www.allianceorgpsych.org/White-Papers> for access to all AOP and current white papers from founding organizations).
3. Invite other organizational psychology societies to join AOP.

Division 2—Psychological Assessment and Evaluation

Testing in Belize

Betty-Jean Usher-Tate, Belize

The Educational System and External Examinations

The beginning of formal education in Belize (formerly British Honduras) dates back to 1816 with an effort to educate “the young and disadvantaged children” in the Honduras Free School which offered

religious and academic instruction (Bennett, 2008). Under British colonial rule, the Church-State system of education was established. In twenty-first century Belize, this symbiotic partnership remains in existence mostly because Belizeans perceive religion and moral teaching as an integral part of one's education. The system has also worked conveniently for the Belize government thus far. Secondary education began with Wesley High School in 1882 operated by the Methodist Mission (Bennett, 2008). By 1900 there were five high schools in the country; all managed by religious denominations with little or no support from the government. Unlike primary schools which were tuition-free, secondary education required a financial investment for tuition, fees, textbooks, school supplies, and uniforms. According to Bennett 2008, the only contribution made to these schools in the early 1900s was an incentive bonus to the teacher or school for each student who passed the Cambridge Local Examinations.

Partly as validation of the quality of education received in Belize, students were encouraged to sit for external examinations. Success in these examinations translated into scholarship opportunities, university admissions, and employment benefits (increased salaries). External examinations that were advocated included but were not limited to the Cambridge Local Examinations, General Certificate Examinations, Royal Society of Arts Examinations, and the City and Guilds.

Geographically, Belize is both Caribbean and Central American. Historically, Belize identifies more with the English speaking Caribbean. In 1972 the Caribbean Examinations Council (CXC) was established with Belize as one of its 16 participating territories (CXC, 2012). British made exams were gradually replaced with subject specific tests prepared by the CXC: Caribbean Secondary Examinations (CSEC) for high school level and Caribbean Advanced Proficiency Exams (CAPE) for the tertiary / junior-college level. There are fees associated with each CXC test. In Belize, even though 25% of the nation's budget is spent on Education (Faber, 2011), students bear the full cost for the number of CXCs they take.

National Examinations

There are three major national examinations: one for secondary and two for primary school. The primary school exams are government sponsored (no cost to students).

Twelfth grade. The Association of Tertiary Level Institutions in Belize (ATLIB) prepares an exam which is intended for high school seniors applying for admission to tertiary level institutions (sixth forms / junior-colleges) within Belize. It is administered simultaneously across the nation once per year. Like the CXCs, students pay to sit this exam.

Sixth grade. The Belize Junior Achievement Test (BJAT) is intended for all students in sixth grade. It is not offered simultaneously. BJAT is designed to inform and bears minimal negative consequences; it is low stakes.

Eighth grade. The Primary School Examinations (PSE) is also a paper-based exam. Items are based on the contents outlined in the national primary school curriculum. Four constructs are covered: English Language Competence, Math Competence, Science Competence, and Social Studies Competence. Each of the four content competencies is worth 100 points. The English Language Competence score is derived from three subtests (letter writing 20, composition 30, and comprehensive multiple choice items 50). The Math Competence score is derived from two subtests measuring math ability (multiple choice format 50 and student-generated responses 50). The Science and Social Studies are stand-alone tests with multiple choice formats.

PSE is administered on two separate days (about 4 weeks apart). High school facilities are used as testing centers and high school teachers invigilate the examinations under the auspices of the

Ministry of Education. To date, there have been very few instances of test-accommodations. The PSE is a high stakes test because one's composite score (averaged competencies) has direct impact on high school selection and admission. Some scholarship awards are also dependent on PSE scores. To date, published analyses of PSE results have been limited to descriptive statistics. Because the PSE carries such high stakes, validity of scores is very important. Invariance testing using structural equation modeling (SEM) techniques allows researchers to simultaneously estimate relationships among multiple variables for different groups such as gender and ethnicity (Motl et al., 2002). Structural equivalence, or invariance, concerns whether the theoretical structure of the instrument is the same for members of different groups (Byrne & Watkins, 2003).

In an unpublished SEM term paper, Usher-Tate and Anderson 2012 used scores from the English Language and Math Competence subtests of the 2010 PSE to conduct measurement invariance tests. There were 6,525 students represented in the dataset. For gender, the model tested operated the same for boys and girls. However, significant differences/variances were observed across language and school location categories, indicating a need for further investigation. On the other hand, Catholic managed institutions accounted for approximately half of the sample, but invariance testing showed insignificant difference. This indicates that whether the church-state partnership was Catholic or Non-Catholic, it made little difference in student achievement on the 2010 PSE English and Math. Future research with analyses using item level datasets will be useful.

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Division 5—Educational, Instructional and School Psychology



—Andrew Martin,
President, Division 5

In this Division, our interest is the application of psychology in educational settings. We examine how and why humans learn and achieve. We also we seek to maximize the effectiveness and quality of educational interventions through the development of scientific models. This encompasses related factors and processes such as motivation and engagement and the measurement and assessment of these. Educational, instructional and school psychology are scientific and evidence-based disciplines concerned with the development, evaluation, and application of principles and theories of human learning and achievement. As such, our discipline draws on knowledge across educational, medical, psychological, sociological and cognitive science fields.

Work by our members aims to help practitioners to make effective decisions about the best instructional strategies to meet the specific needs of their diverse learners. Researchers

and practitioners in our field contribute to a wide variety of specialties, such as instructional and curriculum design, organizational learning, classroom management, psycho-educational counseling, educational interventions - all aimed at achieving a better understanding of students and their learning.

Our Division serves as a central and effective platform for educational practitioners, researchers and scholars from different backgrounds and cultures to communicate and exchange their ideas and experiences in various educational, instructional and school psychology studies. It also encourages collaborations with researchers and practitioners in other Divisions of the Association – and beyond.

Currently, members in this division come from : Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Botswana, Brazil, Canada, China, Croatia, England, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Macau, Malaysia, Malta, Mexico, Moldova, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Spain, South Africa, Sweden, Switzerland, The Netherlands, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, Uruguay, USA.

I. Division Website

The Division 5 website is now accessible via, <http://www.iaapsy.org/divisions/division5>

Please take a look, and do get back to us with any feedback and ideas.

II. Showcasing Members' Research

On our website we are now showcasing Division 5 Members' recently published research.

Visit: <http://www.iaapsy.org/divisions/division5/memberresearch> and send us details of your latest published research, and we will showcase it on our website. It is a great opportunity to further disseminate your research and let others know what exciting work you are doing.

III. Advertise Employment Opportunities with us!

On our website we are now allowing Division 5 Members to post employment opportunities.

Visit: <http://www.iaapsy.org/divisions/division5/employment> and send us details of any employment opportunities you would like to advertise, and we will post it on our website. It is a great opportunity to get wider reach to potential employees.

IV. 2014 ICAP Conference PARIS: Division 5 Keynotes and Invited Symposia

Keynotes

At our Paris Conference, we were delighted and privileged to have the following exceptional Keynote Speakers from around the world:

Relational thinking and relational reasoning: tapping roots of human learning and development by Patricia Alexander (United States)

Student evaluations of university teaching: recommendations for policy and practice by Herbert Marsh (Australia)

A self-determination theory: perspective on pedagogical practices intended to enhance students' motivation by Frederic Guay (Canada)

Achievement emotions: functions, origins, and implications for educational practice by Reinhard Pekrun (Germany)

East meets West: Chinese students' academic achievement and motivational strategies by Kit-Tai Hau (Hong Kong)

How do school students navigate uncertainty and adversity? Exploring the roles of adaptability, academic buoyancy, and academic resilience by Andrew J. Martin (Australia)

Invited Symposia

Alongside our strong Keynote program, a series of outstanding Invited Symposia were presented:

The end of dyslexia? Convenor: Julian Elliot (UK)

Self-related beliefs and well-being in educational settings: advances in Asian research and perspectives Convenor: Gregory Arief D. Liem (Singapore)

The promises and perils of technology in educational contexts Convenor: Andrew Holliman (UK)

Interpersonal relationships in education: features of student-to-student, teacher-to-student and principal-to-teacher relationships, and programmes to improve relationships Convenor: Theo Wubbels (The Netherlands)

Intrapersonal approaches to research on student learning and well-being Convenor: Lars-Erik Malmberg (UK)

Diverse perspectives on teacher-student relationships Convenor: Robert Klassen (UK)

Nomological network of academic and general well-being: investigations of focal elements Convenor: Flaviu Hodis (New Zealand)

Teacher motivations: antecedents and consequences for teachers' and their students' adaptive functioning Convenor: Helen Watt (Australia)

The dark side of peer relationships: new frontiers of research on school violence Convenor: Benoit Galand (Belgium)

Socio-emotional learning: the relationship between academic and non-academic wellbeing in China Convenor: Kai Yu (CHINA)

Contemporary developments in the field of test and math anxiety: measurement, processes, outcomes and interventions Convenor: Dave Putwain (UK)

On some contributions to the teaching and learning of reading and spelling skills in Portuguese Convenor: Maria Regina Maluf (Brazil)

V. Future Conferences

Next International Congress of Psychology (ICP) Conference

31st International Congress of Psychology 24–29 July, 2016; Pacifico Yokohama, Yokohama, Japan (<http://www.icp2016.jp/index.html>)

Conferences and Meetings Posted by Division 5 Members

Eighth SELF Biennial International Conference: <http://www.self2015.uni-kiel.de/>

International Psychology Conference Alerts

International Union of Psychological Science: <http://www.iupsys.net/events>

International Psychology Conference Alerts: <http://www.conferencealerts.com/topic-listing?topic=Psychology>

America

American Educational Research Association (AERA) Annual Meeting, 16–20 April, 2015; Chicago, IL, USA <http://www.aera.net/EventsMeetings/AnnualMeeting/tabid/10208/Default.aspx>

America Society for Research in Child Development (SRCD) Biennial Meeting 19–21 March, 2015; Philadelphia, PA, USA (www.srcd.org)

Biennial Meeting of the Society for Research in Child Development (SRCD) 19–21 March, 2015; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, USA (www.srcd.org)

76th Annual Convention of the Canadian Psychological Association 4–6 June, 2015; Ottawa, Ontario, Canada (<http://www.cpa.ca/convention/>)

123rd Annual Convention of the American Psychological Association 6–9 August, 2015; Toronto, Ontario, Canada (<http://www.ecp2015.eu><http://www.apa.org/convention>)

77th Annual Convention of the Canadian Psychological Association 9–11 June, 2016; Victoria, British Columbia, Canada (<http://www.cpa.ca/convention/>)

Europe

International Convention on Psychological Science 12–14 March, 2015; Amsterdam, The Netherlands (<http://www.psychologicalscience.org/index.php/convention/icps>)

14th European Congress of Psychology (ECP 2015) 7–10 July, 2015; Milan, Italy (<http://www.ecp2015.eu>)

VI. Education-related United Nations Reports

UNESCO Publications <http://www.unesco.org/new/en/unesco/resources/publications/>

UNESCO 2015 Report “Girls and Women in Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics in Asia” Link on UNESCO homepage <http://en.unesco.org/>

UNESCO 2015 Report “Empowering Adolescent Girls and Young Women Through Education” Link on <http://www.unesco.org/library/newbooks/newtitle2.html>

UNESCO 2015 Report “A Guide for Gender Equality in Teacher Education Policy and Practices” Link on <http://www.unesco.org/library/newbooks/newtitle1.html>

UNESCO 2014 Report “UNESCO Education Strategy 2014–2021”. Link on <http://unesdoc.unesco.org>

VII. What Works

Best Evidence Encyclopaedia - Johns Hopkins University source of reviews for teachers, executives, researchers, policy makers for elementary and middle school:
<http://www.bestevidence.org/index.cfm>

Best Evidence Magazine: <http://www.bestevidence.org/better/index.htm>

What Works Clearinghouse Home: <http://ies.ed.gov/ncee/wwc/>

What Works Practice Guides: <http://ies.ed.gov/ncee/wwc/publications/practiceguides/>

Social Programs that Work: <http://evidencebasedprograms.org/wordpress/>

VIII. Public Databases

Harvard Graduate School of Education Dataset Links <http://gseacademic.harvard.edu/~willetjo/nces.htm>

Johns Hopkins University Database and Dataset Links <http://guides.library.jhu.edu/content.php?pid=16418&sid=114587>

American Psychological Association Dataset Links <http://www.apa.org/research/responsible/data-links.aspx>

IX. Division 5 Board Members 2014–2018

President

Andrew Martin

School of Education, University of New South Wales

email: andrew.martin@unsw.edu.au

President Elect

Fred Guay

Department des fondements et pratiques en éducation, Laval University, Quebec, Canada

email: Frederic.Guay@fse.ulaval.ca

Past President

Kit-Tai Hau

Department of Educational Psychology, Chinese University of Hong Kong email: kt

Division 8—Health Psychology



–Barbara Mullen,
Secretary,
Division 8

The members of the Division of Health psychology actively took part in the 12th Annual Scientific meeting of the Australasian Society for Behavioural and Health Medicine entitled “Addressing Barriers to Health outcomes for people and populations” which took place from Wednesday 11th to Friday 13th February, 2015. Barbara Mullen was the Local Organizing Committee Chair. Aleksandra Luszczynska presented on “Child’s and parental perceptions of health promotion programs and facilities, weight-related behaviors, and body fat: a longitudinal study in child-parent dyads”. Martin Hagger presented “Interpersonal style should be included in taxonomies of behaviour change techniques”. All three chaired sessions and were judges for the early career presentation prize.

Aleksandra Luszczynska was invited to deliver the keynote address at the 10th Biannual Polish Health Psychology Conference (Gdansk, Poland). She presented on “Good practices in developing health behavior change interventions”.

Sonia Lippke received a grant from a local pension insurance company, the Deutsche Rentenversicherung Oldenburg Bremen (DRV OL-HB) for conducting the study “Prevention of reduced working ability with an Expert System with telephone, motivational interviews supporting self-management” (EXPERIS). Health behavior is a central element in maintaining or recovering workability and long-term rehabilitation outcomes. Therefore, the researches at Jacobs University evaluate this over a 12-month follow-up.

Rik Crutzen is organizing a Workshop at the 14th International Society for Behavioral Nutrition and Physical Activity meeting, Edinburgh, United Kingdom (2015, June 3-6). The workshop is entitled Murphy’s law and other reasons why things go wrong in intervention studies.

Barbara Mullan was invited to provide a Guest editorial for a special issue of the British Food Journal, Volume 117, Issue 3 entitled Food beliefs, attitudes and perceptions. Her editorial was “Consumer food cognitions: the role of beliefs, attitudes, perceptions and intentions in understanding food purchasing and related behaviours”

Below are a sample of some of the excellent new publications from our members:

- Barz, M., Parschau, L., Warner, L.M., Lange, D., Fleig, L., Knoll, N., & Schwarzer, R. (2014). Planning and preparatory actions facilitate physical activity maintenance. *Psychology in Sport and Exercise*, 15 (5), 516–520. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.psychsport.2014.05.002>
- Berli, C., Ochsner, S., Stadler, G., Knoll, N., Hornung, R., & Scholz, U. (in press). Volitional processes and daily smoking: Examining inter- and intraindividual associations around a quit attempt. *Journal of Behavioral Medicine*. doi:10.1007/s10865-014-9598-x
- Black, N., & Mullan, B. (2015). An Intervention to Decrease Heavy Episodic Drinking in College Students: The Effect of Executive Function Training. *Journal of American College Health* DOI: 10.1080/07448481.2014.990969
- Blecharz, J., Luszczynska, A., Tenenbaum, G., Scholz, U., & Cieslak, R. (2014). Self-efficacy moderates but collective efficacy mediates between motivational climate and athletes’ well-being. *Applied Psychology: Health and Well-Being*, 6, 280–299. Doi:10.1111/aphw.12028
- Crutzen, R. & Ruiter, R.A.C. (in press). Interest in behaviour change interventions: a conceptual model. *The European Health Psychologist*.
- Crutzen, R., Viechtbauer, W., Spigt, M., & Kotz, D. (2015). Differential attrition in health behaviour change trials: a systematic review and meta-analysis. *Psychology & Health*, 30, 122–134.
- Dawson, L., Mullan, B., & Sainsbury, Kirby. (2015). Using the Theory of Planned Behaviour to measure motivation for recovery in anorexia nervosa. *Appetite*, 84, 309–315.
- Fleig, L., Kerschreiter, R., Schwarzer, R., Pomp, S., & Lippke, S. (2014). “Sticking to a healthy diet is easier for me when I exercise regularly”: Cognitive transfer between physical exercise and healthy nutrition. *Psychology & Health*, 29(12), 1361–1372.
- Godinho, C., Alvarez, M. J., Lima, M. L., & Schwarzer, R. (2014). Will is Not Enough: Coping Planning and Action Control as Mediators in the Prediction of Fruit and Vegetable Intake. *British Journal of Health Psychology*. 19 (4) pp. 856–870 . DOI:10.1111/bjhp.12084
- Horodyska, K., Luszczynska, A., van den Berg, M., Hendriksen, M., Roos, G., de Bourdeaudhuij, I., & Brug, J. (2015). Good practice characteristics of diet and physical activity interventions and policies: an umbrella review. *BMC Public Health* 15, 19. Doi:10.1186/s12889-015-1354-9

- Lippke, S. (2014). Modelling and Supporting Complex Behavior Change related to Obesity and Diabetes Prevention and Management with the Compensatory Carry-Over Action Model. *Journal of Diabetes & Obesity, 1*(2), 1–5. (PDF)
- Luescher, J., Stadler, G., Ochsner, S., Rackow, P., Knoll, N., Hornung, R., & Scholz, U. (in press). Daily Negative Affect and Smoking after a Self-Set Quit Attempt: The Role of Invisible Social Support in a Daily Diary Study. *British Journal of Health Psychology*. Doi:10.1111/bjhp.12135
- Parschau, L., Fleig, L., Warner, L. M., Pomp, S., Barz, M., Knoll, N., Schwarzer, R., & Lippke, S. (2014). Positive exercise experience facilitates behavior change via self-efficacy. *Health Education & Behavior, 41*(4), 414–422.
- Scholz, U., & Berli, C. (2014). A Dyadic Action Control Trial in Overweight and Obese Couples (DYACTIC). *BMC Public Health, 14*, 1321. doi:10.1186/1471-2458-14-1321
- Schwarzer, R., Antoniuk, A., & Gholami, M. (2015). A brief intervention changing oral self-care, self-efficacy, and self-monitoring. *British Journal of Health Psychology, 20*, 56–67. DOI: 10.1111/bjhp.12091
- Shoji, K., Bock, J., Cieslak, R., Zukowska, K., Luszczynska, A., & Benight, C. C. (2014). Cultivating secondary traumatic growth among healthcare workers: The role of social support and self-efficacy. *Journal of Clinical Psychology, 70*, 831–846. Doi:10.1002/jclp.22070
- Swanson, R., Allom, V., & Mullan, B. (2015). New Media Interventions and Sexual Health Behaviours - Meta-analysis and systematic review. *Sexually transmitted infections, 91*, 14–20
- Vestjens, L., Kempen, G.I.J.M., Crutzen, R., Kok, G., & Zijlstra, G.A. (in press). Promising behavior change techniques in a multicomponent intervention to reduce concerns about falls in old age: a Delphi study. *Health Education Research*.

Division 9—Economic Psychology

From the President's Desk



–David Leiser,
President, Division 9

Dear Friends,

This is my first note as President of our Division, and I want to thank you for the trust you have given me. I will do my best to promote the aims of our Division and to help any of you with any project members would like to promote through IAAP. IAAP has significant resources intended to promote our work and we should strive to put them to good use.

I would like to seize this opportunity to warmly congratulate Christine Roland-Levy for winning the election and becoming the President-Elect of IAAP. I have known Christine for many years, and I am a great admirer of her administrative skills, which many of you were able to appreciate at the Paris ICAP this summer. Christine is a long-time member and promoter of our division, and we are all very proud of her achievement which also shines a bright light on Economic Psychology.

This is an exciting time to study Economic Psychology. Over the past few years, the importance of psychology for understanding economic behavior has increased and has done so in two waves. The first involved academic economists. Most departments of economics now count behavioral economists, and their contributions to the field have been recognized by a series of Nobel Prize laureates. Journalists too have come to see the relevance of psychology. Members of our division are now routinely invited to participate in debates or to give interviews while the public has found a striking interest in our field. This is, of course, gratifying.

The second wave is even more important. In many countries, the administration is now open to hear what we might contribute. For the first time, we are in a position to exercise influence on policy on any number of economic issues: from consumer pricing to retirement planning; from analyzing the roots of consumer sentiment and encouraging financial literacy leading to enhanced tax compliance.

We can and do offer advice based on our knowledge, and we indicate how to acquire the required knowledge based on the methodologies we have developed. This influence entails responsibility. It is our duty to contribute wherever we can and to make sure our knowledge is reliable and sound. I would like to encourage all our members to try and be relevant, to create bridges to the press, and to forge links with your country's administration and consumer advocacy groups. May we handle this coming of age wisely and responsibly.

Very best wishes for a productive year,



David Leiser

News from Division 9

Changes in the Division 9 Board. David Leiser from Ben Gurion University in Israel has been elected the new Division 9 President. Tomasz Zaleskiewicz from the University of Social Sciences and Humanities in Poland has been elected the new President-Elect. The Past President is Erich Kirchler from the University of Vienna in Austria. On behalf of all Division members we would like to thank Erich Kirchler for his engagement in the development of the Division of Economic Psychology.

Division 9 at the XXVI Congress of Applied Psychology. The Division of Economic Psychology was very active during the recent IAAP Congress in Paris. Division 9 sessions were organized jointly with the International Association for Research in Economic Psychology. The Divisional Program consisted of five invited talks, seven symposia, seventeen paper sessions and seven poster sessions. Papers and posters were related to such topics as the psychology of money, unemployment, decision making under risk, cooperation and competition, perception of the financial crisis, economic socialization, consumer behavior, entrepreneurship. Ernst Fehr from the University of Zurich delivered the Kahneman Lecture. Professor Fehr reviewed his recent research in neuro-economics. Other plenary talks were presented by David Leiser (lay people understanding and perception of macroeconomic concepts), Tomasz Zaleskiewicz (experiments showing psychological consequences of money), Erik Hoelzl (psychological factors related to taking and repaying credits), Luigi Mittone (research in experimental economics) and Erich Kirchler (psychological aspects of taxes).

Future conferences in economic psychology. The next conference of the International Association for Research in Economic Psychology will be held this year in Sibiu, Romania (September 3–6). It is the joint conference with the Society for Advancement in Behavioral Economics (SABE). Professor Paul Dolan from The London School of Economics and Political Science will deliver the Kahneman lecture, while Professor Amnon Rapoport from the University of Arizona will deliver the Herbert Simon lecture. As usual, IAAP Division 9 members are engaged in organizing this conference as members of the scientific committee, reviewers, or authors of papers. More information can be found on the IAREP web site: <http://www.iarep.org>

Publishing. We are active in publishing our papers in different journals. Past Division 9 President, Erich Kirchler, is Editor-in-Chief of the Journal of Economic Psychology. The Journal is the main outlet for publications of topics investigated by members of Division 9.

Tomasz Zaleskiewicz, President-Elect, Division 9

Division 13—Traffic and Transportation Psychology



*–Lisa Dorn, President,
Division 13*

Lisa Dorn is Reader in Driver Behaviour at Cranfield University, UK. After obtaining her Ph.D. from Aston University (1992), she has held post-doc positions at Leicester and Birmingham Universities and a senior academic position at DeMontfort University. Lisa has over 25 years' experience in Traffic Psychology and has conducted research on driver behaviour and education with a particular focus on work related road risk and methodology in traffic safety research. She has been involved in the development and delivery of postgraduate and CPD courses in road safety and traffic psychology since 2003, establishing the MSc in Driver Behaviour and Education at Cranfield University. In 2004 and 2009 Lisa received the International Prince Michael Award for Road Safety for her work to improve bus driver safety and the education of young traffic offenders. She was awarded the Knowledge Transfer Programme's 'Best Application of Social or Management Science' in 2008. Lisa hosts the International Conference on Driver Behaviour and Training and is a Series Editor of the 'Human Factors in Road and Rail Safety' book series published by Ashgate. She will be President of Division 13 from 2014–2018.

Division 13 News

I am honoured to take up the position of President of the Division building on the excellent work of Past-Presidents Professor Gerald Matthews and Professor Ian Glendon who were instrumental in ensuring that the Division thrived during their stewardships. As the new President, I am keen to develop our membership and I was particularly delighted with the attendance of Division 13 members at ICAP2014 in Paris and the wide range of topics they covered. They demonstrated major growing strands of research activity across many countries suggesting that our discipline is contributing evidence to important questions in our field. As members, we can each encourage our colleagues to join the Division and be part of a growing network of academics in Traffic and Transportation Psychology.

As a Division, we are very much looking forward to the forthcoming Sixth International Conference on Traffic and Transport Psychology (ICTTP6) to be held in Brisbane, Australia, 2-5 August 2016 and would encourage your participation. The inaugural ICTTP in 1996 was held in Valencia, Spain, with subsequent conferences hosted in Berne, Switzerland (2000), Nottingham, UK (2004), Washington, USA (2008) and the Netherlands (2012). With a theme of "Taking Traffic and Transport Psychology to the World", the 2016 conference will feature a strong program of keynote speakers, oral and poster presentations, workshops and symposia. The objective of the ICTTP2016 is to facilitate interaction among all people working in the field of traffic and transport psychology, with a special emphasis on building collaborative links between early and more experienced researchers. The format is a research and practice oriented conference with plenty of opportunities for engagement, networking, communication and learning. Abstract submissions are open soon. For more information visit <http://ictp2016.com/>

To ensure continuity and for ICTTP to remain a permanent feature of our activities, a call to bid for the hosting of ICTTP7 in 2020 was sent to all Division 13 members last month. Evaluation of bids for ICTTP7 will be conducted by a joint committee representing Division 13 and the ICTTP6

Organizing Committee. Bids should be submitted by email to me at l.dorn@cranfield.ac.uk by April 30th, 2016. We hope to announce the winning bid at ICTTP6 in Australia.

Finally, I hope to hear from members about their views on the contributions that the Division can make to our discipline and invite you to follow our activities at <http://www.iaapsy.org/division13/>. Here you can also find contact details for our other executive committee members: Kazumi Renge (President-Elect) and regional representatives Rémi Kouabenan (Africa), Bryan Porter (North America), Tony Machin (Australasia), and Mark Sullman (Europe).

Lisa Dorn, President, Division 13

Division 14—Applied Cognitive Psychology



*—José J. Cañas,
President, Division 14*

Our Division organized a Spring School in Paris in May, 2013 (<http://www.lutin-userlab.fr/site/conferences/>). The School was organized by Thierry Baccino (France), José J. Cañas (Spain) and Boris M. Velichkovsky (Germany). Its scope was to expose young psychologists worldwide to lectures on the most relevant topics of applied cognitive research. These lectures were given by six guest experts on these topics. In recent years, interdisciplinary cognitive research has gained tremendous importance not only for solving enduring scientific problems but also for fostering progress in a number of applied domains such as human-computer interface technology, medicine, and education. The School covered the main trends of this new development. Leading experts from around the world gave state-of-the-art lectures on topics as diverse as cognitive interface technology, optimization of financial decisions, applied stress research, cognitive neuropsychology and neuropsychiatry. Theoretical presentations were accompanied by in-depth analysis of practical applications, including measurement and data analysis procedures. The renowned speakers were available for extensive discussion of individual projects of all participants in the School.

Future plans

Now, our intention is to go on and to organize an Autumn School at the University of Granada sometime in the fall of 2015. As in our first School held in Paris in April 2013 (<http://www.lutin-userlab.fr/site/conferences/>), we want to offer young researchers in our area of knowledge the opportunity to attend lectures taught by senior researchers in cognitive psychology applications. In this second school the topic will be “Using On-line Cognitive Techniques for Field Applications”. The school will be jointly organized by Thierry Baccino and José Cañas, Vice President and President of Division 14 respectively.

We have already contacted potential researchers that we would like to invite. Following is the list of those who have already agreed to come to our School:

Frédéric Dehais	Institut Supérieur de l'Aéronautique et de l'Espace, Toulouse
Simon Liversedge	University of Southampton · Faculty of Social and Human Sciences
Boris Velichkovsky	University of Dresden
Juan Verdejo	University of Granada
José J. Cañas	University of Granada
Thierry Baccino	University of Paris VIII
Oliver Le Meur	University of Rennes 1 (France)
Leandro L. Di Stasi	University of Granada

The School will be announced this spring in a web page that we are constructing for that purpose. We expect to repeat the success we had in Paris in 2014.

José J. Cañas, President, Division 14

Division 17—Professional Practice

A recent article in *Foreign Affairs*, entitled *Darkness invisible: the hidden global costs of mental illness* (Jan-Feb 2015), highlights the massive hidden costs to society of mental illness – both economically and in terms of social capital. Quoting evidence from the 2010 Harvard University Global Burden of Disease study, the authors state that: “non-communicable diseases such as heart disease and diabetes, now pose a greater risk than contagious diseases. . .causing 63% of all deaths around the world”. These lifestyle-related diseases are estimated to grow between 2010 and 2030, reducing global GDP by \$46.7 trillion. As indicated in a recent edition of the *Medical Journal of Australia* (Leeder, Stephen: mja.com.au; doi:10.5694/mja15.c0302) the greatest surprise amongst the described trends is that the most significant burden during these years will be incurred by mental disorders. These will account for more than a third of the global economic burden of non-communicable diseases, estimated to rise to \$6 trillion (in constant expenditure) by 2030 – “greater than heart disease, and cancer, diabetes and respiratory diseases combined.”

The *Foreign Affairs* article goes on to state that these disturbing findings have yet to have an impact on public health policy, largely because of the continued bias and stigma against mental disorders being a legitimate area of population health expenditure. However, as professional practitioners, we need to be responsive to these economic trends and complex societal needs, proposing appropriate solutions that work at the population level. Population health statistics provide clues as to where our energies are best directed within our communities.

It is with this in mind that the Division 17: Professional Practice is focusing on Primary Mental Health Care as a target and how we as psychologists can contribute to this fast-growing priority area. We are concerned about the need to break down our traditional silos of practice to ensure that the profession of psychology is contributing appropriately to the public health needs of each of our countries – within a “growing epidemic” of mental illness and its impact on general health and well-being. Our models of care must respond accordingly, focusing on early intervention and prevention, meeting patients where they most frequently help-seek, and ensuring the provision of evidence-based treatments for them “in situ”. Primary Care Psychology represents this priority.

The IAAP Division 17 is continuing to present international symposia to facilitate the support and growth of Primary Care Psychology. We are presenting on “*Primary Care Psychology – Latest developments in integrated care: An International Perspective*” with a group of practitioners from the USA, Canada, Norway, the UK and Australia at the European Congress of Psychology in Milan in July, 2015. The aim is to enhance ways of thinking about optimal models of service delivery and how we can play a central role in this.

To facilitate international focus on these issues, Dr. Barry Anton, the 2015 President of the American Psychological Association, is convening a “Summit on Global Approaches to Integrated Health Care: Translating Science and Best Practices into Patient Centered Healthcare Delivery” in November 2015 in Washington, DC. Dr. Anton’s Summit will bring together over 100 thought leaders from around the world to advance systems-level change and build the knowledge base about healthcare systems.

Given the need for informed policy development, psychology as a profession needs to have effective input to policy formulation and sustainable access to policy makers.

We welcome all those IAAP members who want to pursue and assist with this goal. If you are interested to join our Primary Care Psychology Interest Group, focused on facilitating this work internationally, please send your EOIs (Expression of Interest) to either of the email addresses below the references.

References:

- Leeder, Stephen: MJA 202 (4) 2 March 2015, 161–162; doi:10.5694/mja15.c0302
- Insel, Thomas R.; Collins, Pamela Y.; and Hyman, Steven E.: Darkness Invisible, The Hidden Global Costs of Mental Illness; Foreign Affairs, Jan/Feb 2015



–James H. Bray

James H. Bray, Ph.D. President: Division of Professional Practice (Div. 17)

Baylor College of Medicine, Houston, Texas USA

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–Robyn Vines

Robyn Vines, President-Elect: Division of Professional Practice (Div. 17)

BA (Hons), MSc, PhD, FAPS, FIAAP, GAICD

Medical School (Bathurst Rural Clinical School), University of Western Sydney

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Division 18—History of Applied Psychology

The History of Psychology in Latin and Iberoamerica



–Ana Maria Jacó-Vilela

Universitas Psychologica is publishing a special issue on the History of Psychology, available at <http://revistas.javeriana.edu.co/sitio/psicologica/scs/tabla.php?id=546>. Its proposal is justified by three interrelated contexts: a) first, there is an increasing consolidation of international psychology journals in Latin America; b) this process reflects the growth of the history of psychology’s research during the last half century. Until the 1960s, the history of psychology played an anecdotal role in academic circles. From the theories of the “great men” to the *new history of psychology*, there has been a great professionalization process in the last decades, that can be critically reviewed (Lovett, 2006); c) finally, there has been a strengthening of Latin-Ibero-

America history of psychology as a whole. In fact, one of the features of the *new history of psychology* consolidation process has been the promotion of *polycentric studies* (Brock, 2014). In most of

these countries, there has been not only a quantitative growth, but history of psychology research participants of different theoretical and methodological approaches and developments as well.

In this context, there was a significant increase of scientific meetings in Argentina, Brazil, Chile and Peru, among other countries, which brought about regional questions, histories and trends. Besides these, the constitution of the *Red Iberoamericana de Investigadores en Historia de la Psicología (Iberoamerican Network of Researchers on the History of Psychology)* has strengthened and promoted transnational contributions throughout the region.

Thus, this special issue is an eloquent testimony to the increased interest in social and historical reflection by countries far from mainstream psychology and the core circulation of sciences. Combining a systematic collection of primary sources with research discipline, this issue presents different approaches that show the emergence of a multiplicity of professional practices and institutional spaces developed over the years in different geographical and cultural contexts.

To enable such diversity, the selected articles present a broad set of thoughts about negotiation, circulation and appropriation of ideas and practices that faces, with its nuances, documentary rigidity and traditional historiography's stability. Undoubtedly, this perspective expanded thematic and temporal frames in this issue, for it is not restricted to the history of psychology in the limited field of epistemology or factual description of psychological schools only, as tradition frequently proposed.

Thus, we might ask: what's the point of writing a history of psychological knowledge in countries as the Iberoamerican or even African ones? Is there a history of the psychology of these countries or in these countries? The first answer is related to the idea that traditional historiography on the history of psychology operated silencing history from outside the core of scientific production's archives. It would be up to countries outside of this axis not only to demonstrate their insertion in the scientific field, but also to deconstruct the frontiers of knowledge in a direction of a transnational or global history of psychological sciences. Second, because, while deconstructing tradition's archives, this special issue introduces new tracks and features, previously invisible networks and archives. Therefore, it constitutes a vast source of new information - names, institutions, theories and techniques, and especially, local differences of reception, integration and dissemination of psychological knowledge. All these provide valuable material for the historian of Psychology. Third, and above all, the special issue is interesting also for professionals who work with Psychology, or for whom is simply interested in the practices they generate. In fact, in this case, this issue may represent an invitation to revisit the status of *truth* and *universality* of scientific concepts, as well as an invitation to think about the complex relationships between techniques, technologies and social practices associated to them.

For this special issue, as testimony of the consolidation of the history of psychology in Latin and Iberoamerica, contributions were received from eight different countries: Argentina (16), Spain (14), Brazil (12), Chile (3) Colombia (3), Peru (2) Paraguay (1) and even a paper from South Africa, a country outside of our region.

Works were assessed by double refereed, with the participation of 80 peer reviewers from different countries, Argentina (24), Brazil (21) Canada (1) Chile (1) Colombia (4), Cuba (1), Spain (18), United States (2), England (1) Mexico (4), Paraguay (1) Peru (1) Cuba (1) and South Africa (1). It is also important to note that many of these colleagues were kind enough to evaluate more than one article, a generous contribution that also testifies to the recognition of the importance of this special issue.

Besides, one of the trends in contemporary research, collaborative publishing, is also present in this number of *Universitas Psychologica*. As an example of the close articulation of *Iberoamerican Network of Researchers on the History of Psychology* (*Red Iberoamericana de Investigadores en Historia de la Psicología*) members, three articles are the result of international cooperation: one, written by authors from Chile and Argentina, and two by authors from Argentina and Brazil.

We believe that the 32 articles published here represent various significant areas of current research in the historiography of psychology, namely: a) New trends in the analysis of the regional local history, in which the notion of international networks emphasizes the idea of circulation, appropriation and scientific exchanges; b) History of concepts: between theories and their appropriations; c) History of practices and representations; and d) History of the psychologization of family and gender. The Guest Editors, Cristiana Facchinetti (Fundação Oswaldo Cruz, Brasil), Ana Maria Talak (Universidad Nacional de La Plata, Argentina), Ana Maria Jacó-Vilela (Universidade do Estado do Rio de Janeiro, Brasil) and Hugo Klappenbach (Universidad Nacional de San Luis - CONICET, Argentina), invite you to access this number and know a little of the rich history of Latin, Iberian and African Psychology.

Ana Maria Jacó-Vilela, President-Elect, Division 18

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Tribute to Tom Oakland



–Thomas Oakland
(1939–2015)

Thomas D. Oakland, PhD, ABPP, died on March 4, 2015 under tragic circumstances. Very generous during his whole life, he apparently died as a Good Samaritan being killed by the man he was helping. Professor Emeritus from the University of Florida, he was very active until his last day. He was serving as Past President of IAAP's Division 2 at the time of his untimely death. He is probably best known for his scholarly work, teaching and service to the profession of school psychology. He served as president of the International School Psychology Association, International Test Commission, APA Division 16 (School Psychology), and IAAP Division 2 (Psychological Assessment and Evaluation). He was also a globe-trotter and worked in more

than three dozen countries related to issues associated with child development, assessment and intervention, professionalism, cultural diversity, international issues in psychology, school psychology and clinical neuropsychology. He was involved in the development and dissemination of school

psychology, not only as a very high stature professional, but also as man concerned with the development and happiness of others. His generosity of spirit and his joie de vivre were apparent to all who knew him.

Tom earned masters and doctoral degrees at the University of Indiana after two years teaching elementary and middle school social studies, science, and reading. He served as a faculty member in school and educational psychology at both the University of Texas-Austin (27 years) and the University of Florida (15 years), where he was Professor Emeritus at the time of his demise. He served as departmental chair at both universities. He received the University of Florida's Senior Faculty Distinguished International Educator of the Year Award in 2004. In 2004 he was also designated as University of Florida Research Foundation Professor, a highly prestigious title. Within the College of Education at the University of Florida, Tom was honored by their 2006 Lifetime Achievement Award and their 2007 award for doctoral student mentoring and dissertation advisement.

It would be difficult to find anyone whose service to psychology was more international than Tom's. He served as a Fulbright Scholar in Brazil and a visiting professor at the universities of Auckland, Brazilia, and Calgary as well as the Lamar University in Gaza. He has directed numerous international conferences. He held titles of honorary professor of psychology at the University of Hong Kong and honorary professor of psychology at the Iberoamerican University in San Jose, Costa Rica and as Professor Emeritus, Universidade Lusíada do Porto, Portugal.

Tom received the Legends Award from the National Association of School Psychologists, the Distinguished Service Award from the International School Psychology Association, a lifetime service award from the International Test Commission, and the Division 16 Distinguished Service and Senior Scientist awards. His impact on the International Test Commission is immeasurable; he served on its governance body for more than 30 years and brought in literally scores of individuals and dozens of countries.

His scholarly productivity included 17 books and monographs, more than 100 chapters and entries, approximately 250 refereed journal articles, and more than 500 papers or workshops presented nationally or internationally (in approximately four dozen countries), and at least 10 published tests. His research served and his tests were built primarily to improve the lives of children. He was an editorial board member on more than 20 scholarly journals and continued this yeoman work and his scholarly endeavors well into his retirement. He mentored dozens of young professionals around the world and took great paternal and maternal joy in so doing. In dealing with American graduate students, he fostered a global worldview rather than one limited to a particular state or country. Tom was very concerned with the dissemination of psychology within developing countries. He was very active in the Advanced Research Training Seminars, ARTS, organized jointly by the International Association of Applied Psychology (IAAP) and the International Union of Psychological Science (IUPsyS). One of the authors of this memorial, Jacques, was involved in several of these capacity-building workshops intended particularly for scholars from low income countries where psychology is not well developed.

As noted above, Tom's greatest contribution, and our greatest loss, may be found in the hundreds of lives he touched personally as a teacher, mentor, advisor and friend. Tom was beloved by the students he taught and colleagues alike. He instilled professionalism, conscience, and dedication in all with whom he worked. He continued to mentor many former students and colleagues throughout

their careers. “He is remembered by students and colleagues alike as generous, kind, thoughtful, and insightful; an outstanding school psychologist, father, and human being who gave his time and attention selflessly. Many credit him with helping to set their path as professionals, and in doing so, with helping to improve the lives of children and youth served by school psychologists throughout the world” (NASP, 2015).

To demonstrate how others felt about Professor Oakland and the humanity he shared with them, we have provided some quotes taken from the open NASP website memorializing him.

- *Thank you. No matter if I express my feelings towards you in Portuguese, Spanish, or English, the underlying and core meaning is the same. I feel so incredibly blessed to know you as an educator, a psychologist, a seasoned researcher, a mentor, and most importantly to me, a friend.*
- *You have had such a deep, profound and positive impact on my life that I find my words to be limiting. . . . Thank you for being such a glorious force of nature, an ambassador of good will, a man for all the seasons, and a “wonderwall.” You were an angel amongst us mortals. I miss you dear friend, and please know I will love you forever.*
- *Tom stood out from other professors because of his genuine concern for international students. His sincerity and openness have made him the most popular professor among international students. . . . Most importantly, I pass on the compassion I received from him. I strongly believe that Tom’s love and generosity will survive through all the people whom he had inspired.*
- *He is also a caring father figure for all of our classmates. He connected with us in personally level, cares about our families and interpersonal relationship with others. Gradually we started to call him, Papa Tom.*
- *Father Tom was so kind and I will never forget the professional ethics he taught me and the personal traits which influenced my personal life. I used to share with Tom everything about my professional and personal life. . . . Tom, you have touched my life and I will never forget a word from your advices about how to lead my personal and professional life. I remember them every moment.*
- *My dear Papa, I am so proud of being your student. You are always so caring, nice and patient to us. The time when you taught us is the best time that I have in my life. Your insightful, caring and soft voice will be always in my heart. Your words always come up in my mind and give me energy.*
- *Papa, you are the best, kindest, influential, and most respectful teacher I have ever had in my life. Thanks for your patience with me. I will not forget your fatherly smile and your soft voice.*
- *I’m proud to be your student! Your heart-to-heart teaching has touched me so much! You will always be missed and remembered! Your spirit is with us! Thank you for bringing us your knowledge and giving us your heart! Thank you for treating us as your sons and daughters!*
- *Dr. Tom Oakland was more than a college professor. He was my mentor, advisor, and someone I was proud to call my friend. I would not be the person I am today without his influence in my life. He was instrumental in recruiting me to the University of Florida and always supported my academic career. I grew to love Tom’s passion for mentoring others and forming a special bond with those people whom he encountered. He truly valued family and during our last conversation a few weeks ago he commented on how proud he was of the support I have for my wife’s new career and the importance of family.*

- *Tom was a father figure to me especially since my father passed when I was in graduate school. Tom was always so thoughtful in his comments; if you received a compliment, you knew he meant it. And when he offered correction, he always focused on what you did well.*
- *Tom's contribution to the field of School Psychology and the lives of young people all over the world has been immense and his work will continue to influence the direction of education, psychology and the profession of School Psychology well in the future. He has had a profound influence on my work in School Psychology as he has done for countless others. Tom examined my doctoral thesis, created writing and publishing opportunities and provided detailed feedback on draft articles. He willingly wrote detailed and timely referees reports, irrespective of his workload, and connected me with people across the world so that we could exchange and advance knowledge and practices in psychology. His professional contribution cannot be separated from the personal. He was immensely kind, generous and considerate, always making sure that people were included and valued. He tied groups of people together, nationally and internationally. He made everyone who met him feel special.*

He is survived by his sons, David Oakland of Houston, Texas and Christopher Oakland of Austin, Texas.

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–Jacques Grégoire



–Kurt Geisinger

Psychology in Latin-America: Recent Developments and Coming Activities



–Jose M. Peiró,
Past President of IAAP

Psychology in Latin America is growing and experiencing important developments. In many countries, Psychology is well-established and the different facets of our scientific discipline and profession are well-developed. The teaching of Psychology is flourishing in a number of Latin American countries with well-established accreditation systems that aim to guarantee the quality of the teaching that educates new psychologists. Moreover, research is growing and the number of peer reviewed scientific Journals, included in international databases and rankings, are increasing. Moreover, the institutionalization of the profession, through Professional Associations (“usually named

in Spanish as Colegio Oficial de Psicólogos and in Portuguese “Ordem dos Psicólogos”), are also being consolidated in a number of countries. For more than a decade the Federation of Professional Psychologists’ Associations (FIAP) is playing an important coordination role and creates synergy for further development of the profession. It is important also to point out here the excellent contributions that for more than 50 years the Sociedad Interamericana de Psicología has made for the development and consolidation of Psychology in the region in many different areas and ways (e.g. the Interamerican Congresses of Psychology; the task forces and groups on different topics and areas, the Scientific Journal, Newsletter, etc.). Recently, the Guidelines for Psychology Education in Latin America have been developed in the framework of Tuning Ibero-America representing an important cooperative development in the region (http://www.tuningal.org/es/publicaciones/cat_view/48-publications-in-english-books)

In this context, I will refer to a number of developments that have taken place recently to show the vitality of the developments in the region. I had the opportunity to participate in some of those events and I am glad to briefly report on them to inform IAAP’s members. I will refer here to the First Latin American Congress for the Advancement of Psychological Science held in Buenos Aires, 15–18 October, 2014. The format of this Congress was really innovative and focused the debates on the following topics: 1) Public policies and psychological scientific research and professional practice; 2) Academic and scientific research in Psychology; 3) Communication aiming to disseminate the psychological knowledge to society; 4) the organization and institutionalization of psychology to strengthen our science and profession and 5) the education and training of psychologists to promote the competences that are strategic for the profession. During the congress, a Meeting of Presidents of National and International Associations was organized promoting the exchange and joint analysis of a number of relevant issues for the region. Representatives of national Associations from about 12 countries were present and also International Associations (IAAP & IUPsyS) and Regional ones (SIP and FIAP) were represented. During the meeting the following topics were analysed: 1) Psychological sciences and policy issues. 2) Public Interest and public policies: the role of Psychology. 3) Training and Education in Psychology in the region and 4) Professional practice and regulatory policies in the region. The exchange of views and the discussion were rich and stimulating and the work initiated there will continue in Lima (Perú) during the next Inter-American congress of Psychology organized by SIP (see below).

Recently, another interesting event has taken place in Ecuador. In this country, the University system is experiencing an important change, and the Network of Deans of Psychology Faculties was organized in Guayaquil (February, 22nd–23rd 2015) an International Forum on Epistemology, education and professional practice in Psychology. The forum was well attended and more than 25 Universities from the country participated in the event. Also a number of invited Psychology professors from different countries participated. The recent and upcoming developments in the education and professional practice in the country were analysed taking into account the input provided by the participants. Topics such as the epistemology of Psychology, the positioning of Psychology in the context of health and social sciences, the education of psychologists for professional practice and the strategies and policies to promote professional practice of the new graduates were the central topics of this forum.

Within the coming months two important events will take place, and they also deserve our attention. From the 12th till the 16th of July, the XXXV Interamerican Congress of Psychology will be held in Lima (Perú) (visit <http://sip2015.org>). The Congress aims to disseminate psychological research, intervention programs and other Psychological services in the Americas. It also aims to promote

networking and cooperation and to further support the development of Psychology in the host country. For years, IAAP and SIP have established an excellent cooperation to participate in their respective congresses (ICAP and IACP). This cooperation implies the organization of symposia, invited lectures and other activities of one association in the Congress of the other. We think that the next Inter-American Congress of Psychology in Lima will be an excellent opportunity for the Divisions of IAAP to promote symposia and to stimulate the participation of the IAAP members from the region. In this way mutual knowledge and cooperation among the members of both associations in each of the disciplines of psychology will increase and be enriched.

Finally, another important event will take place from the 5th to the 7th of September in Armenia, Colombia. I am referring now to the 1st Latin American Regional Congress of Psychology organized by the Colombian Colegio Oficial de Psicólogos and the Colombian Association of Faculties of Psychology (ASCOFAPSY). (<http://www.congresocolombianodepsicologia.com>). This regional conference is sponsored jointly by IUPSyS, IAAP and IACCP. The Conference will be organized with the Colombian Congress of Psychology, 2015. The theme of the Conference is “Advances and challenges for Latin American Psychology”. The aim of the conference is promoting capacity building in the region and also to promote the development and cooperation among the scientific and professional associations in the region. This is again a great opportunity for the IAAP Divisions to organize symposia and other events in the context of the Conference, especially promoting the participation of the members from the region.

I hope all this information is useful for the IAAP members to better understand and know the important developments of Psychology in Latin America and the contributions that Psychology in this part of the world can make to the development of Psychology in the global scene in cooperation with psychologists from other parts of the world.

From Wilson Lopez



–Wilson Lopez

As my philosophy is to share my published work with my professional community in order to allow them to discuss it, I’m sending some of the links where you can find some of them, which were done in collaboration with other authors. They are both researches and reflections. (Some of them are not available yet, but if you are interested, we can talk about it.)

My recent work with my colleagues Etienne Mullet and Claudia Pineda is the result of the research on the theories of the people of the city of Bogotá about drug control policies. This journal (*Social Indicators Research*) is, as you know, one of the most important benchmarks of social indicators in the world.

<http://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s11205-015-0908-7>

The second work in collaboration with Camilo Hurtado is a conceptual article about philosophical aspects of unique case research.

<http://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s12124-014-9290-2>

This is a chapter in “Psychosocial Approaches to Peace-Building in Colombia” a book edited by Professor Estella Sacipa one of the members of the group Social Ties and Cultures of Peace. It is the

result of researching my PHD at Santiago de Compostela University under the direction of Professor Dr. Jose Manuel Sabucedo, and it is about the role of the discourse in peacebuilding.

http://link.springer.com/chapter/10.1007/978-3-319-04549-8_8

This is the result of the first research about “Forgiving Perpetrators of Violence: Colombian People’s Positions”.

<http://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s11205-012-0146-1>

The following is about cooperation, a study led by Laura Elena Amaya that shows that it is very important to understand the emotional elements associated with cooperation.

<http://www.elsevier.es/es-revista-suma-psicologica-207-articulo-el-sesgo-negativista-su-repercusion-90371876>

This one is about a study of the cooperation of psychology in Latin America. This is a work in collaboration with Agnaldo Garcia from the Federal University Do Spirito Santo in Brazil and Cesar Acevedo from Javeriana University of Colombia.

<http://teps.cl/2014/cooperacion-en-las-ciencias-del-comportamiento-latinoamericanas-una-investigacion-documental>

This article is the result of sharing some reflections about the dynamics of academic communities in Latin America. It was led by Miguel Gallegos and his colleagues Ezequiel Benito and Martina Berra from Argentina.

http://www.scielo.cl/scielo.php?pid=S0718-69242014000300010&script=sci_abstract

This research done with my partners, Idaly Barreto and Lix Sanchez, is about the use of Twitter in the political culture in Colombia.

<http://journals.fcla.edu/ijp/article/view/82675>

I also share my recent editorials in the “Universitas Psychologica : Panamerican Journal of Psychology”

This editorial is about issues of plagiarism.

<http://revistas.javeriana.edu.co/sitio/psychologica/scs/articulo.php?id=12035>

This editorial is about the responsibility of the academic people in their work.

<http://revistas.javeriana.edu.co/sitio/psychologica/scs/articulo.php?id=10672&PHPSESSID=c99b2f812e7b8b6b2f69f61732164d82>

This is about the visibility of knowledge in Ibero-America.

<http://revistas.javeriana.edu.co/sitio/psychologica/scs/articulo.php?id=9083>

And finally, I share my recent article in mass media about peace.

<http://www.elespectador.com/noticias/paz/los-caminos-una-paz-sostenible-articulo-522845>

I hope not to bother you and that some of these texts could be the subject of dialogue.

—

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<http://edo.academia.edu/Wilsonlopezlopez>
https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Wilson_Lopez-Lopez
<http://revistas.javeriana.edu.co/sitio/psychologica/>

Google Scholar Citations
<http://psicologiacoopera.org/>
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www.fiapsi.org

Indian Association of Positive Psychology IAPP Life Time Achievement Award



Professor Jitendra Mohan, Professor Emeritus of Psychology, Panjab University, Chandigarh, India has received the Life Time Achievement Award from the Indian Association of Positive Psychology (IAPP) for his distinguished, remarkable and exemplary contribution to the discipline of Psychology. He is regarded as a living legend in Psychology for his exceptional dedication and commitment to the field. With his pioneering research work in the fields of personality, sports, health and positive psychology, Professor Mohan has set a bench mark and taken the discipline of Psychology to great heights.

Accomplished scholar, Professor Jitendra Mohan started teaching in 1965 at Chandigarh. Due to his extraordinary zeal and competence he became the Dean of the Faculty of Arts and then was nominated as Professor Emeritus of Psychology, Panjab University, Chandigarh, India. Internationally recognized, he has been a Visiting Professor in the U.K., Malaysia, Iran, Serbia and China.

He is a dedicated researcher, and he has published 26 books, 50 chapters and 300 research papers. He has also guided 80 Theses and completed 20 Sponsored Research Projects in Applied Psychology. He is the Editor-in-Chief of the Indian Journal of Psychology (established in 1926) and the Asian Journal of Psychology and Education. He is on the Editorial Board of 20 Academic Journals and has had research collaborations with International stalwarts in Psychology like H. J. Eysenck, Peter Merenda, Charles Spielberger, Paul Kline, Predrag K. Nikic and Alex Linley.

Visionary psychologist, Professor Jitendra Mohan, has held many positions of repute. He was the Founding President and Patron of the Sports Psychology Association of India, President of the Indian Academy of Applied Psychology, President of the Indian Psychological Association, Director of the Asian Centre for Excellence, Vice-President of the Asian South Pacific Association of Sports Psychology and Member of the Governing Council, Indian Council of Social Sciences Research

(ICSSR). Being on the Board of Directors of the International Society of Sport Psychology (1989-97) and the International Association of Applied Psychology (1996–2004 & 2006–2014), and continuous affiliation with the British Psychological Society and the American Psychological Association has culminated with his being elected as the President of the Asia Pacific Association of Psychology and International Society of Mental Training for Excellence.

Skillful orator. Prof. Mohan has delivered keynote addresses and presented papers at international conferences in the USA, the UK, Australia, Canada, France, Spain, Portugal, Greece, Iran, Sri Lanka, Pakistan, China, Malaysia, Thailand, Germany, Sweden, Nepal, Singapore and the Netherlands. He has conducted around 50 Training Programs and Workshops on Mental Training, Stress Management, Personality Development, and Excellence. He has conducted around 200 training programs and workshops in India.

Acclaimed academician. Professor Jitendra Mohan was awarded the Very First Life Time Achievement Award by the Indian Psychological Association in 2014, the Life Time Achievement Award by the Sports Psychology Association of India in 2003, the Life Time Contribution Award by the Indian Association of Sports Medicine in 2002, and the Indian Science Congress Association Award for contributions in Science and Technology, Jammu, in 2014. He has also received numerous awards from reputed organizations such as the Commonwealth Foundation, UNESCO, APA, the British Council, the Canadian Science Council, Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR), the Department of Science and Technology (DST) in India and the University Grants Commission (UGC) in India. He is a recipient of the UGC Emeritus Fellowship and the ICSSR National Fellowship.

The Indian Association of Positive Psychology values human strength, potentials, motives, capacities and virtues and strives to promote positive human functioning. Hence, the IAPP hereby confers the Life Time Achievement Award to Professor Jitendra Mohan, an inspirational Professor, prolific researcher, scholar of extraordinary insight and above all a communicator par excellence who epitomizes the tenets of Positive Psychology!

Prof. N.K. Chadha
President

Indian Association of Positive Psychology

Golden Jubilee Conference of the Australian Psychological Society



–Paul Martin,
Conference Chair

From 29th September to 2nd October, 2015, the Australian Psychological Society (APS) will hold its 50th Annual Conference at the Gold Coast. As the Conference is the Golden Jubilee Conference, every effort is being made to make it a very special event. The Conference theme is *Celebrating the past, looking toward the future*, as this anniversary event is seen as a ‘golden’ opportunity for reviewing the successes and failures of the past, and as a historical context for planning the future of psychology in Australia. The Conference will be held at the Gold Coast Convention and Exhibition Centre, a few hundred metres from the beautiful beaches of Broadbeach.



The Keynote Speakers are still being finalized, but Carlo DiClemente (University of Maryland) has agreed to deliver one of the Addresses. Many of you will know his work, particularly the Transtheoretical or Stages of Change Model that he developed with James Prochaska, which has had such a significant impact on understanding health behaviour change. DiClemente is on the list of 100 most cited psychologists, and received a Presidential Citation from the American Psychological Association last year in recognition of his scientific and clinical contributions.

Prominent Australian psychologists who are due to present Keynote and Invited Addresses include David Kavanagh (Queensland University of Technology), Colin MacLeod (University of Western Australia), John Hattie (University of Melbourne), Trang Thomas (RMIT University), and Mike Kyrios (Australian National University). We are planning to organise a videoconference with some of the most prominent psychologists from around the world. Peter Sheehan OA has provisionally agreed to moderate this special event. We are hoping that the new Premier of Queensland, the Honourable Anastacia Palaszczuk, will officially open the Conference.

The social program will also be special. The Conference Dinner will be held at the SkyPoint Observation Deck of the Q1 Resort and Spa, which is located in Surfers Paradise. The restaurant is on the 78th Floor, thus providing panoramic views of the Gold Coast beaches on the one hand and hinterland on the other. The theme for the Conference Dinner will be *Gold, Glitz and Glamour*.

The Gold Coast is home to many tourist attractions ranging from the magnificent beaches, national parks and rainforests, to man-made attractions such as Movie World, Dreamworld and wildlife sanctuaries. Brisbane is less than 100km to the north and is the closest major city to the Great Barrier Reef. South East Queensland has a wonderful climate and very friendly people.

So come and register for a great Conference and add a memorable holiday. More details are available on the APS website including a welcome video (<http://www.psychology.org.au/>).

Professor Paul Martin OAM, Conference Chair, Golden Jubilee Conference

Upcoming Conference

Announcing the 3rd World Conference on Excellence. It will be held from the 19th to the 23rd of October, 2015 at Chandigarh, India.

Website: www.wcecongress.com

Centenary of the Psychology Department, University of Calcutta, INDIA

The Department of Psychology, University of Calcutta, India was established in 1916.

It was due to the inspiration of Sir Ashutosh Mukherji, Vice Chancellor of Calcutta University, India. It was a great combination that the first university created the first department of Psychology along the lines provided by Professor Wilhelm Wundt of the University of Leipzig in Germany. Professor N.N.Sengupta was the first Head, and Professor G.S.Bose was the mentor.

To celebrate the historic event Professor Jitendra Mohan, a former member of the Board of Directors of IAAP, delivered a special lecture on CALCUTTA AND THE PURSUIT OF EXCELLENCE.

In addition to the academics of Calcutta, senior psychologists from all over participated.

Professor Hamida Begum from Bangladesh, Professor R.C.Tripathi, Professor Manas Kumar Mandal, Professor Janak Pande, Professor G. Msra and Professor Anand Prakash also made special presentations. Professor Nilanjana Sanyal, Professor Swaha, Professor

Jayanti Basu and Dr.Sonali De were the main organizers.

The presence of the academic Vice Chancellor and the Registrar of Calcutta University made it an official academic celebration of a great event in the history of the development of Psychology in Asia in the early part of the 20th Century. Teachers and students of psychology from all over Bengal participated with great enthusiasm.

The event has a special meaning in the history of the development of psychology in India and Asia.



-Jitendra Mohan

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The 2015 Winners of the American Psychological Association Division 52's Ursula Gielen Global Psychology Book Award

APA Division 52's (International Psychology) 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 recipients of this year's 2015 Award are Verónica Benet-Martínez, Catalan Institution for Research and Advanced Studies (ICREA) Professor in the Department of Political and Social Sciences at Universitat Pompeu Fabra, Barcelona, Spain, and Ying-Yi Hong, Professor at the Nanyang Business School of Nanyang Technological University, Singapore for their edited book *The Oxford Handbook of Multicultural Identity*. The volume presents a broadly conceived review of scholarly research on multicultural identities and their development. Honorable Mention for the 2015 Award is given to Robert N. Kraft, Professor of Cognitive Psychology at Otterbein University in Westerville, Ohio for his book *Violent Accounts: Understanding the Psychology of Perpetrators through South Africa's Truth and Reconciliation Commission*.

COMMENTARY: Lifespan of a Cult



—Robert F. Morgan

Werner said in a voice so soft only those of us in the first row could hear it: "Do NOT open your eyes yet. That could be dangerous!"

"Rollo May often said that both optimism and pessimism were classic mistakes and that only hope made sense. For example, the optimists see the glass as half full and the pessimists see the same glass as half empty. When it comes to the world today, it may be more realistic and still hopeful to see our glass as 10% full." (Morgan, 2012)

Jay dreamed of killing Werner Erhard. This upset him no end.

It was the spring of 1973. Jay, a large man in his thirties, had never hurt anybody. Fresh from his 10 year stay as a chronic mental patient in another state's mental hospital, he had come to San Francisco for a new start. A gentle man, he was overwhelmingly anxious around others, easily feeling hemmed in.

I met Jay when, as a new psychologist, I was observing how intake interviews were done at a San Francisco Mental Health Center devoted to "special" problems for clients not normally served by the regular agencies: typically criminal justice, sexual life style, and drug-related issues. There were three of us in a small interview room and Jay finally asked if one of us would leave. I said 'of course' and left, following which Jay insisted I be his therapist.

In our session one, Jay shared that he had come to San Francisco hoping to find an extended family and he had succeeded, joining a commune of congenial people. But one day they participated in an up and coming human potentials weekend workshop called "EST" led by a young charismatic former encyclopedia salesman named Werner Erhard. Jay was not allowed to go with them as EST

excluded former mental patients, reportedly for liability reasons. When Jay's communal family returned, they had changed. They dropped their jobs and responsibilities to join Werner's 'movement', along with 500 other San Franciscans who had taken EST. To Jay they seemed hypnotized or medicated. Worse, they began to ignore and even to shun Jay as somebody who just didn't have the "it" that the EST experience grads thought they had acquired. They asked Jay to find another place to live.

He had come to therapy for help in finding a new home but what he really wanted was to somehow protect and reclaim his former communal pre-EST family. He had dreams of killing this Werner, this "master hypnotist", and saw this desire of his as a scary urge to rid the world of a budding cancerous cult, possibly in time to save his friends. This was before the laws for mandatory reporting of possible harm from the client to self or others now found in many countries, but it was clear I needed to do some risk assessment.

Jay had come in voluntarily, had no history of violence, and was appalled at the idea of murdering anybody for any reason. I decided I would first help him ventilate his anger safely in counseling, find a new location to live, and take his 'Shadow' on myself: I therefore promised to investigate Werner and report back to him, but only if he in turn would promise to focus solely on his own progress, abandoning any intention to harm Werner or anybody else. He agreed to this therapeutic contract with relief.

By the second session he had found a room at the Jack Tar Hotel just within walking distance from our clinic. Soon Jay was volunteering at a charity he cared about and, by the end of the year, he had forgotten Werner and EST. He was now a paid part-time employee at his charity setting. In fact, he spent the rest of his awake time having so much fun (chess in the park, Tai Chi at sunrise) that at times I envied his lifestyle. Finally, after a few months of counseling, he had an opportunity to move into a collective setting with new non-EST roommates. Yet he hesitated to do so, still mildly intimidated by fear of failure in this transition.

Eventually it occurred to me to point out that the name of his hotel home, Jack Tar, spelled backwards sounded like 'Rat Cage'. This seemed to be a catalyst for Jay, who was a great believer in the symbolic power of words. The next day he made the jump to new quarters with success. His dreams of Werner were gone and, based on a follow up a year later, never came back, even after I had given him, as promised, my report. Now, as to that report.

I was a dean at the birth of the San Francisco campus of psychology's first free standing professional school, the California School of Professional Psychology. There I taught an advanced seminar for students finishing their doctorates in community/clinical psychology.

Meeting one night each week, we would invite a guest speaker. In the beginning Fall trimester, these were mostly famous psychotherapists. My students soon learned to ask them my rude question:

"How do you know you are successful?"

(Years before outcome-based accreditation or 'evidence-based' therapy; i.e. the good old days). Some guest dignitaries answered this with grace, a few even had decent client follow up procedures, but most were affronted. These invoked the Bad Restaurant defense:

"My patients never came back"

or the Holiday Season defense:

"They send me Christmas cards every year".

Once the Spring trimester began, my class seemed more interested in the self-help and human potentials field. Transpersonal and Humanistic Psychology were taking off as a Third Force in psychology. Many wise and valuable practitioners in this genre joined our seminar, some even to go on as part-time faculty.

One week, by student request, I agreed to schedule a moderately successful human potentials salesman named Alexander. He was a highly confident individual, even to the verge of bombastic. His presentation was of value, not so much in what he said, but in the opportunity we had to understand the presenter and his process with psychological clarity. As we approached the break time I went to get our speaker a cup of coffee, as I had done each week for guest speakers.

On my re-entry into the room, a student asked the Question:

“How do you know you’re successful, Mr. Alexander?”

He answered:

“By the immediate result!”

and, whirling in my direction, he pointed at me:

“I willed that man to bring me a cup of coffee!”

I never liked coffee much and still don’t but at that moment I drank his, saying

“And apparently you willed me to drink it.”

After the class was through laughing, Alexander good naturedly said he would ask his newly famous former student, Werner Erhard, to join us at a future seminar meeting. He said Werner was more a match for us than he was. He enthused:

“Young and full of energy, Werner has discovered all the best hard sales techniques you can find in Zen Buddhism.”

It was more than a month before Werner sat in my classroom. First he hired one of our graduate students as an assistant at his workshops. Then, fully informed about us, he came in for a preliminary interview. He wanted to teach a class at our school. Up to that point, his young movement had only accomplished academic exposure at Sonoma State University, and Werner wanted to claim us as well.

Well, we had a process including an interview with a committee of three faculty, three students, and me. Werner showed up without his usual entourage of supporters who normally would ‘testify’ on his behalf. He appeared alone and in shirt sleeves but with unusual contact lenses designed to add sparkle to his otherwise ordinary blue eyes.

With quiet confidence, Werner shared how positive an experience his class at Sonoma had been, all but saying that since Sonoma State was also “*known for teaching levitation*”, he wanted the added experience and prestige of teaching at a psychology school. (This was amazing to us as we were in the first year of a then not yet accredited graduate school.) Any students enrolled in his course, faculty too if they wished to come, would participate in EST training for free for one weekend and then spend the rest of his in-class time on campus to discuss the training. He would charge the school nothing to teach the course.

I thought his price far too high but, to my surprise and bemusement, the majority of the screening committee wanted him to come teach the class. One of the faculty, Murray Tondow, had already agreed with Werner to do some CPI personality testing of EST participants before and after their weekend training. At least one of the students said he had voted yes because he wanted to see me

“sell this to Nick Cummings”, our President. (It wasn’t difficult: free was the correct price for Nick, and our San Francisco campus had much hard fought for autonomy at the time.) The screening committee dissenters, those in the losing minority, were appalled.

I met privately with Werner, and told him that before I approved this recommendation, I wanted him to come to my seminar and do a demonstration. He, of course, already knew of the notorious seminar from Alexander but readily agreed.

By now I had made my pledge to Jay and I saw this as an opportunity to keep my word. Werner said his mission was to bring EST training to the international world and to expand his EST community exponentially. He insisted his assertive form of distorted existentialism could transform humanity, putting both responsibility and fresh interpersonal tools in the hands of EST’s graduates. I told Werner that I saw him more as the charismatic leader in a community cult phenomenon much like Father Divine or Daddy Grace (a few years too soon for Jim Jones) rather than a human potentials facilitator. With an estimated 500 San Franciscans already following him devotedly at the expense of family and career, I was curious as to how he generated such reckless loyalty. He thanked me for my candor and agreed to come to my class.

The night of his appearance, my seminar had to move to a room that could accommodate the more than a hundred additional members of our community, students/staff/faculty, who wanted to sit in and watch. Werner again arrived in shirt sleeves, a short energetic man with light splashing from his special contact lenses. He gave a brief description of the training and his philosophy of unilateral responsibility and power, there for the taking, just a workshop away. He was also asked about the workshop finale in which several hundred participants learned to diagnose at a distance for somebody they had never met. This was the ‘magic’ of human potentials promised by EST, so of course the audience pressed Werner to give a brief illustration of some sample of magic that psychologists could use to help others. After a few seconds thought, he agreed, saying:

“The power to abolish headaches should be helpful. This will be done with a volunteer. Who here has a headache?”

Having asked the question, he sat back on the table behind him and waited expectantly, confidently, for a volunteer with a headache. He sat looking at more than a hundred people as though he had hours of patience, no rush. I had never seen one person bully an entire group before, much less do so quietly.

The pressure seemed to build for minutes. But in fact it was probably less than 60 seconds before one of the faculty, a Gestalt practitioner named Elaine, stood and walked up to Werner, saying ***“Well, I have a headache NOW”.***

The audience laughed and the tension was broken. Werner had Elaine sit and told her to shut her eyes.

“First I will ask you to affirm that you have the ability to abolish this headache. Elaine: do not answer me with words. Just let your arm rise by itself fully when you know that you will succeed in this.”

He said a little more but it was clear to those of us just trained by David Cheek that he was using a standard hypnotic challenge but without the fundamental respect Cheek built around such unconscious communication with the participant’s ideomotor finger signals (Cheek 1968, 1993; Rossi and Cheek 1994), . Further, being faced by a hundred of her students and peers put tremendous pressure on Elaine. How could she not declare herself as capable? In any case, eyes shut tight, Elaine’s hand rose slowly but fully.

“Now Elaine, your arm can relax again.”

It did.

“You know I’m sure that ‘thinking’ can get in the way of success at times and is not as essential as ‘feeling’.”

Elaine smiled at this as her perspective in psychology did in fact stress the primacy of emotion over cognition. This was exactly what Elaine taught her students. Werner continued:

“But even ‘feeling’ is not as important as ‘seeing’!”

Elaine frowned, clearly not following this, nor did we.

“Use your powers of description now as you can actually see this headache. As it becomes visible to you, tell us what shape it is.”

A few seconds went by and Elaine described the shape:

“Like a slow moving meteor or frying pan”

“What color is it?”

“Red and Orange like a flame.”

“How is it moving?”

“Diagonally up to the right.”

“Now what shape is it?”

And this went on for about another minute of description, until Elaine declared:

“I can’t see it any longer. It kept getting smaller and now it has disappeared.”

“And your headache is gone.”

This was Werner’s flat statement, no question. But Elaine answered anyway:

“Yes, it is” she said with a smile.

This was a useful demonstration of stimulus satiation applied helpfully to mild headaches, a technique we gladly incorporated into our bag of tricks, neuro-linguistic programming or NLP for example, for decades to come. In fact, the metaphor of facing headaches directly and shining a light on them until they are overcome is also central to positive community transformation.

If the demonstration had ended then, it would have been more than sufficient. Graduate students seek the magic techniques (before learning the true magic is in the relationship between people), and here was the promise of many of these magic tools. The demo was a success. It could have ended then, it should have ended then, in fact most thought it had ended then. But it did not.

Werner said in a voice so soft only those of us in the first row could hear it:

“Do NOT open your eyes yet. That could be dangerous!”

Elaine’s face crinkled with surprise and she frowned, but complied, eyes still tightly closed. Then Werner quietly counted her back from 10 to 9 to 8 and ultimately to zero, telling her in between each number that she was becoming more awake and relaxed and safe, until at zero she was told that her eyes were free to open. Except for the introduction of the “danger” crisis, this had been a standard hypnosis re-entry technique. Elaine returned to her seat with earned applause for her courageous volunteer work.

During his count back, most in the audience just saw Werner whispering to her. Only those close enough to touch them could hear Werner throwing Elaine into unnecessary and unexpected traumatic stress, the perception of danger, and then rescuing her from it. When done en masse at an EST workshop, did this transform the participant’s confidence and ability to a higher level, or did it also transform a substantial few into the growing cult community of Werner’s followers?

Erhard's class went as scheduled. I didn't join it, but Werner began by acknowledging me in absentia for allowing him to share his work on the campus, particularly since I clearly did not endorse him. Made me wonder. But I was told it went well. The weekend workshop was full of our students and even a few faculty, none paying the stiff EST price of admission for the experience.

A pregnant faculty wife, nine months along, demanded to be let out of the room to empty her pressured bladder. Two imposing guards refused (this technique was to demonstrate the power we have over our body by not urinating for hours): Werner intervened, recognizing her as a special guest, but said it was to be the only exception of the day. Four hours later, she understandably had to relieve herself again but this time was told if she left she would not be readmitted for the rest of the workshop. By then, she had heard enough of Werner's philosophy and, grabbing one of the microphones set aside for audience input, she loudly shared her dilemma followed by her solution: squatting on the floor she emptied her bladder on the hotel carpet, microphone catching the gentle sounds of running liquid. There was a moment's silence and then Werner declared, in his microphone, that she had "**Got It!**" With his approval in tow, everybody cheered. Werner had deflected a challenge into a win for both. No telling how the hotel staff felt about this triumph.

Other exercises included more hypnotic counting, a self confidence piece where each participant took turns facing the whole crowd to realize that each one of them in that turn had the same fear of group disapproval. Then, eventually, the grand demonstration of telepathic diagnosis at a distance. Several hundred EST graduates entered and each one paired up with one of the new work shop participants. With so many people just like them, a fraud did not seem likely. And yet.

Each graduate had a typed card with demographic and personal physical or mental health information about somebody at a distance who was unknown to the new participant. The participant had to "*go into their space*".

(They had learned this trauma reduction technique in which they visualized a safe place already in another of our graduate courses. David Cheek taught it as a standard trance device for clinical hypnosis but in his teaching, it was always preceded by automatic ideomotor finger signals. This allowed for respectful permission from the participant, a key element missing in Werner's method. An excellent more recent brief therapy hypnosis resource on this is would be Rubin Battino, 2006, or David Rossi with Cheek, 1994. Cheek's methods, based on respect for the autonomy of the individual client represent a clear antidote to international cult formation today.)

Back to what seemed to be diagnosis at a distance. Once achieving this visual space, eyes shut, the participants began to see a person. The EST graduate then asked their questions and verified correct answers. Usually all hundreds of participants, each paired with an EST graduate, succeeded at this final demonstration of their newly acquired EST magic. How could this be?

The faculty husband of the pregnant woman mentioned earlier found a discarded instruction sheet for the EST Graduate questioner at the end of the week end sessions. It was vintage Milton Erickson hypnosis but lacking his ethics. Oppositional statements were merged in a confusing but consistent direction. Near the top of the page it said:

"Do not lead the participant, success must be their own."

This was followed by:

"If the participant appears to give an incorrect answer, do not say they are wrong but rather rephrase the question so as to make it possible for them to view correctly", and "Be mindful that their performance is your responsibility, you are the cause of the outcome".

So if somebody visualized a male and it was a female's information on the card the graduate would just say to look closer and refocus until a female came into view. Opportunity and opportunist are such similar words.

In 1974, Tondow's unpublished personality data suggested participants did become more self-confident, assertive, and had higher self esteem, but no ESP abilities were assessed, nor was gullibility.

In following years, Werner did go on to expand globally as he had planned. Alan Watts when asked about Werner Erhard, smiled and was reported to say only: "*Ah, that rogue!*" (Bartley, 1988).

Our students and faculty did not abandon all to join Werner's intentional community, but some found the techniques useful, both as what to do and also what not to do (Morgan 2008, 2012).

Eventually, EST morphed into an organization that claimed it would combat world hunger .It also came to light that there was no "Werner Erhard"; just a sad but charismatic man who had abandoned his young family to take on a new name and identity. In rescuing those he had himself placed in the illusion of danger, he led many to abandon their own families for the new cult, an important key in understanding our own era. Was Werner acting out his guilt at the betrayal of his own family or just sharing a more modern destructive for-profit life pattern?

In any case, the he had absorbed charismatic salesmanship, faith healing, and hypnosis, read a little Gurdjieff (Thomson, 2002), borrowed from seminars with Alan Watts (Bartley, 1988), and built his intentional community on the here-and-now foundation of a Latin present tense: "EST" or "It is". He had successfully sold the opportunity for a lot of magic and transformation, delivered substantially less, and made millions of dollars.

Sound familiar? Organizational, social, and community psychologists can find these cults today, still growing like mushrooms in rain.

Well, once EST became past tense, the man calling himself Werner Erhard disappeared from view with, I would imagine, Jay's long awaited substantial satisfaction.

For many Decembers after our EST seminar experience, I got Christmas cards from Werner Erhard signed:

"Love, Werner."

I didn't respond and eventually the holiday cards stopped.

Like a satiated headache, his unrequited love was gone.



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